Resources and Technical Services Section Fall Report

A CATALOGING "WHO-DONE-IT"

One of the things I think that all library schools should put into their curriculums, both for cataloging and reference students, is a course in detective techniques, because detective work is exactly what is required sometimes to solve cataloging mysteries. In this particular case, it was not a question of finding the publication date, or determining authorship, though these are often problems. It was a question of how does a 12 volume set, 27 x 36 centimeters relate to a leather portfolio, 10 x 14 centimeters, containing 8 small pamphlets. The pamphlets were entitled *Faunae Insectorum Germanicae Initia, oder Deutschland Insecten*, by Georg Wolffgang Franz Panzer. However, the portfolios which contained the pamphlets was labeled *Deutschland Insecten*, by G. W. F. Panzer. Both were published in Nurnberg, 1793, etc. Author, title, publisher, date. No problems. But upon searching our card catalog, I found an entry for the same author, same title, same publishers, similar dates, but the physical description (12 volumes, 27 x 36 cm.) was so different that I questioned the nature of their relationship. Now curious, I hastened to Special Collections and examined one of the large, leather bound volumes. They were comprised of hand colored plates of insects. There was no traditional title page, but rather a plate of a pastoral scene, with "Faun. Insector. Germ. Init." inscribed on a stone in the landscape. This plate and all the others, were 10 x 14 cm (sound familiar) and mounted two to a leaf, with corresponding descriptive leaf mounted opposite. I went back and checked my little pamphlets again. The text was lists of some sort, insect names in Latin. And it clicked, these pamphlets were lists of the plates in the larger volumes. Now the nice leather binding became significant. Obviously, the plates had once upon a time been the same format as the pamphlets, perhaps even part of the same book, but they had been separated and remounted on the larger sheets. Next, I hit the NUC, a cataloging detective's most helpful tool. There was our cataloging for *Insectorum* and somewhere near it was cataloging from the Library of Congress for the title *Deutschland insectne*, which also curiously happened to be the sub-title to our title. Same author, same publisher, same date range, and same format as the original pamphlets, 10 x 14 cm. The question now was how did the two titles relate, and if they were for the same bibliographic item, whose cataloging was correct, ours or LC's. Next, I went to the OCLC data base, more on impulse than logic, since this was an 18th century imprint from Germany, not a hot item on OCLC. And low and behold, there was a 1978 revision of the early LC copy, now re-titled *Faunae Insectorum Germanicae Initia*, with a note explaining that the original title *Deutschlands Insecten* had come from the boxes the plates and text had come in, but that later publications did not have this as the title. LC had decided to use the title page of the pamphlets as the title page for cataloging. My mystery was solved, and oddly enough just about the same time that the Library of Congress had encountered the same mystery, and decided after 65 years to resolve it. Agatha Christie would be proud of me, I think.

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RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES "BEST ARTICLE" AWARD

GUIDELINES

In order to encourage librarians to submit articles to **North Carolina Libraries** (NCL) and to promote an awareness of technical services, the Resources and Technical Services Section (RTSS) if NCLA will present, biennially, a monetary award of $100.00 for the best article published in NCL in the fields of resources or technical services. the criteria are described below. If no article is judged to be of sufficient quality, then no award will be given for that biennium.

Presentation. The award will be announced publicly at the NCLA Conference. The recipient will be notified approximately one month prior to the conference.

Selection committee. The winner will be selected by a three member panel. The RTSS editor for NCL will be the chair. The other members will include one member of the NCL Editorial board, selected by the editor of NCL, and one NCLA member currently working in technical services selected by the chair of RTSS.

Criteria. The following areas should be considered, where appropriate, in evaluating articles for the award.

1. Content: the article should deal specifically with resources or technical services. It should present ideas that are applicable to libraries in the State. It should show an awareness of trends and invite further discussion. The facts presented should be supported by research with sources noted and correctly cited. Opinions should be supported by data. New ideas should be presented or older concepts presented in a new perspective. Articles should build on past research to present new concepts or applications.

2. Presentation: The article should present facts and concepts in logical order and difficult or unusual concepts should be explained. Various sides of an argument should be presented. If the article describes specialized situations, it should suggest the applicability of the concept to other libraries. The style may be either formal or informal, but it should avoid the use of jargon. Further, the article should be specific, to the plant, and readable.

RTSS DISCUSSION GROUPS AND INTEREST GROUPS

In an effort to. facilitate learning and information sharing among technical service librarians in North Carolina, the Resources and Technical Services Section is offering to sponsor two types of opportunities for sharing information, ideas, problems, and solutions: the Discussion Group and the In terest Group. The Discussion Group, informal, flexible, and short term, may be formed at any time in response to a particular event or as new subjects of interest come to the fore. The Interest Group is a formal part of RTSS, and affiliation is intended to be an active and long term one. An Interest Group may develop from a Discussion Group or be formed directly without previous organization.

If you wish to organize a Discussion Group, send a letter to the Chairman of RTSS stating the group's interest and purpose. To form an Interest Group, a petition with the signatures of at least ten RTSS members must be submitted to the Executive Committee. Further details and copies of the petition may be obtained from any member of the committee.

Doris Anne Bradley, UNC-C Charlotte
Lillie D. Caster, NCSU, Chairman
Pamela Doyle, Media Processing Center, Dept. of Community
Colleges, Raleigh
Carol Myers, Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg Co.
Herb Williams, Meredith College, Raleigh

RESULTS OF INTEREST SURVEY USED TO PLAN SECTION'S PROGRAMS

On February 27, 1980, the Resources and Technical Services Section of NCLA mailed an Interest Survey to 667 technical services librarians and administrators in North Carolina. The questionnaire, compiled by the Executive Committee, was designed to assess the areas of concern and interest to librarians working in technical services in the state. This, in turn, would aid RTSS in planning its activities and programs.

The response, although delayed somewhat because of the snow, was a gratifying 33.3 per cent, with over 230 questionnaires returned. The front sheet of the questionnaire is reproduced on the facing page, with the rank order of the various topics, based on a weighted distribution of the survey results, filled in. interestingly enough, the first four general topics in rank order—collection development, automation, technical services, and cataloging—were very close in order of interest to respondents, with considerably fewer expressing an interest in the last two general topics, acquisitions and current topics.

Also of interest were the topics listed under "Other." "Other" automation topics listed as circulation, on-line catalogs, COM catalogs, SOLINET, and authority files, as well as several indicating a desire to learn about the equipment involved and interfacing the various systems. Less usual, but equally as interesting, were requests to learn more about newspaper indexing and automated label making on cassettes. "Other" topics written in about Technical Services by librarians included workflow and job descriptions, two topics that would seem to be constantly changing under the impact of the process of change in the field. Under collection development, respondents indicated their interest in the collection development of specialized materials, such as government documents, periodicals, and ephemeral materials, as well as the related topics of user surveys, weeding, and selection methods. Cataloging as a general topic drew forth listings of interest in the 19th edition of Dewey and problems in applying it, shelf list conversion, non-book formats, and alternative access and arrangements such as vertical files. Concern over funding was reflected in the listings under the heading of current topics: grants, local networking and the National Library Act. Finally, "Other" acquisitions topics written in included a concern with automation again, as well as with out-of-print materials and second-hand/rare book materials. These topics reflect a wide range of concerns centered around the twin poles of automation and budget restraints.

NCLA/RTSS INTEREST SURVEY

STEP 1. According to your interests, rank numerically, from 1-6, the 6 categories preceded by a circle.
STEP 2. Rank subdivisions under each of the 6 categories indicated by a square.
STEP 3. Under IV, Cataloging, rank items under B and C numerically.

(2) I. Automation

- [3] A. Acquisitions
- [1] B. Cataloging
- [2] C. Comparison of utility data bases: ie, OCLC, RLIN, WLN
- [4] D. Vendor performance evaluation
- [6] E. Serials
- [5] F. Networking
- [ ] G. Other____

(3) II Technical Services

- [2] A. Organization (theories & evaluation)
- [1] B. Procedures manuals
- [6] C. Public & Technical Service Interrelations
- [8] D. Statistics
- [4] E. Cost Studies
- [5] F. Catalog User Studies
- [7] G. Communications
- [3] H. Staff development
- [ ] I. Other____

(1) III. Collection Development

- [1] A. Resource sharing
- [7] B. Rare books
- [3] C. Special collections
- [5] D. Serials
- [4] E. Audio-visual materials
- [6] F. Microforms
- [2] G. Policies
- [ ] H. Other____

(4) IV. Cataloging

- [3] A. N.C. Government Documents
- [2] B. Authority files
  - [1] a. Name
  - [3] b. Series
  - [2] c. Subject
- [1] C. AACR2
  - [1] a. Monographs
  - [2] b. Serials
  - [3] c. Microforms
  - [4] d. Audio-visual mats.
  - [6] e. Music
  - [5] f. Sound Recordings
  - [7] g. Impact Studies
- [ ] D. Other____

(6) V. Current topics

- [6] A. PRECIS
- [4] B. Bibliographic Service Development Program (CLR)
- [3] C. National Level Bibl. Record - Books
- [2] D. National Periodical Center
- [5] E. Preservation
- [1] F. Technical Services Education
- [7] G. International Cooperation
- [ ] H. Other____

(5) VI. Acquisitions

- [1] A. Monographs
- [2] B. Serials
- [6] C. Microfilms
- [3] D. Audio-visual materials
- [5] E. Gifts and Exchanges
- [4] F. Publishing/Jobbers
- [ ] G. Other____

Public Library Notes

NORTH CAROLINA HUMANITIES COMMITTEE FUNDING FOR LIBRARY PROGRAMMING IN NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Humanities Committee is an available source of funds for library programs for adults that relatively few libraries are using. According to its mission statement,

> the North Carolina Humanities Committee has operated from its inception in 1972 under the general mission, as defined by the National Endowment for the Humanities, to bring the resources of the humanities and academic humanists to bear on issues of public policy through educational programs and projects for the out-of-school adult population of the State . . . A variety of program forms have been used, including local discussions and forums, workshops, seminars, symposia, local and state-wide conferences, film and theater presentations with discussion, and radio and television productions. The public forum has been the most common.

From April 1972-March 1980, NCHC awarded grants for 477 projects and a total of $2,075,813. Of that, libraries received $126,1120 or roughly six percent. Of grants awarded between October 1977 and March 1979, about two-thirds were sponsored or co-sponsored by colleges, universities and technical institutes. Libraries, along with agricultural extension agencies, NAACP chapters, League of Women Voters group, Chambers of Commerce, ministerial associations, state agencies, etc., comprise the remaining one-third of the grantees.

History

Since 1972, thirty-one NCHC projects have had libraries as primary or co-sponsors. Two of these were projects that reached a number of libraries across the state, both sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee of NCLA: twenty-seven public libraries participated in the "Reassessment of the American Experiment" series funded in 1975; twelve community libraries participated in "The Idea of America" series funded in 1976. Also of statewide import, the North Carolina Division of State Library received a grant in 1978 to underwrite Isaac Asimov's appearance at the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services.

Other than these statewide projects, only twelve libraries have taken advantage of NCHC funding for programs. Some libraries have been particularly diligent in their use of NCHC: Cumberland County Public Library has had eight grants for a total of $7696 and $5645 respectively. Johnston County has had two grants for a total of $9500; Wayne County, two for $4111; and Durham, Pender, BHM Region, Granville, Wake and Rowan have each participated in one NCHC project. Program topics have ranged from Cumberland's "The Politics of Virtue" to Sandhill Region's "Independence for Older Adults" to Pender's "Biography of the Month."

Some Useful Examples

The first library program funded by NCHC was "Tradition in Transitions—The Impact of Urbanization on Johnston County and Smithfield. According to Daisy Brownstein, Administrative Assistant at NCHC, "for a number of years this project more or less exemplified the North Carolina Humanities Committee. . . . Attendance at each of the 13 forum sessions varied from 175 to 450. It was funded during the Committee's first year of grant making and proved to be a benchmark for later forums." In 1975, NCLA's Bicentennial Committee sponsored a statewide bicentennial program with twenty-seven libraries participating. "The Idea of America" reached a total audience of about 7000, according to Art Goetz, Project Director and then director of the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield. NCHC considered it an "exemplary bicentennial observance." Perhaps of the most creative library uses of NCHC funding was Cumberland County Public Library's Humanist-In-Residence Project in 1977. Henry Kamphoefner, dean emeritus, School of Design, North Carolina State University, spent three months in residence in Fayetteville.

What Makes For Success

Success seems to be the most important factor in determining which libraries continue to seek funding from NCHC. Libraries that have had successful programs in the past have a habit of returning to NCHC for more projects. Several librarians were willing to give their suggestions for successful programs for this article; and one had some comments on his last program, which he candidly termed a "dismal failure."

About the statewide bicentennial forums sponsored by public libraries in March and April of 1976, Project Director Art Goetz had the following to say:

> What we found was that the success of the forums depended very highly on two main factors, 1) Large municipalities drew poorly while smaller rural towns drew far better. 2) How well an area drew was directly reflected in the enthusiasm of the local librarians and in their following our suggestions about publicity and public involvement in the programs. Simply put, you got out of it what you put into it, with the exception that larger municipalities seemed to draw poorly, I suppose because the citizenry in these areas have a far greater amount of and variety of local cultural, educational, sports and entertainment programs to try to draw against.

The Bicentennial forums in community college and technical institute libraries in February and March 1977 Goetz deemed a "miserable failure, though one or two areas drew fairly well."

The Wayne County Public Library has sponsored several NCHC-funded programs, most recently "Woman in the Mirror: Looking In, Looking Out" in 1979, co-sponsored by the Arts Council. The following is an assessment of that program series by the then library director, Robert Burgin:

> It seems to me that the program planners did a very good job in the traditional sense: they used an advisory panel that helped plan the

programs; they had excellent newspaper publicity; and they used follow-up questionnaires to evaluate the program. The use of an advisory group was particularly helpful as members of the advisory group were able to suggest participants that Pat Setzer and Gail Hayes (program directors) had not thought of. The advisory group was especially helpful in coming up with the names of local women to participate in the program as panelists. The program enjoyed a good turnout—usually 75 to 100 people—which I would attribute to good publicity and to the fact that program focused on a particular group in the community.

When he was director of the Pender County Library, Paul Suhr developed an ambitious "Biography of the Month" series that ran for a full twelve months. The following are comments on that project:

> Mark Twain, our first lecture, was perhaps the best attended 1) because of massive publicity (radio, newspaper articles, posters in every shop window and business, and brochures), 2) because of the public's general awareness of the writer, and 3) because of the novelty of the program itself. . . .
>
> We has a special display case and portrait gallery donated to the library which served as a focal point for the event and an excellent way to publicize the lecture to library patrons.. . .The lecture itself should be kept around or preferably under 50 minutes. We lose people after an hour. . .
>
> In general, the best advice I can give to anyone planning such a program would be to choose well known subjects for each event, publicize to the maximum, and make sure that your meeting room can hold everyone you expect.

Onslow County Public Library has sponsored or co-sponsored several NCHC projects including a writers's series, a literary series with dramatic readings, and a film series. OCPL has found these programs to add something very special in a community with a dearth of "cultural" programming. Especially exciting have been some of the discussion periods following the programs, when dialogue between members of the audience, or the audience and the speaker became particularly spirited and informative. OCPL has found the staff of NCHC more than willing to help in preparing the project proposal, seeking speakers and generally developing ideas.

For those libraries that have not use NCHC funding for projects in the past and might be interested in trying it in the future, the address is North Carolina Humanities Committee, 112 Foust Bldg., University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, N. C. 27412.

Patsy Hansel
Public Librarian Section/NCLA