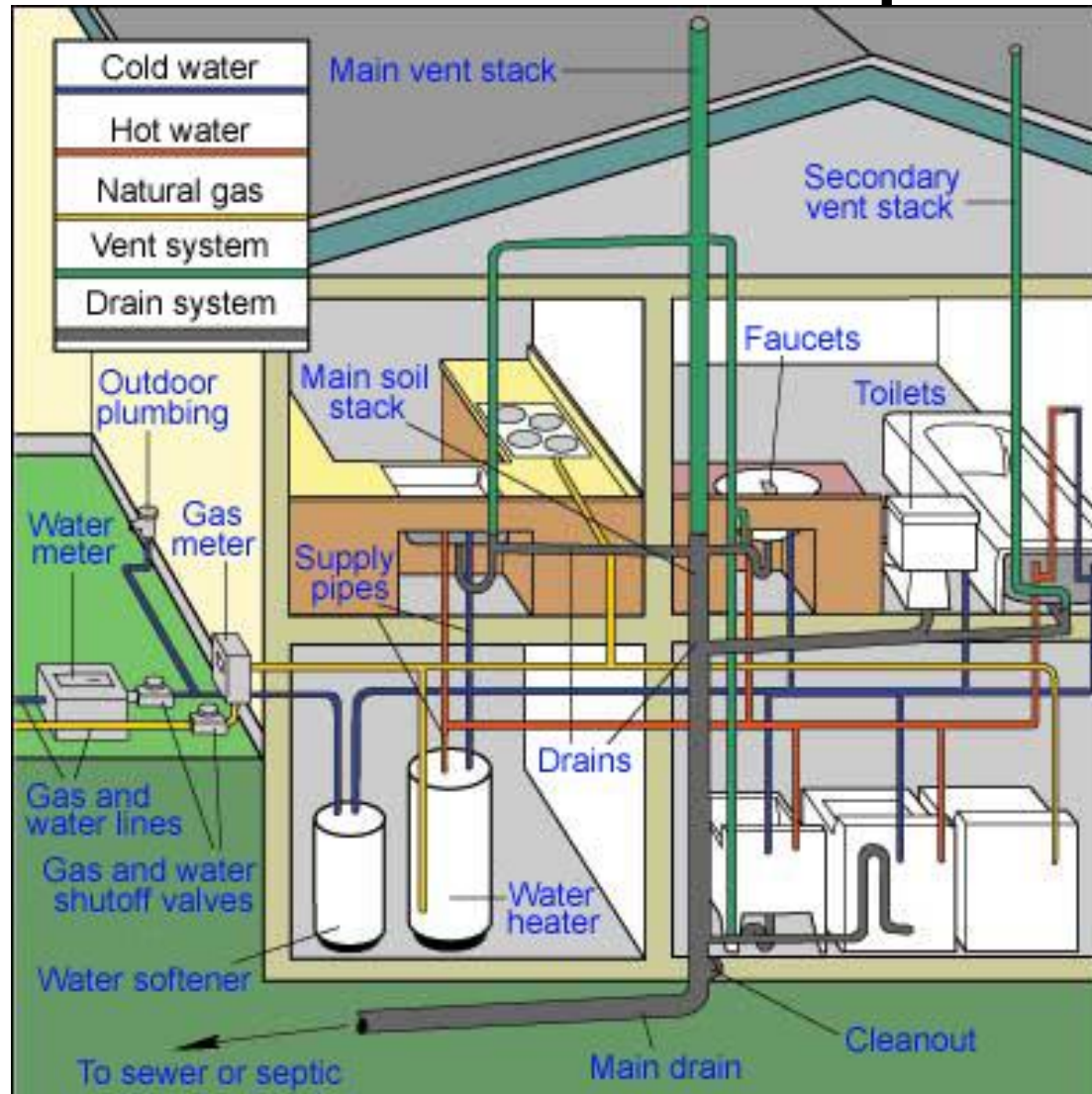


Logistics

Logistics

- Blog
 - Section reports
- Connotea
- Scholarly attitude
- Feedback
- Names

This is a course about plumbing....



...motivated by exciting final results



Coherence and Invisibility: The Library Behind the Curtain



CS/INFO 431
January 24, 2007

Acknowledgments

John M. Saylor

Director, Engineering Library, Cornell University

Michael Keller

University Librarian, Stanford University

Michael Nelson

Assistant Professor, Old Dominion University

Are these Libraries?

amazon.com.



Google Scholar BETA

WIKIPEDIA

You Tube
Broadcast Yourself™

myspace.com®
a place for friends

What do libraries do?

**When was the last time you were “in” the
Cornell Library and why?**

When you are asked to look up something relevant to your academic work...

Where do you go?

What are your perceptions of libraries and their roles in the web context?

Library

1. a **place** set apart to **contain** books, periodicals, and other material for reading, viewing, listening, study, or reference, as a room, set of rooms, or building where books may be read or borrowed.
2. a **public body organizing and maintaining** such an establishment.
3. a **collection** of manuscripts, publications, and other materials for reading, viewing, listening, study, or reference.
4. a **collection** of any materials for study and enjoyment, as films, musical recordings, or maps.
5. a commercial establishment lending books for a fixed charge; a lending library.
6. a **series of books of similar character** or alike in size, binding, etc., issued by a single publishing house.
7. Biology. a collection of standard materials or formulations by which specimens are identified.
8. CANON¹ (def. 9).
9. Computers. a **collection of software or data** usually reflecting a specific theme or application.

Redefining the Role

"modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. In addition to providing materials, they also provide the services of specialists who are experts in matters related to finding and organizing information and interpreting information needs, called librarians."

Distinguish from..

- Archive
- Museum

A VERY Brief History of Libraries

- Early libraries
 - mostly private or monastic, used by selected scholars, religious leaders
 - Library of Alexandria
- (...skipping a bit...)
- Public Libraries
 - Boston Public Library - First US public lending library (1848)
 - *"The commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order and liberty"*
 - Note: New York Public Library
- National Libraries
 - Preeminent repository of information
 - Preservation of local culture
 - Principle of legal deposit

- Library organization was idiosyncratic until mid-19th century
 - shelves ordered by chronology of acquisition
 - *shelf list* major tool for discovery
- Libraries today are products of innovation that began ~150 years ago (Dewey).
 - notion of the *Catalog* as distinct from the *shelf list*
 - Development of bibliographic standards

Academic Research Libraries

- What we'll be talking about most
- Integral to the missions of the academy
 - Education
 - Research
 - Preservation of scholarly heritage
- Critical link in the support of *scholarly works* (works that make no unsupported assertions)
 - Libraries as a vital link in the integrity chain

Libraries & Infrastructure

- Libraries are *integrated, coherent* systems
 - multiple services
 - defined roles (external and internal)
- Like good infrastructure they are often *invisible*
- They act as *intermediaries*, transforming *documents* (data) into *information*

The Role of the Academic Library

The Library's Role

The library is an information **service** whose primary *role* is to add value (increase access) to information resources for a **specified community**.

A primary concern of the academic library is making accessible for posterity information that is worthy of being preserved.

Core Notion: Collection

- Not all *data* is *information*
- Tangibility & Ownership
 - A library collection is the sum total of library materials—books, manuscripts, (...)—that make up the holdings of a particular library. (Encyl of Library and Info Sci)
- Commitment & Services
 - 'information resources for which the library invests financial resources—directly or indirectly—to manage, service or preserve on behalf of library user...' (Assoc. of Research Libraries)

Library Services: Selection

- Also traditionally known as **aquisition**
- At the heart of collection development process
- Builds the library's collection for a particular user community
- Issues of quality vs. demand
- Tension of specialization vs. generalization

Library Services - Intermediation

- Organization
 - Traditionally cataloging as central activity
 - Organization of information units on different axes
- Reference
 - Professional guidance through information resources
 - Education, instructional

Library Services - Access

- Custodial activities to ensure distribution of library resources
- Democratic principles

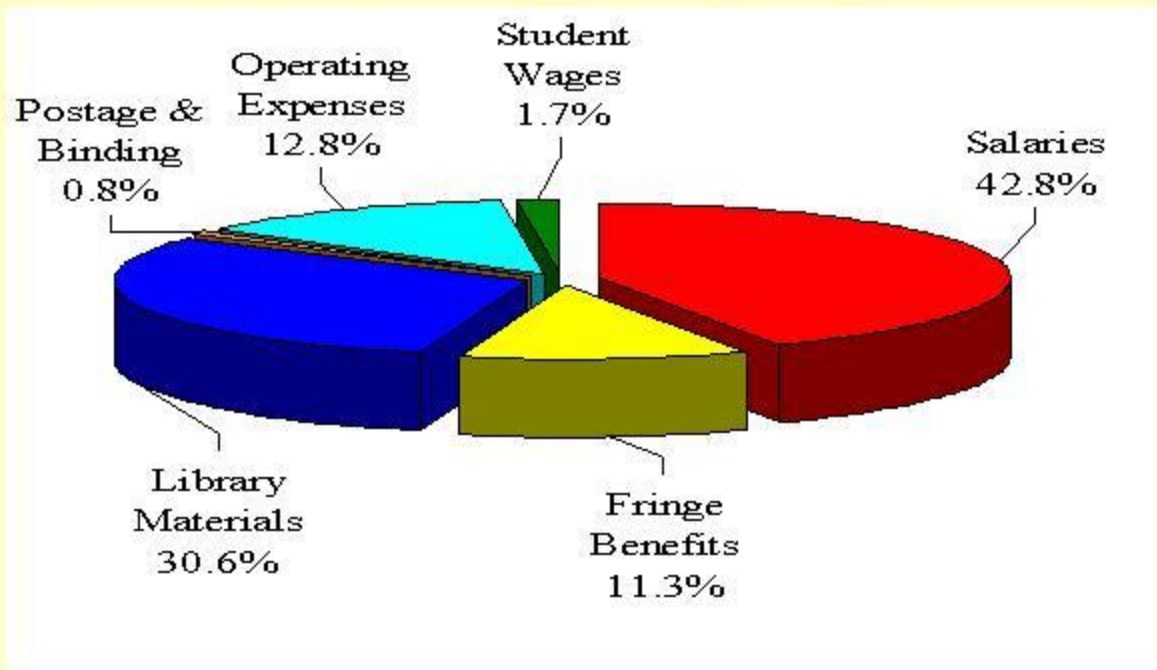
Library Services - Preservation

- Ensure long-term access to collection
- Independent of popular trends & political whims

How much does this cost?

University Library Budget 2002/2003 Category of Expense

Endowed & Contract Colleges Library Budget: \$43,980,247



Excludes Medical College

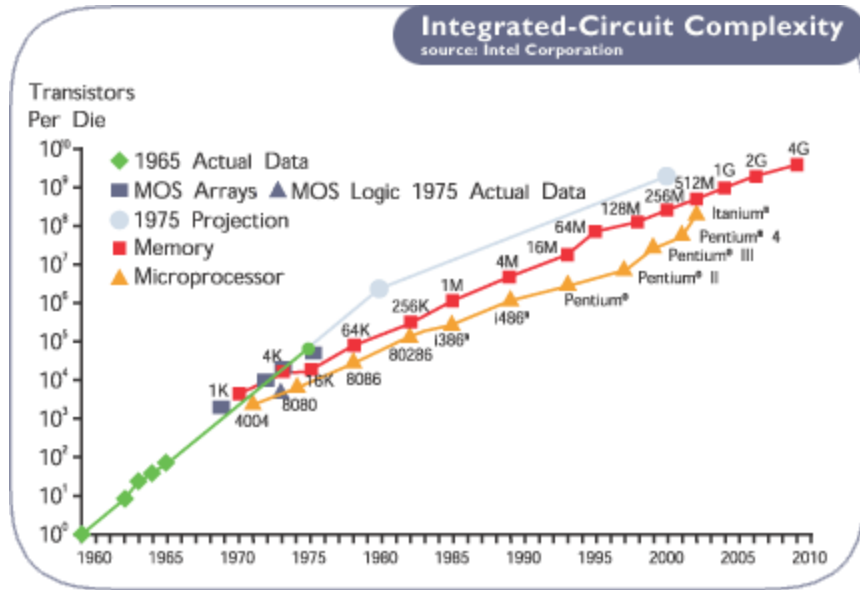
Control Zone



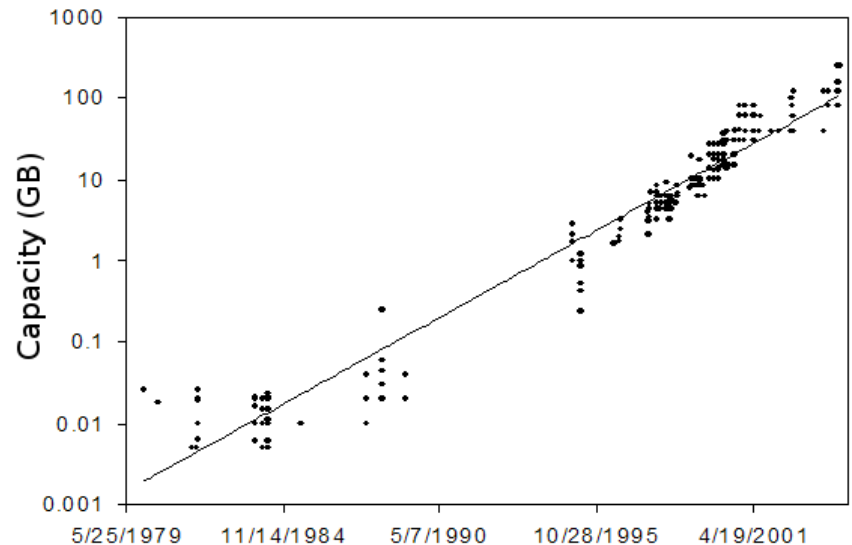
What is a library when the physical control zone is irrelevant?

- Selection?
- Intermediation?
- Access?
- Preservation?

And let's not forget...



Hard drive capacity



Library Social Ethic

What is the social ethic, purpose and objective of the organization (entity) that is doing the selection?

- Service not commerce**
- Access enhancement not revenue production**

Library Ideology (Traditional)

<http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/statementspols/statementsif/librarybillrights.htm>

Library Bill of Rights (1949)

The American Library Association affirms that all libraries are forums for information and ideas, and that the following basic policies should guide their services.

I. library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

Library Ideology (Traditional)

<http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/statementspols/statementsif/librarybillrights.htm>

-Library Bill of Rights (1949)

II. Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

III. Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment.

Library Ideology (Traditional)

<http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/statementspols/statementsif/librarybillrights.htm>

-Library Bill of Rights (1949)

IV. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.

Library Ideology (Traditional)

<http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/statementspols/statementsif/librarybillrights.htm>

-Library Bill of Rights (1949)

V. A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views.

Library Ideology (Traditional)

<http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/statementspols/statementsif/librarybillrights.htm>

-Library Bill of Rights (1949)

VI. Libraries which make exhibit spaces and meeting rooms available to the public they serve should make such facilities available on an equitable basis, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use.

Library Ideology (Modern)

-Keystone Principles (1999)

<http://www.arl.org/training/keystone.html>

1. Access to Information as a Public Good

Scholarly and government information is a "public good" and must be available free of marketing bias, commercial motives, and cost to the individual user.

Library Ideology (Modern)

-Keystone Principles (1999)

<http://www.arl.org/training/keystone.html>

2. Need for Bias-free Systems and for Libraries to Create These New Systems

Libraries are responsible for creating innovative information systems for the dissemination and preservation of information and new knowledge regardless of format.

Library Ideology (Modern)

-Keystone Principles (1999)

<http://www.arl.org/training/keystone.html>

3. Affirm the Idea of the Library as a Nexus for Learning and the Sharing of Knowledge

The academic library is the intellectual commons for the community where people and ideas interact in both the real and virtual environments to expand learning and facilitate the creation of new knowledge.

What is the future of libraries?

- Preservation
- Data
- Personal information management

Are these Libraries?

amazon.com.



Google Scholar BETA

WIKIPEDIA

You Tube
Broadcast Yourself™

myspace.com®
a place for friends