



constructively not only to the government's growing scientific needs as a user of information services, but also to proposals generated in the government's hasty and sometimes unbalanced investigation of the nation's science information potential. Many problems remain from those years, particularly as affects the due scope of private initiative and operation in relation to the government's funding of information activities. ISI is fortunate to have in a key position a man with Dr. Malin's knowledge and experience of this background in Washington. Washington consultations still require a good part of his time.

Within a year or so, Dr. Malin had delineated ISI's posture in Washington and established procedures for our liaison with government in its dual role of information user and policy maker across a multitude of departments, agencies, libraries, research centers, etc. In other ways, and in many other areas besides Washington, ISI was at this same time faced with a growth in customer needs and demands that advised a review of our organizational structure and operational methods. To improve our ability to respond, Dr. Malin was reassigned from our Washington Office to ISI's headquarters in Philadelphia, where he undertook the planning and implementation of changes dictated by our management review. This work included brief but fruitful occupancy of the vice presidencies of both ISI's marketing and production divisions.

Fortunately, he has since been able

to give his full attention to the international relations which I believe will be of paramount importance in ISI's further corporate development. "International relations" is a concisely impressive but unavoidably vague description; it gives little idea of the variety and demands of the functions it includes—everything from a seminar on ISI products in Bangkok, to contract negotiations in Madrid, conferences on science information policy in Moscow, and assessment of medical library potential in Seoul. The settings are frequently historic and exotic, but the work is basically a continuing analysis of opportunities, and an evaluation of ISI's present and future ability to make the most of them. It is particularly gratifying to me that as a result of Dr. Malin's efforts ISI services are already the basis of a national science information program established by the Ministry of Education in Spain, and that a similar national program is in final development in Japan.

Away from the job, Dr. Malin's major interests are study, photography, and fishing. His work and the travel it now entails have for the time forced him to depend upon his wife and three sons for enjoyment of hobbies he intends eventually to reclaim from them. As it is, it's Mrs. Malin who's now studying for the family's second Ph.D., and it's the boys who are using the cameras and fishing gear. No doubt he regrets more often than not that business travel really allows little time for anything but business.

1. Garfield, E. A.E. Cawkell, information detective—and ISI's man in the U.K. *Current Contents* No. 40, October 6, 1971, p. 5-6.
2. —————, Introducing Herbert S. White, ISI's Senior Vice President for Operations and Administration. *Current Contents* No. 4, January 26, 1972, p. 5-6.