SLAC MEMORANDUM

TO: SLAC Authors

FROM: Kathryn Henniss, Manager, Technical Publications Department

RE: Changes in SLAC Printing and Mailing Practices in 1999

CC: Pat Kreitz, David Leith

As Internet and Web access becomes more widespread and better access and notification mechanisms are developed, the time has come for SLAC to join a growing number of labs in replacing large-scale printing and mailing of (unsolicited) paper versions of SLAC publications with speedy online delivery systems and multimodal notification mechanisms. This memo is to keep SLAC authors informed of the nature of recent changes made in this area.

Over the last two years, the size of SLAC's online inventory of published research documents has dramatically improved:

- At present, over 4,300 SLAC Pubs, Reports, and AP Notes (representing about half of the total corpus) have been made available on the Web, and more are being added to the collection every day.
- Most new SLAC publications are now published on the Web within a day of submission, and requests for online versions of legacy documents are typically processed within a day or two.
- The goal of digitizing SLAC's entire published research record is likely to be realized within the next calendar year.

In addition to making more documents available online at faster rates, TechPubs has developed a number of electronic mechanisms to let researchers know what has been published at SLAC, and how to get to it. Additional improvements in this area are planned (see details, next page).

At the same time that these services have been improving at SLAC, more and more institutions are asking to be taken off of SLAC's hardcopy distribution lists, since they can now access what they need via the Web. The trend is very definitely towards eliminating hardcopy distribution.

Improvements in online access combined with a decline in the number of institutions wishing to receive hard copy of SLAC's publications thus underlie the decision to eliminate bulk hardcopy distribution of SLAC Pubs, AP Notes, and Technical Notes, and to reduce the size of default print runs for SLAC Reports as feasible. The savings to the Lab in annual printing and mailing costs is considerable.

Letters have been sent to all of the individuals and institutions on SLAC's current mailing lists, notifying them of the planned printing reduction. Instead of copies of every new SLAC publication, those on the current mailing lists may choose to receive monthly (hard copy) lists of newly released SLAC publications. (This information is available on the Web as well, with links to abstracts as well as the full text of the papers; see URLs on next page.) Hard copies of SLAC publications will continue to be provided on request, of course.

We are confident that these changes will achieve significant savings to the Laboratory without any reduction in access to SLAC research. In fact, Technical Information Services is working on developing better ways to keep researchers at SLAC and elsewhere informed about SLAC's research program.

The items mentioned on the next page provide an overview of what access mechanisms are available now, and what's planned in the near future. As always, comments and suggestions are welcome.

Providing better access to SLAC publications

Current Access Mechanisms

Several new mechanisms have been developed in the last year for improving access to SLAC's publications. These mechanisms are available to the world-wide community of researchers interested in SLAC publications, as well as to SLAC authors locally.

Resource	URL	Description
FastFind	http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/fastfind.html	Convenient search form for finding SLAC publications available online.
This Month's SLAC Publications	http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/thismonth.html	List of titles (with URLs) released each week/month. Updated daily.
TechPubs Preprints Mailing lists	http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/notification.html	e-mail lists for weekly/monthly notification of newly released SLAC publications.

In Development...

TechPubs and the SLAC Library are working on developing a more sophisticated electronic mailing list system which will allow users to receive (periodically, or as-released) e-mail notification of documents according to author-selected topical distribution categories:

- A (Accelerators)
- E (Experimental)
- I (Instrumentation)
- T (Theory)

Previously, these author-selected distribution categories were used to determine the number of printed copies, as well as to target the recipients for a given publication. Thus, individuals or institutions who were interested only in some subject areas would receive only papers within those distributions. Compound categorizations of papers were not uncommon (e.g., T/E, E/I, A/E/I, etc.).

In the system planned for the near future, we will duplicate this traditional print-based functionality electronically by providing e-mail notification of newly released documents to anyone who wants it. The option of receiving announcements of all new papers, or only those in selected subject categories will then be available to researchers at SLAC and elsewhere. The only change for SLAC authors in terms of registering titles and getting SLAC document numbers is that the traditional distribution categories will eventually relate to *e-mail* rather than *hard copy* distributions.[*]

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[*] "N"(None) and "M" (Minimum) distributions which relate only to print quantity, will likely be eliminated.

STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER

TO: Distribution list for SLAC publications

FROM: Kathryn Henniss
           Manager, SLAC Technical Publications Department
           Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, MS 68
           Menlo Park, California 94025

RE: Notification of changes in SLAC printing and mailing policy in 1999

Dear Colleagues,

Beginning March 1, 1999 SLAC will adopt a practice now followed by an increasing number of DOE laboratories and other research institutions in discontinuing its printing and mailing of unsolicited copies of SLAC publications. After March 1, paper versions of individual publications will be mailed out on a per-request basis only.

This change in distribution practices should not, however, reduce access to SLAC research, as it will be offset by a number of significant improvements in Internet access to SLAC publications made in the last two years. Those improvements are detailed in this memo.

Monthly notices of all newly released SLAC publications will be sent by regular mail to individuals on the current distribution list who respond by returning the form attached to this letter. Non-respondents will be removed from SLAC's distribution list, although you should be aware that SLAC's publications are still accessible to everyone via the World Wide web.

Electronic resources for accessing SLAC publications now include the following:

- A Web-based list of just-released publications, with links to the electronic full text, is now maintained on the SLAC Web site. This list is updated daily, and provides the quickest way to stay informed of new publications from SLAC.
  (http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/thismonth.html)
- PDF and/or PostScript versions of all recently released SLAC Pubs, SLAC Reports, SLAC WPs and SLAC/AP Notes are available on the SLAC Web and are linked to entries in the SPIRES-HEP database. An easy-to-use search form on the Web has been developed to facilitate access to these online versions of SLAC publications.
  (http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/fastfind.html)
- Electronic mailing lists have been created to which anyone may subscribe that provide comprehensive listings of newly released SLAC publications. Users may choose to receive this notification weekly or monthly.*
  (http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/notification.html)

In addition, legacy SLAC publications are now processed for Web access upon request. If an older SLAC Pub, Report, or AP Note you are looking for is not already available on the SLAC site (over 4,300 publications are presently available), the Technical Publications Department will process it for you on demand (a Web form is available at http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/techpubs/postreq.html).

We are confident that the new mechanisms described above will provide you with more timely and cost-effective access to SLAC's published research than has been possible in the past when distribution was limited to mailing thousands of paper copies. Instructions for receiving e-mail or paper notification of newly released SLAC publications and requesting hard copy versions of particular publications may be found on the form accompanying this letter.

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* If you use a mail application like Eudora, URLs contained in the regular mail messages sent to these mailing list will provide you with direct links to the Web version of each publication.

To receive regular notices of newly released SLAC publications...

You may choose to receive paper and/or e-mail notices of SLAC's newly released publications. Paper notices will be sent out monthly to individuals who respond to this letter by March 31, 1999. E-mail notification is sent to members of the TechPubs Preprints Mailing lists at the end of each business week and the end of every month. The listings will include the title, authors, and URL of the full-text and abstract of each publication, as well as an indication of the subject area (e.g., Accelerators, Theory, Experiments, etc.)

To receive paper notification

✂ _ *Clip and mail this form.* _

❑ Check here if you wish to receive monthly hard copy notices of newly released SLAC publications. Please update your mailing address on the label below, if necessary:

(mailing label goes here)

Mail this form to:

SLAC Library, Attn. Distlist Coordinator
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, MS 82
2575 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

✂ _

To receive e-mail notification

To subscribe to the TechPubs Preprints Mailing lists, send an e-mail message to `majordomo@slac.stanford.edu`, and include one or both of the following in the body of your message:

```
subscribe preprintsweekly-l
subscribe preprintsmonthly-l
```

Note: "-l" is a lowercase L, as in "list."

Shortly after you send your message, you should receive an e-mail confirming that you have been added to the list(s) and information on how to unsubscribe. This information is also available on the Web at:

```
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/notification.html
```

To get paper copies of SLAC publications after March 1, 1999

Hard copy versions of SLAC publications will be sent out *by request only* after March 1, 1999. There are two ways to request a paper version of a SLAC publication:

1. **By regular mail:** Return a copy of the weekly or monthly notice you will have received (by regular mail or e-mail), indicating with check marks the publication(s) you require. Requests should be sent to the address below, and will be processed as they are received:

   Printing and Distribution Coordinator
   SLAC, MS 68
   2575 Sand Hill Road
   Menlo Park, CA 94025

2. **By e-mail:** If you know which document you loozwking for, send an e-mail request to `crystal@slac.stanford.edu`, including in your email the document number (e.g., slac-pub-7770), the document title, and the first author's name. Email requests for individual publications are processed as they are received.

Document: http://slacvm.slac.stanford.edu:80/FIND/slacinst.html

Introduction to SLAC

SLAC 8 Dec 1993

This panel is under construction.

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) is a national laboratory operated by Stanford University for the US Department of Energy. SLAC has been in continuous use for over 25 years in a national research program that has made major contributions to our understanding of nature. The Center is one of a handful of laboratories worldwide that stands at the forefront of research into the basic constituents of matter and the forces that act between them.

SLAC does experimental and theoretical research in elementary particle physics using electron beams, plus a broad program of research in atomic and solid state physics, chemistry, biology and medicine using synchrotron radiation. Scientists from all parts of the United States and throughout the world participate in this work. There are active programs in the development of accelerators and detectors for high energy physics research and of new sources and instrumentation for synchrotron radiation research.

SLAC was founded in 1962, and the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL) came into being in 1970 as a national users' facility. SSRL became part of the SLAC facility in 1992. Their combined staff is currently about 1400, of whom 150 are Ph.D. physicists. At any given time, there are typically 300–400 physicists from other institutions participating in the high energy physics program and 600 scientists in the synchrotron radiation program.

SLAC has the following major facilities:

- The Linac, a three–kilometer (or two–mile) long linear accelerator, capable of producing electron and positron beams with energies up to 50 GeV

- SPEAR, a storage ring 80 meters in diameter now used as a synchrotron radiation source

- PEP, a 30 GeV colliding–beam storage ring, 800 meters in diameter

- SLC, a 100 GeV electron–positron linear collider

- Several large particle–detection facilities

as shown in this aerial _view

Keyword:

Go Back   Previous   Next · Save... Search... · Clone   Close Window

Document: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/printers/pub/nav/aerial.gif

Keyword:

Go Back | Previous | Next · Save... | Search... · Close | Close Window

Aerial View of SLAC

WWWizards Mtg   10-5-94

A Hendees: John Halpern, Bebo White, Tony Johnson
Les Coltrell, Pat Kreitz, Joan Wintero

Agenda: √ Dickens Memo - final cut   Pat Kreitz
        √ CERN VM Server   Bebo
        * Mac Server   Pat Clancey
          Mail Lists
          Home Pages   Les Coltrell

* Deferred to Clancey's sickness

Dickens Memo - final cut
    Focussed on FTE time estimates for phases.
              ∧

Bebo agreed to get CERN VM server installed
by end of Thursday

Mail Lists / Net news Groups

www-l: for design people (former wizards)
to discuss design issues/status

www-tech: tech committee (subset of www-l
for meetings etc.

www-admin: problem reporting, ~~equivalent~~ to   for help@slac...
~~reporting to help@slac.stanford.edu~~
                        to
~~⇒ alternatively help,~~ forwards to ~~to user~~
clarify w/ help desk.

All above in ■ majordomo 2 access via <name>@slac.stanford.

slac.users.www   news group (may exist already)
              Need publicity etc.

        minutes of WWW Tech Grp

Future Topics   ③

    Disclaimers

    Web page

    Meet with Chuck. to go over memo.
    Netnews slac.users.www publicity

(WWW Resources) @ bottom of Test Home Page is ~cottrell/memos/www

General WWW Meeting Agenda:

Weds. 3:00-5:00 Dec. 7

1. Introduction: P. Kreitz

2. Report from WWW Technical Committee: T. Johnson (20 min)

3. Followup on Technical Ctte Recommendations:

    a. C. Dickens (10 min) 3:30 - 3:40

    b. P. Kreitz/L. Cottrell (10 min) 3:40 - 3:50

4. WWW User Perspective: M. Weinstein (10 min) — *[handwritten: Some people don't keep with it up all time — due to lower end less powerful platform → functional listing of what they can get by clicking]*

5. Round Robin Reports on WWW Progress/Problems: All (40 min)

6. Web Committees and future meetings: (5 min)

7. Brainstorm wish list of all WWW projects/needs (10 min)

```
PKREITZ  MAIL     AO  V 80  Trunc=80 Size=51 Line=32 Col=1 Alt=41
      LEITH@SLACVM, JOHN@SLACVM, RAFE@SLACVM, SHARON@SLACVM, PKREITZ@SLACVM,
      RBTHEORY@SLACVM, ggeorge@slac.stanford.edu, STEVE@SLACVM, WBJ@SLACVM,
      brose@slac.stanford.edu, tcox@slac.stanford.edu,
      hultquist@slac.stanford.edu, winston@slac.stanford.edu,
      whittum@slac.stanford.edu, ADDIS@SLACVM, bebo@slac.stanford.edu,
      TONYJ@SLACVM, CRANE@SLACVM, WINTERS@SLACVM, GALIC@SLACVM,
      CLANCEY@SLACVM, JXH@SLACVM, NINA@SLACVM, QUINN@SLACVM, RENED@SLACVM,
      BURNE@SLACVM, RCHAN@SLACVM, MICHAEL@SLACVM, cantwell@slac.stanford.edu,
      XANADU@SLACVM, AT.DWD@FORSYTHE, DIRECTOR@SLACVM, LYON@SLACVM,
      RACHEL@SLACVM, PAO@SLACVM, HERBERT@SLACVM, NELSONKD@SLACVM,
      CONFER@SLACVM
Subject: 12/7 WWW General Meeting Agenda

Remember, the meeting will be 3-5PM in SCS Conf. Rms. A & B
A.  Report from WWW Technical Committee:  T. Johnson (15 min)
B.  Followup on Technical Ctte Recommendations:
    1.  C. Dickens (10 min)
    2.  P. Kreitz/L. Cottrell (15 min)
C.  WWW User Perspective:  M. Weinstein (10 min)
D.  Round Robin Reports on WWW Progress/Problems:  ALL (40 min)
E.  Future Meetings: P. Kreitz (15 min)
```

1= Help   2= Add line 3= Quit   4= Tab   5= Send   6= ?
7= Backward 8= Forward   9= =   10= Rgtleft 11= Spltjoin 12= Power input

===> * * * Input Zone * * *

Comments etc. to Authors by Close of Business Tuesday 13th Dec.

To: David Leith
From: Pat Kreitz & Les Cottrell
Subject: DRAFT: Creation of WWW Policy Working Group

During this transitional stage of WWW at SLAC, from ad hoc into a supported production service, there is a need to put together a framework for the future support for WWW at SLAC. In particular there is a need to expose the use of WWW to a wider audience, to draw in information providers from a wider SLAC audience, to provide a lasting framework to enable information users and providers to know how and where to find and provide information, to ensure the information is in line with SLAC policies and guidelines, and to formalize the support structure.

ACTION:
Establish a non-technical WWW Steering Committee to recommend to the AD's what further actions should be taken in the areas listed below to continue the implementation of WWW as a communication tool for SLAC business.

CHARGE:
* Create an outline of the general policies and procedures to organize and administer WWW at SLAC. Issues that need to be addressed include:
  - recommend mechanisms for selecting the kind of information to be made available, for creating a general look and feel for SLAC information, and for assigning ongoing responsibilities
  - review existing WWW recommendations, policies and practices at SLAC
  - recommend initial WWW policies and how existing SLAC policies should be applied to WWW
  - recommend how to deal with issues including registration of pages, contact people, publicity, documentation, guidelines, maintenance, privacy, security, supported formats and tools, on going support level expectations, growth, proliferation of WWW servers at SLAC, advisory groups, coordination of WWW matters within SLAC and outside especially with Stanford University and the DOE

* Identify what needs to be done and by whom, and recommend on-going activities to provide support, advice and guidelines. More detail on the specific areas needing support is given in the WWW Technical Committee's report to Chuck Dickens on WWW VM Migration.

In the process, the Steering Committee will coordinate with other areas and groups such as the WWW Technical Committee, networking, legal, other sources and information services at SLAC and its collaborators.

DEADLINE:
The group should produce an interim report in 2 months since the recommendations are needed as soon as possible to be presented to the ADs.

MEMBERSHIP:
The group should be small (less than 8 people), energetic (members will need to be very interested in the issues and prepared to dedicate substantial time during the lifetime of the group) and include people who can represent a wide range of divisions and WWW users.

The committee should be free to establish ex officio members if needed and will invite a number of Web users and creators to work with it to meet its charge.

This committee will consult closely with the existing WWW Technical Committee; and hold information meetings with the wider community of implementers and major users to obtain input on needs and structure.

A chairperson should be chosen and appointed by the ADs.

Received: from SCSU1.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU by SLACVM.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU (Mailer R2.08 R208004) with BSMTP id 2009; Wed, 02 Nov 94 08:56:29 PST
Received: from DIRECTORY-DAEMON by SCSU1.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU (PMDF V4.3-10 #6987) id <01HIZXY8MKK0000VUS@SCSU1.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU>; Wed, 02 Nov 1994 08:55:15 -0800 (PST)
Received: from unixhub.SLAC.Stanford.EDU by SCSU1.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU (PMDF V4.3-10 #6987) id <01HIZXXTAXDC000HUZ@SCSU1.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU>; Wed, 02 Nov 1994 08:54:54 -0800 (PST)
Received: by unixhub.SLAC.Stanford.EDU (4.1/SLAC 920508) from oracle.SLAC.Stanford.EDU id AA09652; Wed, 2 Nov 94 08:53:26 PST
Received: by oracle.SLAC.Stanford.EDU (AIX 3.2/UCB 5.64/SLAC 920508) id AA16415; Wed, 2 Nov 1994 08:53:26 -0800
Date: Wed, 02 Nov 1994 08:53:26 -0800
From: Les Cottrell <COTTRELL@UNIXHUB.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU>
Subject: Updated Memo for Leith
To: pkreitz@SLAC.Stanford.EDU
Message-id: <9411021653.AA16415@oracle.SLAC.Stanford.EDU>
X-Envelope-to: pkreitz@SLACVM.SLAC.Stanford.EDU
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Below is the updated memo. I will pass a copy to Chuck D and see if we can get on his calendar.

To: David Leith
From: Pat Kreitz & Les Cottrell
Subject: Creation of WWW Interface Committee (or WWW Steering Committee)

During this formative stage of WWW at SLAC there is a need to put together a framework for the future support for WWW at SLAC.

ACTION:
Establish an ad hoc WWW Interface Committee to recommend to the AD's what further actions should be taken in the areas listed below to continue the implementation of WWW as a site-wide communication tool.

CHARGE:
* Create an outline of the general policies and procedures to organize and administer WWW at SLAC. Issues that need to be addressed include:
  - assigning responsibilities, registration of pages, contact people, subject coverage, publicity, documentation, guidelines, maintenance, privacy, recommended formats, WWW policies
  - on going support level expectations, advisory groups,
  - coordination with
    other areas such as SLAC publicity, networking, legal, other sources of
    information and information services at SLAC and its collaborators
* Identify what needs to be done and by whom, and recommend on-going activities to provide support, advice and guidelines. — (some detail for this cttr cyd to C Dichus)

DEADLINE:
The group should have a short life (say 4 months) since the recommendations are needed as soon as possible, and it should produce recommendations to be presented to the ADs. It should provide an interim status report 1 to 2 months after its creation, a final report to Prof. Leith within 4 months of its creation and present the agreed report to the ADs soon

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after. — small rearrangement

MEMBERSHIP:
The group should be small (less than 8 people), energetic (members will need to be very interested in the issues and prepared to dedicate substantial time during the lifetime of the group) and include people who can represent: Lab management; SLAC WWW users, the library; central computing support; public relations; expertise on legal issues pertaining to intellectual property, privacy, and copyright; expertise on network and security policy; and others deemed appropriate by the ADs.

This committee will consult closely with the WWW Technical Committee; hold an information meeting with the wider "WWW users Committee" to obtain input on needs and structure; and consult individually with a wide spectrum of Lab staff.

Les Cottrell
Mail Stop 97, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, P.O. B. 4349, Stanford, CA 94309
Phone (415)926-2523, FAX (415)926-3329
URL http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~cottrell/cottrell.html

=== R: === Reply from PKREITZ

Date: Wed, 02 Nov 1994   08:59 -0800 (PST)
From: "Patricia Kreitz (415) 926-4385"   <PKREITZ@SLACVM>
To: COTTRELL@UNIXHUB.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU
Subject: Re: Updated Memo for Leith

In-Reply-To: COTTRELL@UNIXHUB.SLAC.STANFORD.EDU — 11/02/94 08:56

excellent!

Title: TEST WorldWideWeb SLAC Home Page

Document: http://www-slac.slac.stanford.edu:5080/slac.html

Network organizations:
BARRNet, CREN/BITNET, ESnet, HEPIC, SuperJANET.

Local area resources:
Stanford University and its School of Medicine, more local area resources.

Other federal resources:
DOE, FedWorld, the MetaCenter, NASA, NCAR, NERSC, USGS, more federal agencies.

Professional Societies:
AAS, ACM, AIP, APS (including PACS), NAS; HEPiX.

Other information sources:
academic fields (the WWW Virtual Library), GopherSpace, grab_bag, hacker's_jargon, LISTSERV_lists, Netnews_FAQs, vendors.

SLAC WWW Support

WWW at SLAC is supported by the WWW_Technical_Committee, to whom you should address questions, comments, complaints, *etc.* See What's_New for updates to SLAC's WWW pages, Major_Changes for more system-related modifications, and SLAC WWW_Server_Statistics for usage data. You may also find the Old_SLAC_Home Page and the Test_SLAC_Home_Page, helpful.

The WWW_Project was initiated at CERN, from which support is still coordinated. WWW contributors currently come from diverse parts of the world. See the WWW bibliography for initial pointers to major topics and WWW_resources for pointers to SLAC authoring and other service providers' materials.

* Access to this link is restricted to SLAC users.

This page is intended for people experienced with WWW at SLAC ("refreshers").

This version of the SLAC Home Page was created by Joan Winters and evolved from part of the original one created by Tony Johnson and updated by various SLAC WWWizards. This version of the SLAC seal was created by Terry Anderson.
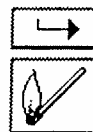
Winters

Keyword:

Go Back | Previous | Next | Save... | Search... | Clone | Close Window

Title: [SLAC WWW Resources

Document: [http://www.slac.stanford.edu/winters/pub/www/www/resource.html

SLAC WWW Resources

SLAC 6 Dec 1994

This page is under construction.

If you want to create some Web pages or supply related services, here's some information to help you get started.

N.B. This page is very preliminary and incomplete. The information pointed to is often just an initial draft or preliminary ideas about procedures, standards, conventions, and software. Much will change. For your information now:

- Draft Template for SLAC WWW Page
- Draft Summary of New WWW Server Rules
- Authoring Tools for SLAC HTML Document Developers
- WorldWideWeb Browsers at SLAC
- Meeting Notes of the SLAC WWW Technical Committee
- SLAC WWW Mailing Lists and Netnews Groups
- SLAC Page-Design Playpen

You may also find the following helpful: WWW bibliography, SLAC WorldWideWeb services.

Press here to go to the SLAC Home Page.

Winters

Keyword: [

Go Back   Previous   Next   · Save...   Search... · Clone   Close Window

Proposal for WWW User's group:
Bebo White
================

I would like to propose the formation of a user group at SLAC which
addresses the issues of network information retrieval. Unless/until
someone comes up with a better name, I'll call it SWUG (SLAC Web
Users Group).

I would envision the following as a part of a SWUG charter:

 * to provide a mechanism whereby SLAC WWW users and
   maintainers could communicate with one another
   re: issues of WWW support at SLAC. This could follow
   the Apple Support Coordinator (ASC) model.

 * to provide a mechanism for user input on technical issues
   to the WWW Wizards committee.

 * to promote the use of WWW at SLAC through relevant
   presentations and demonstrations; perhaps by following
   the original intention of the Unix Journal Club.

 * to be a local SLAC chapter of SigWeb and provide a
   SLAC/HEP presence in that organization.

Involvement of users has become increasingly important given the
proliferation of servers and the widespread security and privacy
issues.

Of course, SWUG would be expanded to encompass tools other than
WWW (esp. Gopher and WAIS) as they become available at SLAC with
either the installation of clients and/or servers.

Please let me know your thoughts. In particular, when and how often
should SWUG meet? I will make the necessary room arrangements.

1. Integrated of SSRL & Support old terminals
2. Convenient efficient Home Page(s)
3. Encyc Brittanica access
4. Web should not be only access to common dB
5. Class on HTML for users/training
6. Problem with cgi-scripts for graphics
7. WebMaker / Fm 2html
8. How to get clusters of pages added to home page e.g. Departments at SLAC.
9. SLAC HP need depts @ SLAC on welcome Page.
10. Feedback flows PC/Mosaic browsers
11. Targets on SLAC HP. e.g. X.500
12. Index to www SLAC resources.
13. To: majordomo @ list.stanford.edu subscribe www-people
14. Need PostScript viewer for Mac or order support for PDF. Need direction to resources.
15. Learn how to create home pages.
16. centralized Link Checker.
17. Documentation of how to do scripts for live form links
18. Appropriateness advice/guidelines
19. If publicity/issue for dissemination

add for most {Tony Cox
requests {Alan Winter
{Joe Wilson

1 Integrated of SSRL & support old terminals
2 Convenient efficient Home Page(s)
③ Encyc. Brittanica access
4 Web should not be only access to common dB   access
⑤ Class on HTML forms/training → USER GRPS   user
⑥ Problem with cgi-scripts for graphics etc   support
⑦ WebMaker / Fm2html Training support conversion   tools
8 How to get clusters of pages added to home   for
   page e.g. Departments at SLAC.   authors
⑨ SLAC HP need depts @ SLAC
   on welcome Page.
10. Feedback always news PC/Mosaic browsers
⑪ Jargon on SLAC HP. eg. X.500
12 Index to www SLAC resources.
13 To: majordomo @ list. stanford. edu
   subscribe www-people
14 Need PostScript viewer for Mac
   a order support for PDF.   "14"   copy for
⑮ Need direction to resources. support   folder
   very learn how to create home pages.   authors
   centralized
16 Link Checker.
17 Documentation of how to do scripts for   live
⑱ Appropriateness advice/guidelines   two form links   program
Police
19 If publicity/use for disseminate   links
   of meeting
   & resources, etc.

Newsletter = 11/9/2

Proposed URL scheme for SLAC WWW server

DRAFTPlease send comment to Tony Johnson

In this brief memo I propose a new naming scheme to be used for documents served from the central SLAC WWW server. This memo only addresses the URL naming scheme as seen by users of the web, it does not address where the documents are actually stored.

Why do we need this?

Currently most of our pages have names of the form:

```
/FIND/name.html
```

The present of the word FIND is purely a holdover from the fact that our VM server was originally based on the server being used at CERN for their FIND interface. The lack of any file hierarchy makes it very difficult to split the pages into manageable chunks, and as the number of pages we are serving grows ever larger this will become more and more critical.

In idea is to change the URL's of the files once, and then publicise the new URL scheme widely. The scheme is designed to allow us to implement it on VM, and keep the same scheme as we migrate to Unix. For some time we will have to support both the old and new URL-naming scheme.

URL naming proposal

This is a proposal for the URL naming scheme for SLAC. It addresses only the portion of the name that comes after the node name. The idea is to standardize the first few levels of the heirarchy, but to allow subgroups complete control over the heirarchy below the level described here.

```
/slac.html              - Home page
/                       - Synonym for home page
/slac/*                 - Top level SLAC pages (many of those currently
                              maintained by Joan).
```

```
Special cases/examples

/slac/disclaimer.html          (slac disclaimer)
/owner/tonyj_johnson           (example of signature at bottom file)
/slac/phonebook.html           (SLAC phonebook (form))
/suggestion/winters            (Suggestion box)
/glossary/term                 (SlacSpeak)


/spires/*             - Spires descriptions and database accesses
/spires/freehep/*     - Spires freehep database (eg)

/pubinfo/*            - Public information, eg description of SLAC, life at
                        SLAC etc, stuff maintained by publications.

/exp/sld/*            - SLAC experiments
    /bes/*
    /babar/*
    /e145/*
    ...

/grp/scs/*           - SLAC groups other than experiments
    /bsd/*
    /esh/*
    /theory/*
    ...
```

Other Considerations

The inclusion of /slaconly/ in any url restricts access to slac.stanford.edu nodes.

```
<title>{Draft Template for SLAC WWW Page}</title>
<h1>{Draft Template for SLAC WWW Page}</h1>
<address><a HREF="/pubinfo/slacinst/slacinst.html">SLAC*</a>
[Last modified:]{   5 Dec 1994}</address>
<p>
[Optional:]  This page is under construction.+
<p>
{body text, e.g.:}
<h2>[Optional:] {Files|Information|...} at SLAC</h2>
<p>
[Optional:]
You may also find the following SLAC {info type} helpful: <a HREF="{URL}">{name
{...}.+
<p>
[Optional:] Press <a HREF="/slac.html">here</a> to go to the SLAC Home Page.+
<h2>[Optional:] Information Sources Elsewhere+</h2>
{text on sources beyond SLAC}
<p>
<hr>
*  Or link to pr-style page introducing a major SLAC group like SLD or SSRL,
   which in turn has a link to this SLAC institutional pr-style page in that
   location.
[Optional footnote:] +  Include this section only if relevant.
<p>
[Be sure to include a footnote for any links that are restricted to
SLAC users only.]
<p>
[Optional acknowdedgement:]  {This page was originally compiled by ....}+
<p>
<address>
[Owner:] <a HREF="/owner/winters">{Winters}</a>
</address>
[Or optional:*]
<address>
[Owners:]
<a HREF="/owner/{username1}">{username1}</a>,
<a HREF="/owner/{username2}">{username2}</a>;
<a HREF="/owner/{username3}">{username3}</a>,
<a HREF="/owner/{username4}">{username4}</a>
{...}
</address>

<hr>
where text in [ ] is usually omitted, e.g., [Optional:]
and information in { } is to be replaced by the author.
```

Document: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BF/doc/www/bfHome.html

B Factory Detector Home Page

SLAC 20 Jan 1994

People

[Not yet available.]

Information and Publications

- Calendar and Newsletter ($BFROOT/doc/Newsletter)
- BaBar Netnews Groups (slac.b-factory.*)
- On-line Documents ($BFROOT/doc)
- On-line BaBar Notes (ftp.slac.stanford.edu in pub/bfactory/BaBarNotes)

Detector Workgroups

- Computing
- Trigger &Data Acquisition
- Physics &Simulation
- Interaction Region
- Vertex Detector
- Central Tracker
- Particle ID
- Calorimeter
- Magnet &Muon

Administrivia

- Collaboration Issues
- Group_C Plan

Keyword: find title whole internet guide

Go Back Previous Next · Save... Search... · Clone Close Window

Document: `http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BF/doc/Newsletter`

Newsletter

Up_to_doc
This directory area contains BaBar Newsletters. Select a newsletter
based upon the date built into the filename.

Files

1.17.94.html　　　　1.17.94.txt　　　　1.24.94.html　　　1.24.94.txt　　　　README

Keyword: `find title whole internet guide`

Go Back Previous Next · Save... Search... · Clone Close Window

Document: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BF/doc/Newsletter

Newsletter

Up to doc
This directory area contains BaBar Newsletters. Select a newsletter based upon the date built into the filename.

Files

1.17.94.html   1.17.94.txt   1.24.94.html   1.24.94.txt
README

Keyword: find title whole internet guide

Go Back   Previous   Next   Save...   Search...   Clone   Close Window

Document: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BF/doc/Newsletter/1.17.94.html

Babar Calendar And Newsletter
Week of January 17, 1994

HEADLINE:
This is the first issue of a new weekly calendar and newsletter
intended to provide up-to-date information about activities of the
SLAC B Factory Collaboration. The calendar section should contain
future meeting announcements. The newsletter section may contain
contributed news items of general interest.

The idea and format for this newsletter borrows heavily from the
similar Phenix newsletter (to whom we are indebted for the good
ideas).

What's Inside:

  Meeting Calendar

  The BaBar Calendar and Newsletter

  Working in an International Collaboration

  How to submit an article for this newsletter

  Meeting Calendar

This initial issue of the calendar is undoubtedly incomplete. Please
help us remedy this situation. (See below for information about
reporting calendar events.)

1/18/94 [Hitlin] Group Coordinators/Steering Committee Meeting
  Tuesday 08:30 PST SLAC Video Conf Rm.

1/21/94 [Quarrie] Computing Subgroup Meeting (Software Architecture/Framew
  Friday 13:30 PST SLAC Group C Conference Rm.

1/27/94 [Porter/Glanzman] Computing Group Meeting
  Thursday 09:00-16:00 PST SLAC Conf. Center Rooms C&D
2/10-12/94 [Hitlin] Collaboration Meeting

Keyword: find title whole internet guide

Go Back | Previous | Next · Save... | Search... · Clone | Close Window

```
<pre><b>
                    Babar Calendar And Newsletter
                      Week of January 17, 1994

HEADLINE:
This is the first issue of a new weekly calendar an
intended to provide up-to-date information about ac
SLAC B Factory Collaboration.  The calendar section
future meeting announcements.  The newsletter secti
_contributed_ news items of general interest.


The idea and format for this newsletter borrows hea
similar Phenix newsletter (to whom we are indebted
ideas).
---


What's Inside:

Meeting Calendar

The BaBar Calendar and Newsletter

Working in an International Collaboration

How to submit an article for this newsletter
```

Document: http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BF/doc/Newsletter/1.17.94.txt

<PLAINTEXT>

Babar Calendar And Newsletter
Week of January 17, 1994

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intended to provide up-to-date information about activities of the
SLAC B Factory Collaboration.   The calendar section should contain
future meeting announcements.   The newsletter section may contain
contributed news items of general interest.

The idea and format for this newsletter borrows heavily from the
similar Phenix newsletter (to whom we are indebted for the good
ideas).

Go Back   Previous   Next   Save...   Search...   Clone   Close Window

File   PostScript   Navigate   Customize   Documents   Manuals   Help

Document: | ftp://ftp.slac.stanford.edu/pub/bfactory/BaBarNotes/BaBar109.ps

This is a multipage Postscript document, select page:

- Page_1
- Page_2
- Page_3
- Page_4
- Page_5
- Page_6
- Page_7
- Page_8

Note

Keyword: | find title whole internet guide

| Go Back | Previous | Next | · Save... | · Search... | · Clone | Close Window |

Document: | ftp://ftp.slac.stanford.edu/pub/bfactory/BaBarNotes/BaBar109.ps

Source Code Management System*

Paul F. Kunz and Terry Hung

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

ABSTRACT

As part of the computing R&D initiated by the B Factory Workshops, software developers at SLAC have been using source code management systems that are native to UNIX. Since July of 1992, the CVS system has been extensively used and has become the system of choice by nearly all UNIX-based developers at SLAC. This note gives some background on the choice of CVS and some guides on how to get started using the system.

1. Background

Source code management systems have been available for UNIX since 1975 when the main implementation of UNIX was on a PDP-11. There are two systems that are widely known and used, both in academia and industry...

1. Source Code Control System (SCCS)[1]. This was the first system available under UNIX and is still widely used. It was developed by AT&T, who owns the license for

Keyword: | find title whole internet guide

Go Back | Previous | Next | Save... | Search... | Clone | Close Window

Document: `ftp://ftp.slac.stanford.edu/pub/bfactory/BaBarNotes/BaBar119.ps`

This is a multipage Postscript document, select page:

- Page "7"
- Page "8"
- Page "5"
- Page "4"
- Page "3"
- Page "3"
- Page "2"
- Page "1"

Note

Once in the document you can use the Next and Previous buttons to go to adjacent

Keyword: `find title whole internet guide`

| Go Back | Previous | Next | Save... | Search... | Clone | Close Window |

Document: `http://slacvm.slac.stanford.edu:80/FIND/slac.html`

WorldWideWeb SLAC Home Page

SLAC 25 Jan 1994

Use the WorldWideWeb (WWW) service to gain access to a wide range of information at SLAC and elsewhere around the globe. Emphasized text like this is a hypertext link.

You may view WWW information through GUI or line-mode browsers. At least most SLAC pages have been tested on the MidasWWW X Window System browser. Note that over time links may move around on a page, migrate to others, or be removed entirely, due to the dynamic nature of the Web.

SLAC Information

People and organizations:
people at SLAC particle physics people and institutions.

Library:
SPIRES-HEP, Current PPF-list Books, SLACspeak glossary, other databases.

Physics Preprint Bulletin Boards (full-text postscript):
today, yesterday, last seven days, week before that, anytime.

Seminars:
today, tomorrow, this week, next week, anytime.

Conferences:
this month, next month, next year, next summer, all future, let me search.

News:
APS What's New, SLAC Netnews, SSC News.

SLAC Physics Program

Experiments:
BaBar, BES, mQ, SLD, other.

Accelerator operations logs:
yesterday, today, this week, anytime.

SLAC Computing

Keyword:

Go Back Previous Next · Save... Search... · Clone Close Window

Document: `http://slacvm.slac.stanford.edu:80/FIND/slac.html`

General computing:
Amiga, Macintosh, PC, UNIX, VM HELP, VMS Help;
FreeHEP, Futures, Local Area Networking, Network_Reference, Security,
SLACwide, other.

Group computing:
SCS, other.

Wide Area Networks:
BARRNet, BITNET, ESnet, HEPnet, Internet, SuperJANET, other.

Other SLAC Information Resources

Annals, Laboratory_facilities, Stores_catalog, Telephone_directory_reference
section, other.

Other Useful Information

Other institutions:
Brown, CERN, DESY, Fermilab, LANL, LBL, SSC, more HEP institutions;
Stanford University (Campus and the Medical _Center);
AIP (FYI and Physics News_Updates), NASA, NCAR, National_MetaCenter for
Computational_Science_and_Engineering, other.

Other experiments:
ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL; CLEO; HERA-H1, ZEUS; D0, CDF; more HEP
experiments,

Other information sources:
academic_fields (the WWW Virtual Library), ESnet_X.500_white_pages,
GopherSpace, grab-bag hacker's jargon, LISTSERV_lists, Netnews_FAQs, other.

Support

WWW at SLAC is supported by the SLAC _WWWizards, to whom you should address questions,
comments, complaints, etc. See What's_New for updates to SLAC's WWW pages or Major
Changes for more system-related modifications. You may also find the Old _SLAC_Home_Page
or the Test_SLAC_Home_Page useful.

The WWW _Project was initiated at CERN, from which support is still coordinated. WWW
contributors currently come from diverse parts of the world. For more information see WWW
bibliography.

This page is intended for people experienced with WWW at SLAC ("refreshers").

This version was created by Joan Winters and evolved from part of the original SLAC Home Page,
created by Tony Johnson and updated by various SLAC WWWizards.

Winters

Keyword: [   ]

Go Back | Previous | Next | · Save... | Search... | · Clone | Close Window

Document: `http://slacvm.slac.stanford.edu:80/FIND/slacspeak`

SLACSPEAK: Glossary of SLAC-related acronyms and terms

Use standard SPIRES search terms (FIND, BROWSE, SHOW, ...):

```
find term CRID
browse term internet
show search terms
find term CAMAC
find term SLC OR SLD
find term NEPA
```

Alternatively, use the   WHATIS command:

```
whatis TCP/IP
whatis WWW
```

Corrections/additions to: rohan@slacvm.slac.stanford.edu

Keyword:

Correspondence (Anne Raible).

Memorandum

To:	Anne Raible
From:	Pat Kreitz
Subject:	ESTC software information from SLAC
Date:	12/17/94

In response to your inquiry for the software documentation for four software packages: CHEETAH, HIPPODRAW, HIPPLOPLOTAMUS, and DEPOT, I am able to supply you with more specific information about each package and, where appropriate, how interested individuals may obtain the latest information about the software.

CHEETAH: Cheetah is a data management system based on the C programming language, with support for other languages. Its main goal is to transfer data between memory and I/O streams in a general way. It was developed by Gary Word, who began ~~working on it many years ago be~~fore he joined ~~SLAC and left the~~ canceled SSC to go to work for a Dallas software development company. The ~~second author,~~ Paul Kunz, is still working at SLAC. The software documentation and code may be obtained from anonymous ftp from ftp.slac.stanford.edu in pub/sources.

HIPPODRAW: An application to view data that is in the form of n-tuples. An n-tuple is a table of data with a fixed number of columns and a (perhaps large) number of rows. HippoDraw can create histograms and plots which are projections of the n-tuple's columns. Everything in HippoDraw is controlled via the GUI. There are no commands and no scripts. The documentation in included in the TAR file and may be obtained from anonymous ftp from ftp.slac.stanford.edu in pub/sources.

HIPPOPLOTAMUS: An n-tuple management and display package written in ANSI C with an object orientation. The management part is designed to be user friendly and also has a FORTRAN binding. Binary files use the XDR format so binary ftp can be done between machines of different architectures. Files can also be converted from or to a plain text format and from HBOOK4 format with supplied utilities. Access is from anonymous ftp from ftp.slac.stanford.edu in pub/sources.
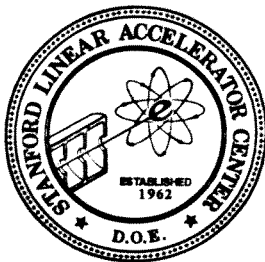
DEPOT: Is a parts management system for the Technical Division of SLAC and contains information about the parts of the accelerator systems and equipment. It is written in SPIRES/VM and is not portable to other computing platforms. Most sites are moving off of IBM mainframes and few others have the capacity to run SPIRES/VM. At present, this system is site-specific and, in fact, needs to be replaced by a parts/equipment management database written in a more modern programming language and operable in UNIX.
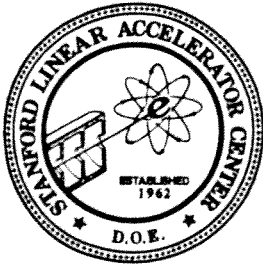
cc: W. Johnson, Business Services

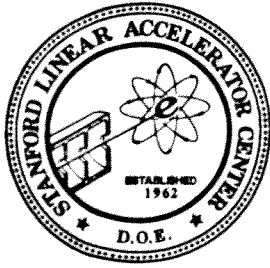# New Directions
in Technical Publications
at SLAC

Kathryn Henniss,
Technical Publications Department
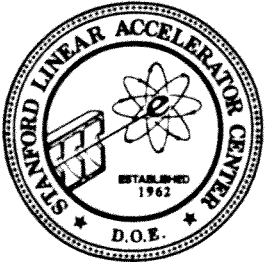## Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

September 28, 1995

Today's Challenges

- Doing more with less in light of:
    + Increased workflow
    - Staff reductions
    + Increased paper costs
    - Shrinking budgets
- Keeping up with changing technologies
    + More things to learn
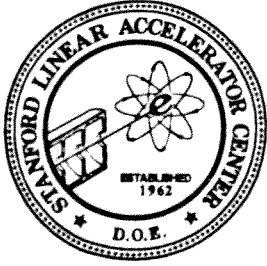   - Less time to learn
- Publishing concurrently, paper and online

Strategies

- Streamline work flow

  - Check-in desk

  - SuperPubs database

- Increase communication, information sharing

  - Within TechPubs

  - Within SLAC

  - Within the scientific and technical communities

- Promote use of the Internet and WWW as information resources

- Use regular staff meetings to find solutions, develop strategies collectively

Impact of Budget/Staff Reductions

- Charge-back for photos

- Conference poster service eliminated

- Rush jobs accommodated on an overtime, charge-back basis

New Projects and Responsibilities

- SLAC Pubs online

- Web Figures Projects

- Online Legacy Documents Project

- Taking a proactive role in the development of the SLAC Web
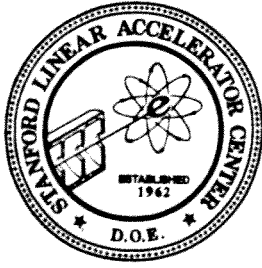
- TechPubs Users Group (TPUG)

SLAC Pubs Online

- Procedures now in place for concurrent publishing of all new SLAC Pubs, posting to WWW (PostScript)

- Goal: To get all SLAC Pubs on the WWW

- Exploring different online formats (Post-Script, HTML, PDF, SGML)
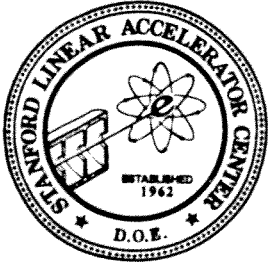
Legacy Documents Online Project

- Making SLAC-internal document accessible on the WWW

  - ES&H documents

  - Administrative policies and procedures

  - Technical procedures

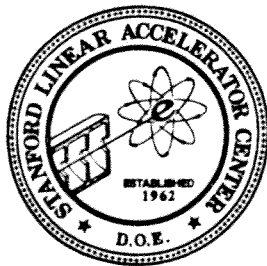- Developing comprehensive database of all SLAC documents

Web Figures Project

- Convert all SLAC figures to portable, platform-neutral format

- Make figures publicly accessible

- Provide WWW interface to allow requestors to:

    - Preview figures

    - Select desired delivery format

A Proactive Role in Developing the WWW at SLAC

- Some documents published on the WWW by TechPubs

    - http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/ techpubs/home.html

    - http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/ slaconly/tip/tip.html

    - http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/ slacdocs/lifeslac/lifeslac.html

    - http://www.slac.stanford.edu/pubs/ slacdocs/handbook/handbook.html

- Helping groups/departments develop their WWW pages

    - Page design, HTML assistance

    - AFS guidance

    - Web graphics

TechPubs Users Group (TPUG)

- Monthly or occasional meetings

- Forum to increase communication between TechPubs clients and staff

  - Get feedback from users to improve responsiveness to user needs

  - Share knowledge and expertise

  - Keep users informed of changes in policy, procedure

ADCoC Actions Needed

Today: Ratify Institutional Page Committee's recommendation on main SLAC WWW graphic.

Versions of this design will appear on:

- Three core pages (Welcome, home pages)

- Secondary pages linked to the core pages

Soon: WWWCC will very ask the ADCoC to endorse principle of requiring an "institutional identifier" on all major group pages at SLAC. This identifier (usually linked back to one of the SLAC core pages) may be graphic or text. When a graphic identifier is used, it should only be the approved image.

SLAC Institutional (Welcome) Page Committee

Membership:

- M. Breidenbach

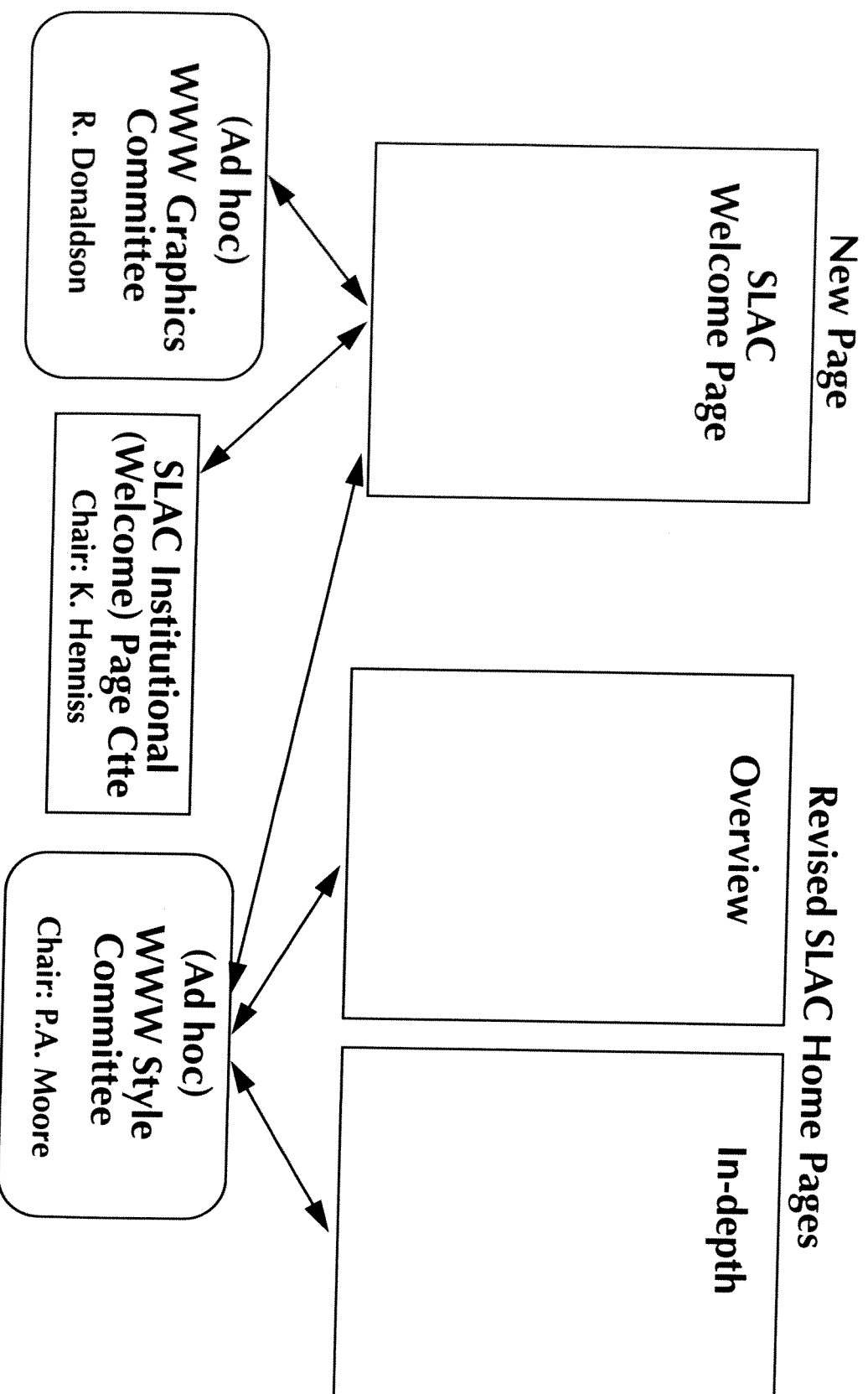- K. Cantwell

- K.Henniss, Chair

- H. Quinn

Charge:

To assume responsibility for the pages presenting SLAC's public presence on the World Wide Web, including:
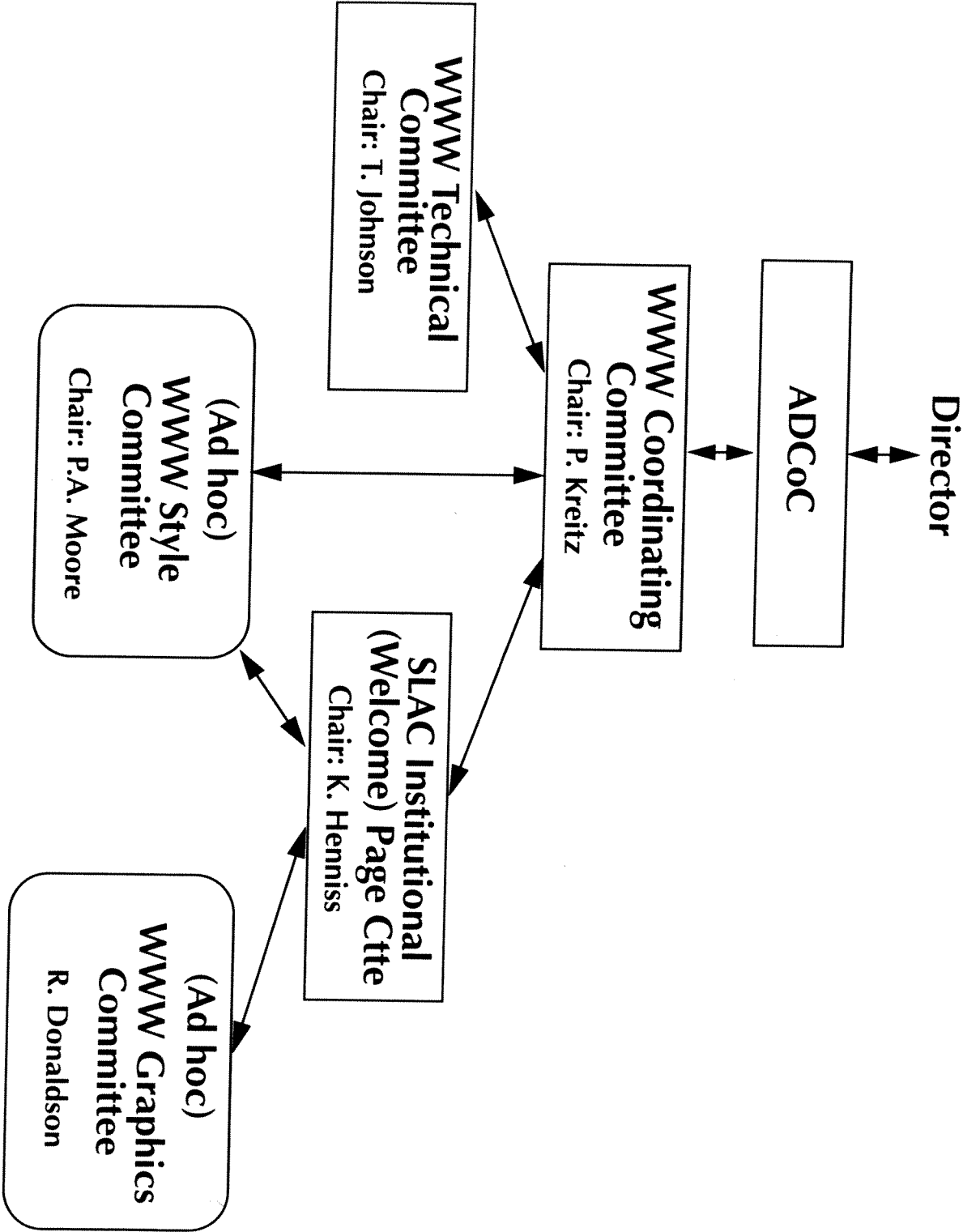
- Design (including institutional graphics)

- Content

- Coordinate efforts with VM Migration process

A Structural Upgrade for SLAC's Core WWW Pages

Action: Replace SLAC's present home page with the following three-page model
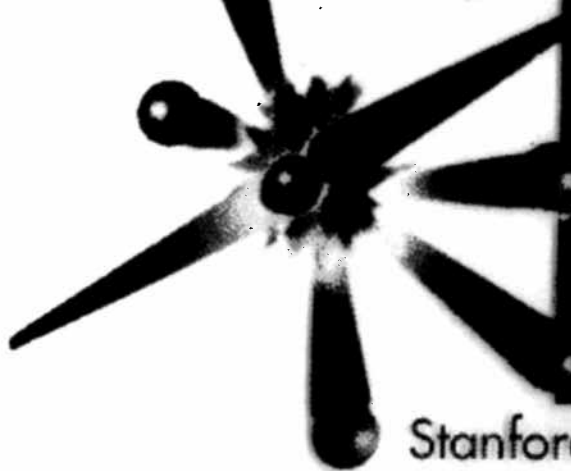
New Page

SLAC
Welcome Page

Revised SLAC Home Pages

Overview

In-depth

(Ad hoc)
WWW Graphics
Committee
R. Donaldson

SLAC Institutional
(Welcome) Page Ctte
Chair: K. Henniss

(Ad hoc)
WWW Style
Committee
Chair: P.A. Moore

Oversight/Responsibility for the WWW at SLAC (11/95)

```
Director
  ↕
ADCoC
  ↕
WWW Coordinating
Committee
Chair: P. Kreitz

WWW Technical
Committee
Chair: T. Johnson

(Ad hoc)
WWW Style
Committee
Chair: P.A. Moore

SLAC Institutional
(Welcome) Page Ctte
Chair: K. Henniss

(Ad hoc)
WWW Graphics
Committee
R. Donaldson
```

SLAC

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

A national laboratory funded by the US Department of Energy.

| | Highlighted Home | Detailed Home | What's New |
| Search | Phonebook |

This page provides an introduction to SLAC (home of the first U.S. WWW site) for the general public. For more details about the research programs or the organization, select either the Highlighted Home or Detailed Home button in the menubar above. Newcomers to the WWW at SLAC should see the SLAC Introduction to World Wide Web.

[Media Information]

Welcome to SLAC

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) is a national basic research laboratory, probing the structure of matter at the atomic scale with x rays and at much smaller scales with electron and positron beams. The laboratory is operated by Stanford University under a contract from the United States Department of Energy (DOE).

http://www.cern.ch/

This WWW support team provides a list of Services to the physics experiments and the lab.

TechPubs Help Pages

The URL for this page is:
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/techpubs/help/

[SLAC] [Technical Publications Department]

The following pages contain answers to some of the questions most commonly asked of the SLAC Technical Publications Department.

Contributions to the list of topics are welcome. Please send suggested topics to Kathryn Henniss. Comments/questions/suggestions about the Help pages may be sent to Maria Breaux.

TechPubs Help Topics

- General TechPubs Info
  - Your Responsibilities as a SLAC Author
  - The TechPubs Check-in Desk
  - What to Bring to the TechPubs Check-in Desk
  - Types of SLAC Documents
    - All About SLAC Pubs
    - All About SLAC Reports
- Text Processing Packages at SLAC
  - TeX, LaTeX, and REVTeX
  - Some Notes on LaTeX2e and LaTeX 2.09
  - Notes on Using REVTeX
  - Microsoft Word
  - Phyzzx
- Templates
  - For SLAC Pubs and Journals
  - For EPAC '96 Papers
- Tips on Incorporating Figures into Your Text Documents
  - Manipulating Figures in LaTeX2e and LaTeX 2.09 with figmacs.tex
  - Manipulating Figures in LaTeX 2.09 with epsf.tex
  - Incorporating, Resizing, and Placing Figures in Phyzzx
  - Incorporating, Resizing, and Rotating Figures in MSWord 5.1
  - Incorporating, Resizing, and Rotating Figures in MSWord 6.0
  - Creating EPS Files
- WWW Posting of SLAC Pubs, Reports, and TNs
  - WWW Posting Information
  - Creating PostScript Files

The TechPubs Help Pages are constantly being revised and updated. User feedback is encouraged.

Feedback to *Henniss*
Last modified Thu May 30 14:03:10 PDT 1996 by Breaux.

SLAC Press Photos

[SLAC]

This page makes available the most widely requested photographs of SLAC people and places. The thumbnails shown on this page are linked to high-resolution versions of the corresponding images. Clicking on a thumbnail will download the high-resolution image to your machine.

People

Sidney Drell
Deputy Director of SLAC and Physics Professor, Stanford University
Has a distinguished career of public service in arms control and science in the national interest

Black and white image, 1996
Dimensions: 4.872 in. x 6.865 in. (1296 pixels x 1826 pixels)
Resolution: 266 pixels/inch
File Size: 2.3 MB

W. K. H. Panofsky
Director Emeritus of SLAC and Physics Professor, Stanford University
An international expert on nuclear non-proliferation

Black and white image, 1996
Dimensions: 4.592 in. x 3.96 in. (1837 pixels x 1584 pixels)
Resolution: 266 pixels/inch
File Size: 2.8 MB

Martin L. Perl
Chairman, SLAC High-Energy Physics Faculty
Winner of the 1995 Nobel Prize in Physics for his 1975 discovery of the tau lepton

Black and white image, 1996
Dimensions: 4.327 in. x 6.432 in. (1151 pixels x 1711 pixels)
Resolution: 266 pixels/inch
File Size: 1.9 MB

SLAD Views from the Summit

Viewgraphs from the DOE Summit 96 are now available. Also available is a 14-page written summary that re-caps all events of DOE Summit 96. This summary was put together by the PNNL folks and is a very good encapsulation of the day.

Fill out the form below to receive copies of viewgraphs from the summary or from selected presentations.

Your name : _____

Your email address : _____

Your mailing address :

Summary Document

Check the box below if you'd like to receive the 14-page written summary.

☐ Send me the summary

Plenary Sessions: Presentations/Workshops (June 11, 1996)

Check the boxes of the presentations below whose viewgraphs you'd like to receive (all desired):

Preliminaries

☐ Welcome
☐ Charge to the Summit - Hazel O'Leary
☐ Keynote Address - David Luther

DOE Customer Panel

☐ Dr. Gerald Work, PNNL
☐ Dr. Al Goshaw, Duke University
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A Brief History of Posting at SLAC

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Late in 1993, the Technical Publications Department's Editorial Office (SEO), at a suggestion from the WWWizards, started posting their work on SLAC's World Wide Web server. One person spent one day each week making PostScript files of the papers completed that week by the Editorial Office and posting them to the World Wide Web. There are no records of the rate of posting in the beginning, but 1 to 5 papers per week, depending on the workload in SEO, would not be far off.

In January of 1994, an additional one day of a half-time person was allotted to the posting project. This person handled all of the routine cases and shunted the problems off to the regular staff member.

In March of 1994, with 100% of the work done by SEO being posted, the procedure was expanded to include (or, at least, attempt to include) all SLAC publications, and the editors were asked to create their own PostScript files. When authors would turn in a hard copy document for printing, they were asked to provide either a PostScript file of the complete paper, including figures, or the text processor file (TeX, Microsoft Word, FrameMaker, etc.) and figure files that made up the paper. The authors were not enthusiastic about the plan to post SLAC publications, and it was a very rare individual who knew how to make a PostScript file. As a result, a very small percentage of SLAC documents were submitted in electronic form, and the source files we did receive were from all combinations of platform and text-processing package. Very quickly, the part time person was overwhelmed with the amount of work, and the number of files with unsolvable problems was growing at an alarming rate. Part of another part time person was devoted to the project to help with the load. This helped, but still didn't come close to getting the project caught up.

About this time, the SLAC Library started pulling TeX source and figures from the Los Alamos Eprint server and saving the papers to PostScript to be served on SLAC's web server. Since Los Alamos only accepted TeX that compiled without errors and only accepted figures in a given format, this was a much more straightforward procedure than the one being followed by TechPubs. Since the Library assumed that our process was as straightforward as ours, they were very critical of our results. A better understanding of what we were doing would have greatly reduced the friction between the two groups.

Because the process used a Macintosh, source files from any platform and application could be opened and processed, but there were still many problems with fonts and included figures. Fonts not available on the processing machine would be replaced by a default font, throwing off the line lengths and formatting, usually causing disastrous page breaks and misplaced figures. Figure files created by certain older applications (usually mainframe based) would not be visible on screen (but would be visible in a printed copy), or would not appear in the correct position, or would run over the text

or otherwise fail, in any combination of works/doesn't work onscreen and works/ doesn't when printed. Processing time was also very slow, because we were using a Macintosh II (!!!) to deal with the files. It was not uncommon for the reformatting and processing of one document to take an entire day.

Many of the TeX files would not process without errors (and much hitting of the continue key), and the majority of the non-TeX files would not retain their formatting when opened on our system. What, in theory, should have been 1) Open file 2)Print to PS file 3) Post, more often than not turned into an all-day ordeal of fighting with formatting, fonts, and figures before a PostScript file could be generated.

The biggest problem with accepting source files is staffing. The person processing the files must be expert in TeX, LaTeX, Microsoft Word, FrameMaker, and a host of cross-platform graphics-inclusion issues. When the volume of work required more staff, it was impossible to find a person with those skills who was willing to do a low-paying, part-time, repetitive task. The result was a string of part-time people who had to ask lots of questions before and during every step of the process.

Once a PostScript file had been created and transferred to Unix, there was a yet another set of things that could go wrong, again mostly due to included figures. The department hired a programmer to look into the PostScript problems and write some scripts for dealing with them. The most common problem was that PostScript files produced from Microsoft Word would only display any given page up to the end of the first figure on that page. Ghostview was reading the %%EOF comment at the end of the included figure file, within the PostScript file, and would interpret it as the end of the page. The fix-it script written to deal with this problem simply added an additional percent sign before the %%EOF comment. Another script would tattoo the publication number and funding acknowledgment on the first page of the file. Both scripts were dependent on specific versions of applications and printer drivers and promptly broke when new versions of the software and printer drivers were released. Since fixes like this are so fragile and require constant support to keep up with new software releases, we did not continue using this approach. As a result, many papers were posted without SLAC Pub numbers or dates.

As soon as we it was possible to do so without jeopardizing the project, authors and other paper preparers were asked to provide PostScript rather than source files. This change shortened the processing time per paper dramatically, a blessing since the volume was increasing. At this point, we were only getting files from the more advanced clients, so about half of the PostScript was usable (this dropped dramatically as more authors complied with the request). The only remaining problem was convincing authors that they really did have to turn in a PostScript file. This was solved for the most part when the DOE expressed their desire that we have an electric archive of our publications.

Now that the technology of the World Wide Web has caught up with our dream of an electric repository of SLAC publications, we are working to take this process to the next

level. In addition to continuing to collect PostScript files from authors of current publications, we have started an additional project using Adobe Acrobat Capture to scan old SLAC Pubs into PDF for delivery on the World Wide Web. Capture combines optical character recognition technology with the built-in intelligence (text is text and figures are figures) of the PDF format.

What is PDF?

Portable Document Format (PDF) is the native format of the Adobe Acrobat development suite, a leading online document production package. PDF is closely tied in form and function to PostScript. PostScript is a programming language that is particularly suited to telling a printer where to place ink on a page. PDF does the same onscreen. In addition, PDF includes many features ideal for online delivery, including hyperlinks, automatic compression, and indexability. PDF's file compression typically makes a PDF file, which is distilled from a PostScript file (see What is Distiller?), about 80% smaller than its parent PostScript file. The compression ratio is often much higher. Table 1 shows file sizes for SLAC–PUB–7447, available from SLAC's Web site.

Table 1: Comparison of File Sizes

File Format	File Size
Uncompressed PostScript	12.6 Mbytes
Unix-compressed Post-Script	10.6 Mbytes
PDF	4.1 Mbytes

What is Distiller?

Distiller is a component of the Acrobat suite that parses PostScript and outputs PDF. Distiller is a very stringent PostScript parser. Irregularities passed over by more lax PostScript utilities are cause for an aborted job. Problems also arise in font inclusion and substitution. If fonts used in the PostScript file are not included in the file itself (i.e., the file expects to get the font descriptions from the printer), Distiller attempts a best guess. The results are unnattractive and unfaithful to the original at best and illegible at worst.

What is Capture?

Acrobat Capture was developed to convert paper documents to electronic form for delivery to the Web. Although Capture boasts several output formats (MS Word, text, etc.), PDF is its native format and the only format it produces perfectly. All of Capture's most powerful features rely on PDF. Capture differs from other Optical Character Recognition (OCR) applications in that Capture preserves all of the graphics and page formatting of the original document. Most OCR programs are geared towards pages or columns of English prose. The complexity of SLAC publications, with their equations,

symbols and figures, puts them beyond the abilities of other OCR programs.

Capture addresses the combination of text and graphics by treating every scanned page as a two-layer file. One layer is a scanned image of the page saved as a graphics file, and the other is a formatted text and graphics file whose text has been processed by Capture's OCR engine. The three modes of Capture processing differ in their use of these two layers.

Image Only

In Image Only mode, the text layer is discarded, and the image layer saved as a PDF file. Although the image is automatically compressed, the file is rather large, averaging 50 KB per scanned page. Since the text layer is discarded, the text is not accessible, searchable, or indexable. The result is the equivalent of a smaller, bitmapped PostScript file, accessible across a wider variety of platforms.

Normal PDF

In Normal PDF mode, the text layer is placed on top of the image layer to create an Acrobat Capture document (ACD) file. The user can then use Acrobat Reviewer to confirm and edit the output of the OCR engine. Unrecognized strings are marked as suspect. The user either corrects or confirms each suspect. If the suspect is an equation, symbol, or figure, the user can cut a hole around the suspect in the text layer to allow the scanned image to show through. When the ACD file is saved to PDF, windows cut out of the text layer and the parts of the page image not showing through those windows are discarded and the layers combined into one. The resulting PDF is much smaller than the Image Only PDF, averaging 17 KB per scanned page. Also, the text and graphics on the page are available to cut and paste into other documents, search, and index.

Image + Text

In Image + Text mode, the image layer is placed on top of the text layer and the two are combined into a PDF file without discarding any information and without user intervention. The Image + Text PDF displays like the Image Only PDF, a complete and faithful bitmapped representation of the original page. In addition, the text is accessible for indexing just as it is in Normal PDF mode. Because of this combination of layers, the resulting PDF file is larger than those for Image Only and Image + Text, averaging 53 KB per scanned page. This cost in file size is more than made up for by reduced person hours and the elimination of the human errors possible in the review process.

When TechPubs embarked on the Capture Project, we considered all three modes. We discarded Image Only out of hand because of its minimal advantages over bitmapped PostScript. Of the remaining two modes, PDF Normal appeared to hold the most potential: the maximum amount of accessible text with minimum file size.

Several weeks of trials produced the following data:

Table 2: PDF Normal

Action	Tme/Size Per Page
Scan a page	20 sec
Process a page	40 sec
Review a page	15 min
Administrative overhead	5 sec
Disk space	17 KB

Using this mode, TechPubs encountered errors in the final PDF, which resulted from a combination of machine and human error. As with all OCR programs, Capture is not perfect. The errors encountered were mostly words incorrectly recognized by Capture and not highlighted as suspects for the operator to review. Capture allows the user to add words to a custom dictionary to alleviate this problem, but to eliminate it completely, the user would have to review the entire text rather than just the suspect words. As more pages are scanned, the custom dictionary grows more comprehensive and Capture becomes more accurate, however the number of person hours required to reach 100% accuracy is prohibitive.

Table 3: Ideal conditions for OCR

Font size of 10 pt or larger
Sans serif font
First-generation, one-sided original
Simple English text

TechPubs instigated a quality check to catch these errors, which brought the final PDF up to necessary quality standards. In fact, in some instances, the PDF was had few typos and misspellings than the original document. This quality check required that the PDF be printed and compared to the original. This step added a minimum of 3 minutes per page of review time and doubled the administrative overhead.:

Table 4: PDF Normal with Quality Check

Action	Tme/Size Per Page
Scan a page	20 sec
Process a page	40 sec
Review a page	18 min

Table 4: PDF Normal with Quality Check

Action	Tme/Size Per Page
Administrative overhead	10 sec
Disk space	17 KB

Reviewing and editing a PDF Normal document is essentially proof reading. The nuances of the Capture review software and the language of SLAC documents require about two weeks of full-time scanning and reviewing for an experienced proofreader to develop profficiency. The job requires constant attention to detail and is highly repetitive and often boring. The inherent problem with producing PDF Normal is that a qualified operator will not remain long in the position. (See human factors.)

Human Factors

PDF Normal mode is extremely tedious work. Hours are spent staring at a screen, proofing hundreds of pages of high-energy physics scholarship (which is meaningless to the average proof reader), and listening to the loud engines of the scanner and document feeder. Couple this tedium with the job qualifications of attention to detail, intelligence, problem solving skills, familiarity with TechPubs's and Library processes and cross-platform abilities, and the result is a position that is very difficult to fill and impossible to keep filled. Also, tedium equals human error. Maintaining the level of attention to detail required for hours on end day after day is impossible.

Faced with these issues and the volume of material needing to be scanned, TechPubs began using the Image + Text mode.

Table 5: Image + Text

Action	Tme/Size Per Page
Scan a page	20 sec
Process a page	40 sec
Review a page	2 sec
Administrative overhead	3 sec
Disk space	53 KB

The PDF is viewed page by page to ensure that none of the pages were skipped or rotated, but no other post-scanning processing is required.

In addition to the reduction of processing time, Image + Text offers several other advantages:

- The process is extensible with occasional help (summer students). Training and startup are completed in a matter of hours.
- The process does not require constant human attention. The operator can be occupied otherwise, only checking and feeding the scanner occasionally.
- The process nearly eliminates human error. Since each page is a complete and faithful facsimile of the original, the operator needs only to confirm that each page is legible, oriented correctly, and in the correct order.

Although the per page file size is larger, disk space is less expensive than staff time, and what is lost in file size is made up in accuracy, and the size of the resulting PDF is still smaller than the same file in uncompressed PostScript.

Even more important than file size is accessibility. PDF files can be accessed by PCs, Macintoshes, and Unix machines. Since compressed PostScript is only accessible to desktop machines with commercial decompression software, some processing by the user, and a (usually unreliable) PostScript viewer, most desktop-based users at SLAC have not been able to use the compressed PostScript files on SLAC's server. To conserve network bandwidth, large PDF files have been broken up into smaller, more manageable chunks. Unfortunately, this is not possible for the corresponding large compressed PostScript files. Also, TechPubs is investigating the latest generation of PDF whcih provides smaller file sizes and byte-serving technology, which allows PDF documents to be sent to the browser one page at a time rather than all at once.

Potential problems with submissions: (Do we want this section?)
Paper

    Front pages
PostScript

    Does not view
    Does not print
    Bad figures
    Missing fonts
    Does not Distill
    Extra Text