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THE GREEN BEAN

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LIBRARIES' NEWSLETTER

3-14-85

No. 451

CALENDAR

March 16	Black Press Day
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May 20	Introduction to Microcomputer Database Management

Next "Green Bean" issue: Friday, March 29, 1985
Deadline for inclusion: Monday, March 25, 1985

Production Staff: Cecil Madison, Sandy Hardwick,
Rob Aken (Editor)



INFORUM

Fire Alarm Test

There will be a fire alarm test Wednesday, April 3 between 7:35 and 8:15 a.m. in King Library. It is not necessary to evacuate the building at that time.

Committee Appointments

Bill James has been appointed Chairperson of the Librarians Academic Area Advisory Committee and reappointed to the Equal Opportunity Panel.

Michelle Gardner will serve as advisor to the Culture and Arts Committee of the Kentucky Tomorrow Commission, a statewide citizen's commission formed by Lt. Governor Beshear to "help plan and organize the economic and social revitalization of Kentucky." The Culture and Arts Committee will attempt to forecast the impact of current trends on culture and the arts in Kentucky over the next 25 years and recommend how they can be fostered within the changing environment. In addition to arts and humanities activities, the committee is looking at Kentucky's libraries.

Staff Publication

Markiw, Michael. "Establishing Slavic Headings Under AACR2." Cataloging and Classification Quarterly, 5 (Winter 1984), 13-20.

Dean's Forum

This semester the Dean's Office of the College of Arts and Sciences has inaugurated a new lecture series entitled "Dean's Forum." The purpose of the series is to provide an opportunity for faculty members in the College of Arts and Sciences to share their research findings with the larger university community.

Keith MacAdam, Associate Professor of Physics, will present the final lecture of this semester's series on Wednesday, April 3 (at noon), with a talk entitled "These Most Delicate Atoms." The talk will be given in the King North Gallery.

SCHOLARSHIP, RESEARCH, AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION A Statement from the Council on Library Resources

Those who are concerned with libraries and books have long recognized and often strongly asserted the need for unconstrained access to information as a condition essential to every democratic society. The computer, telecommunications, and text storage technologies that now play a prominent and at times dominant role in many aspects of library service and information systems have created a very different and complicated new environment. The established structure is changing and powerful economic forces are having a profound influence on all aspects of scholarly communication, libraries, and information services generally. While technology is powerful and brings a promise of unmatched opportunities, it is essential to remember that ready access to information is not automatically assured. That goal must be constantly and aggressively pursued. The statement that follows, from the Board of Directors of CLR, is simply a reassertion of an old principle, one that now seems to need special attention.

For twenty-eight years the Board of the Council on Library Resources has concerned itself with the development and performance of academic and research libraries. In terms of collections and service obligations, those libraries have grown greatly during that time. Teachers, scholars, and research faculty are more dependent on them than ever before. During those same years, libraries have also become more complex organizations than they once were. Computer applications have transformed operations, opening the way to development of many specialized services and sophisticated methods of management and control. Economic realities have encouraged and telecommunications (linked with computing) have made possible new affiliations among libraries and, also, the rapid growth of businesses concentrating on the organization and distribution of information to customers of all kinds, worldwide.

These changing patterns of organization and recent technical innovations bring, along with promise, some potential problems affecting access to information that must be resolved if full benefits are to be realized. The first concerns certain restrictive practices of a few of the growing number of commercial and nonprofit database producers and suppliers, especially as they promote their products and services to the academic research community. Simply put, there are conditions for doing business in universities. For vendors of services and information to be useful, even acceptable, participants, those conditions need to be upheld and met. The need for high quality and reliability is obvious. Even more important, research and scholarship require unconstrained access to information. Scholarship is personal, but its results are

not private. To judge the validity of scholarly work, the records of past and present research must be open to scrutiny. This is the only way the intellectual audit trail that is at the heart of discovery can be maintained. Limited or conditional access to bibliographic records (or information about information in any form) is of particular concern. Universities, their members, and all of society must keep bibliographic channels open and accessible. In a real sense, the index to the accumulated record of mankind is the hallmark of a democratic and open society.

Second, ways must be found to assure continuing attention for those aspects of culture and learning that are important but, in a commercial sense, not necessarily in fashion. In financial terms, the capital investment and operating costs of new, technology-based information systems are great and funding plans of many kinds are necessary. But there is too often a tendency to assume exact correlation between the economic value of information and its intrinsic worth. Uncritical adherence to the concept of information as a commodity will distort the agendas of institutions and disciplines alike. In order that the concerns of libraries and the needs of scholars might be expressed and met, better ways must be found to build responsible partnerships among all elements of the system of scholarly communication—public and private, commercial and not-for-profit, personal and institutional. Public interest in the principle of open access must appropriately influence the structure of the information system and its components. It is certain that the information needs of society cannot be defined by the marketplace alone.

Finally, the new and deeper affiliations now taking shape among libraries and their parent institutions carry both responsibilities and dependencies that affect access. Cooperative collecting and preservation activities, for example, imply an end to institutional parochialism because extended access is a corollary of cooperation. As individual libraries become, to varying degrees, components of "the nation's library," the nation's scholars become their users. That fact needs to be explicitly acknowledged and accepted for, in the long term, if present trends continue, it will reshape the goals and methods of research libraries.

Even this incomplete list of matters needing attention if open access is to be achieved gives some hint of the difficulties ahead. There are no simple answers or absolute prescriptions. Success is not so much a matter of balancing interests and seeking an appropriate response as it is one of providing many responses that, in the final analysis, are themselves balanced and thus meet reason-

able expectations. All information is not the same; the uncritical homogenization of the term is probably a source of much difficulty. Publishing, producing, and distributing information involves costs that must somehow be met. The value of information often changes with use, time, and form. Unconstrained access does not imply cost-free information any more than free information assures accessibility. The information society is in part a state of mind, characterized by shifting needs and methods. Increasingly, it is also becoming a set of established systems that bring risks of constraints along with promises of efficiency. For this very reason, there is a great need to establish the principles and set the conditions under which information will be made accessible. It is the shaping of those principles, both the process and the substance, that is at the heart of our problem.

As did the development of moveable-type printing more than 500 years ago, today's computing, communications, and storage technologies can profoundly affect civilization by accelerating the rate of change and reducing the isolation of segments of so-

ciety. Whether change will be improvement as well and whether further social integration will lead to a fuller sharing of the benefits of technical progress are matters for wide discussion and thoughtful action. Our universities, collectively, are an important forum for this discussion and, inescapably, they are leaders in setting the course for action as well. Libraries, as central components of universities traditionally charged with responsibility for accumulating, organizing, preserving, and promoting the use of the accumulated record, must rise to this challenge of unsurpassed importance.

For its part, the Council on Library Resources will keep this topic at the forefront of its program. With others who support the cause, we will work to make a powerful, unambiguous case underscoring the public's expectations for accessible and expansive information services and we will take all appropriate steps to help assure that libraries continue to fill their established role as the source for the full record of the past and as the indispensable base for information services in the future.

Board of Directors, Council on Library Resources

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January 1985

OCLC Record Quality— A Cooperative Effort

Establishing and maintaining record quality in the OCLC Online Union Catalog is a cooperative effort among OCLC, the networks, and users of the Online System. OCLC recognizes the importance of supporting the library users who create bibliographic records. To this end, OCLC and network staff conduct workshops and provide user documentation for library staff who use the Online System. The net effect of this training and these materials is to help users create accurate online records. OCLC and network staff also provide general user support services, answering questions and offering advice about record creation, quality control, and system usage.

To further demonstrate its commitment to the quality of online data, OCLC recently initiated two new programs—Enhance and Merge Holdings—to improve the quality of bibliographic records in the Online Union Catalog. OCLC provides support to and participates in CONSER. OCLC also supports a staff whose efforts are dedicated to data quality. And the availability of the LC Name-Authority File improves record integrity through name and uniform title standardization.

Enhance Project

The Enhance capability allows selected libraries to improve the quality of records input by other OCLC users. Currently, the Enhance libraries, representing different sizes and types of libraries, can modify and replace books, scores, and sound recording records. Other formats will be added in 1985. Enhance improves the usefulness of records and the quality of cataloging; Enhance also reduces the number of change requests processed by both users and OCLC staff. To date, the results are impressive. The OCLC staff monitoring the project have already seen an impact. Old records are being upgraded to match full LC copy or recataloged according to AACR2 (*Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, Second Edition). Based on estimates for the twenty Enhance libraries, **more than 50,000 records will be modified annually**. As OCLC continues to authorize additional institutions to participate in Enhance, this number will increase.



OCLC's Online Data Quality Control Staff

Merge Holdings

The Merge Holdings function was installed in September 1983. This capability allows OCLC's Online Data Quality Control staff to delete duplicate records from the Online Union Catalog while retaining unique data. During the fiscal year ending June 1984, they **deleted 11,423 duplicate records**. This effort is aided by Enhance libraries, which report the duplicate records they encounter to the Online Data Quality Control staff. This is the first time that duplicates other than serials have been processed for deletion. The staff anticipate deleting **more than 30,000 additional duplicate records** in the fiscal year ending June 1985.

CONSER

The CONSER (CONversion of SERIALS) project, implemented in 1975, is an ongoing effort that continues to enlarge and improve bibliographic information about serial titles. Institutions participating in CONSER can upgrade serial records and add missing information to the Online Union Catalog in accordance with CONSER bibliographic standards and established conventions. Under the auspices of CONSER, bibliographic information is authenticated by the Library of Congress or, in the case

of Canadian imprints, by the National Library of Canada. Under certain circumstances, bibliographic information is self-authenticated by CONSER participants. Key titles and International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs) are assigned or verified by the National Serials Data Program or ISDS/Canada. To date, **over 230,000 authenticated records** have been sent to recipients of the LC MARC Distribution Service-Serials Tapes.

Name-Authority File

LC's Name-Authority File contains over 1,100,000 records for personal, corporate, and conference names, geographic names of political and civil jurisdictions, and uniform titles. In December 1980, the LC Name-Authority File was matched against headings in bibliographic records in the Online Union Catalog to convert them to the AACR2 authoritative form, thus improving access to bibliographic records and easing libraries' transitions to AACR2. New and retrospectively created records contain AACR2 forms of names, making

adherence to these rules and to national standards much easier. OCLC staff routinely revise headings in bibliographic records based on changes and additions to the Name-Authority File.

Quality Staff

The Online Data Quality Control Section is the heart of OCLC's quality control activities. During the last fiscal year, the section's 13 staff members **corrected 136,891 records**. Between July and November 1984, the staff corrected 66,161 records, including **upgrading 3,298 records** to match LC copy and upgrading pre-AACR2 headings to the AACR2 form on more than 10,000 records. Since July 1983, the staff have reduced the time lag between error detection and correction from eight weeks to three days or less. In addition to the work of the Online Data Quality Control Section, the members of the Retrospective Conversion Section have corrected more than 40,000 records since July 1984.

Five Book Vendors To Use OCLC Acquisitions Subsystem

OCLC announced the first five vendors signed up to use its Direct Transmission (DX) service: Blackwell North American, Coutts, Midwest, Research Micropublishers, and Yankee Book Peddler. Others are expected to follow.

DX enables users of the OCLC Acquisitions Subsystem to place orders electronically. An order is generated at a library, forwarded electronically to OCLC, and stored there until the vendor dials in to retrieve it.

The vendor needs only a dumb terminal to use the service and, says OCLC, can completely eliminate manual processing of orders and deliver books faster. The DX service is live 92 hours a week, the same as the online system. (Library Hotline, 14 (Feb. 18, 1985), 6)

TRAINING AT UK

The following program, available to UK employees, will be held in room 15 (basement) of Memorial Hall. To enroll, contact Rosemary Veach (7-1851).

Time Management

March 22 or April 17
8:15 am - noon

This seminar will provide insights into the dimensions of time management and permit you to assess the way you manage your time. You will improve your skills in establishing priorities; delegating; goal setting; and handling paperwork, phone calls, and drop-in visitors. You'll learn to work more effectively with your secretary and your manager and to reduce time wasted in meetings. Note: Secretaries have found it beneficial to attend this workshop with their supervisor. However, this is not mandatory.

NEW REFERENCE TOOLS

Rao, Dittakavi N. Library Networks: A Selected Bibliography.
Monticello: Vance Bibliographies, 1984.
(Ref/Z/7164/.A2/P840/P-1596)

Research Methodology in Library and Information
Science: A Selected Bibliography. Monticello: Vance
Bibliographies, 1984. (Ref/Z/7164/.A2/P840/P-1595)

SPEC Kit #111

SPEC Kit #111 (Cooperative Collection Development) contains 11 documents illustrating cooperative activities; including guidelines, plans, task force reports, worksheets, and program descriptions.

CONFERENCES, PROGRAMS, WORKSHOPS

Librarians as Authors

March 28

This institute, conducted by Dr. Michael Harris of the College of Library and Information Science at UK is designed to provide would-be writers in library and information science with some insight into the complex (and often secret) workings of the library press. Topics covered include: selecting a topic; tips on writing papers and books; an outline of the hierarchy of prestige in the journal literature; discussion of editorial

characteristics of major journals and publishers; and an assessment of the significance of writing and publishing to career advancement.

The format for the sessions is informal, with two talks in the afternoon from 1:00-5:00 p.m., a happy hour with cash bar, and dinner. Dinner will be followed by a discussion of the topics covered earlier in the day.

Advanced registration is mandatory (deadline: March 18). The institute will be held at the Holiday Inn Eastgate, I 275 and Eastgate Blvd. in Cincinnati. Sponsored by the Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium. Fees (including dinner): GCLC members - \$35; Non-members - \$40. See Rob Aken for maps and enrollment forms.

Special Libraries Section/KLA
Spring Conference

March 28-29

Speakers for the SLS/KLA Spring Conference at Shakertown will be Dr. Lawrence Allen of the College of Library and Information Science at UK ("What You Need to Know as a Supervisor") and Dr. Bruce Kemelgor of the Business Management Department at the University of Louisville ("Staff Motivation"). There will also be a presentation on the Kentucky Coal Network.

The registration/reservation deadline is March 18. Fees vary from \$10-\$20. See Rob Aken for registration/reservation forms.

Academic Library Section/KLA

April 10-12

The ALS/KLA Spring Conference begins with a pre-conference on April 10 ("The Librarian and the Law"). The main conference, beginning on April 11, will focus on "The Libraries of Tomorrow: Past and Present," with demonstrations of laser disks and EKU's on-line catalog. Speakers include Omer Hamlin ("Space Utilization for Collection Management"); Martha Bowman ("Planning for Automation"), and an OCLC representative.

The conference will be held at the Perkins Conference Center at Eastern Kentucky University. The registration deadline is March 27. See Rob Aken for fee schedules, and registration forms.

Introduction to Microcomputer
Database Management

May 20, 1-5 pm

Joe Phillips of the Lexington Community College Library will direct this workshop for instructors, librarians, small business managers, and clerical personnel who have little or no knowledge of microcomputers and database management software.

Participants will learn how to use two popular database management programs, (PFS File/Report and DB Master), to build and manipulate files, and to format and print reports.

Software programs used for demonstration are available for both IBM and Apple microcomputers.

Uses for information gained from this workshop range from formation of mailing lists to extensive inventories and bibliographic records.

Criteria for selecting database management software will be presented. The workshop will be held in the LCC's Oswald Building, room 215. Fee: \$50.

For further information, contact Jim Embry (606) 257-2692 or Joe Phillips (606) 257-6095.

GALLERY SERIES

The following programs will be held at noon in King North Gallery.

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| Friday, March 15 | "Basically Bach IV" |
| | Program: The Goldberg Variations--Lucien Stark, piano. |
| Friday, March 29 | "Basically Bach V" |
| | Lecture: "Bach in Twentieth Century Leipzig" by Dr. Wesley Morgan. |
| Friday, April 5 | "Basically Bach VI" |
| | Program: Sonata in g minor--Roger Cazden, flute; Michael Toy, piano. Bouree from Violin Partita I--Brent Conley, harp; Cello Suite I--Maria Ketron, double-bass; Sonata in g minor--Paul Kucharski, euphonium; David Branstrator, piano. |

UK LIBRARY SYSTEM

The following is the sixth part of a special nine part series drawn from Mary Ruth Brown's article in The Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science.

Branch Libraries

The nine branches, located in various other campus buildings, provide library resources and services for the disciplines of architecture, arts, biological sciences, chemistry-physics, education, engineering, geology, mathematical sciences, and music. Branch librarians are responsible for collection development in their own subject areas and for day-to-day administration of their particular units. Each library has an instructional services program, publishes guides and bibliographies, and often offers individualized services to faculty and students not easily provided by a large general library.

With the exception of the Art Library, all of the branches are faced with severe collection and reader space problems. With space at a premium all over campus, serious consideration is being given to consolidation of some of the branches into larger units.

A reading room for faculty and students is operated jointly by the University Library System and the Journalism Department. A library staff member is in charge of the room and its services, while the Journalism Department has the financial responsibility for building the room's reference and newspaper collection.

University Extension and the University Libraries increasingly felt the need to provide off-campus students and faculty with the same level of library services available on campus. In July 1979 an extension librarian position was created to develop services for off-campus classes, and at the same time an Extension Collection was begun to provide reserve materials for these classes.

Reprinted from The Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, vol. 37, pp.192-193, by courtesy of Marcel Dekker, Inc.

PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

(For more information, see the Director's Office.)

California

Government Documents Acquisition and Bibliographic Control
Librarian, Stanford University. Salary: \$24,300-\$37,200.
Deadline: May 15.

Conservation Administrative Intern, Stanford University. Salary: \$21,900-\$27,900. Deadline: April 15.

Assistant Librarian, Public Health Library, University of California at Berkeley. Salary: \$21,024-\$26,892. Deadline: March 22.

Colorado

Director of Libraries, Colorado State University, Fort Collins. Salary: not specified. Deadline: April 8.

Florida

Assistant Library Director, Florida State University. Salary: \$23,850 minimum. Deadline: March 21.

Georgia

Instruction Librarian, Georgia Institute of Technology. Salary: \$16,500 minimum. Deadline: March 29.

Illinois

Development Officer, Center for Research Libraries. Salary: \$24,000-\$36,000. Deadline: not specified.

Head of Cataloging, Center for Research Libraries. Salary: \$24,000-\$36,000. Deadline: not specified.

Technical Services Librarian (Music emphasis), Northwestern University. Salary: \$20,000-\$24,000. Deadline: May 1.

New York

Collections Librarian, Cornell University. Salary: \$31,235 minimum. Deadline: May 30.

Special Collections Department Head, SUNY at Albany. Salary: \$21,000 minimum. Deadline: April 30.

Associate for Technical Services, Health Sciences Library, SUNY at Buffalo. Salary: \$24,000 minimum. Deadline: not specified.

Ohio

Director of Audio-visual Services and Chair of Learning Resources Council, Kent State University. Salary: \$40,000 minimum. Deadline: April 15.

Oregon

Assistant to University Librarian for Personnel, University of Oregon. Salary: \$18,000 minimum. Deadline: May 1.

Pennsylvania

Life Sciences Reference Librarian, Pennsylvania State University. \$16,800 minimum. Deadline: April 30.

Technical Service Librarian for East Asian Library, University of Pittsburgh. Salary: not specified. Deadline: April 5.

Japanese Bibliographer-Cataloger, University of Pittsburgh. Salary: not specified. Deadline: April 30.

Virginia

Head, Monographic Cataloging Unit, University of Virginia. Salary: \$22,000 minimum. Deadline: May 16.

Washington

University Assistant, University of Washington. Salary: \$21,600 minimum. Deadline: April 26.

Head, Original Monograph Cataloging, University of Washington. Salary: \$26,000 minimum. Deadline: April 26.

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