Evolution and impact: a history of the
Institute of Information Scientists
1958-2002

Evolution and impact:

a history of the Institute of Information Scientists

1958 – 2002

Sandra Ward and Martin White

Contents

This History of the Institute of Information Scientists (IIS) has been compiled by Sandra Ward and Martin White, supported by Charles Oppenheim. Martin and Charles joined IIS in 1971 and Sandra in 1973. Each has served as IIS President. (Appendix 1 for our biographies).

Writing this History has been a labour of love, a memory challenge, a significant responsibility, and more time consuming than was envisaged at the beginning of the project. The IIS existed for 45 years during which three generations of information professionals formed its membership, and the information science and management field was transformed.

Research for the History has mixed the circumstantial and the directed. The authors dug through their personal collections and found copies of *Inform* (the Institute's newsletter), some Annual Reports (1996–2001) which include reports of AGMs, Council and Committee Members and reports from Branches and SIGs. They also had a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the IIS as amended in 1980 which includes details of its registration under the Companies Act, 1959. Searches of the BNB and the British Library's collections identified IIS and Text Retrieval Conference Proceedings. The British Library (BL) also holds copies of the *Bulletin*, *Information Scientist* and *Inform*. These collections were not visited during the writing of this History due to the 2020 Lockdown. The authors also benefited from sharing early drafts with Christine Baker and Chris Armstrong who ensured the accuracy of the UKOLUG chapter. No comprehensive IIS archive now exists, and the circulation of this History will, we hope, unearth other Members' collections for which we plan to find a permanent home.

During its lifetime the IIS developed from its beginning in campaigns for educational standards and programmes to

ensure the competence of those engaged in technical and scientific information work, to become an internationally recognised professional body. This History cannot possibly be 100% comprehensive and is inevitably selective. The authors hope that the aspects of the Institute's evolution, organisation, member engagement and external impact covered will resonate with you as the most important of the Institute's achievements.

This History begins with the foundations for the formation of the IIS (**In the beginning)**. This chapter provides a snapshot of the world in 1958 and describes the passion and lobbying that led to the creation of a distinct body for the small but growing band of information scientists. Frustration with the *status quo* i.e. the refusal of the Library Association and Aslib to meet the needs of this 'new' profession was a powerful stimulus for a new organisation to be established.

IIS Governance describes the IIS modus operandi, its governing structures – Council, Officers, Committees, Articles, Byelaws and Memorandum of Understanding, the Standing Committees, Working Parties and their main areas of activity. Whilst IIS core functions remained constant, committee structures and membership criteria evolved as did the need for paid staff and accommodation. This topic has been divided into three Chapters, 2-4.

Fellows and Honorary Fellows. The grade of Fellow existed from the start of IIS, while Honorary Fellows were first awarded in 1976. Both these awards were granted only after careful consideration and required evidence of significant achievement in the information field. **Fellowship** required members to have spent at least ten years in information work, attain distinction by virtue of work in a senior position or by virtue of original work in the information field, or otherwise rendered distinguished service to the Institute. **Honorary Fellowships** were granted to distinguished people working in the information field around the world. These Fellowships

enhanced the Institute's reputation internationally. Initially these were not granted to IIS members but later members who had given the IIS distinguished service were occasionally honoured.

We have done our best to name most of these Honorary Fellows and to list them in this History with short biographies.

SIGs (Groups) and **Branches** were the professional life blood of IIS, making major contributions to the professional and personal development of members. They ensured Council maintained awareness of member needs and concerns. Branches were stimulated by the demands of members in their region for opportunities to network, acquire and share. Special Interest Groups (SIGs) were topic focused communities aiming to enhance and develop practice. The dedication of Branch and SIG committees was a major factor in increasing IIS visibility, relevance and member expertise.

UKOLUG, the UK Online User Group is the subject of its own chapter. Whilst most SIGs survived till merger with the LA, PATMG (Patents and Trade Marks) and UKOLUG decided (after much debate) to join CILIP. The latter is the one remaining vestige of the IIS and is now known as CILIP's UKeiG. UKOLUG started in 1978 as online databases, and the need for effective techniques to search them, took off. Its vigour in establishing regional groups, training courses, seminars, conferences and publications ensured its longevity. For several years it was closely associated with the annual International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) conference and exhibition.

Professional development explores the role of the IIS in establishing the skills and knowledge required for information scientists; the development of Diploma and Master's courses at City University; exporting the IIS curriculum as Criteria followed by institutions developing information science courses; and the maintenance of standards through its accreditation programme. The tasks were onerous, but IIS can claim to have transformed education in information science.

Publications were a major service to members as well as a source of external income. The *Bulletin,* and its successor, *Inform*, ensured members were kept briefed on IIS policy and plans and stayed in touch with wider professional news. The *Journal of Information Science*, a peer-reviewed journal, survives today. It succeeded *Information Scientist* which combined case studies of information departments, reports on Institute activities and the formal report of the AGM and the election of officers.

Conferences were expected of all self-respecting Institutes. IIS was no exception holding its conference biennially. The lists of speakers demonstrate the reputation of the IIS and the talent of its conference committees. The sequence of Text Retrieval conferences began in 1984 as information scientists saw keeping up with the state of this art as pivotal to the success of information functions.

The **Awards** chapter demonstrates the many other ways in which IIS recognised contributions to information science with awards and lectures. The early deaths of Tony Strix and Amanda Stembridge were marked by awards in their memories and the John Campbell Trust used his legacy to fund training and travel scholarships. Other student awards were made by Southern, Northern and Scottish Branches as well as UKOLUG.

External impact examines how IIS influenced the information world in the UK and the EU through securing representation on other information bodies, co-operating with information organisations on events and specific ventures, responding formally to Government reports and to other relevant initiatives, and lobbying Parliament and other public and commercial bodies. Leadership of these activities was entrusted to the External Liaison Committee (External Affairs Committee from 1985) which called in other IIS groups to contribute. IIS greatly expanded its external visibility through these activities and became a partner of choice for other organisations.

The **Appendices** in this History begin with **Presidents**. Selecting the IIS President was undertaken carefully and the nominee's name submitted to Council for approval amid strict secrecy. The President was a visible figure, notable for his or her pedigree in the scientific, library or wider information world. Some Presidents had a direct connection to the IIS as active members who had also established external reputations in information science. Others made significant contributions to the IIS direction behind the scenes.

Other Appendices include the IIS 1982 Criteria for Information Science used to assess academic courses; the 1989 summary of the core areas within the scope of the Institute's interests used in marketing and promotion, and a 'brief chronology of the development of IIS'.

A personal introduction

CHARLES OPPENHEIM

The Institute of Information Scientists had a quite remarkable history, one that has hitherto not been properly recorded to the depth that it deserves. The authors of this history, Sandra Ward and Martin White, have done a quite remarkable job in researching and recounting the history and pre-history of the Institute. They, like me, joined the IIS when it was already a well-established organisation and at a time when its founders were still key figures in it. I joined because Jason Farradane, the founder of the IIS, was the Head of the Centre for Information Science at The City University when I was doing a postgraduate Diploma in Information Science there. Farradane made it truly clear to all his students that it was essential they join the Institute.

Sadly, the location of the Institute's archives is unknown at present. As a result this meant that Martin and Sandra had to combine published and semi-published outputs, such as journal articles, newsletters, conference proceedings and so on that they had access to (*Inform* being a particularly rich source), with their own, and others' recollections. They have been greatly assisted by learning from the memories, and, in some cases, the personal collections, of a large number of former members of the Institute, all of whom are acknowledged in this History. They then carried out the formidable task of knitting together these primary sources to tell the story of the IIS.

And what a story it is! It's fair to say the Institute always punched above its weight and had significant influence on key developments in the technical, educational and policy arenas,

both in the UK and more widely. For example, its promotion of a series of highly successful Text Retrieval conferences, and its nurturing of UKOLUG (the UK Online User Group), which in turn led to the development of a series of local online user groups, were particularly noteworthy. UKOLUG and the organisations that were developed from it, really deserve a history of their own. The authors were lucky to have access to its archive, fortunately still complete, held by Christine Baker and Chris Armstrong, and have devoted an entire chapter to it. The Institute also encouraged the formation of other Special Interest Groups, and welcomed the pre-existing Patent and Trade Mark Searchers' Group into its fold. The Institute's role in promoting the development of high educational standards with its Criteria for Information Science, and in encouraging professional development with courses and events were also extremely important.

The Institute always ran on a tight budget and was lucky in its choice of full time and part time members of staff, who were friendly, efficient and committed. It operated from a variety of office addresses, including some in London and one in Reading. It established a number of geographic branches, some of which were extremely successful. Some of its publications were milestones in their particular fields. Friendly meetings and conferences, often well attended and profitable, were a highlight for many members. Sometimes the Institute participated in multipartite conferences with, for example, the Library Association and Aslib. The Institute's contributions to these events, including, of course, the famous Infotainers, was another example of the way it punched above its weight.

This History also highlights some of the awards the Institute gave to individuals and organisations over the years. The John Campbell Trust was particularly important in helping information scientists carry out research projects and visits, but there were other important awards. Typical of the Institute's sometimes irreverent approach to matters, the Golden Daffodil

Award was given annually to the organisation which had the best freebie at the International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM), held in London every December and with which UKOLUG (Chapter 7) was closely involved.

The importance of the Presidents of the Institute cannot be over-estimated. In the early days, they were frequently eminent scientists (some were Fellows of the Royal Society), who helped promote the idea of information science generally, and get the Institute listened to. It says something about the reputation and networking ability of the early leaders of the Institute that they got such influential people on board.

This History covers all these aspects, and others, with many interesting anecdotes and comments. Very often when reading the though this document I thought "Oh yes, I'd forgotten about that!" and I hope other readers will get the same reactions from time to time. The History is a rattling good yarn – a combination of fascinating stories with sources provided for anyone who wants to follow things up. The Institute is the only professional association I have belonged to which achieved that right combination of seriousness and fun. I am therefore proud to have been involved, if only on the periphery, in the writing of this wonderful History. Enjoy!

Charles Oppenheim
May 2022

1. In the beginning

MARTIN WHITE

Introduction

The establishment of the Institute of Information Scientists in 1958 can be traced back to the creation of a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research by the UK Government in 1915. In this chapter the chronology of the period from 1915 to 1958 is set out, but it is important to recognise that the catalyst for the IIS was an emerging requirement for specialised training for information professionals who would need to have a different balance of skills to a librarian or library manager. This topic is covered in more detail in Chapter 8 which shows the evolution of the educational Criteria that were developed by the Institute almost from its foundation.

A perspective on 1958

To give some context to the foundation of the IIS, in 1958 the Prime Minister was Harold Macmillan. The year started badly with the crash at Munich Airport of an aircraft carrying the Manchester United football team. 23 people died. The spirits of the country were raised by the successful crossing of the Antarctic by teams led by Sir Edmund Hillary and Sir Vivian Fuchs. Also of note was the initial work on the M1 motorway, the first in the UK, and the opening of the reconstructed Gatwick Airport by HM The Queen[1].

From a technology perspective 1958 marked the launch of Subscriber Trunk Dialling in Bristol, replacing the need for calls to be connected by an operator. On 5 May 1958 Queen

---

1. Alan Gilchrist, 1958 Scrapbook – A lighthearted look back to the year in which the Institute of Information Scientists was founded, *Journal of Information Science, 1983,* 6, 81-85.

Elizabeth II made the first subscriber trunk dialled telephone call from the Bristol Telephone Exchange. She called the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, more than 300 miles (482km) away. Her call lasted two minutes five seconds and cost 10d (or the equivalent of four pence in decimal currency).

British Overseas Airways Corporation inaugurated the first jet airliner flights to the USA, using the Comet aircraft. 1958 could also be described as the year in which computers had their first public showing. This was at an exhibition at Olympia opening on 24 November. The occasion was marked by a special issue of the *New Scientist* on 27 November 1958. Concurrently the first ever conference on artificial intelligence was being held at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, UK with the title of Mechanisation of Thought Processes[2].

Moving into the information and documentation world, the British Computer Society had been formed in 1957. In 1958 it launched *Computer Journal*, which contained an article on 'Automatic retrieval of recorded information' by Robert Fairthorne.

He wrote:

> "Automatic retrieval entails not so much the mechanisation of the library as of its staff and users, in that it must both manipulate and talk about the documents for them. There need be no despondency: of recent years there has been real progress and the mechanisation is much nearer and will probably be more efficient, than the alternative biological method – selective breeding of clerical staff".

The first major information-focused conference since the Royal Society conference in 1948 had been held in Dorking in 1957[3].

2. https://www.historyofinformation.com/detail.php?id=771.
3. http://garfield.library.upenn.edu/papers/

This was followed by the International Conference on Scientific Information, sponsored by the US National Academy of Science, which took place in Washington DC on 16-21 November[4].

In the beginning

The story of the founding of the Institute has its origins in the establishment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in 1915. The remit of the DSIR was to co-ordinate and promote civil and industrial science and technology. Between 1916 and 1920 UK Government research boards and research institutes were established, including 'research associations' which were largely funded by member subscriptions and research projects. Another role for the research associations was to provide information services to members. At the Fifth Conference of Research Associations in 1922 J.G. Pearce, then at Metropolitan Vickers in Manchester, made a case for the creation of intelligence bureaux that would collect, collate and circulate technical information to experts. Later that year Pearce was appointed as Director of the British Cast Iron Research Association.

Meanwhile in 1920 the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association (BNFMRA) was established in Birmingham. The first Director was Robert S. Hutton, a distinguished metallurgist who was also very aware of the importance of industrial libraries. He knew Pearce well from working with him at Manchester University. When the BNFMRA was relocated to Euston Street, London, the opportunity was taken to establish

memoriesofdorkingconference1957.html Eugene Garfield reflects on the Dorking event and mentions the IIS.

4. https://www.nap.edu/catalog/10866/proceedings-of-the-international-conference-on-scientific-information-two-volumes Proceedings of the International Conference on Scientific Information (Washington DC).

a library and information bureau along the lines espoused by Pearce, who was a member of the Council of BNFMRA and with Hutton was also on the Council of Aslib. Aslib had been founded in 1924 as the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, with the aim of co-ordinating the activities of specialist information services in the UK. A.F. Ridley was appointed Librarian with the responsibility of setting up an Information Department for the BNFMRA.

Ridley moved on to be Secretary and, in his place, Ben Fullman was appointed as Librarian and Information Officer, a position he retained until his retirement in 1965.

Training for information specialists

After WW2 and arising out of the 1948 Royal Society Conference on Scientific Information, the requirement to train people in the use of the research literature rather than on book collections emerged very strongly. In the period prior to WW2 there had been discussions between Aslib and the Library Association on closer co-operation but without any real progress being made. The Library Association's training and certification structure was not suitable for information specialists, so in 1948 a motion was put to the Aslib annual conference that Aslib should take the lead in developing both training and certification. The motion was proposed by Ben Fullman, at that time Chairman of the Education Committee of Aslib. Although the motion was carried by 68 votes to 65, Aslib Council took the view that there was not an adequate level of support to make what would have been substantial changes to its activities.

It is important to note that Farradane worked alongside G. Malcolm Dyson (Founding President 1958-60) in the organising committees of the Royal Society Conference and clearly built a relationship based on common interests in educating chemists to make full use of the chemical literature.

In 1952 Alexander Gordon Foster wrote an article in

Laboratory Practice stressing the need for separate education in information work, leading to a qualification.

In April 1953 a group of scientific and industrial information officers became increasingly dissatisfied by the lack of progress by either Aslib or the Library Association and proposed to Aslib Council that a separate 'Information Scientists' Institute' should be established within Aslib. This group included Chris Hanson, Jason Farradane, S.R. McKenzie, E.R. Francis, J.B. Reed, A.H. Holloway, Dr Donald J. Urquhart, and A. Gordon Foster.

At that time the Director of Aslib was Leslie Wilson and he persuaded the group to hold back and let him try to develop a group within Aslib itself. At the 1957 annual conference a motion proposed by Aslib Council under which Aslib would develop an educational syllabus and register of qualified students was heavily defeated by members of Aslib who were librarians as they sensed that this could be a competitor to the Library Association.

The crucial letters

In June 1957 Farradane wrote a letter to *Engineering* which set out why he felt that information work required a different set of skills to that of librarians. The letter ended:

> "The first aim is to form a small nucleus of experienced information scientists (in any subject field) who feel that they can devote some time and energy to the task of establishing an Institute [of Information Scientists]".

It is important to note that in the letter Farradane writes that he had previously suggested the designation of Information Scientist for this new profession.

At the end of 1957 Farradane was able to write a further letter to *Engineering* to say that a meeting would be held on 23 January 1958 at 5.30pm at the Institution of Electrical Engineers to discuss the terms of inauguration for an Institute of Information Scientists. The meeting was to be chaired by

Dr George Malcolm Dyson. The association of Dyson with the event was of considerable significance as he was a highly regarded chemist, leading research at Fisons, the agrochemicals company. More important he was heavily involved in the development of chemical nomenclature and served on a number of IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) committees. In 1952 he authored a letter in *Journal of Chemical Education* entitled 'Preservation and availability of chemical knowledge'[5]. In 1958 any chemist would have recognised that a meeting chaired by Dyson was going to be a significant and popular professional event.

In the event 125 people turned up at Savoy Place, which for 1958 must have been a substantial majority of the putative information profession. The opening speeches were given by Farradane and Hanson. The motion was:

> "That a professional body be, and is hereby, set up to promote and maintain high standards in scientific and technical information work, and to establish qualifications for those engaged in the profession."

It was approved by 75 votes to 4, which does not add up to 125. Farradane noted later that a further 25 letters of support had been received from people who had not been able to attend the meeting, of which seven came from outside the UK.

A committee that included, inter alia, Malcolm Dyson, Jason Farradane, Gordon Foster, Chris Hanson, Arthur Holloway, Felix Liebesney and William Paton, was set up to take matters forward.

The Constitution was approved at a meeting held at the Royal Society of Arts on 23 May 1958. Dr Dyson was elected President, Hanson as Vice-President, Foster as Treasurer and Farradane as Secretary. A Council of eight members was also

---

5. *Journal of Chemical Education,* 1952, 29 (5), p 239.

elected and Chris Hanson was elected Chairman. The grades of membership were Fellow, Member, Associate and Student Member. These Council members were all appointed as Fellows to give initial prestige to the Institute. Within a short time 85 members had been enrolled.

By March 1959 the membership had reached 150. In May the Inland Revenue approved the Institute for relief on income tax on subscriptions. Although of small direct benefit to members it was a quasi-official recognition of the status and stability of the Institute. IIS was registered under the Companies Act on 10 June. The Memorandum and Articles of Association were approved by the Board of Trade in October 1959 which enabled the Institute to be incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital. (In 1996 the Board of Trade agreed in principle that the Institute could remove the word 'Limited' from its name.)

The Articles established a membership limit of 500. By 1966 the increasing volume of applicants led Council to resolve to increase this limit to 2000 and arrange for the relevant Article to be amended. This limit was reached in 1986. In 1988 IIS membership stood at 2327 and expanded to 2800 in 1991/92. From then it began to fall and dipped below 2000 as the journey to unification with the Library Association gathered pace.

Postscript

Ben Fullman continued to work in the BNFMRA Library several days a week until the early 1970s. He was a Fellow of both the Royal Institute of Chemistry (now the Royal Society of Chemistry) and of the Institute of Metals and was awarded an MBE for his services to information work. His own expertise was complemented by a team of three Information Officers, two of whom had undertaken an MSc at City University under Jason Farradane. The important role played by Ben Fullman in the genesis of the Institute was recognised by Farradane himself. Fullman died in 1983 at the age of 85. In a report on the first 50

years of Aslib[6]. Chris Hanson noted that on visits to Aslib (where he became Head of the Research Department):

> "There was Miss Ditmass, first director, alias Miss Aslib with two others, in Bloomsbury Street; and Fullman of the BNF often nipping in – surely one of the first and best information scientists, long before the term was invented."

Additional resources

https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/lords/1956/apr/10/department-of-scientific-and-industrial (1956) provides background information about the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

https://www.nature.com/articles/154114a0.pdf (1944) is a letter by G. Malcolm Dyson which sets out for the first time the value of a definitive description of the structure of organic compounds.

The Institute: the first twelve years, *Information Scientist, 1970,* 4, 4.

Letters to *Engineering*, reproduced in *Inform, 1983,* 56, July/August, 4.

Alistair Black, Dave Muddiman, and Helen Plant (2007) *The Early Information Society*. Ashgate Publishing.

R.S. Hutton (1964) *Recollections of a Technologist*. Pitman.

https://www.isko.org/cyclo/vickery.htm features a profile of Brian Vickery.

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/01639374.2011.531235 provides a more detailed biography of Brian Vickery.

6. *Information Scientist,* 1974, December.

2. Governance

SANDRA WARD

Governance of the Institute evolved with its aspirations, its operating environment, and legal requirements. For easier reading we have split the topic across three chapters. Chapter 2 covers Constitution legalities, the role of Council as the IIS governing body, discussions on the Institute's name, and the possibility of a Royal Charter as well as mechanisms for IIS administration, staffing and day to day operations. Chapter 3 covers Committees, their structure and evolution. Chapter 4 deals with the important and somewhat complicated topic of Institute membership and membership grades, admission hurdles, subscriptions, salaries and recruitment of members.

Together these present the complexities of staying afloat and expanding as the field of information science exploded.

The Institute's brief

The Institute was established to promote, develop, maintain, and advance the science and practice of the collection, collation, evaluation, and organised dissemination of information ('information science'). Its remit was also to promote the efficiency and usefulness of its members by setting high standards of professional education and knowledge and professional conduct as a condition of membership. IIS was the first body to demonstrate that information science was a distinct field of endeavour.

The Institute's responsibilities encompassed: fostering research and development in information science; developing curricula and syllabuses in all fields of information science; conducting and arranging for the conduct of courses in all areas of education and training relating to information science; promoting further education and training in information science for those aspiring to or engaged in scientific and

technical information work; and, if thought fit, to hold examinations and award certificates, diplomas, prizes or scholarships. The Institute intended to put itself in the position of approving information science curricula and syllabuses devised by courses conducted by other institutions.

IIS saw building a professional information community as essential. It determined to provide a forum where information scientists could discuss professional matters, and to facilitate communication of news of current information science activities through its publications. Holding and promoting meetings to discuss papers on all subjects relevant to the Institute began straight away. Forming and promoting branches and groups to connect with members in order to promote knowledge sharing and professional development was crucial, as was developing and distributing publications (communications, papers and treatises) relevant to IIS objectives.

The Institute also recognised the importance of being part of the wider information community and it aimed from the start to co-operate with partners in arranging or providing for the holding of exhibitions, meetings, lectures, classes, seminars, conferences and training courses in information science.

Subscriptions would not provide all the funds needed and the IIS articles allowed it to raise funds and to invite and receive contributions (provided that the Institute should not undertake any substantial permanent trading activities and should conform to any relevant statutory regulations)[1].

Promoting high standards in scientific and technical information work and establishing qualifications for those engaged in the profession were initial priorities. The first few

1. Memorandum of Association of the Institute of Information Scientists as amended or adopted by special resolutions passed on 20 September 1990

years of the IIS were, of necessity, focused on defining the information science syllabus; securing its role in establishing professional standards and qualifications; developing its constitution and methods of governance, building membership and an IIS brand. As with every professional association, the Institute needed to balance relevance to its members with a clear direction and positive identity.

Memorandum of Understanding, Articles of Association and Byelaws

By March 1959 IIS membership had reached 150; and in May 1959, the Inland Revenue (later HMRC) approved relief of income tax on IIS subscriptions. IIS was registered under the Companies Act on 10 June. By 1 October 1959 the IIS Memorandum and Articles of Association had been approved by the Board of Trade (Companies Act 1948-1976) and IIS was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital. The Articles set the IIS membership limit at 500.

The Institute's formal powers encompassed the substantial breadth of its role and its objectives:

- To foster research and development work.
- To conduct and arrange for the conduct of courses in all areas of education and training relating to information science.
- To provide for and join in arranging or providing for the holding of exhibitions, meetings, lectures, classes, seminars, conferences, and training courses in relation to information science.
- To develop curricula and syllabuses in all fields of information science and to approve such curricula and syllabuses devised by the courses conducted by other institutions.
- To promote further education and training in information science and, if thought fit, to hold examinations and

award certificates, diplomas, prizes or scholarships; to hold and promote the holding of meetings for the discussion of papers on all subjects relevant to the Institute.

- To form and promote the formation of branches, sections or groups and to dissolve those so established when needed.
- To print and publish and to sell, lend and distribute any communications, papers or treatises relevant to the objects of the Institute.
- To raise funds and to invite and receive contributions provided that the Institute shall in raising funds not undertake any substantial permanent trading activities and shall conform to any relevant statutory regulations.

These purposes guided the IIS throughout its life though the mechanisms for achieving them and its formal structures adjusted with its experience; developments in information science, and later of information technology; the increasing criticality of good information management to organisations; and the expectations of employers and the workforce.

Byelaws first outlined in 1963 were finally approved in 1965. Everyone joining IIS needed to signify their acceptance of the Byelaws.

In 1973 the Articles were updated but text relating to the Criteria for admitting Associates was omitted. A successful motion at the 1975 AGM restored the intentioned wording.

In 1977 the Articles and Byelaws relating to Presidents and Vice Presidents were reviewed. Presidents were selected as people of considerable distinction and reputation in an information related field. The postholders would add to the Institute's prestige and the President played an active role in governance. Up to 1977 the President's term of office ran for one year, renewable for two more. This meant that new Presidents started their job whilst learning about the Institute, capitalised on their experience for two years and were then

cut off sharply from IIS. The AGM approved Council's proposal that IIS should have a President–Elect, a President and an immediate Past President. In this way the total span of a President's interest would remain three years, but the process of learning would be less fraught and termination less abrupt. Council considered that the duties of Vice Presidents lacked clarification. From now on the maximum number of Vice-Presidents would be four to avoid Council reaching unmanageable numbers; each should retire after two years but be eligible for re-election and be assigned specific duties. Members would be able to suggest candidates but only Council could make nominations.

In 1979 much of Council's time was spent discussing a paper from the Constitutional Advisory Committee concerning membership categories and the structure of the Institute in order for firm proposals on the Structure of the Institute to be tabled at the AGM (see Chapter 4), preparatory to amending the Constitution. In June a co-opted non-corporate member, Maureen Nolan, was the first to be welcomed to the remaining 1978/79 Council sessions.

Momentum continued throughout 1979. A revised and simpler version of the IIS Article 1 (definition of information work) was drafted to increase attractiveness to potential IIS members, and which would be the Criteria for Ordinary (Associate) Membership.

"Studying, executing or controlling the gathering, evaluation, organisation or transfer of information."

Additional experience would be needed by Corporate Members.

In January 1980 both the Memorandum of Association and New Articles of Association and Byelaws were amended and adopted. These were not designed to be tablets of stone but could be changed by Council, if needed, to accommodate changes in circumstances or in policy, subject to the approval of formal motions put to the Annual General Meeting.

Following the 1990 IIS Conference in Bournemouth and its AGM (notable when a tie for the fifth and last place for Corporate members on Council necessitated the Chairman's casting vote for the first time), IIS held an Extraordinary General Meeting. This was to consider resolutions to change parts of the IIS Memorandum and Articles of Association to satisfy the Charity Commissioners in order for the IIS to become a Registered Charity.

These changes emphasised the educational role and the work which IIS now undertook, and conferred tax advantages to IIS as evidenced when IIS received a substantial bequest from Dr John Campbell's estate and had to deal with inheritance tax matters. The need to set up a separate trading company for any profitable ventures had been discussed with the IIS solicitors. All resolutions were passed and a formal application for charitable status could now be made. The Memorandum of Association and New Articles of Association of IIS as passed by Council on 20 September 1990 were then published under the Companies Act. This revision included the addition of a representative of each SIG and Branch to Council and the definition of a Branch.

The role and membership of Council

Central to IIS governance was the role of IIS Council – the Institute's ruling body which was subject to the views of Institute's members via AGMs and which remained the policy making and governing body throughout the existence of the Institute.

The first IIS Council was elected in 1958 at a meeting held at the Royal Society of Arts by the Institute's Corporate members. Its Officers comprised a President, Vice-President, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and a Council of eight members. Council elected Chris Hanson as its first Chair.

As the governing and policy making body of the Institute, Council's remit was to fulfil the overall goals of the Institute i.e. to establish professional qualifications; consider applications

for membership; establish an education syllabus; promote courses; arrange suitable meetings; and act as a professional qualifying body for those engaged in scientific, technical, and economic information work. This was inevitably a challenging brief at the outset of a new professional membership organisation.The education Committee immediately began work on an information science syllabus. A Development Committee was formed a little later with specifically younger members of the IIS to promote new ideas [2].

Operations and overlaps and the need for adaptations to committee structures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Institute and take advantage of development opportunities are covered in Chapter 3.

Council vacancies were open for election at each AGM when Corporate Members (Members with substantial working experience including Fellows) elected the Council members, the President, Vice-President(s), and Executive Officers.

Council elected its Chair and Vice-Chair at its first meeting following the AGM. Only Corporate members were eligible for election as Honorary Officers. The Chairs and members of Standing Committees were determined at this first Council meeting, though, for these, co-options were extensively used.

Initially, non-Corporate members (Associates and Students) could elect one Council member for every 200 of their members. Later, each group was able to elect up to two IIS council members. At the 1975 AGM, Council submitted a motion to increase the number of Associates on Council from two to four. This was defeated following discussion on whether this artificial limit on Council membership was sensible, and a proposal, argued by Charles Oppenheim, Martin White and

2. J.E. L Farradane *Information Scientist*, 1970, December, 143-151 and P.E. Colinese I*nformation Scientist*, Bulletin Inst, Inf.Sci, 1966, 5 (20), 5-12.

others, to remove any limit was passed. Article 46 now read "*The members of Council shall be Fellows, Members or Associates of the Institute*".

From January 1980, the revised Articles of Association ensured Council membership was dynamic by directing the retirement of the seven members who had served longest in office since their last election at each AGM. These could stand for re-election, but six years continual service was the limit and immediate extension of an individual's service by co-option banned.

From 1985 the AGM approved extension of Council membership to a representative from each of the then three Special Interest Groups each of whom must be a corporate member. A later AGM approved the election of an IIS corporate member to serve on Council by each Branch. A member of Council was also appointed to sit on the management committees for each SIG and Branch. Often this person acted as the SIG and Branch representative to Council.

Council

In 1965 Council comprised 12 members plus the Honorary Officers. By law, all elected members of Council were directors of the company and so responsible for its proper conduct and the fulfilment of statutory obligations such as preparation of annual accounts and an annual report.

Council determined its meeting frequency and met six times a year until 1975 when it agreed to meet seven times due to the increasing volume of activities.

Initially Council meetings were not open to members. Later, in the 1970s, it was decided that members could be admitted on prior request, apart from confidential matters, normally tabled for the beginning. In 1979 Council re-confirmed that corporate members could continue to attend Council meetings as observers by specific permission; dates to be published in *Inform* in advance. This access was now extended to non-corporate members. Numbers would perforce be

limited by room size and observers must be silent. Council reserved the right to go into closed session. Branches indicated that members would be welcome at their committee meetings too.

A Management Committee was initially responsible for the overall operation of the Institute. This senior committee set the Council Meeting agenda and met between Council Meetings to review reports from the committees and working groups. In 1978, Development Committee produced a revised structure of the IIS. This recommended the formation of a new Executive Committee to replace Management Committee and which would deal with current IIS business and recommend matters for Council discussion.

By 1985 the Executive Committee met eight to ten times each year and attended to the detail of running the Institute smoothly and in accordance with overall policy and with Council's decisions and instructions. The Executive comprised Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and two or three members elected by Council. The Executive Secretary was an essential member of the Executive. Council meetings now comprised more than 30 members – a challenge for its operation and the Chairman. Following the restructuring of Committees in 1987, Executive and a putative Operations committees were merged and re-named Management Committee, responsible for day to day IIS management and co-ordination of the other committees.

In 1987 Council confirmed the principle that all non-confidential Council papers should be accessible to all IIS members and for this reason, confidential and non-confidential material would be reported separately. Access was via Branch or SIG representatives or visits to the Institute office. This openness was promoted regularly via *Inform*. Occasionally non–members might be allowed to consult Council documents.

The Memorandum of Association and New Articles of

Association (Articles 60 and 61) made it possible for the Council to delegate any of its powers to a committee(s) consisting of two or more Council members with other IIS members provided that these complied with any regulations imposed by Council. As well as its Standing Committees, the Council could also appoint advisory committees consisting of such IIS members as the Council thought fit and, in addition, such other persons as the Council considered suitable i.e. non-members. Council were responsible for electing the Chairman of each such committee and the proceedings of committees and working groups must be reported back to Council. This ensured that Council could exercise its oversight and control of the Institute's development.

Council's role was to ensure the Institute kept moving forward, developed according to the needs and interests of members and to direct and initiate actions, and be accountable for the activities of its committees. All key decisions required its approval. As much of the operations and development work of the Institute was undertaken by its Standing Committees and Working Groups, disentangling the unique activities of Council from its Committees is difficult and Chapter 3 mentions Council frequently.

In 1977 Council approved a Forward Planning Working Group, chaired by the Council's Chair to produce a three-year Forward Plan embracing all aspects of IIS activity. Forward planning on three- or four-year cycles continued throughout the Institute's life to accelerate and co-ordinate development. Council also discussed the stance to be taken when members approached Council for advice or action on professional matters. Although wanting to remain accessible, the IIS policy would be to offer guidance when members seeking advice were dealing with a point of principle but not a personal issue. The Executive or Council Chair would seek appropriate advice to deal with specific problems.

In the same year Development Committee proposed and

Council accepted that Special Interest Groups (SIGs) be introduced into the Institute. Crucially they envisaged that these would co-operate with similar groups outside IIS and would be open to members and non-IIS members who would be encouraged to become Affiliates. Council also approved the trial of small local groups (perhaps of a couple of dozen members) to provide more opportunities for members to meet. The 1977 AGM also endorsed the decision to set up examinations for the IIS certificate. The affairs of Council were scrutinised by active Institute members and from time to time members were critical of Council's membership and its performance, as disconnected from the issues important to 'real' members. In 1978 a discussion on the running of IIS occurred at the IIS Conference in Loughborough. Council debated the topic in June, considering such matters as the openness of Council's business; whether members should be able to attend Council meetings, whether *Inform* shared sufficient information on Council discussion, and the Council's composition. For instance Branches and SIGs were represented on Council but not by members they directly elected. The Chairs of all IIS Committees were asked to work together to review the Committee structure and Development Committee was asked by Council to produce a position paper.

STIR

In July 1978 a meeting was convened by a member-driven initiative – STIR, led by Christine Smith and Richard Ardern, and attended by 70 members. The common concern was that the leadership of the IIS was out of touch with the development of the profession and the concerns of IIS members. The session debated the future of the Institute, how to increase its status and membership whilst maintaining its high entry standards, and the role of IIS within the information industry and wider profession. Several STIR motions were presented for the 1978 AGM, including one concerning Branch elections of designated Council members. However, these were not well-worded and

consequently failed, as did a motion to refer these concerns to Council. The motions passed related to a review of the Constitution; the appointment of office and administrative staff; and holding Council meetings outside London; a motion directing Council to explore an umbrella co-operation initiative with other information bodies, and one to improve access to IIS Council papers. Council was requested to set membership targets for the next two years.

Prophetically, Martin White, Editor of *Inform,* commented prior to the 1978 AGM:

> "Is the IIS moving too fast? Its history provides numerous examples of decisions made in isolation and their impact on the overall development of IIS was not appreciated.................I hope by the 1979 AGM a set of self-consistent constructive motions is put to the membership and that after their adoption, the IIS can settle down to five years of expansion not dissension".

STIR and the AGM shocked Council into action on communicating better with members, listening to them and increasing its transparency. Much of the path for the next year or so can be traced back to the STIR discussion. Council began to implement the 1978 AGM recommendations immediately. Board of Trade approval was needed to enable Branches to elect Council members. This body required a definition of the term Branch, to be approved at the 1979 AGM. The Constitution Committee dealt with this and included Special Interest Groups too, whilst the Honorary Secretary contacted Branches about Council representation on Branch Committees. The Constitution Advisory and Finance Advisory Committees were asked to explore the eligibility of non-IIS members to join SIGs (later approved). A limited life Committee of a member from each of Development, Publicity and Membership Committee worked on membership Criteria and target numbers. External Liaison considered the possibility of setting up a society to

promote the interests of the information community. The structure of Council/Branch/Committee/Local groups was already under review by Development Committee. A notice on access to IIS papers via the office or via Officers was on its way to *Inform*. Confidential papers would not be accessible. A full time Executive Officer would be appointed when finance permitted. Holding Council meetings outside London was being investigated by the Honorary Treasurer to assess the financial implications. The increased cost proved this impractical but the Metal Society's offer of better premises in London for meetings was gratefully accepted.

Council directed actions to improve the visibility of the Institute and its brand. In 1977 Council commissioned the development of a consistent house style for all IIS publications to be progressed via a new Publicity Working Group, resulting in the first IIS logo. A Qualifications Working Party also began work to clarify the IIS rules for admission and stimulated discussion on the fields in which information science can be practised.

By 1980 new Articles of Association were in place and Meetings and Publications were dealt with separately. The Articles of Association did not specify the areas to be covered by the standing committees nor their composition or terms of reference. The latter were drawn up in a standard format and presented to Council in 1980. A committee should not contain more than twelve members and its Chairman should be a member of Council to simplify communication, keeping in touch with and influencing Council Policy, (paper CP 153/21).

In 1982, the main issues concerning Council were the revising of IIS Criteria (a task assumed by Charles Oppenheim); and managing the cost of duplicating and emailing Council papers (any reduction was firmly rejected by Council members). Planning for the Jubilee Conference was progressing apace. The AGM approved the limit of eight years for consecutive service of Council members.

By 1983 the number of IIS committees had reached 20: Executive met at least twice between Council meetings.

By 1985 IIS was still operating with the structure confirmed in 1980 and its size was larger. Council comprised:

1. The President, President-Elect and Past President.
2. Four Vice–Presidents, nominated by Council following suggestions from members and approved by the AGM. Each was elected for two years.
3. Twelve corporate members elected by the membership normally for a three-year term.
4. One non-corporate member for every 200 (or part thereof) of affiliates, or students in membership, up to a maximum of four, also elected by the membership.
5. Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.
6. One corporate member representing each SIG and Branch of IIS, nominated by their SIG and Branch Committees.

The Executive Committee met eight to ten times each year and attended to the detail of running the Institute smoothly and in accordance with overall policy and with Council's decisions and instructions. The Executive comprised Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and two or three members elected by Council. Later and once appointed, the Executive Secretary was an essential member of the Executive.

A major reorganisation of the Institute's Committee structure spanned 1985 and 1986 and is covered in Chapter 3.

In 1987 IIS confirmed the principle that all non-confidential Council papers should be accessible to all IIS members and for this reason, confidential and non-confidential material would be reported separately.

In 1995 procedural changes for Council and Committees reduced Council meetings to three a year; Management Committee would meet more frequently to ensure

communications between Committees and Council were improved and sustained.

Annual General Meetings

As a limited company the Institute needed to hold an Annual General Meeting (AGM) of its members. The agenda required approval of the annual report and accounts and the Auditor's report. The AGM announced the election of members of Council and fixed the remuneration of the auditors. Motions to amend the Articles (Special Resolutions) or to fix subscription rates or motions on other topics could also be discussed (ordinary resolutions) and voted on as Special Business at AGMs or at an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held at any other time of the year.

AGMs were open to all members, but only Corporate members could vote on motions concerning the amendment of Byelaws (requiring a three-fourths majority), the professional status of members, educational policy or the laying down of subscription rates (required a simple majority). Extraordinary resolutions required a three-fourths majority too. In 1979 the use of proxy forms for AGMs was established with the aim to encourage more participation. Any motion for a general meeting had to be proposed, seconded, and received in writing at least 28 days before the AGM in order to give members sufficient time to read them.

IIS tried hard to attract members to its AGMs, holding them as part of a Members Day, followed by an important lecture and a reception. Sadly, AGMs were never oversubscribed.

The name of the Institute

The debate about names went on for years. In 1985 excitement on the move to new premises in Museum Street in January, and the new image this gave the Institute, provoked the question again. Was the term 'scientists' now too restrictive in describing the current roles of members? Should the addition or substitution of terms such as 'manager' or 'management' be considered? A letter to *Inform* from Lindsay

Corbett reawakened the discussion arguing that IIS be reborn with a new name or IIS extended with a strapline, such as IIS – the Institute of Information Managers, Consultants, Researchers and Scientists.

Vigorous discussions followed, with letters to *Inform* both for and against. The discussion at the March Council meeting agreed that the Institute did need an additional phrase to reveal instantly the nature of IIS and what it does. In 1987 a letter from Mr. J.K. Barkla in *JIS* suggested that the Institute's name was no longer adequate to describe the full range of its members' activities. This complemented recent market analyses by Membership Development Committee which indicated that in certain key areas such as financial services and general management the term 'scientists' could be confusing and a real disincentive to joining the IIS.

Membership Development put the matter to the January 1988 Council which directed the Marketing Co-ordination Group to review and submit recommendations on the name to June Council. The Marketing Group and a majority of SIGs and Branches were in favour of reviewing the name straight away before recruitment drives began again and a review of house style and plans for more effective PR activities were started. A change in name would cost approximately £5000 in legal fees and re-branding as well as consuming considerable effort and risk alienating members committed to the current identity.

Members were requested to submit their views to Pablo Dubois in his role on the Marketing Co-ordination Group/ Membership Committee via *Inform*[3]. Fewer than 20 members responded with a small majority in favour of change. Given the small response the views of the entire membership were sought via a member questionnaire and the October 1988 Council approved a plan for encouraging debate among

3. *Inform*, 1988, 104, 1

members via Branches, Committees and Groups. Council agreed that a failure to vote, i.e. apathy, counted as a 'no change' vote.

By June, the results of the survey showed that those wishing to change were in a minority and Council had decided not to suggest a change in the name to the AGM. Interestingly, member attention turned immediately to the Saunders Report recommending a merger between the Institute, Aslib and the Library Association.

Royal chartership

Stimulated by the Library Association's chartership, the question of whether the IIS should charter was a topic of active debate during the 1970s and 1980s. The topic was explored at a 1978 Council meeting, considering the future development of the IIS as it approached its 20-year anniversary. In 1983, the letters columns of *Inform* were the platform for discussion, kicked off by a persuasive article in favour from Alan Blick. Head of Information Services at Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals[4].

The IIS consulted members via an *Inform* mailing. Those against considered IIS was not ready to charter; it would be costly and was a gesture to snobbery rather than professionalism. Counter arguments included it would further the professional image of IIS and provide status.

Discussion rumbled on until the Chair of External Liaison Committee (Charles Oppenheim) consulted the Privy Council on the question: "How would the recent changes to the LA's articles affect any future attempt by the Institute to gain a Royal Charter?" The tenor of their response was negative – the Privy Council would be unlikely to grant a charter to a body whose interests overlap with an existing chartered body. Council then determined not to apply.

4. Alan Blick, *Inform*, 1983, 52

Staffing and office locations

The challenge bedeviling all membership-based organisations is the sufficiency of volunteer effort. Many names stand out in the IIS chronology of trojan and unpaid individuals who were the lifeblood, brain and muscles of IIS. Until sufficient finance could be accumulated, IIS ran completely on volunteers including the first Council members. Jason Farradane typed the first few issues of the *Bulletin* at home and used a manual duplicator.

By 1966 it was possible to rent a London office and staff it with one paid secretary for two days each week. By 1970 a second occasional assistant was engaged. IIS benefited hugely from this administrative support for membership records, organising mailings to members, and dealing with Council papers, minutes, and IIS publications. Initially this was achieved without the benefit of word processing, email or the internet.

Subscriptions needed to increase to meet costs, but the finances were kept on a sound basis. This principle persisted throughout the lifetime of IIS although there were occasional deficit budgets.

The IIS office was initially located at 5-7 Russia Road in London. In 1974 the IIS office moved to 657 High Road, Tottenham also in London. A drive to save costs and the expiry of the lease on the premises in Tottenham had prompted IIS to see if its administration could be handled by a management organisation. Formal negotiations with the Society of General Microbiology led to the move of the IIS Office to Reading in 1979. There IIS administration was assumed by the Society which managed this task for several other societies (*Inform* 1979, 26, page 5 gives an account of the move). An active local branch existed for a time. Finance Committee anticipated that these changes would enable IIS to build a reserve which could be used for the purchase of professional services in areas such as PR.

After a further move to Tottenham in early 1985 the IIS office

finally settled in a suite of three offices on the top floor of 44 Museum Street, London. This latter move was the result of detailed research work by an Offices Premises Working Party reporting to Council. Its remit was to establish a central London office to provide a focal point for IIS members and where the administrative systems could be developed to greatly reduce the burden of work on the Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and Chairman of Council. This continued as the IIS office up to the point of the merger with the LA.

Appointment of Sarah Carter as Executive Secretary

By 1976, the IIS office was operating with the equivalent of 1.5 full-time staff, including an Administrative Secretary and the spare time efforts of the Honorary Secretary and it was obvious that a senior full-time role was needed. This role would assist the fulfillment of IIS long-term strategies. Despite Council's regular confirmation of this need and occasional advert to members, IIS finances just didn't allow enough funding to support this role.

In 1984 IIS reviewed all aspects of its administration again and finally decided to appoint a full-time Executive Officer. Sarah Carter was appointed in January 1985 as the first IIS Executive Secretary. She knew the IIS well, having been Honorary Secretary for 1978/80 when the byelaws and articles were rewritten. Sarah had begun volunteering over nine years earlier, dealing with the invoicing and mailing for the *Information Scientist* (later *JIS*). The impact of new offices for Sarah and the IIS assistant, space for equipment and records, with a meeting room capable of seating up to 12 people for committees made a huge difference. There was now space for meetings and members to visit; a central location; and new technologies, publications and systems made IIS information more accessible to members. Streamlining office procedures, developing a membership database, speeding up the *Inform* publishing cycle; and improving communications across IIS were the first priorities. The more efficient management of

Council papers reduced the administrative burden on Officers. More members became involved with IIS activities given encouragement from the Office and clear explanations of how IIS committees and meetings worked. Museum Street had a buzz about it.

Inevitably pressure on space built up. By 1987 an IIS working party began to consider the location and size of IIS offices. The rent on Museum Street was due for review at the end of 1989 and the current premises were proving inadequate. In 1988 Council also agreed that the role of Administrative Assistant be upgraded to Membership Secretary and that a part time clerical assistant and part time bookkeeper be taken on. The 1998/99 budget allowed for this modest increase in staff at a cost of £7700 per annum. In 1989 the lease on Museum Street was extended to the whole of the top floor at a cost of an additional £3000 per annum.

Sarah's role had proved transformative and her dedication and talent was recognised by the award of an Honorary Fellowship at the 1994 AGM.

Gillian Allen and Elspeth Hyams as Executive Secretaries

Gillian Allen was appointed in a temporary capacity to give Management Committee time to consider the role of a new Executive Secretary. Council agreed that the role should now focus more on marketing and PR functions than office administration. In 1994 Elspeth Hyams was appointed as IIS Director with the brief to increase her focus on marketing and representation. In 1995 she stressed that IIS needed to take concerted action to raise the status of information professionals at large and to develop a prominent and national profile such as that of architects [5]. At the same time External Affairs began work on a code of ethics for the profession – an important step in professionalism.

5. Elspeth Hyams, *Inform,* 1995, March, 172 p1

A brainstorming session of Council that year reinforced the provision of firm administrative foundations as a basis for profile raising and proactivity as valuable for increasing membership too.

In 2000 Elspeth moved to the Library Association to edit *LA Record* and was succeeded by Mary Shearer, a member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. As the IIS moved towards unification, Mary's objectives were set: to raise the profile of the IIS and to ensure that information professionals were the profession of choice for public and private sector organisations seeking to be at the forefront of utilising their own knowledge base.

3. Committees

SANDRA WARD

Committees were the work horses of the Institute and all credit must be given to those who were prepared to stand for election to them. In the natural order of professional institutes, the Institute's Committees adapted and changed as the information field developed. This chapter shows the development of the Committee structures and their activities in chronological order. The Institute was lucky to recruit so many excellent members to its Committees and Working Groups despite pressures on working lives steadily increasing throughout its life.

In 1959 the first Committees were established to deal with Membership applications, the Constitution, Meetings (including Publications), and Education. Council members filled most spaces but some Committees included other members. The Development Committee was formed in the 1960s to stimulate new ideas and was deliberately populated with younger members.

By 1970 Management, Education, Development, Meetings, and Membership were the principal committees supplemented by a Publications Advisory Committee and a Research Working Party.

In 1975 the Research Working Party was upgraded to become the Research Committee and the Publications Advisory Committee was replaced by the Publications Committee. The latter was responsible to Council for all IIS publications and expected to establish sub–committees for each IIS regular publication. In 1976 a Publicity Working Group to arrange effective publicity for the work and aims of the Institute including a logo and consistent house style became operational.

By 1978 the Forward Planning Working Group (FPWG) had commissioned a full survey of membership with a 10% sample to ascertain their needs and expectations. This recommended the creation of the Finance Advisory Committee. In the same year, the Publicity Working Group's request to be given the status of a proper committee was accepted, with its Chairman Paul Harris co-opted onto Council. Likewise the Public Policy Working Group, which had been drawing together the external activities of IIS, was renamed the External Liaison Committee. The Research Committee's role as an advisor to other Committees, Branches and Members was endorsed as IIS was very unlikely to be able to finance research projects itself.

In 1979 Development Committee issued proposals for a revised IIS structure including a new Executive Committee to deal with current IIS business and recommend matters for Council discussion. Changes in other Committee remits were agreed. These included the reconstitution of Research Committee as a SIG; and devolution of much of the work of Meetings Committee to Branches. This led to the formation of a Southern Branch to ensure every member throughout the UK had access to a branch.

That year saw a Membership drive to increase membership and achieve a broader based Institute: Membership Committee was asked to co-ordinate efforts across the Institute to reduce lapsed subscriptions. A concerted effort to recruit new members was made. Council urged members to recruit others and endorsed a broader definition of information work to increase the Institute's appeal to new audiences. A stand at the LA conference showed how much work needed to be done to promote the role and responsibility of an information worker and the Institute. A revision of subscription rates was planned.

Publicity Committee produced a new and more impressive Corporate Membership certificate and a new leaflet for employers, '*Every company should have one!*' A large, bright poster to be used at meetings where the IIS stand was

impractical was also produced and distributed to all Branches and SIGs. A portable IIS poster stand was made available for loan.

By 1980 Publicity Committee had commissioned an Institute's Presidential Medal to be worn on a royal blue neck ribbon on public occasions e.g. AGMs and the IIS Conference and when representing IIS at non-IIS events. Small replicas of the medal were designed too and were given to Past Presidents. The committee also developed t-shirts for members to purchase.

In 1980 a President's Committee is mentioned – presumably composed of the three members of the Presidential team. This urged Executive and Council to launch a Sponsorship Campaign (Council set a target of £12,000); to appoint an Executive Officer as soon as possible with a London office and secretarial assistance; and to develop additional and net revenue earning activities – publications, mid-career training services; additional conferences and seminars, and appointment/ recruitment services. Their report indicated how these might be established on a financially sound footing. Development Committee's 179-page report on a survey of member and potential members' views on how IIS should improve its status, services and facilities complemented and extended the Presidential ideas. The survey results recommended IIS build up the status of information professionals by involvement in consultations with Government and relevant commissions; promote recognition of IIS's information science qualifications; support personal contact and exchange of useful knowledge; organise meetings on significant advances in the field and on political and intergovernmental matters; plus create more publications on new developments and the state of the art in important topics.

1980 was a year that saw IIS really motoring ahead. Publications Committee was busy staffing the IIS stand at conferences and exhibitions and providing posters for other IIS

Groups and Members to use. Leaflets publicising every aspect of the Institute's work, a welcome package for new members and leaflets for employers were developed, and notice boards were sent to libraries and information departments. The Committee urged members via *Inform* to play their part too by ensuring colleagues knew of the advantages of IIS membership. Council set a target to raise £12,000 by early 1981 to make a leap forward in publicity, publications, events and education and to convince employers that information scientists are valuable. A Working Party chaired by Cyril Cleverdon on improving the status of information scientists and one chaired by Peter Hoey on manpower requirements in the public and private sector both reported to Council. Further work on sponsorship was taken on by a group chaired by Monty Hyams. Manpower planning advice was taken forward by a group led by Sarah Carter, Council's Vice-Chair. Further work on the status of information scientists was taken forward by External Liaison Committee.

Improvements in the membership application form were made following recommendations made by a group chaired by Tony Cawkell.

Chairmen and representatives from all Institute Committees agreed to use the results of Development Committee's member survey to define specific goals for inclusion in an integrated Institute plan for action.

In 1981 Council approved and published a four-year development plan to enable all Committees and Working Parties to co-ordinate their activities and to evaluate progress against defined targets. The areas in the plan were:

- Professional standing
- Meetings
- Publications
- Employment
- Education and professional knowledge

- Other services
- Membership
- Administration.

The immediate priorities were:

- Continued involvement with Government.
- A comprehensive meetings plan.
- Consideration of new technology as a feature of information work.
- More local groups.
- A membership drive.
- Speeding up application and grade transfer processes.
- Employing an Executive Secretary.
- Sponsorship campaign.

Development Committee established a small working party to look into whether IIS needed a code of ethics and should get involved in FOI and Data Privacy. An Industrial Relations Working Party was established to determine the topics about which members most needed advice.

Membership had risen by 9% up to March and the Sponsorship Group had raised £8000 by June from Blackwells, Derwent Publications, ISI and the Thomson Organisation. Economies in the IIS operating costs were being investigated by a working party, chaired by Alison Bridgewater, the IIS Treasurer. The AGM was warned that increased management costs and other overheads such as expenditure on publicity were not matched by membership income.

In 1982 the main issue concerning Council was revising the IIS Criteria. This task was assumed by Charles Oppenheim on behalf of the Education Committee. There were also concerns about the costs of duplicating and mailing Council papers. Any reduction of copies was firmly rejected by Council members, a view confirmed in further Council meetings.

With the revision of the Criteria completed and approved, marketing and promotion plans were made. This included inserting leaflets containing the Criteria into the IIS Membership pack; preparing a press release and holding a press conference; sending all relevant educational establishments copies of the Criteria; and publishing an article in *Inform* to explain how the Criteria were developed.

A proposal to merge External Liaison Committee with Publicity Committee or delegate some of their activities to other committees was rejected as impractical. It was agreed that the two committees would share a Chairman in 1982/83 to improve co-ordination of their activities. It was hoped that this change would address the problem of ensuring rapid press comment. It was acknowledged that if funds ever allowed, a Press Officer would be of great value.

In 1983 Publications Committee began to consider a book publishing programme following a survey which suggested that subjects dealt with by SIGs and IIS Conference are often suitable for book commissioning. Council agreed that the publication of material arising from IIS conferences, meetings and courses should be handled preferably by the Committee.

The IIS Development Plan was updated following the submission of resumés of their future plans by each Branch, SIG and Standing Committee.

By this time the number of IIS committees had reached 20. The seven committees reporting to Council through Executive were: Development, Education, Meetings, two Membership Committees (to handle the volume of work), Publications, and External Liaison. Then there were five Branch Committees plus three local Groups with their own committees, and then the three SIG committees. Also, from time to time special working parties/committees were set up to advise Council on specific issues. This made the combined committee membership as about 150 people equating to 10% of IIS.

In 1984 Council reported that a working party of members of

Executive Committee were undertaking a major investigation into the current administration of the Institute.

By 1985 IIS was still operating with the structure confirmed in 1980. Council comprised:

1. The President, President-Elect, and Past President.
2. Four Vice–Presidents, nominated by Council following suggestions from members and approved by the AGM. Each was elected for two years.
3. Twelve corporate members elected by the membership normally for a three-year term.
4. One non-corporate member for every 200 (or part thereof) of affiliates, or students in membership, up to a maximum of four, also elected by the membership.
5. Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer.
6. One corporate member representing each SIG and Branch of IIS, nominated by their SIG and Branch committees.

The Executive Committee met eight to ten times each year and attended to the detail of running the Institute smoothly and in accordance with overall policy and with Council's decisions and instructions. The Executive comprised Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and two or three members elected by Council. Later and once appointed, the Executive Secretary was an essential member of the Executive.

By 1985 the number of standing committees had expanded to eight from the original four (Executive Committee was a ninth): Development, Education, External Liaison, Meetings, Membership, Publications, Publicity, and Research. Whilst these names were broadly self-explanatory, each deserves clarification[1]:

1. *Inform*, 1985, 78

1. **Development** was regarded as the 'think tank' of IIS. Its role was future planning for IIS considering how best to expand the role and membership of the Institute. It was responsible for evaluating suggestions for IIS activities from Council and IIS members. Its medium- to long-term plans were updated annually and the suitability of processes to prepare the plans reviewed regularly. Approval was sought from Council, and plans which were then implemented to an agreed time scale, required actions from branches, groups and other committees. Development Committee also undertook projects relating to the Institute's future. The role of its Chairman was to try to maintain a structure and purpose to discussions given that its members were generally younger and the most visionary members of IIS. Amongst the most capable was Rex Cooke who worked for the Institute of Gas Technology in London. Another important role of Development Committee was to get younger members involved in the Institute's committee structure, thereby encouraging them to get further involved later.

2. The **Education Committee** advised Council on all matters relating to education and training in information science. Its primary role was as the official owner of the Criteria for Information Science and to work with academic institutions in the UK on development and assessment of under- and post-graduate courses to establish whether these would satisfy the requirements of IIS in order to receive IIS accreditation. Graduating from an approved course conferred exemption of one to three years of the total practical experience required for corporate membership of the IIS. The committee's work was onerous and as the number of courses increased, it had created two teams to work in parallel on course assessment. Latterly it also took on the role of promoting and advising on careers in information science and maintaining links

with expert sources of career advice. The Institute's Honorary Careers Advisor worked under its remit, supported by regional advisors. Membership of the Committee was regarded as a significant honour, as only experienced IIS members were appointed to the Committee and, in general, members had academic experience which was relevant to advising on course development.

3. **Membership Committee** assessed applications for corporate and non–corporate membership of IIS, using two panels reporting to the Committee Chairman. The process was continual, and a list of new members was presented to each Council meeting for approval. The Committee also made recommendations to Council for the election of new Fellows and Honorary Fellows.

4. **External Liaison Committee** was the public face of IIS. Its members were chosen for their experience and their capability to speak for IIS on specialist topics. This Committee operated on more of a virtual basis with the objective of ensuring that the Institute was represented on as many professional bodies and committees as possible. It maintained a watching brief on external developments relevant to information science, and regularly sought members to help it in this regard. It acted as the focal point for the preparation of submissions when IIS was asked to submit evidence to external bodies; or spotted an important issue that required its comments. Whilst External Liaison Committee would not necessarily prepare the input, it ensured that this was done by the most appropriate group or individual. It played a particularly important role in the development of access to the major online database services in 1977 when the Post Office (later British Telecommunications PLC) was forced to recognise that its barriers inhibiting access was against the wider interests of UK companies and other

organisations.

5. **Meetings Committee** ensured that the overall schedule of IIS one-day, half-day and evening meetings provided a balanced programme for members. Whilst in 1979 the Institute had devolved much of the work of Meetings Committees to Branches, by 1985 the Committee was playing an active role in arranging meetings, especially those in the London area, and providing a centre of expertise and experience across IIS in meetings organisation. During the mid-1970s the role of Meetings Committee had been expanded to cover educational courses (linking with Education Committee) and specifically to be the central focus for, and maintaining the quality of, the national conferences. Institute policy required that the Conference venues rotated around the country. Whilst there were always members in each area that were very keen to have the visibility of being a conference organiser, few had much in the way of experience in running a conference, and above all coming up with a realistic budget. For these large meetings ad hoc committees were set up. The chairperson of the conference was always appointed as an *ex-officio* member of Meetings Committee to facilitate their role. Increasingly the Committee became involved in co-operating with other groups e.g. the RSC, BCS and LA.

6. Serial and book publishing were the domain of **Publications Committee**. The editors of *Inform* and the *Information Scientist/Journal of Information Science* were members. The Committee prepared and implemented policy following Council's approval. It was responsible for the quality and financial control of the *Information Scientist*, *Inform*, Sourcefinders and the IIS Monograph series. This included commissioning authors for new titles, seeing publications through their lifecycle, and managing contractual and financial aspects including advertising,

e.g. the contract with Elsevier North Holland (discussed further below) to create the *Journal of Information Science* from the *Information Scientist* and latterly its transfer to Bowker-Saur and to CILIP.

7. **Publicity Committee** owned the responsibility for the IIS external image in a very practical way. Directed at IIS members and the profession at large, the various routes at its disposal included IIS branding, publicity leaflets, presentations, exhibition stands, press releases and other means.

8. The **Research Committee** no longer undertook research. The role was to monitor the research that had been carried out that was of value to IIS members and to provide IIS input into the scope and conduct of research projects, especially those being undertaken by the British Library Research and Development Department (BLR&DD) which welcomed the interest that the IIS showed in its research projects and the efforts it took to raise awareness. Indeed, there was usually a representative from BLR&DD on the Committee. The front page of the first issue of *Inform* features a research column prepared by members of the then Research Working Party[2].

By 1985 concerns were being expressed over the sustainability of this structure. Issues included:

- IIS had struggled to manage its finances.
- IIS lacked commitment to its Forward Plan.
- Some committee responsibilities overlapped.
- The effort required to sustain good communications between committees, branches and groups was considerable, often leading to oversights and duplication

2. *Inform,* 1975, April, 1

of effort.

This led Council to question whether it had the right committees. This was the background to the presentation of a paper, jointly produced by Development and Executive Committees, for the October 1985 Council meeting. This was presented by Elspeth Scott and proposed a thorough review and rationalisation of the standing committees.

Review of committee structure 1986

A working party was established to look at the current roles and functions of committees and communications within IIS with the goal of recommending an organisational structure to maximise the efficiency of IIS functions. It started work in January 1986, chaired by Michael Aldrich, Past President, with a former Honorary Treasurer, Alison Bridgewater, and Janet Pope, former Honorary Secretary. Elspeth Scott was the corporate member of Council, Graham Tompsett, the non-corporate member, and the team included a consultant who had previously recommended IIS appoint a full time Executive Secretary and its move to offices in London.

The Working Party was brave and bold, examining the IIS role as a professional body, and considering how such a body should ideally operate – a surgical examination designed to deliver a structure which would satisfy several conditions critical to a professional body. These were:

- It must have professional standards and be recognised as the professional body within the profession.
- It must attract and recruit new members through effective marketing.
- It must provide services to members and allow opportunities for their further development.
- It must maintain a strong, supportive public image in external affairs.
- It must manage its financial and administrative affairs

effectively and efficiently.

The results were reported to Council in June 1985. The review recommended a structure based on two key areas: Control and Operations[3]. Control would encompass the Executive, Finance and General Purposes, and Policy and Planning Committees. All these would be composed of relatively senior people. Executive would be responsible for day to day management of IIS. Finance and General Purposes would have responsibility for budgets, financial planning and efficiency of operating procedures. Policy and Planning would look at policy more than twelve months ahead and assemble working parties to develop policies and meet other objectives. Operations would include: Marketing (recruitment and general PR); External Affairs (influencing government and relationships with other decision-making bodies, interaction with related professional groups and Public Relations although not necessarily doing this themselves); Professional Standards covered membership applications (dealt with by a Standing Committee), and Standards (entry requirements, professional development, professional conduct, awards, accolades, fellowships and training); Marketing would be responsible for recruitment of new members and general PR; and Membership Services which was envisaged as a large and powerful body, embracing people (career counselling and liaison with students, overseas members, branches and SIGs), events (conferences, meetings, exhibitions) and publications. Committee mechanisms for action might require sub committees or single individuals with special responsibilities.

All Committees would continue to report to Council. The Working Party considered this structure would increase

3. Report of the working party to review the Committee structure, summarised in *Inform*,1986, 87, 6-7

efficiency by delineating authority and responsibility more clearly; improve services for members; provide members with more opportunities to participate; and make IIS more effective with a stronger focus on objectives and easier measurement of performance. Council's response to the proposals was generally positive but having concluded that more discussion was needed, the report was made open for comments via the IIS office and tabled for the autumn AGM. The three Control Committees were established, and an Implementation Working Party was set up to plan delivery of the other agreed structural changes.

Implementation of structure review

The Implementation Group began its work straight away, chaired by Sandra Ward, and with the Group's phone numbers displayed in *Inform* to encourage member involvement. Its members were Martin White, Christine Smith as convener, Pauline Duckitt, Ian Simpson, and Susan Hills. Its presentation to Council in January 1987 confirmed the results of the structure review and presented a migration process to get the new organisation in place. Council opinion was roughly equally divided between for and against; a strong concern being the need for more active members to staff the new functions, eight committees in all.

Nevertheless, Council approved the following committees be established immediately to improve operations: Membership Development; Member Services; Professional Standards to include Professional Development *pro tem;* and External Affairs. Two groups – Marketing Co-ordination and Publishing Co-ordination were to ensure cohesion of these activities between Committees. Council's persistent concern was the relationship between Operations and Control Committees – this was referred to Executive and the Working Party to

resolve[4]. By May 1987 this had been done and the existing Executive and Operations Committees were merged and re-named Management Committee, responsible for day to day IIS management and co-ordination of the other committees. This nine-committee structure appeared complex but it was hoped the changes would ensure clarity and effective communication across the Institute.

Rapid implementation of the new structure was essential. Caretaker Chairmen were appointed straight away, most moving from previously similar roles and were tasked to draw up their terms of reference for the June Council[5]. Attracting members to volunteer for committees was always a problem but it was hoped that the logic of the new structure would appeal. A letter was sent from the IIS Chairman to existing Committee members, thanking them and asking if they wished to continue to serve, and on which Committee. This provided a talent pool for the new structure which was used by the Caretaker Chairmen to select members.

Committee responsibilities were:

- Membership Development: all aspects of recruitment, careers advice to new and potential members, review of resignations, member surveys.
- Member Services: all services to paid-up members including in-house journals and newsletters, conferences and meetings, salary surveys, local groups and SIG co-ordination, overseas liaison.
- Professional Standards and Development: membership applications and Criteria; awards, codes of ethics, fellowships, liaison with educational establishments, research, training and continuing education and mid-

4. Council Report, *Inform*, 1997, (January/February), 4
5. New Committee structure, *Inform, 1997,* (July/August), 4

career advice.

- External Affairs: liaison with other organisations in the LIS field e.g. BL, CICI, EUSIDIC, and commenting on reports and issues with information implications.
- Marketing Co-ordination: public relations, house style, press contacts.
- Publishing Co-ordination: all aspects of the publishing process.
- Finance – control of all IIS financial affairs, budgeting.
- Policy and Planning – development of IIS policy on specific issues, long term planning, linking of IIS plans to budget, progress monitoring.

The Chairs of all Committees would sit on Management Committee so that all Chairmen would be in touch with others' views and activities. The new allocation of responsibilities did seem instinctively workable with committees very clear on their distinct remits.

By September 1987 terms of reference for the new Committees and for the Marketing Co-ordination Group had been approved except the composition of the new Publishing Co-ordination Group. This still had to be approved due to Council concern that, with a Publications Sub-Committee of Member Services taking on the role of Publishing Co-ordination temporarily, the concept of an informal group from all parts of the IIS to share publishing expertise and co-ordinate ideas and activities would disappear. The co-ordination group was not, however, meant to interfere with those who currently carried out the major and onerous publishing roles in IIS.

This revitalisation and the IIS 1987/88 Forward Plan certainly stimulated energy and action. Four working parties were soon working on: the future of IIS Publishing; Professional Development; External Relationships; and Office Resources. A working party on Validation of Courses recommended revision of IIS Criteria to include Information Management and

Information Technology. This was followed by an open meeting giving members a chance to comment on proposed changes.

Membership Development produced a recruitment strategy identifying sectors for action with firm targets and a plan for their engagement. Attracting more members and their subscriptions was essential for IIS viability. Professional Development explored the needs of IIS members, current IIS provision and gaps, sectoral differences, and the interface with career development needs. Written evidence on needs and gaps was requested from all members via *Inform*.

In 1987 a working party chaired by J. Eric Davies was set up to examine a whole range of issues which might affect attitudes of members to participate in professional development, and the Institute's capability to foster such activity. A cross-section of six members of the profession with varying lengths of experience, occupation and subject interests undertook in-depth research reporting their insights and recommendations. The report was issued in April 1989 and progressed via the Professional Standards and Development Committee to Council. J. Eric Davies 'Professional development and the Institute of Information Scientists'demonstrates the huge effort put in to pieces of work for the Institute by Members. Given the Institute's tight finances, it also demonstrated the complexities of securing action for long-term strategies[6].

In 1989, Council endorsed extended and short versions of the areas of work undertaken by information scientists. These had been prepared by Membership Development Committee to define the promotional angle to be taken by IIS.

Fine tuning from lessons learned

As the new Committees bedded in, adjustment was inevitable. In 1993 the committee structure was revised to bring

6. Journal of Information Science, 1990, 16, 369-379

Public Relations under the wing of External Affairs with the intention to improve and co-ordinate actions which could raise the IIS profile. Council agreed in March 1994 that Management Committee should take over all the day to day administration and running of IIS, leaving Council to debate only strategic issues e.g. financial planning, PR policy, membership development policy, external affairs policy, membership service policy and so on.

Member interaction was critical to all IIS planning. Forward and strategic plans continued to be the mechanism for moving forward. A real push was made from 1995 to ensure that the IIS reviewed all its activities in light of the current plan; and Committees, Branches and Special Interest Groups were expected to use the plan and IIS targets to develop their agendas for the year. Targets were crucial to move IIS forward coherently.

In 1995 procedural changes for Council and Committees reduced Council meetings to three per annum; this move coincided with the appointment of the second full time Executive Secretary and an increase in the scope of the role. Management Committee would meet more frequently to improve the speed of decision making, and more use would be made of ad hoc task forces.

In 1996 recommendations were approved for the further restructuring of IIS Standing and Advisory Committees and the External Affairs Committee. The work of the IIS Standing and Advisory Committees was subsumed into Management Committee; and much of the role of the External Affairs Committee was taken over by the role of the Executive Secretary.

In 1996/97 Council recommended the disbanding of Membership Development Committee too. The IIS Annual report for that year gives the membership and presents the activities of only four standing committees: Management Committee; Professional Standards and Development

Committee; Publications Committee; and Events Committee. From 1998, all these began to work actively on early unification activities in joint working parties with the LA. An extension of Publications activity to Public Relations was approved by Council in 1998/99.

These committees continued until 2001 and maintained IIS member services to the end with great dedication, though by 2000 the activities of Professional Standards were gradually subsumed in the Joint Accreditation Committee working with the Accreditation Board of the LA.

4. Membership

SANDRA WARD

This chapter deals with aspects of membership – numbers, categories and changes, admission i.e. achieving membership status, efforts to expand the number of members, members in the UK and overseas, membership fees and members' salaries. We also mention the biennial salary survey.

Membership growth

Membership of IIS was open to information scientists throughout the UK. Starting with 85 members in 1958, membership had increased to 150 by 1959. In that year the first Articles set the IIS membership limit as 500. (This Article was amended in 1966 to increase the membership limit to 2000, and in 1988 when a target of 4000 was agreed by Council.)

By 1970 membership had reached 750 and continued to climb with occasional hiccups in growth. In 1979 there were 1486 members, growing to 2076 in 1985 and peaking at 2327 in 1988.

Further reports on membership are absent but it's safe to assume that the 4000 target was never reached and that membership tailed off as the formation of CILIP became a definite goal.

Year	Members
1958	85
1959	150
1970	750
1979	1486
1981	1300*
1982	1550
1983	2000*
1985	2076
1986	2090
1987	2221
1988	2327

*= approximate figures

Membership categories

For a new information scientist in the early 1970s the barrier to joining the Institute was high. Even with science degrees, PhDs and the desk research that gaining a degree required, years of relevant work experience had to be gained – at least five initially. Achieving membership provided proof of real quality in the successful applicant.

IIS only admitted individuals as members. There was no organisational membership available, unlike Aslib where corporate membership dominated personal membership.

The first member grades were established in 1958 as **Fellow**, **Member**, **Associate**, and **Student Member**. These categories stood the test of time well, although the qualifying Criteria were periodically adjusted to accommodate the expansion in information science courses and changes to the experience needed. Post-nominals to be used by Members and Fellows were: M.I.Inf.Sci. and F.I.Inf.Sci.

Honorary Fellows came later and could use Hon.F.I.Inf.Sci. as the suffix to their name and title.

The **Affiliate** grade of membership was established for those newly involved with the profession via an Extraordinary Meeting in 1973[1]. This became the entry grade for many graduates starting their careers in the profession though some working experience had to be gained before admission. An Affiliate had to be a member of an association or institute or engaged in information professional graduate level work, deemed to be relevant to the Institute or having the necessary qualifications and employed in information work but lacking sufficient experience to be a member. By 1979 Affiliates were described as those who are academically qualified but gaining experience.

1. Mary Ann Colyer, *Inform*, 1994, January /February, 61, 2

At the July and August 1979 Council meetings, considerable time was directed to discussing membership categories. Fellows, Members, Associates, and Students were then further classified into **Corporate** and **non-Corporate Members**. The 1979/80 AGM approved the following proposals:

1. Fellows, Members and Associates would be known as **Corporate Members** and have full voting rights at AGMs, as did Honorary Fellows.
2. Students and Associates were to be classed as **non-Corporate Members** and could not vote at AGMs**.**
3. Members of the Institute who are not Corporate or Student members would henceforth be known as **Ordinary Members.** *"An Ordinary Member shall be admitted to the Institute by Council if he or she is employed in information work or indicates a genuine interest and is ineligible for Corporate or Student membership"*.
4. An **Ordinary Member** would be entitled to vote on all matters excepting those relating to the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the professional status of members, educational policy, and membership fees.
5. The term **Associate** would be used to describe Ordinary Members and included Affiliates and Student members no longer taking qualifications.
6. The non-corporate members would include **Student Members** and **Affiliates** (who were defined as those who are academically qualified but still gaining experience).

These definitions were intended to encourage further members and were passed at the 1979/80 AGM when non-corporates were able to vote as the matter affected them. A motion asking for non-corporate members to continue to be able to vote at future AGMs was lost.

From 1979 the membership categories were: **Fellows,**

Honorary Fellows, Associates (Corporate Members); Affiliates and **Students** were **Non-corporate Members.** Associates would be encouraged to become members as soon as they achieved the necessary working experience with the aim that this grade would eventually disappear. Many AGM attendees preferred the term Associate, but this could not be used to describe the non-corporate grades as long as any of the original Associates had not been upgraded to members.

Up to four Council members could be elected by the non-Corporate members.

Applying for Membership of the Institute

An application to become a member required the completion of a substantial form and references from one's current employer. In 1979, a much simpler application form for non-corporates was created.

Admission to **full membership** required the applicant to be at least 25 with a degree granted by a British University or an equivalent accepted by Council or evidence of five years' approved working experience in information work. Once the first part-time course had been established at Northampton College of Advanced Technology (later City University, which still offers courses in the field), success in the examination led to an IIS certificate. Admission to membership from 1961 required this certificate plus three years of practical experience with at least one of these gained since obtaining the qualification, or five years of experience without the certificate. As information science courses expanded, IIS accredited those courses and institutions meeting its Criteria and accepted their qualifications as evidence of relevant experience. Regular lists of IIS approved courses were published.

Other information scientists not yet qualified for full membership could apply to become **Associates**. Associates were information scientists with degrees or A level GCEs in two subjects including one science, plus approved experience of information work for not less than six years. No new Associates

were admitted after 1978 but existing Associates could still upgrade to full membership until 1984 and Associates would be encouraged to become members as soon as they achieved the necessary working experience.

Student members were those attending a bona fide course leading to a degree or attending a course recognised by Council as being equivalent to a degree, or a graduate of a British university attending a bona fide course at an Institute of Higher or Further Education. A person could only remain a student member for up to six years following the age of 28. A discussion at the 1978 AGM failed to resolve concerns about the potential impact of the changes on Student Members.

In 1978 Council approved Education Committee's proposal that courses which compare favourably with IIS Criteria should be deemed equivalent to one and a half years of experience in applying for IIS membership.

By 1984 a letter to *Inform* from Charles Oppenheim and Martin White expressed strong concerns at the Criteria to be met by Affiliates applying for full membership. Firstly six years as an Affiliate was too long before an application could be considered. Secondly the assessment of their job which an Affiliate must take before progressing to membership was formidable; the form was complex with no assistance available from the IIS office, and the process was too lengthy. Why not an interview? Or a workplace visit? Thirdly, six years mitigates against those who move away from information work. The letter argued that IIS should be engaging with Affiliates more, encouraging them to stay in the profession and persuading them to become active members.

Membership application forms were revised and simplified later that year.

In 1991 a new and simplified form was developed for senior applicants for IIS corporate membership. By that year the Institute had approved courses at 17 institutions whose

qualifications conferred reductions of one to three years in the five years' experience required for corporate membership.

The Information Science Criteria as discussed in Chapter 8 and presented in Appendices 2 and 3 formed the basis for the Institute's accreditation of courses in information science and the number of years that counted to working experience for its graduates when applying for Institute membership.

In 1977 Council clarified that teachers of two or more aspects of information science could apply to become members but only those who could demonstrate additional relevant experience would qualify.

In 1979 following Membership Committee's exploration of widening IIS membership to those involved in the recording, computing or compiling of statistical data, Council decided that corporate membership could only be awarded if the job entailed the interpretation of statistical data and the applicant possessed the other qualifications needed for admission.

In 1985 an AGM agreed that student members no longer need to be following an information science course, but a course related to information management e.g. an IT course. This widened the numbers of institutions and courses that could be accredited considerably. This is covered in more detail in Chapter 8.

In 1995 Mike Lynch, the new IIS President, pointed out that IIS members are an ever-decreasing percentage of the expanding information profession. Professional Standards and Development Committee advised IIS to recognise the expansion in information professionals with computing or business backgrounds, courses in other disciplines with an information science component, and the changing portfolio of skills needed in the information age. A working party was set up to develop new Criteria for information science. In 1996 *Revised Criteria for Information Science* were published in *Inform* for comment by members (*Inform* 181) and then finalised (*Inform* 188). The Criteria could be applied using an

easy, practical instrument; this was used extensively in academia.

In 1989 Policy and Standards Committee decided not to make any recommendations on the age requirement for membership as the whole issue of professional qualifications would need to be examined in the context of European harmonisation in 1992.

Overseas members

From the time it was formed, international information scientists sought out the Institute and by 1965 there were some hundred members in various countries including the USA where many leaders of the profession were members. Indian members suggested the formation of an Indian Branch in the 1960s but this was prevented by exchange restrictions. Overseas membership sustained itself for many years without much effort from the UK. Some overseas members took the Institute's Certificate Examination. A proposal for the Certificate's re-launch was considered by Management Committee in 1977 and referred back to Education Committee for more work. Council later approved the proposal.

In 1984 Council also considered whether IIS should aim for a greater international role and UK-based members could be identified to support the assessment and accreditation of overseas courses.

This cause was championed by Peter Havard-Williams[2]. To understand the needs of members overseas a survey was airmailed to overseas members in mid-1984. The questions explored demographics and likelihood of travel to the UK. Some 50% of overseas members travelled to the UK every one

2. Founding Professor and Head of Department at Loughborough University's Department of Library and Information Studies, 1972- 1987

to two years. The survey also sought ratings for current IIS services.

The status conferred by IIS membership commanded a high value, publications were considered middling to high value. Airmail dispatch of *Inform* and *JIS* was considered to be low value. When it came to requests for improvements, a newsletter for non-UK members was high on the list. It was suggested that an *Inform* column on overseas affairs would encourage more active involvement and that an up to date, country by country membership list and the appointment of volunteer co-ordinators would be of benefit. Information management was a priority topic. Progress on the survey recommendations is unclear.

In 1986, stimulated by Peter Harvard-Williams, a limited-life Working Party on services to overseas members was launched and a further survey was undertaken. This reported to Council in 1987 and benefited from overseas members based in the UK as well as those in other countries. International membership had reached 200 of which 50% were ex-pats. Council approved only the Working Party's recommendations that could be implemented with no costs and little effort. This included improving contact and liaison; promoting accreditation of overseas information science courses; and trying to extend the use of UNESCO coupons for payment of subscriptions.

Membership subscriptions

Membership rates increased with inflation and IIS plans and targets. The Institute aimed to cover its expenditure from membership fees, application fees and income from conferences, meetings and publications, donations and investment income. However, some years income barely covered the cost of servicing each member. These lean years were often succeeded by subscription increases. SIGs and Branches were urged by Council to contact lapsed members and encourage them to re-join. And member retention was

a factor in encouraging more SIGs and local groups for a member to connect with.

In 1977 rates for retired members (those who had reached 60 and with ten years continued membership) were reduced to 50% Member rate.

No records of subscription rates in the 1950s and 1960s exist. In 1975 the Honorary Treasurer reported a deficit of £578 to the 1975/76 AGM. In February 1976 at an EGM the Honorary Treasurer proposed subscription increases: Fellow £15; Member £10.50; Associate and Affiliate £7.50; Student £3. This is the first mention of fees we've located. To put these rates in perspective, that year Lyons advertised an Information Scientist position at £2600 annual salary i.e. a weekly wage of £50 before deductions.

By 1978 IIS was heading for a deficit of £2600 (equivalent value approximately £11,500 in 2021) due largely to increases in operating costs. This led the Treasurer to propose increased subscriptions and an EGM was asked to approve the first subscription rise for three years for 1979: Fellow £20; Member £15; Associate and Affiliate £12.50; Student £4.

By 1986, Council approved a deficit budget of £11,000 with sufficient reserves to cover this and the understanding that this situation was not to continue.

1991 saw a financial deficit of over £8000 reported and 1992 subscriptions increased to:

£53 for Member, Fellow and Affiliate status of more than six years; other Affiliates and Students £12. Affiliates would now receive the same benefits as members.

In 1993 a proposal to the AGM made changes to Associate subscriptions. These were graduated to rise over six years to the equivalent of the corporate membership fee. A flat rate was set for overseas associates outside Europe including email communication. Membership was starting to fall, and it was decided that subscriptions were not to be increased until a strategy was in place for the further development of member

services and widening of the membership base. By 1998 the Member rate was £76.

We have not been able to find the subscription fees for 2001, when IIS began its last full year of operation.

Salary surveys

The Institute was determined to ensure that its members were recognised as key professionals. For this reason, it conducted biennial salary surveys to provide it with a basis from which to exert its influence to ensure members were rewarded appropriately. Extensive analyses of results were reported in *Inform* Supplements.

The first salary survey was conducted in 1966, then 1968, and so on. The 1998 survey[3] demonstrates the type of data collected from members. Respondents provided, for the previous financial year, annual gross salary, bonus and/or share of profits, their gender, age, membership category, number of professional and non-reporting staff, benefits such as holidays and qualifications.

Members could compare their pay against the medians for total membership classified by gender, age, the number of staff controlled, membership category and the nature of their work (full-time etc.). This enabled members to judge whether their salary was fair and provided them with evidence for salary negotiation. For the Institute, the data supported its ability to influence employers to pay fair salaries, and to develop careers leaflets.

The median salary for all members from 1984 to 1998 is given below:

1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
£ 11,310	£12,563	£15,000	£17,442	£20,000	£21,500	£23,236	£25,900

3. *Inform,* 1998, supplement

In the cause of establishing the professionalism and increasing the status of members, a Working Party chaired by Cyril Cleverdon, Past President, on methods of improving the status of information scientists in the public and private sectors reported in 1980. In 1981, External Liaison Committee is reported as taking forward recommendations of the President's Committee on the status of information scientists. This suggests that raising the Institute's profile externally was the selected route.

Membership development efforts

Expanding the membership was the Institute's perennial goal and both the means of demonstrating its relevance and putting its finances on a sound financial basis. This meant active recruitment, promotion of the value and benefits it provided, widening its membership base, and constant visibility in the information science sector.

Responsibility ran across the Standing Committees as illustrated in the 1979 membership drive. Membership Committee would co-ordinate efforts to reduce lapsed membership; Council were to motivate members to recruit others, develop a broader definition of information work, revise membership rates, and foster a concerted effort to recruit new members; Publicity Committee would create a new Corporate Membership certificate and develop a new leaflet for employers.

To attract members also required understanding their expectations. In 1980 Development Committee reported on a survey of Members' expectations from IIS. The results of this included the importance of raising the profile of the profession and information science, securing the wider recognition of qualifications plus increasing measures to keep members' knowledge up to date. Actions by Publicity Committee focused on promotion and publicity. A large promotional poster was sent to all branches and SIGs; notice boards for IIS displays were sent to every information and library school. Leaflets

publicising every aspect of IIS work were developed, as was an information pack for new members called '*An introduction to the Institute'*.

Attracting students as members, and encouraging them to begin a career in the profession and achieve full membership was critical. Accrediting relevant courses was one way to gain student attention. In 1995 Membership Development Committee arranged to award at least one student place at IIS seminars, events and conferences. A fund set up at the 1993 AGM supported by the Institute, Southern Branch, TFPL, and others would provide travel bursaries.

The Institute regularly attempted to understand Member needs as a basis for promotion and recruitment initiatives.

In 1989 the IIS annual membership survey showed that members wanted IIS training courses and career services to increase. The appointment of a National Careers Co-ordinator and Careers Advisor in 1987 (undertaken by the Executive Secretary) and identification of a network of branch and regional careers officers was already a success.

In 1992 the Institute was concerned with falling membership, financial issues and increased work pressures limiting members' volunteering capacity. It was imperative that IIS was seen to offer members value for money. This included paying attention to the needs of members unable to attend national or local meetings. The benefits of IIS membership must be clearly delineated, and membership recruitment literature improved. Branches were asked to maintain contact with members, even those with unpaid subscriptions. *Inform* contributed to the membership push by presenting the benefits of membership (professional contacts, qualifications, publications, representation, value for money). Martin White, as incoming President, held an open meeting before the 1992 AGM to discuss membership recruitment and retention. The Institute would need to consider whether its membership base was too narrow to allow it to develop further. The tension between

membership Criteria and the imperative of expansion was visible in a rapidly expanding information environment.

In 1993 IIS continued to focus on increasing the value of membership, including looking to identify additional member services and attracting members from less traditional sectors/roles.

Membership Development Committee conducted a telephone and printed survey of selected members to identify views on the benefits of being an IIS member. Results were positive and instructive. The importance of receiving access to information (news, views, professional development topics via publications, meetings and networking) was highlighted. Every respondent acknowledged the importance of meetings for keeping up to date, while also acknowledging the challenge of attending them for those outside London. Subscriptions were seen as value for money and *Inform* and *JIS* were highly valued.

An investigation of other membership organisations indicated that the Institute's services compared favourably, although IIS only offered the *Inform* Vacancies Bulletin while other membership organisations provided a full recruitment service. Some organisations provided legal services and advice through a third party, and Membership Development agreed to investigate whether this was a possibility. However, comparator organisations were charging membership fees of £100 or more. The AGM would have to consider the value of trade-offs between services and subscriptions.

Throughout 1994 much discussion focused on the falling membership base; the need to provide better services to members; and to market new and existing services more aggressively. This tied into discussion of subscription rates for the next few years. The possibility of paying subscriptions by instalments was considered. Membership Development negotiated a homeworking insurance special deal for members and set out to identify other discounted services.

The Institute also needed to know how would-be members found out about it. Analysis of 206 1993/94 membership applications showed that 65% found out about IIS from their academic course; 43% recognised it from publicity literature and displays. The applicants stated IIS offered them the acquisition of a wider professional perspective, maintenance and extension of skills; and career progression in addition to recognition by a professional body. Those surveyed said that increasing the number of training and networking events would make IIS more attractive to them.

Code of Professional Ethics

All members joining IIS had to sign up to its Articles and if any member was found guilty of dishonourable or unprofessional conduct or conduct prejudicially affecting the Institute they could be suspended for a time or expelled. None of our records indicate that this ever happened. Many professional associations used codes of professional ethics to foster consistent standards of conduct in the job as did many library associations.

1981 saw a small Working Party under the aegis of Development Committee consider whether the IIS should create a code of ethics and get involved in Freedom of Information (FOI) and Data Privacy. At the 1994 IIS conference a workshop identified many ethical dilemmas experienced by information professionals and the feelings of being unsupported when facing such issues. The IIS office was periodically asked for such a code. The potential benefits of having a code included: providing a visible commitment to free and impartial access to information; drawing attention to common dilemmas and pitfalls; and guidance to those working in small information units.

In 1995 External Affairs formed a task force to produce a draft code of ethics for IIS, consulting with as wide a cross-section of members as possible. Volunteers were requested to help and to attend a workshop to brainstorm a preliminary statement.

In the January/February *Inform* of 1998, the latest version of the *Draft Guidelines for Professional Ethics for Information Professionals* was issued for comment. Its aim was to assist information professionals to maintain high standards of professional conduct and resolve ethical dilemmas in providing an information service. It covered core values, standards of professional provision; duties to the public and clients and conflicts of interest. A number of case studies accompanied the draft guidelines.

By the beginning of 1999 the IIS Professional Ethics Working Party had launched a database of illustrative case studies, searchable by type of ethical dilemma, which could be used with the finalised guidelines. The guidelines and illustrative case studies were promoted for consultation with parallel professional bodies; *Inform* 211 published sample case studies. The Professional Ethics Working Party committed to extend these with contributions from members and other interested professional bodies and information professional parties and to this end guidelines and case studies were widely circulated.

5. Fellows and Honorary Fellows

SANDRA WARD

The grade of Fellow existed from the start of IIS and all the first members of Council were appointed Fellows.

The award of Honorary Fellowships to celebrate those achieving distinction in information work came later. In 1975 Council agreed that Honorary Fellowship should be offered to several eminent figures in the information world. The first awards were made in 1976.

Both Fellows and Honorary Fellows were corporate members of the Institute and thus had full voting rights at AGMs etc.

Fellowship

Fellowship of the Institute was granted at Council's discretion to a Member who had worked for at least ten years in an information role, and had either attained distinction by virtue of work in a senior position, or by virtue of original work in the information field, or had otherwise rendered distinguished service to the Institute.

The granting of Fellowships was carefully controlled to ensure quality was maintained. Fellowship required nomination. Initially this was the responsibility of Membership Committee but from 1987 selection was made by the Professional Standards Committee. From 1996/97 this evolved into Professional Standards and Development Committee.

In 1985 new guidelines for Fellowship were agreed. Byelaw 5 and Article 7 stated that "Council will review the IIS membership list annually with a view to elevate those suitable to fellowship". A member might be considered following a proposal accompanied by two supporting members at least

one of whom was a Fellow. No-one could propose themselves. Proposals would be requested at a Council meeting. These were then evaluated by Membership Committee for consideration at the next Council meeting. Final election/selection was then made at a third meeting. Whilst this process would take six months it was thought worthwhile, given the importance of honouring the right members.

From 1987 requests for nominations were published in *Inform*. In that year, the award of Fellowship for distinguished service to IIS provoked a discussion in Council. There was a concern that the award of Fellowship for services to the Institute would put it out-of-line with other professional organisations. The prevailing view (12 votes to 9) was that there was nothing to be ashamed of in having these two criteria and the status quo should be preserved. However, there was unanimous support for opening up the process and a call for nominations for elevating distinguished members to Fellows would be made in *Inform* at the beginning of each year[1].

At the 1987 AGM, members asked that other means than Fellowship be sought for recognising service to the IIS to ensure that Fellowship was awarded only for service to information science. In 1988 Professional Standards and Development Committee were actioned by Council to examine the best way to recognise distinguished service by members. It was concluded that devising a meaningful award which would be valued by members and which would be distinct from Fellowship would be too difficult. The issue was dropped by Council in 1988.

Honorary Fellowship

The granting of Honorary Fellowships was introduced in 1976 and enshrined in the IIS Articles of Association from inception. These celebrated both the achievements of IIS members and

1. *Inform* (1987), 97, 4

other trailblazers in information science and were presented at the AGM.

In 1983 the recommendations of the Fellowship review confirmed that Council would consider the awarding of Honorary Fellowships annually according to Byelaw 5 and Article 7. Any person of distinction in information work may become an Honorary Fellow but no self-nomination was permitted. These recommendations were formally approved in 1985.

IIS members were asked for nominations; these were scrutinised by Membership Committee (later Professional Standards Committee) who presented recommendations to Council. The awards were then presented at the AGM.

Recipients received a certificate at the AGM and from then they no longer needed to pay a membership subscription.

Normally only one or two Honorary Fellowships were awarded annually – and in some years none. The award process was stringent; *Inform* announced calls for nominations; the Professional Standards Committee scrutinised these; recommendations then went forward for Council to consider. Potential candidates could include persons of distinguished service to information science, ex-Presidents, and retired distinguished Fellows.

Honorary Fellowships could not be awarded to serving members of Council. An exception to this process was made as the IIS was wound up when the three immediate Past Presidents were asked to consider which Fellows on Council should be elevated to Honorary Fellowship.

Honorary Fellows could use the post nominals: HonFIInfSci.

The first Honorary Fellowships were awarded in 1976 to five stalwarts of the Institute's early years including Dr D.J. Campbell for services to the Institute and for establishing and editing the IIS Monograph series. Those presented at the last AGM in 2001 were: Adrian Dale, a consultant in information and knowledge management and editor of *JIS*, Prof Subbiah

Arunchalam, a Distinguished Fellow in the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation; Brian Clifford, Head of Learning and Research Support at Leeds University; and Doug Veal – a specialist in document and information management and IIS champion. The 'winding up' Honorary Fellows in 2002 were: Christine Baker, Administrator of UKOLUG; Peter Enser, Past President; Sandra Ward, Past President and Keith Webster, Honorary Secretary, all for services to the IIS.

List of Honorary Fellows

1975	Honorary Fellowships introduced	
1976	Dr D.J. Campbell	For services to the IIS and for establishing and e
	Mr A. Gordon-Foster	For services to the IIS and information science.
	Mr A.H. Holloway	For services to the IIS and information science.
	Dr H.T. Hookway	For services to the IIS and information science.
	Mr J.S.P. Paton	For services to the IIS and information science.
	Miss I.M. Slade	For services to the IIS and information science.
1977	Mr B.C. Brookes	For research towards the formulation of a scien
	Professor D.W. Cleverdon	For fundamental work on information retrieval
	Mr J.C. Gray	For major contributions to establishing a natior
	Mr M. Hyams	For establishing a comprehensive patents docu

	Mr E. Hyde	For fundamental work in evolving a system to r retrieval (CROSSBOW). For the creation and development of chemical
	Professor W.L. Saunders	For books and papers of the highest quality on science.
	Professor B.C. Vickery	For publishing books and papers of the highest
	Mr L. Wilson	For developing Aslib and its services to their pre
1978	No information available.	
1979	No information available.	
1980	No information available.	
1981	No information available.	
1982	Alan Gilchrist	For his service and contribution to the Institute *Information Science*.
1983	No information available.	
1984	No information available.	
1985	Angela Haygarth-Jackson	Past-President and for her significant contribut Pharmaceuticals.
	Michael Aldrich	President and innovator in speciality data proce minicomputers and networks, handprint data c
	Sir Robert Clayton	President Elect and a renowned electronics eng
	Martha Williams	For distinguished contributions to information

1986	Marino Saksida	A leading information scientist for the Europea
1987	No information available.	
1988	No information available.	
1989	Eugene Garfield	
	Peter Laister	IIS President Elect
1990	Michael Hill	For services to IIS and to science and technolog Information and Documentation Congress and
	Professor Peter Canisius	
	Jacques Tocatlian	In recognition of his contribution to UNESCO ar
1991	Dr Ana Marie Correia	In recognition of her key role in the developme work on information services for industry.
1992	Brenda White	For services to information science and the IIS a
1993	Professor Tom Wilson	In recognition of his contribution to informatior information needs and his espousal of the conc For a significant contribution to both informati
	Martin White	For services to the Institute as the Founder Edit Institute on a wide range of external Committe
1994	Professor Robert Bottle	For his work in establishing information science and Development Committee.
	Russell Bowden	For services to librarianship and information sc Associations (IFLA).
	Sarah Carter	For her contribution as the first Executive Secre many levels.
	Dr Brian Lang	For his contribution to policy making in library a
1995	Bêla Hatvany	For services to information science and work on

1996		Only Fellows appointed.
1997	Charles Oppenheim	For his critical contribution to strategy and serv property.
1998	Professor Michael Lynch	For theoretical and practical contributions to in textual data.
	Susan Hill	For services to the IIS on several committees ar
	Tom Aitchison	For services to information science and for beir
1999		Only Fellows appointed.
2000	Peter Brophy	Past President, for services to the IIS and inform
2001	Adrian Dale	For his editorship of the Journal of Information
	Professor Subbiah Arunchalam	For his research into scientometrics and inform
	Brian Clifford	For his services to IIS including Editor of Inform
	Doug Veal	For his service to IIS for over 20 years, including Tony Strix award with which he is still involved.
2002	Christine Baker	For distinguished services to the IIS and UKOLU
	Peter Enser	President, for considerable services to the IIS, le
	Sandra Ward	For services to the IIS as President, Council Mer services in industry.
	Keith Webster	For distinguished services to the IIS, including h

In the merger discussions it was agreed that Honorary Fellows
became Honorary Fellows of CILIP when the merger took
place.

.

6. Branches and Groups

SANDRA WARD

The establishment of Special Interest Groups (SIGs) and their structure was approved by Council in March 1977 and the September AGM approved the necessary constitutional change. Membership of a SIG was a personal decision and SIGs charged an annual membership fee. Non–members of IIS could join a SIG – a means of attracting them towards the Institute. This principle was reinforced in 1981 when a request from 50 members to form a SIG to further their common interests was rejected as a restricted membership contradicted the openness principle.

The Institute's Branches and Groups were core to its raison d'être – advancement of the science and practice of information science by the fostering and promotion of education, training, invention and research in the field. Regional branches gave the opportunity for information scientists to meet, learn, and discuss the breadth and depth of their work in powerful networks – communities of interest and convenience. Special Interest Groups (SIGs) were communities of practice aiming at ensuring that their members stayed on top of new developments in specific areas of information science and could exert influence on suppliers of content and information processing tools. Both Branches and SIGs gave their members opportunities to contribute to IIS activities and thereby grow their skills and confidence.

Branches were represented on Council though not by delegates directly elected by Branch Committees. (Council assumed that Branch members who rendered good service to

their Branches would sooner or later be elected to Council.) In 1978 as IIS 'came of age', Council agreed that this position should be regularised. However, proposals to the 1978 AGM that Branch members elect representatives to Council was lost. The risk that Council would be too large was a strong consideration.

In 1979 Council reviewed the membership of Branches and SIGs following a Constitutional Committee report. It was decided that membership of Branches and local groups be restricted to IIS members. Non-members should be allowed to join SIGs. And non-members could be admitted to Branch and SIG meetings.

Following a review of IIS Constitution and Council structure, each Branch Committee could elect a member to Council and by 1985 all Branches and Special Interest Groups could nominate a corporate member annually to serve on Council. Council in turn nominated a representative to each of the Branch and SIG committees. In practice, this two-way communication proved to be largely effective and Council ensured the views of Branches and SIGs were actively sought on all relevant issues. For instance, as the Marketing Co-ordination Group explored a possible name change with its committees, Branches and SIGs worked to identify the market sectors important for IIS to focus on for new members.

By 1981 with many Branches and SIGs in place, Council's development plan included a comprehensive plan for an integrated calendar of meetings at Branch, Local and SIG level. Council also delegated much of the organisation of meetings to Branches.

Branches

IIS formalised Branch terms and conditions in 1979. By then several branches had been established. Branches could provide events that, whilst not viable on a national scale, would further the professional development of members.

Northern Branch was the first to be established in 1965 and established its meetings programme, including a one-day

conference, early on. A Midlands Branch was formed later and its constitution submitted to Council in 1976. In 1969 the Scottish Branch was established when 28 IIS members living in Scotland were invited to a post-AGM meeting of Aslib. 16 accepted and that meeting on 28 March was effectively the first meeting of the Scottish Branch. (The only connection between these first Branch members was their membership of IIS and their organisation's membership of Aslib.) The Irish Branch was active by the mid-1970s and planned to raise its profile by joint meetings and seminars with other Irish information organisations. In 1979 Council agreed that every member should belong to a Branch, so a Southern Branch was needed. Before 1979, Meetings Committee had ensured an active presence in the region.

Council approved the constitution of Southern Branch in 1981. It sustained a high level of activity in the region. Other regional branches were explored. Development Committee presented proposals for South East and South West branches in 1975 and members in these areas were contacted to explore possible support, although no action followed.

Unfortunately, the Midlands Branch struggled and did not survive the 1980s. Problems were first noted by Council in 1975 and questionnaires were sent to members to explore enthusiasm for its reactivation. In 1977 it was holding meetings and an AGM again. In 1981 the branch had a 'difficult' year and consulted members on splitting into East and West branches for easier access to meetings. By 1987 Council was really concerned at its malaise. The Branch's reports noted that cross-country travel in the region had mitigated against its activity. Its committee then took the brave decision to close down. By 1989 Midlands' members had been re-allocated to either the Northern or Southern Branches based on their location.

Branch constituencies were now huge. Northern Branch now included the area down to Gwynedd, Clwyd, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and South

Yorkshire. Southern Branch already covered East Anglia, the South West and South Coast and now encompassed the rest of England. Together with Ireland (this Branch covered the entire country), and Scotland, four IIS Branches now operated.

Both the enlarged Northern and Southern Branches were immediately concerned at their ability to provide services to members across such wide constituencies. Southern had the advantage that most members worked in the south east, within the area now circled by the M25. Most of its meetings were held in London but its Committee was concerned to ensure that meetings could be held across the region. In 1985 it appointed an Area Liaison Officer to offer support, advice, funds, and information for local and possibly low attendance events in other accessible locations. Some meetings were held in Cambridge and Hatfield. However, Southern Branch continued to be criticised for its choices of meeting locations, particularly the London-based evening meetings. In 1987, a questionnaire to members received 121 replies indicating that 91% were happy with a London venue.

Scotland's meetings tended to be held in Edinburgh or Glasgow but in May 1988 a first meeting was held in Aberdeen on 'Information aspects of hypertext and optical disk technology' with demonstrations and case material. The write-up in *Inform* [1] noted: "Aberdeen is a long way from where most meetings take place but we are just as keen to keep up to date as people who live within easy reach of Glasgow or Edinburgh". More meetings were planned for the Granite City.

Local groups

In 1978, the case for establishing small local groups was put forward by the Development and Management Committees as a means of engaging more members outside London.

Oxford was selected for a pilot and OASIS was launched that

1. *Inform* 111, 1989, 7

year. By 1979 the Group proposed to Council that its membership should be open to non-IIS members. Although the motion was carried by 40 to 17 this did not achieve the required 75% majority. Following intervention by the President, Council accepted the Group's request. IIS development plans for 1981-85 included encouraging the creation of more local groups. In 1980 a questionnaire received only 56 responses and found Branch members unenthusiastic, thinking that a local group could not function in their area. The maximum distance that members were prepared to travel to meetings was ca. 25 miles. The most likely locations were Newcastle upon Tyne, Leeds, Bedford, Reading and Southampton, three of which started what turned out to be short-lived branches.

The formal constitution of the Bedford Group was approved by Council in 1981 but its existence was brief as attendance dwindled rapidly to ten, at which point the group decided not to carry on although the possibility of a Milton Keynes group was raised, with BSI offering meeting facilities.

A Newcastle Group was approved in 1991 and became the North East Local Group (NELG) which was 'parented' by the Northern Branch and represented on its Committee. Attendance at meetings was initially reasonable but diminished to the point when, in 1995, its committee felt they were no longer justified in continuing. They reasoned that the main factors were increased and varied competition with events on topics that would appeal to IIS members plus the prevailing economic climate.

For a while the IIS office was in Reading and we assume that the REGIS Group was a result. Aiming to attract everyone working in the Thames Valley, visits to local centres of excellence with talks were reported from 1981-84 and reports of these are impressive.

Branch viability

In 1981 Council approved a motion that Council and Branch Management Committees should co-ordinate meeting dates.

Branch viability was a perennial challenge though the four regional branches thrived until the merger. All were heavily reliant on a few active members who made a tremendous contribution. The challenge issued by the then Chairman of Council, Peter Brophy, to members in 1989 reflects a recurring theme:

"Come forward and contribute to the viability of branches. Why not offer to organise one meeting at a local level? Most branches would be happy to finance meetings in the less well served parts of their areas; is there scope for joint meetings with other information bodies e.g. LA Branches, Aslib and BCS (British Computer Society)? Any ideas for improving communications with branch members?"

Inform did contain Branch news and most branches had regular mailings, but in the 1990s these would have been printed. Use of email and the internet was a transformational opportunity and in 1993 Scottish Branch began e-communication with members via the Janet network.

There were certainly some successful collaborative ventures. IIS Northern Branch worked with Aslib Branches and the Library Association's NW Branch to run a Seminar on 'Information liabilities'.

Contribution of the Branches to IIS

Branch Committees were dedicated and persistent. Their contributions to members was impressive with meetings, seminars and conferences as well as newsletters – too many to mention here. They provided a nucleus for member networking, exchange of practical experience, training, learning and advancement – as did SIGs. Southern and Scottish Branches celebrated their anniversaries: Scottish Branch made much of its Silver Jubilee in 1995 on board the Pride of Union barge. Northern Branch celebrated its Silver Jubilee by hosting the IIS 1989 Text Retrieval Conference 'Where the book stops – the legal dimensions of information'. Southern Branch held many Christmas and 'almost' new year parties, following an

evening meeting. Its monthly evening meetings were extremely popular. It offered a transferrable season ticket for £23.50 to enable employer payment.

Branch meeting topics were varied and extensive, including:

Technology

- Microcomputers for information retrieval
- Optical discs
- Multimedia applications
- Designing web pages
- Geographic information systems
- e-publishing
- Data conversion
- Database networks
- How to get started in online
- Inhouse systems for information retrieval
- Thesaurus construction

Regulations and liabilities

- Data protection
- Freedom of Information
- Copyright and document delivery
- Preparation for the European Single Market

Service provision techniques

- e-current awareness
- Market information and competitor intelligence
- New sources
- Teleworking

Managing services

- Career opportunities
- Marketing and consultancy for information specialist news

services
- Optimising online budgets

Information in action

- Exchanging members' working practices and services
- Sector focused sources (BBC news collections, environment, safety)
- The Knowledge Economy

Northern Branch ran very successful business and commercial information courses for several years. It was also committed to encouraging students to join the profession at careers events. Southern Branch's Text Retrieval Conferences beginning in 1983 (and the consequent publications) were an absolute highlight of IIS activities, attracting large attendances beyond IIS members with programmes featuring leading figures in the field. These conferences were the event of choice for those active in information retrieval to meet experts, suppliers and fellow users. Southern Branch's *Text Retrieval Directory of Software* and its annual supplements were a superb resource both for information specialists and their suppliers.

Special Interest Groups

Special Interest Groups (SIGs) were communities of practice aiming to ensure their members stayed on top of new developments in specific areas of information science and enabling users to exert influence on suppliers of content and information processing tools. Membership of a SIG was a personal decision and SIGs charged an annual membership fee. Any IIS member could apply to join a SIG as could non-members – a means of attracting them towards the Institute. Initially, SIG subscriptions were fixed at £1 for IIS members and £2 for others.

A SIG was defined as a group approved by Council to further specialist interests within IIS and their structure was agreed

in 1977. SIGs were required to report to Council but were not represented there. Gradually SIGs became unhappy with their relationship to the Institute and Council. With this in mind, the then three SIG Chairmen were invited to attend Council in January 1985 to consider their roles and the problem of communication between them and the Institute[2].

Council agreed to establish a limited life working party reporting to Executive Committee and under the chairmanship of John Myers to determine the future role and workings of SIGs and establish improved procedures for liaison and communication. The working party included a representative from each SIG, the IIS Honorary Treasurer, and representatives of Meetings, Publicity, Development and Membership Committees. The 1985 AGM was asked to approve the addition of representatives of the then three SIGs (CIMSIG, PATMG and UKOLUG) to the IIS Council. From then on, each SIG could nominate a member to represent it on IIS Council and members often served on its committees, providing essential two-way communication between IIS members and its governing body.

Throughout the life of IIS, information science practice and the supporting technology advanced rapidly. Responding to change was imperative to IIS health and survival. The establishment of SIGs was a sensible and practical route for the IIS to remain relevant. SIGs became an invaluable component of the IIS brand and the prospect of gaining accreditation from a professional institute attracted both patent and local government specialists to apply for affiliation to IIS.

The IIS Council also sought out ideas for new SIGs. In 1984 Development Committee announced: "We want to make contact with any member with ideas on SIGs – e.g. new ones to help members to share interests in an area of information

2. *Inform*, 1985, 77, 7

science". IIS could either encourage small specialist societies to affiliate or establish others in different and new disciplines. SIGs were encouraged to write about themselves and activities for *Inform*. And IIS wanted to take more account of SIG expertise in responding to external issues and national policy. The drawback to more SIGs, whether subject or technique based, was the risk that Council size would reach unmanageable numbers. This risk was one of those addressed in the 1996 review of IIS governance structure.

The Association of Local Government Information Specialists (ALGIS)

ALGIS applied to become an IIS Special Interest Group in 1991 as it recognised the benefits of being allied to an established professional organisation for professional representation. ALGIS started out as a group of individuals providing specialist information services within and for local government. Its IIS application succeeded, with the proviso that the group dropped the term Association to avoid any implication of separateness from the Institute. The Affiliation of Local Government Information Specialists – a Special Interest Group of the Institute of Information Scientists was inaugurated on 31 May. At its launch it was welcomed by the Secretary of the Association of County Councils and, whilst its focus was on providers of information services to local government and councillors, it welcomed those from related sectors and those interested in this area of work.

ALGIS represented members faced with constant organisational change as successive governments restructured local authorities many times over. Operating environments were varied. Many of its members were solo practitioners challenged by how to raise their profile and promote the value of information science. Whilst it originally planned to establish standards for its practitioners, this proved unrealistic. It did, however, stimulate professional growth via small group visits,

activities and a dedicated newsletter sharing current practices and news.

City Information Group

The City Information Group (CiG) was established in 1990. It was formed to bring together both users and suppliers of business and financial information and related services as the IIS, in contrast to the LA, was seen to cater better for the needs of the scientific information user community. Its launch at the World Trade Centre in London attracted 200 users of financial and commercial information. By the end of the year 2000/01 its membership exceeded 1000 making it the largest of the SIGs, with many members working in the City of London's Square Mile.

CiG's success resulted from a firm focus on the exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas between specialists in the financial and business information operating in a range of sectors from investment banks to chemicals. CiG also provided routes to network between all parties in the business information supply chain – supplier and consumer. It therefore became essential to the UK business information profession. Monthly seminars held initially as working lunches changed to become early evening events followed by refreshments. These events were designed to attract all types of roles. Latterly seminars were alternated with debates on burning issues within the business information industry and informal social events in London.

Its newsletter *CiGlet* was designed to be a visible reminder of CiG's activities; its web site a vehicle for communication with members as well as membership renewal, event bookings, with email for event alerts and seeking feedback. CiG was also a pressure group when needed. In 1992 it organised a protest against pricing changes by Textline and persuaded it to set up a user group. CiG also hosted a summer party, a Christmas ball and a post-AGM dinner. As its activities grew, paid administrative support was needed and a sponsorship co-

ordinator was designated. Like other SIGs, CiG offered student prizes, e.g. in 1996 a £250 prize to the student who came up with a paper that most aptly expresses the factors likely to influence the development of information in the future.

In 1995 CiG followed the example of UKOLUG and launched a financial and business information help desk at the International Online Information Meeting conference and exhibition (IOLIM), an initiative that was much praised by visitors. It also refreshed its branding by introducing a new logo.

The Patent and Trade Mark Group (PATMG)

The Patent and Trade Mark Searchers Association was formed in the early 1970s. In 1978 its members voted for alliance with IIS and the new Group was inaugurated as the Patents Special Interest Group on 12 October when it approved its first constitution, elected a Management Committee and designed its events programme. Its first Annual Meeting took place on 18 October 1979. As the first IIS SIG, it had the opportunity to become a trailblazer and would continue to protect the interests of patents researchers in their dealings with official and quasi-official bodies. The name was formally changed to the Patent and Trade Mark Group in 1983 to recognise the growth in members from the database construction sector. Its first AGM determined its actions must include meetings, training, visits and a conference. By 1982 it had become an influential consultation point for the UK's Patent Office and Trademark Registry on key matters such as computerisation and indexing.

PATMG initially acted as a lobby group to the UK's Patent Office. One of its most effective campaigns resulted in substantial re-working of the British Patent Classification System. This work pre-dated computerised search systems and was a significant step in the development of patent information retrieval. As national and international representation in patents information grew, PATMG gained a

seat on the BSI committee on bibliographic standards, observer status on the copyright committee of the FID, and made a corporate input on behalf of British patent information workers to the Patent Documentation and Information sub-Committee of the Standing Advisory Committee to the EPO (SACEPO/PDI).

It supported the IIS with comments on the UK White Paper on Patents and Copyright, and pioneered training courses for the patents information community. Latterly the effort of maintaining these substantive courses proved difficult for its volunteer trainers to justify, and smaller one day and evening meetings were developed. Its newsletter, simply entitled *Searcher*, gradually raised its frequency to five/six issues per annum and attracted correspondents from all sections of the industry. PATMG established committees to work in depth on matters relating to the UK's Patents Office e.g. The Patent Documentation and Classification Committee and the Patent and Library Liaison Committee.

Feeling that the major exhibitions did not serve the patent information community well, PATMG held an exhibition in 1988 which subsequently expanded to include a series of product reviews. In 2001 it held a major conference with speakers from the UK and US patent offices. Its Amanda Stembridge Award, a commemoration of an active and successful committee member, is featured in Chapter 11. Its final IIS AGM was held in September 2001.

Small Business SIG

As a growing number of IIS members became self-employed or worked in small companies, the idea for a Self-employed and Small Business SIG emerged. A 1986 article and questionnaire in *Inform* sought member views, suggesting that IIS members could face particular difficulties in going it alone and that a SIG could be a helpful solution. It argued for several benefits: greater awareness of achievements; success stories as models for emulation; contacts for contracts; greater personal

motivation; improved perception of opportunities; and recognition of the need to develop new skills. For IIS, a SIG would contribute to a greater impact in the marketplace of information scientists and publicity via the Group's activities. A SIG could also attract professionals and entrepreneurs to remain in the information industry. Council approved the establishment of SEASBSIG in June 1986 and the SIG held its first meeting in November. 43 IIS members and non-members from around the UK attended. Subscriptions were set at £5 for IIS members and £10 for non-members. As well as holding events, the Group regularly published a Directory of Members featuring over 100 qualified professionals offering relevant services. Subsequently it became the Small Business Group and was an early adopter of email to members, with its email newsletter, *SBGFaxcomm*.

UKOLUG

A meeting of many parties involved in using online information systems was held in February 1978. All extant information organisations were represented including IIS, and a Steering Committee was established to determine user needs for representation, training and influencing suppliers. This Steering Committee held meetings in seven UK cities to determine the need for a new, fully organised online users organisation. Local groups quickly emerged in Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield and a National Co-ordination Committee was established. Then in October a representative group of users and professional organisations agreed that a national co-ordination committee for online work was the best way forward.

In parallel, member interest in online stimulated IIS Council to conclude that the IIS should promote the formation of a Special Interest Group. Management Committee was actioned to draft a constitution confirming whether this should be IIS only membership or open to non-IIS users. UGOLIS – the UK User Group for Online Information Systems – held its first

meeting on 9 November 1978 and expected the new local online groups would wish to affiliate. User priorities were current information and advice on online use, the opportunity to exchange experience, and a body to represent user views.

Inevitably the IIS and cross-national interest in online systems coalesced and the UK Online User Group (UKOLUG) was initiated as an independent group holding its first AGM in 1979. With so many information services taking on online searching and with impressive energy from successive Chairs and committee members including Christine Baker and others, the Group went from strength to strength. Whilst it was self–funding and stayed financially independent until the merger with the LA, it was helped substantially by administrative support from the IIS secretariat in its early years before becoming self-sufficient in 1986. IIS benefited tremendously from this association which confirmed its relevance to online users. UKOLUG spawned sub-groups: e.g. the East Anglia Online Users Group, EAOLUG, which offered free membership. Like other SIGs UKOLUG provided a Council member. Its contribution to IIS went beyond SIG activity – for example in 1987 five members of UKOLUG's Management Committee were serving on Council. From time to time, UKOLUG's success allowed it to make generous contributions to the IIS central funds. As UKOLUG formed the basis of UKeiG and thus is the only remaining artefact of the IIS within CILIP, more detail on its contribution to information science is given in Chapter 7.

Word Processing and Computerised Information Systems Group

In 1981 the Word Processors and Information Handling SIG was established. This later evolved into the Word Processing and Computerised Information Systems SIG. It was established to cater for people who used or wished to use word processors and micro-computers in information handling. 145 people expressed interest of whom over forty attended the inaugural

meeting. A 1983 Prestel and Telesoftware seminar is just one indication of its work in promoting the latest developments. A name change to the Computerised Information Management Special Interest Group, CIMSIG, was in place by 1985. CIMSIG was the first SIG to produce its newsletter with a user-driven phototype setting service from the Centre for Computing and Computer Science at Birmingham University. Its newsletter was praised for its informative articles, e.g. an extremely useful article on integrated software for the IBM PC. Its meetings promoted new text management systems e.g. micro CAIRS. In 1987 it recommended its own closure in its report to Council. Council accepted that the SIG had done its job in stimulating interest in and spreading knowledge about computerised information management. Now that computers were an almost universal tool, its focus had become mainstream to information science.

The contribution of SIGs

SIGs made an important contribution to members and to the IIS brand and its external impact. Potential IIS members saw a relevant place to hone their expertise. SIGs gave the IIS access to external experts to inform its responses to consultations, e.g. CIG and UKOLUG provided IIS with evidence for its response to the 1993 Monopolies and Mergers Commission's Inquiry on the supply of historical business and financial information[3]. Becoming involved in a SIG gave members the opportunity to network, see other career patterns and be inspired about the future, as well as gaining valuable experience for their CVs.

Groups and SIGs today

Following the LA merger, IIS Branches were aligned with those of the LA in the new CILIP structure, their coverage mirroring the areas covered by each Regional Development

3. Historical on-line database services, Monopolies and Mergers Commission CM2554, HMSO, 1994, ISBN0-10-541094-2

Agency. The 17 members in Eire were assigned to CILIP in Northern Ireland.

SIGs had a choice. UKOLUG and PATMG elected to join CILIP. UKOLUG's move to CILIP followed considerable discussion on whether to remain independent, join CILIP or abolish the group. UKOLUG was represented on the LA IIS implementation working party and negotiations resulted in favourable entry terms and significant independence initially. UKOLUG thrives today as the UK eInformation Group (UKeiG) having changed its name in 2004.

PATMG continued until 2017 when it merged with CILIP's Commercial, Legal and Scientific Information Group. By then its membership had dwindled to 86 making it difficult to organise viable events; this joining together promised a continued CILIP focus on patents information.

The City Information Group decided to go it alone; it survived only a while as an independent group but was partly re-invented by some CiG members in 2009, as LIKE, the London Information and Knowledge Exchange, which ran informal monthly networking sessions for a wide cross-section of London-based members.

ALGIS is no more. Having decided to affiliate with LARIA (the Local Government and Research Association) as an independent group from the first of April 2002, it eventually merged with LARIA in 2009; LARIA in turn merged with the Social Services Research Group (SSRG) in 2017.

7. UKOLUG

**MARTIN WHITE; SANDRA WARD; CHRISTINE BAKER; AND
CHRIS ARMSTRONG**

The genesis of UKOLUG

By April 1977 the Institute's Management Committee agreed
that the Institute should set up a Working Group to consider
the whole area of on-line working, stimulated by the charging
barriers set up by the British Post Office to accessing UK
database systems. By July the Institute had set up a
Commercial Databases Group to lobby suppliers on the
changes needed. In December the Chairman of the Institute's
External Liaison Committee, Stella Keenan, brought together
several people interested in setting up a United Kingdom
Group of Users of Online Systems (UGOLIS). A Policy
Committee was formed to draw up an initial programme
of work and terms of reference.

In January 1978 a form was sent out to all IIS members asking
if they would be interested in joining the proposed Group. The
response was positive (206 for with just two opposed).

An open meeting of the many parties involved in using
online information systems was held in February 1978. This was
attended by representatives from existing information
organisations (IIS, Aslib, LA, EUSIDIC, AIOPI and SCONUL) as
well as BCS, the Department of Industry, and the National
Computing Centre. It was agreed that the existing committee
should continue as a Steering Committee, chaired by Alison
Simkins (Smith, Kline and French) to determine how the needs
of UK online users for representation and training could be
served by these existing bodies working as a federation. The
Steering Committee agreed to hold a series of regional
consultations to determine the need for a new online users
organisation. Meetings took place in seven UK cities. The idea

of online user groups took hold and local groups quickly emerged in Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield and the UK User Group for Online Systems (UGOLIS) was proposed.

The first meeting of the UGOLIS Committee was held in April 1978. By July a representative group of users and professional organisations agreed that a National Online Co-ordination Committee with representatives from all relevant information organisations was the best way forward. The Steering Committee announced that a UK online information centre, supported by the Department of Industry, would be housed in Aslib to provide advice to users.

In parallel, the IIS Council agreed that the IIS should form a Special Interest Group. Management Committee was actioned to draft a constitution confirming whether this should be open to non-IIS members. In September an IIS study group confirmed that an IIS SIG (the Online Information User Group) would be established. However, this does not seem to have happened.

The first International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) was held in December 1977, organised by entrepreneur Roger Bilboul (formerly marketing manager at Inspec), who set up Learned Information Ltd[1]. It was held at the Novotel Hotel (at that time the Cunard Hotel) Hammersmith. In the same year, IIS members had expressed their concerns about the charging structure for online access that was being proposed by what was then the British Post Office (later British

---

1. The International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) was launched in 1977. Organised by Learned Information, it became the most important annual conference and exhibition space for producers and users of electronic information. The event was known by several names by attendees, including 'IOLIM' or, simply, 'Online'. Throughout this History it is referred to as 'The International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM)'

Telecommunications PLC). These concerns were discussed at a Council Meeting in February 1977 and it was decided that an ad hoc committee should be set up to liaise with the Post Office on behalf of online users, many of whom were members of the Institute. This ad hoc committee acquired the title of Commercial Databases Working Group. This reported to the External Liaison Committee under the chairmanship of Stella Keenan, who had previously been Secretary General for the International Federation for Information and Documentation and Chair of the IIS External Affairs Committee.

The dominant online information service vendors at that time were Lockheed Dialog and SDC Orbit, both based in California. SDC suggested in mid-1977 that each European country should have its own user group. This prompted the IIS Management Committee to consider whether the Commercial Databases Working Group should have a formal existence within the IIS structure. These discussons led to the agreement at the 1977 AGM that the IIS should establish a Special Interest Group.

At the International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) conference in December 1997 an informal meeting was held chaired by Stella Keenan at which it was agreed that a SIG might usefully be established to represent online service users. A policy working group was set up, with Dr. Alison Simkins, Philip Williams, Christine Baker and Stella Keenan. A meeting was held on 8 February 1978. It was chaired by Cyril Cleverdon (Librarian at Cranfield College of Technology) and the 42 attendees represented a wide range of organisations. It was agreed that a UK User Group for Online Information Systems should be set up. Jane Gaworska represented the IIS on the Planning Group.

A series of meetings was held throughout the UK over the following months. An important initiative was the establishment of a UK Online Information Centre at Aslib, subsidised by the Department of Industry and the Research

and Development Department of the British Library. On 12 October the Patent and Trade Mark Searchers SIG became the first IIS SIG to be established and on the same day a group of representatives from the online user community agreed to set up a co-ordinating committee for online user support initiatives.

Launch and afterwards

The inaugural meeting was held on 9 November 1978. UKOLUG was independent of the Institute and focused on providing training courses and 'how to' guides for people who were often not trained as librarians or information scientists.

In 1979 the membership grew from 21 in January to 577 by the end of August. By that time IIS membership was 1486 which makes the UKOLUG membership growth a formidable achievement. The first AGM was held on 22 May at the City University with 77 members in attendance. Philip Williams was confirmed as the Chair, Christine Baker as Secretary, and Bob Wiggins as Treasurer. At the end of that year, UKOLUG raised its profile by running a help desk for delegates and visitors to the 1979 International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM).

UKOLUG members paid a subscription (in 1987, the fee was £2 a year, or £1 a year to IIS members). Members received a bimonthly UKOLUG newsletter with regular columns on key matters such as telecoms, information on academic and research networks and new products and research developments. Bibliographic software and CD-ROMs were topics added later as the technology evolved. UKOLUG also ran an active programme of training events and seminars, sometimes alongside other IIS meetings and conferences. For example, UKOLUG ran a seminar on current awareness alongside the IIS 1993 Text Retrieval Conference.

Over the next few years UKOLUG helped to establish local groups in Aberystwyth, Cardiff, East Anglia, Liverpool, Manchester, Midlands East, Midlands West, Sheffield, and Southampton. Courses were held in Belfast and Dublin, as well

as Scotland, Wales and England and even attracted delegates from Europe. Many were oversubscribed and had to be repeated especially the practical 'hands on' events. Many hundreds of delegates passed through UKOLUG and this made a significant impact on the finances of the Group. The London Online User Group was founded around 1985, borne out of the need for online searchers in the Greater London area to meet and share their experiences and knowledge. The group had informal ties to UKOLUG which it regarded as its 'parent'. Roger Farbey recalled it lasted for a few years. One of its first meeting reports was published in Health Information and Libraries Review[2].

The success of the organisation was down to the amazing ability, energy and commitment of its Committee members. There are almost too many names to mention, but notable names include Christine Baker (Administrator); Chairs such as Joan Day, Pauline Duckitt and Karen Blakeman; Brendon Loughridge (Treasurer); and Chris Armstrong, Norman Briggs, Linda Dorrington, Dick Hartley, Bob Holmes, Andy Large, Carol Lefebvre, Nicky Whitsed, Phil Williams and Frances Wood. UKOLUG was noted for its distinguished leadership, and its many energetic members.

The ubiquity of online searching across the profession and the importance of text retrieval techniques to open up information access gave it a distinct platform from which to operate. It was certainly an IIS flagship of which most information professionals in the UK would be aware. UKOLUG celebrated its 10th anniversary with a party in 1988 and held a 20th birthday conference in 1998. It celebrated its 100th Committee meeting in 1995.

2. Health Information and Libraries Review (1986), 3,3, 181 (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1046/ j.1365-2532.1986.3301774.x)

International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) involvement

By the time of the second International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) in December 1979, UKOLUG was sufficiently well established to be offered a free 'poster session' at the exhibition. Poster sessions were held before the 'product review sessions' which ran in parallel with the main conference papers.

UKOLUG was invited by the conference organisers to run free 'Introduction to Online' courses in the conference exhibition area. The first was held in 1979 and the course ran for three to four years until 'online' ceased to be 'new'. The course was targeted at new users of online services with little or no previous experience and at managers who were making decisions about introducing online services into their organisations. The course included sessions on what information was available online, indexes and databases, terminals and telecommunications, economics, costs, charges, the user and the role of the intermediary. Speakers were all UKOLUG committee members – Peter Leggate, Pauline Duckitt, Charles Oppenheim, Christine Baker, Philip Williams, and John Akeroyd.

In 1981 UKOLUG funded and managed its first Help Desk at IOLIM, providing independent advice to delegates and visitors on services and systems covered by exhibitors and what was where in the exhibition area. This became a 'go to' stand for many delegates. All display materials for the stand were independently produced, furniture and equipment hired and a rota for staffing drawn from UKOLUG management committee members. The Help Desk was much valued by the organisers of IOLIM as those staffing the stand were able to give independent advice to delegates and visitors on services and systems covered by exhibitors. UKOLUG Help Desk staff also developed an e-version of the exhibition catalogue to

connect visitors with relevant exhibits and this was a great success.

Annual Lecture series

In 1982 UKOLUG instituted its Annual Lecture series at the International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM). The speakers and subjects are listed below:

1982	Edward Heath (UK Prime Minister 1970-1974)
1983	Carlos Cuadra (System Development Corporation)
1984	Graham Lea (Geosystems)
1985	Guy Vanautryve (Koninklijke Biblioteek, Brussels)
1986	James Ducker (Pergamon Infoline)
1987	Duncan Campbell (investigative journalist)
1988	Harry Collier (Infonortics)
1989	Pauline Duckitt (Vital Information Ltd) and Renate McKay
1990	Marino Saksida (European Space Agency)
1991	Panel with Richard Ream (Dialog), Brian Earle (ICC) and Pamela Clark (SG Warburg)
1992	Panel with Barry Mahon (European Commission), Chris Armstrong (University of Aberystwyth) and Alan Gilchrist (Cura Consortium)
1993	Bruce Royan (University Librarian and Director of Information Services, University of Stirling)
1994	Tony Benn MP
1995	Professor Cary Cooper (Professor of Organizational Psychology, University of Manchester)
1996	Ian Taylor MBE MP (Minister for Science and Technology)
1997	Mike Fitzgerald (Vice Chancellor, Thames Valley University)

Publications

UKOLUG was widely recognised for its Quick Guides. The first of these was the Quick Guide to Online Commands, written by Adrian Arthur and published in 1987. The fourth edition was released in 1994, authored by Sheila Webber. Publications included:

- UKOLUG Quick Guide to Online Commands (1987) Adrian Arthur
- Online Charging Policies: A UKOLUG Report (1988) Pauline Duckitt and Nigel May
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to Online Commands [2nd ed] (1989) Adrian Arthur
- CD-ROM: A Practical Guide for Information Professionals (1990) Angela A Gunn and Caroline Moore
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to Online Commands [3rd ed] (1991) Sheila Webber and Chris Baile
- CD-ROM Networking in Practice (1992) edited by Nicky Whitsed and Caroline Moore
- CD-ROM: A Practical Guide for Information Professionals [2nd ed] (1994) Paul F Burton and Caroline Moore
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to Online Commands [4th ed] (1994) Sheila Webber, Chris Baile, Andrew Cameron and Jonathan Eaton
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to the Internet (1995) Phil Bradley
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to CD-ROM Networking (1996) Phil Bradley
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to Effective Use of the Internet (1999) Karen Blakeman
- UKOLUG Quick Guide to Personal Bibliographic Software (2000) Tracy Mulvaney

UKOLUG was also interested in exploring wider issues around online retrieval, for example online charging policies, and legal and ethical issues including data protection and copyright.

In 2000 UKOLUG was offered the opportunity to participate in the EU's e-Diamond project, via IIS past president, Marino Saksida. This was a feasibility study into distributed and multifaceted online trading networks. UKOLUG's role was to validate the proposed e-Diamond platform with information professionals, end-users and with vendor SMEs**.**

Conferences

From 1984 UKOLUG conferences were held every two years. They came to be styled as a 'State of the Art' event in 1992. The focus of the conferences was very much on the practitioner, providing them with advice and insights that they could make immediate use of on return to their organisations. In comparison, the IIS conferences tended to be more 'big picture' events. Over 200 delegates attended the 1996 State of the Art Conference, in Warwick and even more attended the 20th Birthday Conference in 1998.

Year	Location	Theme	BL collection
1984	York	Online retrieval	
1986	Bristol		Yes
1988	Barbican, London		
1990	Ripon, College of Ripon and St John	Information retrieval, today and tomorrow	Yes
1992	Guildford University of Surrey	Database 2000	
1994	Edinburgh University	Changing patterns of online information	Yes
1996	Warwick University (7th Conference)	State of the art http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue/5/ukolug/	Yes
1998	Manchester conference centre (20th Anniversary)	http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue/17/ukolug/	Yes
2000	Cambridge, St Catherine's College		Yes
2002	Birmingham		Cancelled

Awards

UKOLUG funded a number of awards and bursaries for students. One award that ran in the early 1990s was established to help employed members undertake original research into online and CD-ROM database use. This award was open to all fully paid members other than those serving on its Management Committee or who had received an award in the last three years. Its value was £1000 for travel, subsistence, or other legitimate costs. A short report was required with the expectation that the work would benefit the UKOLUG community.

In 1995 UKOLUG sponsored its first UKOLUG Online Award. This offered a £100 prize and £100 expenses to enable inexperienced information professionals to attend the International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) in London. They also received a copy of the Online Proceedings. The award was competitive requiring a paper of 500-700 words explaining why attendance at Online was so valuable to those just entering the information profession.

In 2000, a new award was announced – UKOLUG Student Bursaries of £2500 to students on a course with significant coverage of information resources especially e-sources. Library and Information Studies schools as well as other departments whose courses had a significant information handling or information management content, could nominate one student by providing a brief recommendation on why UKOLUG should choose their candidate.

8. Professional development

SANDRA WARD

Introduction

If there is one area where the IIS has left a permanent legacy, it is in the development of academic courses for students wishing to develop a career in information management. The core reason for the establishment of the Institute in 1958 was to promote and maintain high standards in scientific and technical information work and to establish qualifications for those engaged in the profession.

The initial step was taken by Jason Farradane when he put forward a proposal for a one-year full-time course to the Aslib Education Committee in 1952. Subsequently a joint committee of Aslib and the Library Association tried to come to an agreement on a syllabus, but these ideas were eventually rejected by the 1957 Aslib Annual Conference.

In November 1958, with the Institute only a few months old, Jason Farradane and A.B. Agard Evans presented a paper at the International Conference on Scientific Information held in Washington DC on 'Training the Scientific Information Officer.'[1]

The authors noted in their paper that they were presenting a syllabus for a post-graduate course of training for a student who is already a subject specialist. The syllabus is not a product of spontaneous genius but owes much to the deliberations of the Aslib Education Committee, which, however, was not officially responsible for it. The course covered 166 hours of

1. https://www.nap.edu/read/10866/chapter/94

lectures plus practice. Since the equipment of a competent information officer required experience of research, laboratory, or practical work, it was recommended that the course should not be full-time or concurrent with academic studies, but rather be available for part-time or evening studies, possibly culminating in a 'vacation seminar' of a month. They also noted that emphasis was laid on the issue of human communications in the efficient application of research; presentation of information at all levels of industry; abstracting, translating, editing; compilation of surveys and reproduction techniques. The syllabus included indexing, classification, and work organisation, but approached from a different angle than that of the librarian.

This paper was followed by Dorothy Palmer and Douglas Foskett from the Library Association with 'Training for Scientific Information Work in Great Britain.'

The authors concluded with the statement that their experience had convinced them that the profession of librarian and information officer was one, using the same kinds of materials and techniques, even if not always in the same way. They also argued that contrary to what was sometimes maintained, there was no characteristic peculiar to scientific literature that necessitated a distinct profession in that field. The services given to scientists by librarians, information officers, literature chemists, etc., were no less needed in other fields of knowledge, and would develop in a similar manner. Yet it was likely that the profession would never be great in numbers, and while they recognised many variations in both the pattern of organisation and the particular subjects studied in libraries, they did not feel that complete fragmentation in professional education was possible or desirable.

It was too little and too late.

Almost as soon as the IIS was established, informal discussions between the Institute and Aslib (rather than the Library Association) took place. Then in 1960 a more formal

meeting took place. The outcome was a framework for a post-graduate course of training for a student who was already a subject specialist. It was agreed that Aslib and the IIS should jointly approach a small number of educational establishments to see if they might be interested in developing a course around the syllabus.

The start of the City University courses

The Northampton College of Advanced Technology was immediately enthusiastic. (The College gained its name from its location in Northampton Square, London). Dr James Tait, the Principal, passed on the idea to A.C. Leyton, Head of the Department of Liberal Studies and it was agreed that a course would be started in January 1961. The reason for the attachment to the Liberal Studies department was that although information science is in principle applicable to all sciences and technologies it was agreed that the Liberal Studies department was a good 'neutral' affiliation and also reflected the management elements of the course.

The two-year course initially entitled 'Collecting and Communicating Scientific Knowledge' began in 1962 and was held on two evenings a week. Each class was two hours long and was usually a lecture followed by a discussion period. In 1964 the cost was £30 for the whole course or £5 a term.

This initiative was presented by G. Malcolm Dyson and Jason Farradane at the Division of Chemical Literature, American Chemical Society National Meeting in Chicago in September 1961. At that time, the syllabus for the second year of the course had not been finalised.

The immediate success of the course led to a request to start a parallel first-year course in October 1961. The number of students was originally limited to 15, and then gradually increased to 20.

Two important developments took place in 1963. The first of these was the launch of a full-time one academic year course that would lead to the award of a Diploma of the College. This

course was based on 800 hours of working time, including 90 hours of instruction in a second language, which was usually German as a substantial amount of scientific and technical information was being published in the language. A first degree or an equivalent qualification was required for entry to the course. The second was that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (1916-1965) approved the Diploma course for its Advanced Course Studentships, and also provided research funding. OSTI – The Government's Office of Science and Technology and part of the Department of Education and Science (1992-2007) funded some student grants for information and computerisation courses.

These two developments culminated in the course leading to a Master of Science when Northampton College of Advanced Technology gained a charter in 1966 and became the City University. The Diploma continued to be awarded to the part-time course. The main differences between the full-time and part-time courses was that the Master's course included more coursework and students had to deliver a thesis on a research project. In the 1969-70 academic year, the evening course was discontinued and was replaced by a two-year day release course.

The incentive for members of the Institute to gain either the Diploma or the Master of Science award was that it exempted them from the four years of experience needed to gain Membership of the Institute.

The Institute recognised that for a number of reasons members might not be able to take advantage of the Master's and Diploma courses, or the three-year undergraduate courses that were being offered by the library schools at Newcastle and Leeds Universities. The Northern Branch of the Institute, which throughout the life of the IIS was recognised as a powerhouse of innovation, worked with the St. John's College of Further Education in Manchester to create a twelve-week evening course along the lines of existing City and Guilds courses for

Library Assistants. In 1972 this course and a more advanced course, were amalgamated into a single one-year part-time course that led to the award of St. Johns College Intermediate Certificate in Information Science. The course content had been developed by the Institute and by the mid-1970s academic and commercial institutions were looking to the Institute for guidance on course design.

Formalising the IIS Criteria

The Education Committee took on the task of developing the Criteria and published them in 1977. The main headings were:

1. Knowledge and its communication
2. Sources of information
3. Organisation of information
4. Retrieval of information
5. Dissemination of information
6. Management of information
7. Data processing
8. Research methods
9. Mathematics
10. Linguistics
11. Foreign languages
12. Advanced information theory and practice

In order to be accepted by the Institute for an exemption from the work experience requirement for Membership, it was expected that a student would have a good knowledge of the topics in Sections 1–6 and an appropriate level of knowledge of Sections 7-12 depending not only on their education and work environment but also on the availability of lecturers who were familiar with the topics. In 1977 Council approved new guidelines for Education Committee to follow in arranging the IIS Certificate examinations.

The next step was taken in 1978 when the Institute, keen to both broaden its membership and to work together with

the Library Association, decided to accept those post-graduate courses in librarianship which had core and elective courses aligned to the Criteria. Students completing these courses could count them as equivalent to 18 months' work experience. The Library and Information course at North London Polytechnic was the first to be so accredited. At the same time the existing post-graduate course exemption was reduced from four years to three years.

Course expansion

1968 saw a one-year MSc course in Information Studies at Sheffield covering the generation and use of information, information resources, and communication of information. Sheffield rapidly established a worldwide reputation for research in information science. In 1974 an MA degree in Information Science (Social Sciences) was launched. Both courses were approved by the IIS with graduates granted the maximum exemption (three years) from experience in information work required to become IIS members.

By the early 1970s University College London was offering an MSc in Information Science to graduates in Natural Sciences and Mathematics. Undergraduate courses at Leeds and Newcastle followed. Loughborough began its MSc in Information Studies in 1975. Funding of post graduate Advanced Course Studentships by the Department of Education and Science, previously restricted to City and Sheffield, was then extended to other institutions.

By 1991, IIS was approving courses at 17 institutions granting exemptions of one, two and three years of working experience for IIS membership.

The role of the Education Committee

The Education Committee was recognised as the 'senior' Committee of the Institute. Membership was carefully managed to ensure that members had the skills, experience and commitment to be able to work with academic staff on developing and then validating courses. Courses were re-

assessed on a four-year cycle. To undertake this work Education Committee worked as two individual teams to ensure that there was as little delay as possible in approving a new or revised course. This involved members in a significant amount of travel and time, and much of the success of the process was due to outstanding Chairmen of the Committee over the years. In 1975 the Education Committee began to foster the Institute's recognition that short courses were needed to provide professional development opportunities for those who could not afford long periods away from their places of work.

The redevelopment of the Criteria

Early in 1981 the Institute decided to update the Criteria, and perhaps make them more flexible given the increasingly rapid development of information technology. A sub-committee, set up under the chairmanship of Charles Oppenheim, immediately ran into the problem of some members wishing to see an emphasis on the technology aspects and others regarding the core principles as more important. Members of the Institute were invited to a workshop in October 1981 to discuss the proposed changes but at this meeting, and in subsequent reviews by the Institute Council, only a few minor amendments were made.

The sections of the 1982 Criteria (See Appendix 2 for details) were:

1. Nature of information and its uses
2. Sources of information
3. Theory and practice of information storage and retrieval
4. Systems for information storage and retrieval
5. Analysis of information
6. Dissemination of information
7. Management
8. Technology and its applications
9. Ancillary skills

Sections 1 and 2 were largely unchanged from the 1977 Criteria. Sections 3 and 4 added new material. Section 5 (the analysis of information) was completely new. Section 6 was broadly in line with Section 5 of the 1977 Criteria. Section 7 was updated, and Section 8 was a fundamental revision of the Data Processing section. Another major change was that students were not expected to have a complete grasp of every section – technical and service developments (CD-ROM was just emerging!) were too rapid for the Criteria to be dogmatic.

Continuous Professional Development

By the mid-1980s the movement towards life-long continuous professional development was gaining significant momentum. The major revision in 1982 was followed by a further one in 1987 when the Working Party on validation of information science courses recommended revision of the 1982 Criteria to include aspects of information management and IT. All branches and members were invited to comment, and an open meeting held to ensure any changes reflected a consensus of views. The 1982 Criteria are detailed in Appendix 1.

In 1992 volunteers were sought to help with further revision of the IIS Criteria. These were needed to reflect changes in higher education and the broadening spectrum of the information profession. Then in 1996 revised Criteria for Information Science were published as a draft in *Inform* for comment by members following Council's approval.

After minor changes the Criteria were published in full in *Inform* 188, with detailed topics under five essential contributions to the understanding of the interactions involved in the generation, transmission and receipt of information:

1. Information generation, communication and utilisation
2. Information management and organisational context
3. Information systems and information and communication technologies
4. Information environment and policy

5. Information service management and transferable skills.

In 1987 a working party on Professional Development and the Institute was set up. There was no formal remit and sadly the level of involvement by the IIS membership in the discussions of the Working Party was very low despite valiant attempts by members of the Working Party to gain wider engagement. A report was submitted to Council in April 1989. Although there is a summary account of the report and the 21 recommendations, there seems to be no copy of the quite substantial report in existence. The report did act as a catalyst to the development of a wide range of short courses across the country which made a significant contribution to both professional development and to the financial resources of the Institute.

The IIS continued course accreditation until planning for the IIS/LA merger began. In 1999 discussions on joint accreditation began with the IIS/LA Unification Planning Group (UPG) and its green paper: *Our Professional Future: revised and published proposals for a new organisation for the library and information profession*.

In 2000 the joint Accreditation Instrument was approved and the IIS Professional Standards Committee joined with LA in a Joint Accreditation Committee (JAA), the meetings of which were chaired alternately by Peter Enser (IIS) and David House (LA). The JAA started work immediately and also started discussions with BCS (British Computer Society) on accreditation matters.

Short courses – continuing professional development

From its establishment, the Institute held six or so meetings each year in London on many topics. The importance of sharing the information presented at these was the stimulus to launch the *Information Scientist*. The Institute also saw the potential in the developing Branch structure as a locus for providing specialised local training courses for members and devolved

much of the responsibility for organising meetings and short courses to them.

The Branch structure was particularly valuable as meetings were accessible to their community and the Branch committees had the freedom to develop courses that were relevant to local needs. The courses could be half-day, evening, full day or even two-day events. There was never a shortage of Institute members willing to talk at these events, and to persuade their organisations to make rooms available. No Institute member would dream of charging a speaker fee for a course and there was no need to find the funds to hire a training room.

Especially in the 1970s and 1980s it was quite typical for 4-6 training courses being available each month around the country, with the Scottish Branch and the Northern Branch being in the vanguard of course development.

As an illustration of the range of training opportunities the following were listed in the February 1979 issue of *Inform:*

- Oxford Group Careers Forum
- IIS/Aslib Joint Meeting with a talk on the Infoline database service
- London evening meeting on the BLR&DD Travelling Workshop project
- Scottish Branch Business Information Conference
- Northern Branch course on Business and Commercial Information
- Oxford Group evening meeting
- IIS Conference on Effective Information Management
- Midlands Branch AGM with a talk on Competitive Intelligence work
- Patents SIG meeting on the impact of the new Patents Act

There was inevitably overlap between the training events offered by Branches and they often 'borrowed' course topics

and speakers from one another. Service vendors supported these events as a way of marketing their services and also as opportunities to gain feedback on service provision.

The Branches also realised that these training courses were a particularly good way of attracting new members and there was never any sense that these courses were for Institute members only. The courses also helped new and established members develop their professional networks.

Special Interest Groups used meetings to ensure their members were up to date with new topics and ran longer meetings and even conferences. Both Branches and SIGs carried on with their events until the very end of the IIS as an independent body.

The Institute itself established an annual series of seminars in 1990 which lasted until 1997. Their content mixed management techniques and technical developments: 'Optical storage – practical implications', 'Electronic copying', 'Strategic planning', 'Hypertext', 'Disaster planning' and many others. In 1993 the Institute launched a series of evening meetings in London. Their popularity was the timing – these could be fitted in after work – and the topics. 'Time management' was a sell-out and repeated. 'Financial management', 'Practical quality management', 'CD-ROM networks', 'Telecommunications' are just a few of the subjects tackled.

In 1994 the Institute began a half day (morning, afternoon, or evening) meetings programme: cheaper to attend with less time away from the desk. Topics covered included: 'Marketing, PR and selling – what are the connections', 'Time management – the omnibus edition', 'Understanding the media', 'Mail and electronic conferencing – a practical approach', 'Performance measures in information work', 'Media monitoring services'.

In 1997 the evening meetings were rebranded as Professional Events, still mixing management and technical topics. These events continued until 2000.

In 1995 IIS ran a summer school on 'Communications and

Information', a series of meetings over several weeks which was repeated in 1996. And in 2000 IIS launched two new event series: 'Careers talking' and 'Information survival skills'.

Another feature of what were often referred to as 'short courses' was the openness of the Institute to working with other organisations, notably Aslib, LA branches and specialist groups, and the British Computer Society.

The contribution and commitment to continuing professional development by the Institute is a legacy to be proud of. It kept its members up and down the country at the forefront of their field.

Further reading on the early development of IS courses

Farradane, J. (1968). Standards in education in information science, (Paper presented at the 42nd Aslib Annual Conference, Canterbury) Aslib Proceedings.

Saunders, W.L. (1968). The 'Sheffield Report', (Paper presented at the 42nd Aslib Annual Conference, Canterbury) Aslib Proceedings.

Schurr, Herbert (1968). University of Sheffield MSc. course in Information Studies, (Paper presented at the 42nd Aslib Annual Conference, Canterbury) Aslib Proceedings.

Simpson, I.S. (1979). Education for information science – Part 1 The UK. *Journal of Information Science*, 1979, 49-57.
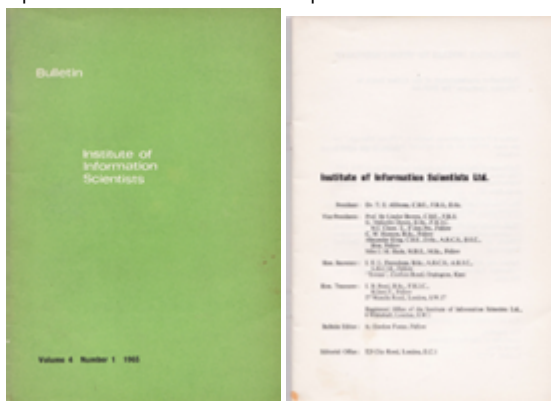
9. Publications

MARTIN WHITE

From its launch the IIS Council was determined to share relevant articles, meetings, talks, and research with members, considering this a key responsibility.

The *Bulletin*

The Institute was established towards the end of 1958 and the need to be able to communicate with members was quickly recognised. The first issue of the *Bulletin* was written and manually copied by Jason Farradane in April 1959 and ran to seven typed pages. This format was continued up to the fifth issue in August 1961. In 1962 Volume 2 appeared with a printed cover and the adoption of offset-litho printing which resulted in a significant improvement in readability. It has to be remembered that by this stage the Institute already had around 250 members so the workload in preparing the *Bulletin* for postal distribution was quite considerable.

The *Information Scientist*

The *Information Scientist* was launched in 1967. It was A5 in format, offset printed, and typically ran to 40-50 pages. The cover was a rather unusual mustard yellow colour, which

tended to vary a little from issue to issue. It was positioned (on the cover) as 'the Journal of the Institute of Information Scientists'. The first editor was Philip Colinese, at that time working at Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB). The editorship passed to Peter Vickers, who at the time was also on the staff at CEGB, before moving on to Aslib. At this time Alan Gilchrist became Associate Editor. Although in no way could the *Information Scientist* be regarded as a peer-reviewed primary journal, informal peer-review by the editor ensured that the quality of the articles was consistently very high, with a strong focus on presenting lessons learned from information services implementations.

A typical issue was a mix of case studies of information departments and increasingly the use of information technology, reports on Institute activities and also the formal report of the AGM and the election of officers. It should be noted that it was printed by Adlard and Son Ltd, based in Dorking, who also took on the printing of *Inform* in due course. The December 1970 issue carried the index to Volumes 1-4.

In the July 1979 issue of the *Journal of Librarianship* there is an interesting and very insightful commentary on *Information Scientist* from Norman Roberts:

> "The *Information Scientist* is the journal of the Institute of Information Scientists. It struggled into existence in 1967 and through dint to dedicated editorial effort, established itself to such good effect that, from 1980, the journal will appear under the international banner of Elsevier. This is a success story that must have seemed unlikely to the editors in the early 1970s as they struggled to fill the space at their disposal with suitable material. *Information Scientist* began life in the manner of Aslib Proceedings; carrying reports of meetings and papers read etc. Most of the printed contributions were of a practical descriptive kind. During these early years

both the Institute and its journal were at their most introspective."

The commentary goes on to note:

> "But a course was plotted, the number of submitted papers increased, advertising revenue increased and gradually the quality and coverage improved. Sensibly, given their limited resources, reviewing was left to larger circulation journals though the occasional special review was included. But now the interest in the *Information Scientist* lies not with its past but with its immediate future. How will it fare at the international level against such established publications as Journal of Documentation and the American giants?"

Which leads neatly to the launch of *Journal of Information Science* (*JIS*).

Journal of Information Science (JIS)

It would be wrong to see the *Journal of Information Science* as just a commercial version of the *Information Scientist*. Council felt that the Institute should establish a peer-reviewed journal in which there was a mutual benefit for both the publisher and the Institute of the journal being published over the imprint of the Institute. Negotiations began in 1977 with seven publishers being approached. The eventual agreement with Elsevier North Holland was quite remarkable as it was negotiated (primarily by Alan Gilchrist and Alan Blick) in a way that the Journal would never cost the Institute any money but could, if sales were sufficient, generate a healthy income.

Under the agreement, Elsevier supplied 2000 copies at 'run-on' cost for members, and the Institute received a royalty on sales to non-members. These two items were netted off. If the result was a deficit, i.e. the cost of the copies was more than the royalty due, Elsevier bore the cost. If the result was a surplus, the Institute received the surplus. The result was always a

deficit. This meant that effectively the IIS received 2000 copies free of charge and paid run-on cost only for all the additional copies it needed. The typical print run was around 2600 copies.

JIS was launched with the sub-title '*Principles and Practice*' with the idea that academics and practitioners would submit articles – but this was naïve, and the subtitle was later dropped.

The first issue was published in 1979, so marking the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the Institute. The Editorial Board that agreed to serve was a remarkable group of highly respected information professionals in academia, the public sector and industry.

W.O. Aiyepeku	Nigeria (Ibadan)
S. Arunchalam	India (New Delhi)
A.R. Blick	UK (Beechams Pharmaceuticals)
R. Bottle	UK (City University, London)
A.E Cawkell	UK (Institute for Scientific Information, London)
H. Chihara	Japan (Toyonaka)
T. Collins	USA (Santa Maria, California)
E. Curras	Spain (Madrid)
G.W.P. Davies	Luxembourg (DG13, European Commission)
J.E.L Farradane	Canada (Ontario)
J.C. Gray	UK (Department of Trade and Industry, London)
H.N. Hulsman	Netherlands (Amsterdam)
P.J. Judge	Australia (Dickson)
A.K. Kent	UK (The Chemical Society, Nottingham)
C. Keren	Israel (Tel-Aviv)
D.W. King	USA (Rockville, Maryland)
K. Klintoe	Denmark (Copenhagen)
W. Kunz	Germany (Heidelberg)
M.F. Lynch	UK (University of Sheffield)
W. A. Martin	Italy (European Space Agency)
J. Michel	France (Paris)
F. Monge	Columbia (California)
D. E. Smith	UK (Beckenham)
B.T. Stern	Netherlands (Amsterdam)
G.P. Sweeney	Ireland (Dublin)
G.K. Thompson	Switzerland (Geneva)
G. Wersig	Germany (Berlin)

The Editor was Alan Gilchrist and the Associate Editor was Peter Taylor (Aslib). There was a hiatus between the final issue of *JIS* published under the Elsevier contract (1994) and the subsequent acquisition by Sage Publishing. Elsevier closed its information science portfolio and the IIS went through a period with a small publishing company in East Grinstead managed by Geraldine Turpie before ending up with Sage. When the IIS merged with the LA, *JIS* was passed on and Sage made all its LIS publications available online to CILIP members.

This is Alan's Editorial in the first issue under Sage Publishing:

> "Fourteen years ago, Elsevier Science Publishers (at that time the North-Holland component) helped the Institute to launch the Journal of Information Science, successor to The Information Scientist. During that time, the editorial team has enjoyed excellent relations with Elsevier and is grateful for their support over such a long period. In particular, we should like to thank the successive desk editors: Willem Dijkhuis, Laval Hunsucker, Heleen van Gelderen and, finally, Lilian van der Vaart. So why terminate such a harmonious relationship? The Publications Committee and Council had to face the fact that the contract with Elsevier became due for renewal (or termination) at the end of 1993 and was not going to be continued on the same terms. Consequently, the Institute went out to tender, and after much deliberation, a new contract was agreed with Bowker-Saur Ltd, part of Reed International. Somewhat ironically, just after negotiations opened, it was announced that Reed International and Elsevier had agreed to merge into the huge conglomerate Reed

Elsevier, so in a sense the Journal is merely crossing the corridor"[1]

Alan Gilchrist was the editor of *JIS* from launch to 2004 (and became Editor Emeritus after that). Adrian Dale was the editor from 2004 to 2016 and he was followed by Allan Foster and Pauline Rafferty (2017-). This is a remarkably small number of editors over more than 40 years' existence.

Inform

The headline on the very first issue of *Inform*, published in April 1975 as a 4-page A3 broadsheet, was 'Institute breaks the communications barrier.' The genesis of *Inform* can be traced back to a request published in the *Information Scientist* by Peter Vickers, at that time Chairman of the Publications Committee. The IIS was looking for some assistance for Alan Gilchrist, the editor of the *Information Scientist*. Martin White had experience of newsletter publishing at school, university and his first position as an information officer at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. At the time he was a member of Development Committee which, under the Chairman Rex Cooke, had discussed the balance between the papers published in the *Information Scientist* and the increasing amount of news being included (albeit with a delay) about the growing range of activities of the Institute.

As a chemist by training Martin was regularly reading *Chemistry and Industry*, published by the Society of the Chemical Industry. This used to have a supplement in each monthly issue about SCI news that did not have the long publication process of the main articles. Over a lunch with Alan Gilchrist the idea of having a separate member newsletter started to take shape. Alan put forward a proposal to Council that eventually ended up with Martin being invited to be the

1. *Journal of Information Science, 1994, 20 (1), 1*

Founder Editor, despite having only been an Institute member for three years at that time.

One of the first questions to resolve was what the title of the newsletter should be. The view of Council was that 'newsletter' was as good as anything. Fortunately Judith Collins (a member of the Aslib Research Department along with Peter and Alan) came up with *Inform*. The outcome was the launch of *Inform* in April 1974 as a bimonthly newsletter with Martin White as Editor. Martin typed the content, which was keyed by Adlards (which also printed the *Information Scientist*) who sent back gummed galleys which then had to be painstakingly arranged onto the template sheets.

In 1974 Martin moved to the Zinc/Lead Development Association in Berkeley Square. Ross Stubbs, the Chief Executive, was very supportive and permitted his secretary to spend time typing the text on an IBM Selectric (golfball) typewriter to an outstanding level of accuracy. Over the next few years he was equally supportive in allowing Martin to attend meetings and conferences which had little to do with zinc and lead but a lot to do with the development of the Institute.

Another challenge was to get IIS Branches and Committees to produce reports. From time to time Council would become concerned that so much of *Inform* seemed to be written by the Editor. When it was pointed out that this was because no one from Council contributed, concerns mysteriously melted away. *Inform* never took itself seriously and was more than capable of raising an eyebrow at IIS activities. In December 1976 Mike Shields, at that time at the Motor Industry Research Association, started a column which readers either loved or hated.

A feature that appeared in October 1975 cleverly predicted the delays affecting the building of the new British Library Building.

"I wish to announce that the library due to start in Bloomsbury in 1972 will not start from St. Pancras in 1980. The Library may be subject to delay and cancellation".

The Queen opened the British Library building in 1998!

Inform was relaunched in February 1978 and the typography was substantially enhanced. This meant that the Institute diary could now be printed on the front page, along with a contents list. April 1977 saw the first advertisement, from Nigel Oxbrow at the London Business School Bookshop. Another early advertiser was the Institute of Scientific Information, owned by Gene Garfield, who was a very committed supporter of the IIS from his location in Philadelphia. In addition Tony Cawkell, UK Head of Research for ISI was at that time on the IIS Council. These adverts basically paid for the costs of printing *Inform*.

Carol Wilmot took over the Editorship in 1979. Carol improved the format, adopting the Institute ochre colour that had been used for *Information Scientist* as a highlight colour to good effect. Martin briefly returned to the role in late 1981 before the title was taken over by Pamela Harling.

The Editors of *Inform* were

1974-1979   Martin White
1979–1981   Carole Wilmot
1981-1983   Pamela Harling
1983-1986   Monica Blake
1986–1992   Brian Clifford
1992–1997   Jon Ritchie and Sheila Webber
1998–2001   Jason Thomas Williams

Inform ceased publication with issue number 242 in March 2002, when the merger to form CILIP took place.

The Chronology (Appendix 4) lists the *Inform*s in the possession of the authors.

Monograph series

An initial discussion about whether the Institute should be

publishing monographs took place in 1964 but it was not until early 1972 that John Campbell, one of the most distinguished of Institute members, took the matter in hand. He was concerned that there were no good textbooks available for students on Institute-approved courses and that it was incumbent on the Institute to take the initiative. John Campbell had a good connection with the publisher Andre Deutsch Ltd and worked extremely hard during 1972 to develop a list of nine potential monographs with John himself acting as the series editor.

There was also the fundamental problem that if the monographs were going to be written by practitioners then they needed the time to write, especially as most were first-time authors and needed a lot of advice and encouragement. This came naturally from John but not from the publisher. John retired from his role in 1979 and Fytton Rowland took his place.

Only four titles were ever published:

- Information work with unpublished reports (1976), A.H. Holloway
- The management of the information department (1977), Denis V. Arnold
- Systems analysis for information retrieval (1978), Helen M. Townley
- Profit from information: a guide to the establishment, operation and use of an information consultancy (1981), Martin White

According to *Inform* August 1978 sales of Holloway's book were 1055 and of Denis Arnold's book 1648.

Sourcefinders

Sourcefinders were launched in 1978 as short guides to sources of information on specific industries. At the time Butterworths Scientific were publishing very high-quality

books which had a similar objective. However, the rate of change of information sources in the post online era of the late 1970s meant that they were often somewhat out of date by the time they were published. The concept of Sourcefinders was proposed by Reg Nightingale, at that time Information Manager at British Petroleum and a member of the Development Committee. The initial branding was as Factfinders but this was changed as the emphasis was on sources of information.

The initial five titles were:

- The plastics industry
- North Sea oil and offshore engineering
- The construction industry
- The petroleum industry
- The pharmaceutical industry

All were written by highly respected members of the Institute with considerable expertise in the sector. Each was around eight pages long and was priced at 50p each. In the first year, sales amounted to £313 and that was quite a substantial amount for the Institute in 1979.

10. Conferences

MARTIN WHITE

Throughout the existence of the IIS the initially biennial conference was fundamental to the building of networks across the profession that are a hallmark of an information scientist. The loss of the IIS archives during the amalgamation with CILIP included the disappearance of the IIS conference proceedings. Fortunately there are copies of most of the conference proceedings in the holdings of the British Library.

The management of the conferences

For a small professional society with limited administrative support, staging a successful conference was challenging. Initially the conferences were organised by the Meetings Committee but the work quickly overwhelmed the other work of the Committee and a separate Conference Committee was established. This reported to Meetings Committee and one of its members was also a member of Meetings Committee to ensure good communications. A decision was taken early on by Meetings Committee that the conferences should be held in different parts of the UK.

One of the benefits of rotating the location around the UK was that the local Branches competed with each other in the quality of the programme and of the overall organisation. However this was always a friendly competition and the exchange of good practice from one conference to the next was very good. The fact that so many people could be involved in the development and management of these conferences was a reflection on the generosity of employers at this time, who not only did not worry too much about absence from the office but also provided a range of support services to employees involved in these events.

The early years 1964–1977

The first Institute Conference was held in July 1965 at Merton College, Oxford. In his reflections on the event John Campbell wrote that Council had initially considered running a conference to be a fairly daring venture[1]. Although the publicity only went to members, sixty four people attended. The fee was £6.50 for members and £7.50 for non-members. The conference was held in the Old Warden's Lodge and eight papers were given, four by non-members. The profit was £84.

The second conference returned to Oxford (Jesus College) in 1966 and attracted nearly 150 people. In 1968 the conference was held in Sheffield with the very active support of the Department of Information and Library Studies (now the Information School) at the University of Sheffield.

The conference moved to Reading in 1970, St. Andrews in 1972, Manchester in 1974, Guildford in 1976, York in 1977 and Loughborough in 1978. There were usually around 150 delegates, which at that time was close to 15% of the membership.

1979 'Towards 2001' conference, Torquay

The decision was taken in early 1978 to celebrate the 21 years since the founding of the Institute with a high-profile event in 1979. The conference programme would be designed to explore strategic opportunities and challenges using presentations mainly from member practitioners, with fewer external speakers than at previous conferences.

It did not take the Conference Committee long to find out that there were few locations that were suitable and the decision was taken to hold the conference in the 5-star Imperial Hotel in Torquay. The draft programme was submitted to Council along with the estimate that the delegate fee would be £110, rather than the £50 average for previous conferences. It took some effort to convince Council that the risk was worth

1. *Inform, 1983,* July/August

taking but at the last minute before the venue was approved the Institute of Scientific Information, through its President Gene Garfield, offered to make up for any losses that the conference might make.

The outcome was that over 300 delegates registered for the conference and, as the size of the potential audience became clear, sponsors were more than ready to support the event. This was before the first International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) in London in 1979 which in future years turned into the definitive location for the information vendor community. The financial outcome was a stunning £10,000 profit. In 2020 values this equates to a profit of £50,000.

1980 – Tripartite conference

The comments below are extracted from 'The Sheffield Tripartite Conference 1980', a Guest Editorial by Professor Wilf Saunders, *Journal of Information Science*, 2(5) 207-208.

> "So it has happened at last: the Institute of Information Scientists, Aslib and the Library Association have come together not just at official or secretariat level, but in the most effective way of all – at membership level. At Sheffield, from 15-18 September, some 850 participants gathered in a tripartite conference which represented virtually the complete spectrum of the library and information professions in the UK, plus a strong contingent from the information industry. Public librarians rubbed shoulders with information brokers, information researchers with information users; the richness and variety of the mix was surely unique in British library and information history.
>
> Was it successful? Certainly all the ingredients for success were there: a theme – The nationwide provision and use of information – which was a 'natural' for a conference of this character; papers which addressed the theme from every conceivable viewpoint –

philosophical, technological, commercial, political, social, professional – and of which the only significant complaint was that there was too much choice; a fine social programme in a city renowned for its hospitality; and one of the best and most wide-ranging exhibitions ever brought together for a library/information conference.

Organisationally, the whole complex operation was conducted with smoothness and efficiency, and reflected great credit on the planning committee. But in spite of all of this, the conference would have failed in a major objective if the three membership groups had stood aloof from one another, had not mixed, had not taken advantage of this opportunity to explore and identify both differences and common ground. In the event, the merging and mixing of the three memberships turned out to be one of the most heartening and promising aspects of the whole conference.

If some of the librarians were left slightly breathless by the aggressive (I use the word in the best, American, sense) approach of colleagues from a distinctly commercial or industrial environment, then so much the better. If some Aslib and Institute members came to revise their view of the extent to which librarians, too, are in the information business, then this was wholly to the good. Such mutual educational activity was in fact going on throughout the week, and was one of the most important benefits of the whole exercise. But more productive perhaps than any of the formal programme, in its contribution to ecumenical objectives, was the slick and scintillating entertainment called 'Infotainment'. This revue put on by the Institute, which 'sent up' librarians and information scientists

with delightful impartiality, kept a very large audience in stitches till around the final midnight."

1982–2000 – Partnering and Silver Jubilee

The Torquay conference was the apogee of the IIS conferences. Although subsequent conferences matched it in terms of the quality of the presentations the number of delegates began to decrease and with that the profit contribution. This was because of a combination of the annual International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) event in London, the inauguration of the UKOLUG conferences, and the decision to run a series of Text Retrieval conferences.

A feature of this period was the number of conferences in which the IIS joined with partner organisations. The first of these was in Dublin in 1982 which was a Joint Conference with the American Society for Information Science.

The Silver Jubilee of the IIS was celebrated in 1983 at St. Catherine's College, Oxford. The keynote speaker was Kenneth Baker MP, who at that time had an information technology portfolio. Behind the scenes there were two tricky moments. The first was that Robert Maxwell decided at very short notice not to speak at the IIS President's Dinner. The President at the time was Justin Dukes, then on the staff of the *Financial Times*, which had published some critical comments about Maxwell's business dealings. The second was that the Treasurer of the IIS sought out the Chairman of Council just before the conference dinner to say that the Inland Revenue wanted £10,000 from the Institute over a failure to charge VAT on its courses and conferences. By good fortune the Chairman (Martin White) was working for Reed Publishing at the time and was able to make use of its considerable financial and legal services to show that in fact VAT was not due as the IIS was performing an educational role for its members.

The organisers of the 1984 Conference, which was held in Canterbury, laid on a coach trip to a chateau just outside Calais

for the conference dinner and overnight accommodation. The keynote speaker was Sir Fred Hoyle, the distinguished astronomer, who had a cottage in the area as he was at that time working for the Royal Observatory at Hearstmonceux.

The conference stayed in the south of England in 1985. This was the second tripartite event hosted by the IIS, the Library Association and Aslib and was held in the Bournemouth Conference Centre. This was despite the fact that the IIS had already agreed to run its own conference in Warwick before the idea of the Tripartite Conference was conceived.

In 1987 the conference was held at a hotel in Peebles, Scotland. It then journeyed the length of the country to Exeter in 1988. The IIS decided around this time that events in the information business and the rapid increase in membership called for conferences to be organised on an annual basis. The 1989 conference was held in Harrogate. 'Information 90', sponsored by the IIS, Aslib, COPOL, the LA and the Society of Archivists, was held in Bournemouth. The attendance was over 300 and the conference was deemed to be a great success by all concerned.

Bedford was the venue for the 1991 event. In 1992 the theme was the 'Common Market for Information' with a strong focus on developments in the EU and in Eastern Europe. There was no conference in 1993 but in 1994 it returned to Bedford. 1995 was again a tripartite event with Aslib and the LA but this time the IIS did not hold its own conference and instead offered a Members' Day in London. The 1996 IIS event was the first to be held in Wales, with the venue being the University of Cardiff. There was no stand-alone conference in 1997. Instead there were IIS sessions at the LA Umbrella conference in June.

The 40th Anniversary Conference took place in Sheffield. This turned out to be the last IIS conference. In 1999 the IIS again ran its event within the LA Umbrella meeting and no events were held in 2000 and 2001 as discussions for the merging of the LA and the IIS progressed.

The table below lists the conferences in chronological order, and indicates where the proceedings are held by the British Library.

Year	Location	Proceedings
1965	Oxford	BL
1966	Oxford	BL
1968	Sheffield	BL
1970	Reading	
1972	St. Andrews	
1974	Manchester	
1976	Guildford	
1977	York	BL
1978	Loughborough	
1979	Torquay	BL
1980 (Tripartite)	Aberystwyth	BL
1981	Torquay	
1982	Dublin	BL
1983	Oxford	
1984	Canterbury	

1985	Warwick	
1985 (Tripartite)	Bournemouth	
1987	Peebles	BL
1988	Exeter	
1989	Harrogate	BL
1990 (Multipartite)	Bournemouth	
1992	Bedford	
1994	Bedford	BL
1995 (Tripartite)	London	
1996	Cardiff	
1998	Sheffield	
1999 (Umbrella)	London	
2000 (Members Day pre AGM seminars)	London	Inform
2001 (Members Day pre AGM seminars)	London	Inform

Note – the Members Days were informal, popular and well-attended.

Infotainers

One of the highlights of the 1980, 1985 and 1990 multipartite conferences, as well as the 1983 Institute conference, was Infotainment. Organised by Brian Kingsmill under the benevolent guidance of Rex Cooke, the performers were either members of the Institute or their friends. These late night entertainments comprised a mixture of library and information-related comedy sketches and musical interludes.

Text Retrieval Conferences

The IIS organised a series of conferences on text retrieval software and its applications from 1984 to 1997. To appreciate the importance of the Text Retrieval conferences it is important to place them in the context of the period.

By the mid-1970s mini-computers were being adopted very widely, and many organisations and companies saw this as an opportunity to develop text/document retrieval software products for these mini-computers. In the USA these included BASIS (Battelle Institute) and INQUIRE (Infodata). The mini-computer market stimulated software development in the UK as well, including ASSASSIN (ICI), STATUS (Atomic Weapons Research Establishment), CAIRS (Leatherhead Food Research Association) and DECO (Unilever). This illustrates the range of organisations that were at the forefront of text retrieval. Many of the research associations in the UK published abstracts journals and recognised the value of offering search services based on these journals to the members of the associations. As a result these applications all evolved from specific organisational requirements which were then productised for use more widely. Initially these systems were accessed through dedicated terminals (the IBM PC was not launched until 1981 and the Ethernet local area network technology only became widely adopted from around 1986 onwards).

The STATUS User Group in particular was very active. Because

none of the vendors were initially interested in the commercial success of their products, users of these products were very willing to share their experience.

With so many products coming onto the market, the issue of how to compare them emerged quite strongly. A paper by Peter Hoey (a long-standing member of the IIS) is a good illustration of the challenges[2].

The first conference on this topic was organised by the IIS on 12-13 November 1979 at the Royal Society. The conference title was 'Computer Packages for Information Storage and Retrieval' and attracted an audience of around 200, a good indication of the level of interest in the subject. The IIS Special Interest Group on Word Processors and Information Handling was set up in 1980. At that time the IIS was in a strong financial position as a result of the success of the 1979 Annual Conference and a decision was taken to inaugurate the first of what turned out to be a very successful series of 'Text Retrieval – the State of the Art' conferences. This was held at the London Zoological Society in 1984, and was organised by members of the Southern Branch.

The themes of subsequent conferences were:

1984   Text retrieval in context (P)

1985   Text with non-text retrieval (P)

1986   Information handling for the office (P)

1988   The user experience (held at the BAFTA office in Piccadilly, London) (P)

1989   Text management (P)

1990   ID Information first (P)

1992   Information now

1994   Document and text management – management and technology

2. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0306457382900358

1995   Document and text management

1997   New research, new products

The 1999 and 2001 conferences were held jointly by the IIS and the British Computer Society.

It appears that papers from the conferences in 1991, 1992, 1994 and 1997 were not published as proceedings (P). In 1993 the IIS sponsored the launch of the *Journal of Document and Text Management* which was published annually for the IIS by Taylor Graham Ltd. Not all the papers were published in this journal. Its title was changed to *New Review of Document and Text Processing* in 1995 because the Library Association considered that the title was too close to its *Journal of Documentation.*

Year	Location	Proceedings
1979	London	
1984	London	BL
1985	London	BL
1986	London	BL
1988	London	BL
1989	London	BL
1990	London	BL
1991	London	New Review of Document and Text Processing
1992	London	New Review of Document and Text Processing
1993	London	New Review of Document and Text Processing
1994	London	New Review of Document and Text Processing
1995	London	Journal of Document and Text Management[3][4].
1997	London	Journal of Document and Text Management
1999 (with BCS)	London	
2001 (with BCS)	London	

The IIS compiled a Directory of Text Retrieval Software in 1985. A supplement was issued in 1986 and revised editions were published in 1987, 1990 and 1993. Copies of all the issues are held by the British Library.

[3] The British Library holds copies of the *Journal of Document and Text Management*.

11. Awards

SANDRA WARD

Given that the objectives of the Institute encompassed the promotion, development, and advancement of information science, and fostering education and training, it is no wonder that its Awards either celebrated achievement in the field or offered development opportunities through grants. Both IIS and its Branches and Groups contributed to these aims.

Honorary Fellowships and Fellowships have been covered in Chapter 5.

The IIS Award of the Institute of Information Scientists

In 1978 Council agreed that IIS should establish a regular Award of Merit to a person who had made an outstanding contribution to the furtherance of information science in the UK or elsewhere e.g. development of a major new database; reorganisation of an information service; establishing a new service to fill a market gap; or important research in an aspect of information science e.g. retrieval theory. Only IIS members could nominate candidates. The award, an engraved tray, could be made to an individual or a group for an outstanding and recent piece of work in the information field in the UK or elsewhere.

The first award appears to have been made in 1980 when it was given to Professor Michael Lynch for his outstanding work in the field of chemical information retrieval, focused on chemical structure and reactions. Michael was the first person in the UK to receive the title of Professor of Information Science. Monty Hyams as Past President of the Institute presented the Award.

In 1981 William Wiswesser was honoured for his career's work on chemical notation; Cyril Cleverdon, IIS President, presented the Award at the Torquay conference. In 1982 Monty Hyams of

Derwent Publications received the award for his achievement in developing the Central Patents Index which transformed patent searching in industry. In 1983 the award was made to Karen Sparck-Jones for contribution to information science in automatic classification and indexing, weighting and relevance feedback, and natural language query processing. Jason Farradane presented the award at a special luncheon at the IIS Jubilee celebrations at its Oxford Conference. In 1985 the award was made to Dr Phil Holmes for achievements in developing online systems including BLAISE and PEARL. In 1986 Dr. Philip Williams, User Link Communications, was honoured for his innovative work on improving search in online databases. 1987 saw the award given to Dr. Sandra Ward for work in expanding the horizons of industrial information services. No award was made in 1988 when no nominations were received.

The Jason Farradane Award

In 1990, following Jason Farradane's death in 1989, the IIS Award was renamed the Jason Farradane Award to celebrate the contribution of Jason Farradane to the creation and development of IIS, to the discipline of and training in information science generally and particularly the City University course. The first recipient of the re-branded award was not featured in *Inform*'s AGM report, though we do know the winner worked in Scotland as the winner of the second award did too. Arnold Myers received the 1991 award for his work on information for the offshore industry with an international reputation as an expert in the field. Coincidentally, the last award, in 2001, also went to a Scot, Professor Bruce Royan for the work of the Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network, SCRAN, a searchable online multimedia resource base of records relating to culture, history and science.

Other winners included: the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (1992); Peter Ingwersen for his contribution to a unifying approach to

information retrieval systems (1993); School of Librarianship and Information, Strathclyde for the development of their post-graduate course in Information Science (1994); the Electronic Libraries Programme of JISC for innovative exploitation of IT in higher education libraries (1996); University of Newcastle for the Newcastle Electronic Reference Desk (NERD) (1997); European Industrial Relations Observatory (EIRO) (1998); Jill Foster for early communications networks for information scientists (2000).

The Jason Farradane Award continues under the aegis of UKeiG.

IIS Annual Essay Award

This was inaugurated in 1978. Entrants, who had to be under 28, were free to select any topic of current relevance to information science. A prize of £100 was offered by the Metals Information Service of the Metals Society to the winner whose article would be published in the *Journal of Information Science*. The first winner in 1979 was G. McMurdo, MA, ALA for his essay on 'The interface between computerized retrieval systems and micrographic retrieval systems'. Mr McMurdo was Librarian on the Parsons Daniel Joint Venture at the New Jedda International Airport and studying for an MSc at Strathclyde University. The essay topics for 1980 were: 'The last 21 years of information science' and 'The next 21 years'. No entries reached the desired standard. The 1981 award of £120 was made to Miss I.N.J. Storey, a recent Sheffield MSc Student, for her essay on 'The future of videotext systems'.

Eugene Garfield (ISI) Award

In 1981 a new award of £250 was made possible through the generosity of Dr Gene Garfield of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Council determined that this award should be made annually for the best paper in *JIS* as judged by a panel drawn from Publications Committee and/or the *JIS* Editorial Board. The award only appears to have been made for a few years in the 1980s.

The first award was made in 1982 to B.C. Brookes for a series of excellent articles in *JIS*, Vol.3, 1981-2.

In 1986 John Ashford received the award for his paper in *JIS*, 1985, 10(1) on the practical considerations governing application of research results in library and information retrieval. The last record is for 1987 when David Bawden received the award for his paper 'Information systems and the stimulation of creativity', *JIS*, 12(5), 203-16, 1996.

The John Campbell Trust

The John Campbell Trust was established in 1989 as an independent charitable trust through the generous bequest of the late John Campbell, a member of IIS since 1959, an Honorary Fellow and for several years editor of the IIS monograph series for which he argued strongly. A chemist, researcher and librarian, John concluded his career as Information Officer at the Pressed Steel Co. Ltd. The purpose of the John Campbell Trust is "to further the education and development of information professionals through grants, scholarships, research or travel awards and thereby to enhance the knowledge and experience of the information community as a whole". The trust funds three types of competitive awards annually, the number depending on the volume (the record is 17) and quality of applications. The exact mix is determined by the Trustee but can be:

- The Conference Bursary – to enable a member of the information profession to attend a conference of their choice and open to a UK resident to attend a conference abroad or to an overseas resident to attend a conference in the UK.
- The Dissertation Bursary – to help a student of library and information studies in the UK who needs to prepare a project or dissertation as part of their course of study to pursue a topic which would necessarily require a programme of visits to collect information or data.

- The Travel Grant – intended to help members of the information/library profession to undertake a programme of visits either in the UK or abroad as part of their continuing professional development including the option of a short course as part of their programme. The award is open to UK and overseas residents. By 1998 this had been retitled Short Course Bursary and was to help members of the information/library profession to attend a course in the UK as part of their professional development.

In 1989, the Trust awarded two Conference Bursaries and four Dissertation Bursaries. In its last IIS year, 2002, the amount made available for the set of awards was £4000, with £1000 the maximum for one individual. A report to the Trust, an article in *Inform*, or a presentation to a meeting were a clear condition of receiving the Award. Beginning in 1993 the Trust launched a second award – the John Campbell European Exchange Grant/ Award which covered travel and subsistence of £100 per day to attend TFPL's EBIC conference. The conference place was granted by TFPL and the grant was open to an experienced information professional with working business information knowledge.

These grants continue under the CILIP umbrella with a dedicated group of trustees.

The Tony Kent Strix Award

Inaugurated by IIS in 1998, the Tony Kent Strix Award is now presented by the UK electronic information Group (UKeiG), in partnership with the International Society for Knowledge Organization UK (ISKO UK), the Royal Society of Chemistry Chemical Information and Computer Applications Group (RSC CICAG) and the British Computer Society Information Retrieval Specialist Group (BCS IRSG).

Tony Kent, who died in October 1987, was a man of many parts; a leader, an innovator, a teacher and someone highly active in the international information scene. He made a major

contribution to the development of information science and to information services in the UK and internationally, particularly in the field of chemistry.

After his death a group of his friends met for lunch and each spoke of what they knew of Tony's life and work. From each speaker's recollections came new revelations of the breadth of his work and the influence he had exerted in the information field. Out of this new appreciation of the achievement of this modest man grew the idea of an award to commemorate him and his work.

A proposal for the Tony [Kent] Strix Award was submitted to the Council of the IIS (of which Tony had been a Fellow) for the setting up of an annual award in recognition of an outstanding practical innovation or achievement in the field of information retrieval. These achievements could take the form of an application or service, or an overall appreciation of past achievements from which significant advances had emanated. The Council approved this proposal and agreed that the Award should be presented after the Institute's Annual General Meeting in September each year. The initial luncheon group then became the Working Group to turn this into reality.

The Award is open to individuals or groups from anywhere in the world.

Nominations should be for an achievement that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- A major and/or sustained contribution to the theoretical or experimental understanding of the information retrieval process.
- Development of, or significant improvement in, mechanisms, a product or service for the retrieval of information, either generally or in a specialised field.
- Development of, or significant improvement in, easy access to an information service.
- Development and/or exploitation of new technologies to

enhance information retrieval.
- A sustained contribution over a period of years to the field of information retrieval, for example, by running an information service or by contributing at national or international level to organisations active in the field.

The list of Award winners celebrates the work of leading academic researchers and practitioners and is an indication of the status of the Award.

1998	Professor Stephen Robertson
1999	Dr Donna Harman
2000	Dr Martin Porter
2001	Professor Peter Willett
2002	Malcolm Jones
2003	Dr Herbert van Sompel
2004	Professor Cornelis Joost (Keith) van Rijsbergen
2005	Jack Mills
2006	Stella Dextre Clarke
2007	Dr. Mats G. Lindquist
2008	Kalervo Jarvelin
2009	Carol Ann Peters
2010	Professor Michael Lynch
2011	Alan Smeaton
2012	Doug Cutting and David Hawking

2013	Professor W. Bruce Croft
2014	Dr Susan Dumais
2015	Professor Peter Ingwersen
2016	Professor Maristella Agosti
2017	Professor Maarten De Rijke
2018	Professor Pia Borlund
2019	Professor Ingemar J. Cox
2020	Professor Ian Ruthven

The Tony Kent Strix Award continues to be awarded and is managed by UKeiG.

The Annual IIS/Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) Lecture

AGMs of the Institute had traditionally included an external speaker. The IIS/ISI lecture was launched at the IIS AGM in 1987. Eugene Garfield, the inventor of the Science Citation Index, founder of ISI and developer of the field of scientometrics, the quantitative study of science and technology, was a leading figure in information science and generous to the IIS. He spoke at conferences, funded receptions, was active on the Editorial Board of *JIS* from the 1970s until his death, and provided funds for this lecture and a prize for the best article in *JIS* via ISI.

The IIS/ISI lectures ran through the 1980s to the end of the 1990s and enabled the IIS to attract significant figures to speak

as well as large audiences. Speakers were public figures who were involved and influential in information policy, the information society, and technology.

1987	John Preston, Phillips NV	Optical discs and their future applications.
1988	Nick Moore	Developing the use of a neglected resource: the growth of information management.
1989	Peter Laister, Maxwell Communications Ltd.	How do you wish to communicate?
1990	Professor Ted H. Nelson, Autodesk Inc (a pioneer of hypertext)	The interactive world.
1991	Tom Stonier, Emeritus Professor of Science and Society Bradford University	Towards a new theory of information.
1992	Charles Oppenheim	Do citations matter?
1993	Duncan Campbell	Personal data privacy in the 1990s: too late to close the stable door?
1994	Dr Robert Cooper ('father' of the Super JANET network)	Building an information super highway.
1995	David Puttnam	Citizens of the information society
1996	Baron Phillips of Ellesemere	The information society: agenda for action in the UK.
1997	Rabbi Julia Neuberger	Information for health: whose information is it?
1998	Neville Mackay, DCMS	Technology, the public libraries network and the need for joined up thinking.
1999	Lord Colin Sharman, International Chairman, KPMG	Turning knowledge into value.

In total 13 talks were given.

Student prizes

Occasionally awards celebrated an IIS milestone – the IIS 30th Anniversary Competition winner was Janey Gringlan for her essay 'Using networks of transputers to increase the speed of document delivery'; the winner had to be younger than IIS!

Branches and Special Interest Groups funded a variety of awards, principally directed to students; some to commemorate deceased members; and all providing worthwhile student experiences.

The Northern Branch Student Prize was awarded to a final-year undergraduate or taught-course post-graduate student. The prize was for the best entry, based on a piece of work already submitted as part of an IIS approved degree or diploma in information/library management in the branch area. The prize was first offered in 1998. In 1999 the prize was a cheque for £75 and a certificate which was won by Carole Keeling. For 2000 the award rose to £100. A Scottish Branch Student Prize came in two 'flavours'. A prize for the best World Wide Web home page produced by a student matriculated from a Scottish undergraduate or postgraduate courses. A first prize of £50 and a second of £25 were awarded in 1996 and 1997. A further prize was awarded in the 1990s for an essay on a selected topic e.g. in 1994 the award for the best 1000-word essay went to an entry about Clinton-Gore (US) Information Policy.

PATMG launched the **Amanda Stembridge Bursary** in 1995 in memory of Amanda, an active committee member, who died tragically young and unexpectedly in 1993. Initially the intention was a one-off award, open to all students of an Information Science or Librarianship course in Europe registered in the 1995 academic year who wished to pursue their interest in intellectual property. Its value was £800 for which students needed to submit a short essay on their views on the role of patents and/or trademarks in the development of

European industry. The winning entry qualified for attendance at the European Patent Office EPIDOS Annual Conference. The EPO provided a free conference place and accommodation; PATMG funded travel and local expenses. The winner was required to write an article about their impressions of the Conference for publication in *Searcher*, the UK Patent and Trademark Group newsletter.

From 1996 the EPO's generous support enabled the award to become annual and the essay competition was extended to students of the Chartered Institute of Patent/Trademark Agent Examinations or European Equivalent examination. The last award was made in 2001 at the Group's Cardiff conference to Celene Brodin, a trainee EPO patent examiner – the first non-UK winner. The awards have continued under the CILIP umbrella.

UKOLUG Awards

UKOLUG funded a number of awards and bursaries to students and professionals. A UKOLUG discretionary award which ran in the early 1990s helped employed members to undertake ongoing, original research into online and CD-ROM database use. In 1995 UKOLUG sponsored its first **UKOLUG Online Award** to assist inexperienced information professionals to attend the International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM). In 2000, **UKOLUG Student Bursaries** began to be awarded to students on a course with significant coverage of information resources especially e-sources. More detail has been given in Chapter 7.

Fun awards

The annual International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) conference and exhibition was an important venue for IIS promotional activity. From 1985 to 1991, IIS presented a **Golden Daffodil Award** for the best Conference free gift ('freebie') submitted to its stand. The first winner was Data-Star's 'jumper' which came with an instruction kit and performance criteria, i.e., some jumped, some didn't. Data-Star was so excited by

the win that the company agreed to fund the prize for 1986. The tradition of the winner providing the next prize was set. Subsequent winners were:

- ACCESS INNOVATION – in 1986 they won a golden alpenhorn for a mysterious circular metal object.
- In 1987 ISI won a kachina and plaque for an inflatable globe that could be slipped into a Filofax.
- Silver Platter won in 1989.
- The International Food Information Service won an elegant timepiece with a silver clockface in 1990 for a silver plastic frisbee.
- In 1991 First Contact won a chocolate filled engraved glass Christmas stocking for its free bunches of fresh daffodils.

No further awards were given until 1999 when exhibitors were invited to submit a mouse mat for the Millennium which would be tested against stringent performance criteria: aesthetics; promotional quality; usability; size; shape; ergonomics including mouse friendliness, and durability. The winner was Amnesty International for a mat with exercises to prevent RSI.

12. External impact

SANDRA WARD AND MARTIN WHITE

The IIS was conscious of the importance of its external image from the start. Gaining a strong UK brand was essential for IIS to fulfill its fundamental aims to promote and maintain high standards in scientific and technical information work, to establish qualifications for those engaged in the profession and to act as a professional qualifying body for those engaged in scientific, technical and economics information work. A vibrant IIS profile was also needed in order to attract and retain members. Coining the term 'information science' was instinctive to its first members, scientists who 'did' information work. In retrospect, it was a brilliant branding move.

Gaining status as a leading information organisation was also essential if IIS was to influence nationally in matters of importance to its members and the cause of information management. IIS put little effort into overseas promotion, although it attracted overseas members and did its best to service their membership needs. With the approach of harmonisation of European regulations in 1992, this changed. The 1991-1993 Forward Plan included an objective to establish IIS among the leading associations in Europe in the field of information work and to support its members in facing the challenges, threats and opportunities offered by the Single Market.

As IIS aimed to establish a distinct external image and brand, responsibility for leadership was initially in the hands of a Public Policy Working Group. In 1978 its status was raised to become the External Liaison Committee, renamed External Affairs committee in 1985. In 1979 External Affairs was asked to consider the possibility of setting up a society to promote the interests of the information community as suggested by

STIR. (STIR was a short-lived and informal lobby group of IIS members dissatisfied with the IIS status quo who argued successfully for change. See Chapter 2.) In 1993 Council's committee structure was revised to bring PR, formerly a distinct committee, under the wing of External Affairs to improve and co-ordinate actions which might raise the IIS profile. In 1981, a task force was formed under the aegis of External Liaison to improve the reactive capacity of IIS and to campaign for the IIS point of view whenever needed. Ethics became important too and an Ethics Sub-Committee was set up in 1981 to determine whether an IIS code of ethics was needed, and whether IIS should engage with FOI and Data Protection. In March 1995 Council approved a Forward Plan which recommended disbanding the IIS Standing Committees and the External Affairs Committee. The role of External Affairs was then taken over by the IIS Director in consort with Management Committee; this was intended to enable the IIS to engage more speedily with matters of most concern to members,

Throughout these structural changes IIS recognised the value of member knowledge and experience and wanted to ensure that this was exploited fully. In 1976 IIS attempted to identify and list IIS members already actively involved in other external bodies. Regular appeals were made via *Inform* for members to signal developments on which IIS should comment or make a submission and to volunteer their help as spokesperson.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, IIS pursued four principal strands of external activity:

- IIS representation on bodies concerned with information.
- Keeping a close watch on, and responding formally to, current and impending events and on publications such as government reports.
- Direct lobbying of Government and other major bodies.

- Co-operation with other information organisations on events.

Collectively, in 1981, these were the means adopted by IIS to influence areas of importance to its members, thus demonstrating relevance to current and potential members and establishing IIS's role and status within the wider information community. They also opened up routes for IIS influence in government and public bodies within the UK, Europe and internationally.

Opportunities were many and External Affairs regularly reviewed priorities to avoid being swamped. In 1995 it identified four key areas for action; this focusing on specific targets would accelerate IIS responsiveness and relevance:

- Freedom of Information, Data Protection and ethics (led by Sheila Corrall and Sarah Moran)
- Intellectual property (led by Charles Oppenheim)
- National Information Infrastructure (led by Ray Lester and Barbara Buckley)
- Electronic networks including the information super highway (led by Ray Lester and Brendan Casey)

Each area was assigned a leader with responsibility for policy statements and forming a network of members willing to help on policy and consultations. For each area, a one page document was drawn up defining its scope, identifying key issues and any associated forthcoming events. These were published for comment via *Inform* and the internet. How far these specific plans progressed is unclear but IIS certainly became visible in these areas and a few dedicated individuals were audible and proactive voices.

Access to public information was an IIS flagship policy area. In 1986 IIS joined the Freedom of Information Campaign as an observer following the passing of the UK's first Data Protection

Act (1985). The Campaign succeeded in securing 'The Access to Health Records Act' November 1991. In 1993 the Campaign helped to draft the Right to Know Bill which incorporated the FOI Bill as well as provisions to reform the Official Secrets Act 1989 and amend the 1988 Companies Act. This passed its second reading but in 1996, Government blocked the Right to Know Bill, and the Medicine Information Bill at the report stage. The Campaign succeeded in its lobbying for the FOI Act 2000. This obliged public authorities to publish certain information about their activities and entitled members of the public to request information from them.

IIS, spearheaded by Charles Oppenheim, considered that it must address issues in accessing public information, and the need for a national information policy, directly. In 1996 it launched a consultation on information in the public domain and the policy and ethics of information using an open lecture and seminar as platforms. The organisations attending included many outside the traditional information ambit, testifying to the significance of the topic. Support for the formation of a Coalition of Public Information (CoPI) was given, inspired by an equivalent in Canada. This would aim to help government and society reach a consensus on the many legal, economic, political, social and other issues arising from the notion of publicly available information. A Steering Committee and smaller task force (to draft terms of reference and an initial plan of work) were set up, underwritten by IIS's pump priming finance and administrative support.

Progress was rapid and in November 1996 CoPI held an inaugural meeting. Organisations and individuals were invited to join and an interim executive board was appointed. The board drew up a constitution, a business plan, a programme of activities and subscription levels to put CoPI finances on a sound footing and this was approved by its first AGM in May 1997. The IIS Director acted as CoPI's secretary. Its mission statement was:

"…to ensure that the developing information and communications infrastructure empowers commerce, communities and individuals so that they can participate fully in social, economic and democratic activity. CoPI aims to influence information related policies and legislation."

In March 1997 CoPI's inaugural conference, entitled 'Information and the Citizen – a two way street' attracted high profile, prestigious speakers including Robert Hawley, the Data Protection Registrar, and Roger Freeman MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who had responsibility for overseeing the Government's delivery of electronic services. A speaker from Canada presented a case study of their experiences. One outcome of the conference was an invitation from Roger Freeman to meet with him and his officials. CoPI was quickly established as an essential channel of communication with government and an influential and non-partisan voice. Following the meeting, at their request, with the Cabinet Office and senior executives from DTI, DEE, Treasury, the CCTA's CEO, and the Citizens Charter Unit of the Central Office of Information, CoPI reported the discussion as 'knocking on an open door". Talks with senior figures from the Office of Public Services followed. CoPI also held a second meeting with government representatives to explore areas of its potential value to government.

CoPI actively promoted the cause of improved access to public information. Its specific goals were to respond formally to three government initiatives: the House of Lords Select Committee enquiry on the Information Super Highway; to the Green Paper, 'Government. Direct' (a prospectus for the electronic delivery of government services to businesses and the public); and to the House of Lords report: 'Information Society: an agenda for action in the UK'. It also aimed to influence the work of the recently created Library and

Information Commission, whose remit included setting up a National Information Policy. CoPI's response to 'Government. Direct' stressed the importance of content provision, comprehensiveness, navigability, retrieval and access for the 'have-nots' and 'can-nots' as well as the 'haves'. CoPI also expressed concern at the delay in implementing the proposed Freedom of Information Act following a change in government. The new government's 'Better Government' initiative was also delayed.

By the end of 1997 CoPI's financial and volunteer resources were running thin. Its activities were also constrained by the demands of the Companies Act which limited the extent to which CoPI could confer across a wide section of different interests. At that point, the CoPI Board agreed that CoPI "has addressed all the yawning gaps in public policy for information and Information Society issues featured in its 1997 manifesto". It determined to disband as a formally constituted body and operate and lobby as an informal alliance. By removing the need for formal membership, government agencies were now able to participate in discussions. Members paid tribute to IIS's role in launching CoPI, providing pump-priming money and inspiring and supporting the enterprise.

Online database access – another IIS success

The word 'online' is now rarely used in terms of information research services but in the late 1960s a number of US computer services companies, notably Lockheed and System Development Corporation (SDC), set up hosted remote-access database services that enabled users to search through a range of what had up to that time been abstracts journals. These came about through a combination of the introduction of computer-based phototypesetting (which created a computer-readable file), the increased availability of low-cost telecommunications networks and advances in information retrieval.

Although both Lockheed and SDC had pilot services running

in the USA from 1969 the two companies did not offer commercial services until 1972 using the Tymnet and Telenet global data services networks. Local access to these was through acoustic modems into which a telephone handset was placed.

Access to these services from the UK was made exceptionally difficult by the British Post Office (BPO) which at that time had a monopoly on the national telephone service. On a point of principle the BPO objected to voice phone lines being used for data traffic as they had a concern that this would enable organisations to bypass its telephone exchanges. In the cause of preventing barriers to the burgeoning volume of online services and persuading the BPO to recognise the opportunity of a more liberal stance, IIS took action.

In parallel, the European Space Agency, which had close connections with Lockheed, decided to set up its own hosting service, which was launched as Dialtech in the UK at a very well attended meeting in London on 23 February 1976.

A combined Aslib/IIS/Library Association meeting was held in May 1976 to discuss issues with access, which was still costly and technically fragile. By this time almost 400 databases were available, with each of the increasing number of host services competing for the more important databases, a situation very similar to that between Apple and Google over smartphone applications thirty years later.

The access cost issue came to a head in February 1977 when the British Post Office published a new set of tariffs which were deemed totally unsatisfactory by the information community as they combined a quarterly line rental fee and a charge for the number of characters transmitted. This character charge would inhibit quite substantially the use made of these services. In addition, the BPO had a monopoly on the provision of modems that could be used to access its networks. IIS members were outraged, and IIS surveyed its members on the issue to understand the tangible impact of these fees.

A small meeting of IIS members was held in London on 14 March 1977 to consider what actions should be taken. This was chaired by Reg Nightingale (British Petroleum). From this meeting the IIS decided to take a lead in remonstrating with the BPO and a meeting took place on 30 May between the BPO and senior members of the Institute, led by Reg Nightingale (Development Committee) and Dr Alison Simkins (Smith Kline French and a member of the IIS Council). At that time, Peter Hoey (Tate & Lyle) was Chairman of Council and his support was crucial at a time when the IIS was frankly making a real nuisance of itself with the UK's national telephone company. According to Reg Nightingale, the BPO was expecting a group of librarians and instead found itself talking to senior managers in some of the UK's largest companies, who were also of course major customers of the BPO.

Although the lead was taken by the IIS (representing the user community) there was also good support from Aslib representing the corporate community and SCONUL representing academic libraries.

During 1977 the situation changed quite rapidly, helped by the launch of EURONET, a data transmission network funded initially by the European Commission and with the national telecommunications authorities acting as local partners. This network used the X25 packet switching technology which had largely been developed by Donald Davies and his team at the National Physical Laboratory near London. This technology rendered acoustic modems irrelevant. Additionally, the British Post Office did not want to seem obstructive to the EURONET project. As a result a new agreement was reached just in time for the first International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) conference and exhibition (December 1977, organised by Roger Bilboul, Steve Stevens and Harry Collier). An outcome of this conference was a meeting that resulted in the establishment of UKOLUG (See Chapter 4).

By 1978 IIS could demonstrate these services being accessed

through phone calls to a switching exchange in Paris and then to the Tymnet and Telenet services to the USA. The French public telecommunications organisation (France Telecom) took a more liberal view of the situation.

There is no doubt that the early and quite robust approach taken by the IIS in 1976 and 1977 was a major factor in gaining a sensible outcome in terms of usage fees from the British Post Office and in promoting the benefits of online information retrieval services.

Representation on other bodies

Formal representation on other bodies concerned with information was a significant route for IIS influence. Council confirmed this in its 1984/85 development plan including strengthening links with the LA and Aslib. In 1987, the IIS development plan stimulated a 'Working Party on External Relationships' to identify professional bodies with which formal and/or informal co-operation or liaison was desirable, and appropriate ways of establishing and maintaining such relationships. The 1991 AGM voted for continued forms of co-operation with other UK and European bodies to help achieve the IIS goal of visibility and reputation within Europe. Seven specified European professional organisations approved by Council were to be contacted. By 1995, when falling membership figures were an issue, IIS also sought to seek members beyond the traditional corpus by forging links and alliances with external bodies in the UK and overseas.

Influencing the UK government

The key links were with the Department of Education and Science (DES), the House of Commons select committee on Science and Technology (DSCST), and the Department of Trade. IIS seems to have taken as many opportunities as its resources enabled to voice opinions and concerns.

The 1979/80 list of activities reinforces the Institute's dynamism.

- Comments were submitted to the DES on the report of the Library Advisory Council for England, stressing that all reviews of policy frameworks such as the British Library or local government must consider information systems as well as libraries.
- Submissions (with the LA) to DSCST reviewed the information retrieval field including information producers, intermediaries and users.
- A paper was submitted to DSCST emphasising the need for improved co-ordination and communication to assist the development of the information industry and its component elements.
- A submission to the Wolfenden Committee on payments for photocopying from learned journals.
- A joint policy brief with the LA on local government information services.

All of these were undertaken in a 12 month period.

Membership of other information focused organisations

IIS established links with several information focused organisations. Most important and listed in alphabetic order were:

- **CICI (the Confederation of Information and Communications Industries)** which IIS joined in 1985. Its formation arose following the ITAP report 'Making a business of information', which suggested a federation of organisations representing the information industry. The BL, Publishers Association, IEPRC and IIS applied for membership alongside the LA, Aslib, and the IDPM. An initial piece of work considered the development needs and policies in its component sectors. By 1986 IIS considered CICI needed to do better to justify IIS membership. Its pamphlets 'Information: a key British industry' and 'Barriers to the development of the

information industry in the UK and the EEC' were published. IIS membership ceased in 1991 when it was no longer seen as value for money.

- **CIQM** In 1991 UKOLUG with the LA established the Centre for Information Quality Management (CIQM) to act as a central point/clearing house through which database users could report issues relating to database quality via a one- stop phone number. This monitoring service was used heavily, providing evidence to lobby database producers for improved quality. In 1994 CIQM attracted funding from Whitaker and produced its first report summarising calls received: incorrect data, duplicate records, and poor service from help desks. In 1995 CIQM reached an informal agreement with NFAIS (National Federation for Abstracting and Indexing Services) to share work on database quality. An irregular newsletter *db-Qual* was launched in 1996.
- **CSTI** IIS membership of the Council of Science and Technology Institutes was valuable for the opportunities to increase awareness of information science, information scientists, and their value in the industries which CSTI represented. In 1980 IIS gained the chance to contribute to the Finniston Report 'Engineering our future' and ensured this contained a section which stressed the need for special expertise to handle the information requirements of the engineering industry.
- **EBLIDA (European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations)** In 1991 IIS was represented on a working party of EU organisations to link related associations in the EU together. This led to the formation of EBLIDA (European Bureau of Library Information and Documentation Associations) in 1992. IIS was a founder member and on the Temporary Committee setting up the organisation. IIS contributed to the draft constitution and subscription levels and ensured a budget for expenses.

EBLIDA's role was to communicate with, and report actions of, the EU Commission, Parliament, and other EC bodies. IIS saw this as its preferred route to being heard more clearly by the European Parliament and Commission. IIS was represented on its Executive Committee until 2002 firstly by Sheila Webber and then by Elspeth Hyams. EBLIDA is still active, and an account of its history can be found at its website (www.eblida.org).

- **EUSIDIC (the European Association of Information Services)** was a unique forum of database producers, online hosts and information scientists with an active research programme. IIS joined EUSIDIC in 1981 but discontinued its membership in 1991 on value for money grounds. By then EUSIDIC had issued several guides to good practice in the information community, e.g., updating and correcting electronic databases and guidelines for CD-ROM supply conditions and pricing.

- **Foundation for Science and Technology.** In 1995 IIS became accredited to this charitable organisation which aimed to assist better public understanding of science and technology and encourage collaboration between societies. It provided services to learned and professional societies in administration and governance and support for implementing interdisciplinary activities. Through it, IIS could hold seminars, lectures, and meetings at City University and access collaborative purchasing schemes for members of learned societies. The Foundation was judged to be of considerable value to the IIS Office. The Foundation is still active (www.foundation.org.uk).

- **JCC (Joint Consultative Council and its Copyright Committee)** JCC was established in 1971 as a long-term co-operation between IIS, LA, SCONUL, Aslib, and the Society of Archivists. In 1975 the group decided to discontinue meetings but continue with the nomination of representatives in case a meeting was required. The

secretaries of each organisation then met every 18 months. The tripartite conference of 1980 highlighted the need for a concerted effort to brief the UK Government on the need for a national information and library policy and JCC was reconvened with the same members. JCC also acted as an umbrella organisation to encourage collaboration between its members and to strengthen its consultative processes so that JCC could better represent their member's joint professional interests and their responses to policy developments in the UK and EEC governments. In 1990 the JCC Copyright Committee was reconstituted to address policy issues in the implementation of the 1988 Act and the impact of EEC harmonisation. Tamara Eisenschitz of City University represented IIS until 2002.

- **LINC (The Library and Information Co-operation Council** was first established in 1989 with a goal to improve the sector's effectiveness in the UK and the Republic of Ireland. IIS became a subscribing member in 1992. IIS remained a member until 2002.
- **LISC (The Library and Information Services Council)** included an IIS representative and worked for several years towards co-operation and co-ordination in the sector and towards a National Strategy for LIS. IIS worked with JCC, LISC and CICI to influence the White Paper on Copyright in 1985. LISC was wound up following the creation of the Library and Information Commission in 1995.
- **NFECI (National Forum on European Communities Information)** was formed in 1995. IIS secured representation from the start and was actively involved in drafting its aims and objectives. The Forum's main role was to make representations to the Commission on information matters.
- **The Society of Indexers** approached IIS in 1979. One of the Society of Indexers' council members was also a member

of IIS, and it was suggested that a member of the Society should be invited to attend IIS Council as an observer. It was also suggested that common interests could be catered for in joint meetings e.g. the 1980 tripartite conference.

OSTI, the Office of Science and Technology, should also be mentioned here. As part of the UK's Department of Education and Science (DES) it can be credited with stimulating interest in Information Science in the late 1960s and beyond through the funding of projects to many key figures in the industry and the Institute.

LINC and LISC

These two organisations shared an aim of increasing the impact of library and information services across the UK through fostering co-operation and influencing government. The IIS contribution to both was valued. Alan Blick, the IIS member on LISC, noted that "IIS response to consultations is constructive in approach, extremely professional and also timely".

LINC saw the merit of library co-operation with public advice agencies and potential threats to the Government's social policy agenda if the role of libraries was ignored. Its response to the Green Paper 'The Learning Age; a renaissance for a new Britain' urged progress in joined up policy making e.g. Super Janet, NHS net and the National Grid for Learning. It also mooted establishing 'a Library and Information Commission'.

LISC pressed for Government to develop a national strategy for library and information services using its annual open meetings to explore relevant issues and influence its agenda. In 1986 a working party with IIS representation convened to consider the role of Government in co-ordination of Library and Information Services. In 1988, an IIS delegation met the Minister for the Arts, Richard Luce to present IIS views on current issues in the LIS community.

Copyright and Intellectual Property

Copyright legislation (UK and European) had the potential to severely impact information services and required close scrutiny and active lobbying.

In 1981 the UK government published a Copyright Green Paper to which IIS responded with a position paper in 1982 that included ten far-reaching recommendations. The succeeding White Paper was published in 1986 when IIS representatives met with the Minister for the Arts to discuss changes. Lobbying for changes continued, including direct discussions with the DTI until 1988 when The Copyright, Designs and Patents Act reached the Statute book. In 1992 IIS made a formal response to the Draft Directive on the legal protection of databases, concerned that databases which are compilations of non-copyright information would have only limited protection (their paper versions). IIS also wanted clear information on the duration of copyright in a database. IIS welcomed a clause to guard against anti-competitive restrictions on database usage.

IIS ensured that members were aware of the implications of UK and EU legislation via *Inform* updates, text retrieval conferences, seminars and meetings. In January 1992 a seminar was held to help members deal with the complexity of the '1988 Copyright Act and its 1989 regulations as Statutory Instruments', and one on 'Electronic Copyright: Current UK Law and expected changes from new European Directives'. Branch and SIG events continued to educate members up to 2000, e.g. 'Copyright for the uninformed or the idiot's guide to copyright'(Northern Branch, March 2000)[1].

JCC and JCC Copyright Committee

From 1992 most copyright-related IIS action in the UK was channeled through the JCC Copyright Committee and for European matters through EBLIDA.

1. *Inform,* Diary, 2000, 222, p7

This committee acted on every planned change to legislation as summarised below. Where available, the IIS specific contribution is noted.

In 1991 the JCC Working Party on Copyright together with IIS lobbied BSI to modify its policies for copying and lending British and Foreign Standards. BSI agreed to reinstate its foreign standards lending service and review charges though not the high cost of purchase.

In 1992 the Committee commented on publishers' concerns at electronic text being republished and the wastage of time caused by courts accepting only originals. It broadly accepted the EC's draft directive on the protection of databases but thought provision of unauthorised copying of databases, protected only as a compilation, would confuse. Members of copyright licensing schemes were advised to consult a member of the Committee before approaching rights owners to negotiate.

By 1994 the JCC was monitoring responses to WIPO documents on a possible protocol to the Berne Convention. These proposed following the EC's approach for computer programs and databases. A response to 'Authors in the Electronic Age' supported the rights of authors to try for maximum licensing and exploitation.

In 1996 the new licence from the Newspaper Licensing Agency was judged too costly for industry and commerce and was considered to be probably unworkable. A JCC position paper 'Copyright in the digital environment' was published by its constituent bodies including IIS. JCC commented on new WIPO proposals and ensured that the adverse impact of HMSO privatisation (Copyright in Crown and parliamentary material permission to copy) were loosened and simplified. (The 1999 subsequent White Paper was judged a step in the right direction but insufficiently ambitious.)

JCC wanted to ensure that reproduction rights of users balanced fairly with the economic interests of rights holders

and that 'communication with the public' was defined clearly. JCC campaigned for users to gain access to works in electronic form and to be able to make use of the information and ideas in these works. The Copyright and Rights in Databases Regulations 1997 was passed.

In 1998, EFPICC (European Fair Practices in Copyright Campaign) was launched in the House of Lords. JCC lobbied and expressed concerns that training in new copyright procedures must be established. It started to monitor implementation of the Database Directive to ensure access and user rights were not diminished.

In 1999 JCC was invited to be represented on The Data Base Marketing Strategy Group, set up by Government to consider the implementation of the EC Directive on the legal protection of databases and proposed clarification of several definitions, e.g. 'lawful user'; 'when a database is covered by database right'; 'commercial purposes'; and many others. JCC also submitted a detailed report on the Database Directive to the Group; (no database users had made submissions). The draft EU directive on 'Copyright and the information society' was on the verge of being published. The draft directive on electronic copyright was of concern too and JCC expressed anxiety at the EU's focus on the economic management of a product and not the importance of its contents. A move to a system of specific and guaranteed rights for users was required and the term 'fair practice' needed to be defined. The JCC stressed that information science and library communities would need to make an almighty fuss if this were to change.

Europe

The IIS 1991-93 Forward Plan aimed to 'establish the IIS among the leading associations in Europe in the field of information work and **to support our members in facing the challenges, threats and opportunities offered by the Single Market'.** External Affairs thus established a committee to consider the IIS relationship with EC professional organisations

and other '1992' issues. EBLIDA was an instrument for these, as well as the means to consider and act on EU Copyright and many information matters.

Influencing and co-operating with other organisations

The External Affairs brief included spotting opportunities where IIS needed to make its voice heard or was asked for evidence. Members were also asked to be the eyes and ears of External Affairs and keep IIS fully informed on external developments on which it should comment or make a submission.

Inform 1977 (7), 2 gives a typical example of activity:

> "Our contacts with the British Library have been greatly strengthened in the last two years. There is now a BL representative on the Education Committee. IIS has been asked to present its views on the balance of BLRDD research between mechanised systems and other areas and IIS requested the Head of BLRDD (John Gray) to express in the appropriate government quarter, the views of several members concerning the need for legal access to American on-line information services".

In 1982 Government was planning an Information Technology Year (ITY). Senior IIS members met with the Minister of Technology to press for priority to be given to content, i.e. information rather than only technology. The IIS was trying hard to put information science on the map. IIS planned to contact regional ITY offices with lists of available speakers. All SIGs and Branches were encouraged to use ITY in their meetings and conferences and IIS attempted to get speakers and an exhibition booth at a forthcoming Barbican Conference. These efforts succeeded in bringing the IIS to the attention of influential people.

In 1987 IIS made a submission to **ACCORD**, The Advisory Committee for the Research and Development Department of the British Library. A wide range of its members had been

asked to comment on future LIS research and funding opportunities and IIS views were presented directly by the IIS Chairman and Vice-Chairman. One outcome was the agreement to disseminate news and research results via *Inform*.

By 1988 Council determined that contacts with Government and other professional bodies should be developed further to increase IIS influence on government plans and priorities. IIS was already co-operating well with the BCS, Aslib, the LA and other bodies concerned with information matters. Immediate targets were the Minister of Information Technology and the Office of Arts and Libraries.

1993 saw IIS asked to provide evidence to the **Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC)** concerning the supply of historical online databases for archival business and financial information, specifically that from news databases. This was triggered by FT-Profile's decision to remove the FT database from other hosts; the special contractual terms FT Profile imposed on information brokers; and the effect of Dialog's acquisition of Data-Star. IIS External Affairs, CIG and UKOLUG collaborated on the response. The MMC's much redacted report confirmed there was technically a monopoly regarding FT-Profile and Data-Star Dialog, both with over 30% of the market, but that there was enough choice in terms of other suppliers with competitive rates that the monopolies did not operate against the public interest.

British Library (BL) The Library's services, both collections and interlending facilities, were of considerable importance to IIS members. Following the well-received IIS response to the BL's draft strategic plan 1993-2000, its CEO requested a meeting with IIS to explore its views. IIS stressed the importance of scientific and business information; welcomed the emphasis on computerised information handling techniques; and highlighted the need for professional development and leadership in the UK library and information

community. It was, however, concerned at possible conflicts between collection development and BL's delivery of current services and access to collections.

In 1982 IIS published submissions to the **Hunt Committee of Inquiry into Cable Broadcasting in the UK** recommending a more long-term view be taken and the consolidation of the diverse and anachronistic spread of Government responsibilities for communications**.**

1994 saw four important submissions to external bodies.

The **British Library** published its **Working Party Report on Electronic Publishing**. IIS contributed significantly to its deliberations. Sheila Corrall of the External Affairs Committee was the IIS representative and other IIS members provided specialist views to the Working Party. The report recommended a national strategy for provision of infrastructure with opportunities for all types of library and information services to become involved in national and metropolitan networks. Suppliers were advised on elements for contracts with checklists of good practice for users.

External Affairs submitted the IIS response to the **Follett Report** on the future of academic libraries. While IIS welcomed the report's pragmatism, it felt that forging a vision for the long-term future of the sector had not been wholly addressed, neither had the complexities of intellectual property. Rather than supporting new e-journals, IIS thought investment should be made in exploring the overall communication system linking the supply chain from author to user. On the IT front, IIS suggested exploitation of current tools, e.g., the Internet, rather than starting from scratch. And it urged the extension of discussions to the BL and the public library sector both of which play a key role in services to academia. IIS called for more attention to training and development and signaled its readiness to be involved in further discussion on the training front.

External Affairs committee submitted a four-page document

commenting on the draft report from the team carrying out the **Public Library service review** and **a study of competitive tendering in the public sector** for the then Department of National Heritage (DNH). Users had to be able to access the range of information and entertainment available through networks. Public libraries should focus on core services to a very high standard then focus on the user needs in their areas. They should continue to be funded by local authorities. A manual describing good practice should be designed. Following the Minister for Arts' Report, IIS advocated a study of library sponsorship in terms of gains and drawbacks and published a discussion paper with a range of ideas.

Library and Information Commission (LIC) IIS made an extensive response to the Consultative Document from the DNH proposing the setting up of a new Commission to advise on library and information issues (subsequently the LIC). This IIS welcomed, but thought the withdrawal of support for LINC ill-advised. It recommended that the new Commission should have powers to direct policy concerning information matters that cut across government department boundaries. The private sector should be considered as well as the public sector. Start-up funding must be provided to the Commission. It also noted that the need for electronic infrastructure to support policy had not been considered.

In 1999 the **Council of Europe's** conference 'Cultural work within the Information Society' aimed at engaging EU governments to foster labour and employment policies that would positively support development of the creative and cultural sector. The specification of new professional profiles for workers in these new industries was part of their process. IIS helped this task with the Criteria for Information Science and its self-assessment matrix, which was used to extend the range of the definitions. Controversially for our sector, the draft recommendations suggested that knowledge workers and only 'to a lesser extent, information professionals' should

acquire managerial skills, professional skills, and creative capabilities. It also exhorted knowledge workers and information professionals to acquire competencies in informatics, and develop legal, communications and language skills.

Aslib (then the **Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux)** and the **LA** The co-operation of these bodies in gaining access to online databases has already been covered but was not the only instance. These two organisations co-operated with IIS both together and individually.

1980 saw the first multipartite conference organised by **IIS, LA and Aslib** at Sheffield; the second was held in 1985 in Bournemouth. By then two additional sponsoring organisations had come on board (the Council of Polytechnic Librarians and the Society of Archivists). The conference theme was 'Information as a Social and Economic Commodity'. 1990 saw the 'Information UK 90' multipartite conference and exhibition in Bournemouth; its Advisory Committee comprised Aslib, IIS, and the LA and it was funded and directed by the British Library's Research and Development Department (BLR&DD). Although preliminary planning began for a fourth multipartite in 1995, the LA, Aslib and IIS decided not to progress the plans but instead to hold one or more half or full day events on topical issues for the profession.

In 1983 Council considered the nature of co-operation between the three organisations. The feasibility of direct administrative integration was not thought appropriate 'at this present time'. The question 'Are librarians and information scientists moving toward a common identity or are our paths diverging' was discussed. The IIS 1984/85 development plan confirmed that links with the LA and Aslib should be strengthened without IIS being absorbed by either body, and the current level of IIS representation on external bodies should be sustained. Co-operation in specific areas e.g. joint representations to government would continue. Then, in 1989,

Wilf Saunders published his report recommending the merger of IIS, LA and Aslib, 'Towards a unified professional organisation for library and information science and services'. Council urged IIS members to read and comment on Professor Saunders' recommendations before the AGM, where it would be a major topic of discussion. For and against views were argued in *Inform*[2].

The AGM voted for Council to explore opportunities for closer relationships with the LA and Aslib, enter direct discussions with them when appropriate and report back to members within a year. An IIS working party on the Saunders Report was actioned to prepare a report on: the fundamental objectives of IIS membership, services and benefits expected; trends in the information field; an overview of the major options for merger or co-operation; an assessment of the pros and cons of the major options; and the questions which needed to be addressed. The great merger debate on the Saunders Report continued in 1990 with strong concerns that the special ethos of IIS would not survive a merger with LA and Aslib.

Discussions as a tripartite group had resulted in a mission statement, strategic objectives and an outline structure. Aslib withdrew from tripartite talks in July 1990 and the IIS AGM decided to withdraw from further merger talks with LA.

The unification story began again in 1996 when considerable debate over the future of IIS and concerns at its viability long term dominated the run up to the 38th AGM. A Resolution from Ray Lester to initiate exploratory discussions on a formal alliance with the LA was put to the AGM. Debate failed to achieve a clear result. A postal vote called for by the IIS outgoing President was then held. The result was 452 for; 199 against; and 15 abstentions. Council then approved a working

2. See *Inform*, 1989, Issues 117, 118, 119.

party to be formed by Management Committee with other Council members to pursue implementation.

Other examples of co-operation were the many meetings, seminars and conferences undertaken in partnership, too many events to list here. Notable partners included: Aslib on training; LA on accreditation; the BCS on text retrieval, TFPL on seminars; Dialog and Butterworths for career development meetings; AIOPI (now PIPA) for seminars; HERTIS for joint meetings and workshops in conjunction with the Library Technology Fair; CIMA and Learned Information for seminars; the International Development Forum for seminars on information for developing countries.

IIS also took advantage of other organisation's events to exhibit, e.g., The Library Technology Fairs (LibTech) and the International Online Information Meeting (IOLIM) conference and exhibition, all formed part of its external influence and branding activities.

13. A eulogy for IIS

Like other eulogies this chapter reflects on the contribution made by the Institute to the information world and to our professional lives. It is written by close friends of the Institute, who knew it well. As friends, we've concluded it with a few of its limitations but do so with courtesy and understanding.

Writing this History has been a privilege. Accounting for the development, activities, and impact of the Institute has reminded us of its courage and persistence in building the foundation for information science education and practice in the UK. Also of the numerous professionals that contributed to the Institute's growth, development, and provision of services to members. It has also reminded us of the influence of the Institute on our own careers, how we were drawn first into membership, then Institute activities, and the consequent growth in our capabilities and skills that ensued.

Rather than reprising each chapter we begin with affirming the factors we consider were most germane to Institute success:

- *The vision, courage, and persistence of Jason Farradane and colleagues who recognised the emergence of a new profession of workers who were blending their scientific and technical expertise with skills in finding and organising information: the information scientists.*
- *Establishing a professional identity: what constitutes information science; defining a relevant syllabus; establishing courses leading to professional qualifications; making these essential for obtaining membership – the core attractor to join. It also funded an effective central office.*
- *Ambition, adaptability and opportunism. In its passion for*

excellence in information management, the Institute responded rapidly to changes in its operational environment – new technology, expansion in online databases, the re-shaping of copyright laws, influencing UK government on information matters, and the opportunities in European harmonisation. The Institute pushed for a voice at the most important tables.

- *Its support of regional branches and its openness to Special Interest Groups ensuring its relevance across the UK and across the expansion of professional interests.*

Although our careers have been quite different, they began with degrees in Chemistry and chance encounters alerting us to the potential of utilising this subject experience to work with published information. Martin was enthralled by a Southampton subject librarian; Sandra by a Unilever R&D chemist turned information specialist. Martin's awareness of the Institute preceded his first job; Sandra at Wellcome Research Laboratories, had bosses who actively supported City University courses.

Martin's career is an excellent example of how volunteering for the Institute made his career sing:

"As I was working on the History, I was constantly being reminded of the crucial role the Institute played at all stages of my career. Indeed, I first became aware of the Institute in 1969 whilst reading Chemistry at Southampton University. Chris Parker had joined the University Library in a liaison role between the science faculty and the Library and gave a lecture on sources of information on chemistry to third year students. Meeting up with him later I found that he was a member of the Institute and realised that information work could be a way of combining my degree and my love of libraries.

I started my career at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association in London and was very fortunate to be working with two colleagues who had both been through the Diploma course at City University under the direction of Jason Farradane. Working in the Library at that time was Ben Fullman, who was arguably the first Information Officer in the UK and played an important role in the development of the Institute. My colleagues gave me a very rigorous training in 'good practice' in information work, suggested (strongly) that I should join the Institute and emphasised the importance of building networks both within the BNF and externally.

Over the next two decades participation in Institute conferences, attendance at evening meetings and workshops, and participation in Institute committees were of significant importance in my career development. The conferences were also an opportunity to gain skills in presentation techniques.

Although I played a role in improving Institute communications through the establishment of *Inform,* probably my most memorable experience was working with Helen Henderson on the creation of the 1979 21st Anniversary Conference. This was the first to be held outside of a university location and attracted a stellar array of speakers and sponsors, all of whom were delighted to be associated with the Institute. Subsequently I became Chairman of Council and then President, the first member of the Institute to hold both positions – something I am very proud of.

Although my career started to move away from information work in 1985, I tried hard to maintain the principles of the Institute in all my subsequent work, especially when I returned to information consultancy work with TFPL in 1995. By then I sensed that the Institute was in a decline, and I was not surprised when

the much-discussed merger with the Library Association took place in 2002. I was fortunate to be able to play an active role in the development of the UK electronic information Group (UKeiG) within CILIP and to this day the Group has maintained much of the ethos of the Institute.

I've never regretted having information scientist on my passport; it's allowed entry to forty countries. My first book was written for the Institute in 1981 ('Profit from Information') and this has stimulated nine more. To this day I enjoy seeing the slightly quizzical look on the face of clients when I tell them, with great pride, that I am an information scientist, and my Fellowship certificate still hangs on my office wall".

Now after 50 years in the information profession we still lament the Institute's demise. From the distance of today some factors in its decline stand out. Its governance could be seen as overcomplex, though regular review of its operating structures achieved efficiencies and improved communications between the centre, committees, groups, and members. Nevertheless, IIS bureaucracy limited and diverted energies needed for action.

As employers demanded more of their staff in the 1980s and 1990s, staff time for 'extra-mural' activities became increasingly pressured as employers began to discount the benefits to staff skills from contributing to a professional body. Whilst the Institute's range of activities remained entirely relevant, many tasks reverted to its professional staff, later overburdening them, and restricting their focus on membership expansion.

Despite efforts to grow, membership remained stuck in the lower 2000s. Presidents and members recognised the need to attract members from the wide range of emerging roles with managing information as a strong component. IIS tried

to do so through focused PR, its Text Retrieval Conferences, and collaboration with the British Computer Society. These advertised its relevance, but the professional standards required to join the Institute were a continuing barrier. Servicing costs meant expanding overseas members was out of the question.

The Saunders Report (1989) diverted some IIS attention to having to consider stronger partnerships with the LA and Aslib. IIS could see the intrinsic and idealistic value from a unified profession with members from all information disciplines and fostered cooperation but saw information scientist skills as unique. From the early 1990s, membership decreased and so did the finances needed for survival and continued member services. Unification talks began. Some IIS members warned that the distinct nature of IIS would be lost in unification. If the communication of merger progress had not gone underground for several months, many more might have expressed apprehension. (The Scottish Branch was vociferous and precise in expressing concerns.) Merger promised much; the new organisation had information professional in its name. But the challenges facing libraries are perennial. The merger with the LA rather than increasing the information horizons of the new professional body into information science saw the discipline disappear. In retrospect ex-IIS members should have argued for an IIS SIG to serve their interests. This would have been unthinkable at the time – we all hoped things would improve. Sadly, only now are information management and knowledge management being promoted by CILIP after much pressure by ex-Institute members.

Appendix 1 - IIS Presidents

Throughout its history the Institute was extremely fortunate in the support it gained from its Presidents. The fact that during the initial decade of formation and evolution so many distinguished people were invited to be President says a great deal about the professionalism of Council members and the value that the Presidents felt they would gain from being associated with the Institute.

The Institute gradually evolved towards a model of alternating between a distinguished external President and a President chosen from within the profession. Together with a process of having a President Elect, President and Past President, each serving a year, this gave the Institute strong leadership across a wide group of interests.

Because the Institute only had rented office space there was never an opportunity to list Presidents on a wall plaque in the way in which the Library Association was able to do within its Ridgmount Street office.

Here we present the first ever complete list of Presidents with some bibliographic information.

Dr G. Malcolm Dyson (1902–1978)
President 1958-1960

Malcolm Dyson was a distinguished research chemist from the mid-1920s to the mid-1940s. He became increasingly concerned about the multiple names that could be given to a specific organic compound and developed a notation scheme which uniquely defined the chemical structure of organic compounds. Dyson published a monograph 'A New Notation and Enumeration System for Organic Compounds' in 1947 that was designed to provide a structural tagging system for

punched cards. In 1951 he published *A Short Guide to Chemical Literature*, updating it in a second edition in 1958.

Dyson was also heavily involved with the organisation of the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference in 1948, where he worked with Jason Farradane. They remained in close contact over the following decade. Dyson also served on a number of IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) committees. In 1952 he authored a letter in *Journal of Chemical Education* entitled 'Preservation and availability of chemical knowledge'

Dyson's reputation from his publications and his role as Director of Research at Chemical Abstracts Service from 1958 after an initial period as a consultant, undoubtedly were of significant support to Farradane as he began to develop his concept of a professional society for information scientists. Dyson served a three-year term as President and several of the early Presidents were closely associated with Dyson, and were prepared to put their reputation on the line to support the development of the Institute. Dyson continued his work as a consultant until 1964 but seems not to have played any further role in the Institute.

[See http://www.rsccicag.org/index_htm_files/ CICAG%20Newsletter%20Winter%202021-22%20FINAL.pdf pp. 14-20 for a more detailed profile and a list of Dyson's publications]

Dr. Alexander King (1909-2007)
President 1960–1961

Alexander King CMG CBE was a British scientist and pioneer of the sustainable development movement who co-founded the Club of Rome in 1968 with the Italian industrialist Aurelio Peccei. The Club was one of the first institutions to voice concerns about the impact on the environment of unprecedented economic growth in the twentieth century. He studied chemistry at Imperial College, where he edited the college's literary magazine and served as President of its

literary and debating society. From 1929 to 1931, he pursued postgraduate research on a fellowship at the University of Munich. On his return to London, he became a lecturer and then senior lecturer in physical chemistry at Imperial. In 1938, he was awarded the Edward Harrison Memorial Prize by the Royal Society of Chemistry.

With the outbreak of WW2, Sir Henry Tizard invited King to join the Ministry of Production as Deputy Scientific Adviser. It was during this period that a letter from the Geigy Company in Switzerland to its Manchester branch office, detailing the composition of a new 'mothballing agent' dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, was intercepted by the censor.

King recognised the importance of the chemical agent and its potential use as an insecticide, allegedly coining the acronym DDT. In 1943 King travelled to the United States, becoming Head of the UK Scientific Mission and Scientific Attaché at the British Embassy in Washington. Following the war, King became Secretary of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy and personal adviser to the Lord President of the Council, Herbert Morrison. King was named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in the 1948 Birthday Honours. He later became Chief Scientific Adviser to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In 1957, King joined the European Productivity Agency (EPA) as Director in Paris, subsequently becoming Director-General for Scientific Affairs at the OECD.

[Edited from https://aim25.com/cgi-bin/search2?coll_id=5984&inst_id=18 and

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_King_(scientist)]

Sir Lindor Brown CBE FRS (1903–1970)
President 1961-1964

Sir George Lindor Brown was an English physiologist and Secretary of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1946. In 1942 the Royal Naval Personnel Research

Committee was established, and he became involved very successfully with diving and underwater operations, remaining Secretary to the RNPRC until 1949, and then its chairman until 1969. In 1949 he accepted the Jodrell Chair of Physiology at University College London, where he strengthened the physiology and biophysics departments under (Sir) Bernard Katz and worked with J.S. Gillespie on adrenergic transmission. He served on various Royal Society committees, becoming Biological Secretary, 1955-63. In 1960 he accepted the Waynflete chair of physiology in Oxford, becoming a Fellow of Magdalen. He also became a member of the Franks Commission of Inquiry into the working of Oxford University. In 1967 he resigned his chair to be elected Principal of Hertford College Oxford, although he continued with his research group in the pharmacology department.

[Edited from https://aim25.com/cgi-bin/search2?coll_id=5984&inst_id=18]

Thomas Allibone (1903-?)
President 1964–1967

Thomas Edward Allibone was born in Sheffield in 1903. In 1925, he was awarded a scholarship by Metropolitan-Vickers to study the properties of zirconium. He left Sheffield in 1926 to continue his postgraduate studies at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University. At Cambridge he worked in the prestigious Cavendish Laboratory with eminent scientists such as Rutherford, Cockcroft, and Walton. Allibone returned to Metropolitan-Vickers to take charge of their high-voltage research laboratory at Trafford Park, Manchester. Allibone remained at Metropolitan Vickers throughout the 1930s and 1940s, publishing a number of scientific papers on subjects such as high voltage research and X-ray tubes.

During the Second World War Allibone was involved in a number of research projects including radar equipment and the highly secretive so-called Tube Alloys (nuclear fission) project. In 1944 Allibone formed part of a team of British

scientists sent to the United States to work on the Manhattan Project which developed the world's first atomic bomb. In 1946, Allibone was appointed director of the AEI research laboratories at Aldermaston Court. Whilst at Aldermaston Court, Allibone was involved in pioneering research into nuclear fusion and electron microscopes, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1948. In 1963 Allibone left Aldermaston Court to become the Central Electricity Generating Board's chief scientist, a post he held until 1970. He also became External Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Leeds in 1967.

[Edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Allibone]

Sir Harold Thompson CBE FRS (1908–1983)
President 1967–1970

Thompson was born in Wombwell, South Yorkshire and studied at Trinity College, Oxford where his tutor was C.N. Hinshelwood. He gained first class honours in Natural Sciences (Chemistry) in 1929. He then spent a year researching in Berlin with Fritz Haber before returning to Oxford to take up a Fellowship at St. John's College. Thompson quickly established himself as one of the finest teachers in the university and many of his students went on to great scientific distinction, including F.S. Dainton, C.F. Kearton, J.W. Linnett, R.E. Richards and D.H. Whiffen, all of whom became Fellows of the Royal Society. He contributed to international science as Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, 1965-1971, when the Society's overseas activities were greatly expanded, and as President of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) 1963-1966 and of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) 1973-75. Throughout his life Thompson gave devoted service to football, from amateur player in his youth to, successively, Vice Chairman, Vice President and Chairman of the Football Association, 1976-81. Thompson was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1946 (Davy Medal 1965) and was knighted in 1968.

[Edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_Warris_Thompson]

Sir James Tait (1912–1998)

President 1970–1972

Sir James Tait obtained an engineering qualification (with a distinction in electrical engineering) at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and stayed on as a lecturer. While working as a lecturer, he gained a double first class honours degree in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as an external student of London University and went on to get a PhD from Glasgow University. In 1946 he was appointed Head of the Electrical Engineering Department at Portsmouth Municipal College, but in 1947 took up the equivalent position at Northampton Polytechnic. In the mid-1950s concern grew about the quantity and quality of engineers being trained in this country and the concept of expanding further education specifically to generate more engineers and scientists evolved. A dozen or so technical colleges, including both Northampton Polytechnic and the Royal Technical College in Glasgow, were designated as Colleges of Advanced Technology (CATS) to be developed for this purpose. Tait became Principal of Northampton Polytechnic in 1951. In 1957 it became a College of Advanced Technology with Tait as its principal, and in 1966 it became the City University, London, at which point Tait became its first Vice-Chancellor. He retired in 1974. He was made a member of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor in 1969 for his services to education. His services to City University were recognised both by the award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on his retirement in 1974 and by the naming of the Tait Building.

[Edited from https://www.heraldscotland.com/news/12302970.sir-james-tait/ and

https://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/obituary-sir-james-tait-1147177.html]

Sir Harry Hookway (1921-2014)

President 1973-1976

Sir Harry Hookway, who completed his PhD in Chemistry in 1947, was the first chief executive of the new British Library, having masterminded the planning of the vast building at St Pancras. Sir Harry was handpicked for the task after impressing the government as a scientific attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, reporting on the technological revolution in the US that was causing the 'brain drain' of British scientists to organisations such as NASA. He used his scientific rigour (and diplomatic skills learnt in Washington) to bring together several disparate organisations, such as the British Museum and the National Lending Library, into the 'hub', as he called it. Started in 1978, the final part of the building was finished in 1996.

He was born in London and attended the Trinity School of John Whitgift in Croydon. After his PhD, he moved to Washington where he forged a partnership with the National Endowment of the Humanities to take forward the English Short Title Catalogue covering the 18th century. He foresaw the digital revolution and made plans for the catalogue to be digitised.

[Edited from https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/sir-harry-hookway-jh8ghxcdb62]

Dr Jack Barrett CBE (1912-1998)
President 1977-1979

Dr. Jack Barrett was born in Cheltenham in 1912 and was educated at Cheltenham Grammar School before entering the Royal College of Science to study chemistry, with subsidiary physics and applied mathematics. He gained a first class degree in chemistry and in 1934 was awarded a PhD for work in structural organic chemistry. For five years he worked on the formulation of essences and perfumes, the distillation of essential oils, the extraction of resins from ginger and orris root, the production of mineral waters, and even the development of British wines. He then joined Monsanto

*Chemicals Ltd in 1941 as a research group leader at Ruabon,
becoming General Manager of Research and Development
by 1950. In 1955 he became Director of Research and
Development and a member of the board. For some ten years
he played a leading part in the development of computerised
scientific and technical information systems which resulted in
1969 in the creation of the UK Chemical Information Service.
He was Chairman of its managerial board and also of the
Consortium on Chemical Information.*

*He was Chairman of the Institution's Research Committee
for five years from its inception and also served on the Council
both as a member and latterly as Vice President. He was
appointed as a part-time member of the Board of the British
Library in 1973. He also served on the Advisory Committee on
Scientific & Technical Information of the Department of
Education & Science.*

*[Edited from https://www.icheme.org/about-us/people/
presidents/jack-wheeler-barrett/]*

Cyril Cleverdon (1914–1997)
President 1980–1981

*Cyril Cleverdon worked at Bristol Libraries from 1932 to 1938,
and from 1938 to 1946 he was the librarian of the Engine
Division of the Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd. In 1946 he was
appointed librarian of the College of Aeronautics at Cranfield
(later the Cranfield Institute of Technology and then Cranfield
University), where he served until his retirement in 1979, the
last two years as professor of Information Transfer Studies. In
1957, with the help of National Science Foundation funding,
Cleverdon started a series of ground-breaking projects that
lasted for about ten years in which he and his colleagues set
the stage for information retrieval research. The Cranfield
retrieval experiments were conducted on test databases in a
controlled, laboratory-like setting. The aim of the research was
to improve the effectiveness of information retrieval systems,
by developing better indexing languages and methods. The*

components of the experiments were: a collection of documents, a set of user requests or queries, and a set of relevance judgements – that is, a set of documents judged to be relevant to each query.

Together, these components formed an information retrieval test collection. The test collection served as a standard for testing retrieval approaches, and the success of each approach was measured in terms of precision and recall. Test collections and evaluation measures based on precision and recall remain the driving forces behind modern research on search systems. Cleverdon's approach formed a blueprint for the successful Text Retrieval Conference (TREC) series that began in 1992.

Not only did Cleverdon's Cranfield studies introduce experimental research into computer science, the outcomes of the project also established the basis of the automatic indexing as done in today's search engines. Essentially, Cleverdon found that the use of single terms from the documents achieved the best retrieval performance, as opposed to manually assigned thesaurus terms, synonyms, etc. These results were very controversial at the time.

For many years, Cyril Cleverdon also ran the Cranfield conferences, which provided a major international forum for discussion of ideas and research in information retrieval. This function was taken over by the SIGIR conferences in the 1970s.

[Edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyril_Cleverdon]

Monty Hyams (1918-2013)
President 1980–1981

A research chemist by training, Hyams became an employee of Pyrene Ltd. Learning from his experience of searching for British patents relevant to the company, Hyams started abstracting patents in his spare time in 1951, before going full-time. His vision was a weekly publication giving informative summaries of British patents. His handwritten

abstracts were typed, duplicated and dispatched by a couple of part-time workers.

In 1960 Derwent Publications Ltd. was established in an office in Rochdale House, Holborn, eventually occupying the entire building. Five years later the company revenues had reached over £500,000 (around £10 million in current terms) and the company was acquired by Thomson Publishing. It expanded to cover the patents issued by all the major countries of the world, and Derwent's services, especially its Central Patents Index, became essential tools for organisations around the world. Derwent's World Patent Index was launched in 1974. Monty Hyams stayed in charge of the company until 1984, when he became managing editor of Index to Theses. He commuted to this part time role on public transport until he was 93.

[Edited from http://www.montyhyams.info/Derwent/ Derwent.01.html and http://www.montyhyams.info/]

Sir Raymond Appleyard (1922–2019)
President 1982-1983

After biophysics research in the USA Appleyard returned to Europe in 1960 to lead the biological research and training activities of Euratom. He took on the administration of EMBO concurrently from 1965 until 1973. With Britain's accession to the European Economic Community (EEC), he joined the European Commission as Director General, Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management (DG13).

[Edited from https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/sir-ray-appleyard-94-scientist-who-led-the-uns-expert-work-on-radiation-kx3w02qvm]

Justin Dukes (1946–2008)
President 1984–1985

Justin Dukes read Marine Engineering at King's College, Durham. In the 1960s he became group manpower adviser to McCorquodale, before joining the Financial Times as industrial relations adviser in the early 1970s. He was joint managing

director of the Financial Times Group and the founding managing director and deputy chief executive of Channel 4, where, with the chief executive Jeremy Isaacs, he spearheaded a transformation in British television. He chaired the Media stream of the Department of Industry's IT '82 Steering Committee.

[Edited from https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/ 3147558/Justin-Dukes.html]

Michael Aldrich (1941–2014)
President 1985–1986

Michael Aldrich was an inventor, innovator and entrepreneur. Although he read History at Hull University he moved quickly into the IT business. In 1979 he launched a successful online (videotext) shopping system to enable online transaction processing between consumers and businesses. In 1980 he invented the Teleputer, a multi-purpose home infotainment centre that was a fusion of PC, TV and telecom networking technologies. In 1981 he developed the concept of interactive broadband local loop cable TV for mass market consumer telecommunications. Aldrich had a 38-year career in the IT industry. He retired as CEO from ROCC in 2000 and became non-executive Chairman (2000-2014). He was an IT adviser to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher 1981-1986, IT adviser to the Confederation of British Industry 1982-1983 and Chairman of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations 1989-1999. He had a long, formal association with the University of Brighton (originally Brighton Polytechnic) in various capacities. In 1982 he became member of the Polytechnic Council and then Chair of the Council in 1987, overseeing the institution's transition to university status and serving as chair of the new university's Board of Governors until 1998.

[Edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Aldrich]

Professor Lewis Wolpert (1929-2021)
President 1986-1987

Lewis Wolpert CBE FRS originally trained as a civil engineer in South Africa but changed to research cell and developmental biology in 1955. Through research into body and limb patterning in developing organisms, Lewis formulated the theory of positional information – now a central concept that describes how cells do the right thing in the right place to morph correctly within the embryo. He was Emeritus Professor of Biology as Applied to Medicine at University College, London and a chairman of the Committee on the Public Understanding of Science (a subject very close to him) for four years. He was vice-President of the British Humanist Association. In his book, You're Looking Very Well: the surprising nature of getting old (2012), Wolpert presented research arguing that happiness peaks at the age of 74. "It's a nice age because any major problems you might have would have already been solved by then."

[Edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Wolpert]

Tom Aitchison (1923-2018)
President 1987-1988

Tom Aitchison started his career as Librarian of Courtaulds from 1948–1955 and then moved to the British Aircraft Corporation, Luton and Stevenage, where he was Divisional Librarian and Information Officer from 1955-1964. In 1964 he was appointed as a Technical Officer of the National Electronics Research Council with the responsibility for looking at the potential for computer-based SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) services. The experience he gained led him to be appointed as Deputy Director and subsequently Director of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, with specific responsibility for the development of the INSPEC service between 1967-1988. From 1980-1988 he also acted as Director of Peter Peregrinus Ltd. the publishing subsidiary of the IEE. He retired in 1988 and then worked with his wife Jean in J&TM Aitchison, Information Consultants, Letchworth. He was awarded the OBE in 1986 and elected

as an Honorary Fellow, Institute of Information Scientists in 1998. He was also elected as an Honorary Fellow, National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services in 1988.

[Edited from https://digital.sciencehistory.org/works/eb9ongs]

Ken Cooper (1931-)
President 1988–1989

After attending Queen Elizabeth's School in Barnet from 1942–1950, Ken Cooper did his national service and gained a commission in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He then read Modern History at Oxford, following which he joined the Home Civil Service, working in the Department of Employment. Various jobs followed, including four years at the Treasury. He was Chief Executive successively at the Employment Service Agency, the Training Services Agency, the Building Employers Association and the British Library. In retirement, he undertook various voluntary roles, including serving with the Housing Association and on governing bodies and admission appeals tribunals for schools.

[Edited from https://www.qebarnet.co.uk/mr-ken-cooper-biography/]

Marino Saksida (1939-)
President 1990-1991

Marino Saksida joined Standard Telephones & Cables (STC) in London in 1961. He subsequently held positions in Timesharing Ltd., London, and Computer Terminals Ltd. He was Head of the Internal Revenue Service of the European Space Agency Information Retrieval Service, Rome from 1977 and became a well-respected advocate for computer-based information retrieval services. He was an active member of EUSIDIC and the European Information Industry Association. He is now an ESA STEM ambassador, and Chairman of the Association of Retired ESA Staff, UK branch.

Edited from [https://prabook.com/web/marino_federico.saksida/540803]

Brenda White (?)
President 1991–1992

Brenda White was a distinguished library consultant based in Edinburgh, where she set up Capital Planning Information with her husband Alan and Don Kennington. Subsequently Brenda and Alan worked as Brenda White Associates. They specialised in consulting and contract research in the area of policy and practice development. Brenda also held a Research Fellow appointment at the University of Edinburgh. Brenda was an active member of the Scottish Branch of the Institute. She also served on the Advisory Committee of the British Library Science Reference and Information Service. She chaired IIS Policy and Planning Committee and served as a member of a number of other IIS committees. She was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1992. Brenda was also a member of the UGC/NAB Transbinary group on Library and Information Studies Education, Secretary to the LISC/BLR&DD Joint working party on public/private interaction.

Martin White (1948-)
President 1992-1993

Martin read Chemistry at Southampton University but from his first position as an Information Officer at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, London, adopted the profession of an information scientist. In 1982 he joined Reed Publishing with responsibility for its electronic information service development, including Lexis and ABC Travel Guides. After a period in senior management positions with IT consulting companies, he set up Intranet Focus Ltd. in 1999.

He served as Chairman of the IIS Council from 1982-1983 and so became one of the few people to hold the positions of both Chairman and President. Martin was an active member of the UK Electronic Information Group (UKeiG), serving as Chairman for a number of years, and then again after the IIS had amalgamated with the LA. He is primarily known for his work on intranet management and since 2008 on enterprise

search management. He has been a Visiting Professor at the Information School, University of Sheffield since 2002. He also served as a Non-Executive Director of CABI from 2003–2011 and was a member of the Publications Committee of the Royal Society of Chemistry from 2008–2013. He is a Fellow of both the RSC and of the British Computer Society.

Brian Lang CBE (1945-)
President 1993-1994

Brian Lang is a Scottish social anthropologist who served as Chief Executive and Deputy Chairman of the British Library from 1991 until 2000. In this capacity he led the final delivery and occupation of the British Library in St Pancras, London, the most substantial UK public building of the 20th century and established the digitisation of this world leading institution. In 2000 he was appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of St Andrews, retiring from this position in 2009. He completed two terms as Chair of the Heritage Lottery Fund in Scotland, acted as Deputy Chair of the UK's National Heritage Memorial Fund, and chaired the Royal Scottish National Orchestra and the Edinburgh World Heritage Trust.

[Edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Lang]

Professor Charles Oppenheim (1946-)
President 1994-1995

Charles graduated from Manchester University with a BSc (1967) and PhD (1970) in chemistry. He joined Glaxo as a patents information officer in 1970, and followed this with jobs at Plymouth Polytechnic (now University) in 1973, City University in 1976, Derwent Publications in 1980, Pergamon Infoline in 1984, Reuters in 1987, before returning to academia at Strathclyde University in 1992 and finally Loughborough University. In these last two posts he was Professor of Information Science. He took early retirement in 2009 and has been an independent consultant since. He has conducted research on the legal issues involved in the creation,

dissemination and consumption of information, as well as on research assessment, patent information, bibliometrics, open access, and scholarly publishing. He is currently a Visiting Professor at Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen. He is an Honorary Fellow of CILIP.

Professor Michael Lynch (1932-)
President 1995-1996

Michael Lynch MBCS is a Professor Emeritus in the Information School of the University of Sheffield, England, his main research having been in Chemoinformatics. He obtained BSc and PhD degrees in chemistry from University College, Dublin in 1954 and 1957. Following two years in industry in the UK, he sought a position at Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) in Columbus, Ohio in the US, in 1961. There he was 'apprenticed' to Malcolm Dyson, Research Director, and his imagination was caught by the prospect of applying computers to chemical structures and text in the earliest large-scale experiments in this area.

In 1965 Michael returned to the UK and was a teacher and researcher at the then Sheffield Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science, later the Department of Information Studies and now the Information School of Sheffield University. The University awarded him a Personal Chair in 1975 and he remained there for the rest of his professional career, ending in 1995. During his time in Sheffield, he made significant contributions to the theory and practice of information science. His research interests centred on the characterisation of data structures implicit in records of information, both in relation to databases of text and of chemical structures, and on applying these data structures for the development of algorithms which might then lead to useful applications. Among the applications resulting from his work are text compression, as well as methods for searching databases of chemical substances for substructures, the

identification of changes due to chemical reactions, and the design of improved chemical patent information systems.

In 1989 he was awarded the Skolnik Award of the American Chemical Society. In 1990 he received the annual Award of the Institute of Information Scientists in recognition of his services to information science. Lynch was Honorary President of the Chemical Structure Association, which awards the triennial CSA Trust Mike Lynch Award in his honour. In 1999 the University of Sheffield Information School opened the Michael Lynch Research Lab, named in his honour, and used as a base for the Chemoinformatics and Health Informatics research groups.

[Edited from https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/is/staff/ lynchappreciation and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Mike_Lynch_(information_scientist)]

Béla Hatvany (1938-)
President 1996-1997

Béla Hatvany is a pioneer in the automation of libraries and the information industry. Companies founded by him have been responsible for the first Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) the first CD-ROMs, the first networked CD-ROM, the first client-server library databases, and some of the earliest internet library database retrieval engines.

He was born in 1938 in London a few weeks after his parents arrived as immigrants. His father was a Hungarian Jew and a Baron, his mother from Spanish nobility. Béla spent his childhood in England. He received a scholarship to attend the University of St Andrews from BP (British Petroleum). In 1956 he began his career as a customer service engineer, a computer programmer and a salesman. In 1965, he moved to the United States to get an MBA at Harvard University. He founded his first company, COMSISA, in Mexico City, in 1968 which computerised and served sugar mills and local businesses. In 1971, in partnership with Dennis Beaumont, Computer Library Services (CLSI) was started in Boston. This was the first

company to develop the minicomputer for use in libraries, in effect building the Online Public Access Computer (OPAC) market. After returning to London in 1981, he sold the company to Thyssen Bornemisza in 1983. In 1980, with Henry Ng, he invented the touch screen which is now used on smartphones and tablets.

In 1982, he started a small organisation called "INCubator" based in West London. This later became SilverPlatter Information. The company published the first CD-ROMs in 1982 and developed a number of innovative products including networked CD-ROMs, and client-server delivery for bibliographic databases. Silver Platter Information was one of the first companies to deliver databases on the internet.[6] In 2001 it was sold to Wolters-Kluwer.

[edited from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B%C3%A9la_Hatvany and

http://www.mustardseedtrust.org/]

Dr Sandra Ward (1943-)
President 1997-1998

Sandra read Chemistry at the University of Durham. Following the award of a PhD in organic chemistry in 1970 from the University of Bath, Sandra began work in pharmaceutical data and information management, firstly at Wellcome Research Laboratories where she became involved in the early computerisation of their chemical collections and biological data and from 1980 at Glaxo Group Research (now GSK). Here her role as Director of Information Services pushed forwards archives, records management, online access to external information, library process automation, report databanks, competitor intelligence and knowledge management. Her department was recognised as a Centre of Excellence.

As a passionate advocate for corporate information management and information science, she was the recipient of the 1997 IIS award. She made the transition to IIS Corporate

Membership after the statutory six years. She was a Council Member, convened the 1985 group advising on the implementation of the new IIS Committee structure, chaired Publications Committee, and was an Associate Editor of JIS. She was also an external examiner for information courses at the Universities of Sheffield and Strathclyde.

She was an active member of the Chemical Notation Association (now the CSA Trust) and of AIOPI (now PIPA). She served on LISC and in 1994 was appointed to the Library and Information Commission until its transition to MLAC. She was Chair of the BL's Scientific and Information Committee until the move to St Pancras and a member of the BL's Advisory Committee. She became an Executive Director of TFPL Ltd in 1998, and latterly became an independent KIM consultant, joint editor of Business Information Review, and one of a CILIP/KPMG team updating the Hawley report. She was awarded an Honorary Fellowship by IIS in 2002, chaired CILIP Council for its first four years and was elected to Honorary Fellowship by CILIP in 2018.

Professor Peter Brophy (1950-)
President 1998–1999

Peter Brophy is an independent project director, author, editor and consultant. He became involved in IT applications in the late 1960s and developed IT and management information systems for libraries in the early part of his career. Moving on to management, he directed library services at the then Bristol Polytechnic (now University of the West of England) and library and IT services at the University of Central Lancashire.

From 1998-2008 he was Director of the Centre for Research in Library & Information Management (CERLIM) at the Manchester Metropolitan University, UK and held the Chair in Information Management at that University. Particular research foci included IT services for disabled people, the use of narrative in management and in evidence-based practice,

and library service evaluation. He was Principal Consultant with LIMC Ltd. until 2009.

He is the author of a large number of books and academic papers, including 'Narrative-based Practice' (Ashgate, 2008), 'The Library in the Twenty-First Century' (Facet, 2nd edition, 2007) and 'The Academic Library' (Facet, 2nd ed., 2005).

Peter Brophy is a Fellow and Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Library & Information Professionals (CILIP), and was President of the Institute of Information Scientists in 1998-99. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and of the Higher Education Academy. He was awarded the OBE for services to blind and visually-impaired people in 2009.

[From http://www.eblip6.salford.ac.uk/people.html

Brian Clifford (?)
President 1999–2000

Brian Clifford was appointed Head of Learning and Research Support at Leeds University in 2001 having previously been Library and Information Services Manager at Manchester Business School. He was appointed as Deputy Librarian in 2013.

Professor Peter Enser (?)
President 2000–2002

Peter was Professor of Information Science and Head of Research in the School of Computing, Mathematical & Information Sciences at Brighton University, and held the title Professor Emeritus after his retirement. His research interests in information retrieval were focused on subject access to visually-encoded knowledge. His publications and conference presentations addressed international communities in library and information science, computer science and cultural heritage, and he directed a number of externally-funded research projects in this field. His professional roles included Chair of Council and President of the Institute of Information Scientists, member of the libraries, archives and information science peer review panel of the Arts & Humanities Research

Board, member of the UK Higher Education Quality Assurance Agency's Subject Benchmarking Group for Librarianship & Information Management, member of the librarianship and information science subject benchmark panel of the QAA, and Co-Chair of the CILIP Accreditation Board. Since retirement he has given talks on the social history of communication and communications to a number of organisations, including the University of the Third Age, Probus and on board cruise ships.

[Unedited from https://kmi.open.ac.uk/mmkm/home/research/university0.html

www.cruiseshipsspeakers.com]

Appendix 2 - IIS Criteria 1982

The Institute Criteria provided a guide to topics which might be usefully and justifiably included in a course of instruction in the practice of information science approved by the Institute. It would normally be expected that, for acceptance by the Institute for corporate membership, a candidate would have a good knowledge of a large proportion of topics covered in Sections 1 to 8. Topics covered by the Section on ancillary skills might also be of value to an information scientist, and therefore any of these might provide studies complementary to the core topics.

The following Criteria were approved by the Council of the Institute of Information Scientists on 19 March 1982. These are particularly significant as they include information technology for the first time.

1. ***Nature of information and its users***

- *Creation and qualitative and quantitative treatment of the growth of knowledge.*
- *Nature, properties and characteristics of knowledge and information flows.*
- *Generation, transfer and use of information. Information needs and information seeking and user behaviour and the impact of historical, social and psychological, economic, technical and other factors on this behaviour.*
- *Communications systems theory, design and evaluation.*
- *Human communication from psychological and practical points of view.*
- *Communication in the corporate environment.*

- *User types, user patterns, finding and analysing user needs.*

2. ***Sources of information***

- *Sources of recorded information and their various media (e.g. textual material, computer files, online machine-readable databases and databanks, audio-visual and other records) and their information content, occurrences, distribution and use.*
- *Individuals and organisations (national and international) which collect, extract and/or disseminate information (e.g. information brokers and consultants, expert individuals, libraries, information centres).*
- *Information sources in general and special subject fields.*
- *Major information services.*
- *Content and characteristics of secondary sources of information (e.g. abstracts and indexes, publicly available computer files, library catalogues).*

3. ***Theory and practice of information storage and retrieval***

- *Characterisation of information problems and methods of dealing with them.*
- *Media for information storage and choice and organisation of the media in the store for various information types (e.g. full text, abstracts, numeric and tabular data and audio-visual material, and combinations of these).*
- *Descriptive cataloguing.*
- *Theory and application of classification systems (e.g. enumerative and synthetic types and alphabetical schedules).*
- *Analysis of information content of sources.*
- *Theory and application of indexing of information content*

(e.g. coding by use of classification and indexing schedules, subject heading lists, thesauri, pre- and post-coordinate indexing, natural language and controlled vocabularies).

4. **Systems for information storage and retrieval**

- *Exploitation of resources – search methods and strategies, and reference methods for information (e.g. references, data, full text or combinations of these).*
- *Use of manual, mechanised and mixed systems (e.g. paper files, card indexes, microform systems, word processing, computerised systems).*
- *Use of human and technical networks for retrieval.*
- *Internal and external systems, services and networks for retrieval (e.g. videotex and databases).*
- *Input, indexing and output for successful retrieval.*
- *Evaluation of retrieval systems and secondary sources of information (e.g. effectiveness and efficiency).*

5. **Analysis of information**

- *The use of information sources for regular and systematic collection of information.*
- *The evaluation and validation of that information.*
- *The use of appropriate technology in the building of specialist files for storage and retrieval of evaluated information.*
- *The analysis for the purpose of discovering novelty, trends, patterns, etc., and for the purpose of making hypotheses, trend projections, forecasts, etc.*
- *The writing of state-of-the-art reports, reviews, overviews and scenarios.*

6. **Dissemination of information**

- Preparation of bibliographies and evaluated information reports. Effective presentation of information.
- Proofreading, editing and presentation.
- Methods of reprography, SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) and other methods of current awareness.

7. **Management**

- Information systems, internal and external environment, objectives and structure, ethical and legal aspects (e.g. privacy, secrecy, copyright, health and safety, security).
- Implementation of information systems.
- Justification and cost-benefit/effectiveness analysis.
- General theory and techniques of management with particular reference to information systems, costing, budgeting, financial control, forecasting, policy-making, planning, staff management and industrial relations, organisation and methods, operational research.
- Systems approach for management including organisation of small personal collections of information.
- Marketing and selling of information services, both internally and externally.
- Strategic planning and trans-border flow.

8. **Technology and its applications**

- Technology for aiding information creation, acquisition, organisation, transmission, retrieval, dissemination and management.

Ancillary skills

Research methods – Historical research; deductive, inductive, and hypothetico-inductive methods. Research proposals. Investigation, data collection and sampling. Evaluation of results, errors, validity. Conclusions, reports.

Mathematics – Appropriate mathematics and statistics.

Linguistics – *Natural and formal languages, linguistic classification, semantics, syntactics, pragmatics. Relations of semantics and linguistic, psychology, logic and philosophy. The development of language.*

Foreign languages – *Reading and comprehension of foreign languages. Translation. Preparation of abstracts, reports etc., in the language of habitual usage. Use of foreign language information sources, machine translation.*

Appendix

Computer hardware – *Components and their uses, types of input and output devices, including display devices, storage devices, mainframes, minicomputers and microcomputers.*

Computer software – *Principles of operating systems, application programs; program packages, especially for information retrieval, elementary programming.*

Computer processing – *File design, record layout, file searching, file update.*

Communications – *Principles of standards, protocols, interfaces and types of equipment, e.g. modems; electrical and optical communication devices. Telecommunications networks.*

Computer projects – *Feasibility studies, specifications, design, implementation, evaluation, documentation.*

Computer applications – *Information retrieval, Viewdata, teletext, computer typesetting, computer output microform (COM), speech synthesis, automation of library housekeeping.*

Word processors – *Types (e.g. shared logic, stand-alone) and applications (e.g. input, information retrieval).*

Storage media and systems – *Videodiscs; automated microform systems.*

Electronic publishing and document delivery – *Viewdata applications, video scanning and digitising, cable TV, other methods of electronic publishing and document delivery.*

Appendix 3 - Institute of Information Scientists: core areas

The following descriptions attempted to specify the key interest areas of members of the Institute and define a particular promotional 'angle'. They could then be used as introductory material in letters or other communications introducing or drawing attention to the Institute and its activities (e.g. in recruitment drive letters to journal editors or institutions).

1. ***Extended version***

The Institute of Information Scientists is the professional association for people primarily concerned with information – its acquisition, storage, retrieval and dissemination. The sheer volume of data available and the need for reliable and relevant subject area, and available information resources, the techniques needed to locate the appropriate facts, and the most effective ways to evaluate and present them. Members of the Institute are centrally concerned with information, whatever the techniques used for its handling. This means that they are familiar both with published and unpublished sources and with computerised systems, including commercial online database services and the development of mechanised systems for the management of internal information resources. Because much information is conveyed through direct person-to-person contact, information scientists require a thorough knowledge of the organisation for which they work, and will identify and make use of formal

and informal communications networks operating within and between organisations.

The Institute was established in 1958 since when it has developed from its original scientific base to its present position of representing members who are specialists in the management of information in all sectors of the economy.

1. ***Short version***

The Institute of Information Scientists is the professional association for information specialists – people who are involved in the identification, acquisition, storage for retrieval, selection, evaluation and presentation of the specific information needed for decision making. This requires a thorough understanding of the working needs of organisations and knowledge of the available external and internal information resources. Specific systems skills are used to manage and optimise the use of these resources, which may be held on printed, electronic, optical, or other media.

C.P.R. Dubois
Chairman, Membership Development Committee

Appendix 4 - Outline chronology

Headlines in the development and operation of the IIS from its formation in 1958 to its merger with the Library Association in 2002 are listed below.

To date this chronology has been compiled from reading through Inform issues 1, 2, 4-10, 11, 12-17, 18, 19-23, 24-29, 32-35, 36-41, 43-50, 51 57, 60, 61, 71 -242 (but not 3, 18, 30, 31, 42, 58-59, 62 and 70) and all the other documents referenced in this History including articles by J.F. Farradane and P.E. Colinese in the Information Scientist. The latter have provided much of the information covering the early history of the IIS (from launch to 1970). After that Informs have been used as the main source.

However Inform was heavily dependent on voluntary submissions from SIGs and Branches, a Council reporter elected at the first Council meeting following the AGM and, of course, its Editor. All Inform editors were dedicated to the task but at liberty to select what they considered would inform and interest IIS members and in many later issues, news from the wider information world featured more strongly than IIS itself.

1948	The 1948 Royal Society Conference on Scientific Information identifies the need for improvements in existing methods of collecting, indexing and distributing scientific literature to provide industry with scientific and technical information promptly and in an easily assimilated form.
1957	Proposal to Aslib Council in 1957 for a separate Institute of Information Scientists within Aslib defeated.
	Inaugural meeting approves the formation of an Institute of Information Scientists (IIS).
1958	Constitution approved in May. First Council of eight Fellows elected. Membership reaches 85.
	Membership reaches 115.
1959	Inland Revenue (later HMRC) approves income tax relief on IIS subscriptions. IIS registered under Companies Act and incorporated as a Limited Body following approval of its Memorandum and Articles of Association by the Board of Trade (Articles limit membership to 500). First regular publication, the Bulletin, launched. Committees of Council established to deal with Membership admissions, Constitution, Meetings and publications, and Education. London based meetings programme established.
1961	First course in the world for education in information science established – a two-year part-time course at Northampton College of Advanced Technology. Certificate of the IIS awarded for examination success. IIS membership requires this certificate and three years of practical experience or five years of experience.
1962	Volume 2 of the Bulletin appears with printed cover and contents page.

Year	Event
1963	One-year full-time course and a postgraduate course established at Northampton College leading to award of the Certificate of the College. Jason Farradane is the first Principal.
1964	First biennial IIS conference at Merton College, 60 attendees.
1965	IIS Membership reaches 750 (100 overseas members). Council expands to 12 members. IIS byelaws approved. Northern Branch established as first regional branch. Indian Branch suggested by local members but prevented by exchange restrictions. First biennial IIS conference at Merton College, Oxford.
1966	IIS Articles amended to increase membership limit to 2000. Board of Trade approves dropping of 'Ltd' from IIS name. Northampton College becomes City University; IIS Diploma course leads to MSc. Council member appointed as IIS Examinations Officer. IIS advice on content sought by other courses. First office rented in Russia Row, Cheapside with part time secretary. Midlands Branch formed. First biennial salary survey provides IIS with a basis from which to influence member salaries.
1967	Information Scientist replaces the Bulletin. All publications (IIS Journal, Handbook, Conference Proceedings and stationery) redesigned. IIS arranges conference on Education for Information Science under the auspices of FID and Aslib, supported by OSTI.

1968	First IIS annual dinner held.
	Second salary survey.
1969	Two-year day release course established for post-graduate students, leading to the City University Diploma.
	Scottish Branch approved.
	Second IIS annual dinner held.
1970	70 applications for 1970/71 City University course.
	Membership reaches 750.
	Second paid assistant engaged.
	Third IIS annual dinner held.
	Scottish Branch inaugurated.
1971	City Research assistant, Mrs Datta, awarded first PhD for Information Science in the UK.
	JCC (Joint Consultative Committee formed.
1972	IIS office moves to High Road, Tottenham.
	'Scientificity' of information science recognised by the Faculty of Science, University of London.
1973	Membership exceeds 1000.
	Council sets up a Qualifications Working Party to better define Associate and Member grades and better ways of assessing candidates for membership.
	EGM establishes the Affiliate grade of membership.

1974	Inform launches: first edition appears as a broadsheet. Constitution of Irish Branch approved by Council.
1975	Alan Blick succeeds Peter Vickers as Editor of the Information Scientist. Monograph series launched. Further remuneration/salary survey undertaken. Honorary Fellowships instituted. A case to secure Council representation for Associates succeeds. Council discusses Branch expansion. Steps taken to revive the Midlands Branch and establish a South West Branch. Education Committee begins work on formula to relate course qualifications to those for membership. Need for short courses for professional development agreed. Qualifications Working Party develops meaningful definitions of Member and Associate to ensure clear definitions of each and emphasise the value of experience. Wording of Constitution revised. IIS renews subscription to CSTI.
1976	Sidelights column started in Inform. Inform moves to A4 format. Proposal for Factfinders series approved by Council. Council agrees to appoint an Executive Secretary. Council explores definition of information science and the role of IIS. £578 deficit in accounts. EGM approves subscription increases. Intensive course on management launched by IIS and developed with Cranfield School of Management and ICI Central Management Services.

1977	*Factfinders launched (later becomes Sourcefinders).* Consistent house style for all IIS publications agreed. Special Interest Group (SIG) structure approved by Council; each SIG is represented on Council. Revised IIS Criteria for information science courses approved and issued. Council debates whether the current Presidential system is fit for purpose. Council approves setting up of local branches; Oxford is the first. IIS runs first short course – on online information retrieval. IIS delegation meets with the British Post Office (BPO) to protest against introduction of charges for access to online data services via Tymnet.
1978	*Annual IIS Essay award established.* External Liaison Committee replaces Public Policy Working Group. Future of the IIS explored in long post-Council meeting; Council considers governance structure. STIR group convenes session with members concerned with IIS relevance and operation. AGM rejects STIR motions but these stimulate Council to make changes to IIS governance and activities. Council agrees SIGs but not Branches can extend membership outside IIS. Deficit of £2600. Patent and Trademark Searchers Association votes for alliance with IIS. PATMG formed. First meeting of the UK user group bringing together parties with active interest in online systems. IIS sets up an Online SIG.

1979	1486 IIS members. Branch structure established; each Branch represented on Council. New President cycle introduced (future, current, and past forming a Presidential team). Council agrees that members can attend their meetings as observers. IIS office moves to Reading. Journal of Information Science replaces the Information Scientist. IIS Annual award established for significant achievement in advancing the theory or practice of information science.
1980	Approximately 1300 members. IIS Annual Conference held in Aberystwyth. First Tripartite conference with LA and Aslib held at Sheffield, September. First Infotainment at Conference. Presidents Committee proposes to Council a sponsorship campaign (approved) and appointment of paid executive staff (postponed until funds available). Seminar of information scientists and university lecturers explores the impact of new trends on LIS curriculum development. Inclusion of IT related topics in IIS Criteria begins. Development Committee reports survey of members' expectations from IIS. Southern Branch established. Publications Committee considers means for IIS to promote job advertisements. No award made in the IIS Essay competition (insufficient standard of entries). JCC reconvened.

1981	*Word processors SIG established.*
	IIS four-year development plan aims to: increase influence with government; publish Inform monthly; expand contact facilities for members; expand membership to 2000 by 1983; employ a full-time Executive Officer. Group formed to promote IIS, later becoming Publicity Committee. Council sets up working party to consider response to industrial relations issues being met by members. Bedford local branch inaugurated.
1982	*1550 members.*
	IIS/JASIS Joint Annual Conference, St Patrick's College Dublin. ISI Garfield Annual Award established for the best paper in Journal of Information Science and awarded to Bertie Brookes. IIS updates its Criteria for information science courses. Executive Committee refuses to table paper on unfair dismissal and employment issues; the matter was delegated to a sub-committee. Council agrees that honoraria will not be paid for any IIS activity. Society of Indexers observer attends the March Council meeting. UK government plans IT year – IIS fights to get the information profession featured. Midland members aim to contact other IIS 'Mums at home' to exchange experience of part-time or project related work inside or outside the home. IIS submits comments on Copyright Green Paper. First meeting of BIRT (British Information Round Table); John Myers represents IIS. Subscription to CSTI renewed.

1983	2000 membership target reached. Membership list published.
	Council confirms increased, urgent pressure on Members defaulting on subscriptions.
	IIS Silver Jubilee Celebration Conference, St Catherine's College, Oxford.
	Jubilee Banquet held in October.
	Council approves new guidelines for Fellowship applications.
	Inform tribute issue features the 1957 Farradane letters that led to the establishment of IIS.
	Inform now published ten times per year.
	Debate on need for a Royal Charter begins, stimulated by letters to Inform.
	Charles Oppenheim argues for a more democratic Council which is not remote, forbidding, highly autocratic and dangerously self-perpetuating! More respect for members, more younger members and more life needs to be injected into IIS.
	Membership Development Committee describes the key interest areas of IIS members in short and extended versions to use in communications and PR for IIS.
	Manual of IIS procedures for handling IIS business issued for induction.
	Industrial Relations Working Party (IRWP) recommends IIS support members with IR issues.
	Bedford Group decides to close.
	Draft Code of Practice for Information Consultants (IIS, LA, Aslib) issued.
	HMSO publishes 'Making a business of information' developed by IT Technology Panel), a pivotal report for IIS members.
1984	Southern Branch holds first Text Retrieval conference.
	UKOLUG holds first State-of-the-Art Conference on Online Retrieval.
	Scottish branch celebrates its Silver Jubilee.
	Membership application forms revised; new Membership Directory and recruitment drive planned.
	Council proposes greater international role for IIS.
	Affiliates lobby to reduce the six years of experience needed to apply for membership and complexity of job assessment.
	Unsuccessful efforts to establish a Prestel user group.

1985	IIS employs first Executive secretary, Sarah Carter. Membership 2076. Affiliates and Students represented on Council for the first time. Survey of overseas members suggests newsletter to keep these members in touch. Council begins annual review of membership list to identify potential Fellows. Council encourages formation of new SIGs, urging existing SIGs to promote themselves via Inform. Suggestions to change IIS name made in Inform. IIS joins CICI (Confederation of Information and Communications Industries); and is actively involved in formation of National Forum on European Communities information (NFECI). IIS active in commenting on Copyright Green Paper. NELG (North East local group) disbanded.
1986	2090 members. IIS seminar 'Information Management Today and Tomorrow' attracts over fifty delegates. Council Working Party recommends transformation in committee structure to separate executive and financial control activities from operational matters. Council approves formation of a self-employed and small business SIG (SEASBSIG), later renamed Small Business SIG (SBG). IIS joins FOI campaign as an observer. IIS is represented on the JCC's Data Protection Working Party developing Codes of Practice for the information profession. IIS representatives meet with Minister for the Arts to discuss the Copyright White Paper. IIS represented on the Library and Information Service Council (LISC) working party considering role of Government in co-ordination of LIS.

2221 members.

	Dr D. J. Campbell dies. He joined IIS in 1959, was created a fellow in 1964 and became an Honorary Fellow in 1976. He left a generous bequest to IIS.
	IIS determines not to apply for a Royal Charter.
	Council approves new committee structure. Reporting to Executive Committee are Financial and Control, Policy and Planning Committees. Reporting to Operations are committees for Membership Development, Member Services, Professional Standards, and External Affairs. Marketing and Publishing co-ordination groups co-ordinate these activities across IIS.
1987	*1982 Criteria for validation of information science courses revised to include information management and IT.*
	CIMSIG request to close accepted.
	Executive Secretary assumes roles of National Careers Coordinator and Careers Advisor.
	Network of branch and regional Careers Officers planned.
	Affiliates with membership of six years or more to pay the full member subscription.
	IIS/Institute of Scientific Information annual lecture launched at AGM.
	IIS holds informal talks with Aslib to explore closer association.

1988	2327 members. IIS establishes membership target of 4000. UKOLUG holds 10th birthday party in November. IIS begins to consider impact of 1992 and single European Market on members. IIS explores charitable status as it considers the use of the John Campbell bequest. No nominations for the ISI Award. Professor Wilf Saunders publishes a report (the Saunders Report) recommending merger of IIS, LA and Aslib. Administrative Assistant role upgraded to Membership Secretary; part time clerical assistant and bookkeeper recruited. Council confirms that IIS regular expenditure must be covered by membership subscriptions and investments. Affiliate fees must cover the costs of services received. Marketing Co-ordination group explores member concerns over IIS name. New IIS Criteria provide a guide to content of information science courses and areas of knowledge expected from new members. IIS launches 30th Anniversary Student Essay Competition (the winner had to be younger than IIS). No nominations for the IIS Award. IIS lobbies directly for changes to the proposed Copyright Act. IIS delegation meets the Minister for the Arts, Richard Luce to present IIS views on current issues on the LIS world.

	Jason Farradane dies on 28 June.
1989	IIS Annual Conference of IIS held in Harrogate. Conference dinner hosted by Northern Branch to mark its Silver Jubilee. Inform and the 1989 member survey report majority for retention of IIS name. IIS members urged to read and comment on Saunders Report prior to IIS AGM. A resumé in Inform attracts considerable correspondence – for and against. AGM votes that Council should explore closer relationships with the LA and Aslib and report back to members within a year. IIS working party established to report on the fundamental objectives of IIS; pros and cons of merger; and essential questions for IIS to address. IIS launches the John Campbell Trust to fund scholarships, travel grants and support other educational purposes. External Affairs establishes committee to consider IIS relationship with EC professional organisations and other 1992 issues. Council approves closure of Midland Branch; members distributed between Northern and Southern branches. Council appoints member as Area Liaison Officer to improve communications between branches and IIS corporate. Scottish Branch urges IIS to follow its example as it moves to e-newsletters. City Information Group established as a new SIG for information specialists in finance and business sectors. IIS annual membership survey shows members want increase in IIS training courses and career services. IIS, LA and TFPL co-operate to run stand at 'Directions', a major career exhibition at Olympia. Lease of Museum Street extended to the whole of the top floor to double available space.

	Debate on the Saunders Report continues throughout the year; many members think that the special ethos of IIS would not survive merger with LA and Aslib; others argue for merger.
1990	*IIS adopts new house style for all IIS stationery including Branches and SIGs. Inform now enveloped in recycled paper as IIS aims to improve its green credentials.* *'Information 90' held in Bournemouth. This was the third international conference and exhibition sponsored jointly by IIS, Aslib, COPOL, LA and the Institute of Archivists.* *IIS EGM approves changes to the IIS Memorandum and Articles of Association to enable application to the Charity Commissioners for IIS to become a registered charity.* *IIS begins an annual series of seminars with 'Strategic Planning – a means to an end'.* *IIS Member Survey published. Many members volunteer to join IIS committees.* *IIS begins considering the impact of the 1992 'Single Market' and the potential for members to work abroad.* *Cost of Inform is reported as just under 50p per member; JIS costs a little under £2 per member.* *Inform issues first vacancies bulletin.* *JCC Copyright Committee (IIS, Aslib, LA, SCONUL, COPOL and the Society of Archivists) formed to address policy issues in the implementation of the 1988 Act and the impact of EEC harmonisation.* *CIG (City Information Group, for users of finance and commercial information) celebrates its formal launch in London with 200 attending.*

1991	*Association of Local Government Specialists applies to become an IIS special interest group. ALGIS launched as a SIG in May.* *IIS 1991-93 Forward Plan aims "to establish the IIS among the leading associations in Europe in the field of Information Work and to support our members in facing the challenges, threats and opportunities offered by the Single market".* *IIS AGM attendance 87. Financial deficit of over £8k reported despite cost reductions and actions to increase income. Cheaper auditor and increased subscriptions approved.* *Aslib withdraws from tripartite talks despite agreeing mission statement, objectives, and outline structure. AGM supports IIS withdrawal from further merger talks with LA and votes for continued forms of cooperation with other UK and European bodies.* *IIS has now approved courses at 17 institutions whose qualifications confer reductions of one to three years in the five years' experience required for corporate membership.* *Council plans working party to advise members on how to indemnify themselves from action resulting from ambiguous or faulty data given to clients.* *IIS withdraws from CICI and EUSIDIC. IIS contributes to formation of EBLIDA (European Bureau of Library Information and Documentation Associations) whose role is to communicate and influence the EU Commission, Parliament and other EC bodies on information matters.*

| 1992 | *IIS annual conference: 'The Common Market for Information'.*

IIS concerns with falling membership, financial issues and the increased work pressures limiting members' volunteering capacity are growing.
Confidentiality issues require Council Chair to reinforce when a matter must be treated confidentially.
Volunteers sought to help with IIS Criteria revision so that these reflect changes in higher education and the broadening spectrum of the information profession.
IIS becomes subscribing member of LINC (Library and Information Co-operation Council).
City Information Group organises protest against pricing changes by Textline and persuades it to set up a user group.
IIS alerts members to the Health and Safety Commission's consultative document on work with display screen equipment. |

	No IIS conference held.

Council wrestles with budget and need for improved computer facilities as well as Forward Plan. Falling membership raises questions of how to increase the value of membership and attract members from less traditional catchment areas. Subscriptions would not be increased until strategies for the development of services and widening of membership base in place.

    Council decides not to introduce compounded life membership fees.

    Public Relations brought under External Affairs Committee to improve and co-ordinate actions to raise IIS profile.

    Advertising manager to be appointed to sell advertising space on commission in Inform and the Vacancies Supplement.

    Membership Committee undertakes telephone and printed surveys of selected members to identify their views on IIS benefits. Access to information (news, views, professional development) and meetings and networking were highlighted. Subscriptions are value for money. Inform and JIS regarded highly. Comparison with other membership organisations shows IIS services are competitive and IIS fees are lower.

    IIS sweatshirts on sale – four colours and a range of sizes.

    IIS AGM preceded by IIS Members day workshops for the first time. AGM approves new subscription policy. For Associates, a graduated fee fixed as a percentage of the Corporate Member rate to rise over six years to the equivalent of corporate membership. Overseas associates outside Europe to pay a flat fee. This will reduce IIS income slightly but will be fairer.

    IIS launches programme of evening meetings beginning with 'Teleworking'. A 'Time Management' event is a sell-out.

    UKOLUG and the LA, with support from EUSIDC, establish the Centre for Information Quality Management (CIQM).

    IIS asked to submit evidence to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's enquiry on the supply of historical business and financial information.

    IIS asked to tender to be an awarding body for SVQs and NVQs[l] but IIS declines due to insufficient resources.

    JIS moves from Elsevier to Bowker-Saur. |
| **1993** | |

	BSI propose massive increase in charges for 1993/94. IIS protest directly and via JCC. BSI agrees to reinstate its foreign standards lending service as a result.
1994	IIS reinstates annual residential conference 'Managing in the 90s'. IIS begins half day course programme. IIS Membership cards promoted. They entitled members to a reader's ticket for the BL. IIS discussion list on Janet renamed LIS-IIS (formerly IIS-Scotland). Efforts to contain operating expenses results in financial surplus. Management Committee takes over day to day administration of the IIS so that Council can focus on strategic matters. Sarah Carter completes nine years as Executive Secretary of IIS. Interregnum managed by Gillian Allen. Elspeth Hyams appointed as IIS Director with an increased focus on marketing and PR. Home-based worker insurance secured as member benefit. CIQM produces first report noting poor quality raw data, duplicate records and poor service from vendor help desks. IIS External Affairs makes substantial submissions to the team reviewing the public library service for DNH; the BL Working Party report on electronic publishing; the Follett Report[l] on the future of academic libraries. Monopolies and Mergers Commission reports that despite a 'technical' monopoly of online database providers, the existence of other suppliers meant this did not operate against the public interest. Bowker-Saur launches new branding for JIS. IIS's Irish Branch agrees affiliation of new Irish Financial and Business Group. Bangemann Report 'Europe and the Information Society' published.

1995	*Procedural changes reduce Council meetings to three per annum; Management Committee to meet more frequently to improve communication between standing committees.* *External Affairs forms task force to produce a draft code of ethics for IIS.* *Council's new Forward Plan focuses on raising IIS profile; increasing the status of information professionals; helping members with CPD; widening membership criteria; forging links and alliances with external bodies and more focus on political issues e.g. freedom of information (FOI).* *Courses in other disciplines include an information science component. Skills needed to operate in the information age are changing. IIS must attract members beyond traditional corpus.* *Analysis of 1993/94 membership applications reveals that applicants see career development as enhanced from acquiring wider professional perspective, extension of skills; and recognition from a professional body.* *To encourage information scientists to join IIS early in their career one student place will be awarded to enable attendance at IIS Seminars, Events and Conferences. A fund is set up to support travel bursaries.* *IIS has an email address for the first time. New website launched. Inform's internet resources and electronic journals news move to the web only.* *IIS runs first summer school on 'Communications and Information'.* *IIS continues extensive programme of evening events.* *External Affairs commissions IIS action plans for IP/FOI/DP/Ethics; National Information Infrastructure; Electronic Networks including the superhighway.* *Inform celebrates 20th anniversary.* *Scottish branch celebrates its Silver Jubilee.* *Patent and Trademark SIG initiates Amanda Stembridge Award following her early death.* *CIG and UKOLUG launch new logos to smarten up publications and leaflets.* *100th UKOLUG committee meeting.*

1996	*Death of Emeritus Professor Bob Bottle of City University announced.* JIS publishes a dedicated Festschrift issue. IIS approves new mission statement: "The IIS sets, maintains, monitors and promotes standards of excellence in the science and management of information". Revised Criteria for Information Science finalised following comment by members with an easy, practical instrument for their application. Controversial proposal to develop a formal alliance with the LA presented to 38th AGM fails to achieve clear result. Post-AGM postal ballot approved an alliance – for 452, against 199. Council establishes IIS working party to pursue implementation. AGM urges alliance communications to be open and accessible to members. Coalition for Public Information (CoPI) launched. IIS provides pump priming and administrative support. Plans widely supported by other institutions. First Records and Information Management (RIMI) Awards presented in a project backed by IIS, RMS, Society of Archivists, and the Scientific Archivists group to enhance the business role of records and information managers.

1997	No IIS conference; IIS provides sessions within LA's UmbrelLA Conference.
	IIS begins a collaboration with BCS Information Retrieval Group to deliver Text Retrieval 1997. Regular IIS seminar programme is sustained. IIS evening meetings re-branded as Professional Events and highly successful. IIS presents morning seminar at LibTech. Role of External Affairs Committee assumed by the IIS Director in consort with Management Committee and a more ambassadorial role for Director approved. Members urged to alert Management Committee to information issues. Draft guidelines for Professional Ethics for information professionals develops case material to demonstrate application of the principles. Member debate about an LA/IIS alliance increases; LA and IIS explore closer co-operation. IIS Council chair advises members that IIS/LA consider a new professional body should be formed. Reaction largely positive. A Unification Working Party and Constitution Working Party created to draw up proposals for the new Body. A Memorandum of Understanding to be presented to both Councils in early 1998. Inform encourages members to raise the questions they want answered. Extraordinary IIS Council meeting held in April. In November IIS/LA task forces on Finance and Membership Criteria, Member Services, and Resourcing are convened. Target is presentation of draft Memorandum of Agreement to Executive Committees of IIS and LA in and then to the Councils of both bodies by June 1998. CoPI holds inaugural conference 'Information and the Citizen – a two way street'. IIS (External Affairs) works with other concerned bodies to establish the significance of HM Government's intention to privatise HMSO. JIS appears on the internet, courtesy of Bowker-Saur. Inform begins to highlight the risks and responsibilities of managing Y2K issues.

IIS enters its ruby anniversary year.

1998	*UKOLUG celebrates its 20th birthday.* *IIS collaborates with the Information and Development forum to deliver a seminar on information access and supply to developing countries.* *IIS collaborates with TFPL to run 'Expanding Horizons' (a one day a week, five-week summer school of interactive workshops).* *Full text of Draft Guidelines for Professional Ethics for Information Professionals issued in Inform for member comment.* *IIS launches Tony Strix Award in memory of Tony Kent, a distinguished chemical information specialist.* *Unification actions progress with considerable concern from Branches at the paucity of information to members. Finally, a Consultative (Green) paper proposing unification of IIS and LA to create a new unified professional body for the information and library world is sent to every member in October with a deadline for responses of 15 March 1999. Member consultation exercise on a new Professional Association commissioned from independent consultants by IIS.* *IIS remuneration survey results published in October Inform; lower response than 1996. Median salaries for men still exceed women: £28,500 men, £24,600 women. Highest salary £116,000 for a respondent in an educational establishment.* *Decision to disband CoPI as a formally constituted body and operate and lobby as an informal alliance.*

1999	*1999 Text Retrieval conference organised by IIS and BCS. IIS co-sponsors the 'Challenge of Image Retrieval' conference with the BCS and BL. This was the forerunner of a series of international conferences.*

IIS runs its 1999 annual residential conference within the LA's UmbrelLA Conference.

Second five-week summer school of interactive workshops (Expanding Horizons 1999) addresses policy and technological developments.

IIS and the Information for Development Forum hold seminar on the Funding of International Development Information and Knowledge Activities.

IIS moves from Museum Street to 39-41 North Road, London.

'Our Professional Future' is published following member comments. IIS members continue to discuss pros and cons of merger in branch meetings and online. Scottish Branch surveys members on the Unification Working Party's plans. IIS members were marginally against merger; joint LA/IIS members substantially for.

Proposed LA/IIS merger papers sent to Members. IIS AGM approves creation of new professional association by majority of 335 to 97 with 14 abstentions, as does the LA at its AGM. The show of hands looked even so a poll was called, allowing proxy votes to be counted. Council noted that the roles and status of SIGs were crucial and a firm negotiation position should be established.

Professional Standards Committee joins with LA in a Joint Accreditation Committee; this starts work with discussions with BCS (British Computer Society).

IIS Professional Ethics Working Party publishes a database of case studies to be used in conjunction with its ethical guidelines. The guidelines and illustrative case studies are being promoted for consultation with parallel professional bodies; IIS is committed to maintain and extend the case study collections.

Nutshell, the new joint website from IIS and Bowker-Saur launched: free to access and provides news, jobs listings, events, articles and research abstracts.

·Inform launches a competition for the 'Mousemat of the Millennium'; the winner is Amnesty International (exercises for avoiding RSI). |

2000	*IIS Director, Elspeth Hyams moves to LA to edit Library Association Record and is replaced by Mary Shearer.*
	
	IIS continues with its programme of events including a one day conference in conjunction with Gamut (a group of web managers serving higher education); two new event series: 'Careers Talking' and 'Information Survival Skills'; the Professional Development series; IIS/BCS Text Retrieval; evening careers talks; IIS in association with Dialog; a second evening held in association with Butterworths; a one -day workshop on Project Management for beginners.
	
	IIS AGM preceded by open day with 300 attendees at its workshops and seminars.
	IIS Council meeting approves a rolling budget and stresses the need for continued consulting with members, as well as the importance of the Information Working Group (IWG). June Council meeting endorses improvement of SIGs and Branches accounting and a subscription hike in line with inflation. October Council noted that previous discussion on SIGs and their reserves left ambiguities to resolve.
	  An implementation newsletter to keep IIS and LA members informed of progress launches in February. Privy Council and Charities Commission requirements were outlined, the process being followed by the two bodies was explained; and the visions for the profession and its professional body in a changing marketplace for information skills shared.
	  Progress made by IWG had been largely procedural in emphasis with arrangements for publications and the continuity and status of SIGs.

2001	IIS plans move to email communication with members and calls for email addresses. Electronic distribution of Council and Management Committee papers to be used for the two general meetings planned for 2001.

Last IIS Members day 20 September.
  Peter Enser is President for a second year providing continuity. David Rigglesford is Council Chair and Chair of Management Committee for a second year.
  Membership drops by 11%. The deficit in draft budget for 2001/02 confirms that IIS is not viable in the longer term.
  IWG set up two working parties on committee structure post-unification and on qualifications and competencies. Responses to the membership survey showed the vision statement had received 75% approval, albeit qualified. The most popular name is 'Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals'.
  June Council meeting convenes an EGM for 19 July to consider motions for IIS unification with the LA. EGM votes for unification (253 in favour, 22 against with one abstention). A second motion reducing number of members for an IIS AGM to be quorate following unification from 20 to 4 was passed by a show of hands; this will enable the IIS Articles of Association to be amended.
  If SIGs wish to become independent, they can retain their own assets subject to Charity Commission Approval.
  CIG is the largest of IIS SIGs, with over 1000 members.
  Jason Farradane Award given to Professor Bruce Royan for the work of SCRAN; Honorary Fellow appointments to Adrian Dale, Professor Subbiah Arunchalam, Brian Clifford and Doug Veal.
  IIS presents the Last Christmas Party in the History of the World on 13 December when the formation of a Jason Farradane Society is announced. |

. **2002**	*IIS office moves to LA HQ. The new CILIP logo is presented to Branch and SIG officers.* *Penultimate IIS Council meeting held on 23 January approves CILIP regulations and the last Honorary Fellowships for contributions to IIS awarded to Christine Baker (UKOLUG administrator), Peter Enser (President), Sandra Ward (Past President) and Keith Webster (Honorary Secretary).* *Of the SIGs, PATMG and UKOLUG will join CILIP; ALGIS will affiliate with LARIA; CiG heads for independence.* *April 1 sees the formal vesting date of CILIP (Chartered Association of Library and Information Professionals). IIS is no more.*

Appendix 5 - People

A full alphabetical list of people mentioned in this History.
  Professor Maristella Agosti
  Tom Aitchison
  W.O. Aiyepeku
  John Akeroyd
  Michael Aldrich
  Gillian Allen
  Thomas Edward Allibone
  Sir Raymond Appleyard
  Richard Ardern
  Chris Armstrong
  Denis V. Arnold
  Adrian Arthur
  Prof Subbiah Arunchalam
  John Ashford
  Chris Baile
  Christine Baker
  J.K. Barkla
  Dr Jack Barrett
  David Bawden
  Tony Benn MP
  Roger Bilboul
  Monica Blake
  Karen Blakeman
  Alan Blick
  Professor Pia Borlund
  Robert Bottle
  Russell Bowden
  Phil Bradley
  Alison Bridgewater
  Norman Briggs

Celene Brodin

B.C. Brookes/ Bertie Brookes

Professor Peter Brophy

Sir George Lindor Brown

Barbara Buckley

Paul F. Burton

Andrew Cameron

Dr D.J. Campbell/ Duncan Campbell

John Campbell

Professor Peter Canisius

Sarah Carter

Brendan Casey

Tony Cawkell

H. Chihara

Pamela Clark

Stella Dextre Clarke

Sir Robert Clayton

Professor D.W. Cleverdon/ Cyril Cleverdon

Brian Clifford

P.E. Colinese

Harry Collier

Judith Collins

T. Collins

Mary Ann Colyer

Rex Cooke

Cary Cooper

Ken Cooper

Dr Robert Cooper

Lindsay Corbett

Sheila Corrall

Dr Ana Marie Correia

Professor Ingemar J. Cox

Bruce Croft

Carlos Cuadra

E. Curras

Doug Cutting

Adrian Dale

G.W.P. Davies

J. Eric Davies

Joan Day

Professor Maarten De Rijke

Miss Ditmass

Linda Dorrington

Pablo Dubois

James Ducker

Pauline Duckitt

Justin Dukes

Dr Susan Dumais

Dr George Malcolm Dyson

Brian Earle

Jonathan Eaton

Tamara Eisenschitz

Baron Philips of Ellesemere

Peter Enser

A.B Agard Evans

Robert Fairthorne

Jason Farradane

Mike Fitzgerald

Douglas Foskett

Alexander Gordon Foster

Jill Foster

E.R. Francis

Ben Fullman

Eugene Garfield

Jane Gaworska

Alan Gilchrist

Alexander Gordon Foster

Mr J. C. Gray

Janey Gringlan

Angela A. Gunn

Chris Hanson

Pamela Harling

Dr Donna Harman

Paul Harris

Dick Hartley

Béla Hatvany

Peter Havard-Williams

David Hawking

Angela Haygarth-Jackson

Sir Edward Heath

Michael Hill

Susan Hill

Susan Hills

Peter Hoey

A.H. Holloway

Bob Holmes

Dr Phil Holmes

Sir Harry Hookway

H.N. Hulsman

Robert S. Hutton

Elspeth Hyams

Monty Hyams

E. Hyde

Professor Peter Ingwersen

Kalervo Jarvelin

Malcolm Jones

P.J. Judge

Carole Keeling

Stella Keenan

A.K. Kent

Tony Kent

C. Keren

Alexander King

D.W. King

Brian Kingsmill

K. Klintoe

W. Kunz

Peter Laister

Dr Brian Lang

Andy Large

Graham Lea

Carol Lefebre

Peter Leggate

Ray Lester

A.C. Leyton

Felix Liebesney

Dr. Mats G. Lindquist

Brendan Loughridge

Mike Lynch

Neville Mackay

S.R. McKenzie

G. McMurdo

Barry Mahon

W.A. Martin

Robert Maxwell

Nigel May

J. Michel

Jack Mills

F. Monge

Caroline Moore

Nick Moore

Sarah Moran

Tracy Mulvaney

John Myers

Professor Ted H. Nelson

Rabbi Julia Neuberger

Reg Nightingale

Maureen Nolan

Charles Oppenheim

Nigel Oxbrow

Dorothy Palmer

Mr J.S. Paton

William Paton

J.G. Pearce

Carol Ann Peters

Baron Philips of Ellesemere

Janet Pope

Dr Martin Porter

John Preston

David Puttnam

Pauline Rafferty

Richard Ream

J.B. Reed

A.F. Ridley

David Rigglesford

Jon Ritchie

Norman Roberts

Professor Stephen Robertson

Fytton Rowland

Professor Bruce Royan

Professor Ian Ruthven

Marino Saksida

Professor W.L. Saunders

Elspeth Scott

Lord Colin Sharman

Mary Shearer

Alison Simkins

Ian Simpson

Miss I.M. Slade

Alan Smeaton

Christine Smith

D.E. Smith

Karen Sparck-Jones

Amanda Stembridge

B.T. Stern

Steve Stevens

Tom Stonier

Miss I.N.J Storey

Tony Strix

Ross Stubbs

G.P. Sweeney

Dr James Tait/ Sir James Tait

Ian Taylor

G.K. Thompson

Sir Harold Thompson

Jacques Tocatlian

Graham Tompsett

Helen M. Townley

Geraldine Turpie

Dr Donald J. Urquhart

Guy Vanautryve

Professor Cornelis Joost (Keith) van Rijsbergen

Dr Herbert van Sompel

Doug Veal

Peter Vickers

Professor B.C. Vickery

Sandra Ward

Sheila Webber

Keith Webster

G. Wersig

Brenda White

Martin White

Nicky Whitsed

Bob Wiggins

Professor Peter Willett

Jason Thomas Williams

Martha Williams

Dr Philip Williams

Carol Wilmot

Leslie Wilson

Tom Wilson
William Wiswesser
Professor Lewis Wolpert
Frances Wood