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Guest Editorial: You Never Outgrow Your Need for Learning

“Every man,” said Edward Gibbon, “who rises above the common level has received two educations: the first from his teachers; the second, more personal and important, from himself.”

The second education builds on the first and is a lifelong process. It may be measured by degrees and continuing education units but more likely it is not at all quantifiable.

Earlier this year the Council on Library Resources sponsored a symposium at Simmons College on “Recruiting, Educating, and Training Cataloging Librarians.” The distinction was made between the formal education provided by library schools and on-the-job training each new librarian must receive to become fully effective.

But there is another component to the process of being a professional, and that is the commitment to continuing education in one’s field, both formal and informal. A large portion of professional education is learning its culture, traditions, and sources. As Charles T. Cullen, president of the Newberry Library, has said, what we accomplish in college “is to learn how to learn.” Coming out of library school, we librarians are well equipped to embark on a lifelong learning process, for we not only know the tools of our own profession, but also have the keys to open the stores of knowledge in many others.

So how do we learn?

We learn by doing. Several years ago, I was struggling with a night school accounting course, finding it very difficult to remember the distinctions between LIFO and FIFO. The next day, I happily opened up my *AACR2* and worked through the intricacies of 24.13 Type 3 headings without a hitch. The difference? I used *AACR2* every day; its principles—and details—were (and still are) a part of my store of professional knowledge. Generally accepted accounting principles were not, although their addition to my business knowledge was the point of the course.

We learn by having to do. To paraphrase the old proverb, necessity is the mother of self-education. Much is left out of formal education and training. Did anyone teach you how to plan a catalog expansion? Or conversion? Or vendor selection? Yet we all have accomplished some project by building on our professional foundation with the many blocks of self-education: personal contacts, professional reading, and formal continuing education opportunities.

A key benefit of professional memberships is the opportunity to attend

conferences and network with colleagues. Some of the interaction is social and gossipy, to be sure. But most is a sharing of problems and solutions, experiences, and concerns for which there is no substitute.

As you continue to read this issue of *LRTS*, you are embarking on a course of informal continuing education. Actually, this issue, with its "Year's Work" articles, is particularly useful in capsulizing the key trends in all areas of technical services librarianship. The extensive bibliographies form a useful guide to further reading. Regular issues of *LRTS* or any other professional journal will provide food for thought.

And finally, we learn through attendance and participation in professional seminars and workshops. The scope for professional development afforded by such events is wide. The learning experiences for the organizers are perhaps more intense than those offered to the registrants. The reason is simple: in order to develop an effective program of learning one needs to know the full range of what must be covered and understand the best way to present the information. As organizers of a continuing education event plan the schedule and identify presenters, they are constantly stating the issues and clarifying the approach. The presenters learn, too, for the old saw that says the best way to learn something is to teach it is quite true.

Education, continuing education, and training form the continuum of means by which we learn to do our jobs. Education is just the first step. The rest is up to us.—*Karen Muller, Executive Director, RTSD.*

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The Preservation of Library Materials in 1988: A Review of the Literature

Karl E. Longstreth

This review discusses articles and publications of interest to all involved in the preservation of library materials. It includes English-language materials only, but not articles of a technical nature, except those that have a broad appeal. It is not a comprehensive bibliography of preservation literature, but a selection of significant publications and informative articles. It comprises an introductory essay and a classified bibliography, annotated where necessary. A few items from 1987 that appeared after the 1988 review was written are included here.

The literature of preservation has several components and expresses certain topics and themes. Topics of the nontechnical literature are largely descriptive accounts of current and past preservation activities as well as prescriptive discussions on planning and implementing preservation. The primary theme of most articles is the universal nature of the preservation problem. While librarians, archivists, and many others are well aware of the need for preservation, it is a theme that still needs repeating.

While preservation articles appear in many different publications, including the general press, several journals and newsletters remain the principal sources of information. Notable among these are *Abbey Newsletter*, *Conservation Administration News (CAN)*, *Library Conservation News*, and *Restaurator*. Collectively, these contain articles, preservation news, reports, and notices on conferences and meetings, announcements of forthcoming events, job listings, book reviews, and bibliographies of recent publications. The *Abbey Newsletter* remains a particularly good source for news of current preservation activities; reading it provides a good overview of the field. The *Alkaline Paper Advocate* began publication in January 1988. It is devoted to doing what its title suggests, and follows the format of its parent publication, the *Abbey Newsletter*. The Commission on Preservation and Access began publishing the *Newsletter* in June 1988. Under the leadership of Patricia Battin, the commission continues to be a strong advocate for library preservation.

In his foreword to *Conservation in Crisis*, F. W. Ratcliffe introduces the papers in the volume with this comment: "They deal with some of those issues which are today recognized as crucial to library health and essential

to the preservation of knowledge, but which, at the beginning of this decade, found virtually no place in library school curricula or indeed in the professional library conscience.' In 1988, it is evident that crucial preservation issues are more generally recognized, especially in private and public institutions that have the policies and funds to implement preservation on a large scale. Preservation activity seems well established in the United States and Canada, where it is growing as an endeavor in public and private institutions. While still the domain of large, well-funded university and research institutions, preservation is reaching others through cooperative programs and grants. The New York Document Conservation Advisory Council report, *Our Memory at Risk*, recommends methods of identifying, selecting, and preserving unique research materials in the state's institutions. It emphasizes the need to act immediately. Through its Discretionary Grant Program for the Conservation and Preservation of Library Research Materials, New York provided \$500,000 in 1988-89 to implement preservation activities at forty-seven institutions.

Many publications of 1988 reflect the growing strength of cooperative efforts. The year saw increased publication on regional, national, and international efforts for cooperation and information dissemination. The *Preservation of Library Materials* presents papers from the 1986 Vienna conference on preservation, sponsored by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, with the support of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and UNESCO. While most of the literature on preservation is concerned with American, Canadian, and European institutions, more articles are appearing on the problems of library materials in other nations. The efforts of IFLA have been important and much of the published material on non-Western countries is linked to them. Much of the literature dealing with preservation concerns in lesser-developed nations continues to be a call to action. Several articles decry the lack of support for preservation in third-world countries.

Disasters continued to be an important topic. The February 1988 fire at the Soviet Academy of Sciences Library in Leningrad destroyed a major portion of seventeenth- to nineteenth-century Russian works and much of the Baer Collection of non-Russian science materials. Articles about it appeared in both the popular press and in many library publications; several accounts are cited in the bibliography. Sally Buchanan, Don Etherington, and Peter Waters were the only Western specialists invited to assist in the recovery. The Los Angeles Public Library continues its long recovery from the 1986 fires. Most library disasters are related to fire or flood, but Randall Butler writes about earthquake threats in California, relating the experience at two libraries damaged in the Southern California earthquake in October 1987. California State University-Los Angeles and the Whittier College libraries, as well as other institutions, suffered the collapse of stack ranges.

Conferences are an important way to exchange and disseminate information. Several important conferences have published their proceedings as monographs. The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) met in Washington, D.C., in October 1988, and for the first time discussed paper preservation. Representatives from government, indus-

try, and library groups were among the participants. The Thirtieth Allerton Institute, sponsored by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science and held in Champaign in November 1988 discussed preservation and conservation of nonbook materials. The papers from this conference are to be published at a later date.

Funding is central to preservation effort on any scale, and several events and publications indicate that funds for preservation are increasing. A major development in preservation funding for 1988 is the increase of the budget of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Office of Preservation to \$12.5 million for fiscal year 1988-89, an increase of \$8 million. This funding will be made available to institutions to save brittle materials and is seen as the basis for a national preservation microfilming program. NEH expects to fund the filming of approximately three million endangered volumes over the next twenty years.

Funding for preservation is available from other sources. The efforts of the state of New York in continuing grants for preservation projects (see above) can serve as a model for states not already involved in funding preservation. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation continues strong support, including a new grant to the Commission on Preservation and Access for the national microfilming program. A growing number of institutions are seeking external funding for preservation efforts. For several years the Mellon Foundation has supported internship programs for the training of preservation administrators; in 1988, they increased the number of internships funded by one to a total of six.

The fifth edition of the *Preservation Education Directory*, compiled by Susan Swartzburg, appeared in 1988. It describes courses and programs in preservation at library schools and other institutions in Canada and the United States. It is clear that preservation awareness is growing, yet preservation courses are offered at only twenty-nine library schools. While the book provides valuable information about preservation education in this country, it offers no evaluation of the quality of instruction or qualifications of the instructors. Swartzburg notes that "the time is ripe for an institute for preservation educators to assure both instructors and curricula to meet the needs of future librarians. . . ." Columbia remains the only library school to offer a complete program of formal training in preservation administration and conservation; four other institutions offer coursework in preservation management and/or conservation, but some are not directed specifically to library materials.

Considerable attention has been devoted to the problem of continued use of acidic paper in publishing. Many individuals and groups have worked to encourage manufacturers to make more alkaline printing paper, and publishers to use it in printing. The efforts of author Barbara Goldsmith were prominent in 1988. She enlisted authors and publishers in the cause of promoting alkaline paper use and influenced many individuals and groups, from members of the U.S. Congress to the literary organization PEN. A \$1 million gift to the New York Public Library from Goldsmith and Frank Perry was used to fund the Goldsmith/Perry Preservation Laboratory, dedicated in February 1988. This facility will preserve selected research materials by reformatting on microfilm.

The debate on deacidification was less acrimonious in 1988, at least as reflected in the literature. The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment report *Book Preservation Technologies* presents an excellent overview of deacidification processes. It describes the Library of Congress project to develop a large-scale deacidification facility utilizing diethyl zinc to neutralize the acid in paper. The numerous problems of this project are clearly described in a chronological account. While the report extends approval to the Library's effort, it does note the lack of independent assessment of the costs, hazards, and potential health threats, as well as the effectiveness of the process. The Wei T'o process of Richard Smith is also discussed. The Koppers process, now under new ownership, is mentioned.

Until mass deacidification is more generally practiced, reformatting will remain as the principal way to save the content of materials. While rigorous standards exist for the production of "archival quality" microfilm, the preservation of this film presents unique problems. In "Stability of Black-and-White Photographic Images, with Special Reference to Microfilm," Reilly, et al., discuss the activities of the Image Permanence Institute. New observations on the stability of silver images and an evaluation of perceptions of stability that have no empirical basis led the authors to evaluate current methods of stabilizing images and to investigate new methods to preserve silver images.

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A brief view of the past two decades of the preservation/conservation field, and the author's view of directions in education, integration with other library functions, and cooperation among institutions.

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The Year's Work in Serials, 1988

Susan Davis

This review is based upon examination of significant articles on various aspects of serials work appearing during 1988. These articles appeared primarily in journals, conference proceedings, and annual publications. Some conferences were held in 1987, but the published proceedings appeared in 1988 and are therefore included in this review. Some articles cover multiple topics, but each is discussed under only one heading to save space.

PRICING

The serials pricing dilemma was a major theme in the literature of 1988. Two new columns on the subject were introduced in *Serials Review*. Ivins (B) summarizes current research in her column. Ivins and Grinell report on an investigation of pricing for journals in LC class "Q" (Science) in the second column on prices. "The Balance Point," edited by Clack and Riddick, provides a forum for commentary on current issues. Their first offering deals with the current economic climate, including the effects of the declining value of the dollar and the stock market crash of October 1987.

An interesting and alarming development was described by Hamaker (B) as the "twenty percent effect." Twenty percent of the journals at Louisiana State University account for 72 percent of its serial expenditures. Further analysis by Hamaker (A) revealed that six major publishers receive one-third of LSU subscription payments for 5 percent of titles collected. The declining value of the dollar also contributes to libraries' inability to purchase both the journals and books needed by their patrons. White and Noble provide insight into the effect of the stock market decline on a library's ability to acquire material. White's commentary on the "voracious journal appetite" depicts the library "holding the bag," caught between reader and publisher. Since publishers view readers as their true customers, not the library that purchases the material, lack of complaints from readers may explain why there is little relief from high prices.

The Association of Research Libraries has been exploring the impact of current pricing practices ("Paying the Piper"). A survey was conducted to determine how ARL libraries coped with serial costs. Results indicate they are committing a higher ratio of their budgets to serial purchases and are unable to purchase newly launched journals.

Dougherty and Johnson offer a response from the library community. They question the current scholarly reward system and suggest that universities play a larger role in the publishing business. Competition could then drive prices downward.

The issue of quality was raised in several articles. Tuttle's report (A) on a discussion sponsored by the Society for Scholarly Publishing (SSP)

raises several questions: Can we afford quality? What is the value? What are the preservation implications of reduced quality? Astle states that librarians expect a quality product in view of the high cost. One method suggested to evaluate quality is a cost-benefit analysis based on citation data.

Astle and Hamaker wrote an excellent historical essay comparing the pricing situation of the 1930s to that in the 1980s. In the 1930s the complaint was against German publishers who were charging an exorbitant amount for their journals. Adverse library reaction and the intervention of the German government brought about resolution. Until the 1980s libraries seemed willing to pay whatever publishers charged. However, the discovery of differential pricing by geography practiced by some British publishers unleashed a series of investigations into pricing practices continuing to date. Bullard (C) reports on findings from ALA's RTSD Publisher/Vendor-Library Relations Committee, which indicate that British publishers' price differential for U.S. customers has decreased greatly.

The Library Materials Price Index Committee of the RTSD Resources Section annually sponsors studies on serial price increases for U.S. publications. In 1988 these were compiled and reported by Clack, and Knapp and Lenzini. The periodical price study revealed the average price increase of U.S. periodicals (excluding Soviet translations) was 9.1 percent in 1988.

Foreign market factors have also greatly affected the prices American libraries pay. However, very little information on pricing is readily available from a number of countries. Lynden summarizes current sources and reports on his study of foreign materials prices. He offers many suggestions for local implementation of such a study.

Lopez discusses how long-range planning and budget strategies can be used to deal with these price increases. On a lighter note, Yapple somewhat humorously underscores many of the key issues in the acquisitions crisis with real-life examples that illustrate the gravity of the situation.

UNION LISTING AND THE HOLDINGS STANDARD

Many articles on union listing appeared. The second edition of "Directory of Union Lists" provides data on 137 union lists throughout the world. Hepfer compiled an annotated bibliography of the best literature on union listing published since 1970.

Several articles focused on individual projects. Ellsworth and Montgomery describe their experiences in California. Randall reports on the New York State Library's integration of union list work into its CONSER work flow. This technique resulted in higher-quality records for the database. Willmering, Fishel, and McCutcheon describe the development of SERHOLD, a national holdings database for all U.S. medical libraries. Crawford-Oppenheim examines the viability of remote-site input of union-list data. She concludes that although the cost was greater, no supervision or training was required as OCLC was contracted to perform the work. Scarce terminal resources also could be devoted to other tasks. Kelley interviews union-list coordinators in Texas and, along with her own experiences, describes management techniques for various aspects of the union-list project. She discovered that many libraries do not plan how to

update and maintain their union-list data once the initial project is completed.

Carter suggests a number of applications for a union list, including resource sharing and interlibrary loan, collection development decision making, and preservation. Coty offers practical advice to those considering applying for grants to fund union-list activities. Miller suggests that analysis of union lists can help plan activities and demonstrate the amount of work involved in creating and maintaining a list. However, she cautions that not enough data is available to depend too heavily on these statistics. Hood presents a case for the importance of both holdings and bibliographic information in a union list.

Two articles deal with the U.S. Newspaper Program. Harriman relates its history and current status, which is utilizing OCLC's Online Union Catalog and Union List Component. Special guidelines have been developed to deal with the complexity of describing bibliographic and holdings information for newspapers. Butler talks about using the OCLC Union List Change Report to notify state projects of changes in bibliographic data that affect holdings for newspapers.

Heitschu (A) steps back and asks if we have really accounted for the benefits of all this union-list activity. She examines the case against union listing from a research library's point of view. Many titles owned by such a library require original cataloging, a very costly proposition. The research library foresees a large increase in interlibrary loan requests as a result of participation in a union list, as they shift from being a net borrower to a net lender.

Developments outside the U.S. are covered by two works, with Woodward providing the British perspective. Very few regional lists exist in the United Kingdom, because there is little need for such lists. The British Library Document Supply Centre's prime mission is to supply libraries with items they do not hold. Baird and Baird record the history of French union listing and provide a description of the French online Catalogue Collectif National, which is accessible from 4.5 million terminals throughout France.

Baker edited a volume of essays on the *USMARC Format for Holdings and Location*. These articles provide a wealth of information about the format, local applications, vendor implementation, and displays.

Pope chronicles the development of the new format and explains how it is intended to be used. Local implementation projects are described in separate articles by Dalehite, Caplan, Anderson, Miller, Litchfield and McGrath, and Williams. Faxon's work with the format is presented by Clapper. Steele discusses plans at NOTIS to implement the *USMARC Format for Holdings and Location* in a two-phase project. Holdings display options are explored in an article by Bloss. She explains the major components of the *American National Standard for Information Sciences—Serials Holdings Statements*, the format for display of holdings information.

Somers examines two systems implementation projects: one consciously chose not to implement the MARC format, the other used both the *USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations* and the SISAC bar code. Based on her library's experience, she concludes that standards should not

be ignored, but she suspects libraries will continue to modify standards to suit their own purposes.

Litchfield and Norstedt outline the structure of the *USMARC Format for Holdings and Location* and describe how public displays might appear as well as other aspects libraries should consider before implementing this format.

SERIALS CATALOGING

A variety of topics were covered in articles on serials cataloging, from conversion projects to the anticipated demise of successive entry cataloging.

Banach and Spell describe a conversion project that contracted with OCLC to convert machine-readable records from an in-house system. The machine match performed by OCLC did not convert many serial titles, so a new contract was negotiated to have OCLC staff manually convert the remainder. Copeland discusses retrospective conversion on RLIN. The Research Libraries Group guidelines for retrospective conversion were quite helpful, although one-third of their serials required original cataloging. Kottcamp addresses the use of standards in the context of serials retrospective conversion. There are many advantages to adopting standards in terms of quality and consistency, but they require a large investment of time and financial resources.

Special aspects of cataloging were discussed in several articles. Wang describes many of the difficulties Ohio State University encountered cataloging CD-ROMs. One problem lies in the differences between the *MARC Serials* and *Computer Files Formats*. Also problematic is the fact that different vendors produce the same file on compact disc. Catalog records are vendor specific, so separate catalog records are required for each version. Komorous provides a Canadian view of the process of developing national standards for bibliographic and holdings description of newspapers. She also analyzes the draft guidelines from the IFLA Working Group on Newspapers. New guidelines were needed because newspapers were not accommodated by existing rules. Folsom discusses the difficulty of controlling monographic series in an automated serials control system.

Two authors called for reexamination of current cataloging rules. Lim feels the proliferation of online systems negates the need for successive entry. She finds it more cumbersome to work with multiple records online than in the traditional card catalog. Successive entry has served its purpose; therefore, we should develop rules to fit today's automated environment. Havens (C) advocates reform of the rules for creating uniform titles for serials with generic titles. She argues for a return to the concept of corporate authorship. Monographic series entry would be affected also, as she prefers the use of natural language form.

Bartley and Reynolds trace CONSER's development through four phases: startup; AACR2 implementation and expansion into RLIN; authentication; and new organizational structure, membership qualifications, and name (Cooperative ONline SERIALS). Havens (B) describes some recent developments by networks that impact serials bibliographic control, the latest and perhaps most far-reaching being the Linked Systems Project.

Mueller summarizes the effects of AACR2 on cataloging and retrieval of serials.

AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

The history of serials automation is chronicled by Heitshu (B). She also briefly discusses automation in terms of union listing, bindery systems, and bibliographic conversion.

Criteria for selection of an automated serials control system are presented by Farrington and Karasick. Manson raises some of the problems inherent in automating serials functions. She advises caution and consideration of the desired results before automating.

Several systems were described in detail. Cowley reports on Dawson's Serials Management System (SMS), a stand-alone microcomputer serials control system marketed in the United Kingdom, France, and the United States (as PC-MAX). Postlethwaite and Sheviak emphasize the design and testing of Faxon's MicroLinx. They feel the best systems are the result of close cooperation between librarians, vendors, and technicians. REMO, a serials check-in system with claiming, routing, binding, and union-list modules, is described by Schott, Geyer, and Barr.

Systems implementation was the subject of a number of articles. Robinson discusses HOLLIS, Harvard's version of NOTIS, which involves close cooperation with the computing center. Marcinko relates Auburn's experiences with NOTIS as one of the earliest acquisitions installations. Havens (A) relates how the implementation of NOTIS caused changes in Auburn's working procedures. She provides many specific examples to illustrate her points. INNOVACQ implementation is discussed by Hyslop. UCLA, on the other hand, chose to develop its own online processing and public access system, ORION. McKinley describes how the serials staff customized the serials module. UCLA has also begun to use some of its vendors' automated information services to complement ORION. Migrating from an online serials control system to a microbased one is discussed by Hartman. She presents a checklist to use before undertaking a conversion project.

Rieke compares sending a claim manually through the mail to online transmission to the vendor. She discovered it took longer to complete the claim online, but the response from the vendor was quicker, as was receipt of the claimed issue.

Anderson asked, "What's next, and who decided?" She describes anticipated developments in automated acquisitions systems and the market forces that affect development decisions.

ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENTS

Many papers in this category focused on specific electronic products. Carmichael describes behind-the-scenes efforts to combine data from several sources (CONSER, EBSCO's internal database, and publisher surveys) to create *The Serials Directory*, available in print or CD-ROM format. *SwiftCurrent*, an electronic literary journal containing works from Canadian authors, is the subject of a paper by Davey. The journal controls who may contribute, not what. The project raises as many questions as it answers about how best to handle this type of product. Dickstein reports

that undergraduate users readily adapted to new technology offered by *InfoTrac*. Features of *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* on CD-ROM are described by Ferraro. Key improvements over the print version are found in the searching capabilities. Users can search by editor, keyword, publisher, subject, title, or abstracting and indexing service. Information on the growing number of online journals can be found in the *Directory of Periodicals On-Line*. Futato informs readers about this three-volume set (only one volume has appeared) and the publisher's intention to include serials on CD-ROM in the next edition.

The CARL (Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries) Serials Access and Control project is described by Pitkin. The project's goal is to provide access to each article in every issue received from over 10,000 journals. Currently available in a test database are 2,000 articles from 62 journals.

Cady discusses the transfer of information from a subscription agency's invoice file into a microcomputer database management software package. There are many applications, aside from faster posting, for such a transfer, for example, budgeting and price increase analysis.

Two papers address general aspects of electronic technology. Boss believes that the move to a truly electronic environment will be evolutionary, and that four conditions need to be met for the technology to overtake the printed serial: maturity of technology; economics; market acceptance; and publisher acceptance. Summit and Lee argue that full-text databases are not "electronic periodicals," although someday they may be. Online files will supplement printed periodicals, not replace them.

PUBLISHING

Articles on publishing generally focused on the current state of serials publishing, with one or two on past and future trends.

Page, Campell, and Meadows wrote an excellent book covering all major aspects of journal publishing. It is intended primarily for those with limited experience in journal publishing or who are involved only part-time in the field. However, it does have value for the experienced professional and is worth examining.

Brown analyzes the current state of publishing in the United Kingdom. He sees a dichotomy developing—large publishing houses are able and willing to invest in new technology; others fear technology will result in the loss of the library, the book and the bookshop as we know them. Barriers to innovation include infrastructure of scholarly publishing, lack of market awareness, complex choice of available technical options, high costs of new technology, and legal and related issues. Page agrees that journal publishing is a traditional business, and adds that the journal will still be the most important means of communication in academia ten years hence. Shelock addresses publishing from the view of the professional society. He examines the history of society publishing in the United Kingdom and explains some of the factors societies weigh in making the choice between self-publishing and using commercial publishing houses. PUBLINX, Faxon's online connection to publishers, is described by Appleton, Lennie, and Reinheimer. Publishers find this link quite useful, as well as magnetic tape transfer of subscription renewals, which results in fewer errors and less processing time. The ADONIS project, which sup-

plies full-text, laser-printed photocopies from 219 current biomedical journals, is also described.

Bullard's report (A) on a seminar to learn "how to translate research results into publishable form" offers a different perspective on publishing. Practical advice in selecting a target journal, the ethical implications of submitting to more than one editor or publisher, and how to "sell" one's idea are also covered.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

Much was written both by and about subscription agents. Baldwin and Sievers wrote a practical treatise on the roles of both librarian and agent, discussing what each can expect from the other to achieve a mutually beneficial business relationship. Prichard outlines the considerations a librarian should use when determining whether to order direct or through an agent. Librarians need to be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the agents they use to make the most effective choices. Schmidt points out that competition has reduced the number of agents from which a serials librarian can choose and offers some basic selection criteria: service; automation; discount and/or fee; and persona. Merriman (A) cites four similar criteria for agency success: expertise; technology; service; and caring. He gives an excellent description of the advantages of using an agent. Pilling outlines why the British Library prefers using subscription agents to procure serials and identifies some aspects of performance librarians can use for evaluative purposes.

Evaluation of serials vendors was covered in three articles. Bostic and Shafa have each compiled bibliographies on this topic. The Shafa bibliography is annotated, but is not exclusively about serials. Ivins (A) provides a thorough review of the literature and discovers that much more work has been done with monograph vendors. Serial vendor evaluations are more complex and difficult to undertake, but efforts are now being made to pursue such studies.

Merriman (B) fears publishers and agents may be locked in a battle for survival. As Basch and Warner point out, library subscriptions are big business. Three-quarters of the \$1.3 billion spent on institutional subscriptions are funneled through agents. Merriman (B) examines past and present trends and marks the debut of "the aggressive librarian." He believes that all parties must work together to resolve problems more constructively.

Vendor automation was the subject of three papers. Vanderpoorten highlights development at EBSCO Subscription Services and describes the benefits to both agent and library. Alexander describes new services vendors are offering to libraries. He stresses the importance of developing standards for electronic transmissions. According to Sanders, subscription agents are necessary for large academic libraries. However, ten years hence, developments in telecommunications may alter the demand.

Dow compiled an updated directory of companies in the United States, Canada, or United Kingdom who supply government documents. She also provided a useful index to show which companies handle what country's documents. Aina and Briggs wrote about the special problems encountered in the Third World. The Association of Subscription Agents, composed of

agents operating in the United Kingdom, is described by Prior. He also discusses the use of electronic mail; tape exchange; and online links between U.K. agents, publishers, and libraries.

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Various aspects of collection management of serials were covered in the literature. Carlson describes the use of Lotus 1-2-3 to design and facilitate shifting a serials collection. The software can also be used to monitor space needs of the future. Nisonger reports on an AMIGOS workshop on a variety of topics, including the North American Collections Inventory Project, the organizational framework of collection development, and electronic publishing.

Hensley reviews serials collection issues during 1971-86. Some of the main issues were prices, resource sharing, and technology. She compiled statistics on the number of serials articles in three primary technical services journals. Her discussion of future trends raises many important questions needing further research.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

A number of articles discussed the current state of serials outside the United States. Helal describes the growth of the German National Serials Database to 403,000 records. The Germans are working with OCLC to find a way to share their holdings through the OCLC database. Ali lists some of the problems in acquiring Middle Eastern serials. There are very few bibliographic aids to the approximately 1,500 titles published there, and lack of an International Serials Data System (ISDS) office hampers the assignment of ISSNs and ISBNs to the materials. Publications of the European Communities (EC) are discussed by Hopkins. The EC is an international organization made up of a number of institutions, each of which may publish its own material or use the Office of Official Publications. Bibliographic control of this material is poor at best.

Several articles deal with the United Kingdom. Bonk (B) and Riddick report on the Tenth Anniversary and Eleventh U.K. Serials Group Conferences. Riddick drew several interesting conclusions from the eleventh. He believes that there still exists "a great deal of woolly thinking" on pricing, and that publishers' representatives at conferences of this nature are not usually in the proper management position to answer the questions from librarians on pricing. Singleton examines the themes of the first nine UKSG conferences, including new technology, economics, statistical studies, photocopying, and copyright. Baker looks at new modes of communication and believes that automation should be the means to an end, not an end in itself.

MISCELLANEA

Parisi describes the ABLE (Advanced Bindery/Library Exchange) Project. ABLE/Library software allows the library to process bindery functions on a single work station or as part of a local area network. The software allows the binder to process floppy disks of information from the library more accurately and efficiently. They hope to make this software an industry standard.

Hewitt questioned library school students on the need for courses in ac-

quisitions and serials. Most students favored a serials course, but felt that a course in acquisitions would lack "appropriate academic content."

The focus of several articles was serials acquisitions. Fouts reports on the regional institute "The Business of Acquisitions," where sessions included publishing, library bookselling, automation planning and implementation, financial planning, ordering, out-of-print buying, serials control, approval plans, and audiovisuals. Adams provides highlights from meetings of interest to serials acquisitions librarians held at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in 1987. Bullard (B) offers a tongue-in-cheek look at the problems faced by acquisitions librarians and some remedies. He cautions librarians to remember that acquisitions is a business.

Cipolla examines the public service aspects of serials. She finds that libraries often fail to meet users' needs for journal articles. The problem is finding a way out of the serials maze by using the power of the computer. A good serials system must be capable of providing a high level of public service.

Tuttle and Cook edited a collection of essays on all aspects of serials. Tuttle's contribution (B) is a comprehensive work on serials control. It is must reading for any practicing serials librarian.

"Hot information" is a concept introduced by Rowe. Emerging from the need for hot information are the personalized journal, search and delivery services, and contract research services. There is also a need to accommodate the long-term value of "cool" information.

An overview of the Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee, SISAC, is provided by Saxe. SISAC's important work in the area of bar codes as issue- and article-specific identifiers is also discussed.

Lenzini offers a "bird's-eye view" of the last ten years in serials in the United States. Some of the important issues of the decade include: organization of serials departments, automation, bibliographic control, resource sharing, standards, and trends in journal publishing and pricing.

In conclusion, Bonk (A) gives an excellent presentation of trends for the next ten years. Serialists will be even more in demand as libraries push to have online catalogs brought up with complete holdings. Continuing education programs will probably be the main source of serials education. She summarizes ten main "knowledges and abilities" for serialists of the next decade, and it would behoove all serials librarians to study the list carefully.

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Subject Access Literature, 1988

Theresa J. Wolner

The focus of this article is a review of the subject access literature for 1988. English-language books, journal articles, CD-ROM, and microforms are included. Topics covered in this review include online subject access, standard subject heading lists, proposed alternatives to subject heading lists, authority work, classification schemes, and new product information. Most of these topics are not discussed as separate issues. Change is ongoing in the library profession, and many of the topics important to subject access are interrelated. The online environment changes the ways in which subject information is accessed and available. Online public access catalogs and new formats for old tools bring about and are the result of changes in librarianship and information services.

ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

Janet Swan Hill, "Cataloging and Classification," in *The ALA Yearbook of Library and Information Services*, v.13 (Chicago, Ill.: American Library Assn., 1988), p.99-101.

Highlights developments in cataloging and classification in the areas of AACR2, special materials, ISBD, subject headings, classification, authorities, preservation microfilming, and awards. These topics are related to trends in library collection management and automation.

Neal K. Kaske, "The Variability and Intensity over Time of Subject Searching in an Online Public Access Catalog," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:273-87 (Sept. 1988).

The percentage of subject searching in an online public access catalog (OPAC) at the University of Alabama was studied to learn if the use of subject searching by patrons varied over time. The research also provides management information on the utilization of the OPAC.

"NACO Celebrates Tenth Anniversary," *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* 47, no.4:27-29 (Jan. 25, 1988).

The National Coordinated Cataloging Operation (NACO) was founded in 1977. One of the primary mandates of NACO is to facilitate the production of a nationwide authorities data file that would reduce duplication of effort among many libraries around the nation. Currently, members of NACO include four federal libraries, twelve state libraries, twenty-two university libraries, and four specialized libraries.

J. E. Rowley, "Cat and Class in a Computer-Based Environment," *Catalogue & Index* 89:5-7 (Summer 1988).

Describes how recent innovations and approaches to information retrieval underlie the way in which the teaching of cataloging and classification has evolved into a modern syllabus. Course requirements for compilation of bibliographic databases, including development of indexing systems, are given.

LCSH

Sanford Berman, "Consumer, BEWARE!" *Technicalities* 8, no.5:13-14 (May 1988).

Views on two separate issues are presented. First is an alternative response to a proposal for replacement of the 740 field by a 246 field originating in a "MARBI Report to Online Audiovisual Catalogers." Next is comment on sexist headings in the *LCSH*. Examples of sexist terminology and missing terminology are listed.

Sanford Berman, "Not Funny Any More," *Library Journal* 113:80 (June 1, 1988).

A look at "antique, bizarre, clinical, embarrassing, and unhelpful" LC subject headings and possible replacements. One example: MEDICINE, MAGIC, MYSTIC, & SPAGYRIC (LC form) versus OCCULT MEDICINE (suggested replacement).

Carolyn O. Frost and Bonnie A. Dede, "Subject Heading Compatibility between *LCSH* and Catalog Files of a Large Research Library: A Suggested Model for Analysis," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:288-99 (Sept. 1988).

Assigned topical and geographic subject headings from a sample of the University of Michigan library's catalog were analyzed to determine the degree of match with *LCSH*, 10th edition. The analysis was to identify types of heading conflicts that lend themselves to automated subject authority control. One of the findings of the study strongly suggests the need for development of a machine-readable file of free-floating geographic subdivisions.

Karen Markey, "Integrating the Machine-Readable *LCSH* into Online Catalogs," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:299-312 (Sept. 1988).

Discusses research findings relating to generalizations that impact on the design of patron access to *LCSH* in online catalogs. Describes transforming *LCSH* into an online catalog user's tool.

THESAURI

Mary Dykstra, "LC Subject Headings Disguised as a Thesaurus," *Library Journal* 113, no.4:42-46 (March 1, 1988).

Changes in the recent *LCSH*, viewed here as unfortunate, bring about the need for clarification of what *LCSH* is and is not. There is a fundamental difference between *subject heading* and *term*—between *LCSH* and thesauri. The new edition of *LCSH* seems to muddle this distinction. This article proposes a possible solution to the confusion.

_____, "Can Subject Headings Be Saved?" *Library Journal* 113, no.15:55-58 (Sept. 15, 1988).

A detailed solution is offered to LC's dilemma of having a list of subject headings and presenting it as a thesaurus. Five steps are outlined. Overall, the need is for a proper, rule-based thesaurus. ". . . all libraries using *LCSH*, have long known how contagious a process precedent-building can be."

Carol A. Mandel, *Multiple Thesauri in Online Library Bibliographic Systems: A*

Report Prepared for Library of Congress Processing Services. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1987.

Addresses the problems of users who interact with multiple controlled vocabularies in an online catalog. Also summarizes desirable features of a thesaurus management system. Provides a wealth of information on the use and design of bibliographic systems.

SUBJECT HEADING CODE

Sheila S. Intner, "ASCR: The American Subject Cataloging Rules (Part 1)," *Technicalities* 8, no.7:5-7 (July 1988).

Outlines the need for a subject heading code—an *AACR* for subject cataloging. Provides principles for a proposed *ASCR* that will ensure subject heading consistency, accuracy, precision, and relevance. Adheres to a basis for all subject heading principles: "Observations about the search behavior and expectations of subject heading users."

_____, "The Trouble with Harry: *ASCR* (Part 2)," *Technicalities* 8, no.9:5-7 (Sept. 1988).

Questions are raised concerning the selection of subject terms (which word to choose?) and the alteration or replacement of existing terms (when to change it?). The development of a subject heading code is suggested as a means to help define, logically organize, and address difficulties of the *LCSH* subject vocabulary.

Mary K. D. Pietris, "LC: New *Manual*, Not Code, Needed," *American Libraries* 18:958 (Dec. 1987).

Responds to William Studwell's proposed theoretical code for LC subject headings. The need for a code is obviated by LC's working with ALA's Subject Analysis Committee and the publication of a more complete *Subject Cataloging Manual*.

William E. Studwell, "Codephobia: Five Possible Reasons Why Some Persons Do Not Support a Theoretical Code for LC Subject Headings," *Technicalities* 9, no.2:13-15 (Feb. 1989).

Suggests that any person concerned with long-term effectiveness of subject access via the LC subject headings should review his or her position based on the five categories presented here. Insists that the LC subject heading system be brought closer to the demands and expectations of those who rely on it.

_____, "The 1990s: Decade of Subject Access," *American Libraries* 18:958,960 (Dec. 1987).

Identifies the need for a theoretical code to develop a logical LC subject heading system. Proposes that LC should consider new concepts and alternatives that go beyond current practice very seriously.

_____, "User-Friendly Subject Access," *Technicalities* 8, No.10:10-11 (Oct. 1988).

"User friendly" indicates an ease for the information seeker. As stated here, this term is not currently applicable to the LC subject headings. Proposes that the LC subject heading system be reshaped and redirected. Five methods for accomplishing such change are provided. Finally, the timeliness for a comprehensive theoretical code for LC subject headings is strongly suggested.

_____, and Paule Rolland-Thomas, "The Form and Structure of a Subject Heading Code," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 32, no.2:167-69 (April 1988).

Discussion of comprehensive codification of LC subject headings along the

lines of what AACR2 has done for descriptive cataloging. Includes suggestions for expanding the nature of subject headings as currently employed by LC.

AUTHORITY CONTROL

Nadine L. Baer and Karl E. Johnson, "The State of Authority," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:139-53 (June 1988).

Surveys were conducted to determine how U.S. academic libraries employ authority control, the impact of AACR2 and online catalogs upon the need for authority control, and the impact of OCLC cataloging upon a university library catalog established without authority control for corporate or personal names. Conclusions produced virtually unanimous support for authority control. The adoption of AACR2 and the implementation of online catalogs provide libraries with enhanced capability and greater need to control cataloging records.

Jim Dwyer, "The LC Authority File: Too Much of a Good Thing," *Technicalities* 9, no.2:1-3 (Feb. 1989).

Asserts that the Library of Congress "loves cross-references not wisely but too well." Provides examples of unnecessary and needed cross-references and makes recommendations to vendors.

Agnes M. Grady, "Online Maintenance Features of Authority Files: Survey of Vendors and In-house Systems," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:51-55 (March 1988).

Reports the results of a survey of libraries having authority control and using authority control vendors and of vendors themselves. The results examine authority control capabilities, particularly online maintenance features of present systems.

Patrick H. Kellough, "Name Authority Work and Problem Solving: The Value of the LC Name Authority File," *Technicalities* 8, no.6:3-5 (June 1988).

Examines the Library of Congress Name Authority File (NAF) on OCLC. Concludes that although the NAF is not inclusive and contains some discrepancies, it is of value as the only comprehensive resource for authority control.

Karen Muller, ed., *Authority Control Symposium: Papers Presented During the Fourteenth Annual ARLIS/NA Conference, New York, N.Y., February 10, 1986*, Occasional Papers, No.6. Tuscon, Ariz.: Art Libraries Society of North America, 1987.

Documents a symposium sponsored by the Art Libraries Society of North America Cataloging and Indexing Special Interest Group and its Cataloging Advisory Committee. Topics for discussion include what authority involves, national features of authority control at present, problems of multiple authorities in library systems, and online catalogs. Many examples are provided and depict actual situations, most relating to the visual arts.

Network Development and MARC Standards Office, *USMARC Format for Authority Data, Including Guidelines for Content Designation*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, LC, 1987.

New edition of *Authorities: A MARC Format* (1981). Defines content designators (tags, indicators, subfield codes) in USMARC authority records. Includes national-level requirements. Clear, logical arrangement.

Julie Blume Nye, "User Interaction with the Authority Structure of the Online Catalog: Results of a Survey," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:313-16 (Sept. 1988).

Results of a survey identifying how online catalog users interact with the author-

ity structure of the catalog. Particular attention is given to differences and similarities between commercially available systems and systems developed in-house.

CLASSIFICATION

Sharon L. Baker and Gay W. Shepherd, "Fiction Classification Schemes: The Principles behind Them and Their Success," *RQ* 27, no.2:245-51 (Winter 1987).

Experimental research points to evidence that classifying fiction makes it easier for users to find the type of novel desired. Fiction classification as a method of reader guidance may be useful in exposing readers to lesser-known authors within a particular genre. The findings also suggest that confusion exists over what are practical methods to apply when classifying fiction.

_____, "Will Fiction Classification Schemes Increase Use?" *RQ* 27, no.3:366-76 (Spring 1988).

Presents results of a study undertaken at three libraries in the Davidson County Public Library System, North Carolina, to determine whether classifying fiction into genres can assist user access. The study showed that patrons in large libraries were able to select the type of fiction they wanted more easily if it was classified by genre.

E. J. Coates, "Ranganathan's Thought and Its Significance for the Mechanisation of Information Storage and Retrieval," *Herald of Library Science* 27, no.1-2:3-14 (Jan.-April 1988).

Discusses the acceptance and dissemination of Ranganathan's ideas and shows the application of Ranganathan's ideas in the mechanized information retrieval environment. Presents retrieval as more than the matching of symbols. Discusses thesauri as "the shift towards applying information languages to query input." Also discusses the need for classification.

P. R. Coates, "The Classification Schemes of the South African Public Library, with Special Reference to the Scheme Called 'Perkins,'" *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library* 42, no.3:100-13 (March 1988).

A review of the various classification schemes used over time in the South African Public Library (SAPL) in Cape Town. The library was established in 1818 and adopted the Perkins classification in 1895. For a period of time the Dewey system was adopted, but was later abandoned as impractical. Today the library uses the Perkins system or an ordinal number.

J. P. Comaromi, "Revising the Dewey Decimal Classification," *International Classification* 15, no.1:17-20 (1988).

Provides an overview of the revision process for the Dewey Decimal Classification—reasons for revision, Library of Congress responsibilities for the revision, and the update publications necessary before complete revised editions are distributed.

P. Dhyani, "Colon Classification Edition 7—An Appraisal," *International Classification* 15, no.1:13-16 (1988).

Describes new features of the seventh edition of the Colon Classification. Includes strengths and weaknesses of the new edition, as well as changes made to the previous edition.

Robert Hauptman and Sanford Berman, "Listing Dangerously: Taxonomies, Typologies, and Classifications," *Catholic Library World* 59:62,90 (Sept./Oct. 1987).

_____, "Listing Dangerously: Taxonomies, Typologies, and Classifications—

Part II," *Catholic Library World* 59:110-11 (Nov./Dec. 1987).

An overview of the human need to classify, from the time of Carl Linnaeus to the present (part I). Part II looks at the foibles of DDC, complete with lurid examples, such as the restructuring of the area tables and history schedule for Southern Africa by the white-dominated South African Library Association.

Mirja Livonen, "On the Library Classification of Fiction," *Scandinavian Public Library Quarterly* 21, no.1:12-13,15 (1988).

Discusses classification as a methodology of library work. The need for and the development of classification for fiction is examined.

Art Plotnik, "Would Dewey Have Done It?" *American Libraries* 19:736 (Sept. 1988).

Lake Placid Education Foundation, set up by Melvil Dewey to carry on his classification system, sells its DDC rights to OCLC for \$3.8 million.

SPECIAL SUBJECT ACCESS

Diane Brooks, "System-System Interaction in Computerized Indexing of Visual Materials: A Selected Review," *Information Technology and Libraries* 7:111-23 (June 1988).

Discusses international computerized indexing systems for visual materials. Technologies available for reproducing images are also presented. The combination of these technologies with each other and with online retrieval systems could facilitate greatly improved visual indexing.

Mary Ann Griffin, "Evaluating the Use of *Catholic Subject Headings* in an Academic Library: A Case Study," *Catholic Library World* 59:267-68 (May/June 1988).

Evaluates the use of Oliver Kapsner's *Catholic Library Headings* (CSH) as an alternative theological subject heading list to *LCSH* in the library of Villanova University.

Michael G. Krause, "Intellectual Problems of Indexing Picture Collections," *Audiovisual Librarian* 14, no.2:73-81 (May 1988).

Differentiates between "hard" indexing (what a picture is of, what the indexer sees) and "soft" indexing (what an image is about, meaning and personal interpretations of indexer). Gives examples that illustrate how important it is to index the whole of a picture, not only describe the obvious.

Karen Markey, *Subject Access to Visual Resources Collections: A Model for Computer Construction of Thematic Catalogs*, New Directions in Information Management, No.11. New York: Greenwood, 1986.

Addresses the difficulty of accessing pictorial images with words and outlines a model thematic catalog. Pictorial representation is defined based on the theories of Erwin Panofsky. Development and compilation details for the thematic catalog are provided.

Roy Rada and others, "Creating and Evaluating Entry Terms," *Journal of Documentation* 44, no.1:19-41 (March 1988).

Presents an evaluation of entry terms and a strategy for creating entry terms. Examples include documents indexed using the *Medical Subject Headings* (*MeSH*) and an automatic indexer.

Stephen E. Wiberley, Jr., "Names in Space and Time: The Indexing Vocabulary of the Humanities," *Library Quarterly* 58, no.1:1-28 (Jan. 1988).

Explores differences in precision of terms used for subject access in the humanities. Differentiates terms on basis of exactness with which the phenomena they

designate can be located in space and time. The better a phenomenon can be so located, the more precise is the term that designates it. The article proposes five categories of terms differentiated by precision and analyzes index terms in seven humanities resources.

Leslie W. Wykoff, "Subject Headings: A Brief Online History," *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* 6, no.3:69-73 (Fall 1987).

Presents a brief history of computerized literature searching. Discusses Boolean, text word and controlled vocabulary searching. Brings this overview into context with today's personal computer environment, end users, and vendor developments. States that this "will be the best year of all for subject headings."

PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCT NEWS

Several publications and products from the Library of Congress were reviewed and discussed in the literature during 1988. Presented here are announcements of these resources as described by LC in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin (LCIB)*.

CDMARC SUBJECTS

"Library Issues Its First CD-ROM Product," *LCIB* 47, no.36:1,358 (Sept. 5, 1988).

Describes LC's first CD-ROM product. *CDMARC Subjects* is issued by the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS). This new format allows LC to distribute its large databases more economically. *CDMARC Subjects* is the complete subject authority file of the Library of Congress on compact disc.

"Library's New CD-ROM Product Is Reviewed at the ALA Conference," *LCIB* 47, no.45:448 (Nov. 7, 1988).

The question of whether the new subject authority file on CD is a useful product was discussed at the CDS Annual Users' Group meeting at the ALA Conference in New Orleans, July 1988. This report summarizes that discussion.

LCSH

"CDS Revamps *LC Subject Headings*," *LCIB* 47, no.24:234 (June 13, 1988).

The *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, 11th edition, is now available from the Library's CDS. The new look, inside and out, is described. New publication schedule is outlined. Selected changes are detailed.

"CDS Publications," *LCIB* 47, no.30 (July 25, 1988).

Announces the availability of *LCSH* in microform.

"*LCSH* Online and Ondisk for RLIN and LC's CD-ROM," *Library Journal* 113, no.19:20 (Nov. 15, 1988).

News of LC's subject headings online and on CD-ROM.

Subject Cataloging Division, LC, *Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting*. Washington, D.C.: LC, 1987.

Reviewed by Richard E. Asher in *Library Resources & Technical Services*, January 1988 (p.92-93).

MARC UPDATES

"Library Publishes Update to *USMARC Format for Authority Data*," *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* 48:31-32 (Jan. 23, 1989).

Availability of Update No. 2 to the *USMARC Format for Authority Data* is announced. Briefly describes changes resulting from proposals considered by ALA RTSD/LITA/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of

Bibliographic Information (MARBI) at its July 1988 meeting. (Update No. 1 was announced in *LCIB* May 16 and June 6, 1988.)

“MARC Update,” *LCIB* 47, no.10:88-90 (March 7, 1988).

_____, *LCIB* 47, no.23:226-28 (June 6, 1988).

_____, *LCIB* 47, no.39:397-88 (Sept. 26, 1988).

Details additions and changes to fields in the *USMARC Authority Format*.

“CDS Announces Four USMARC Products,” *LCIB* 47, no.17 (April 25, 1988).

The availability of four USMARC products is announced as part of a new USMARC product line. Comments on the *USMARC Format for Authority Data* include information on publications that it supercedes.

MISCELLANEOUS

Relevant ALA reports appear in *LCIB* May 23, August 22, and October 31, 1988. IFLA reports appear in *LCIB* April 11, 1988, and January 30, 1989. LC's Semiannual Report appears in *LCIB* June 27, 1988. Subject issues and products are discussed in these reports.

**Now available from the
Reproduction of Library Materials Section (RLMS) of the
Association for Library Collections & Technical Services,
a division of the American Library Association**

**A Preservation Microfilming Reader: Five papers from the
1988 Preservation Microfilming Institute. Edited by Gay
Walker for the RLMS Regional Institutes Committee
\$12.50. 64p. ISBN 0-8389-7324-8**

Contents:

- Elements and Interconnections, by Wes Boomgaarden
- Standards and Specification, by Myron Chace
- Issues and Criteria for Comparing In-House and Contracted Microfilming, by Margaret Byrnes
- Cooperative Approaches to Preservation Microfilming, by Carolyn Harris
- One Step Beyond: The Future of Preservation Microfilming, by Gay Walker

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The Reproduction of Library Materials: 1988 in Review

Suzanne Cates Dodson

Selecting items for inclusion in a year's work article on the reproduction of library materials is never easy, because of the diversity of the subjects covered. This year, where the year's work articles have been allotted two-thirds of the space they had last year, my overview of the literature has had to be cursory at best. In the sections that follow I have noted references that seemed to me likely to be of special interest to the members of the Reproduction of Library Materials Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA. With one exception (Horder, 1987) everything listed was published in 1988.

Subjects covered include the use of microforms in libraries, micropublishing, and the technical production of microforms. In addition there are sections on newer technologies, including optical disc and telefacsimile. And with more ways of reproducing library materials, the question of copyright is of increasing concern to authors, publishers, and librarians everywhere.

My special thanks are due to Tamara Swora of the Library of Congress, for sending me so many useful sources, and to Chris Sokol, of Washington State University Libraries, who supplied a good many of the references in the section on bibliographic control.

RLMS ACTIVITIES

Jack Pontius (1988) wrote the 1987 annual report for RLMS, while I did last year's version of the year's work roundup (Dodson, 1988). Reflecting ever-changing technology, RLMS Technology Committee has changed its name to RLMS Electronic Imaging Technology Committee ("Reports of Committees . . . Technology," 1988).

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Julian Warner (1988) described the bibliographic control of microforms in the British Library specifically, but referred to all the major international sources of information on what has been published in microform. Anna Keller and Anthony Mullan (1988) produced a finding aid to dissertation research at the Library of Congress. John Henneman's (1988) arti-

cle on microforms on the classical, medieval, and renaissance periods included a useful list of collections with locations. Auburn University Libraries received a \$112,577 Title II-C grant to catalog two collections for OCLC's Major Microforms Project ("News from the Field," November 1988).

Microform Review published its usual crop of useful articles and reviews, and for anyone interested in the subject of bibliographic control of microforms all issues of this journal are a must.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright continued to make news both in North America and abroad. After a century of effort to bring the United States into the Berne Union, that country has finally joined the Berne Copyright Convention, "the oldest and most prestigious international multilateral treaty governing the protection of copyrights" ("The United States Joins," 1988, 457). The law was expected to come into force in the United States on March 1, 1989. The second five-year report of the Register of Copyrights appeared (*Five-Year Report*, 1988), and the RLMS program in New Orleans dealt with the question of copyright in the United States (*U.S. Copyright*, 1988).

Richard Hopkins (1988) provided an overview of the current situation in Canada, where the revised Copyright Act received Royal assent on June 8, 1988 (Canada, 1988). The British Copyright, Designs and Patents Bill received Royal assent November 15, 1988 ("News: New Copyright Act" 1988). Raymond Wall (Aug. 1988) discussed the situation in the United Kingdom.

With respect to copyright and photocopying Paul Gleason discussed "the legal and philosophical roots of disagreement between publishers and librarians" (Gleason, 1988, 1), while Nicholas Veliotis (1988) forecast the situation vis-à-vis copyright and American authors and publishers in the 1990s.

The proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee meeting (which considered the intellectual property rights of those whose work appears in an electronic format) appeared (*Intellectual*, 1988), and the Library of Congress also produced guidelines for the fair use of optical disks ("New and Noteworthy," 1988). Hart (1988) and Wall (June 1988) discussed electronic copyright in the United Kingdom, and Marilyn Mason (1988) considered copyright and the OCLC database.

DIGITAL IMAGING

The literature is bursting with articles on optical media, only a small number of which can be mentioned here. John Davies (1988) edited a book on the subject, while Roddy Duchesne and Walter Giesbrecht (1988) provided a good overview, together with an excellent bibliography. RTSD offered a program in New Orleans (*Access to Information*, 1988). Peter Capell (1988) reported on the first seminar of the Study Group on the Structure of Electronic Text, and Raymond DeBuse (1988) gave a glimpse into the future. Paul Nicholls (1988) talked about the evaluation and selection of laser/optical database products, while Pamela Andre and Nancy Eaton (1988) described the National Agricultural Library's text digitizing

project. The U.S. Government Printing Office is planning a series of five pilot projects to test the dissemination of government publications via electronic format. Three of these projects will involve CD-ROM ("News: Projects," 1988). And the Library of Congress has begun a one-year pilot program to test a reading room for digital-format materials ("Library Opens," 1988). Thomas Kinney and Ray Jones (1988) examined the role of the library in providing users with government information disseminated via diskette, optical disk, or online.

Not everyone was completely enthusiastic about future prospects, however. John Mallinson (1988) outlined the archival properties of software and hardware for magnetic and optical recording media, while Nancy Herther (1988) and Karla Pearce (1988) sounded cautionary notes.

EQUIPMENT

Micrographic and optical storage supplies were reviewed for 1988 ("1988 Buyers' Guide," 1988). Roger Broadhurst (May 1988) produced a comprehensive survey of plain-paper reader-printers. And a new microfilm reader with a built-in 18X to 42X zoom lens looked interesting ("Comment and News: New Roll Microfilm Reader," 1988).

MICROFORMS IN LIBRARIES

Elizabeth Patterson (1988) produced a selection guide as a step toward developing a source for microforms equivalent to *Books for College Libraries*. Michael Unsworth (1988) described the difficulty of evaluating publications in microformat. Glenda Pearson (1988) discussed reference service with government publications in microform, and Juri Stratford (1988) talked about making these government publications more accessible. The U.S. Government Printing Office's tardiness in supplying depository libraries with microfiche made the question somewhat academic for those who had nothing to make accessible and provoked Ralph Nader to take up the cause ("In the News: Nader," 1988). And just how late are some of these government publications in getting to libraries? Jean Sears and Margaret Lewis (1988) compared the currency of U.S. government annual reports received on deposit with those arriving through a subscription to the *American Statistics Index*.

Elsewhere Marilyn Courtot (1988) wrote about the microfilm storage facilities of the Mormon Church in Utah, Bradley Steuart (1988) described the work of the American Genealogical Lending Library, and Brian Hutton (1988) discussed services in the National Library of Scotland. Tackling the proliferation of formats in libraries today, Michael Buckland (1988) examined paper, microforms, and databases, with special reference to research libraries where, apparently, faculty and students still hate microforms (Anderson, 1988; Dowd, 1988; Montori, 1988).

MICROPUBLISHING

University Microfilms International celebrated its fiftieth anniversary (Williams, Nov. 1988), and Congressional Information Service acquired University Publications of America ("Comment and News: CIS," 1988). Kathleen Eisenbeis (1988) examined the recent efforts to privatize the Na-

tional Technical Information Service and reviewed previous attempts to do so. For now "the basic functions and activities of the NTIS are to remain permanent federal functions" ("Washington Hotline," 1988)—news that will come as a relief to many. For more information on U.S. government technical reports see the article by Karen Sinkule and Marilyn Moody (1988).

Elsewhere Norman Shaffer (1988) described the Library of Congress' microfilming of maps. Across the border Mary Luebbe (1988) produced an update on Canadian government publications in microform, while Louise Carpentier (1988) zeroed in on those from the province of Québec. Across the Atlantic William Pidduck (1988) discussed manuscript microfilming in Great Britain. And for something entirely different try Thomas Bourke's (Bourke (B) December 1988) entertaining account of microfilm's exotic past.

PHOTOCOPYING

Roger Broadhurst (Nov. 1988) reviewed two color copiers, the Kodak ColorEdge Full-Color Copier-Duplicator and the Sharp CX-5000 Full-Color Copier. And for those interested in photocopying that is least damaging to books, the Dual Copy Systems DCS 1635H edge copier was announced early in the year ("Products and Services," 1988).

PRESERVATION MICROFILMING

As with last year, grants for preservation microfilming were announced in gratifying numbers. Lack of space precludes my listing any but the largest, but for those who are interested I recommend the "News from the Field: Grants" section found in each issue of *College & Research Libraries News*, the best source I found for this information. Among the largest grants were \$1.5 million from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to the Commission on Preservation and Access in Washington, D.C. ("News: Mellon," 1988), and a similar grant of \$1.5 million (again from the Mellon Foundation) to the British Library to fund a five-year preservation microfilming project ("News: Gift," 1988). Yale University Library received \$1 million from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to preserve volumes in European history ("Comment and News: Yale," 1988). The NEH also provided \$1 million to the Research Libraries Group to microfilm materials on American and Chinese history, and German literature ("In the News: News in Brief," 1988). *Microform Review* published a list of the U.S. Newspaper Program participants, recipients of many grants ("Comment and News: U.S.," 1988).

The RTSD Preservation Microfilming Committee's program at New Orleans dealt with preservation microfilming on a contract basis (*Preservation Microfilming*, 1988), while Ann Swartzell (1988) explained how and why a library should establish its own preservation microfilming program. Several accounts appeared of the very successful RTSD preservation microfilming institute held in April at Yale (Bryne and Roosa, 1988; Muller, 1988; Swartzburg, 1988), and an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant helped support the Northeast Document Conservation Center's five-day internship training program on preservation microfilming ("News:

NEDCC," 1988; "Newsnotes: Andover, MA," 1988). And for those building a reference collection on the subject, Lisa Fox (1988) provided an annotated list.

Rodney Phillips and John Baker (1988) described the filming of the New York Public Library's World War I collections. But just because something has been filmed, its preservation for posterity is not necessarily ensured. Duane Fenstermann (1988) outlined a situation where a microfilmer went out of business, resulting in fears for the continuing existence of that firm's master negatives. On a happier note, the existence of those preservation microfilm masters is becoming easier to determine (Kruger, 1988).

Preservation microfilming policies and practices in major libraries in the United Kingdom were surveyed by Patricia Chapman and Stephanie Kenna (1988), while David Clements (1988) discussed the situation at the British Library in particular. And on the opposite side of the globe Alan Horder (1987) gave a detailed account of preservation microfilming in Papua New Guinea.

STANDARDS

Current standards of interest include the latest versions on the stability of diazo (ANSI IT 9.5—1988) and silver (ANSI IT 9.1—1988) films. The U.S. Government Printing Office spelled out its terms for microforms produced on contract (U.S. Government Printing Office, *Quality Attributes*, 1988) and for sampling items from a lot to determine whether or not the entire lot conforms to required quality specifications (U.S. Government Printing Office, Quality Control and Technical Department, 1988).

Standards (or a lack of them) for optical disks continue to be a problem. In Texas, county clerks and school districts have been barred from implementing optical disk storage systems until the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) adopts standards for archival permanence (Allen, 1988; "Newsclips: Optical Disk Law," 1988). G. D. Tapper (1988) covered the current situation internationally and locally with respect to work on standards for optical disks.

TECHNICAL PRODUCTION OF MICROFORMS

The big news here (indeed, one of the most important events of the year) was the discovery that microfilm was more vulnerable to damage from atmospheric pollutants than was generally supposed. The Image Permanence Institute at the Rochester Institute of Technology attacked the problem and preliminary results and plans for future work were widely reported ("IPI Reports," 1988; Reilly, July 1988; Reilly, Sept. 1988; Reilly, Dec. 1988; "Reports of Committees . . . Public Service," 1988). The IPI received two grants from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission: \$60,239 for research on the use of sulfiding treatment to protect processed microfilm ("News: Grants," 1988), and \$41,830 for further study of the degradation of cellulose acetate safety photographic films ("News from the Field: Grants," Jan. 1988). Fading films were also a concern (Bandlow 1988), as was the problem of how and why cut fiche stick together ("Bricking," 1988).

The continuing debate over the relative merits of various film types surfaced again (Bourke (A), Aug. 1988; Turner, 1988), but the potential longevity of them all paled in comparison to Kodak's new COM film, "estimated to maintain a usable image for a minimum of 1,000 years when processed as recommended and handled and stored as described in ANSI PH1.43" (*Kodak Dacomatic*, 1988 [1]). Peter McDonald (1988) weighed the advantages and disadvantages of color microforms. And the importance of providing proper storage conditions for all film types was emphasized by Kaebnick (1988).

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Digital paper emerged as the newest medium for recording data and one that threatens to eclipse other media in terms of its storage capacity (Owen, 1988; "PC Corner: Digital Paper," 1988). Developed by ICI Electronics in England, with a prototype drive engineered by Creo, a firm in British Columbia, Canada, a single 2,400-foot reel of 1/2-inch digital paper (actually tape based on a Melinex polyester film made by ICI) could store the equivalent of approximately 1,600 CDs, 5,000 magnetic tape cartridges, one billion sheets of paper, or 500,000 reels of microfilm (Williams, Nov. 1988). The incredible storage capacity of digital paper prompted Bernard Williams to suggest as a possible news item for the future: "Thief breaks into British Library and takes entire stock; police are anxious to question motorcyclist seen leaving the premises. . . ." (Ibid., p.268).

The first commercial digital paper drives are destined for the government of Canada in 1989 (Williams, Oct. 1988). As always, Bernard Williams' surveys were an excellent source for the latest news (Williams, "Document and Delivery Survey," Feb., July, Oct. 1988).

TELEFACSIMILE

A. E. Cawkell (1988) produced a good overview of facsimile machines available in 1988, and Michael Piper (1988) offered advice on how to purchase telefax equipment. Mel Collier (1988) edited *Telecommunications for Information Management and Transfer*. Anthony Aguirre (1988), Linda Brander (1988), Eve Davis (1988), Collette Mak (1988), and Mary Moore (1988) offered their views on library use of telefacsimile, and Diana Fitzwater and Bernard Fradkin (1988) described a project involving ten libraries using telefacsimile equipment to provide cooperative reference access to CD-ROM databases.

There were many more items produced in 1988 than I had space to list, and I am sure that there were also a good many that I failed to uncover. But I have already confessed that this is a cursory look at the literature, and until we reach the point where we can settle down happily with our tape drives and two or three inches of digital paper to scan the year's total output on *everything*, it will have to do.

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The Literature of Description and Cataloging, 1988

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In the practical world, the term cataloging encompasses much more than just description and subject analysis. In this paper, therefore, more than descriptive cataloging is covered. Also included are related topics such as the functions and structure of catalogs, authority work, cataloging management topics such as retrospective conversion and backlogs, and preparation for cataloging. Subject analysis, serials cataloging, and library automation per se are excluded.

The most prominent characteristic of the 1988 literature relating to cataloging was the heavy representation of papers concerned with the underlying theories and assumptions of catalogs and cataloging rules, and of papers which reported or proposed extension of those principles and mechanisms to materials previously treated outside the mainstream of bibliographic practices.

CATALOGS

Piggott's *Topography of Cataloging* is the first of two volumes that will cover an extremely broad range of cataloging concerns. Among topics included in this first volume are the history and current status of catalogs and standards, questions of transcription and terminology, and subject catalogs. Its viewpoint is European and the impact of automation is not stressed. Topic coverage is sometimes uneven, but the work provides some good reading and its wide scope makes it a useful item to have on the shelves. It is, moreover, the source of two lovely quotations: "The perfect cataloger is, of course, omniscient . . . but most of us . . . must draw on experience, skill in the use of reference tools, intuition and sheer lifeman-ship to help us bridge the gap between our ignorance and an acceptable indication of the author's intention and achievement," and "Flaccid terminology expresses loose thinking and we owe it to the development of our own discipline to keep a watchful eye on our own jargon, to avoid the use of imprecise vogue words and occasionally to submit our own preference to a generally accepted alternative" (Piggott).

Piggott's descriptive overview is contrasted by Buckland's basic reconsideration of the library catalog, in which he delineates the essential differences between bibliographies, library records, and library catalogs. Not-

ing that all three have characteristics that are essential to a particular use (e.g., library records must contain information specific to individual copies of items in order for inventory systems to function), he asserts that automation will enable a synthesis of all the forms and functions, leading to a redefinition of what a library catalog should be and accomplish (Buckland). Intner's excursions into "dialectic retrievalism" on the other hand, do not propose a change in what catalogs do so much as a fuller understanding and admission of what they can and cannot do and why (Intner, B). The closeness of Buckland's and Intner's positions to operational concerns is illustrated by such articles as Davis' description of managing a bibliographic database in an integrated system, in which records must fulfill numerous functions (Davis), and Pitkin's piece on the CARL system's new capability to retrieve journal information both at the title level and at the individual article level (Pitkin).

CATALOGING: AACR2R

The appearance of the carefully named 1988 revision of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition (AACR2R) went almost unnoticed, compared to the furor that accompanied the publication and impending implementation of its predecessor. Gorman explained why this new version seems so nonthreatening (Gorman), and the Library of Congress published a composite of its Rule Interpretations, which are to be updated quarterly (LCRI). Intner speculated on the care taken in the naming of the 1988 revision, and wondered what was so dreadful about a new edition. Noting some of the developments of the last decade, including formats of materials for which the "item in hand" is not particularly easy to discern and which make the media-based organization of AACR2R obsolete, as well as the increasing attention to possibilities of analytic cataloging, she asserted that planning for AACR3 needs to begin now (Intner, C).

There were several other voices calling for reconsideration of the content and structure of the rules. Tillett studied how and what sorts of bibliographic relationships have historically been shown in library catalogs. She found that especially in terms of relationships between records (references, added entries, analytics, etc.) there remain inconsistencies in approach that need to be resolved to enable design of online displays that will demonstrate to catalog users the various critical relationships (Tillett). Two other papers looked at the code in terms of computer applications and found its structure deficient. Meador and Wittig explored the application of expert systems to description. They noted that one result of early work in this area has been to criticize the code for not being written as an expert system in the first place, and they predicted that with continuing advances in technology pressure will be brought on those who write the code to move in that direction (Meador). Fidel and Crandall took the position that AACR2R constitutes a set of rules for a database, and they then proceeded to examine the code in terms of database design. They found that rules are scattered unpredictably by type (content, domain, format, etc.), leading to confusion between the internal, external, and conceptual levels of database design. In their opinion a generalized database approach would lead to better organization of the rules, would reveal inconsistencies, and would pro-

vide insight into a number of vexing issues, such as the role of main entry (Fidel).

APPLICATION AND EXTENSION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Although Stevens investigated variations in application of the rules pertaining to books published without titles (Stevens) and Sanders and others, after experimenting with collection analysis using OCLC and RLIN, wrote about the deleterious impact of nonstandard cataloging practices, (Sanders), most of the literature of 1988 was concerned with cataloging specific groups of materials which have in the past been less likely to receive full or uniform cataloging. An overview of problems and efforts in the bibliographic control of newspapers was provided by Komorous (Komorous). Kranz studied the prevalence and content of cataloging for curriculum materials, finding that 82 percent of copy found for items searched was member input (Kranz), while Judith Barnett discovered that technical report-specific MARC codes and tags were infrequently used on OCLC records. Stressing the value of technical report literature, she urged that these documents be considered not as a separate body of literature, but as part of the mainstream of materials (J. Barnett). Catalog retrieval of conference proceedings was seen to be a problem by Ahtola, who described some of the difficulties encountered in searching for proceedings through one online catalog and noted that much of the trouble may stem more from inconsistent forms of names used by publishers than from deficiencies in the cataloging rules (Ahtola). Carter described how a collection of sheet music for popular songs had been incorporated into an online catalog database (Carter, A). In a second article she detailed methods allowed within the current rules to enhance access to nonbook materials in online catalogs (Carter, B). The unspoken assumption of this latter paper was that online catalogs provide keyword and Boolean retrieval mechanisms.

While the above groups of materials have often been neglected in the overall bibliographic control efforts of libraries, their inclusion is in no way radical. More unusual applications of library cataloging practices were the subject of other papers. The problem of representing copy-specific preservation information in bibliographic databases was addressed by Kruger (Kruger). Orbach's efforts to catalog graphic materials within the constraints of *AACR2*, especially its provisions for corporate main entry, led her to recommend an extension of rule 21.1B2 and to urge examination of the objectives of integrating records for various media into the same catalog (Orbach).

Two other types of materials for which practices of description and control have evolved separately from the development of bibliographic systems were the topics of theme issues of *Library Trends*. In the winter issue, devoted to archival material, Hensen related the recent history of archival bibliographic control, noting that bibliographic utilities had not originally encouraged archival participation since there was no obvious pecuniary advantage to carrying catalog records for unique items. His elucidation of the special needs of archival materials in terms of the cataloging rules and the MARC format could go far in informing cataloging librarians and cata-

logging archivists about each other's point of view and problems (Hensen). Hickerson continued the discussion of the role of bibliographic networks in the dissemination of archival information (Hickerson), and Cloud described a twelve-library cooperative project to convert archival information to RLIN. Factors contributing most significantly to the costs of that project were the uncertain integrity of finding aids and the performance of authority work (Cloud).

In its fall issue, *Library Trends* moved even farther from the accustomed path as it considered the problems of museum collections. As with the issue on archives, individual papers were interesting on their own terms and because of the different light they cast on the purposes and potential of description. In the continuing evolution of cataloging standards, considering a familiar topic such as description in terms of an unfamiliar challenge such as art objects may facilitate recognition of inconsistencies that have previously been obscured by routine acquaintance. In discussing cataloging difficulties presented by art objects, Barnett echoed Hensen's statement about archives, noting that the incentive to share cataloging data does not have the same relevance for unique objects as it does to bibliographic items (P. Barnett). Samuel discussed the role of computers, especially microcomputers, in "Documenting Our Heritage" (Samuel). While she acknowledged the sorry record of automation efforts in this area (95 percent of the projects begun in the 1960s were not successful), she was optimistic about its future and noted that automation remains a lively issue. The Museum Prototype of the J. Paul Getty Art History and Information Program was described by Allen, who reported that this cooperative cataloging consortium was discontinued when its special funding was exhausted because of the wide geographical distribution and cumbersome number of participants (N. Allen). The process of designing an automated finding aid for special collections at Ohio State University was described by Caswell and others (Caswell).

AUTHORITY CONTROL

Until the advent of online catalogs and the essentially concurrent implementation of *AACR2*, the existence and importance of authority control was largely unknown outside those catalog departments in which it was practiced. The concepts of authority control remain difficult to convey to the uninitiated, as demonstrated by the experience of librarians designing an online catalog at Dickinson College (Bechtel), but among librarians, the place of authority control is at last widely acknowledged, even if its mechanisms, extent, potential, and terminology are not always fully understood. 1988 saw a mixed bouquet of articles on this topic. Kellough sought to illustrate the usefulness of the LC Name Authority File in resolving heading problems during the cataloging process (Kellough); Clack described the implications of authority control in the context of large-scale linked bibliographic databases (Clack); and Bernard defended the good name of the National Union Catalog by describing the authority work performed in conjunction with the creation of NUC, which results in authority records being contributed to LC's authorities database (Bernard). Although series authority records are part of the Library of Congress Name

Authority File, they differ from name authorities in a number of critical ways both as regards content and application. The necessity of divorcing description of works in a series from information about the form of entry for that series was described by Wilson (Wilson), after which Fenly responded with an acknowledgment of the problem and a summary of LC's proposals for use of MARC fields to alleviate the difficulty (Fenly).

Libraries now have a number of options for exercising some aspects of authority control through local systems, vendors, and bibliographic networks. The results of three surveys of the use and capabilities of machine-assisted authority control were reported in 1988. Nye surveyed the major systems that offered authority control features in conjunction with online catalogs and reported on the prevalence of various kinds of control exercised over databases and the kinds of user guidance provided. Unfortunately for those wishing to compare systems, results were given in terms of percentages, not system-specific data (Nye). Another survey, performed by Baer and Johnson, sought to discover how American college and university libraries are employing authority control. Although the authors had expected to discover evidence that online catalogs and increased cataloging through networks might permit less authority work, they found instead that as systems become more highly automated, time spent on authority control tends to increase (Baer). Grady's survey of vendors and in-house systems explored the capabilities for local maintenance of authority files themselves, exclusive of the capability to maintain bibliographic files through the authority records. As with Nye's survey, no vendor-specific information was provided (Grady). As always, it is necessary to read any paper on authority control with careful attention to how the term is used, since it is more than likely that it will not be specifically defined. Such flaccid use of terminology, to use Piggott's word, helps to perpetuate the confusion about this vital activity, as some librarians come to equate authority control with the ability to consult a resource file, some think of it as the ability to have a vendor validate headings for the local catalog, and some conceive of it as a system in which records in an authority file actively control what may be input or displayed. No such fuzziness afflicted Coyne's description of authorities maintenance features in the Western Library Network. Programs, procedures, and operations were all described in some detail, making it clear that WLN is continuing to develop its authority control module, which has always been sophisticated and which is becoming less labor intensive (Coyne).

SHARED CATALOGING AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC NETWORKS

The greatest money saver for cataloging operations in most libraries is use of cataloging copy prepared by the Library of Congress. It is understandable, therefore, that librarians are waiting eagerly, even apprehensively, to see what, if any, changes will be made in LC's cataloging priorities under the new Librarian of Congress, James Billington. Rumors of impending change abounded in 1988, but the summary of recommendations made by the Library's management teams offered little concrete indication of what might be expected. Item 52, for instance, concerned with

cataloging priorities, could be interpreted to mean almost anything that a reader might fear or hope (“Library’s MAP Committee . . .”).

Although the Library of Congress is the largest single contributor to bibliographic databases in the United States, network members also supply a substantial amount of the copy used by other participants. To member catalogers who supply original cataloging, however, it sometimes seems as if the titles they are adding to the database are of limited interest to others. Gilliam and Bressert tested the degree to which cataloging performed at the University of Cincinnati Health Sciences Library was used by other OCLC members, and determined that within a relatively short time 35 percent of their records had been used as the basis for cataloging by other libraries. A striking feature of this article was that the authors seemed to be considering the value of original cataloging primarily in terms of use to catalogers in other libraries, and as if the originating library could choose whether to catalog works it held or not (Gilliam). The very richness of network databases was cause for Lazinger’s complaint that original catalogers’ productivity inevitably drops as only the more difficult and obscure works remain to be cataloged by them (Lazinger).

Even as the number and variety of non-LC and nonfull MARC records increases, doubts about their usability linger, and articles about the various categories for records continue to appear. Martin concentrated on non-MARC and LC Minimal Level Cataloging records, and discussed some of the questions and problems surrounding a decision to upgrade such records or to use them “as is” (Martin). Henriette Avram’s response appeared in the next issue of the *RTSD Newsletter* (Reid). The use of U.K. MARC records was plumbed by Saylor, who surveyed public and medium-sized academic libraries and found that the records were being used by librarians who had certain reservations about their quality (especially in the areas of call numbers, subject headings, and series), but who were nevertheless grateful for the copy (Saylor). Still, the distinction between LC and member cataloging diminishes each year, both through extension of the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (Avram), and as LC and bibliographic networks come closer to realizing full implementation of the Linked Systems Project (Fenly and Wiggins).

Direct downloading of bibliographic records from networks is increasingly important to libraries that perform cataloging directly on local systems rather than on the network itself. Nevin described a test of one such record-transfer mechanism and observed that it would undoubtedly have a significant impact on local work flow and organization (Nevin).

OCLC, RLIN, and WLN are only the first large-scale bibliographic databases that come to most cataloging librarians’ minds, yet use and creation of such databases has extended far beyond North American cataloging departments. Carpenter’s *National and International Bibliographic Databases: Trends and Prospects* provides nearly 300 pages of coverage of the topic, including extensive information about international efforts (*National and International* . . .).

RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION

Retrospective conversion continues to occupy a place in cataloging de-

partment operations and a place in the literature. While Schottlaender's summary of the progress made toward conversion of the collections at UCLA may arouse envy in the hearts of others whose conversion efforts are not so far advanced (Schottlaender), Hart's detailed description of the problem-solving phase of a retrospective conversion project at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst serves as a reminder of some of the difficulties that may be encountered in a project of any size. Hart placed problems into seven categories, ranging from date conflicts to typographical errors to independently published items bound together locally, and spelled out the guidelines for problem resolution that were developed for the project (Hart). Also from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, a project in which a body of serials was converted by OCLC was described by Banach and Spell (Banach). Practical advice for music conversion, including hints for those with limited music background, was offered by Bratcher (Bratcher). Law's paper on conversion in the United Kingdom gave an overview and historical background, information about the advantages and disadvantages of various methods, and project costs and problems to be faced, and indicated future trends and areas for further research (Law).

MANAGEMENT TOPICS

Two topics of immense importance to many cataloging departments, which nevertheless are not often discussed, are backlogs and processing priorities. Miller and Ford's article, subtitled "How to Avoid User Frustration as Arrearages Grow," showed how backlogs need not be inaccessible to users. Interestingly, user requests for items in the backlog ran the gamut of publication dates, supplying no support to the widely held belief that monographic materials lose their usefulness with age (Miller). A medical metaphor inspired Intner's suggestions for setting cataloging priorities through "bibliographic triage," a method that can serve only one goal at a time and requires that hearts be hardened against the untreatable (Intner, A).

The costs of various cataloging and technical services functions are rarely available, are more rarely published, and are often criticized as being not comparable from library to library. Asserting that cost-benefit analysis can and should be applied to technical services activities, Mandel constructed a number of hypothetical cost models to demonstrate the types of decisions that might be aided by cost-benefit analysis. One of most useful aspects of this paper was the presence of reminders that technical services operations, especially cataloging, cannot be considered in terms of the individual library alone. The covenant that libraries make when they join a network demands that they consider the costs and benefits to other members when they make processing decisions (Mandel). Oldfield presented a specific functional cost-allocation system designed to be applicable to any university library system through identification of eleven generic cataloging functions (Oldfield). Leung's description of a cataloging cost study conducted at the University of California, Riverside, included methods and formulas as well as the study results, which provided no surprise in indicating that unit costs increase rapidly as the complexity of the cataloging increases (Leung).

The impact of automation on cataloging organization, costs, staffing, and decisions is a topic of continuing interest, but whereas until recently such articles were apt to be mainly speculative, reports of what actually has happened in the aftermath of automation have begun to appear. Bednar and Davis provided two such descriptions (Bednar, Davis). Horny's article, although based on the experience at Northwestern, was more general (Horny), and the thirteen articles composing the *Journal of Library Administration* issue on "Library Management and Technical Services" covered all aspects of cataloging management, including evolution, staffing, organization, and education, as well as the impact of automation on operations (Cargill, "Library Management").

CATALOGERS: ROLE, SUPPLY, EDUCATION

Among the things that library automation was popularly expected to bring about was the virtual extinction of original catalogers. While it is true that increased availability of copy, increasingly efficient means of using copy, widespread availability of authority resource files, and powerful local systems have reduced the number of titles that must be cataloged originally at the local level to a very small portion of the whole and have increased cataloging productivity, especially for copy cataloging, the ecological niche filled by professional catalogers still exists. The species, however, might be considered still to be endangered, not just as a result of the expectation of extinction, but also through real and imagined threats of automation, through difficulties of attracting new entrants to the field, and through inadequate preparation for cataloging.

One publication of 1986, Hafter's *Academic Librarians and Cataloging Networks* (Hafter), which explored the nature of catalogers and their work, continues to excite comment. Both Barnett and Whittaker felt strongly enough about Hafter's findings to dispute them in print. Whittaker's position is that library automation, far from deprofessionalizing the role of the cataloging librarian, has put catalogers in the vanguard and has increased their self-esteem (Whittaker). Barnett suggested that feelings of deprofessionalization and burnout may be attributable more to particular work-environment issues than to the effects of automation (J. Barnett).

Despite the conviction of these authors, and of many proud and satisfied catalogers, libraries often find it difficult to fill their cataloging vacancies, as outlined by Hill in a restatement of the findings of an ALA Cataloging and Classification Section Task Force (Hill). The seriousness of the problem was emphasized by Roos and Shelton, as they carefully calculated all costs (including lost work) of filling professional vacancies in academic libraries (Roos). To an extent, recruitment difficulties may be attributable to an overall shortage of librarians entering the field (Gaughan). This general shortage may have a disproportionate impact on those seeking catalogers, as indicated in Moen's summary of a survey taken of the collective library school student body attending ALA-accredited library programs. Among this group, who were predominantly white, married (or in some other long-term relationship), 25 to 40 years old, with an undergraduate degree in English or education, and who entered librarianship after working for some time in another field or in a nonprofessional capacity in a li-

brary, only 7.6 percent expressed a strong desire to enter cataloging for a first job, while 60 percent indicated they would definitely not work in cataloging (Moen).

Even if there were enough library school students eager to become catalogers, it might be asked whether the course work available to them provides an adequate preparation for a beginning career in cataloging. Sellberg produced two papers in 1988 that hold relevance for this question. In the first (Sellberg, A) she examined education for cataloging in particular and found that although the demand for catalogers has remained high, and the work has become more complex, the space for cataloging in the library school curricula has been decreasing. Recognizing that there is not enough time in the one-year degree program for adequate preparation for cataloging, she proposed that cataloging be regarded as a specialty requiring a second year of graduate education. She further suggested that such instruction only be offered by schools associated with a research library and that employers be willing to pay a premium for a properly prepared cataloger, rather than paying less well-prepared catalogers to learn about their specialty on the job. The second paper reported that graduates of existing two-year master's degree programs are not currently being paid more than graduates of one-year programs. Since these programs are few, however, and geographically restricted, the present situation may not be indicative of what could happen if certain specialities such as cataloging began to be recognized as requiring extended preparation (Sellberg, B). In contrast to Sellberg, White was of the opinion that having library schools develop educational specialities (such as cataloging) may be both impractical and self-defeating, since it has been shown that library school students go to the program that is nearest to their home, and if no program is close, they don't go at all (White).

Bierbaum's study focused on the extent to which the cataloging of three-dimensional objects is taught in library schools and found that although there is a pattern of nonprint segregation that includes a strong tendency to cover these materials at the advanced level only, AACR2's organization and catholicity has made the inclusion of nonprint materials in cataloging courses both more natural and more practical (Bierbaum). Several other papers, though treating librarianship in general, has direct relevance to the question of preparation for cataloging, as Biggs and Bookstein probed library school faculty opinion as to what constitutes a high-quality M.L.S. program and found that relatively little importance was attached to curricular matters and that there was little agreement on the theory versus practice question (Biggs). Denis proposed ways in which practicing professionals can enhance the education of prospective librarians (Denis), and Powell tried to find out where practicing librarians learned about various aspects of their profession, where they thought they *ought* to have learned about them, and which they thought were most important. While it is comforting to learn that three of the knowledge bases that related to cataloging (cataloging codes/rules, subject cataloging, and classification) were among the twenty topics rated as most important, it is somewhat sobering to note that cataloging topics scored higher than all but one other knowledge base (reference interview skills) in terms of having been learned in

library school and lower than almost all other skills (the lowest-rated were writing, oral communication, and subject field) in terms of having been learned on the job (Powell). This reversal of what most of those who train beginning catalogers would probably consider to be the case may be due to the fact that those interviewed were not categorized as to type of job held. It is possible, for instance, that the results were affected by a large body of noncatalogers who have received no on-the-job training in cataloging and/or who assume that they are better informed about cataloging than they actually are.

CONCLUSION

The array of publications in 1988 ought to be sufficient to dispel the notion that catalogers are a stodgy bunch who cling determinedly to past practice. The application of automation has made maintenance of such a stance impossible. Not only are catalogers and cataloging administrators in libraries inviting, coping with, and embracing constant change, but the advantages of the systems devised are beginning to become obvious to institutions whose collections are of objects other than books and journals. The entrance of archives, museums, and other such collections into the realm of "library" automation begins to seem inevitable. As they take part in this activity, far from becoming extinct, catalogers are clearly surviving, though they are evolving. The field itself is far from static. There are exciting times ahead.

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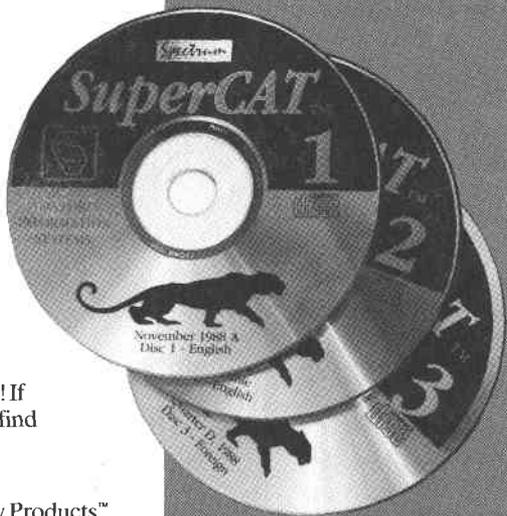
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Notes on Research and Operations

Serials Services in the Scitech Documentation and Information Center of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Shuchun Pan

In the continuous development of science and technology, the use of serials is very important for scientists since it offers them the most rapid access to information. Due to the large number of scientific journals currently available, research libraries must spend large shares of their budgets on them. Taking our Scitech Documentation and Information Center as an example, 60 to 65 percent of the center's budget is devoted to journals each year. Even during the Cultural Revolution, core journals in agriculture were collected. In 1986 we ordered 5,000 current titles including more than 2,000 foreign titles. These serials are welcomed by scientists, graduate students, and research workers throughout the country. On the average, 20,000 persons patronize our reading rooms each year; in addition, services via interlibrary loan and mail are provided. From this experience, we have realized that our services are primarily related to usage of the collection. We support this mission through two procedures.

1. First, we provide a good selection and subscription of materials. Acquisition librarians attempt to collect as completely as possible those titles that are highly technical, of high quality, and closely related with our agricultural programs. Besides ordering through China National Publications Import & Export Corporation (CNPIEC), we get subscription information from foreign countries. Since users know best what they need, our librarians often ask them for suggestions before ordering anything. Users outside Beijing may send us a list of desired journals every year. Often users who come to the reading room help us in acquisition decision making. We also compile statistics regarding the reading rooms to determine which journals are heavily used.

The preordering bibliography compiled by acquisition librarians is another way in which we give users a chance to make suggestions. We usually distribute the bibliography to more than 300 institutions and organizations before placing our orders. They have a chance to add to these selections.

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2. Second, we offer user-friendly services in various ways. Achieving effective use of the collection is the first task of a library and user-friendly services are the most important factors in accomplishing the task. According to statistics, there are almost 250,000 agricultural articles from about 10,000 serial titles as well as some closely related materials published each year.¹ Although papers on a certain subject might be published in various specialized core journals many of them are published in interdisciplinary journals. As an example, papers on rice were published in some 2,000 journals worldwide.² It is difficult for users to find needed materials quickly by hand in such widely spread out information sources without recourse to reference materials. To address this problem, in 1979 we set up a small group to compile bibliographies from serials to guide users in information searching. A monthly *Bibliography of Scientific and Technical Papers in Foreign Countries—Agricultural Sciences* has been published since 1979. Almost 48,000 articles have been cited in this bibliography each year. It covered 344,000 entries by the end of 1986 and is the most complete listing of foreign agricultural publications in China.

Clearly, Chinese agricultural publications are particularly important to us since the center's collection serves as a national agricultural center for information. Beginning in 1979, we began investigation of 30 years of agricultural literature published in our country, and, thus far, more than 500,000 published agricultural articles have been documented. We publish a series called *Bibliography of the Chinese Agricultural Literature* (BCAL) by subject, e.g., *BCAL—Rice*; *BCAL—Cotton*; *BCAL—Poultry*, etc. We have published fifty-seven parts of the series at the time of this writing. Fifty additional parts need to be completed to include all the citations. Afterwards we will continue to publish BCAL regularly. This series represents the major agricultural literature resources of our country. There are almost 30,000 yearly subscriptions to BCAL from throughout the country.

Another useful service is translation. This is very helpful for users who seek information published in other languages. The translated abstracts or texts of foreign articles greatly benefit our scientific research, guiding users in development of research in a particular field. Text translations are occasionally required. Users who know little English may learn from translated papers new trends, technologies, methods, and developments in each field of agriculture. The translated abstracts of ten titles contain about 50,000 entries from foreign serials and 850 article searches a year, e.g., *Abstracts of Agronomy*, *Abstracts of Biotechnology*, and *Abstracts of Soils and Fertilizers*. These materials greatly help users in planning, and promoting agricultural research locally. The total distribution of these publications is approximately five million copies.

The term *user-friendly* can apply not only to those services that deal directly with patrons, but also to those behind the scenes, such as cataloging and check-in. The shorter the time required for a given function, the quicker our users can get the information. So we give high priority to efficiency in processing. Sometimes we respond to special needs with exceptional services, such as checking out material before processing.

For the effective use of serials and secondary materials we also offer

brief training courses for users at no charge. Visitors from special libraries all over the country receive help and guidance from the professionals here, too.

We are planning to set up an automated system of serials control with a supermicrocomputer, the Hewlett-Packard HP3000/37. This system will make us more efficient in the future.

Generally, improving research and development in the agricultural sciences is the mutual goal of all our scientists and librarians. Many researchers in China get useful information from our serial collections, which help them to progress steadily in their scientific research. Nevertheless, user-friendly services for serials are just a starting point in our long-term public services. There are still many things to do to improve these services, and we are confident we can achieve even better results in the future.

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Condition Survey of the United States History, Local History and Genealogy Collection of the New York Public Library

Robert DeCandido

The New York Public Library (NYPL) has been deeply concerned for a long time with the deterioration of its collections. Several attempts were made over the years to gain some sort of quantitative information on the size and nature of the preservation problems. In 1982, Wesley Boomgaarden surveyed NYPL's World War I and World War II collections. It demonstrated their severely deteriorated condition and assisted the library in obtaining funds to treat that collection. In January 1983, the Conservation Division accepted James Wellvang, a student enrolled in the Columbia University School of Library Science's Preservation Administration Program, to do a field study project during the spring term. Mr. Wellvang and I continued refining a methodology for surveying the collections.

Past surveys both at NYPL and at other libraries were researched. One important survey had not been reported in the literature. That was the recently completed Yale University Libraries' survey under the direction of

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Gay Walker and Jane Greenfield. They kindly agreed to explain their techniques and methodology to us. That survey, which has since been published, was the most ambitious and thorough condition survey yet attempted.¹ Their three-year effort resulted in the development of procedures and methods which could be adapted for use at NYPL. Because of the meticulous attention to detail and careful documentation that had gone into the Yale survey, the staff of that institution gave us a great deal of assistance in adapting their techniques to the survey we were planning. In addition, Jeffrey Simonoff, one of the statisticians who had worked with Yale on the survey, worked with us on the project.

One important fact learned from the Yale staff was that a test or pilot survey was necessary to assess methods and procedures. John Baker, chief of the conservation division, decided to proceed with a pilot survey. Because of the large number of subject areas concentrated in the United States Local History and Genealogy (USLHG) Division, for which the research libraries of NYPL had accepted primary collecting responsibilities under the RLG Collection Management and Development Program, that division was chosen as the subject of the pilot survey.

SCOPE

The material surveyed included only bound volumes and those items shelved with bound volumes (packages of unbound serials, envelopes containing pamphlets, etc.). Other material held by the division, such as postcards, glass-plate negatives, and local views, was not included. The number of items in the surveyed portion of the collection totaled 143,253.

SAMPLING

Though this was only a relatively small proportion of the library's holdings, it was still a very large number of objects to examine individually; fortunately, that was not necessary. If randomly selected, a much smaller number of samples would give an accurate picture of the condition of the entire collection. Obtaining a completely random sample is an important and difficult task. The extremely complex and diverse nature of the Yale collections required the Yale surveyors to use more sophisticated sampling techniques than any that had been used in library condition surveys reported in the literature. In collection condition surveys, the physical volume must be the basic unit surveyed. The shelflist cannot be used because it does not correlate exactly to physical volumes: one catalog entry may represent more than one volume and, conversely, one volume may be represented by more than one card. Consequently, a sampling method which selects samples directly from the shelf must be used to allow each physical volume in the surveyed collection an equal chance of being selected and evaluated. To do this the collections are separated into areas (or, as Yale called them, "strata"). These are simply portions of the collection in which the shelving arrangement is virtually identical. This permits numbers to be assigned to the physical elements such as aisles, sections, shelves, and volumes. Random numbers can then be used to identify any quantity of volumes within that area.

The USLHG collection was located in two distinct areas, the seventh

level of the main stacks and the division's reading room. The stacks are divided into quadrants in which the rows of shelves (at NYPL called "presses") were essentially all the same. Each row contained ten three-foot sections of shelves with generally six shelves per section. When surveying in the stacks the surveyors were given sets of five random numbers. The first identified the quadrant; the second, the row; the next, the section; the fourth, the shelf; and the last, the number of volumes to count from the left to select the sample volume. In this manner each volume in the area had an equal chance at being chosen.

EVALUATION

Each of the 945 volumes sampled was evaluated by means of a questionnaire. The questionnaire asked the surveyor to identify the place and date of publication, the number of shelf inches occupied by multivolume titles, and the total number of volumes on the shelf from which the sample came. It went on to ask seventeen questions about the physical nature and condition of the volume sampled. The Yale survey had used a number of terms and definitions that were used in this pilot survey. Several questions that were less important or not relevant to NYPL were dropped. Some questions were added that were important for NYPL to ask because of the nature of its collections and its preservation program.

The evaluative questions are divisible into two groups: the first group were questions referring to the outer protection of the volume—the binding and/or any protective enclosures (questions 5-9). The second group of questions concerned the construction, condition, and strength of the inner part of the volume—the textblock, leaves, and leaf attachment (questions 10-16). The final question (17) asked whether there were any obvious physical characteristics of the volume being sampled that would preclude microfilming as a preservation option. The answers to the questions were entered by the surveyors onto machine-readable forms identical to those used in the Yale survey.

ANALYSIS

Computer analysis of data collected by the survey made it possible to manipulate the information in many different ways. In addition to counting the answers to each question, we were able to count the number of volumes for which there were a given pattern of answers. For instance, by combining the answers to three questions about the condition of the textblock, we were able to identify volumes in four different conditions ranging from "intact" to "extremely deteriorated." By combining the answers to a different set of questions we could derive an estimate of the number of volumes in the collections in need of the three forms of preservation treatment offered by NYPL: rebinding/repair, custom conservation, and microfilming. Data on the place and date of publication gave a profile of the age and source of the collection, information of interest for collection development as well as preservation. By deriving an accurate figure for the average number of volumes present on an average shelf, it was possible to arrive at a very close estimate of the total number of volumes in the collection.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The full tabulation of the statistics from the survey is available on request from the Conservation Division Administrative Office, The New York Public Library, Fifth Ave. & 42nd St., New York, NY 10018. The more important results and conclusions that can be drawn from them are discussed:

THE COLLECTION AS A WHOLE IS RELATIVELY NEW

The rate of acquisition has increased sharply over the last two decades. Figure 1 shows the proportion of the collection that was published in each decade since 1840. It shows a high percentage of works published in recent years. More than 40 percent of the collection is less than thirty-five years old and 54 percent is less than fifty-five years old. Sixty-three percent of the collections is composed of single-volume monographs. Less than 3 percent of the collections was published before 1840.

MUCH OF THE COLLECTION IS BRITTLE

Fully half of the paper in the collection will break if folded four times or less. Almost one-third of the collection is composed of paper which will break after only two folds. (See figure 2.) The relative flexibility of paper, as measured by this simple manual test, is a very important gauge of a volume's durability during handling by readers and staff. This large proportion of brittle or weak paper in the collections is a serious preservation problem, especially if these volumes receive even a moderate amount of use.

The quantity and distribution of weak paper (less than ten folds) is very closely correlated with age. Figure 3 shows the percentage of brittle books by decade of publication. The proportion of brittle volumes is very high (91 percent) in the decades between 1840 and 1920, declines in books published between 1920 and 1940 and drops sharply in books printed since then to zero for new books.

An interesting point suggested by the findings is the abruptness with which paper seems to lose strength. Half the volumes had very weak paper (four or less folds) and a large proportion (41 percent) had strong paper (more than fifteen folds). Comparatively few (5.1 percent) fell between these extremes. (See figure 2.) This seems to indicate that the transition from strong to very weak happens quickly. The strength/age correlation (figure 3) suggests that this occurs, at least for paper stored under the conditions in which this collection was stored, after forty-five to sixty-five years.

PHYSICAL CONDITION IS CLOSELY CORRELATED WITH AGE AND PAPER STRENGTH

Analysis of survey data allowed us to distinguish between those volumes that were intact and those that were slightly, moderately, and extremely deteriorated. "Deterioration" as used here refers only to the physical state of the paper and textblock. A deteriorated volume was defined as one in which the leaves showed some damage, the leaf attachment was broken or

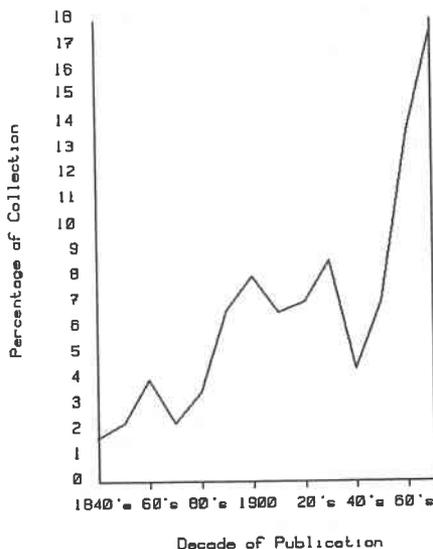


Figure 1. Age Profile

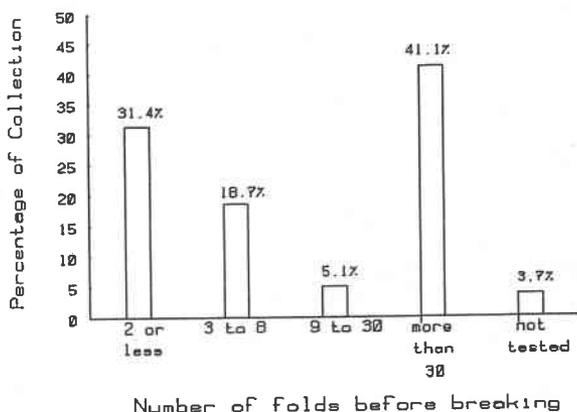


Figure 2. Paper Strength

incomplete, or both. The condition of the cover of the binding was considered separately. The proportion of volumes in which the internal structure shows any degree of deterioration varies with age. Figure 4 shows the percentage of deteriorated volumes by decade of publication.

Of the volumes that were not brittle, very few (2 percent) were at all deteriorated and those only slightly. Since almost all the deteriorated volumes were also brittle, combining figures 3 and 4 shows vividly that there are many more volumes with brittle paper in this collection than there are deteriorated ones. (See figure 5.)

This means that there are a number of volumes which, although fragile,

are still intact, because they are less frequently used. Experience and common sense as well as the strong statistical correlation between strength and condition lead to the conclusion that these volumes are at risk.

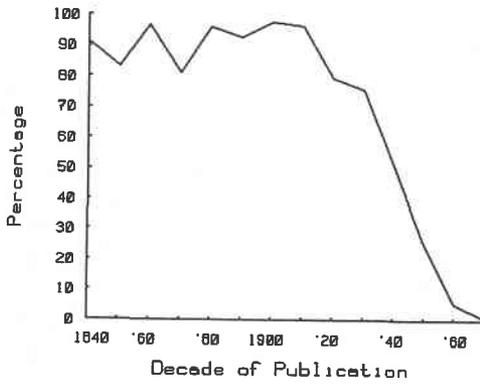


Figure 3. Brittle Books by Age

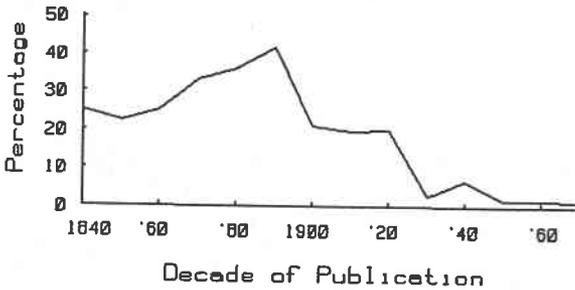


Figure 4. Deteriorated Books by Age

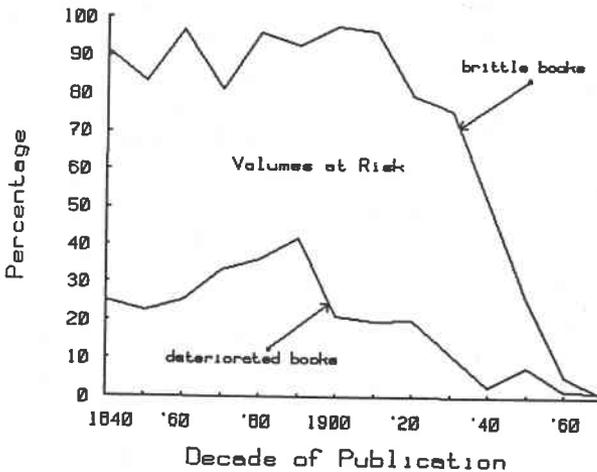


Figure 5. Volumes at Risk

PROJECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE INDICATE A GROWTH OF PRESERVATION PROBLEMS

Because age is such an important factor in determining paper strength and because such a large proportion of this collection is so new, it is possible to predict there will be a very great increase in the volume of preservation problems in this collection in the near future. If all factors remain constant and collecting levels stay the same as they were for the decade 1970-79, the number of brittle books will double in the next fifty years. It is more difficult to make projections regarding physical deterioration, because this is a function of both age (brittleness) and use. It is likely that the number of deteriorated volumes will increase just as explosively. Mitigating factors that cannot be accurately calculated are: increased use of acid-free paper in U.S. publications; temperature and humidity controls implemented in the storage area of this collection just after the survey was done; and the possibility of a future mass deacidification program.

TREATMENT NEEDS EXCEED OUR RESOURCES

NYPL has a large and comprehensive preservation program of which it is justly proud. It can provide virtually any type of treatment the volumes surveyed might need. The survey revealed the extent to which even this program falls short of meeting the amount of treatment the collection needs.

Of the volumes surveyed, 18.5 percent were in urgent need of treatment. Extrapolated to the entire USLHG collection, this represents approximately 26,500 volumes. Of these, about 4,900 need rebinding or repair and are not too brittle to benefit from it; 15,300 need microfilming urgently; and 6,300 need extensive conservation.

Given the present rate of treatment it would take twenty years to do all the rebinding and repair currently and urgently needed. Ominous though this sounds, it is not inconceivable that the library's treatment ability might be increased by a factor of five, which would reduce the time to four years, a more manageable and realistic time frame. If rebinding and repair are estimated at approximately \$10 per volume, the cost of treatment is roughly \$50,000 or \$12,500 per year for four years, an achievable amount.

A much graver situation exists in regards to microfilming. At present quota levels, it would take 66 years to film all that needs to be done immediately, i.e., all those volumes that are both brittle and deteriorated. Extending consideration to those volumes that should be microfilmed because they are brittle but not deteriorated adds another 217 years onto the 66. Dollar amounts are even more staggering. At \$100 per volume, it would cost \$1,530,000 to film those items that are both brittle and deteriorated. Another \$50 million would be needed for all the other brittle books in this collection alone.

The need for extensive conservation treatment including deacidification, leaf repair and strengthening, fine binding, and custom box making is more difficult to quantify in terms of treatment time per volume, but it is obvious that the needs of this collection far exceed any reasonable alloca-

tion of resources that the library could make at current staff levels.

Protective enclosures for deteriorated items, often called phased treatment, is a useful and accepted practice for items that cannot be treated immediately. The survey indicated that 20,000 volumes (13.8 percent) would benefit from protective enclosures. At \$5 per volume, this represents a cost of \$100,000, a figure that is not completely dismaying, but one that must be added to other treatment costs since it is only an intermediate not an alternative to treatment.

It cannot be presumed that this collection is completely representative of the rest of the holdings of NYPL, but it is a safe assumption that the preservation needs of the collection as a whole exceed the library's resources to treat them. This should not be seen as a shortcoming on the part of the library, but as a clear and strong indication that the preservation problem is too large for any one institution to solve. Preservation must be a cooperative endeavor if it is to succeed.

FUTURE SURVEYS COULD BENEFIT PRESERVATION PLANNING

This survey and others like it have demonstrated sufficiently the size and importance of the preservation crisis. No more surveys are needed to make that point. The true value of condition surveys in the future will be to give preservation administrators information to guide the formation of institutional preservation efforts and, perhaps more importantly, to give shape and direction to cooperative efforts.

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The Secret Page

Charles Curran

How carefully should one monitor and evaluate technical services routines? Very carefully, suggests this parody.

THE PROCEDURE

At this very moment in the processing areas of libraries all over the world people are affixing property stamps to recently acquired books—

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first to the title pages, then maybe to a couple of endpapers. Stampers may also hold the books tightly closed and ink the three exposed edges of the pages. *Thunk* on the pad; *plunk* on the book. Listen. *Thunk, plunk; thunk, plunk; thunk, plunk.*

That's not all. At some time during the process of inking each book, a stamper glances furtively about to make sure no one is observing, opens the book to a page designated by the director, and *thunk, plunks* the library's ownership on that page. Zap! It's no longer just page 61; it's now the SECRET PAGE.

Do you know the secret page of the library where you work or trade? I do. Mine is 75. Now it's not secret anymore, is it?

THE WORST-CASE SCENARIO OR WHY WE STAMP

Do this. Pick up a library book and imagine what it would take to get that call number off the spine. Can you get the label off without leaving telltale adhesive reminders? How about those numbers engraved in white? Could you erase them without digging halfway to Passaic? Open the book. Imagine ripping out the library label. Scrape that bar code off, too. Now unglue the date due slip. Better yet, take the whole page and leave no clue. Check the title page. Better rip that out. It has another property stamp on it. And the call number. Waste it! Check for pocket and card. Get rid of them. See if there are any more property stamps on endpapers, frontispieces or exterior edges of the pages not enveloped by the now partly damaged spine. You'll have to razor those babies. To complete the disguise the cover boards have got to go also. And the rest of the spine.

What you have imagined doing to that book is what the secret-page advocates have in mind. It is their contention that if they ever discover a book so defaced, they could open it to page 81 and find out whether or not it was a library book.

WORST-CASE STUDY

So one day you are scraping the pond scum out of a neighborhood pond and you find something unusual in your scraper. By gum, it's a book. You extract it, shake off the biff, freeze-dry it in your freezer right next to the broccoli, and then inspect it more closely. It has no spine, no covers and no interest to anybody. Its edges have been cut, and not very neatly, either. It's unreadable and it smells worse. But on page 79 there is a property stamp—*your* property stamp. So what are you going to do, put it back on the shelf? Maybe you'll institute withdrawal proceedings? How about re-ordering a copy? After all, if somebody stole it, went to the trouble of removing all the evidence and then hid at the bottom of the lake to read it, it must be one whale of a book.

BUT ALL SERIOUSNESS ASIDE

Soon-to-be-reported research on the secret page, conducted over a period of seven years by the Faux Institute, indicates that it is almost always (93 percent) an odd-numbered page and that no particular numbers are used more or less than any others. No page number lower than 51 has been reported and none higher than 87. Most often (67 percent) the *plunk* ap-

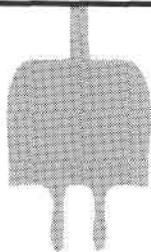
pears at the top of the page and never (0 percent) in the left margin, except in those instances (7 percent) where even-numbered pages have received the secret sign. Occasionally, when the left (even-numbered) page has been stamped, the left margin has been chosen. In 74 percent of the libraries reporting, the secret page is stamped by a clerk; in 12 percent, by a professional cataloger; 6 percent, by the director, in 5 percent, by a student worker; in 3 percent, by a volunteer; and *never* (0 percent), except in prison libraries, by convict help.

The most frequent response (68 percent) to the question, Why do you have a secret page? is "I don't know. We always have had one."

INFORMATION OR SALVAGE BUSINESS? IT'S DECISION TIME

The *make ready, do, and put away* time for the secret-page process is about eight seconds per book. It is a labor-intensive deal, with materials costs for ink, pad and stamper only a minor expense. But a library with one million volumes has spent about \$7,000 on stamping the secret page. That's pretty expensive. And it doesn't protect against the defacing or theft of books; it only allows you to tell that the mutilated book at the bottom of the lake is, in fact, yours. Explain that one to the vice-president for academic affairs, the city manager, or county council. Then tell them how many of the drowned books you have salvaged with the seven grand.

Bet they could find some other use for that money. Buy more books, perhaps. Maybe hire a different director.



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LRTS' Subsection

Shall We Throw Out the Technical Services—and Then What?

D. Kathryn Weintraub, Editor

The four papers that comprise this subsection of *LRTS* were originally presented at the annual meeting of the California Library Association Technical Services Chapter in 1987.

Libraries are changing. We all know that. There are new forms of technology, new types of information, more library users, and greater demands for prompt access to information and sources.

It is exciting to work in a time of such great changes, but it is also disturbing. Once, the product of technical processing was a set of cards and a marked book. Today, the book (if it is a book) will still be sent to the shelves, but the records that control and provide access to it are often a bit of tape that can barely be seen and certainly cannot be read without appropriate equipment.

Once the tape is loaded, the record can be accessed from many locations. It is no longer necessary to house technical services and its bulky files in a centrally accessible but out-of-the-way place. For what is left, out of the way is often quite satisfactory. Technical services people may know what they are doing now, but they see more and more change in their daily tasks. Possible paths of a future career are not so clear as they once seemed. One member said, "It's as if they want to throw out technical services."

The purpose of this program was to provide descriptive detail about the directions of such change and to talk about the ways in which to implement such change.

In her keynote address, Kaye Gapen describes not just the reorganization of the major library system for which she is responsible (The University of Wisconsin, Madison), but the external framework within which the reorganization was planned. This framework included both the necessity to reduce expenditures because of a sudden budget reduction and a recognition of the fact that new technology has changed the character of library services. Perhaps her most important contribution to our thinking is the recognition that electronic information and electronic communication channels require new paradigms of thought for librarians. We have not yet thought through all the logical implications of such paradigms nor under-

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taken research to evaluate the effect of these new frameworks on our organizational structures.

A new automated system will change the flow of work within technical processing and, ultimately, the organization of these operations. Liz Bishoff suggests that job analysis is a tool that will provide some of the information needed to plan for the reorganization of technical services—or of an entire library.

A good job analysis also will tell you what tasks need to be done. Therefore, such an analysis can serve as a basis for recruitment or, rather, as Joan Rapp prefers to phrase it, for selection of new staff. A changing situation requires librarians who can be characterized as flexible, able to grow on their own, solve problems and fit within the organizational culture. In order to select such librarians, she advises that we write position descriptions that emphasize what the successful applicant will do and that we check references for these skills.

Finally, we must train staff for their new responsibilities. Lois Kershner draws upon her knowledge and experience to tell us how to plan a training program. Some of the points she emphasizes are: staff participation, the use of several different strategies in order to allow for the fact that people learn in different ways, and the need for time not just for the actual learning session but for its preparation and for homework.

What is missing from these papers? As often happens, this was brought up in the final question period: How to design and maintain a database? Surely, the problem of how to define the organization and structure of a database, whether for catalog records or for other information, is one of the real problems of the future and technical services librarians most certainly have the skills to deal with such problems. In time, we will know whether they also have the necessary creativity to solve these problems.

Transition and Change: Technical Services at the Center

D. Kaye Gapen

“There is no need to expect that with the application of knowledge and skill things should always turn out right. Instead there is a growing recognition that it is necessary and responsible to arrange all human and organization resources so that they are future-responsive, so that they act in the present out of a concern for the future. The task is to enlarge our awareness of what is happening and what might happen. This means becoming learners as persons and organizations. It means learning how to become learners and to be learners we must become embracers of error.”¹

D. Kaye Gapen is Director, General Library System, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Since I began considering change and the modeling of change and found this quote, I have taken a funny kind of comfort from this thought. It is also true, it seems to me, that you can be sincere and still be stupid.

Both of these thoughts may offer succor often as we continue to face the challenges of beginning to provide today the services that will be needed by the research library users of tomorrow.

It is not simply that we must divine the needs of tomorrow, but we are faced also with shaping new programs within today's constraints. We know from experience and fact-finding that research libraries have been and are today incredibly labor-intensive. At the University of Wisconsin-Madison, for example, we have determined that for every dollar we spend on a book or some other item of information, we "must" spend at least another dollar on making that information accessible—a dollar for staff, for equipment, for processing, and so forth. We know that information without accessibility is information made useless.

Yet, we must overcome such limitations, for we are seeing ever more clearly that technology and computerization are affecting our society and our libraries. We see this impact in changing scholarly communication patterns, in the increasing availability of electronic information, and in new kinds of formal and informal networking. Taken together, these various changes combine to make a critical mass that is producing a new paradigm. Just what is a paradigm? In the sense it is used here it is a framework of thought, a scheme for understanding and explaining certain aspects of reality. Paradigms shift when a distinctly new way of thinking about old problems is developed. The King in a *New Yorker* cartoon announces that he can *so* repair Humpty Dumpty—but he needs *more* horses and *more* men. In just that irrational mode we try to solve problems with our existing tools, in their old context.

The new thing on our horizon is electronic information. It requires of us a new paradigm not because it is new but because it has some essential characteristics with which we must deal that differ from anything we have dealt with up to this point. What we are seeing is not isolated change, but changes in almost every environment—changes in how we view humankind, changes in our view of management, changes affecting our knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values. Clearly, we see that change is part of an interlocking complex of variables.

It is most often the case, however, that change occurs when there is a confluence of both change in values and economic necessity—not before. In the past five years, the University of Wisconsin-Madison General Library System has experienced both economic necessity and a reexamination of values.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

When I arrived at the UW-Madison in 1984, the General Library System had been working along on a number of problems and concerns which had culminated in a faculty committee report and a chancellor's consultant study. To be resolved were issues related to the implementation of the Network Library System (NLS), and an online computerized library system which had been under development and did not seem operational, the need

for space and shelving in the main Memorial Library, the implementation of a bimodal career track for librarians, the need for a new and more effective organizational arrangement, and a series of budget cuts. Upon my arrival we began to address these many concerns.

A major budget crisis occurred the following year, however, that completely changed the manner in which we addressed those concerns. In 1985-86, Wisconsin tax revenues were less than expected and the Legislature passed a budget repair bill requiring that funds be returned. For the General Library System, our share of the return was approximately 3 percent of the budget or around \$300,000. This was a substantial amount of money and, since it could not be taken from the collection budget, because those funds were already committed, it was going to necessitate some kind of other substantive adjustment. This certainly was an economic exigency that required examining the relative values of the resources and services for which we were responsible.

There was an executive group in place which had in its membership representatives of the major GLS staff constituencies. Immediately, the executive group was convened and we made our first and most important decision. We determined that we would not make ad hoc budget decisions; rather, we would make the retrenchment decisions within the context of the future.

In order to make retrenchment decisions within the context of the future, we had to attempt to determine what the future held. The executive group spent more than forty hours in a one-week period exploring forecasts of the future and constructing a series of assumptions. Because we wanted to plan for the future as we made the budget decisions of the moment, we needed to examine the programs and services that needed to be strengthened, as well as the services and programs that might have to be cut or trimmed back.

VIEW OF HUMANKIND, VIEW OF MANAGEMENT

It has been my view for a long time that, before we can begin to talk about change and how people and organizations change, it is essential to have clearly in your mind and heart how you view people. We can look at all of the "cool" models that are available and think of applying them. But we also need to remember that our cool models exist hand-in-hand with hot cognitions. Most models call for rational scanning of alternatives and the calculation of probable gains and losses—i.e., cool models. But hot cognitions result in limitations stemming from imperfect information, human impatience and the difficulty of adding into our equations the emotional components of hope and fear, not to mention our unconscious projections and fantasies. There is no final resolution of our hot cognitions (for which we should probably be thankful), but it is important that they be right out there in the front as we assess various alternatives.

So, it is important to begin discussion about changes and progress with what you/I think about what a man or woman is and how she or he works. Whether or not we can express what we think about people clearly, we have formed expectations for ourselves about how others behave toward us and/or will respond to something we do.

My model of a human being has been and is one which is being discussed in present behavioral science studies as the *Open System Model of Man/Woman*. There is no one proponent or hypothesis for this particular concept, but the major thrust of such a model is the transactional nature of people—rather than being passive agents reacting to stimuli, people are viewed as active and proactive agents, purposive in nature and problem-solving organisms. Also in this model, each individual selectively perceives and interprets the influences of environment and the configuration of different factors and forces. Needless to say, this is not the model traditionally characteristic of the Industrial Age and its hierarchical organizations. Yet, in general, this was the model upon which we wanted to base our final decisions.

EXPECTATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following are some of the major assumptions we developed:

1. Libraries and knowledge are labor-intensive. For every dollar we spend on getting a book, we are all spending from 75 cents to \$1.50 to make that book accessible. Any decisions must relate to this labor intensity.
2. Technology has had an effect on society, education, scholarship, and libraries in the areas of scholarly communication patterns, electronic information, and new kinds of formal and informal networking.
3. What electronic information is doing for universities and libraries is creating a new paradigm. This must be integrated with our present paradigm, which is based on maintaining a usable inventory of physical pieces—books, microformats, maps, sound recordings, etc.
4. We are, thus, bimodal. In one mode of service we provide document-based collection resources in response to teaching and research programs. In a second mode of service we provide access to electronic information in response to teaching and research programs. The methods of providing access to these two modes are very different and all of us are only at the very early stage of integrating the two modes into a unified whole—a whole and integrated organizational approach, and a whole and integrated professional approach for us as individuals.

Paramount in these considerations is that we must be “close” to the information problems which the members of our campus community have. We want to be able to design our library services to meet the specific needs of a person in a particular environment with a particular problem. This implies knowledge of that person’s style, bias, idiosyncrasies, and sophistication, as well as the politics and constraints of the context.

5. The executive group did not know all of the answers, but we did identify different users of our collection and staff resources by discipline. So we noted that there are different patterns along disciplinary lines.
6. We also noted that there are different patterns and services needed for “teaching access” and “research access” requiring different approaches in reference, bibliographic instruction, and in subject head-

ing assignment. Over the course of the past year we have modified this notion to say that users of our resources range from beginner to expert—though we continue to believe that different levels of service programs have to be designed to respond to those different needs.

7. We said that it is important to make decisions closer to the point of use because that is where we get "close" to the problem.
8. It is quite easy to see that within this framework there are a lot of interlocking decisions which will be made in various parts of a library and at various levels of decision making. We thought it important, then, to bring together different groupings of staff in order to facilitate that decision making.
9. We concluded, also, that it was important to delegate responsibility and accountability for decision making and some aspects of budgeting closer to the point of use of library resources. Therefore, we anticipated reducing hierarchical layers in some manner. We knew that with the implementation of the NLS subsystems we would have distributed access to centralized files and therefore the potential for distributed decision making.

We also had developed a whole set of assumptions about the national and state economies, the use of technologies on campus, the need to bring together generalization and specialization in librarian skills, and so forth. What I have just described were the primary assumptions that led us to create a new organizational structure.

RESULTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The focus for the reorganization became the cluster concept in which libraries are arranged together logically along disciplinary lines in order to address collection development, online information training and service, technical services decisions, bibliographic instruction, etc. The new staff groupings would include heads of member libraries, reference staff, original catalogers, and others. The hope for the clusters and the other new groupings was that we could decentralize decision making and budgeting responsibilities as much as possible.

The clusters and their memberships included: (1) *Biological Sciences* (Agriculture, Pharmacy, Biology); (2) *Physical Sciences* (Chemistry, Physics, Math, Geology); (3) *Humanities* (Art, Music, Rare Books, Humanities-English, Humanities-West European); (4) *Area Studies* (African, Ibero-American, Slavic, South Asian, East Asian); and (5) *Social Sciences* (Business, Social Sciences, Social Work, Geography).

Further, the clusters were focused logically around three resource libraries; *Memorial* (Humanities, Social Sciences, Area Studies); *Steenbock* (Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences); and *College* (Undergraduate Access). Within a fourteen library system, eleven of the individual libraries would continue to provide minimum space required for all the basic services, but without greatly increasing space in any of the individual libraries. Instead, we would turn to the three larger libraries to serve as backup facilities for these individual libraries, providing additional space for one or more of the major service components as the need arose.

In addition to the clusters, five divisions were named. These divisions support all of the libraries in some manner. *The Collection Development, Maintenance and Use Division* brought together three important functions that support all of the Clusters.

The Memorial Library Reference Department became the *Reference and Information Services Division*. These functions were seen as an integral part of information services, responsible not only for those activities within Memorial Library but for coordination within the GLS.

The *Central Technical Services Division* included those units of Technical Services that had not been distributed to the clusters or individual libraries/departments, including copy cataloging, acquisitions, the Network Library System acquisitions and serials subsystem implementation, and coordination of distributed cataloging.

In the *External Relations and Fundraising Division*, responsibility was assigned to one person to coordinate program development and fundraising.

The *Automation Division* is responsible for microcomputing as well as for the library mainframe.

BACK TO THE BUDGET RETRENCHMENT

As a result of that budget retrenchment, we lost the equivalent of twenty-seven FTE staff members, for we finally decided we had to take the entire retrenchment out of the staff lines. No permanent staff were laid off. Approximately 30 of 300 people accepted reassignment. No salaries were lowered and many were increased.

But, based on the thinking that I have been describing, we also took advantage of what seemed to be a narrow window of opportunity to try and strengthen some of the new directions we saw as important: online information subsidies; physical plant; supplies; staff development; electronic mail for information delivery; and bibliographic instruction/library education.

In beginning to plan today for meeting tomorrow's needs, we also had to begin to invest some of our budgets and staff resources in building programs that would integrate document-based and electronic scholarship and information in our library programs. We realized that we had to plan a longer lead time to effect that integration because:

- a. We have to continue to pay for the collections as we know them today. At the same time, we have to add new equipment, new collection budgeting models, and new training programs.
- b. We have to begin to think differently about the value of what we do and where we are investing the resources of our skills, our intellects, our perceptions, awareness, and our commitments.

LITMUS TEST

A clear intent of the reorganization was to move away from a hierarchical organization. Coincidentally, we were able to test the success of the reorganization in that regard. In 1984-85, a two-tier career progression was implemented for the librarians on the Madison campus. Career progression could result either from increasing responsibilities in the primary

assignment or increasing professional performance and achievement. In 1986-87, following the reorganization, the university instituted a similar titling exercise for the university professional staff (including the librarians). In going through the titling process a second time, we found that we had removed two levels of hierarchy for most of the library staff. Following the reorganization, the librarians had more responsibility both directly and indirectly. There were more librarians at a higher level of responsibility and complexity; and performance and responsibility were more deeply entwined.

In this regard, "complexity" components included collecting, organizing, interpreting, and accessing. "Responsibility and/or contribution" components included operations, planning, policy-making, fiscal responsibilities, and people responsibilities.

We knew that within this new environment we were going to have to begin to redefine positions in order to encompass our holistic approach to organizational structure and to individual responsibilities as the new groups shaped themselves as teams.

EXPERIENCE DURING 1986-87

It has been almost a year since we began our budgeting talks after reorganization. How did it go? What occurred? Have we made progress (i.e., a movement toward a goal, a development, an unfolding, a steady improvement)? Both the university and the university libraries have progressed, including:

1. The university in transition: microcomputers, satellite dishes, use of video in teaching have appeared on the campus in proliferating numbers. The "VAXination" of the campus, high-speed telecommunications system, LANs and linkages to supercomputers have resulted in the decline of mainframe academic computing. Certainly changes have been occurring.
2. The libraries in transition: following the major reorganization, departments further reorganized with College Library combining several service points, Steenbock Library combining reference points, Business and Social Sciences going through a series of changes, and Biology and Steenbock developing an initial set of definitions of the relationship between a resource library and an independent member library. We have seen also the continued changing natures of the Councils, the evolution of the life of the clusters, changing policies for loans and overdues in Memorial Circulation, and more.

The implementation of the NLS acquisitions and serials subsystems (with preparatory planning for the NLS circulation subsystem) also has taken up a significant amount of staff effort, from training and file creation to speculation as to the further impact of NLS on services, resources, staffing, and staff responsibilities.

The use of funds for online information experimentation and subsidies has given us some initial experience with new patterns of information use, and we are beginning to build a view of how much faculty and students are aware and desirous of access to online and other electronic information. Electronic information requires equipment, and we have purchased as

many microcomputers as possible as well as implementing campus electronic mail for a large portion of the library staff. Through these purchases, we have not only seen access to electronic information increasing, but we are beginning to see the synergy that can result from the creative use of microcomputers.

As we gain this experience with microcomputing, electronic mail, and online information, the selectors in the Collection Development Council have begun the consideration of the integration of electronic information with our other collection resources. In these explorations, we continue to be aware of different disciplinary patterns in the use of collections and other information resources, and we are beginning to describe the range of services that need to be developed for the beginning to expert user.

Other advances include the fact that we have achieved significant momentum in preservation and maintenance, with two preservation studies almost completed (a campus plan and a statewide plan), cooperative efforts begun within the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, a conference held, and grant proposals submitted. External relations and fundraising are progressing. The Memorial Addition finally was approved and substantial planning is under way for shifting collections around the campus in order to promote physical access to our collections. Physical access has received consideration in the review of possible procedures and policies for "immediate access" or "tailored cataloging" as we attempt to provide access to an uncataloged backlog of approximately 150,000 volumes.

We have begun an organizational planning process in order to communicate, budget, and allocate resources more effectively. We have begun to identify and learn to live with a new view of reality—its potentials and its limitations. In that process, we are continuing to learn new group dynamics and how to take advantage of these responsibility shifts.

HOLISTIC TECHNICAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL PROCESSES AS INTEGRATION

Within this context, the bibliographic, integrative abilities of classification, subject description, and vocabulary control take on a whole new complexion and centrality. The ability to bring together bibliographic access to broad sets of library resources, including electronic information and information gateways into a logical finding tool is one of our most significant challenges. All three types of access require that integrating potential. Technical services as we have known them are an essential partner for successful integration.

ACCESS

Clearly access to library resources and gateways is the central issue, and while (to a degree) we mean physical access, we are as much (or more) talking about indirect access and mediated access. These are new words that indicate relationships different from the more traditional functional activities involved in technical services, public services, etc.

Physical or direct access can be defined as using the resources available to provide direct access for users to information resources with a minimum

of staff assistance. This could include electronic information services, document delivery, shelving and resources arrangement, and space.

Indirect access includes:

1. Selection for campus availability from the universe of data, information, and knowledge of those materials or information gateways which support the teaching and research mission of the university and its component parts.
2. Maintenance, preservation, and archiving of those materials once they are integrated into library resources.
3. The application and continuing development of these intellectual technologies that are used to organize information for storage and retrieval, and for communication in textual form, graphic structure, and visual image.

These technologies are content-driven and are informed by the ways users structure their information environments and make use of electronic technologies.

The organizing processes include: grouping, classifying, relating, formatting, signalling, and displaying.

4. Referral, when appropriate to the universe of data, information, knowledge, library staff resources, and gateways not integrated formally into the campus collection resources or information organization structures.
5. Continued evaluation, analysis, and refinement of the appropriateness of the selection, organization, and preservation processes to the university mission, methods of scholarly communication, and the creation and publication of data, information, and knowledge.

Mediated access is defined as adding value to all forms of information to which the library provides integrated access through staff mediation that makes user choices easier, clarifies situations, provides new structures, enhances the choices of finding information and allows staff to participate in problem solving. Mediated access includes library user education, reference service, electronic service, and consultation.

IMPLICATIONS FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

We anticipated and have seen that the integration of original cataloging, reference, selection, preservation, etc. along disciplinary lines bring together an important set of decisions and decision makers. The purpose is to bring together and make whole rather than to split apart or fragment. Clusters bring together peers for shared decision forming and decision making. Within the Cluster, individual staff members will maintain their speciality, but they have a growing awareness of the specialities of others and of their mutual interdependence.

In the "Litmus Test" section, "complexity" was defined to include collecting, organizing, interpreting, and accessing. "Responsibility and/or Contribution" included operations, planning, policy making, fiscal responsibilities, and people responsibilities. We have begun to define "wholeness" or the "holistic librarian" as a staff member who is aware of the full range of all of those components and who participates to a degree in

all of them. The broader and the deeper the participation generally, the greater is the overall level of responsibility and the higher the salary—though we see as many mixes as there are librarians. The goal, however, is for as much breadth and depth as possible. A second component comprising the “holistic” librarian is an ability to bring together a broad awareness of the campus teaching and research programs.

We have begun the integration of the intellectual technologies used to organize information for storage, retrieval, and communication through the formation of the Clusters. We anticipate that, with the implementation of the NLS acquisitions and serials subsystems, the integration of staff members and functions will continue. It is likely that “copy” cataloging will also eventually be included—or, if it is kept separate, its organization will still recapitulate the cluster concept. We will continue to look for the flexibility and the responsiveness to enable us to meet the campus library and information needs of the future, and to remain responsible to the forces around us.

Three forces, at least, are moving us to define our functional relationships differently. The first force is scholarly communication and use patterns that differ by discipline. The second is the electronic information paradigm in which our online systems become a series of information, teaching, and research gateways. The third involves the budget issues, which throw into sharp relief the stark challenges of the management of information as a scarce resource when the wealth to be managed in a coordinated manner is taking on the prolific, re-creative capabilities of a Star Trek “Tribble.” These three forces engage the following: (1) technical issues surrounding video, data, and voice communications; (2) information patterns in regard to bibliographic data, other library files, numeric data, textual data, and graphic data; (3) on-campus and off-campus availability; and (4) higher education issues including distributed networks and scholarly workstations.

CONCLUSION

Change is upon us—for both technical services and libraries as a whole. Have we been progressing? Yes, I believe we have. We are looking for the patterns that once identified, will bring together information need and information resource (both collection and staff).

Do we need to continue to try and form the approaches we are taking today within the context of today’s needs and tomorrow’s expectations? Yes, of course. This means retaining the important essentials while creatively exploring new possibilities for integration of function and relationship.

Do I believe that technical services is at the heart of this change and creativity? Yes, I do. It is at once part and parcel of the challenges facing us: intellectual, technical, policy, budget, and academic programs.

There is absolutely no doubt in my mind but that as individuals and as librarians, we are facing the same questions, the same future, the same challenges. We may form our answers and our actions a little differently depending on local context, but the best development will occur where evolving patterns are sought out and responses include integrated, holistic services.

Knowledge about something does not necessarily mean that some intelligent action or change will result. In change we usually find a situation that involves experimentation, risk, insecurity, challenge, fear, and courage. There is a need to recognize that change is a process of confrontation that involves the individual's knowledge, skill, and values.

Librarians are people with the knowledge, skill, and values that support the teaching, learning, and research process. Librarians help scholarship happen. Others do not have our particular and sometimes peculiar knowledge, skills, and values. If we do not play our role, if we are not active in identifying what we see of the information world as it fits into what the campus needs, scholarship will be harmed. In conclusion, let me share with you one last thought. You and I are our most important assets. In the book *The Universal Traveler, A Soft Systems Guide to Creativity, Problem Solving and the Process of Reaching Goals*² we are told how we can learn to be creative thinkers. Creativity and looking toward the future are learnable and valuable skills. We can be creative people, creative thinkers, and creative changers.

There are five steps for developing creativity. The first one is self-discipline, or freedom from pride. Pride is used here as a general term for the hangups associated with the lack of self-discipline. To be able to hold your head up high is countercreative behavior. To be concerned about change is equally alien. Both are traits that detract from the positive attainment of goals.

The second step is the belief in one's ability to succeed. You simply need to be confident and to go on regardless of what happens.

The third step is constructive discontent. You have to be careful with this one since it is right to the borderline between destructive and constructive. But constructive discontent is very positive.

The fourth is wholeness. I have described the growing emphasis on and understanding of wholeness today. It is everything that we sense and know and how we approach things—what is our view of life, and what is our view of people.

And the fifth and final step is the ability to escape from habit.

EPILOG: WHAT HAS THE COMPUTER WROUGHT

What, indeed, has the computer wrought? It has changed society, changed scholarly communication, changed library labor intensity, changed possible library services, and changed the library's role in formal and informal scholarly communication patterns. The changes we have seen in libraries can be viewed as a microcosm of society in that computers have affected personal issues, social issues, economic issues, legal issues, ethical issues, and communications.

As librarians, we are beginning to get a handle on these paradigm shifts, and the implications of continued shifts make up a very large fabric of the issues that continue to challenge us.

Finding the workable organization and relationship patterns within this very complex environment is our real challenge. The environment is increasingly characterized by a convergence of academics, information, and computing. The relationship of computing as a utility and information as a

separate commodity is blurring. The lines separating the information budget and information policies are blurring. The lines between technical skills and information management skills are blurring. The lines between traditional library information and electronic information resources are blurring.

It is our responsibility to meet the future by determining our ability and acting. We must tailor our actions with regard to the pace of development, budget considerations and the contest for scarce resources, teaching and research patterns/expectations, and the framing of the right questions. Decisions should be formulated within this context and then made.

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2. Don Koberg, and Jim Bagnall, *The Universal Traveler, a Soft Systems Guide to Creativity, Problem Solving and the Process of Reaching Goals* [Newly rev. ed.] (Los Altos, Calif.: W. Kaufman, 1976).



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Resources & Technical Services

News: New Developments in Preservation and Reproduction

Cecilia M. Piccolo

Among the goals of preservation librarians are to increase public awareness of the fragility of collections and the need to handle and use materials in a way that will minimize their further deterioration. An important aspect of public education is getting the message across to vendors of products designed for use in libraries. New product announcements received in the *LRTS* editorial offices over the past few months reveal some areas in which an increasing level of awareness of preservation problems are evident. This awareness is revealed both in the development of products designed to improve the way books are handled or repaired, and in the burgeoning area of reproduction, where much high-tech development of paperless storage methods is taking place.

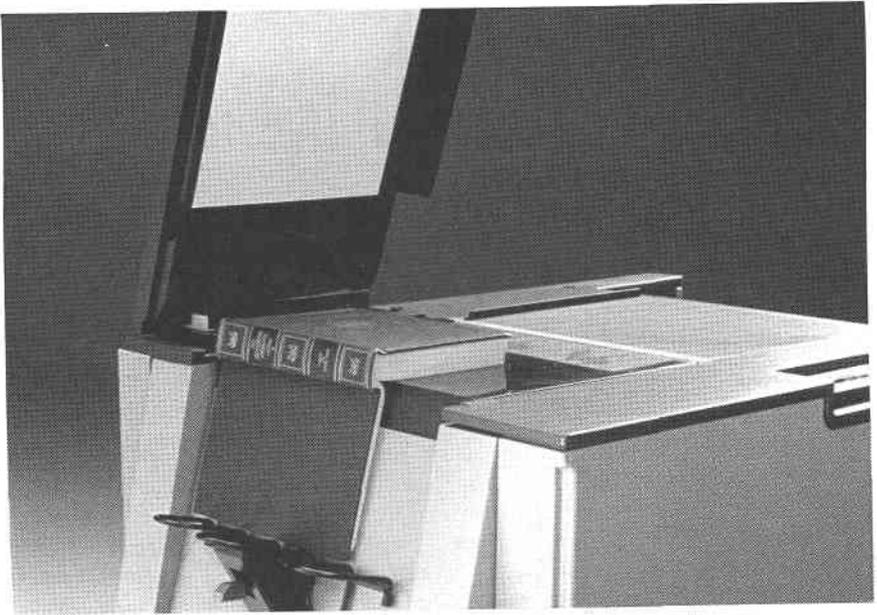
Océ Business Systems offers the *Océ Library Copier*, with design features which address the stress to which photocopying subjects library materials. Océ's copier has a reinforced glass platen set with one edge flush with the edge of the machine. This permits copying to be done when a book is opened at an angle of 105 degrees, reducing spine stress. In addition, Océ has equipped the copier with a sliding support, designed to hold the weight of the cover for that portion of the book hanging on the side of the machine during copying. Océ uses a hinged cover which accepts books up to four inches thick and discourages incorrect placement of books on the plate. Optional image reduction capabilities are offered.

Dura/Copy, by Arkwright, is a coated-polyester film which accepts both black-and-white and color photocopy images. It is designed for archival or heavily-used materials because it is water- and soil-proof and resists tearing. *Dura/Copy* can be fed through photocopiers without suffering damage due to heat during the process. It can be written on with ink or pencil, is available in a variety of sizes, and can be purchased in 3-hole-punched form. Prices start around \$50 for a box of 100 sheets.

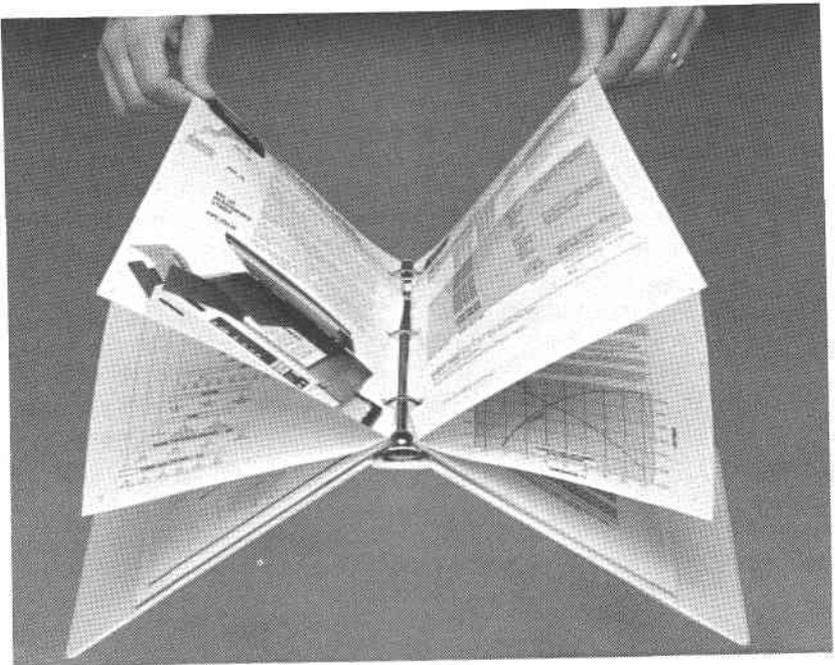
For libraries pursuing the repair and restoration of books, Bio-Pak As-

Cecilia Piccolo is Catalog Librarian at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Note: this column is based on information from press releases furnished by product manufacturers and distributors. No attempt is made to be comprehensive, and mention is not an endorsement by *LRTS* or *RTSD*.



The Océ Library Copier uses an adjustable book support.



Dura/Copy polyester film makes waterproof, tear-resistant copies.

sociates sells *Craftip* glue syringes. The syringes are clear plastic, refillable from bulk supply, and have a variety of tip styles and sizes, some of which can be cut to the desired size by the user. The syringes can therefore accommodate varying viscosities and tasks. They are washable, reusable, and list at \$4 for a set of two.

MICROGRAPHICS

A computer-aided retrieval system for documents on microfilm, *Data Search 8000*, is being marketed by Bell & Howell Document Management Products Company. Key information for documents recorded on the film is indexed and searchable by the system. The initial software application is designed for consumer lending institutions to aid in tracking documents in loan files. Development of other applications is forthcoming.

Enhanced Software, offered by Anacomp for its *DatagraphiX X-Series* COM recorders, expands titling, indexing, and image control features of the series. The software package is designed to allow users greater control in designing microfiche products, through the use of enhanced formatting features.

To address microfiche and film storage problems, Russ Bassett is offering *RL Series* lateral files with expanded capacity due to a lower profile drawer design. Also offered are *R Series* vertical files with reduced cabinet height for easier filing. These cabinets also feature *Plastic Compressors* for holding microfilm cartons in place and *Control Plates* for managing microfiche files. The plates open to a "working V" configuration to increase visibility of individual sheets.

DENSE STORAGE MEDIA

The development of new image storage technologies is resulting in an increase in methods for archiving and making accessible many previously problematic materials; very heavily used volumes, fragile documents, prints, and other single-sheet items, or one-of-a-kind materials whose use may require supervision. In an earlier *R&TS News* column ("The Library as Publisher," January 1989) some options for document and image storage on a variety of dense media were explored in the context of offering possible off-site access, through replication of the media, to the stored materials. Preservation concerns raised by the heavy use of delicate paper materials may warrant exploration of such systems for possible on-site use as well.

The power of dense media for text and graphics storage and retrieval is demonstrated by *Business Periodicals Ondisc*, offered by University Microfilms International (UMI). UMI's ABI/INFORM index is linked with full-text facsimilies of the indexed documents on CD-ROM, making searching, document retrieval, and facsimile reproduction on a laser printer all possible at a single workstation. *Business Periodicals Ondisc* is a turnkey system including workstation, databases, search and retrieval software, and maintenance/support, and is offered using an annual subscription pricing scheme.

VHS videotape is employed as a data storage medium in Kirsch Technologies' *Info-Station*. Documents are input and processed via a scanner, FAX machine, video camera, camcorder, video processor, VCR, or opti-



Info-Station employs VHS videotape to store text and graphics.



The TOPIX CD-R Spectrum System is a desktop CD production workstation.

cal disc. A personal computer equipped with a hard disk, or VHS videotape can be used for storage and retrieval, and output is via video display, laser printer, or FAX. *Info-Station* is not a dedicated system, leaving its components available for other uses. The price of the system is between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Optical Media International is marketing a "complete desktop CD production workstation" called *TOPIX CD-R Spectrum System*. The workstation is a combination of proprietary and standard equipment, including an IBM or compatible 286-based personal computer and hard disks for storage and editing of databases, images, and audio data. The system combines CD-premastering capabilities with CD recording equipment. Thus, all levels of production—through the final stage of recording on the CD-ROM—are possible using a single in-house workstation.

Among recent product announcements from Pioneer is the *Laser Barcode System*, which offers the possibility of using video to supplement or illustrate text. Barcodes imbedded in paper-copy text, when read by a scanner pen, trigger the appearance on a nearby viewer of a related video program. Using optical disk storage technology, searching and retrieval are invisible to the user; no further commands are required by the system. Some of the possible applications cited by Pioneer may be of particular interest to librarians, such as training and education programs, manuals, literacy teaching aids, and multi-media encyclopedias.

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FAX: (313) 329-4250

Océ-Business Systems, Inc.
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P.O. Box 30
Stamford, CT 06904-0030
Contact: Doreen L. Deary
(203) 323-2111

Optical Media International
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Contact: Allen Adkins
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FAX: (408) 395-6544

Pioneer Communications of
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Ann Arbor, MI 48106
Contact: Carol M. Bamford
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Non-Tax Sources of Revenue for Public Libraries

By Mary Jo Lynch, Director, ALA Office for Research

User charges; fines, contracts, and sales; and fundraising and financial development are potential sources of non-tax revenue for public libraries. In fall 1987 ALA surveyed a nationwide sample of public libraries of all sizes to find out if they received any revenue from these sources and how much money was involved.

Tables and figures show the percentage of respondents receiving revenue from specific sources, the dollar amount of revenue received, and the percentage of operating expenditures represented by non-tax revenue. The text comments on the findings and includes an annotated bibliography.

The survey was conducted by the Mary Jo Lynch, Director, ALA Office for Research, with help from an Advisory Committee from the Public Library Association and the Library Administration and Management Association. Financial support was provided by The H.W. Wilson Foundation.

ALA Survey Report

42p. 1988 ISBN 0-8389-7253-5 \$3.00pbk.

ALA Publishing Services, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611



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Richard D. Johnson, Editor

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Cataloging Legal Literature: A Manual on AACR2 and Library of Congress Subject Headings for Legal Materials, with Illustrations. 2d ed. By Peter Enyingi, Melody Busse Lembke, and Rhonda Lawrence Mittán. AALL Publication Series, no.22. Littleton, Colo.: Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1988. 491p. \$65 (ISBN 0-8377-0129-5). LC 88-4362.

This book is for the purpose of assisting catalogers in preparing standard cataloging records. It is for librarians who want to catalog legal materials according to Library of Congress descriptive and subject cataloging practices, supplementing existing sources.

The scope of the second edition remains the same as that of the first edition published four years ago: that of a practical aid in dealing with the com-

plexities of law cataloging, excluding classification. It addresses the standardization in choice and form of entries, with conflicts between standardized requirements of shared cataloging records and the flexibility of AACR2.

The volume deals with applications of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, to law materials. The manual incorporates important developments in cataloging tools affecting the cataloging of legal materials, particularly Library of Congress rule interpretations, which have appeared in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. The actual coordination of the numbered rules with those of AACR2 makes it easy to locate text and relevant examples. Explanations, with examples, are provided for the intricacies of law cataloging.

The book provides guidance in as-

signment of subject headings emphasizing legal aspects, with subdivisions, according to modern subject heading practice, based on the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and the *Subject Heading Manual*.

Illustrations are presented in MARC format, whereas all illustrations in the first edition had the appearance of catalog cards. Examples for pre-AACR2 material remain in such format.

The book is a looseleaf volume with hard binding. A cost-saving device that librarians will appreciate is in the expandable binding itself. Librarians with the first edition need only to replace the entire text, utilizing the sturdy ring binder for the second edition, according to instructions from the publisher. Handy tabs, followed by a detailed list of part contents, provide convenience in locating information. Subsections address peculiarities of law cataloging: replacement pages, and supplementary and looseleaf material.

Charts are included to lead catalogers through the maze involved in choosing entries for categories of typical law materials: laws, administrative regulations, constitutions, court rules, treaties and agreements, court reports, and proceedings. A glossary defines legal terms that have been used in the AACR2 special legal rules. The index, although lacking in aesthetics, provides the necessary guide to the detailed pages.

This manual should fulfill its purpose, as it provides concrete guidance in terms that practicing law librarians understand. Law catalogers will find it extremely useful as a reference tool in applying the art of cataloging. It will be useful for academic law and court librarians, and private law firm librarians with sizable collections. It could be used to advantage in the university library setting where collections contain numerous law volumes. A single caveat is that it is not intended as a "how to do it" instruction book for beginning catalogers.—*Elizabeth W. Matthews, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.*

A Topography of Cataloguing, Showing the Most Important Landmarks, Communications and Perilous Places. By Mary Piggott, London: Library Association (dist. in the U.S. by American Library Assn.) 1988. 287p. £16 (ISBN 0-85365-758-0).

Mary Piggott, a lecturer in cataloging and bibliography at the School of Library, Archive and Information Science, University College, London, presents a general overview for library administrators and librarians of how information in libraries is organized and described. She defines as the basic goal of bibliographic description effective communication with users and points out those "perilous places" of which catalogers need to be aware to avoid misinforming users. It is the author's intention to review the practical standards of cataloging for practicing librarians in all types of libraries. Piggott explores methods of intellectual communication, evolution of different languages, and standardization of cataloging practice that affect cataloging decision making. Not only does she describe the cataloging routines and practices in many libraries in Great Britain, the United States, and elsewhere, but she identifies language problems and the technical difficulties of cataloging that confront catalogers and library users.

Through fourteen chapters, Piggott guides readers from simple term definition to the complicated structure necessary for establishing and maintaining catalogs. Her style is pedagogic but concise; the coverage is broad but informative.

Piggott sees the catalog as a medium of communication between users and catalogers. In her view, therefore, deciding upon the content and style of information for the catalog unequivocally remains the central issue in planning a library environment. She lays out the basic principles and process of cataloging with appropriate examples to illustrate entry formats and bibliographic description.

Piggott analyzes different formulas for the construction of subject headings and the structure of subject catalogs. She argues that subject cataloging and classification can be combined into one operation to better utilize the time and effort of staff. Such consolidation is especially appropriate when bibliographic networks are available.

The filing arrangement of large catalogs and indexes can be cumbersome and complex. Piggott emphasizes that the sequence of access points should be geared to the specific requirements and conveniences of individual institutions.

The book's index is extremely helpful, with full cross-references for abbreviations. At chapter endings, bibliographical references are cited for further reading. Compared with contemporary books on cataloging theory, this volume will be fairly easy to comprehend for beginners in library school cataloging courses. While this would not be selected as a primary text, it would be an excellent addition to reading lists for students in cataloging courses. Librarians in managerial positions can use it to increase their understanding of the environment in which catalogers work. Practicing catalogers will find the chapters on language very useful, for Piggott does an excellent job in describing peculiarities of national languages and offering solutions to the problems of assimilating foreign scripts into predominantly English-language catalogs. She plans to discuss more specific cataloging matters in a forthcoming book: *The Cataloguer's Way: From Document Receipt to Document Retrieval*.—Vicky Wang, *Memphis State University, Tennessee*.

Serials Control and Deselection Projects. SPEC Kit 147, September 1988. Washington, D.C.: Office of Management Services, Association of Research Libraries, 1988. 117p. paper, \$20 (ISSN 0160-3582).

This System and Procedure Exchange Center (SPEC) Kit 147 on serials control and deselection is the result of materials gathered from twelve ARL

member libraries and Research Libraries Group during the period from May 1988 through August 1988. Only twenty-six libraries were solicited, "selected upon the basis of interest and activity in this area. . . on a rush basis" (p.1). Initially, the *SPEC Flyer* defines the problem and summarizes the collected documents with its usual excellence. It draws the important distinctions between the solutions for the serials crisis of the 1970s and those for the 1980s—the former dealing mainly with short-term bailouts, and the latter attempting to control the problems for the present and the future.

The actual library documents include some excellent examples of memos and newsletters for faculty and administrators explaining the financial dilemmas in which most serials departments find themselves. Included here are pricing histories of expensive journals, sophisticated budgetary analysis, pointed letters to journal publishers, and mean costs of expensive scientific/technical publications, plus some eye-catching statistics (e.g., 29,621 scientific journals have been launched since 1978). Several of the libraries in this kit include examples of evaluative tools in deselection. These vary from memos soliciting advice from faculty to impressive mathematical weighting instruments used to review a journal title for possible deselection. All of the documents presented give a tone of fiscal reality to the journal pricing crisis. With the exception of a very few, libraries in this country have to propose strategies that will successfully balance the needs of faculty and students with shrinking serials budgets and inflated journal costs. The one conclusion voiced most often in these documents is that the best strategy is to include faculty, administrators, publishers, librarians, and other libraries in making deselection decisions and establishing practical policies to deal with this ongoing crisis.

With only twelve libraries and the ARL represented here, and only twenty-six libraries initially contacted,

one wonders what the rest of the ARL libraries are doing. Also, considering that this subject has been a prevalent problem for libraries for several years now, the "Selected Reading List" is somewhat lacking. Unlike selected other SPEC Kits, this particular one does give more than the usual blank forms to read. There is substance here, and it may well give the reader some ideas in handling deselection and serial control.—*Mary K. Freilich, Memphis State University, Tennessee.*

The Care of Fine Books. By Jane Greenfield. New York: Nick Lyons Books, 1988. 160p. paper, \$16.95 (ISBN 1-55821-003-2).

This volume is the first work to address specifically the care of fine books. It is very readable and provides a good basic introduction to the care of all books. It is suitable for individuals with an interest in fine books but with little or no knowledge of how to care for them. Greenfield defines "fine books," in the preface, as those well printed and well bound, using high-quality materials. She explains that rare books and fine books are not synonymous terms.

The text is concerned with the care, maintenance, housing, and display of fine books. Topics covered include materials used to produce written records, the various forms these records have taken, the importance of proper environmental conditions, conservation, disaster preparedness, handling and exhibiting books, and a brief discussion on collecting. The brief annotated bibliography provides access to useful works on books and their care. The text contains line drawings by the author, but not all clearly illustrate the text.

Greenfield offers much good advice on what and what not to do in caring for fine books. However, some subjects covered are inappropriate for inclusion in an introductory work. The chapter entitled "The Handling of Books" contains a section on paper mending that is too brief to be more than an introduction to a complex topic. The reader

is given no clear indication of the difficulties inherent in performing such treatments. It is advisable to seek the advice or services of a skilled professional before attempting any treatment that can physically or chemically alter a valuable book.

The book suffers from poor editing, and the table of contents and index list many incorrect page numbers. Careful editing of the text would have eliminated conflicting statements (e.g., statements on pages 50 and 54 about the most important factor for a proper environment), confusing passages, and numerous minor inaccuracies (e.g., listing silk as a vegetable fiber). More information on the nature of fine books would be helpful. There is a section by Gay Walker on rationales for retaining books in original format; this section is not entirely relevant, since one assumes that fine books will be retained in their original format.

The basic advice in *The Care of Fine Books* is sound and, again, is applicable to all types of books.—*Karl Longstreth, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.*

Advances in Library Automation and Networking, A Research Annual.

Volume 2, 1988. Ed. by Joe A. Hewitt. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 1988. 257p. \$58.50 (ISBN 0-89232-673-5).

This volume which contains nine essays, meets the goal given in the introduction of "eclectic coverage of topics. . . [at] a level of treatment aimed at the informed non-specialist." The use of the term *advances* in the title is somewhat misleading, however. While some essays deal with advances, such as the work by Aluri and Riggs on library applications of expert systems, other essays present a historical perspective. Some essays concentrate on technology; others, such as J. Drew Racine's paper on the history, role, and future of the OCLC Users Council, focus on political and organizational issues. The remaining essays are by Miksa on information access require-

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ments; Caswell on performance evaluation; Armbrister on the use of MARC tapes for collection analysis; Stahl on the system upgrade and evolution process; Bausser on closing the card catalog; Holloway on microcomputer data files in academic libraries; and Hirshon on the interplay of library goals and automation technology in academic libraries, both historically and prospectively.

I suspect that my reaction to the book as a whole will prove similar to that of many other readers: some essays are of much greater interest to me than others, and in general those articles covering areas about which I know a good deal do not contain much new material since they are written for nonspecialists. Essays in this book seem to function best as *introductions* for the nonspecialist, and it is unlikely that most readers will read the book cover to cover. As such, the book seems destined primarily for libraries rather than individual purchasers, for use as a reference.

As reference material, the book is rather uneven. There is no index. Most articles have footnotes (some very extensive), but few offer much in the way of a bibliography for readers who wish to pursue a topic further.

I would particularly recommend Aluri and Riggs on expert systems as a readable overview and synthesis that would make an excellent class reading in library automation, as well as a good introduction for anyone interested in the topic. Bausser's paper on closing the card catalog provides a good summary of issues for librarians dealing with the difficult transition to an online catalog; the essay is pragmatic and raises important questions: Holloway's work on microcomputer data files is a good introduction to an issue of growing importance and includes a good bibliography. I think many librarians would find this paper informative. Finally, I found Hirshon's essay to be thought-provoking and insightful. Anyone interested in the broad issues of managing technology should find this paper worthwhile reading.—

Clifford A. Lynch, Division of Library Automation, University of California Systemwide Administration, Berkeley.

Classification Made Simple. By Eric J. Hunter. Aldershot, England: Gower Publishing Co., 1988. 115p. paper, \$12.95 (ISBN 0-566-05605-4). LC 87-21930. (Available from Gower Publishing Co., Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05036.)

As an introduction to principles, *Classification Made Simple* does just what it advertises. Eric Hunter explains fundamentals of faceted and hierarchical classifications, using examples drawn from the major schemes in use today. Chain indexing and PRECIS are covered briefly, as is the use of classification as a search tool in a computerized information storage and retrieval system.

Leading the reader through construction of a faceted scheme for a real estate agent's files, Hunter illustrates the elements necessary in any classification: analyzing the subject into relevant concepts, grouping concepts into facets, determining order in array and citation and schedule order, choosing notation, and preparing an index and introduction. This explanation would probably be sufficient to allow a novice to construct a simple classification for an office filing system or a small special library.

Further detail about faceted classification is provided through discussion and examples using the *Construction Indexing Manual* and *London Classification of Business Studies*. The brief discussion of Colon Classification, however, will leave the uninitiated mystified.

Much less space is devoted to the coverage of hierarchical enumerative classification. Dewey Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification are given as examples of systems commonly encountered. Universal Decimal Classification is used in a clear explanation of enumeration plus synthesis, but the presentation of the original and revised editions of Bliss's

Bibliographic Classification adds little.

In the final section of the book, Hunter illustrates thesaurus construction as another method of analyzing a subject into concepts and arranging them in a meaningful order. Practical examples of the combination of faceted classification and thesauri are drawn from the *London Education Classification* and *Thesaurfacet*.

Although his theoretical points are valid in any environment, Hunter draws exclusively on British illustrations. For this reason, *Classification Made Simple* would not be useful alone in a United States classroom. Except in a library school or large library, most of the classifications and thesauri he refers to will not be available for further examination. Nonetheless, *Classification Made Simple* can be recommended as a supplementary text for advanced cataloging or classification courses. Gower is to be commended for producing a book with a sturdy sewn paperback binding, clear type, and excellent layout at a reasonable price.—Ellen Koger, *Indiana University, Bloomington*.

Books for College Libraries: A Core Collection of 50,000 Titles. Third edition. A project of the Association of College and Research Libraries. Chicago and London: American Library Assn., 1988. 6 volumes. \$500 (ISBN 0-8389-3353-X). LC 88-16714.

Three editions of *Books for College Libraries* ("BCL" for short) have been published by ALA in little more than twenty years. If the three were placed cheek-by-jowl on a single shelf, a casual observer might conclude that—much like the older *Guide to Reference Books*—BCL had fattened with the years in response to new needs and expanded resources. No such illusion emerges from the excellent introduction to BCL3 by Virginia Clark, editor of both BCL2 and BCL3. Her forthright statement makes it clear that the same economic climate that has pushed up tuition and book prices has fixed

50,000 titles as the practical maximum for BCL for twenty years, while the estimated needs for a college library have climbed to a figure thought to be roughly 104,000. Not richness of content, but technical elaboration, accounts for the increased bulk of BCL3 (2,786 pages; 49,660 titles) as compared with BCL1 (1,056 pages; 53,410 titles). The concept of the core collection has been forced into retreat. All three editions have had to limit themselves largely to titles in English and to exclude serial publications and some other categories; and the editor of BCL3 permits herself to hope that college librarians will make discreet additions on their own with some attention to "those works, especially belles lettres, not subject to cumulation and replacement by current scholarship" (Introduction, vol. 1, p. viii).

A number of elements go into this history. BCL1 (1967) took its origin from the New Campuses Program of the University of California, benefited by being a by-product of an official state project, and set its terminus at 1963 on the assumption that the new periodical *Choice* (1964–) would take the place of a new edition. When *Choice* proved unsuitable for this purpose, BCL2 was published in a multi-volume format in 1975, with the expectation that the separate volumes could be independently revised. The realization that independent revision was not feasible led to the decision to publish BCL3. The obvious similarity between BCL2 and BCL3 suggests that the future may bring little change.

"Whose selection?" is the first question concerning any eclectic bibliography. For BCL3 the answer involves more than 400 faculty members and about 50 academic reference librarians ("Round One") and a reviewing group ("Round Two") of 64 academic librarians. The institutions represented came to 265, and Canadian and British participants were included. The process began with the distribution to selectors of BCL2 entries and *Choice* reviews for acceptance or rejection. Selectors were

asked to make additional recommendations and to indicate priorities. Titles ranked "essential" in Round One became the basis for the lists circulated to referees in Round Two. Except for the risk of bias suggested by the use of selections previously made, the procedure seems irreproachable. The publisher estimates the amount of fresh material in BCL3 at 30 to 50 percent, varying with section.

As drawn up by selectors, BCL3, like all its predecessors including the Carnegie list of 1931,¹ is a "select universal" bibliography. Unlike the Carnegie list, however, all three editions of BCL have been published as inventories of hypothesized libraries already assembled and classified. All three follow the LC classification, and BCL2 and BCL3 are essentially indexed shelflists, with the bare-bones content scattered through the compartments of a scheme made for the closed bookstack of a library of millions of volumes. As in BCL2, ready-made cataloging was skillfully exploited "to turn lists of recommended titles into catalog entries without handling the books themselves."² Entries in the database were reproduced in BCL3 with "conventionally complete cataloging and classification information but not every element of a full LC/MARC card" (Introduction, vol.1, p.ix). LC call numbers determined the sequence of entries and provided the basis for the handmade subject index to class blocks; the roman-numeral tracings, the headings, and the titles provided the computer-generated indexes of authors and titles. As in BCL2, broad LC classes were shifted out of alphabetical sequence in order to make cohesive single volumes: (1) Humanities; (2) Language and Literature; (3) History; (4) Social Sciences; (5) Psychology, Science, Technology, Bibliography; and (6) Index. Entries carried forward from BCL2 are starred.

The consequences were inevitable. Although BCL3 was "designed as a book selection guide, . . . not as an exemplar of either cataloging or classifi-

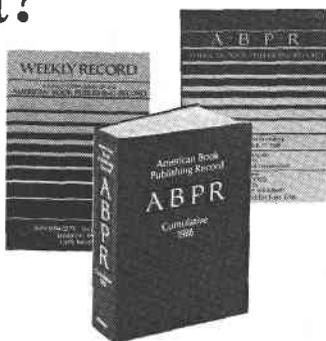
cation" (Introduction, vol.1, p.x), the information on publication and distribution is limited to the data conventional on catalog cards; price and imprint status (both included in Shaw) were omitted. The labor-intensive revision of catalog entries into the terse style suitable for subject bibliographies—which provides a scannable page and the "visual mobility" and the "luxury in contexts" that a well-made bibliography presents to a knowing reader—could not be done. What might have been a single open entry for a current *Britannica* became, instead, a catalog description of the edition of 1985, the year in which work began on BCL3. The classification scheme obscures or distorts the thinking of the selectors, who might have considerable difficulty tracing their own contributions. Subject bibliographies in volume 5 are separated from the corresponding monographs in volumes 1–4. Two comparable dictionaries of French are entered in separate volumes because one of them happens to be classified as a small encyclopedia. BCL3, in other words, is less a bibliography than a checklist. The publisher has chosen to advertise the usefulness of the list for measuring and evaluating existing collections and has made a virtue of the cataloging and classification information.

To an idealist, a broader purpose might suggest itself. BCL, made by academic scholars, need not be held to the pattern of a "standard catalog" compiled for libraries in need of technical assistance. Like the *Guide to Reference Books*, it could set its own standards and leave budget compromises to the users.

The first requirement is the whole truth. If the best minds conclude that a good college library needs 104,000 titles, BCL should list all 104,000; if a good college library requires serials, books in foreign languages, and textbooks, these should be included. The expedient compromises may have to be spelled out in priorities and rankings but should not obscure the ideal.

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Effective presentation is the second desideratum. The world of learning, even as reflected in actual publications, is not displayed to the greatest advantage in the shape required for library housekeeping. A good bibliography is not a mere file for retrieval of single items; it is meant to be dipped into, learned from, even read.

To hardened professionals this emphasis upon readers' rights may seem misplaced, but *Books for College Libraries* is too important to be reserved for administrative use. The American liberal arts college, warts and all, remains the best hope for the growth of an American public not merely trained but educated. It occupies a niche all its own between preparatory education and the professional training offered in graduate schools and elsewhere. *Books for College Libraries* represents a large part of what qualified specialists consider to be the nub of a college education. Properly conceived and thoroughly carried out, it could inspire not only teachers and librarians but a larger readership. Contributors could be encouraged, not to stay within arbitrary limits, but to give their very best, in the knowledge that the results would be published with the necessary rankings indicated. Single entries could be standardized according to the traditions of subject bibliography, and the editors could follow the example of Constance Winchell and Eugene Sheehy and devise a made-to-order classification reflecting academic conventions.

The announcement that BCL3 is to be available in online and tape versions suggests, at least to this technologically unsophisticated reviewer, that such a vision is not utopian. If cataloging, classification, prices, sources of supply, and other data needed by administrators can be stored and maintained for retrieval at need, the rest of the world can have a printed bibliography fashioned to serve as a liberal education.—*Robert Woodman Wadsworth, The University of Chicago, Illinois.*

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Charles B. Shaw, *A List of Books for College Libraries*, 2d preliminary ed. (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1931).
2. *Books for College Libraries: A Core Collection of 40,000 Titles*, 2d ed. (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1975), Introduction, vol. 1, p. viii.
3. These useful concepts come from D. W. Krummel's *Bibliographies: Their Aims and Methods* (London, New York: Mansell Publishing Limited, 1984), p.94.

Characteristics of Subject Authority Records in the Machine-Readable Library of Congress Subject Headings. By Karen Markey and Diane Vizine-Goetz. Research Report Series, no. OCLC/OR/RR-88/2. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC, Inc., 1988. 163p. paper, \$14.75.

This study is another interesting OCLC *Research Report* based on specific data encountered in the process of developing machine-readable access to Library of Congress computerized information formats. In this report, research investigation has been directed toward existing Library of Congress Subject Authority records.

The "key findings" are conveniently presented at the beginning of the text, so that readers can determine quickly whether or not the research may be of immediate use. The online access made available through the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) continues to provide a reliable source of data for basic studies, as with this preliminary monograph. Such subject authority files have long been a fundamental necessity for research libraries in particular. As the terminology of the Library of Congress subject headings becomes more exact *as terminology*, it also is necessary to pay attention to the patterns produced by broader, narrower, and related terms utilized in subject access processes. The subject authority files required for this access have been analyzed in this monograph.

The authors used 160,706 machine-readable Library of Congress Subject Authority Records (MARC tags 650 & 651), providing topical subject headings and geographical headings. They asked three basic questions: "What are the characteristics of authority records for topical and geographic headings? To what extent can assigned subject headings with subdivisions be linked to the LC machine-readable subject headings by *systematic removal* of subdivisions? How can user's subject access points be linked to the library's controlled vocabulary?" A number of appendixes, particularly "Appendix D: Tagged Fields for Established Topical Subject Heading Art," are included.

The *Report* itself is extensive. The reader should not be intimidated by the wealth of statistical information in its content, but should feel free to select or reject according to the perceived needs of his or her own situation. The collection of data suggests possibilities of various kinds, but does not mandate one format over another. Enough data are supplied for the potential user to adapt as needed.

This *Report* is recommended for background reading by all library personnel, not to mention users interested in keeping with the field's literature. A sophisticated subject authority file (Appendix D, p.153-61) supplied thirteen screens of "Tagged Fields for [the] Established Topical Subject Heading 'ART.'" In fact, no less than 160,706 subject authority records were available by mid-1987. These included "32 different types of fields and 152 different types of subfields." The key findings of the report are described briefly in 17 pages preceding the main text (p.xv-xxxii.) It is very strongly recommended that the reader make use of this section. In addition, there are four useful appendixes.

This is not a run-of-the-mill monograph. It could be the beginning of greater in-depth analysis via the combination of data description, analysis, and synthesis in the process of producing recognizable information. But this

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monograph has much more to contribute. The authors have presented an overwhelming variety of solutions. The descriptive passages show that subject authority records have distinct advantages.

Last, but not least, the authors write clearly and present their data well. This book is recommended for all personnel in libraries and other information-providing situations where better access is needed to detailed records. They should not be intimidated by the apparent complexity of the Library of Congress subject headings. The authors have listed virtually all of the options readily available. Surely the librarian can adapt accordingly.—*Phyllis A. Richmond, Cleveland, Ohio.*

Implementing the Automated Library System. By John Corbin. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press, 1988. 153p. \$30 (ISBN 0-89774-455-1). LC 88-19650.

Acquiring or building an automated library system is one thing; implementing it may require different skills and different attitudes. A book focusing on the implementation process could be quite valuable. This book may be valuable for some library managers, but could be considerably better.

The book is certainly concise and organized. The first chapter defines automated library functions and previews the rest of the book. The next ten chapters cover, respectively, the automation integration project, organizational and management structure, tasks and procedures, job design and staffing, space planning and design, workstations, documentation, database conversion, computer operations, and, finally, automated function activation and evaluation. Each chapter begins with a summary of points to be covered, and each brief chapter is broken into many small topics. Each chapter includes a bibliography, and the book ends with an apparently thorough index. There are no footnotes nor a glossary.

Corbin mixes more moderately controversial ideas in with more familiar concepts of good management. I found several of the discussions cogent and useful, and some of them challenging. Unfortunately, he fails to back up his more controversial ideas with the argumentation that would make them convincing. In several cases, more or more complete examples would have clarified Corbin's points and made them more useful. In other cases, explanations of the stances taken would challenge the reader and serve a much deeper educational purpose.

As it stands, the book combines repetition with brevity in a maddening combination that suggests that this already slender book has an even smaller book, possibly a large pamphlet, struggling to get out. The current book is, paradoxically, too long for its current content and too short for what Corbin intends and, I suspect, is capable of delivering.

Then there is the matter of copyediting. I have a page of notes on sentences that are apparently garbled or simply wrong, terms dropped into the middle of a discussion with no definition, phrases such as "the duration of the connect time" and "stopping an on-line." But those are symptoms; the disease here appears to be a lack of manuscript editing and copyediting. A good editor would cut back on the numbing repetition in some chapters and ask for more detail in other areas, building a much sounder work out of this frequently clumsy book with too few pages for the dollars requested or the concepts involved.

What we have, then, is a book with some promise and some usefulness but seriously flawed execution. I do not blame Corbin for all of that; any good monograph requires the combined effort of author and editorial staff. Librarians working toward installing major new library automation systems may, nonetheless, find this a worthwhile purchase. If you can get past the style and ignore the frequent lapses in editing, there is valuable advice in this



Cataloging resources from ALA Books

Handbook for AACR2, 1988 Revision: Explaining and Illustrating the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules

Margaret Maxwell

\$27.50pbk. Approx. 480p. 0-8389-0505-6 July 1989

Catalogers in all types of libraries will welcome the expanded and revised edition of Margaret Maxwell's classic companion to AACR2. The *Journal of Librarianship* described the first edition as "...an extensive commentary further illustrated by some 400 worked examples...provides a wealth of supplementary material and interpretation which makes the volume a mine of useful information for the cataloguer."

Serials Cataloging Handbook: An Illustrative Guide to the Use of AACR2 and LC Rule Interpretations

Carol Leong

\$50.00cl. 320p. 0-8389-0501-3 May 1989

Addresses nearly 200 problems in one of the most difficult areas of cataloging. The user-oriented "guide by example" format draws together AACR2 rules and LC rule interpretations with illustrations of the bibliographic record, OCLC record, and title page or title page substitutes, allowing the user to see at a glance both the nature of and the solution to a particular problem.

AACR2 1988 Revision: An Introduction

Eric Hunter

\$21.00cl. 160p. ALA order code B457-2 June 1989

The new and expanded edition of Hunter's popular programmed learning manual incorporates the rule changes published in the AACR2 1988 Revision. *College & Research Libraries* called the 1979 edition "...a model of clarity that makes the revised rules much less intimidating." Published by The Library Association, London, under the Clive Bingley imprint; distributed exclusively in the U.S. by ALA Publishing.

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book.—Walt Crawford, *The Research Libraries Group, Inc., Mountain View, California.*

Understanding Library Microcomputer Systems. By Roger C. Palmer. Studio City, Calif: Pacific Information Inc., 1988. 128p. plus diskette in pocket. Paper, \$29.95 (ISBN 0-913203-19-x).

Understanding Library Microcomputer Systems uses a case study approach to present the basics of analyzing a library acquisitions operation and designing an automated solution. A database program to solve the problem is included with instructions for setting up and using the software.

The book has three main sections: analysis and design, book acquisition system user manual, and suggestions for investigation. "Analysis and Design" begins with a brief overview of library automation and the systems development lifecycle. Highlights of systems analysis are mentioned, but readers desiring a comprehensive review will have to look elsewhere. The author has included references to relevant works throughout the text. The second section describes the problem to be solved: automation of book ordering for a small art reference library. A chronology of events brings the reader up-to-date on development of the automated book ordering system, including specifications for input and output and workflow analysis. Palmer effectively demonstrates how an analyst must gather information to be able to arrive at an appropriate solution.

Next there is described how the prepared program will meet specifications. Database file structure employed in the program is described in technical detail. The placement of this section interrupts the narrative description of the design process. Technical descriptions of file structure should have been located in an appendix section or placed after the narrative sections on design concerns. After a brief mention of software and hardware options, the chronology, paused on page 7, resumes on

page 33. Interrupting the chronology of events this way detracts from understanding the design process.

A user manual for the Book Acquisition System (BAS), a DBase III+ program developed by the author, and a compiled version of the programs are included (note: it is not necessary to have a copy of DBase to use the programs) and can be used to simulate the book ordering process. Instructions are complete and easy to follow. Finally, the book presents ideas for using the BAS program and some general information about and a bibliography for the DBase product.

The case study approach is effective as a guided tour of the analysis and design tasks needed for software development. The inclusion of a ready-to-use program makes this a very attractive tool for library school students and novice library systems analysts. The only criticism concerns the placement of some sections which detracted from the flow of the text. Palmer's book contributes to the education of library systems analysts.—Janet Woody, *Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond.*

Microcomputer Software for Performing Statistical Analysis: A Handbook Supporting Library Decision Making. Ed. by Peter Hernon and John V. Richardson. Information Management, Policy, and Services, v.2. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex Publishing Corp., 1988. 311p. \$45 (inst.); \$29.50 (pers.) (ISBN 0-8931-496-7). LC 88-6360.

At first glance, Hernon and Richardson's handbook might be pigeonholed as an update for old compilations of statistical software reviews, such as Jay Siegel's *Statistical Software for Microcomputers: A Guide to 40 Programs* (New York: North-Holland, 1985). Such a pigeonhole would be much too small for this book, however.

Like Siegel, Hernon and Richardson describe microcomputer statistical packages. But software evaluations are a minor part of the editors' expansive objectives. Within the confines of ten

chapters, the editors and three contributing authors use microcomputer statistical packages as a context for discussing organizational structures, research procedures, "intuitive" versus "analytical" decision making, graphics, and the statistical features of spreadsheets and database managers (Lotus 1-2-3 and Reflex, respectively). Even software that evaluates writing style does not escape the broad net tossed out by the editors.

Examples of library applications of StatPac, a statistical package the editors rate as "very good," are reviewed in detail, including 32 pages' worth of the specific keystrokes needed to enter 116 variables into the program.

The authors reserve their comparisons of microcomputer statistical software for chapter 4 and the appendix. Here, in clear and informative tables, they use twenty-four criteria to describe fifty-three packages and rate their "price/performance (value)." Hernon and Richardson label eighteen of these programs as "excellent," "very good," or "good" for library applications. For the curious, the five "excellent" programs are CRUNCH, SAS, SPSS, SYSTAT, and StatView.

Only chapter 4 and the appendix truly reflect the "handbook" description in the editors' subtitle. Librarians with even a modest understanding of microcomputers and statistics may be forgiven if they use these two parts as a selection tool for statistical software and skip the remainder of the book. One exception is the excellent chapter on graphics by Bradford Miller, which will enlighten even the "hackers" among our colleagues.

The other chapters may appeal to novice librarians and library science students seeking a cursory review of statistical software and its links to library decision making and research. The latter group could conceivably profit by "working through" the thirty-two pages of StatPac keystroke examples, the editors suggest optimistically.

Library science librarians with re-

spectable collections of monographs on microcomputer software will want to add Hernon and Richardson's handbook. Other librarians, especially those seeking a personal reference source for selecting statistical software, may be put off by the extraneous chapters.—*David Gleim, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.*

Expert Systems: Concepts and Applications. Prepared by Charles Fenly in association with Howard Harris. *Advances in Library Information Technology*, issue no. 1. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1988. 37p. paper, \$15 (ISBN 0-8444-0611-2). LC 88-600201.

In 1987, the processing services department at the Library of Congress undertook to examine expert systems technology, with a view to applications in technical services operations. The first phase of this investigation involved an intensive literature review and synthesis, with the goal of providing project group members with a working understanding of expert systems. In the second phase, a number of departmental operations were considered for their suitability for the application of expert systems technology. Each phase resulted in a working paper. On the grounds that the library community might find the synopsis useful and the assessment of applications interesting, the two working papers were revised and consolidated, and are now published in this first issue of what promises to be a series worth watching.

Part I (almost two-thirds of the report) does indeed provide a working understanding of expert systems technology. A brief overview on concepts and components is followed by more detailed discussions of knowledge representation, inference engines, systems development, languages and shells, and limitations and pitfalls. Part II documents the preliminary investigation into ten potential technical services applications, beginning with a brief de-

scription of the characteristics which were felt to be both fundamental and desirable for an application to be considered suitable. The most promising functions were determined to be a shelflisting assistant, a series consultant, and a subject cataloging consultant, for reasons which are discussed in some detail. A brief bibliography lists recent general texts on expert systems and a few articles and reports on library applications.

The value of this work lies in its success in providing a readable and easily understood synopsis of expert systems without being overly superficial or patronizing. While thirty-seven pages are obviously not going to contain a state-of-the-art review, concepts and issues are presented in sufficient depth for an appreciation of the challenges, advantages, limitations, and possibilities of expert systems. Jargon is kept to a minimum, and a few diagrams accompany descriptions of knowledge representation and search. It is also illuminating to see this information put to work in making decisions about procedures that are part of daily library life. This short volume is recommended for library managers, library and information science faculty looking for a good introductory reading, and any practitioner with an interest in keeping up-to-date.—Candy Schwartz, *Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts.*

Human Relations in Library Network Development. By Charles T. Townley. Hamden, Conn.: Library Professional Publications, Shoe String Press, 1988. 161p. \$25 (ISBN 0-208-62086-1). LC 88-2776.

Townley has written *Human Relations in Library Network Development* to "assist librarians, libraries, and networks who want to create effective relationships by developing the human aspects of networks as they relate to communications structures, resources flows, and especially perceptions" (p.ix). His objective is to demonstrate how the use of organizational theory

and organizational development techniques would improve the effectiveness of library networks. In seven chapters, he discusses the role, growth, and current status of library networks; organizational behavior concepts that apply to library networks; the process of organizational development; and "intervention" techniques that could be used by network administrators to address human behavior, perceptions and fulfillment, organizational productivity, human and organization integration, and network competition. In the intervention chapters, the author identifies possible theoretical models and describes case studies relevant to each. In the summary chapter, he recommends further organizational theory development and testing within library networks, and the training of consultants, who are to provide the leadership necessary for implementing programs. There is also a thirteen-page bibliography and an index.

This brief book is the result of Townley's 1979 dissertation research in seven regional library systems in Colorado, recently updated with cases from eleven other networks "of all sorts and conditions" (p.x) throughout the United States. He employs a common academic approach in librarianship: identifying a neglected area (library networks) for the application of theories and models from other disciplines (organizational and behavioral psychology) and for the development of recommendations for further study. Although he has generally described the theories clearly, his writing is not as free of disciplinary jargon ("negative entropy," "human processual interventions," "experiential behavioral learning and practice," "normative techniques") as is desirable and possible.

The author's premise is that a "consultant is the catalyst for any organization development effort. The consultant leads to diagnosis, supervises the treatment, and monitors the assessment." This implies that humans

within organizations cannot and do not change them appropriately without outside intervention and that organizations requiring change are to be approached as are ill people. There is, of course, extensive literature about alternatives. The audience for this book, therefore, includes: (1) librarians without backgrounds in organizational theory who intend to become consultants using this approach; (2) librarians who might hire consultants to attempt this type of organizational change; and (3) library school students who are considering this approach to research. The usefulness of the book for those of us who work in libraries and/or participate in library networks will be in understanding behavioral techniques that might be applied to us.—*Charlotta C. Hensley, University of Colorado at Boulder.*

Intellectual Property Rights in an Electronic Age. Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, April 22–24, 1987. Network Planning Paper, no. 16. Washington, D.C.: Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, 1987. 66p. paper, \$7.50 (ISBN 0-8444-0592-2). LC 87-600457. Available from Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

These five papers, from a program session of the Network Advisory Committee, discuss the ways in which traditional concepts of intellectual property right, particularly federal copyright law, are being challenged by the rapid growth of new information and communications technologies. They describe issues raised in *Intellectual Property Rights in an Age of Electronics and Information*, a report by the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1986). The OTA report was commissioned by Congress to address the perception that the Copyright Act of 1976 was proving inadequate to deal with

questions created by the unique capabilities of computers and high-speed communications media.

D. Linda Garcia, project director for the OTA report, gives a brief but valuable overview of the major issues involved. She describes the methodology for the report, its underlying assumptions, and some of its conclusions. The OTA report is important for its view of copyright law within the context of larger social systems, and for its warning that significant new approaches to copyright problems are needed as quickly as possible.

Robert Kost, legal adviser for the OTA project, and Ralph Oman, register of copyrights, discuss copyright law in more detail, providing historical background, describing some of the basic tenets of copyright law, and discussing the role of Congress in its development.

The final two papers make specific reference to questions of database ownership and the extent to which reuse of information from electronic databases can be, or should be, permitted. W. David Laird, university librarian at the University of Arizona, discusses the continuing controversy over OCLC's decision to copyright its database, and then offers some provocative comments on the future of copyright law in general. John A. Hearty and Barbara F. Polansky of the American Chemical Society both acknowledge in their paper that downloading of data from ACS databases is occurring, but differ in their views of how much effort should be expended in attempting to enforce restrictions against this downloading.

All the papers make clear that we are entering a time of turbulence. Librarians will find themselves playing a variety of roles in the determination and interpretation of intellectual property rights. Works such as this, though clearly only a beginning, can provide the background we need to be credible and informed participants in this fundamental process.—*Alice Allen, University of Oregon, Eugene.*

Forms for Automated Library Systems: An Illustrated Guide for Selection, Design & Use. By Lois M. Kershner. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1988. 307p. looseleaf \$99.95 (ISBN 1-55570-026-8). LC 87-35029.

The computer age does not mean an end to paper, a fact supported by the 255 paper forms assembled in this volume. Although the forms are meant for use with automated systems, many are also relevant for manual operations. The forms themselves are manual documents, and the volume includes no forms used in online systems (e.g., workstation screen displays) or computer-prepared reports.

Author Kershner arranges the forms in nine chapters: (1) acquisitions control; (2) bibliographic database conversion and maintenance; (3) patron registration and patron records; (4) circulation control; (5) patron requests (i.e., searches, reserves); (6) online database searching; (7) public use of microcomputers; (8) automated sys-

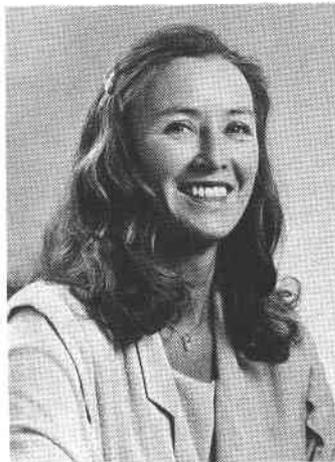
tems operations; and (9) administration and management reporting. In each chapter she presents an introduction, discussing the kinds of reports used and their organization and design. She then reproduces a group of forms, with brief descriptions for each. The largest selections are in circulation control (54) and automated systems (48).

In their selection and description, Kershner demonstrates her considerable expertise with library automation, based on her experiences as director of the Peninsula Library System's automated system (Belmont, California) and earlier assignments with the Research Library Group and CLSI, Inc. The forms come from a broad range of American (and some Canadian) public and academic libraries and library systems. Because the volume is looseleaf, one can easily remove a form, photocopy it, and adapt it for local use. In this way the work has its greatest value as a sourcebook of ideas.—*Richard D. Johnson, State University College, Oneonta, New York.*

INTRODUCING LINDA CRISMOND: ALA'S NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Crismond will join the Association on September 5 as the Executive Director designate. Presently, she is County Librarian, Los Angeles County Public Library. She directs one of the largest public libraries in the United States, serving fifty cities and most of the unincorporated area of the county through ninety-one community libraries.

Crismond holds a master's degree in Library Science from the University of California at Berkeley and a bachelor's degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Previous professional experience includes service at the University of Southern California as assistant university librarian and various positions in the San Francisco Public Library. Her professional activities have included a number of roles in ALA as well as the California Library Association. Currently, she is serving on the OCLC User's Council.



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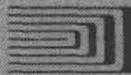
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