ministerie van verkeer en waterstaat

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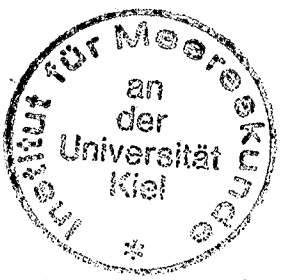
PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD **EURASLIC** MEETING

LELYSTAD, 25-26 APRIL 1991



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PREFACE

Lelystad, a Dutch town of some 65.000 inhabitants, was in many ways a very appropriate venue for the 3rd EURASLIC meeting.
Where the town now stands, there once was water. The polder-province of which Lelystad is the capital was only reclaimed in the 40s and 50s, before that this part of the Netherlands was the notoriously treacherous Zuidersea.
Indeed, the wreck of an 16th century fishing vessel was discovered when builders were laying the foundations of the Maerlanthuis, the headoffice of RIZA (the Dutch Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment) where the EURASLIC meeting was held,

The Maerlanthuis therefore provided a suitably aquatic surroundings for a very aquatic meeting. Forty-three librarians and documentalists from all over Europe convened in Lelystad on 25-26 April 1991 for two days of discussion and exchange of information about developments in the field of aquatic information sciences.
In his opening speech, the director of RIZA, Dr. de Jong, stressed the importance of libraries and documentation centres for researchers and managers alike. 'A one hour search in a well constructed and properly maintained data base can prevent hundreds of precious and costly hours being wasted on research that has already been carried out elsewhere. ... In a Europe where borders become less important and problems in watermanagement and the environment are dealt with more and more within an international context, exchange and accessability of information is vitally important.'

The very welcome presence of librarians from Poland and Russia stressed the fact that the world of information science too was changing as the political scene changed.
Indeed, much of the discussion that was to take place over the following two days concerned itself with ways of enhancing national and international co-operation. Agreement was reached over interlibrary lending and over the future structure of EURASLIC. There were demonstrations of databases and reports about national progress and problems and first steps were made towards the improvement of input into the aquatic database ASFA.

All in all, the third EURASLIC meeting can be said to have been very successful. These proceedings contain most of the talks and the results of several working group sessions.

Our apologies for the fact that it took us considerably longer to produce the proceedings than to organise the meeting. We hope that their publication - albeit late - will make a contribution towards the improvement of interlibrary cooperation in the field of aquatic sciences in Europe.

On behalf of RIZA - the Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment,

Rita van Leeuwen en Sandra Rientjes, documentation department

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OPENING SPEECH

Dr. J. de Jong (general director)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Institute for Inland Water Management and Wastewater Treatment I would like to welcome you to the Maerlanthuis, the main-office of our institute.

I am very pleased that so many of you have gathered here today from all parts of Europe. In particular I would like to welcome the participants from Poland, the Sovjet-Union and Romania, whose presence here is much appreciated. It is one of the more positive signs of uor times that they are able to be here at all.

Unfortunately, it is also a sign of our times that the state of the marine and freshwater environment has dramatically deteriorated. Over the past decades the activities of aquatic research institutes have been more and more directed at assessing the extent of the damage and suggesting methods of restauration and protection.

To do this work aquatic scientists rely for a great deal on information supplied by libraries and information centres. This enables them to keep up with developments in their field of work and alerts them to similar problems and projects in other countries.
An online search in Asfa, Biosis or any of the other databases, if performed correctly, can supply a wealth of information and can effectively prevent precious time being wasted on research that has already been carried out by fellow-scientists elsewhere in the world.

Good contacts between information specialists can further enlarge this vital access to information. Especially a better accessability of the grey literature, very often reports published by institutes such as those you are employed at, would be of great value to researchers all over Europe.
I very much hope that Euraslic will be able to contribute to a further expansion of information services and that your meeting here today and tomorrow will be a genuine step forward in that direction.

In a way it is most fitting that a meeting of information specialists in the field of marine and freshwater sciences should be held here in Lelystad. The land on which Lelystad is built and the area surrounding it were only fairly recently reclaimed from the former Zuidersea. Part of this former inland sea still remains as the largest freshwater lake in the Netherlands, but the rest is now land. In fact, you have all walked on the bottom of this former sea. The pavement here in Lelystad is about 5 meters below sea-level, which explains why the Dutch view the worldwide rise of sealevels with some concern.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your attention and wish you a very successful meeting and a pleasant stay in our country.

SELECTED PROBLEMS RELATED TO ACTIVITY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN AQUATIC SCIENCES LIBRARIES IN POLAND

Henryk Ganowiak
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ABSTRACT: This paper briefly describes the present situation of aquatic sciences libraries in Poland. Various difficulties and barriers faced by the libraries in obtaining updated information are mainly a result of rising journal prices, insufficient budgets and unsolved professional issues. Suggestions and proposals for closer cooperation between Polish libraries and Western European libraries and information centres are presented. A call is made for a greater integration of information systems and human effort. Finally, the expectations associated by the Polish libraries with participation in the EURASLIC organization are discussed.

In the last two years in Poland, as well as in the other Eastern European countries tremendous changes and development took place creating a situation which no one could have foreseen two years ago. As a result of major political changes in Poland the political censorship was finally abolished, while scientists recovered the freedom in expressing their views, in publishing their works etc.

This fact helps to promote true international communication, as national borders do not exist during a mail exchange. I feel sure that this situation will certainly contribute to improving international communication and cooperation between Poland and the Western European countries, especially in the field of our mutual interest.

Therefore, with the greatest pleasure I learned from the preliminary meeting's announcement that on the agenda of this meeting there are also such topics as:
- developments in Eastern Europe
- possibilities for cooperation between East and West.

Before I tell you in detail what my Polish colleagues expect from the EURASLIC, I would like now to say a few words about the current situation of the libraries and information centres in my country. Due to numerous factors, Polish libraries were in a difficult situation for the last ten years.
One of them is a fact that the number of serial publications in the field of marine biology and oceanography is constantly increasing, mainly these which can be obtained only by subscription, not by exchange. Subscription rates tend to rise much faster than the budgets allotted to the libraries. Furthermore, in some cases the budgets allotted to the libraries are very minimal, or sometimes they are entirely blocked. On the other hand, in most of the Polish libraries we notice a decrease in the number of titles available by exchange.

The problem of the utmost importance in the activity of the aquatic sciences libraries and information centres in Poland is the fact that, so far, most libraries have continued to work in the traditional manner and have no access to on-line bibliographic search services,

information retrieval systems, the use of CD-ROMs, etc. We do not use in our libraries computers for the creation and storage of documents. That is why our users are not familiar with computers and do not ask to receive the information from a database in electronic form, while the demand for these services really exists. Recently, when we tried to elaborate a programme of computerizing the informational function of the library and information centres, we found out that there exist innumerable databases, electronic catalogues and networks. The situation is one of anarchy and duplication of effort.

In his paper presented at the 15th Conference of the IAMSLIC Mr. Allen Varley said: ..." we now have networks of networks, and networks to give access to network".
In a further passage he continued: "this electronic 'Tower of Babel' desperately needs some order and I feel that the keyword for the future must be integration". I fully agree with him, as well as with his final conclusion that "any European marine information network will concentrate on interaction and collaboration between humans, using technology to facilitate, but not do dominate, the group structure".
As the final decision to computerize the informational function of the Polish libraries will be taken in the nearest future, it will be desirable to offer our libraries such a system and technology which will fully satisfy their needs and will be adequate to the very limited funds allotted for this purpose. I feel sure that the assistance of our more experienced colleagues from the Western European libraries will be much desirable and useful in this field.

Shrinking budgets of Polish marine libraries have brought about a polarization of collections, causing a greater importance and emphasis to be placed on resource sharing. So, I would like to underline the great importance of information sharing in the activity of our libraries.

Therefore, I think that it would be much desirable to establish closer cooperation among institutions members of the EURASLIC, in order to achieve a better use of the marine information resource available in their libraries. In this content I fully agree with the suggestion made by Mrs. Marie-Thérèse Panouse in her paper presented at the Paris Meeting, to create within the EURASLIC an Interlibrary Lending Committee, in charge of reviewing the prospects in Europe and keeping the members of the association informed.
As the access to primary documents still raises many problems in our libraries, we hope that thanks to networks of interlibrary cooperation much more information could be assessable to libraries and document circulation could be improved.
As concerns the charges for services rendered within our mutual cooperation, I think that libraries should not charge for interlibrary loans, as well as for photocopying, because it destroys the spirit of cooperation traditionally enjoyed by libraries.

Now I should like to pay some attention to the professional issues related to the people who are working in Polish marine libraries and information centres.

Generally speaking, Polish librarians and information specialists are working in a difficult, specific environment.
We are still feeling the results of communist policies of the past when the funds allocated for research and development in biological and aquatic sciences have been quite insuffi-

cient. In consequence, the collections of our libraries are incomplete, with missing volumes of many serial publications etc. but first and foremost - with total negligence in the field of the use of modern information services, computerization etc.

There is also a great need for training of our library staff in new techniques related to computerization of information services, as well as in foreign languages; language problem is still a great barrier in the cooperation with foreign countries. Therefore, investment in quality staff is very essential, with continuous training to attain the level of developed countries. One of the most controversial is the problem of salaries of Polish librarians and information specialists. The level of these salaries, in comparison with the salaries paid to their Western colleagues, is relatively very low. For example average monthly salaries range from 100 $ (librarian) to 150 $ (chief librarian or head of information centre with 35 years of experience).

There are many more problems related to the activity of our libraries and information centres which need solution in the nearest future. It is impossible to enumerate all of them, but I would like to mention only some of them:

- breaking down international barriers to information and making free flow of marine science information to Eastern European countries,

- elaborating of the most effective method of assisting smaller libraries in their practical problems and struggle with increasing costs of journals and publications, as well as in the field of introduction of computerised techniques in information retrieval etc.,

- examination of existing abstracting or indexing systems from the point of view of avoiding duplication of efforts and strengthening of existing systems such as ASFIS and international oceanographic data network,

- including our libraries in the system for information on "grey literature" (SIGLE),

- assuming our attitude towards the problem which becomes more and more severe in our work: the mass of available information grows while the amount digestible by the individual user is constant.

If you agree, I would like now to say a few words about the hopes associated by Polish marine libraries with participation in the EURASLIC organization. In the light of recent developments and changes we will need a considerable amount of help in looking for ways of making our working lives easier by cooperating at various levels on various projects. We see a role here for the EURASLIC organization as a forum for exchanging views with people facing similar problems and in some cases providing us with some ideas and solutions.

Above all, we set our hopes on more effective interlibrary cooperation between the EURASLIC's members libraries with particular regard to the interlibrary lending. We feel sure that better access to documents held in Western European libraries will be possible through enhanced inter-library loan mechanisms.

Next, we would like to take advantage of our more experienced colleagues in application of computerized techniques of information storing, retrieval etc., as well as in adopting the most optimal information system for particular libraries. Before I came here, I had discussed with my friends the possibility of organizing with the help of the EURASLIC a professional training workshop in Poland with the aim of instructing Polish librarians and information specialists in current trends and developments in our work. Furthermore, it could be done along with a demonstration of selected databases such as ASFA, VenWLis and others. We would be also most grateful to some of you for taking part in this workshop as lecturers.

I hope that close cooperation between Polish marine science libraries and related libraries in other Western European countries will increase steadily in the nearest future. Most of our libraries will need support and encouragement from their Western counterparts which are more developed and have more experience. Though the present condition of Polish marine libraries leaves much to be desired, nevertheless we are looking into future with hope.

At the end, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all distinguished colleagues who have supplied me in the past year with valuable information publications, IAMSLIC meetings proceedings etc., which helped me to be better prepared for this meeting. I take also this opportunity to express my thanks to all who have invited me to participate in this meeting and contributed to my coming here.

I also deeply appreciate assistance and hospitality shown to me by my Dutch hosts. Thank you for your attention.

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IMPROVING THE INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK - WORKSHOP I

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Interlibrary lending

The Euraslic libraries are libraries with a specialised and well defined area of interest: marine and freshwater sciences. All the libraries are located within the same geographical area: Europe. It would be the most natural thing in the world for these libraries to seek each others assistance in making literature available to their users.

Are the Euraslic libraries prepared to commit themselves to such a form of international cooperation?

There are three ways in which the Euraslic libraries could cooperate in this field:
- photocopies
- interlibrary lending of books, reports etc.
- exchange of publications

Each library has to decide whether or not it is willing to supply any or all of these services to other Euraslic libraries. Costs, effort and negative effects on services to the primary customers are factors which will have to be considered. This should result in a directory of all the Euraslic libraries prepared to form an interlibrary lending network. The directory should list in which way a library is prepared and able to contribute to the network (photocopies only, lending of books etc.)

How do we know where to send our requests?

Obviously the Euraslic libraries must have some insight into each others collection to make the interlibrary lending network a success. In an ideal world we would all have access to each others computers and would thus be able to browse in each others catalogues. Unfortunately, we will have to make do with less advanced methods for the time being. The directory suggested in the last paragraph could be of help. It could state (summarily) what the field of interest of a certain library is, whether a library has any special collections, how large the collection is and whether it contains mainly monographs or research reports as well.

Procedure

We must assume that the Euraslic network will only be used if attempts to obtain a certain publication in a library's own country have failed. Some time has been
lost, the request is probably fairly urgent. it is therefore important that the request can be recognized as a Euraslic -request. This also identifies the 'asking' library as 'one of our

own', and will (hopefully) give us some confidence in the fact that the material we are about to send abroad will be returned.
I would suggest that a simple, yet efficient Euraslic international lending form is developed, which is also suitable for telecopying. Apart form obvious information as bibliographical data of the requested material, lending- or photocopy-, or telecopyrequest, name and address of 'asking' library, this form should also mention whether or not the request is to be passed on to other Euraslic libraries if the material cannot be supplied by the original recipient.

Costs

The Euraslic libraries should decide whether or not they are going to charge costs for material supplied to other Euraslic participants. An agreement could be reached that cost are only charged if they surpass a certain figure.
It is very likely that some of the libraries are part of institutions that have already developed a policy regarding charging of costs. This would limit the freedom of the libraries to comply with Euraslic agreements.

Questions:

- is there going to be a Euraslic interlibrary lending network?
- which libraries are going to take part in this network?
- is it possible to compile and distribute a Euraslic directory, giving information on collections and extent to which libraries take part in the i.l.l. network?
- who's going to be responsible for this directory?
- are we going to develop a Euraslic i.l.l. form?
- who's going to develop this form?
- are we going to charge costs?

Conclusions of the interlibrary lending workshop

1. All the participants are in favour of creating a Euraslic network for interlibrary lending. The network will primarily supply copies, as many libraries have problems with sending books abroad. The network will only be used when attempts to find a publication in a national library have failed. The network will have only a very limited clearing house function. A Euraslic library may send a Euraslic request on only to another Euraslic library in the same country.

2. The directory will be more useful for interlibrary lending, when all libraries mention whether they are an interlibrary participant or not. All libraries must also add keywords to their entry to indicate subjects they cover.

3. Sandra Rientjes from RIZA will use the IFLA form to develop a Euraslic form for interlibrary lending and will send it to the Euraslic libraries for comment. The form will have to be used for fax-requests as well. Everybody has a fax, but only 7 libraries have electronic mail. Electronic mail can be used for urgent requests.

4. In principle we will not charge costs, but it depends on the number of pages to be copied or the number of requests. This also depends on the policy of the different libraries. Few libraries charge for supplying their own publication to institutes in the same field of work; some exchange publications.

5. There is an EC-research project on electronic document supply. We will try to find out more about it, and will give information in the Newsletter.

6. The Euraslic libraries stress that they will try to help one another with difficult requests, even if only by giving the name of a third party who might be able to help.

EURASLIC INTERLIBRARY LENDING REQUEST

The Euraslic library of

institute name

.....

.....

address

.....

.....

.....

tel nr.....fax nr.....

requests photocopy of* / to receive on loan*

O monograph* / report* O journal article

title

.....

.....

author

.....

publisher/ corp.author

.....

journal / series name

.....

year.....vol. / issue.....pages.....

If you are unable to supply the requested document, please pass on* / do not pass on* this request to other Euraslic libraries.

If costs exceed....., first contact the requesting library.

Please reply by..... (date).

date.....name librarian.....

*** = delete as appropiate. Use back of form for remarks / comments / suggestions etc.**

EURASLIC *EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF AQUATIC SCIENCES LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES*

IMPROVING THE EUROPEAN INPUT TO AQUATIC SCIENCES AND FISHERIES ABSTRACTS (ASFA) - WORKSHOP II

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ABSTRACT: A brief history is given of the development of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA), from its origins in FAO in Rome. This is followed by a discussion of the present situation, where ASFA is now a computer-searchable bibliographic database with an equivalent printed monthly abstract journal. The database is also available on Compact Disc (CD-ROM), for local or desktop searching by microcomputer. Some statistics are given on numbers of papers in various categories, including environmental regime, type of document, language, and subject categories. Coverage of European literature is discussed, with some suggestions on how European aquatic libraries can help to improve the coverage and flow of input of relevant European documents.

1. A Brief History of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA)

From 1950 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Fisheries Division in Rome published World Fisheries Abstracts, and from 1958 published the Current Bibliography for Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries. The latter was widely distributed and was a praiseworthy attempt to cover and index the world literature. In the 1960s increasing concern was being expressed about the proliferation of information in our areas of interest, and an international advisory group of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) resolved that it would be desirable, and probably feasible for international agencies to cooperate with major marine scientific institutes to share resources, avoid duplication of effort and join together in a marine sciences communication network, which involves data exchange and retrieval, literature retrieval and the exchange of information concerning activities of individuals and institutions. The concept was that the users and the producers of the aquatic scientific literature would cooperate to produce their own abstracting system, designed to meet their special requirements.

By the early 1970s FAO had been able to phase out the Current Bibliography for Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries, and with the cooperation of a few marine and fisheries institutes in different countries, and with a commercial publisher, was producing Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA). By 1973 the monthly abstract journal was covering some 13,000 papers a year, and computerisation, expansion and the integration of other information products were being planned. During the next ten years coverage more than doubled, the computerised bibliographic database was made accessible via international telecommunications systems to host computers in several countries, and there was a well-established and expanding network of national participating centres based in major marine and freshwater research institutes.

2. The Present Situation

ASFA is now a computer-searchable bibliographic database with an equivalent printed monthly abstract journal. It is supported by the FAO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of Unesco, the UN Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNOALOS), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and it is recognized as the international system for aquatic information, conforming to the UNISIST concept and to international standards for information processing and exchange. It covers the world literature on the science, technology and management of marine and freshwater environments. The DIMDI version of the database contains records of the literature processed since 1975, amounting to over 400,000 references and abstracts of scientific and technical papers in journals, books, conference proceedings, reports and non-conventional literature. Upwards of 35,000 references are added annually, and the database or the printed journal can be searched for references and abstracts by specific authors, on particular subjects, species or geographical areas; computer searching giving more options, power, speed and flexibility than using the printed indexes.

ASFA aims for comprehensive coverage of the world literature on marine and freshwater environments, including ecology, conservation, pollution, biology, geology, chemistry, oceanography and limnology; marine and freshwater resources, including fisheries, aquaculture, minerals and energy; ocean engineering; ocean law, policy, economics and social sciences; ocean commerce and trade. It excludes shipbuilding (apart from oceanographic and fisheries research vessels), hydraulic engineering, water supply and related topics.

The records contain details of the author or authors; title, in the original language and in English translation; source, i.e. journal reference, or details of the book or conference proceedings etc.; publisher; author's address; indexing terms, and an abstract summarising the content of the paper in about 150 words.

Approximately 65% of the records deal with biological aspects, fisheries, and the conservation and exploitation of living resources, and 35% deal with oceanographic aspects, geology and non-living resources. 65% to 70% of the database consists of references to journal articles; 20% to 25% from monographs, including chapters in books and conference proceedings; and the remainder is mostly from the report literature. ASFA makes considerable efforts to cover the technical report and non-conventional literature, which is quite difficult to obtain, and consequently which is not well covered by commercially-produced databases and abstract journals. However ASFA still needs to improve its coverage, particularly of this type of material.

The database may be searched on-line using international telecommunication links to host computers in Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United States; the tapes are available for running in other centres, and a recent development is the provision of the database on Compact Disc (CD-ROM), for local or desktop searching by microcomputer.

The printed journal appears monthly in three parts:

- ASFA1 - Biological sciences and living resources
- ASFA2 - Ocean technology, policy and non-living resources
- ASFA3 - Aquatic pollution and environmental quality.

The monthly issues have author, subject, taxonomic and geographic indexes, and there are annual cumulative indexes.

SAMPLE ASFA RECORD

(Searchable by any word or combination of words in the record)

TITLE: Characteristic features of air-sea interaction in the Tropical Southeast Pacific during the El Nino event.
ORIGINAL TITLE: Kharakternye cherty vzaimodejstviya okeana i atmosfery tropicheskoj zony yugo-vostochnoj chasti Tikhogo okeana v gody El'-Nin'o
AUTHOR: Tsyganov-VF; Bendik-AB
SOURCE: (Fishery oceanographic investigations in the atlantic and southeast pacific oceans).
Sb. Nauch. Tr. Atlantniro. 1986. pp. 38-45
EDITOR: Yakovlev-VN
LANGUAGE: Russian ABSTRACT LANGUAGE: English; Russian
ABSTRACT: Advection, which contributes to formation of positive sea surface temperature anomalies, is shown to provoke favourable conditions for the El Nino development. Intensification of the Peru-Chile Countercurrent results in the reduction of the upwelling area and its eastward spreading, which favours tropical water advection and formation of positive sea surface temperature anomalies. A co-development of the El Nino phenomenon and tropical water advection leads to the catastrophic El Nino event.
PUBLICATION YEAR: 1986.
DESCRIPTORS: air-sea interaction; El Nino phenomena; ISE
CLASSIFICATION CODE: 2244 Marine Meteorology and Climatology: Air-sea coupling; 1567 Practical Aspects of Fisheries: Fishery oceanography and limnology
ENVIRONMENTAL REGIME: Marine

The records are grouped in 44 main subject areas subdivided into 260 subject categories, allowing the user to browse through main sections or pinpoint papers of direct relevance. Subject indexing terms are allocated from a controlled vocabulary, the ASFIS Thesaurus; taxonomic indexing goes down to family, genus or species level, and geographic indexing is from an authority list which allows entries under major sea or land areas down to specific locations such as rivers or estuaries. Because there has to be a limit on the number of indexing terms which can appear in printed indexes, there are many more terms in the computer files than in the printed indexes.

Two "spin-off" publications are also produced from the main database:

- ASFA Aquaculture Abstracts, and
- ASFA Marine Biotechnology Abstracts

ASFA is produced by FAO, IOC, UN/OALOS and UNEP with national input centres in Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Southeast Asia, UK, USA, and the USSR. Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, of Washington DC, publish ASFA and produce the database on behalf of FAO and the ASFA partners.

3. Statistics on Various Aspects of ASFA

(Based on the computer version of ASFA loaded on Dimdi, covering the period from January 1975 to February 1991)

3.1. Environmental Regime

Environmental Regime is the term used to specify whether a record deals with the marine, brackish or freshwater environment, or any combination of these. The regime is included in each ASFA database record for which it is relevant. Please note that more than one regime may apply to a record, and that for some records no environment is appropriate.

Regime	Number of Records
Brackish	29096
Freshwater	116432
Marine	229530

3.2. Document Type

Each ASFA database record is classified by <u>one</u> of the following document types

Document Type	Number of Records	Document Type	Number of Records
Atlas/Map	228	Monograph	99176
Computer Medium	23	Patent	79
Drawing	35	Phonorecord	8
Film	35	Report	23045
Journal Article	273272	Standard	25

Total 395926

N.B. One of the above categories is used for each record.

3.3. Literary Style Indicator

Up to three literary style indicators are also identified, if appropriate:

Literary Style	Number of Records	Literary Style	Number of Records
Bibliography	10793	Review	2649
Conference	79471	Summary Only	13727
Dictionary	1052	Thesis	3935
Legislation	338	Training Material	793
Numerical Data	10997		

3.4. Language Codes

Language codes indicating the language(s) of the text and summary(ies) of the document are assigned to all ASFA database records. The statistics below refer to the language of the whole document.

Language	Number of Records	Language	Number of Records
African	32	Japanese	6852
Arabic	199	Korean	1191
Belorussian	3	Latvian	6
Bulgarian	197	Macedonian	2
Chinese	4676	Malay	1
Czech	496	Norwegian	679
Danish	104	Persian	2
Dutch	271	Polish	593
English	320572	Portuguese	2175
Estonian	11	Romanian	110
Finnish	97	Russian	13434
Flemish	11	Serbian	173
French	22231	Serbo-Croatian	42
German	10575	Slovakian	10
Greek	37	Slovenian	22
Hebrew	145	Spanish	9799
Hungarian	55	Swedish	454
Icelandic	65	Thai	15
Indian	136	Turkish	71
Italian	2792	Ukrainian	31
		Welsh	4

3.5. Subject Categories

ASFA is divided into the following subject categories, which allocate the records to broad subject groups

ASFA 1: Biological Sciences and Living Resources

Subject	Number of Records	Percentage of Total
General Aspects (includes ASFA 2)	17218	3.0
Law, Policy, Economics and Social Sciences (includes ASFA 2)	8466	1.5
Biology	122394	21.0
Biology: General	6778	1.2
Microbiology	4471	0.8
Botany	16379	2.8
Invertebrate Biology: General	15363	2.6
Malacology	11932	2.0
Carcinology	15542	2.7
Entomology	5384	0.9
Chordate Biology: General	5839	1.0
Ichthyology	35626	6.1
Ornithology	2339	0.4
Mammalogy	2741	0.5
Ecology and Ecosystems	120901	20.8
Aquatic Ecology	7253	6.9
Autecology	40101	6.9
Population Studies	15230	2.6
Aquatic Communities	22973	3.9
Productivity, Ecosystems, Species Interactions	34062	5.8
Fouling and Boring	1242	0.2
Fisheries	86082	14.8
Practical Aspects of Fisheries	13260	2.3
Aquaculture	31615	5.4
Fishable Stocks	26544	4.6
Aquatic Products and their Utilization	10138	1.7
Marketing and Economics of Aquatic Products	4525	0.8

ASFA 2: Ocean Technology, Policy and Non-Living Resources

General Aspects ..... (included in *ASFA 1*)
Law, Policy, Economics and Social Sciences ..... (included in *ASFA 1*)

The Physical Environment	110387	19.0
Descriptive Oceanography and Limnology	27482	4.7
Dynamical Oceanography and Limnology	24374	4.2
Chemistry and Geochemistry	19092	3.3
Underwater Acoustics	3471	0.6
Underwater Optics	1237	0.2
Marine Meteorology and Climatology	6526	1.1
Geology and Geophysics	28205	4.8
Technology and Engineering	30152	5.2
Marine Technology	7301	1.3
Vessels, Underwater Vehicles and Buoys	3025	0.5
Offshore and Coastal Structures	6770	1.2
Man-in-the-sea and Diving	1834	0.3
Support Services, Techniques and Equipment	11222	1.9
Resources and Commerce	9449	1.6
Resources	8342	1.4
Commerce, Trade and Economics	1107	0.2

ASFA 3: Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality

Aquatic Pollution	62534	10.7
Aquatic Pollution: General	7770	1.3
Methods and Instruments	12139	2.1
Characteristics, Behaviour and Fate	14563	2.5
Effects on Organisms	18394	3.2
Prevention and Control	9668	1.7
Environmental Quality	13238	2.3
Mechanical and Natural Environmental Changes	5120	0.9
Protective Measures and Control	1664	0.3
Conservation, Wildlife Management and Recreation	3531	0.6
Public Health, Medicines and Dangerous Organisms	2923	0.5

4. Coverage of the European Literature

There are National Input Centres in the following European countries:

- France: Institut Francais de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER)
- Germany: Bundesforschungsanstalt fur Fischerei (BF)
- Norway: Norsk Oseanografisk Datasenter (NOD)
- Portugal: Instituto Nacional de Investigacao das Pescas (INIP)
- United Kingdom: Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML)
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO)

Some of these National Input Centres have organized networks of organizations within their countries, who collaborate with the National Input Centre to provide a more complete coverage of the literature. Each National Input Centre has the responsibility to provide input from the literature of their country and from other countries in their particular language. They do this by monitoring serial titles from an agreed list, by identifying monographs and non-conventional literature published in their country or their language, and by preparing input in an agreed format for the ASFA database. For example Portugal has the responsibility to cover Portuguese language material from Portugal and also from overseas, and is at present assisting in the coverage of some Spanish language publications.

The European Input Centres have provided input for some 68,500 documents, which is 15-20% of the total ASFA database.

Two of the ASFA Secretariats are also based in Europe: FAO (Rome), Italy, and IOC (Paris), France.

4.1. Serial Publications

To aid in the coverage of serial publications, a document has been prepared (ASFIS Reference Series, No. 1, Revision 2), which lists the major serials monitored for ASFA. The document gives information as to which Input Centre monitors the serial for material relevant to the scope of ASFA. In addition to this list, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), the publisher of ASFA, also scans many other serials for its other abstract journals, and relevant papers are added to the ASFA database.

4.2. Monographs

Monograph publications are more difficult to monitor and control. Each National Input Centre endeavours to monitor relevant publications in its own language, and in addition FAO in Rome maintains a master file of monographic material input by FAO and other input centres. The file is in alphabetical order by title. CSA keeps a similar file, and FAO and CSA regularly exchange information. Input Centres check with FAO if they think another Input Centre may produce input for that monograph. This is particularly important for English language documents.

5. EURASLIC Assistance to Improve ASFA

There are a number of ways in which members of EURASLIC can help to improve the coverage of the European literature in ASFA.

5.1. Identify Gaps in the Coverage

EURASLIC members can assist by identifying material that is not being covered. This may include any of the following:

- identifying material in a particular language that is missing
- identifying material in a particular subject that is missing
- identifying serial publications that are not covered

5.2. Offer to Assist by Preparing Input

EURASLIC members can also assist by offering to prepare input for ASFA. There may already be a National Input Centre for the country, and this Centre will be able to advise on how a EURASLIC member can help, and provide the necessary training and backup. If there is no National Input Centre, then the first approach should be to the Secretariat of ASFA in Rome, who will discuss the basis for setting up a new National Input Centre.

INTEGRATION OF EUROPEAN PROPOSALS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL AQUATIC SCIENCE LIBRARIES FRAMEWORK: EURASLIC AND IAMSLIC.

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Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, United Kingdom

Allen Varley
Plymouth Marine Laboratory and Marine Biological Association, United Kingdom

ABSTRACT: The development of EURASLIC (European Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres) is outlined, and its potential as a regional section of the International Association of Aquatic Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC) is reviewed.

Introduction

Libraries, information and documentation centres and their staffs have a long tradition of cooperation and interaction, but it is only in comparatively recent years that they have been encouraged to establish working links across national boundaries. This has coincided with the recognition of information as a valuable resource and has stimulated the formation of regional groups and networks, often subject- or missionoriented. The process has been 6actively supported by United Nations agencies, by national and regional funding bodies and others with an interest in the exchange, dissemination and utilisation of scientific and technological information.

Plymouth meeting

The first meeting of EURASLIC was held in Plymouth, England in April 1988. The aims were to establish and strengthen links, to discuss national, European and international initiatives on information handling, to exchange views on practical day-to-day technical matters, and to improve interlibrary cooperation through the development of a European information network. The meeting was attended by participants from Belgium, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Monaco, Portugal, the USA and the United Kingdom.

Possibilities for the future were discussed, and it was unanimously recommended that the momentum and enthusiasm generated by the Plymouth meeting should be maintained through the formation of a European network and association of marine and freshwater sciences librarians, information scientists and documentalists. The main functions would be to develop links, exchange ideas, provide mutual support, and to collaborate in joint projects. Membership would be open to all involved in marine and freshwater library and information work, and the geographic boundaries would be as wide as possible within the definition of "Europe".

A report of the proceedings was distributed, and following the meeting efforts were made to identify institutions and individuals who might cooperate, the concept of a European aquatic information network was promoted, and details of relevant European libraries and information centres were recorded. Links were consolidated, and interest and encouragement was expressed by institutions, funding bodies, offices of the Commission of the European Communities, and United Nations agencies. The unexpected removal of political and social barriers between Eastern and Western Europe made it a particularly opportune time to move towards greater regional cooperation and mutual support.

Paris meeting

The second meeting of EURASLIC was held at the Institut Océanographique, Paris in April 1990. The meeting was highly successful, with 75 participants from 15 European countries.

A session was devoted to a wide-ranging consideration of options and strategies for the future development of the group. The name "EURASLIC" was endorsed, and there was strong agreement that a formal structure was necessary. This would give credibility to EURASLIC as an association, to members in any consultations and negotiations, to group products and services, and would provide a cohesive framework in which to work and evolve. The possibilities of operating under the auspices of the International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC), while retaining regional autonomy and a European identity were considered in depth. It was noted that IAMSLIC did not encompass freshwater interests, nor did it have a regional structure, and while it aimed for worldwide membership, it still had a predominantly North American membership. Nevertheless there were undoubted advantages in coordinating effort, and the meeting resolved that rather than setting up a separate association, discussions and negotiations should be conducted with IAMSLIC. A Working Group was therefore set up whose duties were to draw up proposals with suitable safeguards, and present them to IAMSLIC. Key conditions and a timescale were agreed before the closure of the Paris meeting.

Working group

The eight members of the Working Group were mandated to prepare proposals which would persuade IAMSLIC to extend its scope to incorporate freshwater interests, and to change its procedures to permit a regional structure. Subject to satisfactory conditions and a suitable agreement, EURASLIC could then become a regional section of IAMSLIC.

Proposals had to be formulated and agreed before being transmitted to IAMSLIC, allowing sufficient time for them to be formally considered at the business meetings which would take place at IAMSLIC's annual conference in October 1990.

The Working Group examined IAMSLIC's constitution and bylaws, and working by correspondence, electronic mail and telephone, agreed on basic proposals which would satisfy EURASLIC's requirements. These were submitted.

Iamslic conference, Seattle, 1990

IAMSLIC's 1990 conference was held in Seattle, Washington, USA. Four of the 72 participants were from Europe. The proposals prepared by the EURASLIC Working Group were discussed in committee and debated at length in the business meetings. The changes of name and constitution to incorporate freshwater aspects, and the concept of regionalisation were agreed, and were passed to the Executive Board for implementation.

It was resolved that the name of the association should be amended to the "International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres", retaining the existing acronym - "IAMSLIC". The following resolutions concerning regionalisation were approved:

> "FORMATION/RECOGNITION OF A REGIONAL GROUPING
> A minimum of 50% of IAMSLIC members within a proposed region may propose to the IAMSLIC Executive Board that a regional group be formed. (Recognition of regional status will be by majority vote of the Executive Board.)
> MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL GROUPINGS
> Requirements for regional membership and any regional membership fees will be at the discretion of the regional group.
> All members of a regional group will be actively encouraged to become full members of IAMSLIC and therefore able to vote and run for office. REGIONAL REPRESENTATION ON THE IAMSLIC EXECUTIVE BOARD
> A region shall elect one of their full IAMSLIC members to the IAMSLIC Executive Board. Regional representatives shall be full voting members of the Executive Board and serve for one term of two years."

The negotiations therefore were successful, and a letter of intent was transmitted from the IAMSLIC Executive Board to the EURASLIC Working Group. However one further step was necessary: IAMSLIC's constitution required the Executive Board and their Bylaws Committee to draft new or amended bylaws for circulation to the whole membership for approval. This procedure was carried out, and a ballot of IAMSLIC members in early 1991 resulted in the changes being accepted.

The future

The way is now clear for a regional association and network such as EURASLIC to operate as a section of IAMSLIC. The implications for EURASLIC will be discussed in detail elsewhere, but real progress has been made, opening up a logical route along which EURASLIC may develop and progress.

Conclusion

We believe that EURASLIC has two mains functions: the first is to be a regional association of information professionals and practitioners sharing common aims, and the second is to provide a framework to facilitate and encourage greater cooperation between and among European aquatic libraries and information centres, leading to improved services for European marine and freshwater scientists and technologists. A structure for EURASLIC should be wide enough to encompass these varied requirements and expectations, while contributing towards global aquatic information developments.

References

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2. Momzikoff, N.; Varley, A., editors. EURASLIC 2: European Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres. Actes de la réunion/ Proceedings of the meeting, Paris, Institut Océanographique, 26-27 April 1990. Océanis, 16 (Fascicule Hors-serie), 1-131, 1990.

THE FUTURE STRUCTURE OF EURASLIC

David S. Moulder
Plymouth Marine Laboratory

minutes by Michael J. Gomes, Alfred-Wegener-Institute für Polar- und Meeresforschung

The majority of those attending EURASLIC III decided that they represented a quorum with which to make decisions regarding the ratification of the new IAMSLIC Bylaws and proposals for the direction that EURASLIC should take in the future. It was not deemed necessary to conduct a mail ballot of those unable to be at the EURASLIC Lelystad Meeting in order to proceed with the important issues at hand.

The French colleagues attending the meeting had submitted a proposal that represented the position of more than thirty of their members, who had attended the French Group annual meeting in Nantes in early April. They desired that future EURASLIC meetings be held biannually, that the EURASLIC structure be as light as possible, and that this structure, as well as forming possible links between IAMSLIC and EURASLIC, be defined only after written consultation of all the organisations within EURASLIC. They also expressed a desire that the Directory of European Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres be continued by the Institut Oceanographique, Paris and the Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth.

The IAMSLIC Bylaw changes were accepted by the quorum on 26 April 1991. The IAMSLIC members at EURASLIC III voted to have EURASLIC become a regional group of IAMSLIC. An interim committee was established to formulate options and proposals for the formal structure of EURASLIC and its goals, to create an emblem or logo for EURASLIC, to deliberate on the continuance of a separate newsletter or to have a section within the IAMSLIC Newsletter, and to explore the necessary legal actions required within the European Communities for non-profit professional organisations. The interim committee is to submit their findings and proposals to the members of the EURASLIC mailing list for vote and ratification of EURASLIC Bylaws by April 1992.

The members of the EURASLIC Interim Committee are:
- David Moulder, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth, U.K. (Coordinator)
- Marie-Thérèse Panouse, Observatoire oceanologique de Banyuls, France
- Sandra Rientjes, Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment, Lelystad, The Netherlands
- Barbara Schmidt, GEOMAR, Forschungszentrum fuer marine Geowissenschaften, Kiel, F.R. Germany
- Pauline Simpson, Institute of Oceanographic Sciences Deacon Laboratory, Wormley, U.K.

STATE OF THE ART OF AQUATIC LIBRARY ORGANIZATION IN DENMARK

Bent Gaardestrup
Danish Institute for Fisheries and Marine Research, Denmark

The organizational structure of the Danish fisheries library organization and the national catalogue network FISHLINE have been described by Mogens Sandfaer l) in a paper at the 10th IAMSLIC conference in 1984 in Woods Hole, USA and in a paper that Jean Collins 2) and I wrote together and was given by Jean at the 14th IAMSLIC conference in Florida, USA in 1988, but I shall make a brief recapitulation to explain figure 1.

The Technical Library of the Ministry of Fisheries (TLMF) and The Danish Institute for Fisheries and Marine Research (DIFMAR) are situated in two different locations in the Copenhagen area, the latter is also represented at the North Sea Centre in Hirtshals, and runs a cooperative library together with the Danish Institute for Fishery Technology and Aquaculture (DIFTA) and the North Sea Museum. The three libraries are the FISHLINE-partners.

From 1991 The Freshwater Ecological Institute in Silkeborg has organizationally been separated from DIFMAR in Copenhagen and so have its library collections. However, the library of the Freshwater Ecological Institute is still funding a cooperative library with The National Environmental Research Institute (NERI) Division of Freshwater Ecology. As the librarian Lilian Mex-Jørgensen 3) told us in her paper at the EURASLIC conference last year the Freshwater Ecological Division of the National Environmental Research Institute (NERI) is at the end of November going to move to a new research centre sited in Silkeborg. Whether the cooperation of the freshwater libraries will continue has not yet been settled.

During this year the different Copenhagen divisions of NERI are going to merge and move into new buildings near Copenhagen and a new library will be established. The library will not only be dealing with the aquatic environment, but also other environmental aspects. It is intended to establish a mutual catalogue system~ with the library in Silkeborg and it will most likely be operating together with other environment institutions in Denmark. The future NERI library development will be a matter *of* coordination between the new library and the Silkeborg library.

The FISHLINE database was initiated in 1982 as a national catalogue network for the fishery libraries in Denmark. Aalborg University Library was chosen as the computer host because Aalborg University has a fishery engineer education. The intention was to develop other sides of library activities for mutual benefit e.g. acquisitions and lendings, but it never worked and as the technical assistance on the computer system~ also has been very insufficient and we last year were charged with a considerable amount of money from Aalborg University Library to host the FISHLINE system in future we decided to denounce the cooperation contract that expires at the end of 1991.

The FISHLINE partners will in the near future look for other computer catalogue opportunities. Probably we shall choose decentralised personal computer based systems. However, for the comfort of those of you who already know and probably use FISHLINE we shall try to find another system host and to make it accessible at the lowest possible costs.

If we shall not succeed in doing so our records - about 10,000 - can still be accessed in the Danish Research Library Union Catalogue.

My library has for years been the national central library concerning all fishery aspects, but was never funded to fulfil this task. As parts of my institution historically moved away from Copenhagen - to Silkeborg and Hirtshals - the relevant collections of publications moved along as well. To my opinion there is much sense in having a decentralised library service to research, but there has never been a general discussion or guidelines for how the library, documentation and information development within fisheries in Denmark should be. It also means there is no formal structure of cooperation. The kind of cooperation that exists has emerged from practical life. There has been an in general well-functioning working group around the FISHLINE system and where it is expedient we participate in each others library board meetings and one can say we do a great deal of fund-sharing on acquisitions as we try to be complementary libraries. As we are rather few we know each other quite well and I think we share and solve each others daily practical problems quite well.

During the past three, four years I have tried to urge the Ministry of Fisheries to discuss the library conditions within its area in different ways. Last year I wrote a report describing the DIFMAR library in Copenhagen, the North Sea Centre Library and the DIFMAR part of the Silkeborg Library concerning for instance acquisition and library lending policies, staff and funding. The conclusion is that we do these things differently and there are big differences in the premises for performing a good library service to our primary users and for participating in the public library system, which we formally have an obligation to do. Also the organization level of our libraries is rather different. Internationally the ASFA and BALTIC database issues were mentioned in my report in terms of the missing Danish input to these databases. Nothing has happened in this field so far.

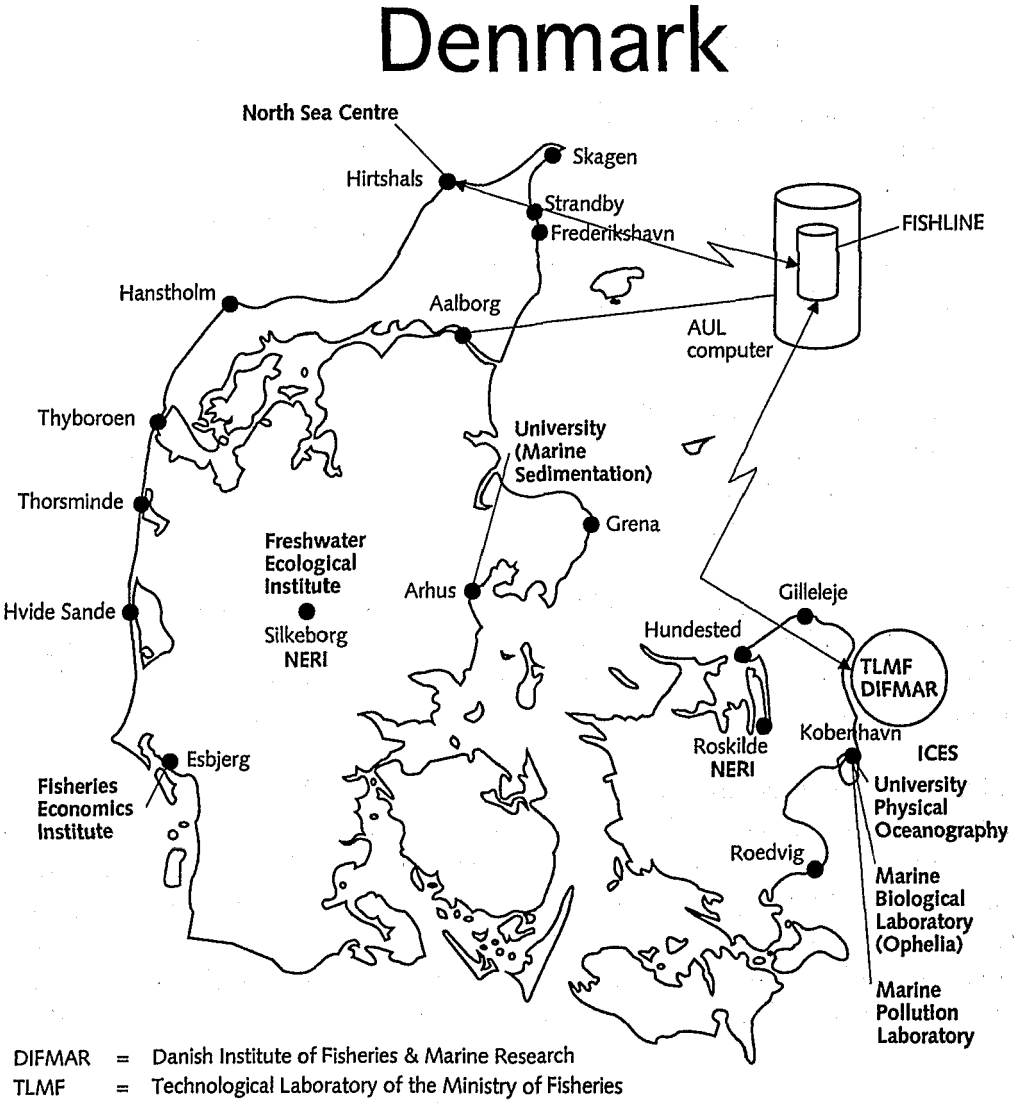
Lately there have been some indications that the situation is loosing up a bit. I hope it will be for the benefit of our libraries and a continued cooperation.

References:

1) Sandfaer, M. (1984): Net Working Through FISHLINE - IAMSLIC Conference, 10th, Woods Hole, in Year of the Oceans / eds. R.L. Grundy and R.T. Ford. - Port Aransas, 1985. pp. 173-192.

2) Collins, J. and B. Gaardestrup (1988): Marine Sciences Information Resources in Scandinavia. - 17 p. - (Paper Presented at 14th Annual IAMSLIC Conference, 3-7 Oct., Miami, Fl.)

3) Mex-Jørgensen, L. (1990): A Vision Realized: The National Environmental Research Institute at the Freshwater Centre in Silkeborg. - EURASLIC 2, Paris 26-27 Apr. in Oceanis v. 16, Fasc. hors-serie, 1990, pp. 1611-117.



DIFMAR = Danish Institute of Fisheries & Marine Research
TLMF = Technological Laboratory of the Ministry of Fisheries
NERI = National Environmental Research Institute
AUL = Aalborg University Library

COOPERATION WITH AQUATIC LIBRARIES IN FINLAND

Elisa Paavilainess
National Board of Waters and the Environment

Aquatic libraries do not have any formal structure in their cooperation in Finland. The ways of cooperation mainly are:

1. Personal contacts e.g. in courses and meetings and in daily life. Aquatic libraries in Finland live times of changes and that is why these contacts will be more emphasized.

2. Exchange relationships. We exchange journals, serials and monographs. These relationships are very useful because each library have to save money as much as possible. It is also a way to tell about activities and research of organizations.

3. Interlibrary lending. We try to give to our fellow libraries as good service as possible.

4. Participation in national union catalogues. These catalogues are as com cards and databases. They contain journals, serials, books, reports and articles. We can use them in information searching and interlibrary locating. Databases are supported by Automation Unit of Finnish Research Libraries. National Board of Waters and the Environment regularly sends the references of foreign books to one database. Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute has there a database of their own called Fisheries.

5. Baltic Sea. Countries of Baltic Sea participate in creating Baltic Sea Environment Bibliography. The references has bee collected since 1970. Aquatic libraries collect references of their own organizations and then these are put together by Technical Research Centre of Finland.

The Baltic Sea bibliography has been published as com cards and also a part of it belongs to ASFA (excluding the grey literature and references in finnish). Now it has been made a decision that soon The Baltic Bibliography will be in ASFA database and CD-ROM completely. After that the com cards don't be published any more.

Finland is at the moment the only country in the world where all university libraries will be connected to the same EDP-system (VTLS=Virginia Tech Library System). After that also the aquatic libraries can use this system. The aquatic libraries in Finland are at the moment strongly changing their activities. Integrated EDPsystems, result management and the integration of Europe have came to stay. The increasing research activity in Finland demands excellent information service and we in the aquatic libraries for our parts want to give good service. We are in front of new ways of thinking and new challenges.

REPORT FROM FRANCE

Marie-Thérèse Panouse
Université Paris VI, Laboratoire Arago

The French group of the Marine and Aquatic Sciences Librarians and Documentalists is an informal group of 55 members. Since 1983, at each annual meeting, professional information and results of inquiries are presented and discussed as well as planning future projects.[1])

So far, several projects have been carried out:

1. The "Répertoire des bibliotheques et centres de documentation français pour la mer et les eaux" (= Directory of French libraries and information centres for marine and aquatic sciences). The second edition was published in 1988.

2. A list of Japanese serials held in 13 French marine and aquatic sciences libraries has been available since 1988. This was revised and enlarged in 1990. Those who are interested may contact Françoise Nadot.[2])

3. In 1990, M. Delahaye and D.H. Hugol published the "Répertoire des dictionaires et glossaires à l'usage des océanographes" in "Oceanis", vol.16, fasc.1.

Two new projects are planned. First, a union list of current serial holdings (extracted from the National Union Serial Catalogue). The other one concerns the "Results of Scientific Expeditions" held in several libraries of the group. These projects should be carried out in 1992.

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[1]) For additional information on the organisation and activities of the group
- especially on interlending - see "The case of specialised libraries" in : "Le prêt entre bibliothèques". Oceanis, 1990, vol.16, fasc. hors série, p. 74-75.

[2]) Address : Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Ichtyologie générale et appliquée, Bibliothèque, 43, rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France.

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN ECOLOGIE MARINE ET AQUACULTURE DE L'HOUMEAU (CREMA L'HOUMEAU)

Evelyne Richard
Crema L'Houmeau, France

The CREMA-L'Houmeau is a new laboratory, located in L'Houmeau, a small village very close to La Rochelle, on the Atlantic coast of France, between Bordeaux and Nantes. The L'Houmeau laboratory is located in the midst of a broad area of salt marshes and estuarine coast. It was inaugurated in 1985 as the first joint laboratory funded by the Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IF-REYER) and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS).
A primary goal of the laboratory is basic and applied research dealing with marsh and estuarine ecosystem studies, biology and physiology of organisms, aquaculture and marsh management. There are about 30 staff on the site, 20 of these are researchers.
The documentation centre uses our own software programs to manage all the documentation and services.

The CREMA - L 'Houmeau Documentation Centre

The documentation centre was founded at the same time as the laboratory. Its role is to detect, to request, to manage, and to give to the researchers the literature about the laboratory's four fields :

- productivity processes and biological flux in salt marshes : stimulation for valorization by aquaculture,
- bioenergetics and growth of fish in salt marshes,
- trophic relationships within salt marsh and coastal ecosystems,
- environmental factors and ecophysiological mechanisms inducing Dinophysis blooms.

The library

The library presently holds 600 monographs and receives 80 periodicals. Their management is done through GESPER, a software which also allows the publication of our catalogue of serial titles.

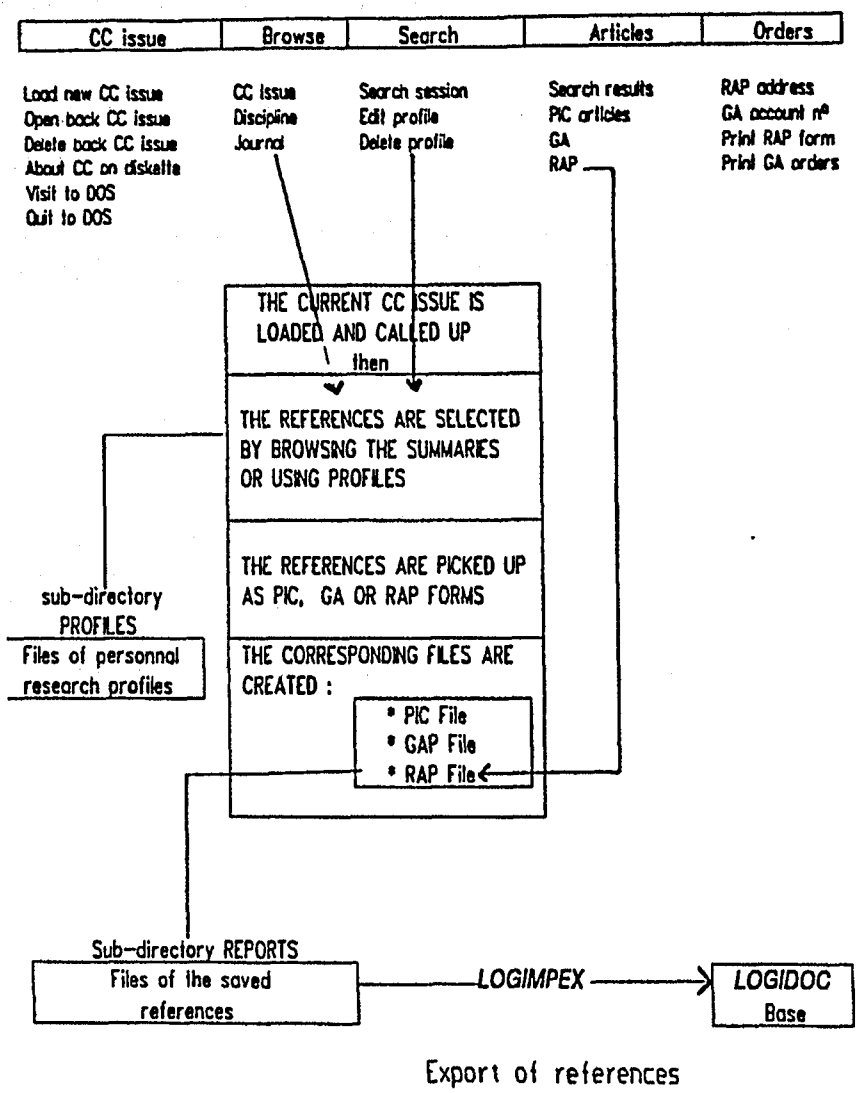
The current literature searching

The current bibliographic data are input and stored on a computer through LOGIDOC, a software which allows the management of reprints and monographs.

* The documentalist analyzes the summaries of serials and books received at the IFREMER library of Nantes. The necessary publications are requested on loan and are received free of charge.
* The originality of the documentation centre is to introduce the references into LOGI-DOC base straight from Current Contents on Diskettes (CCOD) and from ASFA.

  We have subscribed to 3 CCOD sections :
  - Life sciences
  - Agriculture, biology and environmental sciences
  - Physical, chemical and earth sciences

  Each week the new diskettes received are loaded on to the library computer. We call up the saved search profile and analyze the titles. The necessary references are exported by the software LCGIMPEX to the LCGIWC database. The articles are then requested from the authors. The references are printed on the "request-a-print" cards. We get between 60-70 per cent of satisfactory responses. IT IS TIME-SAVING. (see also Fig.1)



Importation of references from CCOD to LOGIDOC Base.

The articles not received are then obtained through the interlibrary loan. But it is more expensive.

* Periodically the library provides services from ASFADOC, a database located in Brest, France. We search online through the network X25 IFREMER, free of charge.
* The reprints received are always given to the scientists concerned.
* A bibliographic list on personal profile is regularly dispatched to the scientists to inform them about the new documentation available in the lab.

Laboratory publications

With LOGIDOC, the documentation centre produces an annual list of the publications from the lab scientists. This list is sent, presently, to 20 laboratories in order to make exchanges easier.

Staff

The staff consists of one documentalist, CNRS engineer with a master's degree in biology (oceanography) and a diploma from the "Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Bibliotheques" (ENSB). Occasionally one part-time assistant helps the documentalist.

Outside involvement

The documentalist analyses theses for ASFA
She takes part in the informal association of the "Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Français pour la Mer et les Eaux".

REPORT FROM GERMANY

Barbara Schmidt
Geomar

The first national informal group of marine science libraries has been established in 1989 by librarians from 9 marine science libraries from the northern part of Germany. Because of the german reunification in 1990 librarians from 2 eastgerman libraries were able to join our group.

The aims of our working party are to exchange experiences, to solve practical problems, to improve the interlibrary loan network (some of the marine science libraries are not a part of the official interlibrary loan system), and to create a common catalogue of serials.

We are of course willing to supply a copy of every library which is interested in it.

Members of the german group of marine science libraries are:

- Alfred-Wegener Institut, Bremerhaven
- Biologische Anstalt Helgoland, Hamburg
- Bundesanstalt für Seeschiffahrt und Hydrographie, Hamburg
- Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei, Hamburg
- Forschungszentrum fur marine Geowissenschaften GEOMAR, Kiel
- Institut für Hydrobiologie und Fischereiwissenschaft der Universitat Hamburg
- Institut für Meereskunde der Universitat Hamburg
- Institut für Meereskunde, Kiel
- Institut fur Meereskunde, Warnemünde
- Institut fur Meteorologie / Max-Planck-Institut, Hamburg
- Sektion Biologie der Universitat Rostock.

COOPERATION OF THE AQUATIC AND MARINE SCIENCE LIBRARIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Ria Alleman
North Sea Directorate

In the Netherlands there is a very well organized interlibrary lending system: the National Central Catalogue/Interlibrary loansystem = NCC/IBL. Most of the Dutch libraries are participants in the online lending system. Not every library is able to communicate per computer and written requests are still permitted.
The online system enables you to search for periodicals, it requests the author, title and source of the article. The request is sent online to the first library listed to have the article required.
Recently it became possible to search for booktitles as well.

There is no organized cooperation between the aquatic and marine science libraries in the Netherlands. One of the reasons for it is the excellent interlibrary lending system.

The libraries of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management participate in VenW-LIS (=Transport, Public Works and Water management Literature and Information System), this is a central online catalogue system.
The aquatic and marine science libraries that participate in VenW-LIS are:
- Tidal Waters Division (DGW)
- Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment (RIZA)
- North Sea Directorate

There are several agreements between the participants concerning the subjects of collections, lending and documentation.

Recently a new online system of the University of Delft called the AUBID became available. Via a modem you can enter the automated catalogue and search the collection of the University, you can borrow a publication as well.

Other libraries on aquatic and marine science in the Netherlands :
- Delft Hydraulic Laboratory
- Netherlands Institute for Sea Research
- Netherlands Institute for Fishery Investigations
- Netherlands Marine Information Centre

Beside the cooperation of the VenW-LIS members and the NCC/IBL there is no kind of agreement between the libraries on aquatic and marine sciences.
I hope this will change soon in the future.

REPORT OF NORWAY

Brit Skotheim
The Directorate of Fisheries

The Directorate of Fisheries was established in Bergen in 1900. The Directorate is providing, on an expert basis, all necessary statements and reports, first and foremost for the Minister of Fisheries. To cover these duties the Directorate is built up with an administrative branch and a research institute, the Institute of Nutrition. The Marine Research Institute was a part of the Directorate until September 1989 when it was made a detached research institute.

Viggo Jan Olsen is Director General of Fisheries.

The administrative staff, approximately 220 persons, covers a wide field as for example legal matters and fishing activities, fishery economics and statistics, engineering, quality control and, of course, administration in general.

All Norwegian fishery statistics are worked out in the Directorate, by the Department of Fisheries Economics. Fishery statistics are the main subject for this Department, further on costs and earnings investigations for the fishing fleet and for the aquaculture industry. The catch-statistic system includes catch-figures which have been transformed from the sales organizations.

We also have made a quota control system that covers all foreign fishery in our economic zone and which gives the Coastguard all information available for their work.

The Department of Quality Control is responsible for all control of fish and fishery products in Norway. This Department with all their inspectors see to it that fish factories as well as fishing-vessels are constructed and maintained in accordance with the Norwegian quality regulations which are based upon international principles and are in accordance with the standards given by the Codex Alimentarius for Fish and Fishery Products.

Advice on how to achieve quality products are given to those who process fish. The products are quality controlled at random on landing, during production and as final products. Another of the main subjects for this department as a result of the expansion of fish farming and the amount of farmed salmon, is to control that no farmed fish is sold or exported from Norway contains residues of medicine.

Finally, the Quality Department has in the latest years been directed together with the Norwegian Coast-guard, in the subject of controlling that the fishery activities are conducted in accordance with the Norwegian law of Salt Water Fisheries and regulations pursuant to this act. Further on the Department has worked out a close connection to the sales organization in controlling the amount and species of fish landed.

To cover the above duties in the most conscientious way, we have about 80 inspectors placed in the most important landing ports along the coast. In addition we have since 1986

established a new controlling system headed by this department, with 11 inspectors. Their only mission are to carry out surveillance in the Barents Sea and in the coastal areas in finding areas where the by-catches of fry in the shrimp fisheries are so high that it will not be accepted. Such areas will be closed for fishery for a longer or shorter period.

This department also have four laboratories that cover needs of analysis. The central laboratory, situated in Bergen, is in addition responsible for developing and standardizing methods of judgements of quality.

The Department of Legal Matters and Fishing Activities prepares and put into effect all the national and international regulations as regards the fisheries. The seasonal fluctuations in the industry makes it necessary to establish regulations to prevent conflicts and to secure sufficient space for different types of gear. The largest Division in the Department is the Division of Legal Affairs with a staff of 11 lawyers. Each year more than 200 regulations are elaborated by this Division.

At the department we also work out statements on actual fishery questions which come up. Norway has, during negotiations, signed quota agreements with several countries. These agreements give fishermen from other countries access to Norwegian waters to take a limited quantity of some of our stocks. To keep an eye on these fisheries, we made our quota control system as I have already mentioned. This system is based on reports from foreign vessels fishing in the Norwegian zone. They have to give reports when entering into the Norwegian zone and when leaving. They also have to report whether they are active or passive when staying in Norwegian waters. If they stay for a longer while, they have to report once a week to us.

To control the regulations and the foreign fishing fleet, a supervisory body is established named The Norwegian Coast- Guard. T.N.C.G. is divided into 2 sections, one in the North and another in the South and they are headed by supervision chiefs who have control vessels at their disposal during the season.

We also have a Division of Concessions which has the responsibility for permissions to carry out fishery activity for Norwegian fishermen. In addition it is necessary to have a concession to participate in commercial fisheries in Norwegian economic zone. These concessions are edited by the division of concessions.

The Division of Experimental Fishing carries out a lot of surveys. This Division has five inspectors working on a wide range of subjects, varying from questions concerning new types of gears to discovering new fishing activities.

The Department of Aquaculture administrates the licences for fishfarming. The department also has the responsibility for
'advising and considering questions regarding the development of this important part of Norwegian fishing industry.

To give the 26.000 Norwegian fishermen the best service possible and to keep good contact between them and the administration, we have established an advisory service.

Today we have 9 regional directors of fisheries and 63 local advisers.

Totally around 550 persons are employed by the Directorate of Fisheries. More than 300 of our employees are working outside Bergen, from Fredrikstad to Vadsø.

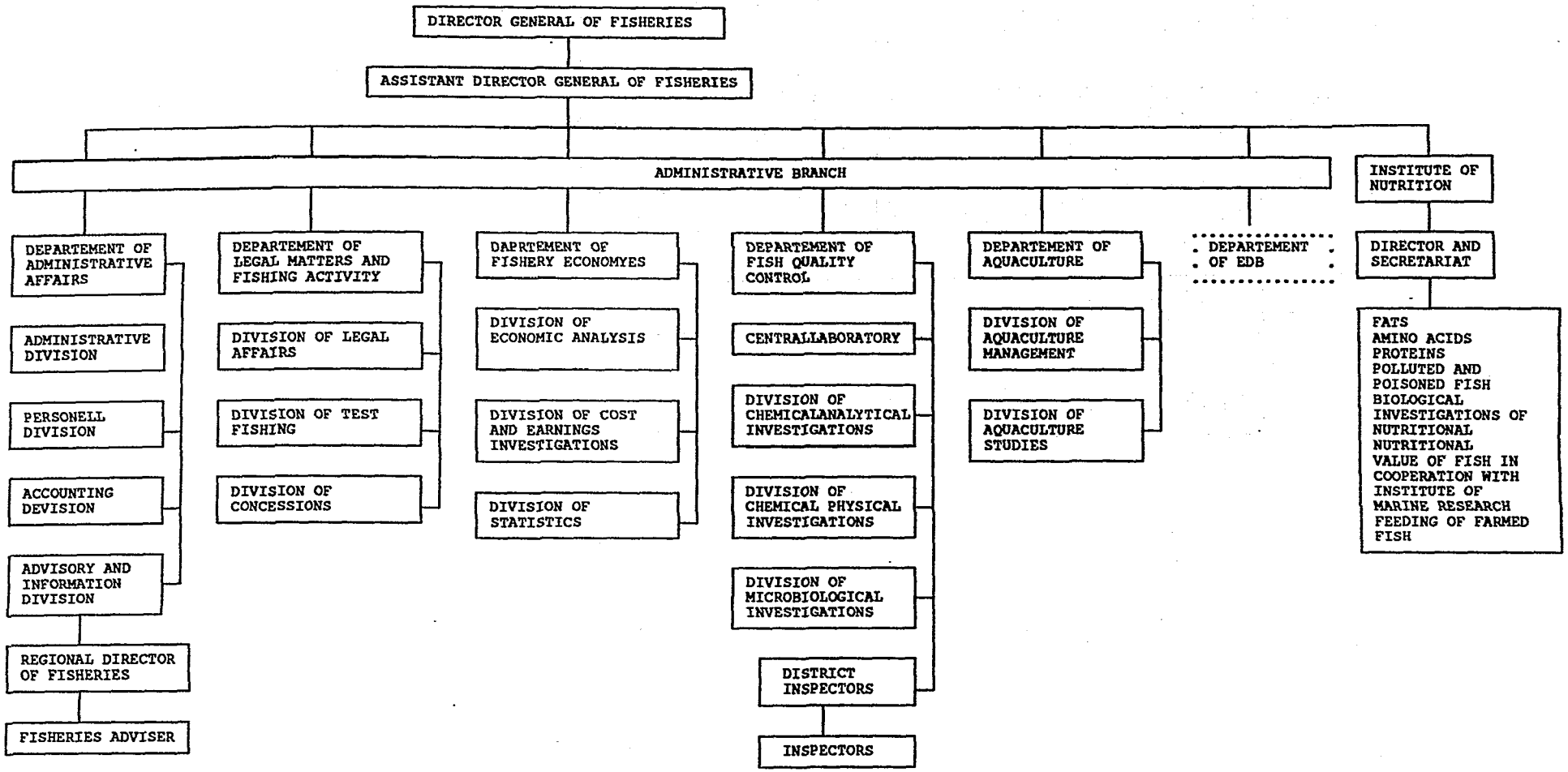
As already mentioned, we have a research institute in Bergen. The Institute of Nutrition works, as the name says, on nutritional questions regarding fish and fishery products. The staff counts around 40 persons.

NORGES FISKERIER 1990

Mengde og verdi av de viktigste fiskesorter i rund vekt. ***Quantities and values of main fish speciesnominal catch.***

Fiskesorter/*Species*	Kvantum i tonn *(Quantity in tons)*				Verdi i 1000 kr. *(Value)*			
	1987	1988	1989*	1990*	1987	1988	1989*	1990*
Lodde, *Capelin*	142 414	72 671	107 000	94 000	90 313	57 931	86 400	67 500
[1]Øyepål, *Norway pout*	81 237	62 052	123 500	142 000	45 760	39 537	84 900	88 500
[1]Kolmule, *Blue whiting*	193 484	209 740	266 000	282 000	83 528	109 804	188 300	164 000
Tobis, *Sandeel*	198 869	191 653	195 000	95 500	110 925	121 227	147 800	58 000
Hestmakrell, *Horse mackerel*	16 991	44 980	89 000	118 000	9 440	35 197	71 300	80 000
Makrell, *Mackerel*	157 174	162 139	143 000	150 000	245 731	320 344	273 000	402 000
Sild, *Herring*	346 608	338 823	273 000	204 000	390 858	407 943	385 800	348 000
Brisling, *Sprat*	9 913	11 899	5 000	6 000	37 994	38 234	23 300	21 500
Sum lodde, makrell, sild etc. *Capelin, mackerel, herring etc.*	1 146 690	1 093 957	1 201 500	1 091 500	1 014 549	1 130 217	1 260 800	1 229 500
Torsk, *Cod*	305 205	252 424	186 300	122 800	2 289 315	1 706 562	1 262 600	1 096 000
Hyse, *Haddock*	75 247	62 831	38 500	22 500	355 337	310 702	212 400	161500
Sei, *Saithe*	152 163	148 369	144 200	112 000	563 455	449 706	421 900	395 500
Brosme, *Tusk*	30 103	23 019	32 000	28 000	144 271	94 699	160 300	154 500
Lange/Blålange, *Ling/Blue ling*	25 002	23 625	28 200	23 800	197 369	175 043	218 000	189 000
Blåkveite, *Greenland halibut*	7 299	9 095	11 700	20 500	50 206	53 436	77 600	217 500
Uer, *Redfish*	18 478	25 374	27 600	40 200	74 015	110 079	98 700	165 500
Strøm og vassild, *Silver smelt*	9 824	17 971	22 700	10 700	22 351	33 943	32 900	25 500
Andre og uspes. fiskesorter *Various and other fish*	34 141	28 919	25 900	38 700	199 837	181 875	146 600	229 000
Sum torskefisk etc., *Codfishes etc.*	657 463	591 626	517 100	419 200	3 896 156	3 116 046	2 631 000	2 634 000
Krabbe, *Crab*	1 308	1 349	1 500	1 400	8 856	9 512	11 000	10 000
Hummer, *Lobster*	30	28	30	30	3 117	3 162	4 200	4 000
Sjøkreps, *Norway lobster*	82	106	70	180	3 533	4 833	3 400	10 000
Reke, *Prawn*	42 152	42 171	56 000	61 500	736 845	706 874	776 000	820 000
Skjell, *Molluscs*	44 951	20 327	6 100	7 800	156 549	61 606	48 600	36 000
Sum skalldyr og skjell *Crustaceans and molluscs*	88 523	63 980	63 700	70 910	908 900	786 187	843 200	880 000
Total	1 892 675	1 749 564	1 782 300	1 581 610	5 819 605	5 032 451	4 735 000	4 743 500
Tang og tare, *Seaweed*	174 109	172 148	182 700	197 000	25 005	24 619	27 000	29 000
Total inkl. tang og tare *Total included seaweed*	2 066 784	1 921 712	1 965 000	1 778 610	5 844 610	5 057 070	4 762 000	4 772 500

* Foreløpige tall *Preliminary figures.*
[1] Prisavtale art.


DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FISHERIES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FISHERIES
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION
DEPARTEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
PERSONELL DIVISION
ACCOUNTING DEVISION
ADVISORY AND INFORMATION DIVISION
REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES
FISHERIES ADVISER
DEPARTEMENT OF LEGAL MATTERS AND FISHING ACTIVITY
DIVISION OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF TEST FISHING
DIVISION OF CONCESSIONS
DAPRTEMENT OF FISHERY ECONOMYES
DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION OF COST AND EARNINGS INVESTIGATIONS
DIVISION OF STATISTICS
DEPARTEMENT OF FISH QUALITY CONTROL
CENTRALLABORATORY
DIVISION OF CHEMICALANALYTICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DIVISION OF CHEMICAL PHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DIVISION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DISTRICT INSPECTORS
INSPECTORS
DEPARTEMENT OF AQUACULTURE
DIVISION OF AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF AQUACULTURE STUDIES
. DEPARTEMENT .
. OF EDB .
DIRECTOR AND SECRETARIAT
FATS
AMINO ACIDS
PROTEINS
POLLUTED AND POISONED FISH
BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF NUTRITIONAL
NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF FISH IN COOPERATION WITH INSTITUTE OF MARINE RESEARCH
FEEDING OF FARMED FISH

SHORT REPORT DESCRIBING DEVELOPMENTS IN AQUATIC SCIENCES LIBRARIES IN POLAND

Henryk Ganowiak
Sea Fisheries Institute, Gdynia - Poland

In my paper presented at II EURASLIC Meeting in Paris I gave a brief review of the Polish network of marine and freshwater sciences libraries.

Roughly speaking, in Poland there are 12 libraries whose collections cover the subjects of marine and freshwater sciences. Most of these libraries have their own specific collections and provide information services, mainly to the staff members of their respective parent institutions. However, it is obvious that no library can be self-sufficient or operate effectively in isolation. Though the cooperation and communication among these libraries is well developed, a national network of marine libraries and information centres formally does not exist.
Thus, in order to improve the cooperation among these libraries, as well as the sharing of marine science literature resources, the representatives of these libraries held a meeting in May 1990, just after the Paris EURASLIC meeting, to discuss the issue of resource sharing, as well as the issue of the participation of the Polish national group in the activity of the EURASLIC.
An agreement for this purpose was reached at this meeting. As a result, a loose network of marine science libraries was formed in Poland, and it was decided that the EURASLIC membership of Polish libraries will be executed by a national group represented by a national representative, elected by the general assembly of Polish marine librarians and information workers. According to this agreement, at the second meeting of the representatives of all Polish marine and freshwater science libraries held on the 10th December 1990 at the Gdansk University, the head of the library of the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia was elected às the national representative to the EURASLIC organization.

Sea Fisheries Institue in Gdynia - Library and Information Centre

The Institute's library, which was founded as early as 1923, has a collection of about 24 thous. volumes of books and scientific journals. The collection includes a number of valuable and unique Polish and foreign publications covering problems of the world fishery and related matters. The library has also a largo collection of various materials, proceedings etc. of fishery international organizations, in whose work our country represented by the Institute's workers - participates, such as ICES, ICSEAF, NAFO, FA0, International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, etc. The library received by way of subscription or exchange over 200 titles of journals or other serial scientific publications issued by similar research institutions all over the world.
The Scientific Information Centre, created on the basis of the library in 1951, is engaged in collecting, processing and retrieval of information rot only for the Institute's users out also for users from the whole fishery industry, including fishing companies, various fishery associations, and cooperating institutions, as well as processional and higher educational facilities.

The enquiry and retrieval service is based primarily upon the material which has been built up to form the library. This is organised by systematic indexing journals. For making retrospective searches in the literature we use such existing abstracting or indexing services as ASFA, OCEANIC ABSTRACTS, OCEANOGRAPHIC LITERATURE REVIEW, REFERATIVNYL ZURNAL, FAO DOCUMENTATION CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY.
A monthly information bulletin entitled "SEA FISHERY INDUSTRY" is meant for a wide public; it contains information on major articles published in current scientific and technical journals. The Centre also prepares and publishes annually "POLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY ON MARINE FISHERY" listing all publications on sea fishery and related fields which came out the previous year.
In view of recent European integration processes in the field of scientific cooperation and cooperation among libraries the library and information centre applied to the EURASLIC, taking part in the second meeting of this organization in Paris in 1990 and in the third meeting in Lelystad, the Netherlands in 1991.

Our parent organization i.e. the Sea Fisheries Institute is one of the oldest Polish scientific institutions which carries out the marine research. In this year the Institute will celebrate its 70th anniversary. On this occasion, in June there will be organized an International Symposium on Baltic Environment and Fisheries.

Our address is as follows:

SEA FISHERIES INSTITUTE / MORSKI INSTYTUT RYBACKI /
Library/Biblioteka
Al. Zjednoczenia 1
81-345 Gdynia, POLAND

Telephone: /058/ 21-70-21
Telex: 054348
Fax: /058/ 20-28-31

Head, Library and Information Centre - Henryk Ganowiak
Chief librarian - Bozena Janusz/Mrs./

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SOPOT (POLAND)

Ewa Bomniewska-Szwabe
Insitute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences

The Institute of Oceanology exists since 1954. During this nearly 40 years period it has developed from a small maritime research station, to a middle size institute employing 160 workers, with 40 scientists among them.
The Institute of Oceanology belongs to the Polish Academy of Sciences and is engaged mainly in fundamental sciences. Primary marine research is the main function of the Institute. Scientific profile of the Institute is clearly formed in physical oceanography and exactly in basic research in marine physics and chemistry bound directly with their ecological aspects.

During 40 years of research and scientific staff development we were able to create several strong research groups of specialists known in the world in respect to their original scientific works.

The research group of marine chemistry is engaged in:
- trace elements in sea water investigation
- radioactivity of sea water environment elements
- distribution and circulation of radioactive and trace elements
- nature and the role of the organic soil in the sea water
- contemporary isotopic geochronology of Baltic Sea sediments
- interaction between chemical substances and living organisms in the sea.

The next research group, which is interested in marine physics develops investigation in the following directions:
- marine optics; solar radiation and underwater light field and its influence on primary production
- modelling of photosynthesis and plankton distribution in the sea
- optical properties of sea water components and plankton cells
- interpretation of remote sensing of the marine environment
- marine acoustics: modelling of sound propagation; acoustical methods for determination zooplankton, fishes and airbubbles.

The third scientific group is the Marine Hydrodynamics.
Its interest is focused mainly on:
- mathematical modelling of the energy and mass transfer in the sea environment
- modelling of water mass circulation specially in the Baltic Sea
- empirical and theoretical study of surface waves and dynamic structure of water masses in the sea
- small scale air-sea interaction; aerosols exchange.

The Institute of Oceanology has its own sailing research vessel "OCEANIA" equipped with modern electronic techniques of recording and data processing. It made us possible to participate in international marine research programs concerned with the Baltic Sea and European Arctic Area. In the last years there was particularly substantial our participation in the following international programs:

- World Ocean
- Patchiness of the Baltic Sea
- Greenland Sea Project
- Skagerrak Experiment
- European Arctic Marine Monitoring Programme
- Sources of Radioactivity in the Marine Environment...etc.

The Institute has its own journals:

- "Oceanologia" - published in English
- "Oceanological Studies a. Materials" - publ. in Polish a. English
- "Dissertations a. Monographs" -- publ. in Polish or English

The Library of the Institute has concerning various fields of oceanology. The collection contains the same amount of books as volumes of journals.

We receive 120 periodicals in a year; in this number 50 oceanographical journals. About 70 titles we get by means of exchange. We manage the exchange of issues with 130 institutions in 26 countries of the world.

In the end of last year we have undertaken a task of computerization of our collection with using CDS ISIS software. It is possible that the whole collection will be ready to cooperate in modem system by the half of next year. Certainly, our financial possibilities are particularly important in this moment. Maybe, the way of initiation of European scientific system of information will be open for us in the near future.

One of these steps in this direction is making plans for this year of the installation of CD-ROM system on the field of Aquatic Sciences a. Fisheries Abstracts.

Our library with beginning of this year has become the depository centre for all over Poland of publications of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO in Aquatic Sciences a. Fisheries Information System.

REPORT FROM U.S.S.R. : LONG-TERM PLANS FOR MAKING USE OF SOVIET FISHERIES INFORMATION BY MEMBER-COUNTRIES OF EURASLIC

Doctor Ivan Bukhanevich and Mrs. Alla Ivanova
V N I R O

The present historic stage of investigation and development of biological resources of the World Ocean and in-land water reservoirs features a novel tendency, which is clearly manifested and strengthened due to the transition from extensive to intensive forms of their global exploitation. In view of the foregoing one of the most essential problems becomes quite evident: this elaboration of comprehensive measures for the establishment of managerial facilities for efficient exploitation of bioresources of hydrosphere. On the way towards its solution there is an impediment, which becomes more and more urgent nowadays: this is the necessity of radical improvement of information security for the process of management and control over the exploitation of living resources of water medium.

The idea is that along with huge expansion of information volume and extension of our knowledge related to bioresources of hydrosphere, differentiation and disintegration of these sciences and knowledge grow immensely, and also their costs.

Illustrating my statement I may say that the USSR Ministry of Fisheries undertakes annually more that 250 scientific marine expeditions to different regions of the World Ocean, where gigantic information blocks are collected and properly treated, this information being relative to biological resources of the World Ocean and of the in-land water resources of the USSR.

Practically the results of scientific research ln the field of fisheries and aquatic problems are represented ln numerous articles, reviews, monographs and other publications. They are all in the Russian language, which has not become widely spread up till now. This particular fact and poor communication network makes all these publications hardly accessible for foreign scholars. Therefore it is high time to elaborate a complex of means and measures with the help of which our national EURASLIC Centre INFORMCENTER and SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY of VNIRO (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography) will be able to efficiently supply the end-user with colossal bulk of information accumulated 80 far with us for the benefit of all members of EURASLIC and for the benefit of all people.

We are of the opinion that first of all it is necessary to overcome the contradiction between the growth of information volumes on the one hand, and its differentiation and disintegration on the other hand according to various aspects of fishery and aquatic sciences.

So, we propose the following. For the benefit of the member-countries of EURASLIC the NATIONAL CENTRE of the USSR INFORMCENTER VNIRO - might supply current information gained from the scientific and research work implemented by VNIRO and

appropriate institutes of other USSR seas and inland water reservoirs according to the requests and orders from other countries and their national centres.

Since this work will involve translation of publications into English or other languages upon customer wish, it will be necessary to make provisions for its reimbursement in appropriate currency at reasonable price. Naturally, it will be quite profitable from economic point of view, since without being engaged in expensive and troublesome scientific research, a potential customer may become the owner of complete scientific results of such works, which are sometimes unique. We also propose to supply bibliographic descriptions of rare and peculiar books available in VNIRO Library and in other scientific libraries related to fisheries problems.

During the 2nd Session of EURASLIC ln Paris in April 1990 we have made already a proposition to publish EURASLIC Journal (2 - 4 times annually). This journal may embrace the most interesting articles, which summarise the results of scientific research at general state and regional levels. This journal may contain also commercial advertisements,- to make it profitable.

Informcenter VNIRO is prepared to render comprehensive assistance in preparation of publications for this journal. The office of this journal as stated in Paris, must be ln the same country as the residence of EURASLIC President.

Informcenter VNIRO and Scientific Library coordinate the activities in the field of information exchange and interlibrary loans of marine fishery institutes and libraries located on all the seas of our country. For instance, the Murmansk oldest fisheries institute: Polar Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO) with branches in Archangel and Kaliningrad (ATLANTNIRO); in Riga - Baltic Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (BaltNIRH); ln Kerch - Southern Scientific -Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (YugNIRO) with its branches ln Batumi and Odessa; in Rostov-on-Don - Azov Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (AzNIIRH) with its branches in Berdjansk; in Astrakhan - Caspean Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (KaspNIIRH) with its branches in Gurjev and Makhachkala; in Vladivostok - Pacific Ocean Scientific - Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO) with its branches in Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, Magadane and Khabarovsk.

On top of that each Republic has her own institute of fisheries, these institutes are dealing with the research and investigations in the in-land water reservoirs of appropriate Republic. For instance, the State Fisheries Institute (GOSNIORH) ln Leningrad is responsible for fisheries in Russia; Ukrainian Scientific - Research Institute of Fisheries (UkrNIRH) in Kiev - for fisheries of the Ukrain; Bielorussla Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries in Minsk (BelNIORH) - for fisheries of Bielorussia; Kazah Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries in Alma-Ata (KazNIORH) - for fisheries of Kazakhastan etc.

All fisheries institutes have scientific libraries, which have publications exchange network with VNIRO, which in turn has quite close connections with the All-Union State Library named after Lenin, with the State Library of Foreign Literature, with the libraries of

Universities and colleges.

We are fully prepared to expand the inter-library exchange with members of EURASLIC, especially that we have gained certain experience. The Scientific Library of VNIRO has publications exchange with more than 60 countries of the world, sending there VNIRO publications and receiving from them books and articles pertinent to fisheries problems (altogether 340 foreign organisations).

Coming back to the topics of the 3rd Session of EURASLIC, I would like to note that we support the idea to discuss the future structure of EURASLIC. Naturally, EURASLIC MUST HAVE ITS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EMBRACING THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, SECRETARY and TREASURER AS WELL AS representatives of the countries and their deputies.

A representative of each country will provide for the communication of the appropriate informcenters and libraries of aquatic sciences in his country with EURASLIC.

This is especially important for the USSR, since the territory of our country is really vast, the network of scientific fisheries organisations and libraries quite widely spread, so evidently, it would be reasonable to establish a special NATIONAL CENTRE and appoint a representative and a vice-representative. These persons might maintain appropriate correspondence between sessions with official persons of EURASLIC and with representatives of member-countries.

In conclusion we would like to extend our hearty gratitude to the managerial staff of EURASLIC III, who really made their utmost so that information - the main element of human freedom - may pass all the barriers on European continent and become available for all Europeans.
Special gratitude and appreciation we express to Rita van Leeuwen and Paul Geerders who treated the USSR delegation as the most-favoured guests not only in financial but in human aspects. Thank you.