## SPREAD THE WORD!!!

As the number of NOTIS users grows, we have to grow, too. In order to continue to give you the level of support you deserve, User Services is looking for two energetic people to join the group. If you know of anyone who would be interested in becoming a User Services librarian, please have them contact Ben Burrows, Manager, User Services. Thanks for helping us help you.

## REPORT ON AN UNLINKED ITEMS AND BAR CODE PROJECT
by Elaine G. Estes, Director, Public Library of Des Moines

The staff of The Public Library of Des Moines began the arduous task of automating the library system (6 facilities, approximately 800,000 items) after a $2.5 million bond issue was passed in November, 1984.

The Des Moines library system was organized in 1866. It began using OCLC in 1979. Thus, the system's machine-readable records were of recent origin and from a small retrospective conversion project.

After working with Justan Enterprises to develop a RFP, the library's automation committee formulated PLDM's implementation plan. The administrative staff decided to bring up cataloging, acquisitions, circulation, PAC, and serials, in that order. This implementation sequence took into consideration the state of the library's bibliographic records and its desire, in response to the strong bond support, to bring up circulation to have something visible to show progress to the public.

Detailed staff training manuals were written and classes set up for all staff according to their responsibility and the part of NOTIS they would use. Application was made to the State Library certification office to have the training approved for CEU credit.

Bringing the cataloging module up first automatically created bib records and copy holdings records for new materials. This eliminated the need to maintain the card catalog or to create unlinked item records for materials added after NOTIS was installed. NOTIS was installed in January, 1986. The card catalog was closed in March, 1986. Staff use terminals to locate new acquisitions. A paper printout is available for the public.

Since we had no file of machine-readable circulation item records and relatively few on-line bib records, we decided to create unlinked item records for volumes acquired before the installation of NOTIS. We wanted to bring up circulation at each library without delaying library users at the circulation desk. We didn't want patrons to have to wait in line as records were created "on the fly." Therefore, we decided to create unlinked item records on a project basis.

It was extremely important to have enough bibliographic data in the unlinked item records to send out reliable overdue notices. Items on the overdue notices would be identified by title and author.

We planned to link the unlinked item records by LCCN to bibliographic records being created by a vendor from the library's shelf list. NOTIS would provide the program to link the records. After NOTIS linking and customization programs are run, PAC (LUIS) will be introduced to the public.

As mentioned previously, all new materials were barcoded as they arrived at the libray. All materials returned had an unlinked item record created and a bar code assigned. At the same time a systematic process was started to create unlinked records for items on the shelves.

The decision to use two bar code labels per item was consistent with the existing policy to have accession numbers and library identification in two locations on each item.

The library began to install Checkpoint security protection at the same time bar codes were attached. Therefore, procedures could be correlated in one handling of the item. It was essential not to handle items more than once. Incorporated in the handling process were repairs, mends, and preservation procedures to extend the life of materials.

Specific instructions for item record creation had to be developed for recordings, foreign language materials, scores, multi-piece materials, and other formats.

A deviation was made in the placement of data in the unlinked item records to provide the display and printing of titles via the call number index. The title was put in the call number field and the call number (or author, for fiction) in the author field. LCCN and price information were put in the note field.

We include (on the next page) a section from the PDLM's manual to describe the procedure we followed to create unlinked item records.

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## Creation of Unlinked Item Records

1. Place labels on item.

2. Use the CITM command to display an unlinked item record workform. Key SAME over DONE on the command line.

3. Type all needed data, properly formatted, in the record. Change any incorrect default-supplied data.

4. With "SAME" on the request line, key or scan the bar code number into the Item ID field. If you keyed the number, press ENTER.

5. Proofread the record. When it is correct, press ENTER with "DONE" on the request line. Watch for "ITEM RECORD CREATED" on the second line of the display screen.

6. Unlinked item records can be searched using the Call Number Index, the Item ID Number Index, or the Item Record Number Index.

7. Item records can be updated by typing corrections or additions over existing data. Remember that no corrections are stored unless ENTER is pressed with "DONE" on the request line.

---

An illustration of a completed unlinked item record follows.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
LTTS DONE                                  AA52545-001-0001
                          DISPLAY ITEM RECORD       MT01
 UNLINKED ITEM RECORD
 AUTHOR:      Hazzard, Shirley
 TITLE:
 LOCATION:    MAIN CIRCULATING COLLECTION       COPY NBR:
 CLASS TYPE:  0
 CALL NUMBER: Bay of noon
 ENUM/CHRON:
 MIDSPINE:
 TEMP LOCATN:
 ITEM ID:     35556016822124      ITEM ID:      PIECES:  1
 LOAN CODE:   norm (normal loan)               ACTION:  none
 REVIEW:      _CIRCULATION _CATALOG  CREATED:  02/06/86
 STATUS:      A (active)  OVERDUE NOTICES:  0  UPDATED:  02/07/86
 CHARGES:          0      NEEDED NOTICES:   0  LAST USE: none
 BROWSES:          0      RECALLS & HOLDS:  0
 NOTE:    $c=70-103954 $p=5.95
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

306,205 unlinked records were created in seven months. An average of 32 items were completed per hour. Each person unshelved, input, and reshelved a truck of materials at a time. Scanners were on order but had not arrived when the process was started. Keying in bar codes slows down the process.

The implementation time table created in November, 1985, is carefully monitored, and activity remains on target. The time for circulation training and circulation start-up has proceeded ahead of schedule because of diligent work by library staff, data processing staff, and some volunteers from Friends of the Library.

The solving of problems during the total automation process has required daily attention, but the co-chairs of the automation project have resolved the problems promptly. The two co-chairs and the Library Director have been in constant contact to learn the requirement of NOTIS and to fulfill our goals for this library.

Readers who desire more detailed information and instructions may write to the author at the Public Library of Des Moines, 100 Locust, Des Moines, IA 50308.

## NOTIS DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

After reviewing the results of the enhacement ballot and checking on the status of projects currently in programming, the NOTIS staff has established the following schedule for general release of enhancements and new products:

A. Release 4.4

Release 4.4 is scheduled for general distribution in December, 1986.

Included in that release are the following:

1. On-line fund accounting and invoice processing (Phase I)

2. Keyword and Boolean searching

3. System-wide holds

4. Spine label printing

5. LUIS displays for multi-part items

6. Generic transfer and overlay for RLIN

7. Production of print ready tape for COM

8. Support for restructured record for volume holdings data.

9. Overlay of records from tape loading of RLIN

10. Batch report of new and dropped name headings.

B. Batch Linker

The utility program to link unlinked item records to bibliographic records will be generally available in September, 1986. It has been tested at Arlington County.

C. Additional Development

Our goal is to have the following items generally available by the end of calendar, 1987. A number of these items are already in programming, and it is our goal to do a release in Spring 1987 containing some of these items.

1. Index Redesign, including:

   - Syndetic structures in both staff mode and LUIS
   - Suppress display of records in LUIS
   - Conflict detection
   - Qualification of searches
   - Customized catalogs

2. Enhancements to the global change programs

3. Linkage Products (Phase I)

   This group of products will be additional cost items. The purpose of linkage products is to allow the user of the on-line catalog to "link" to other data bases beyond the library's bibliographic data base.

4. MARC format for Holdings and Locations

   By the end of 1987 the format will be fully implemented within NOTIS.

5. Acquisitions enhancements - Phase II

6. Generic Transfer and Overlay for OCLC, UTLAS, and Bibliofile

7. Batch delete of patron records

8. Option to block renewal of an item if there is recall or hold

9. Fixes to the Call Number Index programs

10. Call Number index access in LUIS

11. Distributed printing of notices and reports

12. Links to EBSCO and FAXON for:

   - Processing of machine-readable invoices into NOTIS
   - on-line transmission of orders and claims from NOTIS

13. Microprocessor backup for circulation

14. Course Reserve

15. Bill and fine capabilities for circulation

16. Mass renewal process for circulation

17. Call Number index searching in LUIS

18. Self service charge and renewal

19. Overlay of records by tape loading for OCLC

D. Additional Design Work

By the end of 1987 the design work for additional items will be in progress. However, the programming will not be complete.

1. Serials enhancements for bindery control, routing slips, title specific prediction, and automatic claiming.

2. Redesign of the recall/hold procedure.

3. on-line shelf listing

4. Inventory

5. Control aspect of the AMC format

6. Stoplist, proximity searching and rotation in LUIS.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NEW DICTIONARY INDEX

We want to share with you the information ISDO has compiled so far about storage requirements for the new dictionary index. The figures are the result of the testing of the dictionary index at Northwestern University Library.

Current file sizes at Northwestern University Library are 830,000 bibliographic records and 300,000 authority records. These files have resulted in 3,715,000 index entries from the bibliographic file and 685,000 from the authority file. Thus, the new index at Northwestern contains more than 4,400,000 entries.

Sort work area used at Northwestern University Library is 1,000 megabytes. This sort work area has a capacity of 4,300,000 records.

When the index is loaded it requires 296 megabytes with no free space. It is anticipated that this requirement will increase 20% with the appropriate allocation of free space for on-line update.

This translates to the following general rules (with some rounding):

- Each bibliographic record will generate an average of five index entries;
- Each authority record will generate an average of three index entries;
- Each million index entries will require 250 megabytes of sort space;
- Each million index entries will require 80 megabytes of storage space.

## MIDWINTER ACQUISITIONS WORKSHOP

NOTIS will hold an acquisitions workshop on Friday, January 16, 1987, prior to ALA Midwinter. We are interested in getting more user participation, especially from libraries who may be using another on-line system along with NOTIS. If you have any suggestions for topics to be covered or would like to volunteer your services as a presenter, please write Mary Alice Ball, User Services Librarian.

## USER SERVICES REPLACES SUPPORT SERVICES

NOTIS is always looking for ways to better serve you. We thought that the name "Support Services" didn't fully capture all the work we currently do and new projects we are planning for the future. Doesn't "User Services" have a more forward-looking sound to it? We hope you do. We now call ourselves User Services Librarians, but we promise to be just as supportive as ever.

## GTO: WHAT IS IT? WILL THE BEACH BOYS WRITE A SONG ABOUT IT?

GTO is new, so it hasn't made the "Top 10" hit parade yet. But it might!

GTO (Generic Transfer & Overlay) is a set of on-line programs which transfer a bibliographic record into NOTIS from an external source such as RLIN. GTO either creates or selectively overlays bibliographic and copy holdings data. Programs to create item records may be added in the future if sufficient demand warrants it.

The first version of GTO allows a library to pass an RLIN record into NOTIS. Non-RLIN users, keep reading! Much of the procedure for other sources will be identical to the procedure for RLIN records.

After searching NOTIS to confirm that a record for a title doesn't exist, search the title on RLIN. Display the RLIN record and type the RLIN command "pass". The RLIN mainframe computer sends the record in MARC format out the serial port of the RLIN terminal to a microcomputer. The microcomputer tells the RLIN computer that it has received the record, and the RLIN terminal then displays the message "Transaction successful". The RLIN terminal is unlocked.

Notice that while the GTO pass is taking place, no manual operations are necessary.

Next, the microcomputer sends the transferred RLIN record to the NOTIS mainframe computer. The microcomputer does this by breaking up the record into segments and, using a 3278 terminal emulation board, pretending each segment is a screen of data.

No one has to type anything at the microcomputer. The computer sends the record by itself.

When the NOTIS mainframe computer has received all the RLIN record segments from the microcomputer, it passes the segments to a series of programs. These programs are on-line equivalents of the batch conversion programs which convert an RLIN record into NOTIS bibliographic and copy holdings records.

If a NOTIS record number is included in the first 035 field of the RLIN record and the RLIN record number is included in the first 035 field of the same NOTIS record, selective overlaying of the bibliographic and copy holdings records is done. If there is no NOTIS record number in the RLIN record, NOTIS bibliographic and copy holdings records will be created from the RLIN record. Entries are added on-line to the author and title indexes and to the standard number index.

Seconds after the RLIN terminal displays the "Transaction successful" message for the record pass, anyone can go to a NOTIS terminal and use the author, title, or standard number indexes to find the newly created or newly updated bibliographic and copy holdings records.

GTO includes several batch products. First, GTO produces daily a printed list of the NOTIS record numbers for new and updated records. Optionally, you can print worksheets for the bibliographic and copy holdings records created and updated. This option is available because of a new flag in the Processing Unit table.

Second, GTO prints daily an error list which shows transmission errors detected by the mainframe computer. Also, the microcomputer logs and displays errors it senses. You can print a list of these errors on a printer attached to the microcomputer, or you can write the list to a file on a diskette. The diskette can be taken to any microcomputer with a printer.

The microcomputer used by GTO for passing records can function as a regular microcomputer when it is not in use by GTO. It's available for word processing, spreadsheet calculations, and maybe a surreptitious game of "Donkey Kong."

The microcomputer cannot be used as a regular NOTIS terminal because special program code has been added to the 3278 emulator board.

In the future GTO will transfer OCLC, UTLAS, and Bibliofile data.

It will be possible to mix sources at one microcomputer. For instance, a library might use OCLC, but it might also have Bibliofile for a retrospective conversion project. The OCLC terminals and the PC's used with Bibliofile could connect to one GTO microcomputer.

If you have questions about GTO, please ask your User Services Librarian. We want your comments and suggestions.

At this time there is no pricing structure. It is anticipated GTO will be an extra cost program.

When we finish testing the GTO RLIN transfer, we will publish specifications for the microcomputer and its boards, as well as maximum cabling distances to source terminals.

If you want to see a draft of GTO's logic, please see Attachment #1.

Little GTO, you're really looking fine!

## LASER SCANNER DISCOUNTS

As mentioned at the NOTIS Users' Group Meeting in July, NOTIS has negotiated a discount schedule on Symbol Technologies laser scanning products. Although the schedule is less than what Jane speculated that it might be, there are discounts available to NOTIS users on these products.

The basic discount schedule is:

| Quantity | Discount |
|----------|----------|
| 1-10     | 10%      |
| 10+      | 15%      |

In order to obtain these discounts, you must order from the Palatine office here in Illinois. Please see the attachment (#2) which gives the person, address and telephone number to contact.

## NEW SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES BAR CODE READER

Bruce Miller spoke with Greg Schaller of Symbol Technologies on August 27 regarding a new stationary bar code reader Symbol Technologies is producing. The reader will be available about January 1987 and will be about $400 cheaper than the present 6000 line of stationary laser readers.

Symbol just introduced a new hand-held unit, the 8000, which uses a solid state device instead of a laser to read the bar code. The new stationary reader will use the same technology (hopefully, debugged by the end of 1986). In addition, the decoder logic may be housed in the "box" that presently contains the laser, instead of being in a separate box. List price for just the new stationary reader is $995, as compared to $1395 for the present 6200.

Another change will be omitting the small "dip" switches on the decoder. Scannable software will be used to set and reset the switches internally.

Bruce asked Greg to call him when a demo unit is available. Bruce will tell us more about the the new reader after he sees it. If you are not in a hurry for bar code readers, please note that you can save money with the new reader.

## NOTIS Technical Staff

For the latest list of new and changed modules in release 4.3 and the list of MVS batch jobs not yet released, feast your eyes on Attachment #3!

## TROUBLESHOOTING: OCLC TRANSFER

Two common problems reported by new installations using the existing OCLC transfer are fieldmark related and disappearing fields. If you are experiencing problems with the OCLC transfer, the following exerpt taken from the Troubleshooting section of the new Installation & Operation manual might help you.

> Problem 33:  :  In creating a bibliographic or authority record via the OCLC transfer, the **fieldmark character does not work** (the fields you have entered are all combined into one field) and/or the **diacritical characters do not display properly.**
>
> Possible Causes:  - Have you specified "3270E" and "TEXTKYBD" as "FEATURE="s in the TCT entry for the Telex 476L?  (You must.)
>
> Problem 34:  In doing an OCLC **transfer** the record seems to transfer OK onto the screen of the Telex, but when you hit the ENTER key **everything disappears except the fixed fields and the 035.**
>
> Possible Causes:  - The OCLC terminal needs to have its printer defined as an "M-105."

## MAILBAG

Is Central State University Library the first NOTIS library to add telephone books to a NOTIS data base?  Ron Curtis sent NOTISes these notes relating to the creation of NOTIS records for telephone directories.

> If the telephone directory is located on OCLC, we utilize whatever format is found in OCLC.  If we create a new record for OCLC and NOTIS, we use the serials format.  The attached example is cataloged OCLC as a book, so we used OCLC's book record (SEE Attachment #4).
>
> A 651 tag is used to create a subject heading for each town represented by the telephone directory.  Thus, our main approaches are through subject access for towns and main entry for the total collection (through the 710 tag).
>
> The 099 tag shows our locally created call number.  We used the standard two character abbreviation for state in subfield |a and the name of the main town listed in the directory as an additional subfield |a.  Foreign telephone directories' call numbers consist of the name of the country followed by the name of the main town listed in the directory.

The copy holdings screen copy note field includes a "um=" note to emphasize the location of the directory in the library collection.  The order screen is used as a check-in/claim device for the free directories and a check-in/claim/payment device for purchased directories.

## UPCOMING INSTALLATIONS

Cherry Creek Schools
University of Iowa
Loyola University
Michigan Technological Institute
National Geographic Society
Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Southwest Missouri State University
University of Texas at Arlington
University of Utah
University of Windsor

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to Harvard University!  Harvard is celebrating its 350th birthday during September.

CORRECTION:  In NOTISes Number 9, we reported the University of Pittsburgh had contracted with Customark Division, Markem Corporation, for the production of barcodes.  Actually, only a possible contract was negotiated.  An order was placed through Datapage Division of Western Publishing.  The dumb barcodes were printed within four weeks, were 99-100% accurate, and have been subjected to considerable wear and tear.  Currently, the University of Pittsburgh is preparing specifications for an intelligent barcode order.

Northwestern University Library has implemented the MARC Archives & Manuscripts format.  If your library has not implemented this format, see the sample screen prints (Attachment #5).

Ron Curtis from Central State University has informed NOTIS of a zip code change:

> Ron Curtis
> new zip Code:  73060-0192
>
> Maithreyi Manoharan
> New zip code:  73060-0122

Please refer to these new zip codes for any future correspondence.

If you are planning a bar coding project, you may want to read "HARDCOPY" (Attachment #6) to see how another NOTIS installation tackled bar coding.

Because NOTIS is growing so rapidly, we have included yet another organization chart for September (SEE Attachment #7). We aim to keep you informed of changes as they occur.

## INFORMATION, PLEASE

Are you maintaining a special NOTIS file separate from the main data base? Do you have a special collection file that would be of interest to other NOTIS users? If you answer yes to any of the these questions, please write us so that we can share the information with other NOTIS users!

Recently we are receiving lots of questions about maintaining files on NOTIS, but not including them in the on-line catalog. You can help us by giving any information about auxiliary files that you manage with NOTIS.

We've also received questions about using color terminals for technical services functions. What specific kinds of terminals do you use?

Please send your comments to Ben Burrows, Manager, User Services.

## NEWS FROM NOTIS MARKETING

Amy Opalk has accepted the position of Marketing Assistant in NOTIS. Amy has worked on responses to RFIs and RFPs over the past two years. Her first official day with NOTIS is September 2. She will continue to prepare our responses to RFIs and RFPs. She will also work on brochures which describe NOTIS to prospective users.

## NEWS FROM USER SERVICES

Mary Alice Ball and Ben Burrows went to the University of Notre Dame on August 5 for an implementation visit.

Ben Burrows and Jerry Specht traveled to Southwest Missouri State University for a pre-installation visit.

Kathy Cunningham went to Southeast Missouri State University for an implementation visit. Also, she trained staff at Shell Oil Company on August 26 & 27 in the NOTIS serials module.

Tom McGinn traveled to Fort Hays State University for an implementation visit on August 28.

## NEWS FROM CONVERSION SERVICES

Donna Hayden began working at NOTIS August 25 as the newest Data Conversion Specialist. She studied biology at Lake Forest College. Most recently she was employed as a programmer at Sears. Her interests include reading and traveling.

## NEWS FROM CUSTOMER PROGRAMMING

Ling Ma has joined the programming staff at NOTIS. He has a B.S. in math from North Carolina State University in Raleigh. Before coming to NOTIS he worked as a self-employed consultant. His hobbies include basketball, soccer, and bridge.

Dan Dougherty has recently joined NOTIS as the new Lead Programmer. He brings 13 years of CICS experience. Previously he was self-employed as a consultant. His interests include computers and war gaming.

## SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL 1986 NUGM SESSIONS

### July 9

#### Keyword/Boolean Searching

In this presentation Jane Burke outlined the main features of Keyword/Boolean searching. Essentially there are two levels of usage. One is designed for the "casual" user at public access terminals. Although searches are not stored, there is considerable flexibility using Boolean qualifiers. The second level of usage is geared toward advanced users at a reference desks. One can store searches in the second or "advanced" version of Keyword/Boolean searching.

#### Acquisitions Redesign

Roberta Kirby reviewed the historical background of NOTIS on-line Fund Accounting and invoice processing (NOFA/IP). Harvard received the NOTIS software in March, 1983. They intended to rewrite the acquisitions module and make some other architectural changes. HOLLIS, as the rewritten acquisitions module is called at Harvard, came back to NOTIS in September, 1985.

The work that followed involved bringing the Harvard changes up to the 4.0 architecture, rewriting the programs into Assembler, and restoring the bibliographic and copy holdings record

configuration. The programmers working on NOFA/IP are Michael Childs and Christine Hoecker. The analyst is Roberta Kirby.

The software went into testing at Vanderbilt University in May, 1986. It will be distributed in two phases with phase I being available in the 4.4 release. The features available in each phase are indicated in the handout (SEE Attachment #8).

NOFA/IP is a major redesign of the acquisitions module. The order/pay/receipt record is relatively the same with some new fields and features. There are two new record types: the fund record and the invoice record. The fund record is used to provide on-line display of commitments and expenditures as well as discrete accounting of monies across fiscal years. The invoice record is used for on-line invoice processing. The invoice records also provide automatic discount calculation. Currency conversion will be available in phase II.

NOFA/IP includes several new batch products: vouchers which are used to prompt issuance of a check to a vendor, new worksheets for the two records, and lists of approved invoices. The present batch products will be revised to accommodate the new features of NOFA/IP.

## July 10

### NASA's NOTIS Implementation

Ron Cardwell discussed the efforts of NASA and its network of installations to implement NOTIS. He provided illustrations of the organization and methodology of planning implementation. He also spoke about different time tables and the deviations associated with them. The handout distributed was particulary useful since it diagramed his talk and illustrated the networking of NASA.

### Introductory Discussion of NOTIS Tables

This session introduced NOTIS tables and their functions. It was lead by Randy Menakes and Roberta Kirby. Tables, as used in Assembler programming, were described. Next, the five major groupings of NOTIS tables were reviewed. The interrelationships of the various tables were discussed using the location tables for illustration. Recommendations for preparing the tables to load test tapes from NOTIS were presented. A question and answer period followed.

### Advanced Discussion of NOTIS Tables

Jerry Specht led the advanced discussion of NOTIS tables. He began by mentioning common errors made in working with the tables: 1) failure to NEWCOPY DFLCA205 along with DFLCT100 after LC100BAL has been reassembled; 2) the commenting of lines in the tables which have continuation marks; and 3) failure to include in the LC100TBL one or more of the processing units by which the LOCTNI table is subdivided (the assembly is clean, but when you go to search the locations associated with these omitted processing units they cannot be found).

It was pointed out that when an unformatted ID is specified in the PATIDF or ITMIDF parameters in LC101TBL the programs seem to require a value of "length-minus-1" rather than the length (as the documentation states). This was verified and it was decided that the documentation should be corrected.

There was a detailed discussion of what entries should go in the (LC102) terminal table. Terminals used only for LUIS do not need to go in; all other terminals do need to (although one could use the $$$$ default to print to a service unit which would be used for "non-circulation" terminals). The use of the "$" as a "wildcard" (such as "L8Q$") was encouraged.

It was pointed out that when a new processing unit is added it is important that it be included in the "PROS=" parameter for all service units whose terminals need to be able to access records which belong to this processing unit. Mark Hinnebusch of FLCA (University of Florida) has developed a "front-end" to the tables. MARK V has been used to generate fill-in screens for the librarians to use and then a SAS program takes this data and reformats it into NOTIS table format.

It was agreed that those users who have developed forms for the librarians to fill in with table values (University of Illinois at Chicago, Auburn, White Plains, State Library of Pennyslvania, LSU, Des Moines, and Northwestern) would send copies to Jerry Specht and he would distribute them to all users.

The implementation of location-level security for the holdings and item files and the use of equate statements (EQU) to reduce the size of the CIRPOL, CIRP, and CPOVER tables were discussed.

### On-line Catalog Presentation

This panel discussion focused on the efforts of Indiana State University to train students in the use of LUIS. ISU has found that classroom style teaching, supplemented by video projection, is effective for a moderately sized group of people. Advantages of this approach include hands on simulation, versatility, popularity, and portability. Disadvantages are the relatively

high cost of video equipment, sensitivity to lighting and angle, and video image. Overall, Indiana State University has been successful with this kind of media instruction.

## The Letters of Lewis Mumford

Emily Fayen from the University of Pennsylvania spoke about their special collection of Lewis Mumford letters. They have set up a separate file on their NOTIS database for the collection. The file has a separate institution code. The file does not appear in the on-line catalog. The MARC Books format was used to enter the nearly 500,000 correspondence records.

## Keyword/Boolean Demonstration

For those of you who were unable to attend the session of NUGM with Brenda Darden from Customer Programming and for those of you who could attend but were unable to see the on-line searching, please find attached sample Boolean/Keyword Searching screens (SEE Attachment #9).

## Acquisitions Redesign Implementation

The last presentation of Thursday's session was devoted to the implementation of the forthcoming enhancements to the Acquisitions Module. Ben Burrows of User Services recapped some of the primary concerns for libraries interested in implementing the enhancements. Topics addressed included the following: if and when to implement, architectural structure of enhancements, brief description of new records, modifications to existing tables, training and changes of existing procedures, changes to batch products, and preparation for future links with vendors.

## Implementing NOTIS 4.3

Jerry Specht spoke about implementing NOTIS 4.3. If you want to see highlights of the differences between 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3, please review Attachment #10.

## Implementing Fund Accounting, Index Redesign, LC100 changes & Keyword/Boolean

(NOTE: NOTIS 4.4 will be released in December, 1986.)

Ned Taaffe spoke about Keyword/Boolean requirements. It appears that the space requirements (if you index all of the fields in the bib record) will be roughly 3/4 the size of the bib file.

Dr. James Aagaard spoke about spine label printing. The "basic" version of the spine label printing programs will work with a variety of printers. Some of the "advanced" features of these programs (such as the adjustment of the pitch based on the length of the line) are printer-specific (requiring that certain control characters be passed). Currently these features work only on the IBM Quietwriter printer. If you would like them to be implemented on some other kind of printer, your systems engineer should be notified.

A brief overview of technical considerations for Index Redesign was presented. The following areas were discussed:

VSAM Files - A new "consolidated" index file will be defined. This will replace the current Author/Title, Subject/Title, Subject Heading, and Authority indexes. We anticipate, however, that those users who have defined small bibliographic files for special collections within their libraries may opt to continue using the standard indexes for those files, rather than utilize the consolidated file available with Index Redesign.

On-line Programs - Several changes to current programs are involved. These are to accommodate the new commands, to internally alter the existing index search routines, to provide full dynamic update of all indexable fields, and to perform additional bibliographic record validation. Several new programs will be included to perform searching of the new consolidated index and to provide additional screens. In addition, the index command processor program will require a name change.

CICS changes - These are minimal. Only the PPT and FCT will need to be changed - the PPT, to include the new (and renamed) programs, and the FCT to define the new index file itself.

NOTIS Tables - At the present time, no changes to these tables have been made. It is anticipated, however, that a minor change to the NOTIS location table will be made to support a new "catalog group code" at the location level. This would allow for "local" catalog selection - a method of limiting a search to a certain location or group of locations.

Batch Programs - The primary new batch program will be that which initially loads the consolidated index. As currently run at Northwestern, this process includes 2 extract steps (one of entries from the bibliographic file, one of entries from the authority file), 2 sort steps, and a merge/load step. At the present time, Northwestern's production system contains approximately 810,000 bibliographic records and 350,000 authority records. The batch sort and load yields roughly 4.3 million index entries and takes nearly 6 hours to run. The resulting index utilizes 285 mg. of disc space and requires nearly twice that amount for the sort itself. Because of the sort work space required, work is underway to break the sort steps down into more

manageable pieces. As with other index generation jobs, it's anticipated that NOTIS' MVS users will do all their sorting on disk, while those running under VSE will utilize tape drives for intermediate sort work files. A minimum of 2 tape drives will be required; 3 or, even better, 4 would make the process less cumbersome. Fortunately, because all index updates will be fully dynamic, generation of this index will only need to be done once.

The only other batch programs that are forseen at this time are some new reports. These reports will provide for authority control and for detection of blind references, conflicts, and other data related errors and inconistencies.

Anticipated release - A firm release date has not yet been set for index redesign. Basically, three final modifications to the integrated NOTIS software need to be made before the system will be considered complete:

1) Full dynamic update of indexable fields needs to be put in place. The alternative, periodic regeneration of the consolidated index, is considered too unwieldy.

2) LUIS needs to have the ability to suppress certain index entries. The additional search capabilities will be a great advancement in the technical processing search structure, but much of it may be beyond the needs or capabilities of the average library user.

3) Finally, the redesigned index is currently working at a single level, rather than the 2-level indexes that you're used to now. Search efficiency demands that a 2-level index be incorporated. Jerry Specht spoke about on-line fund accounting and the new LC100.

On-line fund accounting will require two new files: the invoice file and the fund file. The invoice file will be roughly the size of your order file. The fund file will be roughly the size of your vendor file.

On-line fund accounting programs also use an intrapartition transient data set with entries in both the DCT and PCT.

The format of both order record and the holdings record will change. Users will need to run a conversion program which converts records from the old format to the new.

The new LC100 will break the former LC100BAL into 6 pieces: LC101BAL, LC102BAL, LC103BAL, LC104BAL, LC105BAL, and LC107BAL. The source names of the tables will change, e.g., LC120TNU will become LC102TNU. This breaking up of LC100 means that each piece can be assembled separately, reducing tremendously the time required for assembly.

## Producing SAS Reports

Ned Taaffe discussed using SAS with NOTIS. Please see Attachment #11 for the SAS code he displayed.

## Vanderbilt's Pew Foundation Grant

Flo Wilson, Assistant Director for Systems, described how Vanderbilt University will be utilizing their recently received Pew Grant funds to research the usage and the usefulness of providing local access to reference data bases. One of the data bases being considered is MEDLINE. Access will be provided through LUIS using the keyword and Boolean features to these non-MARC data bases. Several other types of CD-ROM data bases are also being researched for network access.

## Biblio:   Downloading Data from LUIS

Brian Nielsen from NUL described a program written to download LUIS data to a personal computer. The data is transferred line by line, not screen by screen. There is the option to save circulation information or just to print bibliographic citations.

## Telex 476L Troubleshooting

Flo Wilson from Vanderbilt University hosted this discussion group. She discussed the two kinds of configurations available: 1) daisy chain, and 2) one control terminal with multiple terminals. Vanderbilt has experimented with both configurations and has found advantages and disadvantages of both. Other problems concerned printers and the use of the ALA keyboard.

## Public Libraries Discussion Group

This summary is based on minutes compiled by Nancy Young at White Plains Public Library.

This group discussed how public libraries use NOTIS and shared their viewpoints on NOTIS development and problem solving. The discussion group provides a forum for discussing what public libraries as a group would like from NOTIS in the future.

There were four topics covered:  meetings, the current status of NOTIS use, training, and needs. In regard to meetings, public libraries in NOTIS had an informal meeting at ALA and would like to continue that along with an annual NUG meeting. Someone suggested that more time be allocated to these meetings in order

to have sufficient time to discuss public service solutions for issues of staffing and policy.

Regarding the current status of NOTIS use, Arlington now has cataloging available for staff. Circulation is running and acquisitions will be the next module implemented. Des Moines is starting cataloging and acquisitions. Circulation is up at two locations using unlinked items. At White Plains acquisitions and cataloging were implemented last December. Circulation will be implemented when NOTIS 4.4 is released. Stone Mountain has been busy bar coding 350,000 books.

On the subject of training, Arlington told that they had formed a network of professionals and paraprofessionals to prepare staff and provide support, especially for problems arising after 5 p.m. This approach promoted confidence among staff and was very successful. Des Moines had one person fully trained to provide training to other staff. Written procedures and newsletters keep personnel informed.

In discussing the needs of public libraries, Arlington would like to find out how to discharge from a PC. The need for a "claims returned/claims never had" program with features that prevent the calculation of fines was expressed by everyone. Arlington would like to see direct transmittal of orders to jobbers. They would also like the price of a book included on overdue notices. White Plains is concerned about handling f high volume discharge/charge functions quickly.

## Authority Control Discussion Group

The following is a list of questions and answers discussed at this session. The list was compiled by Andrea Stamm and Marion McMahon of Northwestern.

1. What does NOTIS plan as an aid in maintaining authority control (University of Minnesota)?

Velma: The following has not been done yet, but the specs for the initial program to find discrepancies, blind references, etc., are being written. A report will come back to the catalogers for investigation. You may want authority records for every heading in the data base or only for new names, subjects, etc. This is optional for each library.

E. Janakiev pointed out that NUL had built its authority file over a period of years for name headings and has coverage for most headings in the bibliographic records. Records are made only when needed for cross-references or to pass along information. NUL has a complete file of series authority records. Some authority records for headings created in retrospective conversion projects may be missing. LCSH was loaded about four weeks ago; the

authority file now contains about 3000,000 records, half LCSH and half NUL. NUL tailors the data from the LC's records to its own needs. The new index brings up "see" and "see also" references.

Velma: Our main concern at NUL is to look at new subject headings. We prepare periodic lists of new subject headings from bibliographic records.

2. The problem is that all the free floating subject headings appear on the list (Washington University).

Velma: I've been thinking about this. If the 1XX from LCSH, used as a search term, would retrieve a bibliographic record, then it is not a new term. If the 1XX from LCSH, including a subdivision, would retrieve a bibliographic record, then it is not a new term. The above logic can be used to restrict notification of new headings.

3. Are you going to release the same kind of list for names?

Velma: We've never done it yet--if the customers want it they can have it.

Vanderbilt said they are testing this kind of list for names.

4. Does anyone currently using the unique headings list have statistics on the ratio of records to headings per month (Florida Center for Library Automation)?

D. Hanisch: About 3000 new headings for 6-8000 new bibliographic records in all formats.

Judy Fox (Washington University): Ratio is about even for headings to records.

5. Will NOTIS have this capability for printing out new series titles as well? It would be useful also.

6. What does NUL do with the lists when it gets them (University of Minnesota)?

E. Janakiev: First we scan the lists and eliminate the terms which are clearly all right. Then we search at a terminal for "no conflict" including typos, etc. So far, NUL is doing authority work for geographic names but not for topical subjects. We will know more by ALA midwinter. Our next step will be to update the subject authority records after a one-time match of authority records against bibliographic records.

6. Who scans the lists—what level of staff (Michigan)?

E. Janakiev: The head of Catalog Management, the Authorities Librarian, or a senior cataloger, (in the past) then a Library Assistant I.

7. Is it better to buy the LCSH tapes or to buy from vendors (e.g., B/NA) (University of Notre Dame)?

Velma: This is my own personal point of view. The LCSH tapes are not very expensive—load the full tapes, deblind them once, and use them as a resource.

M.A. Ball: Many libraries might feel there are not enough hits to make this cost effective. They could use a transfer instead for individual records.

D. Hanisch: We have not decided on the kind of detection we will do after deblinding. At this point, we are only looking at the bibliographic file of cataloged items. We do not check the authority file against subjects.

8. Are there any implications for the index in loading tapes containing headings which are not represented in the bibliographic records?

A: The records take up space. NUL will identify the records and claim them as they are used.

9. Do stored headings which do not match headings in the bibliographic file display in LUIS?

A: No.

10. How does conflict detection work?

Velma: If the heading in a 4XX of an authority record matches a heading in a bibliographic record, or if a heading in a 5XX coded for display does not match any heading in a bibliographic record, or if a heading is not used (as an author, subject or series) as the authority record says it is used, a report will be produced. The report will go to the catalogers.

11. Will incoming records be checked, or at what point will checking be done?

Velma: It is not useful to tell the terminal operator of a conflict at the time of input—what can the operator do? Let the record come in and catch the conflicts periodically. We don't require an authority record to exist for new headings.

D. Morrow: As an option, if a heading is used once only, no authority record is needed. If it is used again, then make an authority record.

12. How valuable are skeletal authority records?

C. Wecker (Wayne State University): B/NA offers a choice of source records. We find it a waste of time to key in skeletal records with only a 1XX.

Another participant suggested it might be useful since the 1XX may be a valid heading from an LC record.

13. Is anyone present using the OCLC interface for authorities?

A: Wichita State University and Wayne State University indicated they were.

14. Is anyone using Sears subject headings on tape?

No answer was given.

### Acquisitions Discussion Group

The Acquisitions Discussion Group had its third annual meeting in Norris Center on Friday morning, July 11th. Approximately thirty users attended the meeting. The meeting included further discussion of the upcoming enhancements to the Acquisitions Module, the conversion of existing machine-readable acquisitions data into NOTIS records, and the status and limitations of the current vendor address file.

Priscilla Andre, Head of Monographic Acquisitions at Northwestern distributed a list of "Recommended Management Data Elements." The list was created at Northwestern to identify the current location of management related data in NOTIS records, with the ultimate purpose of using the data to produce statistical and management reports.

A summary of the proceedings was mailed to all attendees. Copies of that summary are available from the following address:

> Ben Burrows
> Support Services Group
> NOTIS
> Northwestern University Library
> 1935 Sheridan Road
> Evanston, Illinois  60201

## Serials Control Discussion Group by Mary Case

The discussion was led by Jim Mouw, Head of Acquisitions, University of Illinois at Chicago. Jim suggested that the group discuss the various enhancements to the serials module outlined by Jane Burke earlier in the Users' Meeting. The enhancements include the Harvard fund accounting system which will be a stepping-stone for future enhancements, implementation of the MARC Format for Locations and Holdings, links with Faxon and EBSCO for tape loading of invoices and on-line ordering and claiming, additional functions such as bindery control, routing slips, automatic claiming, and issue prediction, and, finally, friendlier order/pay/receipt screens.

It was asked if these future enhancements had yet been designed. Mary Case, Northwestern, responded that Jane had announced earlier in the week that Peggy Steele would begin August 1 as Systems Analyst and would be working on designing some of the new serials functions.

The MARC holdings format was the first topic addressed. Tom Sanders from Auburn asked what others who had already begun entering volume holdings according to the style originally suggested by NOTIS (the style used by Northwestern) were going to do to convert these to the new standards. NOTIS will be looking at ways to convert "Northwestern-style" holdings to 866,867, and 868 fields. Jim Mouw indicated that UIC would probably turn to their own internal programmers to convert their holdings. Sanders asked if perhaps Auburn should change now to the White Paper format creating two different formats to be converted. Jim Mouw suggested that sticking to one format might be best in the long run creating fewer problems for whatever programming could be done to convert.

Questions were also asked about the placement of the 8xx fields in the NOTIS record once the MARC format was implemented. People expressed a desire to retain the separation of bibliographic and holdings records. Roberta Kirby, Systems Analyst for NOTIS, indicated that NOTIS intends to retain a separate, but linked record for holdings data. Once the format was implemented, those who had been using 8xx's in the bibliographic file would have them transferred to a redesigned volume holdings record. (The

capability for NOTIS accepting 8xx fields in the bibliogrpahic records should be available with release 4.4 due out in December 1986.)

Michigan Tech indicated that they already have holdings on OCLC and questioned if these could be converted. Roberta responded that Data Conversion staff would be tailoring generic programs to fit each institution's situation. Different programs are needed to convert data from OCLC union list files and from check-in files. (As a side issue, Roberta stated that it is necessary to agree on a definition of "LDR." She indicated that this would be addressed in an upcoming NOTISes.)

Those libraries who have not started entering holdings into NOTIS asked what they should do--enter holdings into the volume holdings using the White Paper format, or use the 8xx fields in the bibliographic record when that capability becomes available? Furthermore, if they decide to use the 8xx's, should they use the more strictly formatted 863-5's or the 866-8's which are free text? Roberta indicated that much will depend upon the situation in the library. First, can you afford to wait until the implementation of the MARC format (the end of 1987) to have your holdings display to the public? If so, you could enter them into the 8xx fields when they become available in December. The choice between the 863-5's and the 866-8's is more difficult. The 863-5's are heavily subfielded and difficult to read. However, Roberta indicated that there was already much experience in the field for converting 863 data to eyereadable form and that NOTIS would supply the necessary programs.

Other libraries, however, are under pressure from their public services staffs to make holdings available to the public as soon as possible. One would then need to use the volume holdings records and should use the recommended White Paper format. Programs would then be made available by NOTIS to convert this data to 866's.

The next topic addressed concerned the links with Faxon and EBSCO due out by the end of this year. It was asked whether there was any relationship between developments with these two vendors and the BISAC and SISAC codes? Roberta said no, these codes were not yet finalized. However, NOTIS and both vendors were ready and willing to proceed now without them.

A concern was expressed and shared by all present about the planned automatic posting of invoices through tape loads. While everyone agreed that it would be great to have a tape load, people are concerned about automatically approving payment for problem titles, titles with price increases over certain percentages, lapses titles, etc. Would there be a way to build in flags to the load program, have an initial pass through the file with an error or problem report, or some other kind of check that would identify problems before payments are posted? Roberta said that she would take these concerns to Faxon and EBSCO.

Related to invoice posting and on-line ordering and claiming was the question of where best to put the vendor's title number. Northwestern currently puts it in the NV field in the order record along with the customer number, AISL, and FISL.

The next questions concerned binding. Someone asked how libraries have been indicating to the public, volumes gone to the bindery. There is, of course, charging items if the library is on the circulation system. But if you are not, others suggested notes in either the volume holdings or in the receipt line in the order record. Using the receipt line does offer the advantage of putting in an action date. If only part of a volume is bound, one library indicated that it splits the receipt lines. UIC attempts to construct the receipt lines initially according to the binding pattern set up in the 320/CFR field. This field is maintained by the Serials Department. Northwestern leaves a receipt line in the record until the entire volume is bound even though this does create some duplication in LUIS. Some libraries use the title level notes area to record their binder's title number and the binding color. Jim Mouw said that UIC's binder (Hertzberg) was even willing to attach piggyback labels to pieces if the labels were sent on the tickets.

Someone next asked if anyone automatically produced spine labels at the point of check-in for annuals. Tony Olson, Northwestern Medical Library, responded that they create item records and barcode items at the time of check-in. When asked about the flexibility of the spine label program, Roberta responded that it certainly should be flexible enough to accommodate peculiar local labelling practices.

Jim Mouw expressed a desire to have the location and call number display on the order/pay/receipt records. Roberta suggested the location perhaps should be in expanded form such as is carried in the item record. Mary Case indicated that since the location call number is needed most often by staff who would be inscribing pieces during check-in, she would prefer it left in the form found in the copy holdings record.

Also mentioned was the problem of the call number not displaying in the volume holdings of added copies having the same call number as the first copy. If you do put explicit call numbers in these lines with the same classification type code there will be problems in the call number index. Roberta indicated that a possible future modification of the program would be to have the program look for an explicit call number first, and then, if it was not there, it would look for the same class code.

In a final question, Tom Sanders asked if anyone had problems with vendors or publishers selling their addresses resulting in mail with bib numbers on the labels totally unrelated to the record. Mary Case indicated that while this does happen occasionally at Northwestern, it does not seem to be a problem for the checkers.

## ATTACHMENTS

The following are attached:

#1 GTO Illustration
#2 Laser Scanner Discounts
#3 New and Changed Modules in Release 4.3
#4 Phone Directory Screen Print
#5 Printouts of NOTIS Records in the New Archives & Manuscripts Format
#6 HARDCOPY--Pitt Libraries' Automation Newsletter #7, June 1986
#7 NOTIS Organization Chart
#8 Acquisitions Redesign Handout
#9 Keyword/Boolean Demonstration Handout
#10 What's New With the 4.3 Release?
#11 Producing SAS Reports Handout

*Diagram (Attachment #1) — DRAFT of NOTIS Generic Transfer and Overlay (GTO) Logic*

Labels within diagram:

- NOTIS mainframe
- controller
- Microcomputer with multiport network adapter card (allows up to 15 terminals to connect to micro.)
- 3270 terminals
- RLIN terminal or microcomputer emulating an RLIN terminal
- OCLC terminal or M300 microcomputer
- UTLAS terminal
- IBM PC with Bibliofile or possibly other optical disk-based MARC-formatted records
- controller
- front end communications device
- front end communications device
- RLIN mainframe
- OCLC mainframe
- UTLAS mainframe

Side text:
The purpose of GTO is to allow a library to transmit RLIN, OCLC, UTLAS, Bibliofile and possibly other records from a terminal or microcomputer connected to the bibliographic source directly into NOTIS. The record will be processed on-line to either create bibliographic and copy holdings records, or selectively overlay existing bibliographic and copy holdings data. The RLIN portion is being developed first, and will utilize the RLIN "Pass" command.

rlin-transfer2
Created by: bruce
Revised by: bruce
Date changed: /08-JUL-86

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**symbol TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

July 8, 1986

Ms. Jane Burke
Northwestern University Library
N.O.T.I.S. Office
1935 Sheridan Road
Evanston
IL 60201

Dear Ms. Burke:

Thank you for your continued interest in and recommendation of the laser scanning products manufactured by Symbol Technologies, Inc. To assist your own marketing efforts, we have formulated a program which affords significant price discounts to current and prospective N.O.T.I.S. users effective this date.

Discounts off our standard list price will be applied toward each order as follows:

| Quantity | Discount |
|----------|----------|
| 1-10 | 10% |
| 10+ | 15% |

These discounts will be realized only when the actual procurement is placed through our Chicago office. The exact address and phone number are:
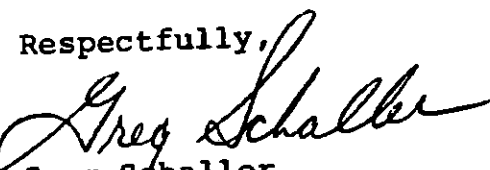
Mr. Greg Schaller
Symbol Technologies, Inc.
4811 Emerson Avenue, Suite 101
Palatine
IL 60067
312-397-4990

We feel certain that this program will prove beneficial to the University, its customers, and Symbol Technologies, Inc. by ensuring the exact product configuration with N.O.T.I.S.-compatible firmware for all users. Via ongoing work with your personnel on a local basis, we can be responsive to any changes needed in our Laserscan products required by modifications or enhancements to the N.O.T.I.S. system. Also, a standardized discount policy will serve to avoid any confusion in light of increases or decreases to our list pricing.
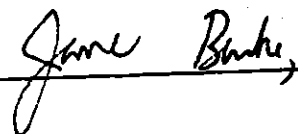
Please indicate your acceptance of this offering by signing below and returning an original signed copy to my attention. There is no quantity committment of any sort indicated by your acceptance.

Respectfully,

*Greg Schaller*

Greg Schaller
Sales Representative

N.O.T.I.S. ACCEPTANCE: _____ *Jane Burke, DIRECTOR* _____

GS:mp
cc:B. Miller - N.O.T.I.S.
   P. Brice  - STI Chicago
   E. Brown  - STI Bohemia N.Y.

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N. O. T. I. S.

PRODUCT REFERENCE GUIDE

for

SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INCORPORATED

LASERSCAN SYSTEMS

New & Changed Modules in Release 4.3

NEW MODULES:

 LB240 - convert unspanned format MARC tapes to NOTIS
  standard format.

 LB270 - produces printed tag charts from text file LC110DAT

 LB393 - compares two files of subject headings, and produces
  two lists of headings representing additions and
  deletions of headings since the previous subject
  index regeneration.

 LB450 - purge of the Order records

 LC496 - transfers transaction count information from the
  CICS/VS Common System Area (CSA) and Common Work
  Area (CWA) to a transient data destination and the
  Circulation Journal file.

 LC660 - controls the display of 'items charged screen'.

 LD005 - Creates the 'charges file' which feeds the online
  display of Item records charged (LC660bal).

 LD08V - Creates linked Item records from Copy and Volume
  Holdings records. Retains non-ID information
  (created from LD008).

RENAMED MODULES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LB120JOB | renamed to LB120JB1 | |
| LB145JOB | renamed to LB120JOB | (note:replace your current |
| LB410BAL | renamed to LB450BAL | 145job with new 120job) |
| LB410JOB | renamed to LB450JOB | |
| LB415BAL | renamed to LB455BAL | |
| LB415INC | renamed to LB455INC | |
| LB595JOB | renamed to LB590JOB | |
| LB695JOB | renamed to LB690JOB | |
| LD008BAL | renamed to LD080BAL | |
| LD008JOB | renamed to LD080JOB | |
| LD0V8BAL | renamed to LD08VBAL | |
| LD0V8JOB | renamed to LD08VJOB | |

NOTE:In a continuing effort to standardize NOTIS naming
  conventions and more carefully coordinate our
  documentation references with distribution libraries, a
  number of name changes have been necessary. Please
  update your NOTIS source and JCL libraries with the name
  changes listed above.
  The new Installation and Operations manual will reflect
  these new names.

PAGE 2

RBJ6948    07/28/86    R202    ABJ6948    ABJ6948    ABJ6948    ABJ6948    ABJ6948    REC/SRC R200 GIL

RBJ6948 CS REQ UB TERM R202 REQ/DT 07/26/86 REQ/TM 09:44 OPR RAC RECD RBJ6948

INSTN CS REQ UB TERM R202 REQ/DT 07/26/86 REQ/TM 09:44 OPR RAC RECD RBJ6948

**CS* RBJ6948 FMT B TYP/BIB am DT 06/26/86 R/DT 07/17/86 R/TM 09:01 REC STA mm LVL    DESC
 SRC/DT 06/26/86 GOVT PU  LANG eng SOURCE d ILLUS a
 REPR  CON PUB o CTRY oku DAT TP q M/F/B 00
 INDX o MOD REC  FESTSCH O CONT r
 INT LVL  DATES 1900 ,
035/1 : : |a (OCoLC)04369541
040      : : |a KXX |c KXX |d m.c. |d OKX
049      : : |a OKXF
099/1    :0: |a Phon, book |a OK |a Hobart
245      :00: |a Hobart, Lone Wolf, Rocky telephone directory.
260      :0 : |a Hobart, Okla. [etc.] : |b Southwestern Bell Telephone Company [etc.], |c [19--]-
300      : : |a  v. : |b ill. ; |c 24 cm.
500/1    : : |a Cover title.
651/1    :0: |a Hobart (Okla.) |x Directories |x Telephone.
651/2    :0: |a Rocky (Okla.) |x Directories |x Telephone.
651/3    :0: |a Lone Wolf (Okla.) |x Directories |x Telephone.
710/1    :20: |a Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. |w cn
710/2    :20: |a Southwestern Bell Media.

**DT 06/26/86 R/DT 07/16/86 R/TM 13:42 CCN 000

STAT h DT 06/26/86 RD -NONE-

NOTES

001 2T CN |a phon,book |b OK |c Hobart |d 06/26/86
 NOTES |a ummCURRENT ISSUE IN PHONE BOOK COLLECTION
 A-001-001

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST:  T=ALS
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD -- NO. 1 OF 1 ENTRIES FOUND

Cage, John.
   ALS, 1959 April 30, Stony Point, N.Y., to Wesley Wehr.
   1 item.
   Cite as: John Cage Letter (LTR.C35), Northwestern University Music Library.
   Composer.
INDEXES:
   Manuscript cardfile in Music Library.
   SUBJECT HEADINGS (Library of Congress; use s= ):
      Cage, John

LOCATION: NOTIS demonstration site
CALL NUMBER:  LTR.C35
      CHARGED to a user. Due: 09/23/86

TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

                                                                AAB2343-001-000:
   LTTF MORE                                                              L&A!
                                        DISPLAY ITEM RECORD

   TF MSS
Cage, John.
   ALS, 1959 April 30, Stony Point, N.Y., to Wesley Wehr.                   COPY:
   =>001  STATUS: 1T  LOCN: NOTIS demonstration site                        ITEMS: 1
CALL: ¦b LTR.C35
   LINKED ITEM RECORD
ENUM/CHRON:
MIDSPINE:
DEPT LOCATN:
TEMP LOCATN:
ITEM ID:    3 5556 016 908 519         ITEM ID:
LOAN CODE:  norm (normal loan)                       PIECES:      1
REVIEW:     _ CIRCULATION  _ CATALOG                 ACTION:      none
STATUS:     A (active)     OVERDUE NOTICES:   O       CREATED:     08/26/86
CHARGES:    O              AVAIL NOTICES:     O       UPDATED:     08/26/86
BROWSES:    O              RECALLS & HOLDS:   O       LAST USE:    08/26/86
NOTE:

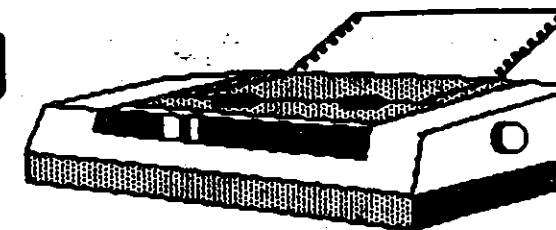   CHARGE INFORMATION
PATRON ID:  2 5556 000 417 511  und        NOTIS Test System
DATE DUE:   09/23/86                   RECALL DATE DUE:    none
CHARGED:    08/26/86 10:52 AM  AT  NOTIS demonstration site        L&AF

# HARDCOPY

## PITT LIBRARIES' AUTOMATION NEWSLETTER        JUNE 1986  #7

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS - OR - EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THE GREAT BARCODING PROJECT BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK

Q:  What should the well-dressed Barcoder be wearing this season?

A:  Do not plan to make the best dressed list during barcoding season. Barcoding is a dirty job, but someone (in our case, everyone in ULS, from Mrs. Woodsworth on down) has to do it. Comfortable clothes and shoes are recommended. You will be climbing a ladder to reach high shelves. An old shirt or smock will come in handy for protection from the dust. The Circulation Task Force is investigating providing tee shirts/smocks to each barcoder.

Q:  Dust? What if I might be allergic to book dust?

A:  Where there's books, there's dust. Barcoding is not posing for a seen column photo! There will be dust. Fortunately, Bill Divens, who is charge of supplies for the project, will have a supply of dust masks. If you need a mask, use it. We'll let you know when the photographers are coming so you can take it off.

Q:  Barcoding sounds like such a boring, repetitive job, why doesn't everyone bring a radio with headphones?

A:  No, no, no. The two people in a team will have to communicate; they need to be able to hear each other. One person reads out a call number; the other verifies the number and attaches the barcode.

Q:  How many hours per week is one expected to barcode?

A:  Everyone is expected to work 8 barcoding sessions per week. Each barcoding session is approximately 2 hours long. The actual requirement is that the two-person team attempt to put barcodes on 450 books each session. This may take from an hour and a half to two hours.

Q:  I love repetition. Why can't I just barcode for 8 hours a day.

A:  You need a vacation. The project co-ordinators looked at the experience of other libraries who have barcoded their books, and accuracy takes a nose dive after about two hours

on the job. For the sake of the integrity of the project as a whole, the rule has to be: 2 hours at a time with a **minimum** of one hour between sessions.

Q: What if someone (never myself) should make a mistake and affix the wrong barcode to the right book.

A: The name of that person will appear in the January issue of HARDCOPY, (just kidding). The sad reality is: we won't be able to detect an error until a patron complains that he/she has received an overdue notice for a book that he/she never checked out. When a book circulates, the barcode is scanned and linked up with the barcode on the patron's I.D. When an overdue notice goes out, the information from the <u>barcode</u> is on the notice, not information from the actual book borrowed. <u>Accuracy is of primary importance to this project. We're going to do it once; let's do it right.</u>

Q: What if you notice immediately that you have put the barcode for copy 1 on copy 2?

A: If you catch an error, you can <u>immediately</u> remove the barcode and put it on the right book. The adhesive on the barcodes will reach their maximum stickiness in 48 hours. After that time, they would be destroyed if removed, and at 3 cents per barcode...

Q: If I'm absent from work on my day, do I have to make-up a barcoding session.

A: Yes. Our estimates of the time that it will take to complete the project are based on everyone's full participation.

Q: Here's a big Question: How will I know what to do? Will the committee just give me barcodes and their blessing and send me into the stacks?

A: No, no, no. There will be training sessions. Sandi Kerbel is the training coordinator for the project, and rumor has it that a how-to videotape is in the works, with casts of thousands. If you would like to have a part, contact Ms. Kerbel. (What's this I hear about a showing on MTV??) There will be printed instructions as well as refresher sessions for those of you who aren't familiar with reading LC call numbers.

Q: Will the shelves be "read" before the project begins?

A: No. The duplication of effort will be too great. If you are barcoding along in the "P's" and discover an "R", then, by all means, pull it from the shelf. The call number on the barcode has to match the barcode on the book <u>exactly</u>.

Q: What if there is no barcode for a book on the shelf or what if there is no book for the barcode?

A: If there is a book on the shelf for which there is no barcode in your hand, skip it. This is only the first (albeit the largest) phase of the project. If you have a barcode and the book is missing from the shelf, you will turn the "orphan" barcodes in at the end of your session and a "problem solving" team will investigate further. If the book is in circulation, for example, it will be caught and barcoded when it returns. If you have other problems, there will be 2 project supervisors roaming the stacks to help out.

Q: My back hurts and I can't climb ladders or lift anything heavy or...

A: Whine, whine, whine. Nobody wants to ruin your health, we just want to barcode the books. If you have a problem, just tell one of the project coordinators and a non-strenuous task will be found for you.

Q: I will only work with my old pal, so-and-so. Can I be guaranteed that he/she will be my barcoding partner?

A: Picky, picky, picky. This is not the dating game. If two people want to work together, all they have to do (providing that they have been scheduled for the same time) is to show up at the barcode distribution center (1st Floor Hillman Lending Desk) at the same time. If one of the two is late, the other will be assigned a partner, and its off into the stacks.

Q: How long will the barcode project take? What about barcoding other libraries?

A: It is expected to take 21 days to complete the first ULS Great Barcode Project. Hillman and the other libraries using the Upollo circulation system will be covered in this project. The other ULS and non-ULS libraries will undertake barcoding at various dates over the next few years. The libraries included in this first project will all be barcoded simultaneously.

Q: How long will each shift last? What if I have questions when I'm barcoding?

A: Each shift is expected to last 2 hours, however if a team hasn't completed 450 books they will be expected to continue until they reach this number. During this whole process, persons assigned as supervisors will be answering questions and cleaning up problems.

Q: With all of us barcoding, I'm worried that my regular job won't be covered? Will services to our users suffer?

A: All employee scheduling will be done by the head of each respective unit, and staff working in libraries on the Upollo circulation system will be barcoding in their home library if at all possible, with the exception of Hillman. Publicity will advise users that services may not be at the regular level during the project.

Q: What about when the other ULS libraries are ready for barcoding?

A: When the other ULS libraries are barcoded, staff from the already barcoded Upollo libraries will reciprocate by working on these projects.

Q: I think I understand how the barcodes on books will work. How will patron data for each circulation be entered?

A: A crucial link in the NOTIS circulation subsystem is the barcoding of patron identification cards. The system will read the information on the patron I.D. card and tie it with the information encoded on the book's barcode. The University is currently developing plans to issue I.D.s with barcodes attached. The barcode would not only serve a function in the NOTIS circulation subsystem, but could also be used for class registration and other purposes.

Q: How will barcodes get on new books?

A: As soon as we start cataloging on NOTIS, barcodes will be attached as part of cataloging. The Database Maintenance Task Force is doing the planning for the barcoding of new books.

Q: Will I be done barcoding after this project?

A: Over the next few years; as other libraries come up, you will be asked to barcode again. Barcoding will be an ongoing part of Lending staff positions (until all books are barcoded) and Technical Services staff positions (barcoding new books).

Q: Barcoding is going to be a lot of work.

A: The Circulation Task Force is planning for it in great detail. That's why we had a full staff meeting to get reactions. Other libraries have barcoded their collections - Pitt can do it!

Anymore questions? No? Well, please think about it and forward any questions that might arise to: Nickie Singleton and Marc Silverman, 405 Law Building. We will ferret out the answers and print them in the next issue of Hardcopy.

REASONS WHY THE GREAT BARCODE PROJECT IS SCHEDULED WHEN IT IS

1. The database of bibliographic records must have been received from BNA (July 30, 1986). BNA is processing our OCLC records to eliminate duplicate records, update subject headings, etc.

2. The database of 420,000 bibliographic records must be loaded onto NOTIS using NOTIS customized programs. The actual loading time should take a week or two. Delays will occur if our descriptions of OCLC cataloging over the years varies from what is on the bibliographic tapes.

3. The old MBC short circulation records from Upollo (1 million records) must be loaded onto NOTIS using NOTIS customized programs.

4. A match of the bibliographic records and MBC short records must be done using NOTIS customized programs. Bibliographic records which match MBC records will then become NOTIS linked item records. Item which do not match will become NOTIS unlinked item records.

5. A NOTIS program to assign barcode numbers to resulting linked and unlinked item records must be run and a tape created.

6. The tape must be sent to a barcode vendor to creat "smart" barcodes. Smart barcodes have call numbers on them and are preassigned to NOTIS item records.

7. The smart barcodes must be received from the vendor. The vendor will require 1-2 months to create barcodes.

8. The final details of Great Barcode Project schedule and training must be completed including a training video tape.

Once all of the above steps are completed, the Great Barcode Project can begin. NOTIS circulation in Hillman, Langley, Chemistry/Computer Science, Physics and Engineering can be implemented after the barcode project is completed.

If any of the steps outlined above take longer than planned, the schedule will just roll back to accommodate the delay. NOTIS circulation for the 5 Upollo libraries must be implemented as soon as possible because: 1) the old system and equipment are becoming unstable and 2) the old system must migrate off

the DEC10 Systems A & B by August 1987. The Circulation Task Force estimates that it will take 3 months to clear out active Upollo charges once NOTIS circulation is implemented.

## CALENDAR OF NOTIS EVENTS AT PITT

June Activities — 5 Telex terminals and printers ordered

Physical plant funds secured for library automation site preparation

Signed off on Physical Plant's site preparation schedule for Hillman Library

Physical Plant's site preparation schedule for all non-Hillman libraries (their term) due

Progress on acceptance test and obtained extension from NOTIS to complete acceptance test (2 items remain which require NOTIS assistance)

Input NOTIS Circulation Tables

Staff meeting on Great Barcode Project plans

Specifications completed to create ID database which will also be used to create NOTIS patron records and University ID cards

Libraries - CIS agreement outlining NOTIS support signed and forwarded to Freeman for funding

Ad hoc working group on Network Access to NOTIS begins work on proposal

MBC expansion project (to complete call numbers) completed

July Activities — Furniture bid for NOTIS terminal tables to be prepared and let

Barcode specification testing

Barcode reading equipment testing

Annual NOTIS User's Group; Serials workshop

Receive NOTIS database back from BNA (July 30)

August Activities — Load NOTIS database

Use NOTIS customized programs (due August 1) to match MBC short circulation record to bibliographic records and assign barcode

Cataloging I training (August 14-15)

Sept. Activities — Finalize smart barcode specifications, obtain bids and send tapes to vendor to produce barcodes for Great Barcode Project

Cataloging II training (Sept. 18 & 19)

LUIS training (Sept. 18)

## COMMITTEE BRIEFS

Library Automation Committee - The 5 Year Automation Plan and recommendations to attend the NOTIS User Group Annual meeting and a Serials Workshop have been completed. All task forces are reviewing the terminal allocations for specific terminal type, making trainer recommendations for their functions and working on NOTIS implementation questions. All DEC10 systems were reviewed and plans made on their disposition.

Serials Task Force - Specifications for NOTIS custom programming to load the OCLC snapshot tape was sent NOTIS.

Circulation Task Force - Specific assignments were made for each member. Planning for the ULS Great Barcode Project is fully underway.

Public Access Task Force - An outline of Public Relations activities was drafted and discussed with Pitt PR people. A questionnaire for users was discussed and is in the design stage. An ad hoc working group is drafting a proposal for network access to NOTIS. A User Education Subcommittee is deliberating on what needs to be provided for user training on LUIS.

## PPN RENEWAL

You may have noticed lately when you logged onto either the DEC10 or the VAX a message saying your PPN will expire 6/30/86.

A recent telephone conversation with CIS staff has assured me that this will not happen. They are changing their procedure. Instead of signing a form to renew your PPN, it will be renewed automatically. Written confirmation is needed only if you wish to cancel your PPN.

Cheryl Brown

## PROPOSED SALE OF NOTIS

On May 23, 1986, a letter concerning the proposed sale of NOTIS went out to the Directors of Libraries that subscribe to NOTIS from John P. McGowan, the University Librarian at Northwestern University. A letter of intent for the sale has been signed (with TBG, Inc.) and final negotiations are expected to take place in July. TBG, Inc. is a large, multinational corporation. One of their core businesses is the Systems and Technologies Strategic Unit which focuses on information and database products and library systems. Operating companies in this unit include BRS and Predicasts. Please refer to the company's biography (below) for a more detailed description.

Obviously, we want to know how this proposed sale will affect us as NOTIS users. In a telephone interview, Mr. McGowan asserted that the benefits of alligning NOTIS with a major corporation are access to capital and availability of technology. With the two resources of capital and information technology, we can hope to see new developments and enhancements to the system occur more rapidly. TBG, Inc. deals with optical disk technology and there has been some talk about using NOTIS as a gaetway to other databases, specifically BRS and Predicasts.

Under the terms of the letter of intent, Northwestern University will maintain very close ties with NOTIS. The Library there will be a test site for new enhancements for the system as well as a laboratory for their development. NOTIS will be an independent company, but with the same staff. The only change that Mr. McGowan predicts we will see is improved support and service.

## THIS IS TBG

The TBG group of companies manufactures and sells a wide range of specialized products and services essential to the world's major industries. The operating companies maintain leading positions in sectors of the agricultural machinery, fluid transfer systems and pumps, metal products, packaging, electrical and construction products, information technology, container leasing, harbour services and energy industries.

TBG's operations are grouped into three strategic units: Engineered Products, Vulcan Industrial Services, and Systems and Technologies. Corporate headquarters are located in Monaco, New York, Amsterdam and Curacao. In its international operations, TBG employs 15,700 people in 203 locations in 26 countries. In 1984, group sales reached $1.75 billion (Dfls 5.6 billion).

TBG was founded in 1918 in The Netherlands as a European industrial group with business supporting the steel industry and providing financial and trading services. Significant developments in its history include active participation in the

industrial development of postwar Europe; strong expansion into new activities and into the United States since the beginning of the 1970s; and, in the early 1980s, the decentralization of the corporation into self-supporting worldwide businesses.

## PITTCAT

The online catalog at Pitt will be called PITTCAT. The name PITTCAT was chosen for the following reasons:

1. It will clearly associated with the University of Pittsburgh
2. It is easy to remember that it stands for the University of Pittsburgh Libraries' Catalog
3. It will require minor changes to the NOTIS software.
4. Pitt's News and Publications staff think a good public relations campaign could be centered around a user-friendly Pitt panther.
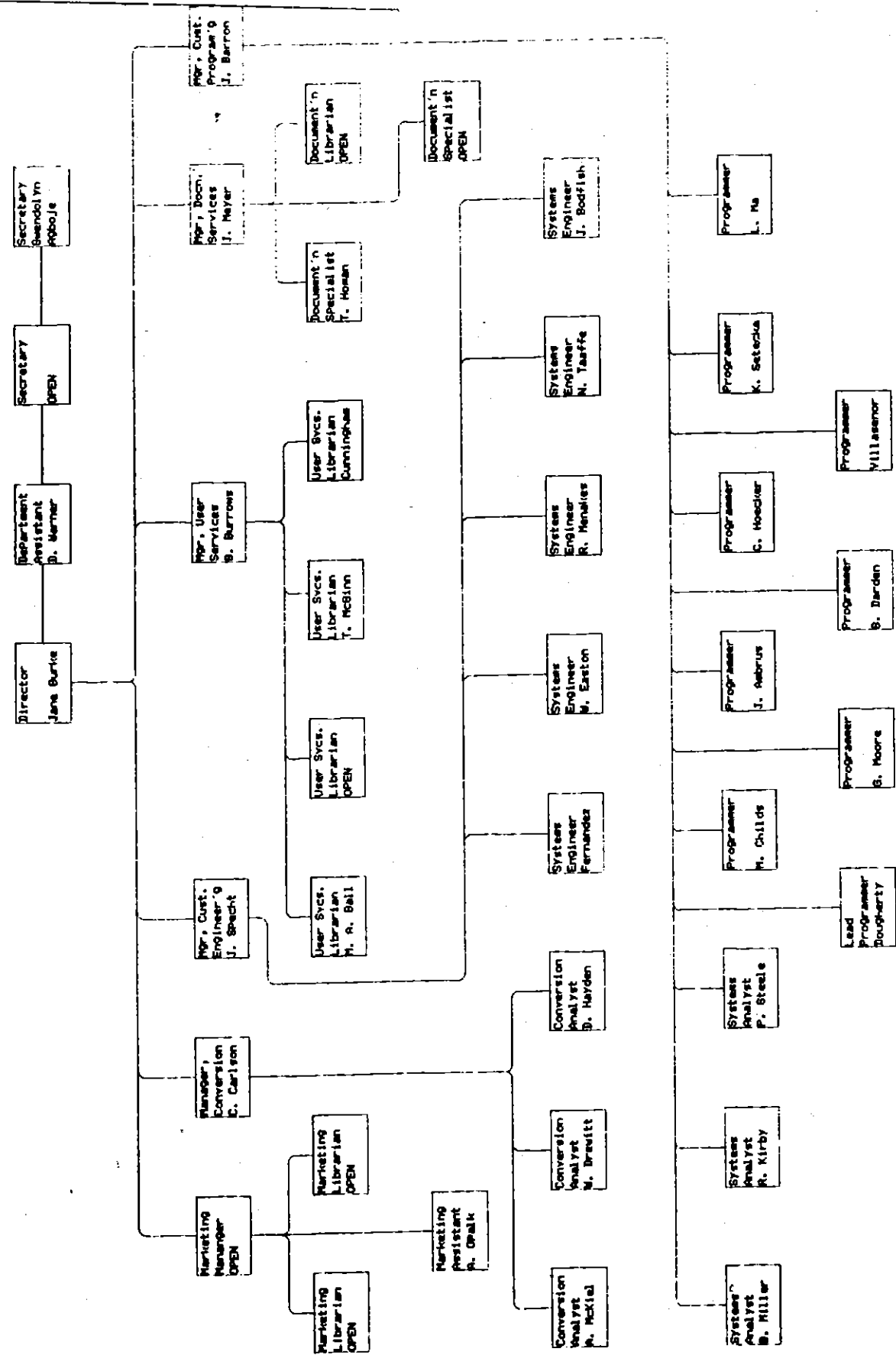
Thanks to all who entered the NAME LUIS contest and voted on the choices. The Public Access Task Force will announce the winner of the Book Store certificate in the next issue of Hardcopy.

Editors:  Nickie Singleton
          Marc Silverman
Production:  Mary Stibrik

## BARCODE HUMOR

In order to build anticipation for the Great Barcode Project, read cartoon below:

NOTIS Office staffing - September, 1986

organization-chart
Created by: bruce
Revised by: bruce
Date changed: 27-Aug-86

*[Organization chart — Attachment #7. Boxes include:]*

Director — Jane Burke
Department Assistant — D. Werner
Secretary — OPEN
Secretary — Gwendolyn Robole

Mgr, Cont. Program'g — J. Barron
Mgr, Docm. Services — J. Meyer
Document'n Librarian — OPEN
Document'n Specialist — T. Homan
Document'n Specialist — OPEN

Mgr, User Services — B. Burrows
User Svcs. Librarian — Cunningham
User Svcs. Librarian — T. McBinn
User Svcs. Librarian — OPEN
User Svcs. Librarian — M. A. Ball

Mgr, Cust. Engineer'g — J. Specht

Manager, Conversion — E. Carlson
Conversion Analyst — D. Hayden
Conversion Analyst — W. Brevitt
Conversion Analyst — R. McKiel
Conversion Analyst — B. Miller

Marketing Manager — OPEN
Marketing Librarian — OPEN
Marketing Librarian — OPEN
Marketing Assistant — R. Opalk

Systems Engineer — J. Bodfish
Systems Engineer — N. Taaffe
Systems Engineer — R. Menahles
Systems Engineer — W. Easton
Systems Engineer — Fernandez

Systems Analyst — P. Steele
Systems Analyst — R. Kirby
Systems Analyst — B. Miller

Programmer — J. Ra
Programmer — K. Setaka
Programmer — C. Hoecker
Programmer — J. Asbrus
Programmer — H. Childs
Programmer — Villasenor
Programmer — B. Darden
Programmer — B. Moore
Lead Programmer — Dougherty

---

Northwestern University Library
NOTIS Office
August 27, 1986

**NOTIS ONLINE FUND ACCOUNTING AND INVOICE PROCESSING**

The programs which provide online fund accounting and invoice processing, heretofore called the Harvard Enhancements, are now in test at Vanderbilt University. The programs will be released in several phases. The following is a list of the features and the phases.

PHASE I:

1. Multi-year fund record

2. Invoice record

3. Revised order/pay/receipt record

4. Online fund accounting

5. Invoice processing

6. De-commit and re-commit

7. Discount calculation

8. Current batch products

PHASE II:

1. Currency conversion

2. Index access to fund, order/pay/receipt record, and invoice records

3. Revised LUIS messages

4. Revised vendor record

5. Purge programs for fund and invoice records

6. Order session templating

7. New/revised batch products

# LUIS: LIBRARY USER INFORMATION SERVICE

LUIS can be used to find BIBLIOGRAPHIC information, LOCATIONS, and CALL NUMBERS
for materials held by Northwestern University Libraries and by the
Garrett-Seabury Library. Use the card catalog for materials not in the LUIS
database. CIRCULATION information is available for titles in the LUIS database
which are located in the main (except Transportation), Music, and Science
Engineering Libraries. Please inquire at a service desk for circulation status
of other materials.

| SEARCH options: | COMMAND: |
| To search by TITLE: | t |
| AUTHOR: | a |
| SUBJECT: | s |
| KEYWORD: | k |

USERS FAMILIAR WITH LUIS MAY ENTER A SEARCH REQUEST ON THIS SCREEN.

FOR LIBRARY SYSTEM NEWS, type NEWS.

TO CORRECT A MISTAKE, type over the error or clear screen to start over.

TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER==>

---

TO SEARCH BY KEYWORD:
KEYWORD searches allow a single term (e.g. word, name) or a combination of
terms to be used for searching the online catalog. They are useful when you
are unsure about the order of words in a title, have incomplete information
about an item, or when a subject heading is not known or does not retrieve
enough entries.

Since KEYWORD SEARCHES look for a term or phrase anywhere in bibliographic
records, this method may locate items not found through LUIS author, title
or subject searches. It also allows linking of terms from different parts
of a record such as an author's name with a word from a book title.

        EXAMPLES:  k=microcomputer not software
                   k=(drunk adj driving) and legislation.su.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT KEYWORD SEARCHING, TYPE m.
NOTE: Short keyword searches (up to 48 characters) may be entered on any LUIS
screen; longer ones (up to 218 characters) must be entered on this screen.
TYPE e TO START OVER.

TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER==>

HELP FOR SEARCH BY KEYWORD:

## USING LOGICAL OPERATORS

SEARCHES may be refined with the use of Logical Operators. These
OPERATORS are used between the various TERMS (words) to specify the
positional relationship of the terms within a single document. Below
are the valid operators for KEYWORD searching and their meanings
(where X and Y are search TERMS):

OPERATOR                          MEANING

AND      Both term X and term Y must occur in the same document.
OR       Either term X or term Y must occur in the same document.
NOT      Term X occurs in the document but Y does not.
ADJ      Term X must come immediately before term Y (ADJACENT).

You may use keyword searching to enter a search on a single term
which allows you to find all the occurrences of your term in the fields
indexed, such as title, (.ti.), author, (.au.), and subject (.su.).
TYPE m TO CONTINUE, type e TO START OVER.

TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER==>

---

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST: K=PSYCHOLOGY
KEYWORD SEARCH INDEX -- 100 ENTRIES FOUND, 19 - 36 DISPLAYED
19. XP:Measurement and evaluation in psychology a *Thorndike, Robert La <1961
20. XP:Inside the criminal mind *Samenow, Stanton E <1984
21. XP:The conceptual framework of psychology *Brunswik, Egon <1952
22. XP:The varieties of religious experience *James, William <1963
23. XP:Locus of control *Lefcourt, Herbert M <1982
24. XP:Piaget's theory of intellectual developmen *Ginsburg, Herbert <1969
25. XP:Counseling women *Collier, Helen V <1982
26. XP:Implementing family-centered maternity care with a *Haire, Doris <1968
27. XP:On the development of developmental psychology <1983
28. XP:Essays in psychology *James, William <1983
29. XP:Imagery, concepts, results, and applicatio *American Association <1981
30. XP:Imagery, theoretical and clinical applicat *American Association <1983
31. XP:A behavioral approach to historical analys *Berkhofer, Robert F <1969
32. XP:In the shadow of the past <1984
33. XP:A theory of adaptive economic behavior *Cross, John G <1983
34. XP:Personal being *Harre, Romano <1984
35. XP:The psychology of reading and spelling disabilities *Jorm, A. F <1983
36. XP:Ego psychology and social work practice *Goldstein, Eda G <1984

TYPE m FOR MORE ENTRIES. TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER. TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

---

HELP FOR SEARCH BY KEYWORD:

For example:        k=industry

You may refine your search further by asking thatyour word be found
only in a particular field.

For example:        k=industry.ti.     which will find all
documents with the word industry in the title fields.

NOTE: When using keyword searching, do not search on such common
terms as a, an, but, and as. These are called STOPWORDS, and have
been purposely left out of the keyword indexes.

For more information about stopwords, ask a librarian for assistance.


You may enter a search from this screen.
TYPE e TO START OVER.

TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER==>

---

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST: K=PSYCHOLOGY COMPUTERS
KEYWORD SEARCH INDEX -- 3 ENTRIES FOUND, 1 - 3 DISPLAYED
1. XP:The psychology of human-computer interaction *Card, Stuart K <1983
2. XP:Behavior research methods and instrumentation <Madison, Wis
3. XP:Information technology and psychology, pro *Houston Symposium <1982

TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER. TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

  19. XP:Measurement and evaluation in psychology a *Thorndike, Robert La <1961
  20. XP:Inside the criminal mind *Samenow, Stanton E <1984
  21. XP:The conceptual framework of psychology *Brunswik, Egon <1952
  22. XP:The varieties of religious experience *James, William <1963
  23. XP:Locus of control *Lefcourt, Herbert M <1982
  24. XP:Piaget's theory of intellectual developmen *Ginsburg, Herbert <1969
  25. XP:Counseling women *Collier, Helen V <1982
  26. XP:Implementing family-centered maternity care with a *Haire, Doris <1968
  27. XP:On the development of developmental psychology <1983
  28. XP:Essays in psychology *James, William <1983
  29. XP:Imagery, concepts, results, and applicatio *American Association <1981
  30. XP:Imagery, theoretical and clinical applicat *American Association <1983
  31. XP:A behavioral approach to historical analys *Berkhofer, Robert F <1969
  32. XP:In the shadow of the past <1984
  33. XP:A theory of adaptive economic behavior *Cross, John G <1983
  34. XP:Personal being *Harre, Romano <1984
  35. XP:The psychology of reading and spelling disabilities *Jorm, A. F <1983
  36. XP:Ego psychology and social work practice *Goldstein, Eda G <1984

TYPE m FOR MORE ENTRIES.  TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

⑥

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST:  K=PSYCHOLOGY COMPUTERS
  KEYWORD SEARCH INDEX -- 3 ENTRIES FOUND, 1 - 3 DISPLAYED
  1. XP:The psychology of human-computer interaction *Card, Stuart K <1983
  2. XP:Behavior research methods and instrumentation <Madison, Wis
  3. XP:Information technology and psychology, pro *Houston Symposium <1982

TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST:  K=PSYCHOANALYSIS.SU. NOT FREUD
  KEYWORD SEARCH INDEX -- 72 ENTRIES FOUND, 1 - 18 DISPLAYED
  1. XP:Le celeste et le sublunaire *Viderman, Serge <1977
  2. XP:Neurosis and human growth *Horney, Karen <1950
  3. XP:La plume sur le divan *Tytell, Pamela <1982
  4. XP:Of love and lust *Reik, Theodor <1957
  5. XP:Interpreting Lacan <1983
  6. XP:L'autre moi *Chabot, Jacques <1983
  7. XP:Insight and responsibility *Erikson, Erik H <1964
  8. XP:An outline of psychoanalysis *Thompson, Clara Mabel <1955
  9. XP:La bataille de cent ans *Roudinesco, Elisabeth <1982
  10. XP:les debuts de la psychanalyse en France, 1 *Mordier, Jean-Pierre <1981
  11. XP:Our adult world, and other essays *Klein, Melanie <1963
  12. XP:Le corps d'amour *Brown, Norman Oliver <1968
  13. XP:La subversion de l'ame *Cazenave, Michel <1981
  14. XP:Le sacre du pere *Pelckmans, Paul <1983
  15. XP:Shakespeare's reparative comedies *Westlund, Joseph <1984
  16. XP:Hypothesis and evidence in psychoanalysis *Edelson, Marshall <1984
  17. XP:The technique of psychoanalytic psychother *Langs, Robert J <1983
  18. XP:The healing of the mind *Fine, Reuben <1982

TYPE m FOR MORE ENTRIES.  TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

⑩

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST:  K=(ADOLESCEN$ OR TEENAG$).TI,SU. AND DRUG$
  KEYWORD SEARCH INDEX -- 2 ENTRIES FOUND, 1 - 2 DISPLAYED
  1. XP:Drugs, drinking, and adolescents *Macdonald, Donald Ian <1984
  2. XP:Preventing adolescent drug abuse <1983

TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST: K=MARKETING AND $.ATION.TI.
KEYWORD SEARCH INDEX -- 3 ENTRIES FOUND, 1 - 3 DISPLAYED
1. XP:Highways as factor in small manufacturing plant location decisio <1961
2. XP:Application of the marketing concept to intermodalism <1984
3. XP:Broadening the concept of marketing <1972

TYPE LINE NO. FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD WITH CALL NO.
TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

LUIS SEARCH REQUEST: K=COMPUTERS.TI. AND (CONFER$ OR PROCEED$) AND 1984
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD -- NO. 1 OF 1 ENTRIES FOUND

Reading on Cognitive ergonomics--mind and computers : Proceedings of the 2nd
    European conference, Gmunden, Austria, September 10-14, 1984 / edited by G.C.
    van der Veer ... <et al.>. -- Berlin ; New York : Springer-Verlag, 1984.
    267 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. -- (Lecture notes in computer science ; 178)
    Contains papers to be presented at the European Conference on Cognitive
Ergonomics--Mind and Computers, held in Gmunden, Austria, Sept. 1984; and
sponsored by IFIP WG. 6.3.
    SUBJECT HEADINGS (Library of Congress; use s= ):
        Electronic digital computers--Psychology--Congresses.
        Interactive computer systems--Congresses.
        System design--Congresses.

    LOCATION:  SCIENCE ENGINEERING
    CALL NUMBER:  001.64019 R287
    CIRCULATION STATUS:  Not charged out. If not on shelf, ask at Circulation Des

TYPE e TO START OVER.  TYPE h FOR HELP.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER

## WHAT'S NEW WITH THE 4.3 RELEASE?

[The following are features which were new with 4.0.2.  If you
implemented 4.0.2, you already have these.  ]

   The counters (discussed in "What You Need to Do to Go
from 4.0.1 to 4.3") which keep track of the charges,
discharges, holds, etc.; and the printing of these statistics
on the operations report.

   Capability of going directly from a holdings record to
an item record using the "ITEM" command (making it so you
don't always have to enter "SUMM").

   Capability of changing the patron category in a patron
record even if items are charged to the patron.  (Change to
LC530BAL and LC610,611.)

   Implementation of the "standard" patron interface format
(LC510DSC) and other enhancements to the batch patron load
programs.  (Note:  the "old" interface format will be used if
LB511 is included in the linkedit.  LB511 converts from the
"old" format to the "standard".)

   A fix to LC794BAL which corrects the problem of the
circulation status information not displaying in LUIS for
copies which follow a copy which is on order or in process.

   Changes to LBH00BAL,LBH05BAL and LBH06BAL which result
in error messages being printed rather than causing the job
to abend [in the call number index job (LB790)].

   Addition of INPFIL parameter to the SORTs in    LB790JOB
(call number index) so that it works for CKD.

   Abends 400L-400U added to LC400BAL so that it no longer
produces the "INVALID TRANSACTION" message but rather gives a
specific abend for each condition--extremely helpful in
problem determination.  [The sources of "INVALID TRANSACTION"
are now CICS only (PCT & PPT).]

   Addition of RDIDADR to TYPE=NEWREC macros in certain
programs which were lacking it.  This is necessary for
implementing SP 2.1/CICS 1.6.1.

   Increase in the maximum number of service units in the
batch circulation programs (SERVUNITS parameter in LB604DCL)
from 8 to 19.  You may raise it higher; 20 programs need to
be recompiled.
   Printing of a routing slip when an item which has the
cataloging review flag set is discharged.

[The following are features which are new with 4.3.]

A new tag table. LC110DAT(/DFLCT801) includes Library of Congress revisions 9, 10, 11, and 12--one element of which is the new MRDF format.

Online display of what a patron has charged out (excluding items charged that same day). The program reads an index which is regenerated nightly.

Capability of going directly from an item record to the record of the patron to whom it is charged by typing "PAIR".

The ability to use the SC= command to search for children's subject headings (2nd indicator value of '1') and the display of the children's headings in LUIS have been added.

Change to LB370 so that records with a class code of 'X' (no call number) will be included in the subject index (if they have subject headings).

A new job: LB681JCL. This job produces a charge count audit report showing the differences in the charge counts between item records and patron records. This is done for each patron ID. If the charge counts match, no output is generated.

## WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO GO FROM 4.0.1 to 4.3

### SIT and CWA

The counters which keep track of charges, discharges, holds, etc., require space in the Common Work Area (32 bytes for each service unit). Because some NOTIS customers make other use of CWA bytes 512-1024 we have put the NOTIS stuff at bytes 1024-up. You need to specify a WRKAREA size of 1792 in your SIT since we have specified an &NTSRVC value (maximum number of service units) of 19 in the LC000OPT. (A value of 1536 will be sufficient for 1-11 service units, 1792 for 12-19, 2048 for 20-27, etc.) [The formula for calculating the WRKAREA is 1024 + 136 + (&NTSRVC * 32). Normally this value is rounded up to the nearest multiple of 256.] If you have more than 19 service units, you will need to increase the &NTSRVC; re-edit the LNCSAD macro; reassemble LC495, LC496, LC610, and LC620; and increase the WRKAREA.

### PCT, PPT, and FCT

You will need to make the changes to your PPT noted in LICPPT4, the changes to your PCT noted in LICPCT4, and the changes to your FCT noted in LICFCT4.

### PLT

You will need to make your startup & shutdown PLTs look like TPCPLTI4 and TPCPLTS4. Since the new shutdown PLT will execute LC496 which will expect a CWA of 1792 it can not be cataloged until after the new SIT and startup PLT are cataloged and the system is taken down (and up).

### LC100

You will need to punch the new LC100BAL into your editor and then replace the COPY statements at the end of it with your own.

### LC000OPT

Some new installation options have been added; comments at the beginning indicate these changes. Your LC000OPT will need to be reconciled with this new one.

These programs have been assembled with the install options set so that "T" (rather than X) is the 2nd character of the tech svcs transaction and "P" (rather

than Q) is the patron file transaction.  If you use X or
Q, you will need to change NTTCTS or NTTCPT.

### LC798BAL

You will need to reconcile your version of LC798BAL
with the one on the tape:  either making the changes
indicated in the comments for 7/9/85 and 3/2/86 to your
version or copying the changes which you made to the text
into this new version.

### LI010/LB010

The FBA version of the request journal (3) read
program has been cataloged as LI011, so if you are FBA,
you will need to change your LI010JCL to "EXEC LI011".

If you are CKD, you will need to define a 2nd extent
to journal 3 and start using   LB010JB3 to read it.
(There seems to be a problem with the TP010 subroutine
called by LI010 being unable to read past the EOF on CKD.
If you reinititalize the journal after each run, then this
deficiency doesn't matter and you may continue using
LI010.)

### LC660 (Online Patron Charge Display)

In order to implement the online display of what a
patron has out you will need to

1) modify the    LD005JCL:
     a) change 'YYYY' in the DLBLs to whatever you use,
     b) change LIxxPCX to whatever you want to use for the
     file label (must correspond to what you put in the
     FCT),
     c) change the RECORDS allocation in the cluster define
     (figure 2 records for each record in the patron file),
     and
     d) set the PARMs at the end of the job with the
     maximum number of items a patron can have charged out
     and the (2 character) institution group for which the
     index is being built;

2) run   LD005JCL to define, build, and load the patron
charge index;

3) put your institution group and patron charge index name
in    LC660TBL;

4) reassemble & catalog LC660TBL;

5) make sure you added the entries to the FCT as noted in
LICFCT4 and to the PPT as noted in LICPPT4;

Note1:  The patron charge index for the test files as we
distribute them will not work since these files are only
subsets of the total files.  The items which are charged
to a particular patron are not necessarily included in the
item file; and, conversely, the patron to whom a
particular item is charged is not necessarily represented
in the patron file.

Note2:  You will note that the action index is referenced
as "LIACTNX,'NOTIS.ACTION.INDEX'" in LD005JCL.  We have
made this change to the name of the action index to
emphasize that, the way things currently stand, there
should be only 1 action index per CICS, i.e., all
institution groups should share the same action index.
There is, of course, no need for you to change the name of
your action index as long as you keep this in mind.