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newsletter

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Annual Reports: A reminder to GIS Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives that your annual reports are due to me by September 20. Please send a copy to Connie Manson for the October 1992 GIS Newsletter issue as well.

Conference Call: The third and final 1992 Executive Board Conference Call took place on August 3; here are highlights from our discussion. Vice-President Louise Zipp reviewed plans for the annual meeting, which continue to go well; Louise has worked hard to resolve scheduling conflicts, and we can look forward to a very good meeting in Cincinnati. Secretary Clara McLeod reported that there are currently 261 GIS members: 236 renewing members, and 23 new members. 201 members are from the U.S and 60 from other countries. Clara has also completed preparation of the 1992 GIS Membership Directory, and copy has been sent to the Publications Mana-

ger for printing and mailing. Treasurer Barbara DeFelice has included a statement of the 1992 GIS finances to date elsewhere in this issue.

1992 Executive Board Meeting: The 1992 Executive Board Meeting will be held on Sunday, October 25, from 9:00 AM - Noon in the Hyatt Bluegrass A-B. New officers and all Committee Chairs or their designated representatives are asked to attend this board meeting. Any GIS members who wish to attend are also welcome.

GIS Annual Business Meeting: Old and new business considered by the Executive Board will be discussed first at the Annual Meeting. If you wish to place items on the agenda for the Executive Board Meeting or the Annual Business Meeting in Cincinnati, please call me at 817/923-7052 or send an email message to me at dlf80@cas.bitnet or dlf80@cas.org (Internet). Old and new business will be accepted from the floor as time permits.

Preliminary Agenda

1992 GIS Annual Business Meeting
Monday, October 26, 1992 8:30 AM - Noon
Hyatt Regency E

1. Approval of Minutes from the 1991 Annual Meeting, as printed in the December 1991 GIS Newsletter
2. Introduction of GIS Officers and New Officers
3. Introduction of new members and visitors
4. Reports of Officers
5. Reports of Committee Chairs
6. Reports of Representatives
7. Old Business
8. New Business
9. Announcements
10. Adjournment

GIS ELECTION RESULTS:

The Nominating Committee has announced the GIS election results: Connie Wick has been elected Vice President/President-Elect and Clara McLeod has been elected Secretary.

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The GIS Newsletter is published bi-monthly in February, April, June, August, October, and December by the Geoscience Information Society. Subscription to the Newsletter is \$30 per year and is included in the Society's annual membership dues. All correspondence regarding dues, membership status, and address changes should be directed to the GIS Secretary.

GIS members are encouraged to contribute materials for publication. Research articles and technical reports should be submitted to the Editorial Board for review and possible publication. Information reports, officer and committee reports, publication notices, job announcements, and other news items should be submitted to the News Gathering Editor.

Material for the October, 1992 issue of the GIS Newsletter should be received by the editors no later than September 20, 1992. If possible please send materials on IBM-compatible disk (Wordstar 3.3, Wordperfect 5.1, or ASCII format) or by e-mail to Connie Manson.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Cincinnati Meeting update

Again this year, the meeting is so early that we cannot count on your receipt of the October Newsletter issue before you travel to Cincinnati. This issue, then, includes the final schedule with room locations; abstracts, field trip and exhibit information. If you need any other information about the meeting activities, please contact me.

Program schedules and acceptance of volunteered abstracts were finalized at the GSA Joint Technical Program Committee (JTPC) held at GSA on August 7-8. I represented GIS at this meeting which was attended by associated societies' and divisions' reps, GSA staff and program Chairs for the 1991 (San Diego), 1992 (Cincinnati), 1993 (Boston) and 1994 (Seattle) meetings. A total of 1857 abstracts were submitted to GSA for the 1992 meeting. Among the issues discussed were tentative themes for the 1993 and 1994 meetings. Future GSA speakers should note that there may be a forthcoming change disallowing any multiple submissions by the same author/speaker. At present, the same author or speaker can make both an invited and a volunteered presentation. Lastly, in an effort to foster communication among GSA, the divisions, and the associated societies, the JTPC will meet again on Thursday, October 29 during the GSA annual meeting. I will plan to represent GIS at this meeting, along with the Vice President-Elect.

The Exhibits will open Sunday evening, October 25, with a Welcoming Party in the Convention Center from 6 until 9 pm. The GIS Booth (# 574, near the GSA Bookstore) will feature preservation products developed for text and image preservation by the Commission for Preservation and Access. We are also hoping to have at the booth a photograph album of pictures taken at the 1990 GIS 25th Anniversary Gala Celebration. That photograph album will also be available for viewing at the Business Meeting, the Luncheon, and the Reception on Monday.

Slow fires: On the Preservation of the Human Record, the 1987 video by the Council on Library Resources, will be shown at the Science Theater on Wednesday, October 28, from 12:36 - 1:09 pm. This compelling video illustrates the nature and extent of the preservation crisis facing the world's printed literature. If you have not already viewed *Slow fires*, I urge you to do so. The people organizing the Science Theater were very pleased to include a video of such immediate interest to GIS members.

The Luncheon (and Awards presentations) will be held on Monday, October 26 in Hyatt Regency C. The Luncheon is a ticketed event, and tickets must be purchased in advance. I suggest you order your Luncheon ticket when you preregister for the meeting. **There will be no luncheon tickets for sale during the conference.** A ticket is not required for attendance at the Awards ceremony.

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Annual Meeting, October 25-29, 1992

Final Schedule

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25

- 9 am - noon GIS Executive Board Meeting: Hyatt Bluegrass A-B
- 1 - 3 pm GIS Ad Hoc Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws: Hyatt Wolverine B
- 3 - 5 pm GIS Database Forum: Hyatt Regency E

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26

- 8:30 am - noon GIS Business Meeting: Hyatt Regency E
- noon - 2 pm GIS Luncheon (and Awards at 1:30 pm): Hyatt Regency C
- 2:30 - 3:30 pm GIS/AGI GeoRef Intermediate/Advanced Workshop: Hyatt Regency E
- 4 - 5 pm GIS GeoRef Users Group: Hyatt Regency E
- 7 - 9:30 pm GIS Reception: Hyatt Wolverine A-B

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1992

- 8 am - noon GIS Poster Session: Convention Center Level 1 (III)
- 1:30 - 5:30 pm GIS Symposium (S4) "Preserving Geoscience Imagery": Convention Center 222/232

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

- 8:30 - 10:30 am GIS Collection Development Issues Committee: Hyatt Regency F
- 12:36 - 1:09 pm "Slow Fires: on the Preservation of the Human Record": Convention Center Science Theater
- 1:30 - 3:30 pm GIS Technical Session: Geoscience Information: Convention Center 203/213
- 3:45 - 4:45 pm GIS Discussion of Professional Issues: Hyatt Buckeye A-B
- 5 - 9 pm GIS 1993 Executive Board: Hyatt Hoosier A

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

- 8 am - 4:30 pm GIS Field Trip: "Introduction to the Geology of the Greater Cincinnati Area": meet at Elm St. (east) entrance of the Convention Center

DATABASE FORUM

Oct. 25 3-5 PM

Hyatt Regency Ballroom E

This is the line-up as it stands right now for the Database Forum. Should prove to be very informative.

GEOARCHIVE: Fred Durr of NISC
Oceanography and Marine Sciences CD-ROM
(comprised of: Oceanographic Literature Review, as well as previously unavailable files from: NOAA, Institute of Oceanographic Science, Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory, and Plymouth Marine Laboratory)
Digital Line Graph Data: Steve Shivers of USGS
World Weather Disc: Steve Hiller, Univ. of Washington

GIS SYMPOSIUM (S4)
"Preserving Geoscience Imagery"
Tuesday, October 27, 1992
Cincinnati Convention Center 222/232

Barbara Chappell and Mary Ansari, presiding

- 1:30 Introduction
1:35 Mary W. Scott: Digital imagery: here today but what about tomorrow?
2:00 Connie S. Wick: Image-related aspects of preserving high-use geoscience literature by deacidification.
2:25 Isabella Hopkins: Preservation and usage of geoscience imagery in the U.S. Geological Survey Field Records and Photographic Libraries 1879 to date.
2:50 Elizabeth H. Clancy: Practical procedures for preserving photographic potpourri.
3:15 Julia Golden: The Calvin Collection: an undeveloped resource.
3:40 Coffee break
4:10 Richard Myers: Introduction
4:20 Alan Fusonie and Ron Young: Our agricultural landscape: improving image preservation and end-user image access through laser disk technology.
5:00 Jim Wallace: Electronic imaging in a comprehensive program of photographic preservation.

GIS 1992 SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

Digital imagery: here today but what about tomorrow?

SCOTT, Mary W., Mathematics Library, Ohio State Univ., 231 W. 18th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210

The geoscience community needs to do some long-range planning concerning the preservation of cartographic information in electronic formats. Whether it is preserving older materials by converting them to electronic formats or preserving current digital cartographic data, there are problems. Are we creating digital images in electronic hieroglyphics that will be undecipherable as technology changes? Or are we storing cartographic data on silver disks (optical disks) that will look nice on shelves in twenty years but will not work on any player that exists then? With almost all mapping organizations and companies using digital data files to produce maps, will the maps be published on demand with each map becoming its own edition? Is there a trend for government mapping agencies to issue cartographic data in machine readable format such as the "Digital Chart of the World" available from the USGS on four CD ROMs. Will map libraries have maps? How are we dealing with all the digital imagery currently being stored in computers around the world? Who has responsibility--or who should have responsibility--for the archive of this data and for keeping the technology for access to it up to date with current technology? Is this a

function of national agencies such as the National Archives, the DMA, the USGS, state governments, libraries, private industry, or some other group? What are current policies or guidelines, and are these adequate?

This paper is an overview of the current status of cartographic digital data preservation.

Image-related aspects of preserving high-use geoscience literature by deacidification.

WICK, Connie S., Kummel Geological Sciences Library, Harvard University, 24 Oxford St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

Earth sciences literature, especially that containing oversize or color illustrative material, presents unique preservation challenges. As new options become available, administrators of geoscience literature collections must make decisions as to which option best suits the needs of the material and the users of the material. One option, especially for materials which are frequently consulted, and are most usable in their original format, is deacidification.

Deacidification is a process which neutralizes acidic paper, buffers it against further acid attack, and makes it usable for the foreseeable future. Two methods of deacidification are discussed. It is possible to treat each piece separately, which may be the best approach for rare or unique materials. Other materials may be more appropriately suited to the mass deacidification technique.

Results of two pilot projects are presented, including deacidification of oversize illustrations, geoscience theses, photographs, and cartographic materials. For some of these materials, deacidification may prove to be a successful alternative to microfilm or reformatting. The results should indicate areas where these techniques might prove cost-effective and efficient, and areas where more research is needed.

Preservation and usage of geoscience imagery in the U.S. Geological Survey Field Records and Photographic Libraries 1879 to date.

HOPKINS, Isabella, Special Collections; EDWARDS, Carol, Field Records Lib.; MacDONALD, Chloe & McGREGOR, Joseph, Photographic Lib., U.S. Geological Survey Library, Box 25046, Denver Federal Center, MS914, Denver, CO 80225-0046.

We propose to establish the multiple values of preserving and organizing geoscience imagery for continued scientific and multi-disciplinary research. The Field Records and Photographic Libraries provide access to and preservation of 120 years of deposited field and photographic records created or collected in the process of U.S. Geological Survey operations.

Usage records kept since 1954 demonstrate the multiple values of geoscience imagery for continuing scientific and multi-disciplinary research. Imagery provides unique information, especially uninterpreted photographic obser-

vation documenting sites, events, and specimens. Evidential and comparison applications demonstrate economic, educational, historical, political, and social impacts.

The libraries' collections of geoscience imagery include drawings, annotated maps and aerial photographs, illustrated field notes, black and white photographic materials and color media. In preserving geoscience imagery, material identification and deposit, preservation needs and costs, and material organization and description are the archival challenges. A prototype CD-ROM of black and white and color photography is explored as a next step in preservation, collection access, and distribution.

Practical procedures for preserving photographic potpourri.

CLANCY, Elizabeth H., Photo Archives, Denver Museum of Natural History, 2001 Colorado Blvd., Denver, CO 80205.

Photographs taken in the course of your work are as important to the documentation of that work as the written report itself. As long as photographs survive and are made available, they allow the viewer to actually "see" those things which no vocabulary can ever adequately describe. Photographs can provide an overview of the entire landscape as well as aspects of specific geological features. Specimens may be "seen" in matrix or in minute closeups which disclose structure or basic composition. Photographs can also vividly illustrate problems or successes in the field or laboratory. They visually record assistants; how they looked, what they did, and countless other details that in retrospect add dimension and perspective to your work. In other words, photographs are much more than personal mementos. They can, and should, be regarded as historical documents worthy of the best care you can give them to insure not only preservation of the physical artifact, but also preservation of the information contained within the image.

The proper organization and care of photographic collections require careful thought coupled with a moderate expenditure of cash and time. This paper addresses the basics of how to organize, document and store photographs. There will also be consideration of supplies, equipment, proper storage facilities and conditions. It will also touch on reasons why photographs don't last, which ones last longest, color vs. b&w, still photos vs. movies vs. video, and some of the many ways your photos can be put to use.

What to photograph, how to photograph, and/or which kind of camera or camera equipment to use is not within the scope of this paper.

The Calvin Collection: an undeveloped resource.

GOLDEN, Julia, Department of Geology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-1379.

Photographers have accompanied geological surveys since the mid-1800's. As photographic methods were simplified,

photography became a popular hobby and a natural tool for scientists. Samuel Calvin, Professor of Natural Sciences at the University of Iowa (1873-1911) and State Geologist, took more than one thousand glass plate negatives which he used to illustrate specific geological features for class instruction, public lectures and publications. The photographic techniques are of high quality and the images are as aesthetically pleasing as they are geologically informative. The Calvin Photograph Collection is not unique; many academic departments probably house similar collections with similar characteristics.

As a bicentennial project, the Calvin Collection was inventoried, prints were made, and the plates were transferred to acid-free sleeves. A conservation assessment was not made at that time and funds to carry out an assessment are not forthcoming. However, excellent prints can still be made from most of the plates. Most frequently, the photographs are referred to for their novelty rather than their research value.

To make the collection a more accessible and useful research tool, the information from the handwritten card index is being transferred to a database that will be available via a campus network. To help preserve the negatives, collection management documents for use, care and storage have been written, and access is restricted. For now, the Department of Geology is committed to retaining the Calvin Collection as a whole. However, as demands for space increase and budgets decrease, the safety of the collection is not assured and a permanent repository will be sought.

Our agricultural landscape: improving image preservation and end-user image access through laser disk technology.

FUSONIE, Alan, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD 20705; YOUNG, Ronald, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD 20705; MYERS, Richard, National Archives & Records Administration, 8th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20408.

A creative revolution in image preservation and end-user access to valuable historical images is under way. As the 1990's begin, optical laser disk technology is changing the way images (photographs, slides, artworks, and other unique and rare historical records) are stored, preserved, retrieved, distributed, utilized, and displayed. Providing access to and preserving the collections entrusted to its care are dual responsibilities of a research institution. Photo reference staffs at large research institutions and researchers seeking access to the holdings of these institutions are finding that laser disk systems improve access to collections of imagery. Curators, librarians, and archivists are finding that laser disk systems enhance significantly their preservation efforts through reduced physical handling of original materials by their staffs and patrons and improve overall administration of their holdings. Such benefits are particularly evident at the National Agricultural

al Library, where innovative laser disk system applications to the broad landscape of agricultural imagery generated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are ongoing. The success of this program and its future enhancements will have a far-reaching impact on the preservation and dissemination of agriculturally related imagery and, by extension, will serve as a model for other research institutions worldwide.

Electronic imaging in a comprehensive program of photographic preservation.

WALLACE, Jim, Director/Curator, Office of Printing & Photographic Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

The various forms of electronic imaging which have recently become commercially available have the potential to provide dramatic new opportunities to distribute photographic images held by museums and archives. The use of such alternative distribution means should be an integral part of an overall photographic preservation program. If adopted as part of an overall program of image preservation, electronic imaging can play a dynamic new role for holders of photographic archives. The technology will enable them to maintain the archival integrity of their original photographs, while simultaneously increasing and facilitating their distribution, availability and use.

GIS TECHNICAL SESSION

Geoscience Information

Wednesday, October 28, 1992

Cincinnati Convention Center 203/213

Carolyn Laffoon and Linda Newman, presiding

- 1:30 Janice Sorensen: The Bibliography of Kansas Geology.
- 1:45 Kimberly J. Parker: A primer on electronic journals.
- 2:00 Kathryn Payne: Impact of geoscience specialist journals: a study in use patterns.
- 2:15 Nancy L. Blair: Use of a citation index to quantify the influence of earth science researchers on work of others.
- 2:30 Mary B. Ansari: Publication opportunities for geoscience information professionals.
- 2:45 Linda R. Musser: Coverage of Geoscience Information Society literature in library and information science sources.
- 3:00 Elaine Clement: Investigation of overlap in geological information between GeoRef and NTIS.
- 3:15 Barbara E. Haner: A comparative analysis of information retrieval on trace fossils from CD-ROM and online bibliographic databases.

GIS 1992 TECHNICAL SESSION ABSTRACTS

The Bibliography of Kansas Geology

SORENSEN, Janice; and DEPUTY, Jim, Kansas Geological Survey, 1930 Constant Ave., University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66047

In 1986, the Survey's library staff and Computer Services Section took initial steps to develop an in-house database for storing and retrieving bibliographic data on geological studies in Kansas. This database is designed to serve two primary functions: production of published bibliographies and indexes, and custom on-line literature searches. At present, nearly 11,000 references from all areas of the geological sciences have been collected, including references on water and mineral resources, geochemistry, soil science, and environmental geology. Titles of many unpublished manuscripts, such as theses and dissertations, and open-file reports have also been included in the database. Data files are stored and accessed through the Survey's mainframe (Data General MV20000). Computer programs to generate the printed bibliographies were written in-house. Commercial software (KWARE) was purchased for the PC version for on-line literature searches. Although KWARE allows for a variety of search strategies (boolean logic and combining of sets), counties and rock-unit searches are the most frequently requested. Overall, both the published and online version of the bibliography have received positive responses from customers, researchers, and Survey staff.

A primer on electronic journals

PARKER, Kimberly J., Geology Library, Yale University, P.O. Box 6666, New Haven, CT 06511.

The decisions a publisher makes about whether and how to publish a journal in electronic form have a direct impact on selection and access decisions of information professionals. This talk is an attempt to prime the pump for those who have been avoiding thinking about electronic journals and their implications.

We will walk through the basic decisions that publishers of electronic journals make regarding distribution modes, cost recovery methods, software retrieval implications, storage options, and other items, and equate these choices to the similar decisions librarians must make in choosing to provide access to an electronic journal in their libraries.

Impact of geoscience specialist journals: a study in use patterns.

PAYNE, Kathryn, Ablah Library, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS 67260-0068; MERRIAM, Daniel F., Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66047.

This paper continues the study of specialized geoscience sources begun last year on the use of conference proceed-

ings and symposia. That study, contrary to expectations, showed that materials in specialized sources were well cited, and thus presumably well read. In this paper we made the assumption that only specialists in the same areas read specialized sources, and thus their work has little impact outside their own field. In this example we used computer applications in the geosciences.

We selected the journal *Computers & Geosciences*, a specialist publication edited by the junior author. Information about the journal is readily available. Although there are several other journals that publish material about geoscience computing, *Computers & Geosciences* is the only outlet for the rapid publication of geoscience computer programs in widely used languages. A cited-work search was conducted in ISI's *Science Citation Index*. *Computers & Geosciences* was cited a total of 1502 times. A spreadsheet was developed containing information on citation types, authors, publications, and subject areas.

Results indicate that the journal was cited more than anticipated and that more authors outside the geosciences cited *Computers & Geosciences* than expected. However, these authors belong to relatively restricted nongeological fields and write on computer subjects. Therefore, although the use of this specialized information extends outside the field, it is restricted to other groups of specialists working with computer applications.

Use of a citation index to quantify the influence of earth science researchers on work of others.

BLAIR, Nancy L., Library, M.S. 955, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, CA 94025

The influence of researchers and the value of their contribution to their fields are intangibles. Peer panels for promotion or hiring and other groups charged with distributing salaries, positions and awards based on merit often try to find ways beyond personal opinion and list of accomplishments to rank and judge the work of others.

A citation index in book or on-line form is a unique bibliographic source permitting users of the index to trace a large number of older publications related to an indexed article. It also gives a way to identify the significant literature in a narrow scientific field and to measure the influence of a scientist on later research related to his speciality.

When used as a way to quantify the accomplishments of earth scientists by determining the number of times each has been cited, citation data needs to be used with an awareness of the limitations of the method. This includes the kind of literature which is usually missed in indexing, the popularity and broad subject appeal of a topic which will affect the number of articles written, the accuracy and thoroughness of the person doing the searching especially on-line searching, and the recency of the most important works of the researcher.

Publication opportunities for geoscience information professionals.

ANSARI, Mary B. University of Nevada, Reno Library, Reno, NV 89557.

Geoscience information professionals holding tenure-track, faculty positions in academic libraries usually are expected to participate in the "publish or perish" game. Other geoscience information professionals in non-tenure-track positions in academic libraries frequently are expected to engage in scholarly publication for career advancement. Additionally, some geoscience information professionals not affiliated with the academe are expected/encouraged to do some publishing or do so out of interest.

A survey of Geoscience Information Society (GIS) members is being conducted to measure the respondents' assessments of their publication opportunities and to determine how GIS can be more responsive to its members' publishing needs given the Society's limited resources. Some of the questions being asked are: 1) Is some form of scholarly publication expected of the respondents for tenure/promotion/career advancement? 2) How do the respondents rank professional journals related to geoscience information according to their acceptability as publication sources for promotion/tenure/career advancement? 3) How do the respondents rank their chances of getting full-length articles accepted for publication in these journals? 4) Would it be helpful for GIS to offer more publication opportunities, and, if so, how could this best be accomplished within the Society's current resources?

Thus far, the response rate to the survey is 65%, so the results should be fairly representative of the collective attitude of the Society toward publication opportunities and GIS's publication program. The results of the survey will be presented in this paper.

Coverage of Geoscience Information Society literature in library and information science sources.

MUSSER, Linda R., Earth and Mineral Sciences Library, Penn State University, 105 Deike Building, University Park, PA 16802

The literature of the Geoscience Information Society is an important resource for information professionals serving the geoscience community. For over twenty years, its publications have documented research on topics as diverse as citation analyses, specialized indexes, and preservation of materials--topics of interest to all information professionals. While this literature is well-covered by geoscience information sources such as GeoRef, how accessible is this literature to the mainstream information professional?

In order to determine an answer to this question a study was undertaken to examine the extent to which this valuable literature is covered by the traditional sources of the information professional: *Library and Information Science Abstracts*, *Information Science Abstracts*, and *Library Literature*. The results indicate that the literature of the

Geoscience Information Society, for many years overlooked by these traditional sources, is now beginning to be covered in some of these sources. Although coverage is incomplete and frequently inadequate, the inclusion of this literature in traditional library and information science sources is indicative of a growing recognition of the value of the research and publications of the Geoscience Information Society.

Investigation of overlap in geological information between GeoRef and NTIS.

CLEMENT, Elaine, Earth & Mineral Sciences Library, 105 Deike Building, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA 16802; BUTKOVICH, Nancy J., Physical Sciences Library, 230 Davey Laboratory, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA 16802

How viable is NTIS as a source of geological information? Since most of the information indexed by NTIS are unpublished reports, while GeoRef focuses on published data, the potential exists for NTIS to be a significant source of geological information not indexed by GeoRef.

A comparison of coverage between the GeoRef database, produced by the American Geological Institute, and NTIS, produced by the National Technical Information Service, was conducted in order to determine this. GeoRef is a recognized authority for published literature in the geological sciences, while NTIS provides access to technical report literature. Both databases provide access to foreign as well as U.S. information.

The databases were searched using DIALOG in order to take advantage of the duplicate identification features available through that online service. Specific topics examined included volcanic hazards, subsidence, mine reclamation, and geothermal exploration. Searches were limited by date in order to keep data sets manageable.

A comparative analysis of information retrieval on trace fossils from CD-ROM and online bibliographic databases.

HANER, Barbara E., Physical Sciences Library, University of California, Riverside, P.O.Box 5900, Riverside, CA 92517.

CD-ROM bibliographic databases have invaded the library and information center environment. They are popular with geoscience students, faculty and researchers who constantly refer to them.

Results from a search on the GeoRef CD-ROM on two trace fossils, *Rusophycus* and *Cruziana*, were compared with the identical search on four other online databases to evaluate information loss when relying on one source.

Analysis was performed to establish the number of citations on the subject that were unique to each database and which were duplicated in the other databases. Special attention was paid to the time period covered, type of

material cited, and country of publication. The GeoRef file was checked for all unique records from the other databases, where citations usually have abstracts giving other words besides those in the title and indexing terms for citation retrieval.

One-third of the GeoRef citations were to conference proceedings, theses and guidebooks not cited in the online databases. An additional nine percent of the results predated 1967, prior to the creation of electronic databases. Significantly, in the Zoological Record and Biosis files over 45% of the records were not found by this search in GeoRef. Keyword and author searching retrieved 14% and 28% of these records respectively as they had been entered under broader indexing terms. These preliminary results show the importance of the abstract for subject searching and the continued necessity for online searching across multiple databases for comprehensive citation retrieval.

GIS POSTER SESSION

Tuesday, October 27, 1992 8 am - noon
Cincinnati Convention Center Level 1 (III)

- John S. Risch: A prototype 3-dimensional raster-based spatial information system for the geosciences.
David S. Reade: Production of a prototype CD-ROM at the Geological Survey of Canada.
Diane K. Baclawski: Inexpensive map & thesis cataloging for the small geology library: a case study of the perils of Pauline on a PC.
Chloe MacDonald (presenter: Isabella Hopkins): Geoscience imagery hazards--identification and application of preservation techniques by U.S. Geological Survey Field Records and Photographic Libraries.
Claren M. Kidd: Redistribution of geoscience literature: a survey.

GIS 1992 POSTER SESSION ABSTRACTS

A prototype 3-dimensional raster-based spatial information system for the geosciences.

RISCH, John S., Geosciences Dept., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

There has been a great deal of interest in the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Theory to the management, display, analysis, and integration of geoscientific data. Unfortunately, currently available 2-D GIS systems are often incapable of adequately representing the complex 3-D spatial relationships present in the subsurface. A spatial information system capable of processing geoscientific data must be able to represent the spatial relationships among these data in their true 3-D form.

Recently, several researchers have suggested that a 3-D Spatial Information System (SIS) based on a form of 3-D raster data representation known as the octree could efficiently accommodate a wide range of geoscientific data types in a common data structure capable of facilitating their comparison and integration. In addition to the ability to accommodate widely disparate data types at multiple levels of resolution, the octree data structure naturally lends itself to finite element and geophysical modeling, as well as structural modeling.

The PolyModel SIS is a PC-based prototype system that uses an octree data structure for spatial/ volumetric data representation, with corresponding attribute data stored in an associated relational database. In addition to raster data representation capabilities, PolyModel accommodates vector point, line, surface, and polyhedral data representations, although vector data are converted to raster form prior to use of the spatial analysis functions. Analysis functions include boolean operations (union, intersection, difference) between geo-objects, metrical operations (volume, surface area, distance), 3-D gridding of scattered data, and interactive 3-D editing of geo-objects, as well as comprehensive features for data management, database querying, and 3-D visualization.

Possible applications for the system include merging surface geological and digital elevation data, well data, and geophysical data to generate a unified model of the subsurface that honors all observations. In addition to facilitating data integration, PolyModel generates a model of the subsurface that can be used as input to dynamic modeling systems (e.g. hydrological, heat flow, etc.).

Production of a prototype CD-ROM at the Geological Survey of Canada

READE, David S., Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1A 0E8

This poster presentation addresses the process, economics and experiences of producing a CD-ROM at the Geological Survey of Canada.

The emergence of CD-ROM (Compact Disc-Read Only Memory) technology as a proven and accepted format for high density data storage and retrieval offers considerable promise for the dissemination of geoscience information. Among its many attributes, CD-ROM is a lightweight and compact format capable of storing in excess of 700 Mb of digital data for a minimum lifespan of 40 years. Inexpensive production costs and internationally recognized and accepted standards for the physical and logical structure of CD-ROM assure the success of this data storage medium.

1992 marks the 150th anniversary of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). Among the many initiatives undertaken to commemorate this milestone, GSC's Geoscience Information and Communications Division developed and produced a CD-ROM titled "Selected Databases from

The Geological Survey of Canada: A CD-ROM Sampler". This fully bilingual (French/English) disc represents GSC's initial effort in the CD-ROM field and includes seven databases of interest to the geoscience community. Developed as a prototype to demonstrate the capabilities of this technology, the CD-ROM contains structured databases the full text of a GSC publication, photographic images and maps. Although this disc was produced in a limited quantity, plans are in place for the commercial release of a CD-ROM at the end of 1992.

Inexpensive map & thesis cataloging for the small geology library: a case study of the perils of Pauline on a PC.

BACLAWSKI, Diane K., Geology Library, Michigan State University, Rm 5 Nat. Sci. Bldg., East Lansing, MI 48824-1115

Cataloging and indexing a geological map collection present some unique challenges for the smaller geology library. Referencing a map collection that is primarily geologic requires more index access points than are commonly provided on the standard MARC format on OCLC. Further, classifying such a map collection is difficult when the cataloger is faced with 20-50 maps that describe the same general geographic location and are published in the same year by the same organization. The need for a more detailed, sophisticated call number system becomes readily evident.

In 1985, the Geology Library at Michigan State University began planning for the conversion of approximately 7000 map records to a computerized index catalog. Several software packages were field tested. NOTEBOOK II from PRO/TEM, a database manager for unlimited text, was selected for its versatility, its capacity to handle unlimited text in record fields, ease of use, and cost. Using MARC as a basis, the database structure was designed with exploded indexing fields for subjects, stratigraphy, time period, and 3 levels of geographic location (country/planet, state/province, quadrangle).

After additional consultation with other map librarians, the American Geographic Society's classification system for all types of maps was adopted. Two refinements were added to the basic AGS call number system. First, to allow the call number to function as a unique identifier in a collection where 90% of the maps are geologic, the quadrangle name was added as a third line to the call number. Second, because in 1985 the AGS system had no class numbers for any of the planets except Mars, a numerical identification number system was devised for all planets, satellites, rings, and other extra-terrestrials.

Since 1988, over 11,000 maps have been cataloged and indexed by student employees at the Geology Library. The Notebook II database has worked well, is reliable, and is easy for students to use. A similar database structure has been used to catalog the theses and dissertations.

Geoscience imagery hazards--identification and application of preservation techniques by U.S. Geological Survey Field Records and Photographic Libraries

MacDONALD, Chloe & McGREGOR, Joseph K., Photographic Lib.; EDWARDS, Carol A., Field Records Lib.; HOPKINS, Isabella, Special Collections, U.S. Geological Survey Library-Denver, Box 25046, Denver Federal Center, MS914, Denver, CO 80225-0046.

This poster session presents the effects of standard geoscience imagery hazards: temperature and relative humidity, light, base medium, pollution, security, and organisms. It describes preservation techniques that are easy to apply and recommends procedures to adopt that mitigate imagery hazards to photographic and paper mediums. Hazards survey, housekeeping, environmental control, damage prevention, security, disaster protection, and disaster recovery are illustrated.

Redistribution of geoscience literature: a survey

KIDD, Claren M., L.S. Youngblood Energy Library, University of Oklahoma, 100 E. Boyd, R220, Norman, OK 73019; LEE, Regina, School of Library and Information Studies, 401 W. Brooks, B1120, Norman, OK 73019

Books, journals, maps and other formats of information are offered as donations to geoscience librarians. Most of these librarians accept over 20 linear feet of materials per year according to a survey conducted in the summer of 1992. Some materials may be accepted even if the library does not expect to incorporate them into the collection. Journals received as a part of membership to a professional society are the most typical journal donated. If the library can't use the items or if the content is not appropriate for the library, the donor is referred to another group that might accept them. Gifts accepted by the library but not incorporated into the collection are frequently given to local library users or sold. Annual proceeds from these sales range from a few hundred to over \$9,000. Whether the librarian sells to commercial book dealers, or compiles lists for e-mail or library association exchanges, the number traded is low and the time spent on lists is considerable. In addition, arranging and paying for domestic and international transportation also stifle potential international exchange. Faculty, visiting scientists, notes in the literature, and published lists of international redistribution agencies are among the methods used to identify libraries and the literature they need. Suggestions for improved redistribution include more use of FAX, an inexpensive-to-use computerized central clearinghouse, more knowledge of available programs and their goals, and cooperation among the programs.

GIS Annual Reports - Representatives

AGI Member Society Council: Joanne Lerud reports that the 17th meeting of the Member Society Council was held June 22 at the AAPG meeting in Calgary. All officers, directors, and member societies present gave reports. Of particular interest was the report of the Executive Director. Marcus Milling announced that a \$70,000 NSF grant was received to upgrade the GeoRef information services equipment. This up-grade should allow greater flexibility and better currency and timeliness of the GeoRef product. The advocacy program is now called the Government Affairs Program (GAP) as the work is more than advocacy. Dr. Craig Schriffries is the Coordinator. NSF has also continued the \$250,000 Minority Scholarship grant extension; this is the third and final year. Opportunities for development of a major K-5 earth science sourcebook continue to be sought with some success. Certain downsizing has occurred within AGI to meet budgetary constraints. Three director positions now manage where six once stood. The National Association of Black Geologists and Geophysicists is the newest member of AGI. The Paleontology Society is exploring avenues to return to AGI. Marcus spoke at some length during his report about GeoRef and its important place in the marketing and financial picture of AGI. I am heartened by this action and suggest that GIS continue in its strong support of AGI. Some discussions are beginning concerning a national data repository of data, primarily from the oil and gas industry. I volunteered GIS expertise during these conversations. I have enjoyed serving as the representative to the AGI Member Society Council and wish to thank the Society for this opportunity.

GIS Annual Reports - Committees

The Ad-hoc Committee on International Initiatives: The committee was established by the GIS Executive Board last year. It was reconstituted and continued for an additional year, to develop further recommendations.

A summary report including background information and a description of committee activities appeared in the GIS Newsletter a year ago. David Reade, Chair of the committee last year, was unable to continue in that role, although he remained on the committee. Three new members were added.

GIS has a tradition of support for international activities and current levels of interest in this area are high. Some suggestions for identifying, continuing, and increasing GIS international activities include:

-- Establish a standing Committee on International Activities and gather existing international activities under this group as a focus within the Society. The new Committee

(continued, p. 12)

GIS FIELD TRIP * * GIS FIELD TRIP * * GIS FIELD TRIP * * GIS
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INTRODUCTION TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE
GREATER CINCINNATI AREA

LEADER: Paul E. Potter

PLACE: Cincinnati, Ohio

DATE: Thursday October 29, 1992

TIME: 8 am - 4:30 pm

MEET: Convention Center Elm Street (east) Entrance

COST: US\$20.00

The Geoscience Information Society presents its Fall field trip to be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of GIS/GSA in Cincinnati. The trip will highlight a look at the evolution of the local landscape, mass wasting, and local bedrock stratigraphy and end with a stop to collect Ordovician fossils. Lunch and a guidebook will be provided.

Late October is normally a sunny, pleasant period in the Cincinnati area. Normal temperature range gives highs in the low to mid 60's F (near 17 C) and lows in the low 40's F (near 5 C), however, temperatures may go as high as the low 80's (near 27 C) or as low as 20 F (near -7 C). Although October is normally the driest month in Cincinnati, it is advisable to bring a raincoat or parka. Wear comfortable shoes!! None of the stops involve strenuous hiking. Tennis shoes or light hiking boots are recommended. You may bring collecting bags and a rock hammer.

This flier represents the final notice for the field trip. To confirm your registration, please return the form below with a check or money order in the amount of US\$20.00 per person payable to Geoscience Information Society to Richard Spohn, Geology/Physics Library, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0153 by October 2. The field trip is not restricted to GIS members, and you are welcome to bring a guest! For more information, please contact Richard Spohn at 513-556-1324 or Louise Zipp at 319-335-3419.

GIS CINCINNATI FIELD TRIP CONFIRMATION

NAME _____ Number of
Participants _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____ E-MAIL _____

should develop an annual program of international activities and present it to the GIS Executive Board for approval. It should make recommendations on an ongoing basis on how GIS can best support international initiatives and better serve the non-North American membership. It should investigate and initiate projects that meet the goals of the Society in an international setting. It should identify creative methods of funding GIS international activities.

-- Establish an international column in the GIS Newsletter as a regular feature. This could include highlighting contributions from non-U.S. and Canadian members, and/or contributions on international issues. Profiles of libraries or librarians could be published, as well as international sources of information and international contacts.

-- Add a check-off option to renewal forms for voluntary contribution of an additional amount that can be used for activities such as membership fees for non-U.S. or Canadian librarians, or for assisting in travel costs for a librarian to attend a GIS meeting or to attend the next GeoInfo meeting. A travel grant could be created to be awarded every two years or so.

-- Investigate the possibility of reduced GSA registration fees for GIS members from developing countries

-- Recognize and introduce those attending the meetings from outside the U.S. and Canada at the lunch or business meeting. A list of those who will be attending the conference can be given to the committee in advance, and an effort made to insure that the attendees feel welcome. A letter could be sent to the librarian before the conference and international visitor ribbons can be provided. Visits to libraries in this country could be set up if the visitor would like to have arrangements made.

-- Send all mailings outside the U.S. and Canada via First Class or Air Mail.

-- Have a membership drive focused on attracting new members from outside the U.S. and Canada. Modify the present fee structure to reduce fees for individuals from developing nations.

-- Expand the Directory of Earth Science Libraries and the Union List of Geological Field Trip Guidebooks beyond the U.S. and Canada. One of the ad-hoc committee's members would have found it useful to have an international directory of geoscience libraries to assist in her plans to visit libraries in France. Alternately, the GIS could work to see that an international directory of geoscience information libraries and information centers is produced (one sample is the Directory of European Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centers.) The directory could include standard information (name of librarian, address, telephone, etc.) and additional information (FAX number, collections held, special functions performed, e.g. that the library might be responsible for collecting theses for the country).

-- Appoint liaisons with other international earth science

organizations or with library organizations having international activities with a view towards establishing joint activities and reducing duplication of effort. Some of the potential partners for international activities include: COGEO DATA, COGEO DOC and other IUGS Commissions, Association of Geoscientists for International Development, Australian Geoscience Information Association, Geological Information Group of the Geological Society of London, Unesco, ICSU's series of World Data Centers, Small Mining International, International Division of GSA, the American Society for Information Science's Special Interest Group on International Information Initiatives, the American Library Association's International Relations Committee and its International Relations Round Table, and the Special Libraries Association's International Relations Committee and Caucus on International Information Exchange (a caucus in the process of formation). Newsletters can be exchanged between GIS and the various groups, resulting in more knowledge of their work (e.g. a major review of the international geoscience information scene was published in Episodes a year ago, co-authored by one of the Committee members, Rassam).

-- Establish a program to distribute geoscience literature to institutions in developing nations, in conjunction with other interested organizations. Although the costs of transporting donated materials might be a problem, some agencies working on such materials were identified in a paper given at the conference last year.

-- Carry out programs in collaboration with other organizations (e.g. workshops or training sessions) to foster the exchange of technology and methodology in our discipline

-- Distribute the GIS Newsletter to library schools in a number of countries, e.g. in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. The Newsletter could also be sent to national geological survey libraries (whether they are institutional members or not) as a method of expanding awareness of the Society's existence and programs. Members in some countries could be given extra copies of the Newsletter to circulate to potential members

-- Investigate further establishing a special grant program for the preparation of international reference tools. One alternative is to have the society provide support for publications approved by its Publications Committee, so that any tools developed can be published in a short time after their completion. Another alternative would be to sponsor a lecture every year or so, and then to publish it. Some organizations have been producing joint international reference tools for a number of years (e.g. COGEO DOC), and information on such tools can be made more widely available.

-- Provide financial assistance for members from less developed countries for travel to GeoInfo V, similar to that provided for GeoInfo IV.

Comments from members on other activities that might be carried out by the GIS, or in response to those mentioned here, would be welcome.

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY
FINANCIAL REPORT
January 1, 1991 - December 31, 1991

Balance from 1990	Checking Accts.	Savings Accts.	Total
	\$ 26,718.21	\$ 8132.10	\$34,850.31
 INCOME			
Dues			
Individual	7,135.00		
Corporate	2,400.00		
Publications			
Newsletter Subs.	940.00		
Proceedngs	3,045.50		
Directory	70.50		
Other (labels, etc.)	2,237.60	203.00	
Interest			
Home Savings		592.62	
Virginia Account	15.62		
California Account	1,321.96		
 Total income:	 17,166.18	 795.62	 17,961.80
 EXPENSES			
AGI dues	478.00		
1990 Annual Meeting	1,583.26		
1991 Annual Meeting	1,363.98		
Committees, Officers	5,218.74		
Newsletter	2,848.39		
Proceedings, v. 21	4,008.53		
Proceedings, v. 19	70.00		
Miscellaneous	216.68		
Membership Directory	1,741.57		
Scripps Field Trip	583.08		
Taxes		27.51	
 Total expenses	 18,112.23	 27.51	 18,139.74
 Balance on December 31, 1991	 25,772.16	 8,900.21	 34,672.37

Submitted by, Janice Sorensen, Treasurer, March 31, 1992

A Financial Note

This issue of the GIS Newsletter contains the final audited 1991 financial statement. In reviewing the 1991 income and expense reports, the Executive Board recognized that expenses exceeded income by about \$177.00. The Board also expects that postage costs will continue to rise, and that fewer of our members' organizations will be able to cover the costs of postage, phone, and photocopying fees for GIS Committee and Officer activities.

Member Services: The Executive Board does not think that GIS dues need to be increased. Examination has shown us that the existing dues cover the costs of basic

member services: production and mailing of six issues of the GIS Newsletter, the GIS membership Directory, and a copy of the proceedings, as well as the receipt of annual meeting announcements, election ballots, membership renewal notification, and so on. Also covered is the \$2.00-per-member fee paid by GIS to AGI as member society dues, and an additional \$0.75 per member, beginning with 1992, for participation in the AGI Government Affairs Program.

Other GIS Activities: GIS is, however, involved in a great many other activities outside of basic membership services. These include the activities of the GIS officers

and committees, the various annual meeting programs and exhibit, and involvement in concerns such as the GeoRef Advisory Board, the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC), and special projects like the Winter 1991 *Compass* issue. We would like to reach out even further into the geoscience community, to take an even more proactive position in facilitating the exchange of geoscience information and to perhaps exhibit at meetings other than GSA (AGU and AAPG for example). Extending our reach would take additional funds. Looking at the 1991 report, you can see that GIS receives the second largest portion of its income (after dues) from sales of the proceedings volumes, newsletter subscriptions, and publications like the *Directory of Geoscience Libraries*. Publication prices can be raised a bit, but the GIS Board is also concerned that these publications not be priced out of reach of those in need of them.

The Point: In order to continue funding a broad scope of activities, GIS needs to find other ways of increasing its income. The Executive Board encourages each of you to be creative in considering alternative ways of increasing GIS income, and to share your ideas with us--call one of us on the phone, send us an electronic message, drop us a letter or a postcard, tell us at the annual meeting. We also encourage you to share with us your ideas on projects that GIS should be involved in and areas where GIS membership contributions can make a difference in enhancing information exchange. GIS already makes a difference. Let's see if we can work towards making an even bigger impact.

Treasurer's Report

So far this year, expenses have outpaced income. Although most of the member dues are in at this point, further income from publications is expected. We have paid for the Proceedings volume but have just started to receive income from it. Exceptional expenses this year include the special issue of the *Compass*. Our contribution to the publishing of the *Earth Science Resources for Teachers, 1992*, came out of Ruth Bristol's generous gift to the GIS. The dues for the AGI Advocacy Program constitute a new expense this year.

Although there is no set time by which a request for reimbursement should be in to the Treasurer, it is preferable that it be received within the same calendar (GIS fiscal) year as the expense was incurred. Please let me know if you need the green reimbursement forms.

The IRS form that officially indicates our non-profit status was obtained. This may be needed if you are making purchases for GIS or negotiating exhibit set-ups and space, and want to avoid paying extra in taxes. Anyone who needs a copy should contact me.

Respectfully submitted,
Barbara DeFelice, Treasurer

GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY FINANCIAL REPORT January 1, 1992 - August 18, 1992

INCOME

Dues	
Individual	5985.00
Corporate	2150.00
Publications	
Newsletter Subs.	780.00
Proceedings, v. 22	80.00
Proceedings, v. 21	350.00
Proceedings, v. 20	210.00
Proceedings, v. 19	70.00
Proceedings, v. 18	70.00
Proceedings, v. 17	35.00
Proceedings, v. 16	35.00
Proceedings, v. 15	40.00
Old Proceedings	268.00
Other (mailing labels)	100.00
Bristol funds	2000.00
Interest:	
BA	397.95
Bristol funds	24.60
New Hampshire	38.12
Home Savings	137.73
TOTAL INCOME:	\$12,771.40

EXPENSES:

1991 Annual Meeting	1919.72
1992 Annual Meeting	259.63
President	905.64
Vice President	37.62
Past Pres	4.90
Secretary	883.80
Newsletter	1611.66
Refund Newsletter	30.00
Proceedings, v. 22	3774.40
Directory	72.42
Sample Issue Display	195.00
Compass Special Issue	3438.67
Earth Sciences Resources for Teachers, 1992 (from the Bristol Fund)	1000.00
Society Dues (AGI and Advocacy Program)	585.00
Representatives	598.47
Coll. Dev. Comm.	63.71
Nominating Comm.	181.49
Membership Comm.	26.17
Bank Charges-NH	95.18
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$15,683.48

GEOSCIENCE SERIAL PRICES, 1991 & 1992

compiled by Michael Noga

The following list presents 1991 and 1992 prices for 270 serials. The average price increase of this sample is 7%. The prices come from UCLA Geology/Geophysics Library subscription invoices and catalogs from vendors and publishers. Prices may vary depending on the time a subscription is paid and the means of acquisition, e.g. direct purchase from the publisher or subscription through a vendor.

Prices for other geoscience titles and 1993 price data will be presented at the Collection Development Issues Committee meeting at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati.

Title	Price91	Price92			
A N SSSR. Izvestiia. Phys. Solid Earth	475	565	Chinese Journal of Geophysics	290	320
AAPG Bulletin	135	135	Chronique de la Recherche Miniere	117	107
AAPG Memoir	572	179	Clay Minerals	159	159
Acta Geodaetica Geophysica et Montanistica	52	56	Coastal Research	5	5
Acta Geophysica Polonica	46	46	Compass	12	12
Alcheringa	51	49	Computers & Geosciences	730	933
American Journal of Science	80	90	Continental Shelf Research	420	589
American Mineralogist	175	200	Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology	1700	1624
American Scientist	40	45	Cretaceous Research	222	235
Annales de Paleontologie	260	285	Dansk Geologisk Forening. Bull of Geol Soc of Denm	35	21
Annales Geophysicae: Atmospheres Hydro- spheres Spac	519	531	Deep Sea Research	1301	1301
Annals of Glaciology	118	106	Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft. Zeitschrift	65	65
Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophys.	52	51	Earth and Planetary Science Letters	907	984
Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sci.	55	59	Earth Moon and Planets	740	682
Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics	36	44	Earth Surface Processes and Landforms	365	425
Antarctic Journal of the U.S.	16	13	Earth-Science Reviews	374	348
Antarctic Science (British Antarctic Surv Bull.)	143	151	Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae	321	321
Applied Geochemistry	190	232	Economic Geology	90	105
Archaeometry	58	56	Elf-Aquitaine Centres de Rech Expl-Prod. Bulletin	32	31
Archiv fuer Lagerstatt der Geol Bundesanstalt Wien	57	62	Engineering Geology	369	506
Arctic and Alpine Research	65	70	Environmental Geology and Water Sciences	209	219
Astronomical Almanac	21	27	Eos	190	190
Astrophysical Journal	765	830	Episodes	27	33
Atlantic Geology	36	38	Erlanger Geologische Abhandlungen	19	17
Australian Journal of Earth Sciences	199	225	Estuarine, Coastal, and Shelf Science	456	484
Australian Journal Marine & Freshwater Res	160	170	European Journal of Mineralogy	396	289
Bioscience	100	100	Evolution	150	150
Bmr Journal of Australian Geology	52	58	Evolutionary Theory	28	28
Boreas	131	140	Facies	102	50
Bulletin Geodesique	99	88	Fluid Inclusion Research	16	32
Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology	69	67	Ganko (J of Japanese Assoc of Min Pet & Econ Geolo	127	130
Bulletin of the Internat Assoc of Eng Geol.	99	93	Geo Katalog	81	88
Bulletin of Volcanology	334	306	Geo-Marine Letters	150	157
Bulletins of American Paleontology	90	90	Geobios	134	153
Butsuri-Tansa (Geophysical Exploration)	152	170	Geobyte	24	24
Canadian Inst of Mining & Metallurgy. CIM Bulletin	91	125	Geochemical Journal	150	150
Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences	298	326	Geochemistry International	895	895
Canadian Mineralogist	82	150	Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta	551	670
Cop Newsletter	5	5	Geodinamica Acta	176	205
Chemical Geology	1258	1164	Geodynamique	46	41
Chemie der Erde	97	37	Geofisica Internacional	70	70
Chikyu Kagaku (Earth Science)	101	102	Geolog	13	14
			Geological Journal	205	235
			Geological Magazine	205	220
			Geological Society of America Bulletin	150	170

Geological Society of America Abstracts			Journal of Petroleum Geology	216	240
With Programs	65	70	Journal of Petroleum	248	292
Geological Society of India. Journal	95	100	Journal of Physics of the Earth	115	115
Geological Society of London. Journal	505	487	Journal of Sedimentary Petrology	120	120
Geologie de la France	117	107	Journal of South American Earth Sciences	140	224
Geologische Rundschau	198	189	Journal of South-East Asian Earth Sciences	260	392
Geologisches Jahrbuch. E: Geophysik	88	99	Journal of Structural Geology	375	432
Geologists' Association Proceedings	135	140	Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences	320	320
Geology	120	140	Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Res.	506	636
Geology Today	155	165	Lethaia	131	140
Geomagnetism and Aeronomy	455	545	Limnology and Oceanography	150	160
Geomicrobiology Journal	120	120	Lithos	156	209
Geomorphology	254	238	Manuscripta Geodaetica	155	150
Geophysical and Astrophysical Fluid Dynam.	2380	2815	Mapping Sciences and Remote Sensing	271	278
Geophysical Journal (Geofizicheskii Zhurnal)	1532	1876	Marine and Petroleum Geology	453	546
Geophysical Journal International	770	845	Marine Chemistry	498	657
Geophysical Prospecting	329	335	Marine Geology	1072	984
Geophysical Research Letters	367	480	Marine Geophysical Researches	243	225
Geophysics	195	195	Marine Micropaleontology	332	334
Geophysics, the Leading Edge	65	65	Marine Pollution Bulletin	270	326
Geophytology	45	45	Mathematical Geology	360	395
Geoscience Canada	40	37	Micropaleontology	120	120
Geostandards Newsletter	69	71	Mineralium Deposita	240	242
Geotectonics	340	360	Mineralogical Journal	43	50
Geothermics	295	356	Mineralogical Magazine	224	218
Geotimes	23	25	Mineralogical Record	55	55
Global Biogeochemical Cycles	124	135	Mineralogy and Petrology	447	416
Global Tectonics and Metallogeny	59	104	Modern Geology	440	550
Historical Biology	171	218	Mountain Geologist	25	34
Hydrological Sciences Journal	155	160	Nature	295	350
Icarus	792	858	Nautilus	35	40
Ice	30	29	Neues Jahrbuch fur Geologie und Palaontol-		
Ina Newsletter (International Nannoplankton			ogie Mon.	944	486
Assoc)	20	20	Neues Jahrbuch fur Geologie und Palaontol-		
Indian Journal of Geology	45	45	ogie Abha	593	554
International Geology Review	699	748	Neues Jahrbuch fur Mineralogie. Monatshefte	410	361
International Journal of Rock Mechanics &			Neues Jahrbuch fur Mineralogie. Abhand.	456	499
Geomecha	745	953	New Mexico Geology	6	6
International Seismological Centre. Bulletin	273	257	New Zealand Journal of Geology and		
IOP Newsletter (Internat Org of Paleobotany)	10	10	Geophysics	180	190
Journal of African Earth Sciences (& Middle			New Zealand Nat Soc for Earthquake Eng.		
East)	455	607	Bulletin	92	91
Journal of Atmospheric & Terrestrial Physics	750	1144	Newsletters on Stratigraphy	273	281
Journal of Conchology	59	62	Nihon Kazan Gakkai. Bulletin (Volcanol Soc		
Journal of Fluid Mechanics	995	1080	Japan)	125	141
Journal of Foraminiferal Research	60	80	Nordic Hydrology	100	103
Journal of Geochemical Exploration	516	655	Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift	120	122
Journal of Geodynamics	335	419	Northeastern Geology	38	39
Journal of Geological Education	33	33	Northern Miner	60	70
Journal of Geology	58	63	Oceanologica Acta	292	273
Journal of Geomagnetism and Geoelectricity	298	330	Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of		
Journal of Geophysical Research	2170	2555	the USSR	408	445
Journal of Glaciology	197	195	Oceanus	25	25
Journal of Irreproducible Results	28	31	Ofioliti	50	50
Journal of Marine Research	60	60	Oil & Gas Journal	49	52
Journal of Metamorphic Geology	295	320	Ore Geology Reviews	254	236
Journal of Micropaleontology	80	100	Oregon Geology	8	8
Journal of Molluscan Studies	130	150	Organic Geochemistry	560	1048
Journal of Paleontology	85	99	Palaeobotanist	90	90
Journal of Palynology	35	40			

Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology	1362	1251	Studia Geophysica et Geodaetica	375	405
Palaeontographica Italica	103	107	Surveys in Geophysics	254	236
Palaeontographica. Abt. A Palaeozoologie- Stratigra	959	1452	Teaching Earth Sciences	30	25
Palaeontographica. Abt. B Palaeophytologie	1196	750	Tectonics	233	280
Palaeontographical Society Monographs	87	78	Tectonophysics	2147	1982
Palaeontologische Zeitschrift	65	71	Terra Nova	273	295
Palaeontology	188	240	Transact and Proc of the Palaeontol Soc of Japan	75	75
Palaios	95	95	Transact of the Roy Soc of Edinburgh. Earth Scienc	135	133
Paleobiology	50	65	Transactions. Inst of Mining and Metallurgy (UK)	268	253
Paleobios	6	8	Tryonia	65	45
Paleoceanography	165	180	Venus. Kairuigaku Zasshi	65	65
Paleontological Journal	395	450	Water Resources Research	457	505
Petroleum Geology	56	56	Western Assoc of Map Libraries. Information Bulletin	25	25
Physics and Chemistry of Minerals	768	768	Wyoming Geo-Notes	5	7
Physics of Fluids	931	1130	X-Ray Spectrometry	470	525
Physics of the Earth and Planetary Interiors	1122	1028	Zeitschrift fur Geologische Wissenschaften	162	131
Planetary and Space Science	859	859	Zeitschrift fur Geomorphologie	131	134
Powder Diffraction	85	95	Zeitschrift fur Gletscherkunde und Glazial- geologie	49	57
Precambrian Research	653	795	Zeitschrift fur Kristallographie	691	847
Przeglad Geologiczny	68	60	Zentralblatt fur Geol und Palaeo: Teil I Geologie	969	1003
Pure and Applied Geophysics	1498	1038	Zentralblatt fur Geol und Palaeo: Teil II Palaeo	168	270
Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology	208	212			
Quarterly Notes (Geolog Surv of New South Wales)	8	8			
Quaternary Australasia	16	15			
Quaternary Research	184	192			
Quaternary Science Reviews	270	472			
Radiocarbon	95	105			
Review of Paleobotany and Palynology	949	715			
Reviews of Geophysics	220	220			
Revista del Instituto Mexicano del Petroleo	40	40			
Revue de Geomorphologie Dynamique	49	51			
Revue de Micropaleontologie	88	79			
Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia	93	101			
Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering	190	189			
Schweizerische Mineralog und Petrolog Mitteilungen	178	156			
Science	150	195			
Scottish Journal of Geology	135	138			
Sedimentary Geology	893	819			
Sedimentology	375	385			
Seismological Society of America. Bulletin	125	125			
Senckenbergiana Maritima	60	64			
Soc Geol Normandie et Desamis du Mus du Havre. Bull	53	59			
Soc Geologique du Nord (Lille, France). Annales	70	73			
Societa Paleontologica Italiana. Bollettino	124	119			
Soil Science	105	116			
Soil Science Society of America. Journal	65	85			
South African Journal of Geology	58	60			
South Carolina Geology	10	10			
Southeastern Geology	12	12			
Southern California Paleontological Society. Bull	15	17			
Soviet Geology and Geophysics	795	830			
Space Science Reviews	828	768			
Stereo-Atlas of Ostracod Shells	115	120			

GEOINFO V UPDATE

Dick Walker has received 50 copies of the first announcement for GeoInfoV from the organizers in Prague. Copies will be published in the October GIS Newsletter. Contact Dick if you need copies before then.

GIS Awards announced

It is a pleasure to be able to share the 1992 GIS award winning paper, reference book, and guidebook with you. Congratulations to the awardees, and thanks to the GIS awards committees for their hard work this year!

The GIS Best Geoscience Reference Book Award goes to the *Lunar Sourcebook: a User's Guide to the Moon*, edited by Grant Heiken, David Vaniman, and Bevan M. French, Cambridge University Press.

The GIS Best Paper Award goes to Nancy J. Butkovich for her paper "Discussion of the use of foreign language sources in geological journals," GIS Proceedings volume 21, p. 99-107.

The GIS Best Guidebook Award goes to the *Arbuckle Group Core Workshop and Field Trip* (Oklahoma Geological Survey Publication 91-3) edited by Kenneth S. Johnson.

Digital Database Forum
USGS CD-ROMs: What's out there

Jim O'Donnell
Geology and Planetary Sciences Library
Caltech

The USGS has, in the past year, begun to distribute several different series of CD-ROMs. All of those that have been released have been made available on depository.

Essentially, there are three organizations within the Survey which are issuing CD-ROM products. The Water Resources Division is distributing its CD-ROMs as Open-file Reports. The National Mapping Program is issuing digital line graph data in its own series and as separate items. The Geologic Division has instituted a new numbered series called *Digital Data Series* (DDS for short.) In true USGS fashion, it's issuing them out of sequence, too.

The Water Resources Division has issued one CD-ROM so far. *Open-file Report 91-463* is a digital compilation of state water data reports previously published in paper as Water Resources Data for [a specific state]. You probably know these as sets of paperbound books that take up enormous amounts of space in your depository collection. The CD-ROM runs search software developed at the USGS called GSSearch, as do many of the USGS CDs. OFR 91-463 is arranged in a novel fashion: each page of each report is a separate record within the database, so it's possible to search for a report number and print out all the records, thus acquiring a complete copy of the report. It's also possible to search for a specific key word, and view the pages on which it occurs. Since reports for some states consist of as many as seven volumes, owning this CD-ROM could permit you to do some serious weeding.

The National Mapping Division (NMD) has weighed in with the beginnings of two parallel series, and a single monographic title. So far, its products are strictly digital line graph data (DLG), distributed with the intent that the data will be downloaded and used in a geographic information system such as Arc/Info.

Digital line graph data is "line map information in digital form. These data files include information on planimetric base categories, such as transportation, hydrography, and boundaries." (from the Introduction on the 1:2,000,000 disk.) This means that the files include data that show roads, railroads, rivers, and county or state boundaries, but show no topography or place names. The data are stored in separate files, sometimes many different files for each "layer" of data. For instance, on the 1:100,000 CD-ROMs, this data is in files corresponding to 15' topographic quadrangles.

The two parallel 1:100,000 *Digital Line Graph Data* series differentiate by being in two different formats

--optional and standard. Users who have need of this data will almost certainly know which format they need. There will be a total of 14 CD-ROMs in each series, although #4 (Florida) is the only one released so far. Next up will be one disk for Georgia and the Carolinas, then one for Washington, Oregon and Idaho. No dates are set so far for these releases.

Both series have identical graphical interfaces, consisting of a map of the state or region gridded in 1 x 2 degree quadrangles. Highlighting a specific quad on this screen leads you to another screen with that quad enlarged, and gridded in 15-minute quads. From this screen, one can further refine a search until the area for which certain layers of data is desired has been defined. That data can then be downloaded for export to a geographic information system.

The third NMD product, a monograph, is 1:2,000,000 *Digital Line Graph Data* for the United States, and works about the same way as the 1:100,000 series, although the graphical interface is nowhere near as friendly. This disk was distributed with "Digital Data Series 4" on the cover, but USGS has since announced that this was a mistake which will be rectified in its next printing.

The Geologic Division's *Digital Data Series* will contain many different varieties of data, much like the *Professional Papers* and the *Bulletins*. DDS-1 is a digital database of uranium data for the western United States. There is good accompanying documentation which helps you decipher the numerous cryptic codes in the records. It is easy to search for an element's "parts-per-billion" occurrence in a specific area. This CD runs GSSearch as well.

DDS-7 contains digitized strong-motion accelerograms of North and Central American earthquakes. The retrieval software helps the user find files containing accelerogram data for a specific event, but does not provide display software for the accelerogram itself. File names and some descriptive data about the file are retrieved, and the patron can then download from the disk and view the data at his or her home workstation.

DDS-5 is seismic data for the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. It displays very subtly-colored sections on my color monitor. I haven't had time to get to know it well.

DDS-2 is a really classy digital geologic map of Nevada that comes with software specifically designed to display the map in parts and as a whole. (If I could get it to be compatible with my color printer, I'd be very

happy.) I hope it's a forerunner of a similar CD for each state.

DDS-3 is a geologic map of Western Massachusetts Bay. It's just arrived, and I haven't had time to review it yet.

DDS-6 has also just arrived, and it's got the GEONAMES database on it (yes, the one you just paid 100 bucks to buy on floppy disk as OFR 90-466, only updated) along with GNULEX (Geologic Names Unit Lexicon) which Marge MacLachlan discussed at the GIS Database Forum in Denver a few years ago. Neither database is running GSSearch, which is unfortunate, because the software they're running is not very fast. Also, GNULEX is broken down into segments based on which USGS office covered that area of the country, and it's thus much less easy to use than it might be.

Each of the DDS's comes with on-disk documentation, and each has a printer utility that makes it easy to print the documentation and make it available to users. My habit has been to print the documentation, velo-bind it, and leave it at the workstation with the CD-ROMs in their caddies. For those who need more security for your CDs, I suggest that you always check out both disk and printed documentation to your user.

Every one of the DDS's also has an "install" program in the CD-ROM's root directory that is quick and painless. These have been, by far, the easiest CDs I've had to deal with.

Hardware and Software

The Caltech Geology Library has a single digital data workstation comprised of a Gateway 2000 486/33 micro-computer with a 200m hard disk and 8m of memory; an in-board Hitachi TCDR3600 CD drive, and a Hewlett-Packard Deskjet 500C color printer. We are running Windows 3.1 and Pizazz Plus image-printing software. All of this, I was surprised to discover when I finally added it up recently, came to about \$4600. The most heavily used database is not from USGS (it's GeoRef on CD-ROM from Silver Platter) but the workstation was designed with graphical display products such as these in mind (hence the extra memory and the color printer.)

Caltech is an unusual environment in which to work, because it's so computer-intensive. I started to use Windows as my menu system because it cut down on compatibility problems between different products, and a couple of my SUN- and VAX- user patrons are very disdainful of it. However, it does the trick, and compatibility with Windows has not been a problem with most of the stuff from USGS. However, Windows provides no security for your computer system, and other menu systems are surely better for that. At Caltech, I just depend on the fact that, by my users' standards, any DOS machine is beneath contempt, and they wouldn't bother to mess with it. So far (knock wood), so good.

In terms of training, I have given demonstrations to patrons when they expressed interest, and a general introduction class for a group of students in the Spring. Generally, though, Caltech students take all this high tech equipment and instant access to data in stride, with a blandness that is almost frightening, so training has not been a problem.

In setting up this workstation, I depended a great deal on Peter Brueggeman (who told me about printers and Pizazz Plus) and on Charlotte Derksen. Mostly, though, I've just hacked away until I got it right.

My advice to implementors of all of these products: review the documentation you have printed out, and make sure the CD is compatible with your workstation. Do not get into the habit of attempting to interpret this data--just make sure your patrons have access to it.

[This column began life as a presentation at a June 29, 1992 program at ALA in San Francisco, entitled "Government Information on CD-ROM: Making it Work for You."]

USGS CD-ROMs (in the order discussed)

State Water-data Reports: a digital representation of the hydrologic records of the United States for Water-Year 1990 (with records for selected states for Water-Years 1987-1990). (Open-file Report 91-463) 1991?

1:100,000-scale digital line graph (DLG) data, hydrography and transportation. Area 4, Florida, Optional Format, 1991.

1:100,000-scale digital line graph (DLG) data, hydrography and transportation. Area 4, Florida, Standard Format, 1991.

1:2,000,000-scale digital line graph (DLG) data. 1990.

Digital Data Series:

DDS-1 Hoffman, J.D., et al. National geochemical data base: national uranium resources evaluation data for the conterminous western United States. 1991.

DDS-2 Turner, Robert M., and Walter J. Bawiec. Geology of Nevada: a digital representation of the 1978 geologic map of Nevada. 1991.

DDS-5 Zihlman, F. N., and Russell A. Ambroziak. National energy research seismic library--processed seismic data for 29 lines in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. 1992.

DDS-7 Seekins, Linda C., et al. Digitized strong-motion accelerograms of North and Central American earthquakes 1933-1986. 1992.

DDS-3 Bothner, M. H., et al. A Geologic map of the sea floor in western Massachusetts Bay, constructed from digital sidescan-sonar images, photography, and sediment samples. 1992.

DDS-6 Stratigraphic nomenclature databases for the United States, its possessions, and territories. 1992.

DUPLICATES EXCHANGE LIST:
USGS LIBRARY

The following items are available on a first come first served basis, from the Exchange & Gift Unit, USGS Library, 950 National Ctr., Reston, VA, 22092. Please enclose mailing labels with your request.

Journals

- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin.
v. 55, no. 7, July 1971 thru v. 57, no. 10, 1973; v. 57, no. 12, Dec. 1973 thru v. 61, no. 12, Dec. 1977; v. 65, no. 1, Jan. 1981 thru v. 76, no. 2, Feb. 1992.
- A.A.P.G. Explorer.
1982, no. 1; 1982, no. 3-1990, no. 12.
- American Mineralogist.
v. 73, no. 3, 4, 11 thru v. 74, no. 12, 1989
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v. 1, Fall, 1987; v. 2, Fall, 1988; v. 2, Spring, 1988; v. 3, Fall, 1989; v. 4, Fall, 1990; v. 4, Spring, 1990; v. 5, Spring, 1991.
- Bibliography and Index of Geology. American Geological Inst.
v. 35, 1971 thru v. 40, 1976; v. 42, 1978 thru v. 49, 1985; v. 50, parts 1, 4-6, 1986.
- Bibliography of North American Geology. U.S. Geological Sur.
1785-1918 (USGS Bulletin 746); 1785-1918 (USGS Bulletin 747); 1919-1928 (USGS Bulletin 823); 1929-1939 (USGS Bulletin 937); 1940-1949 (USGS Bulletin 1049); 1950-1959 (USGS Bulletin 1195); 1960 (USGS Bulletin 1196); 1961 (USGS Bulletin 1197); 1962 (USGS Bulletin 1232); 1963 (USGS Bulletin 1233); 1964 (USGS Bulletin 1234); 1965 (USGS Bulletin 1235); 1966 (USGS Bulletin 1266); 1967 (USGS Bulletin 1267); 1968 (USGS Bulletin 1268); 1969 (USGS Bulletin 1269); 1970 (USGS Bulletin 1370).
- Climatic Change.
v. 1, nos. 1-4, 1977; v. 2, no. 1-4, 1980; v. 3, nos. 1-4, 1981; v. 4, nos. 1-4, 1982; v. 5, nos. 3, 4, 1983; v. 6, nos. 1-4, 1984; v. 7, nos. 1-4, 1985; v. 8, nos. 1-3, 1986; v. 9, nos. 3, 1986; v. 10, nos. 1-3, 1987; v. 11, nos. 1-3, 1987; v. 12, nos. 2, 3, 1988; v. 13, nos. 1-3, 1988; v. 14, nos. 1-3, 1989; v. 15, nos. 3, 1989; v. 16, nos. 1-3, 1990; v. 17, nos. 1-3, 1990.
- Economic Geology.
v. 84, no. 1, 1989 thru v. 86, no. 7, 1990.
- Engineering Geology. Bulletin of the Association of Engineering Geologists.
v. 1, nos. 1, 2, 1964; v. 2, nos. 1, 2, 1965; v. 3, nos. 1, 2, 1966; v. 4, nos. 1, 2, 1967; v. 5, nos. 1, 2, 1968; v. 6, nos. 1, 2, 1969; v. 7, nos. 1, 2, 1970; v. 8, nos. 1, 2, 1971; v. 9, nos. 1-3, 1972; v. 10, nos. 1-4, 1973; v. 11, nos. 1-4, 1974; v. 12, nos. 1-4, 1975; v. 13, nos. 1-4, 1976; v. 14, nos. 1-4, 1977; v. 15, nos. 1-4, 1978; v. 16, nos. 1-4, 1979; v. 17, nos. 1-4, 1980.
- Eos (American Geophysical Union Transactions).
v. 48, nos. 1, 1967; v. 49, nos. 1, 4, 1968; v. 64, nos. 18, 45, 52, 1983; v. 65, nos. 16, 1984; v. 66, nos. 18, 46, 51, 1985; v. 67, nos. 16, 44, 1986; v. 68, nos. 16, 41, 44, 1987; v. 69, nos. 16, 44, 1988; v. 70, nos. 15, 43, 1989; v. 71, nos. 2, 17, 28, 43, 1990; v. 72, nos. 17, 44, 1991
- Exploration and Research for Atomic Minerals. India Department of Atomic Energy.
v. 1, 1988; v. 2, 1990
- Geobyte.
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- Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta.
v. 36, no. 1, 1972 thru v. 39, no. 12, 1975; v. 40, no. 2, 1976 thru v. 41, no. 5, 1977; v. 41, no. 7, 1977 thru v. 47, no. 12, 1983.
- Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs.
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v. 6, nos. 1-12, 1978; v. 7, no. 1-3, 5, 7-12, 1979; v. 8, no. 1, 1980 thru v. 15, no. 10, 1987; v. 15, no. 12, 1987 thru v. 19, no. 9, 1991.
- Geo-Marine Letters.
v. 1, no. 1, 1981 thru v. 8, no. 4, 1988.
- Geophysical Research Letters.
v. 1, no. 1-8, 1974; v. 2, no. 1-12, 1975.
- Geotimes.
v. 25, nos. 1, 2, 4-12, 1980; v. 26, no. 1, 1981 thru v. 32, no. 12, 1987; v. 33, no. 2-8, 10, 12, 1988; v. 34, no. 1-12, 1989; v. 35, no. 2-4, 6-10, 1990; v. 36, no. 1, 1991.
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v. 29, nos. 1-26, 1990.
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- Journal of African Earth Sciences.
v. 3, no. 1, 2, 4, 1985; v. 4, no. 1, 1986; v. 5, no. 2-6, 1986; v. 6, no. 1, 2, 1987.
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v. 73, nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 1968; v. 74, nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 1969; v. 75, nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 1970; v. 76, nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 1971; v. 77, nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 1972; v. 78, nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 1973; v. 79, nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 1974; v. 80, nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 1975; v. 81, nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 1976; v. 82, nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 1977; v. 83, nos. 1-12, 1978; v. 84, nos. 1, 2, 5-10, 14 1979; v. 85, nos. 1-13, 1980; v. 86, nos. 1-12, 1981; v. 87, nos. 1-13, 1982; v. 88, nos. 1-3, 5-12, 1983; v. 89, nos. 1-13, 1984; v. 90, nos. 1-14, 1985.
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1976. Carboniferous stratigraphy of southwestern Virginia and southern W.V. Field Trip guidebook no. 3.

1981. Chattanooga and Ohio Shales of the southern Appalachian basin. GSA Cincinnati '81 field trip guidebooks, Vol.II: Economic geology, structure. Field Trip no.3.

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1952. Chester field excursion.

1953. Guide to some Pennsylvanian sections in Morgan, Magoffin & Breathitt Counties...

1954. Itinerary: Geology of the Mammoth Cave region....

Intermountain Association of Petroleum Geologists. (with Rocky Mtn Assn of Geologists)

6th, 1955. Guidebook to the geology of northwest Colorado.

International Congress of Carboniferous Stratigraphy and geology. Field Trip.

9th, 1979. Field trip no.2: Geology of the northern Appalachian coal field.

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1969. Studies of the Precambrian of the Michigan Basin.

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no. 5, 1972. Field trip guidebook for Precambrian migmatite terrane of the Minnesota River valley. (photocopy)

no. 6, 1972. Field trip guidebook for Precambrian geology of northwestern Cook Co., MN (photocopy)

no. 7, 1972. Field trip guidebook for geomorphology and quaternary stratigraphy of western Minnesota and eastern S.D. no. 15, 1987. Field trip guidebook for the upper Mississippi valley, Minn., Iowa & Wisc

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Vol. 1-Montana, 2-Wyoming, 3-Colorado, 4-New Mexico, 5-Idaho, 6-Utah, 7-Nevada, 8-Arizona, 9-Washington, 10-Oregon, 11-California. 1973.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SPECIALIST, CARTOGRAPHER, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA

(Merit promotion. Announcement No.: H-92-108. GS-1412-09, Cartographer GS-1370-09, Full Performance Level: GS-1412-11. One position to be filled from this vacancy. Non-status applicants may apply under announcement RB-92-15.)

Duties: Searches various manual and computer based information systems. Reviews and recommends material for addition to the cartographic collections. Answers a full range of inquiries for information in the earth sciences and cartography. Compiles and publishes indexes on geologic mapping in the United States. Develops new cartographic services and collections.

Knowledges, abilities, skills, and other characteristics (KASOCS):

1. Ability to communicate effectively both orally and writing.
2. Knowledge of the content of and search techniques for manual and computer based data bases.
3. Knowledge of foreign languages (desirable). Individuals applying for consideration as a Technical Information Specialist must also possess
4. Knowledge of the terminology and concepts of the earth sciences and cartography.
5. Knowledge of cartography and cartographic practices.
6. Knowledge of the principles and concepts of cartographic information organization.

Location: Geologic Division, Office of the Chief Geologist, OFC Scientific Publications, Br, Library & Information Svc, Reston, Virginia

Contact telephone number: (703) 648-6131; (TTY) 648-7788

Address of personnel office:

Recruitment and Placement Branch, Personnel
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS-215
Reston, Virginia 22092

SENIOR LIBRARIAN, Washington State Library (branch at the Washington Department of Transportation), Olympia, WA

Responsibilities: Sole responsibility for budget, planning, marketing library services; shared responsibility for collection development, reference services, on-line database searching.

Requirements: ALA accredited MLS; 3 years professional experience. Highly desirable: experience managing a special library or managing a subject/specialty department in mathematics, transportation, engineering, or science. Excellent reference and online searching skills preferred.

Salary: \$29,508-37,752. Excellent benefits.

To apply: Send a letter of intent and a resume to: Julie King, Personnel Officer, Washington State Library, Office of Human Resources, P.O. Box 42460, Olympia, WA 98504-2460. Fax: (206) 586-7575.

GIS ARCHIVES: A REMINDER

A reminder to all past and present GIS officers and to all committee chairs: Don't forget about the GIS Archives! Send any materials that might have archival value to:

Lois M. Pausch
Geology Library
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
223 Natural History Library
1301 W. Green St.
Urbana, IL 61801

Photographer Wanted for the 1992 Annual GIS Meeting

Are you an amateur photographer, attending the Cincinnati meeting? GIS needs a volunteer photographer to take pictures of the 1992 Annual Meeting events (awards presentations, business meeting, reception, exhibit booth, and other activities) at Cincinnati. You'd supply the camera and flash; GIS will reimburse the film cost; we'd prefer 35mm black and white film for archival purposes. Color would be nice too, but its hard to get both! You'll need to keep track of who is in which pictures, and what activities the photos reflect. The Archives committee can handle the film processing, so you could hand over film and records to Mary Krick or Lois Pausch right at the meeting.

Please let me know by October 1 if you are willing to help out with this vital task. Contact Dena Fracolli at the address/phone/email provided on the inside cover of this newsletter issue.

PUBLICATIONS

The Directory of European aquatic sciences libraries and information centres is now available. It includes entries for over 300 organizations. It includes details on holdings, subjects, services and publications, and gives parent organization, address, telephone, fax and telex numbers. There are indices to organization names and library and information center staff. Price (including postage): 160 French Francs; \$30.00 (US). Order from: Nicole Momzikoff, Institut oceanographique, 195 rue St. Jacques, 75005 Paris, France.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A comment on Earth Science History and Science Citation Index

I draw your attention to the editorial that appeared in *Earth Science History* recently (v. 11, no. 1, 1992). Gerald M. Friedman first addresses the inflation of commercial journal costs and then goes on to talk about *Earth Science History* and *Science Citation Index*. The editorial is an amazing example of how *SCI* is misunderstood and misused. Friedman, relating the story of a prospective author who says "he can only publish if *SCI* stands behind us," laments that "*SCI* does not cover *Earth Science History*" and says he has gone 'all the way to the top of ISI' to have *Earth Science History* covered. Then he states, "Unfortunately our subject--history of the earth sciences --is not considered to have sufficient 'impact' to deserve being cited." Friedman concludes by saying that the result of this is that authors publish in high cost commercial journals.

Earth Science History is not appearing in *SCI* because the SMALL set of journals that *SCI* pulls citations from (slightly over 3,000 serial titles for ALL science in 1991) do not cite *Earth Science History*. This is not surprising or alarming. *SCI* is slanted toward the hot areas in all science, not the history of any science. The only way researchers who wish to "support" *Earth Science History* could "influence" *SCI* would be to write articles for the titles included in *SCI*'s source 3,000 titles and, in them, cite articles in *Earth Science History*.

I have found a profound lack of understanding of how *SCI* is constructed and what citedness means. *SCI* was designed to permit one see how a particular paper was used by subsequent researchers. But it is now being used to rank scientists, institutions and even whole disciplines. Need I mention its use to determine serial cancellations? Geology librarians have repeatedly commented on the limitations of *SCI* in the earth sciences. It is also astonishing that the scientific community, which bases its work on quality data, would have so limited an understanding of citation data and yet use it so frequently.

Susan Klimley

OVERHEARD ON THE GEONET

[Editors' note: The GeoNet has been buzzing with this news. These comments have been taken from those.]

The SEPM/SSG is proposing to change the title of the *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* to the *Journal of Sedimentary Research*. They will also be publishing it in two sections: Section A- Sedimentology, and Section B- Stra-

tigraphy and Basin Analysis. They are hoping to attract sedimentologists who have little interest in the present journal with section B. The subscription price will probably increase 20 percent for the two journals (no mention is made as to price if you only subscribe to one).

The editors of JSP have been sending a letter to subscribers. The letter is requesting that the person(s) who decide(s) on cancellations reply with information on whether these changes will result in cancellations (very likely, fairly likely, fairly unlikely or very unlikely). Comments can be sent to John B. Southard, Professor of Geology, Room 54-1026, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139; fax: 617-253-6208.

Connie Wick added some information to this discussion. John Southard at MIT sent a note to the geology librarian there, indicating that SO FAR he has sent inquiries to 85 libraries. Connie believes that he is working through a list (perhaps supplied by GIS?) and there is no intention to ignore the input from particular geographic areas. She will call him to verify...then will post that to the GEONET. She said, "I know he is very interested in the input, and is glad to be getting replies."

MEMBER NEWS

Michigan State University Libraries staffer, DIANE BACLAWSKI, has been prominently featured this summer in the local newspaper in connection with a major dinosaur display at Lansing's children's museum. She was featured in a weekly column called "They're reading," in which she recommended 2 dinosaur books, and in a major feature on the dinosaur show. Baclawski has been invited to give several talks about dinosaur books and dinosaur tracks before children's groups during the run of the museum show.

The Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources is moving! As of October 12, 1992, Connie Manson's new numbers are:

street address: 1111 Washington Street S.E.

Olympia, WA 98501

mailing address: P.O. Box 47007

Olympia, WA 98504-7007

phone (main office): 206/902-1450

(Connie): 206/902-1472

fax: 206/902-1785

Connie J. Manson, Co-Editor
Geoscience Information Society
2525 Sleater Kinney Road N.E.
Olympia, WA 98506



Linda R. Musser
725 Musser Lane
Bellefonte, PA 16823

THE GLACIAL DRIFTER

You come up with a brilliant idea at breakfast. You're in a hurry; so you write it down quickly on a napkin. When you get to work, you flesh out the idea in longhand. After lunch, you type the expanding proposal into your word processor. You mention the idea when you leave a message for your boss on her answering machine. The next day, your boss says that she likes the idea. She wants you to send an expanded version to her on email. After she reads the text, she forwards it to a friend. He calls you to urge that you write a paper on the topic for the journal that he edits. You work on the article all weekend and fax it to the editor on Monday. You send a paper copy by express mail, just in case the fax doesn't go through. The article is published two months later. You receive an invitation to speak at the next annual meeting of a major professional association. Your talk is

taped and sold at a booth near the exhibit hall. A member of your graduation class buys a copy of the tape and compliments you from her cellular phone in the midst of a traffic jam. You get a phone call three months later from the editor of a journal from Japan. The editor wants to have your article translated for publication later that year. You agree and feel satisfied that you have had your say.

Two days later, you wake up at 3 AM. You can't sleep, because you have been thinking about the same problem all week, with no solution in sight. An idea pops into your head. Aha! Get it in writing. But you can't find a pen and some paper. Suddenly, your house is rocked by a strong earthquake. In the next few minutes, you look for damage. You forget your idea, all for the lack of a napkin.

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