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Papa Abel Remembers — The Tale of A Band of Booksellers, Fasicle 16: People, Computers, and Change

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Authorial Emendations and Redactions:
As noted earlier in this recount of the Argonauts’ voyage, we had for long been treated by publishers not as wholesalers, as were virtually all our competitors, but rather as retailers. We were, as a consequence, at a distinct economic disadvantage vis-à-vis the competition. But in the late 1960s several court decisions and some legislative actions began to remove the structures of regulatory restrictions which had here-to-fore shaped the market. In this changed environment and after some telephone exchanges, Lyman went to several of the larger scholarly publishers with whom we dealt and with whom we regularly did a substantial volume of business. Following several months of conversations and presentation of supporting evidence, Lyman was able to work out with them a discounting and returns program that rewarded not presumed role in the market but rather the extent of the publishers’ forthcoming list and backlist, being ordered and stocked as well as the vigor employed in promoting the publishers’ list.

Lyman then undertook a many-months-long concerted effort to seek adherence to some form of this new program, which he had formulated with a few key publishers, by a substantial number of the publishers with whom we regularly dealt. He had considerable success, save with most of the university presses. — RA

So, at the end of the day Lyman rightfully must be credited with having engineered a marked change in the publisher-bookseller exchange. The basic form of this revised relationship was most commonly known as the Agency Plan, though some publishers chose to title it differently. This new relationship obtains to the present day — some thirty years after Lyman’s work.

The early 1970s were a time of radical restructuring of the company. The firm had outgrown the management and workflow organizations that had been developed over the previous years. I spent considerable time looking into the various management arrangements being advanced at the time by management consultants, etc. as well as picking the brains of friends who had faced similar problems in their firms. The then Portland management group met weekly to explore the means for effecting the changes needed to better organize and realize the next stage of development.

The badly needed financial arrangements earlier made coupled with the rapid and unexpected changes in the scholarly library world all dictated that the firm had to increase sales and serve larger numbers of libraries. This imperative in turn dictated working harder to serve smaller institutions with comparably smaller book budgets as well as more overseas libraries. Serving these market sectors more fully presented substantial challenges in the form of modifying/expanding systems and programs already in place but initially conceived and designed to serve larger domestic libraries. We had our hands well filled with these modifications.

Ralph Schoffner had agreed to come aboard in 1972. He was a great boon not simply in the arena of using computers in bibliographic applications but with an MBA also in thinking through the restructuring problems we faced. He also helped bring to our computer staff two experienced bibliographic systems analysts and programmers John Knapp and Brian continued on page 98
Aveny, both of whom had worked on University of California bibliographic systems with Ralph. The two of them added a great deal of expertise to the bibliographic system to what was already an innovative and well-grounded computer staff.

In a sense it can be said that Max Gnehm, now the manager of the overseas offices in London, Amsterdam, and Berne, as well as the soon to be opened offices in Sydney, and Sao Paulo, was the man on the hot seat. It was from among the libraries associated with tertiary education and research establishments served by these overseas offices that much of added sales we needed to support our financing initiative had to be cultivated.

We had converted the Approval Plan to an entirely computer-based program in 1971. This major revision had been undertaken in response to a growing number of complaints by librarians who had taken new posts that the Approval Plan produced a different outcome from the office with which they had first worked from that experienced in their new position. So we started in 1970 to try to bring about a uniform intake of books across the breadth of the libraries we served — librarians moving to new posts could count on the same intake of books in response to the same set of collecting profiles. To this end we reprofiled all the libraries, entering the revised profiles into the library data-base. The objective was to program the computer to match revised and tightened library collecting profiles to tightened book profiles and produce the necessary invoice or notification forms.

Simultaneously Don Stave revised the thesaurus and then trained an augmented staff of profilers in the tightened structure that he had devised. In many cases one or another of the branch managers had to return to a library to further modify their institutional profile to provide them with the range of books they sought. Some of those revisions were quite substantial. I recall one at a major research facility with which the manager asked me to assist as he seemed unable to get the profile right after several visits to the library. It turned out that the acquisition people had focused upon the technology side of their subject interests and the missions of the facility were needed to receive books on the research side. The oftentimes differences in individual perceptions of the meanings of words and their applied applications were quite startling. Whatever the revised procedures removed the sometimes-idiosyncratic understandings of a particular library’s collecting wishes by the various managers’ differing sense of linguistic meanings.

This computer-based Approval Plan imposed a considerable burden upon Joe Scheetman, who had come aboard upon Lyman’s recommenda-

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staged in the elegant ballroom of the Hesserhof Hotel in Frankfurt at the time of one of the Book Fairs, which someone from our firm routinely attended. It had been arranged by Gunther Holtz, who had opened the Springer Verlag office in New York and at the time of this incident had been elevated to the position of Marketing Director at the corporate headquarters. By way of background, I had picked up the rumor that our firm was viewed with extraordinary disfavor by Mr. Dorn (always addressed this way in the U.S.), who ran Harrassowitz Buchhandlung in Wiesbaden. He apparently resented the business we were doing with Springer and other German books. Harrassowitz was, and remains, a near legendary bookselling operation.

Gunther invited me to the Springer reception. When I arrived a substantial number of guests had already arrived but Gunther met me at the door to the ballroom. He introduced me to several persons in the Springer firm, which exercise had taken us to the middle of the floor. Then I noticed that all the guests had retired to the edges of the room leaving Gunther and I standing alone in the center. In moments the doors opened and who should walk in but Mr. Dorn. Gunther introduced us. I'm still uncertain as to what was expected next — fireworks I expect. Whatever we were height of mutual civility, soon the other guests returned to the floor, and as quickly as I could do so in a seamy way, I offered my thanks and departed. Another strange episode behind me.

At about the same time another strange development occurred. The president of a major New York book publisher called to learn if we might be interested in being acquired. After hurried in-house discussions I called back to set up a meeting. It seemed to us that such an arrangement would solve our financial problems and give publicly trade shares to the management group for the shares in the firm they had received by way of recognition of their contributions to the firm.

The first meeting in New York seemed very promising and a variety of major issues involved in the acquisition were resolved — including financial support, independence of operations, etc. A second meeting to be held in about a week was agreed, the date to be confirmed by the publisher. Nothing was heard for a couple of weeks, so I hurried in-house discussions I called back to set up a meeting. It seemed to us that such an arrangement would solve our financial problems and give publicly trade shares to the management group for the shares in the firm they had received by way of recognition of their contributions to the firm.

The result was that the president who had initiated the talks was out and his assistant was in. Another strange episode behind me.

And life went on in the international book world which is not only compellingly interesting but often punctuated by strange turns. But despite these occasional episodes of the unusual, the way forward in the book trade remained much as it had for over the half-millennium of the existence of the codex. Writers continued to puzzle out along the edges of the vast realms of human ignorance.