



CHRONICLE

CINCINNATI AREA HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

<http://cahsla.org>

December 2005

No. 94

President's Page

By Shelley Paden, President

This certainly feels like the busiest time of the year. December has many holiday parties, visits from friends and relatives, and much gift giving. I try to remind myself that the most expensive gift you can give is the gift of time. CAHSLA members have certainly given very generously this year.

CAHSLA board members have actively been revising the CAHSLA web page (cahsla.org), and we hope you will like the new additions. We will no longer have to rummage through our desks for the bylaws and policies and procedures manual because they are on the web. For new members, there is a link to important dates in our organization's past and Jane Thompson's lively talk on CAHSLA's history she gleaned from material in the archives. In addition, you will find a list of local health sciences libraries and useful library links. Be sure to look over the new web page and give the board feedback.

At the last CAHSLA Executive Board Meeting, Penny Philpot regretfully stepped down from being secretary of CAHSLA. As you may recall, Penny is still recovering from her surgery. Penny has been secretary since 2004, and she has devoted much time to the organization. We appreciate her many contributions to CAHSLA. Val Purvis has graciously agreed to fill in for the remainder of Penny's term. Please join me in thanking her for her willingness to help out.

Since 1996 CAHSLA members have generously given children's books to local organizations. The gift of reading is an important one to pass on to our youngest citizens. CAHSLA members have taken time out from their busy schedules to brave the holiday crowds and purchase these books. In return, we revive our memories of books we read as children and books we have read to special children. Also, we are introduced to books that hold memories for others. Our holiday meeting is one of my favorites, partly because we have time to look through all the books we send to a deserving organization.

During this holiday season, don't forget to give your time freely to family, friends, acquaintances, and even strangers. The gift will surely be returned to you!

I am looking forward to 2006 and all the CAHSLA activities we have planned. Enjoy a happy holiday season.



Christmas joy comes for all

September Membership Meeting

Members present: Sharon Bressert-Purtee, Cathy Constance, Cecil Raye, Emily Raye, Edith Starbuck, Barbarie Hill, Jane Thompson, Don Smith, Sandy Mason, and Shelley Paden.

We started our new program year on September 21st with a meeting at Indiana Wesleyan University (West Chester Branch). Rob Bohall, librarian, gave a short presentation on librarianship in a distance learning environment and describing how he functions in relative isolation from the main collection in Marion, Indiana.

Shelley Paden, president, held a short business meeting. The new board was introduced, Sharon Bressert-Purtee (Vice President and Program Chair), Penny Philpot (Secretary), Cathy Constance (Treasurer and Membership Coordinator), Jane Thompson (Archivist), Lisa McCormick & Barbarie Hill (Chronicle Editors), Barbarie Hill (Webmistress), Don Smith (Cincinnati Online Consortium for Life Sciences Representative), and Edith Starbuck (Past President). Shelley reminded everyone to make Cathy's job easier by turning in dues to her. Sharon gave an overview of our program year. Shelley told everyone to check out the changes to the CAHSLA web page. She also reminded everyone there will be a drawing at the end of the year for prizes. Chances to win will be given for each time someone attends a meeting. Another good reason to come to a CAHSLA meeting!

CAHSLA Holiday Gathering

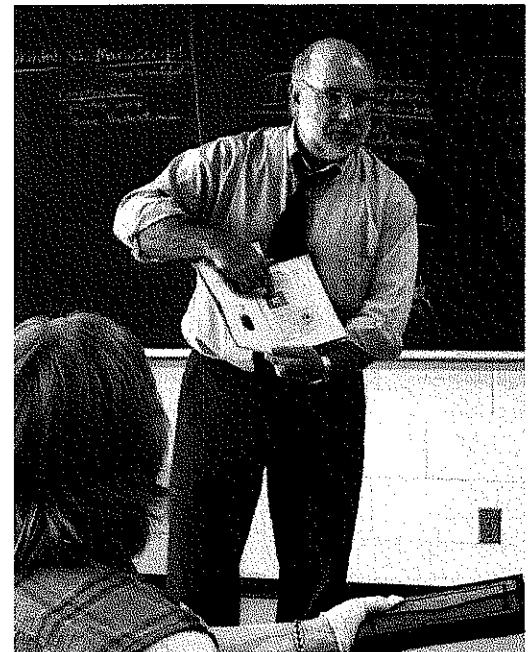
CAHSLA's annual holiday gathering was held on November 30 at the Cincinnati Art Museum where those in attendance enjoyed a docent-led tour viewing items from the Museum's permanent collection. The tour focused on the wide collection of art and artifacts from the Christian tradition spanning many countries and time periods. The tour was followed by dinner at the new Porkopolis restaurant in the historic Rookwood Pottery building in Mt. Adams.

Members and guests in attendance included: Margee Lewis, Val Purvis, Rose Zajac, Amy Koschoffer, Sandy Mason, Barbarie Hill, Allison Kissling, Lisa McCormick, Cathy Constance, Nonnie Klein, Barbara Johnson, Peggy Frondorf, Edith Starbuck, Michele Brofft, Carol Mayor, and Mike Douglas.

Once again our members conducted a drive to collect children's books to be donated to a worthy organization serving Cincinnati area children. This year the books will be given to the Ronald McDonald House at Cincinnati Children's Medical Center.

Noted Rare Books Expert to Speak

The next CAHSLA meeting will be on Thursday, January 26, 2006 at the University of Cincinnati Archives and Rare Books Library. Kevin Grace, curator, will talk on



"Building a Rare Book Collection for the Curriculum." Kevin is a local author with something like 20 books to his credit, a national expert on baseball and baseball history. Kevin is an informative and entertaining speaker with a vast knowledge and love of archival and rare materials.

We'll get underway around 6:00 p.m. with a light dinner following the program. Watch your mail for more details!

Onlineaholics: The Internet Addiction Disorder

Accordinging of a December 1, 2005 article in the New York Times, "6 percent to 10 percent of the approximately 189 million Internet users in this country have a dependency that can be as destructive as



alcoholism and drug addiction." Reporter Sarah Kershaw interviewed therapists and onlineaholics from around the country. Not surprisingly, one therapist, Hilarie Cash, runs her Internet/Computer Addiction Services in the city that is home to Microsoft, Redmond, Washington. Dr. Cash states that individuals who abuse the Internet are "typically struggling with other problems, like depression and anxiety." She goes on to say that the omnipresent Internet offers an affordable and accessible escape from reality that can "lure otherwise healthy people into an addiction." Not surprisingly, mental health professionals believe that the majority of Internet addicts use the Internet to further addictions to gambling or pornography.

Clinicians use a 15 symptom checklist to help identify onlineaholics including intense cravings for the computer, lying about how much time is spent online, withdrawing from hobbies and social interactions, back pain and weight gain. Because the condition is not recognized as a psychiatric disorder, insurers do not cover its treatment specifically. There are outpatient programs, such as the one in Redmond, WA, a clinic at McLean Hospital affiliated with Harvard, and at least one residential inpatient treatment program at Proctor Hospital in Peoria, Illinois.

The mental health community does not uniformly embrace the idea of an Internet addiction, and the disorder lacks a clear base of scientific evidence to

support it. Some even call it a fad illness and believe that calling it an addiction demeans the seriousness of other "physiological addictions" such as drug, alcohol or cigarette addiction. The 'line is crossed' when use of the Internet causes serious problems such as job loss, marital difficulties, depression or anxiety. As one clinician stated, "When I'm no longer controlling my Internet use, it's controlling me." Many counselors recommend that Internet-addicted clients seek help from 12-step programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous Narcotics Anonymous. More information will surely accumulate on this disorder as a greater variety of technologic devices make the Internet even more easily accessible.

Anyone Can Be a "Librarian"

According to a report in the September 22, 2005 New York Times, some people have taken on a "second career"



answering Internet questions that a web surfer has not been able to answer satisfactorily. Google Answers (answers.google.com) is one example of this specialty service that likens itself to "an online commons for impromptu research." Some sites market the skills of traditional professionals like tax lawyers or computer technicians (www.Ingenio.com), whereas other sites rely on individuals who just want to help (www.Wondir.com) and feel that they have the knowledge to do the research.

Most often the questioner sets the price, and the researcher decides if the fee is worth his efforts. The fees can range from as little as \$4 to \$200. A desperate urban college student who was looking to rent a parking space, paid an Internet researcher to quickly find him a parking space, and happily paid \$200 for the information. Sites like Wondir do not charge a fee, but allow questioners to give a "tip" to the researcher using PayPal. The axiom "You get

what you pay for" applies because, according to the chief executive of Wondir, "anyone can answer any question even if the person answering hasn't got a clue what they are writing or even if the information they are giving is totally inaccurate."

"Need Answers? Ask Anybody" by Peter Wayner, New York Times 9/22/2005, technology section.

Ohio Health Sciences Libraries Association (OHSLA)

OHSLA's fall meeting was held right here in Cincinnati at UC's Genome Research Institute. The program was divided into a morning presentation on Blogs and RSS by Glen Horton of the Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium and an afternoon panel of vendors discussing all aspects of the management of electronic journals.

Glen explained that a blog (or web log) is simply a web site used for simple publishing of short posts in reverse chronological order. They have become very popular in the past couple of years they allow anyone to have a voice on the web. Blogs can be personal (a journal or diary or special interest), professional (related to the blogger's place of work or profession), or corporate (an official blog run by employees). Blogs provide the reader a great way to stay current, gain others' perspectives, and get more than just the facts. Finding blogs is also very easy. Here are a few places to start: Daypop (<http://www.daypop.com>), Technorati (<http://www.technorati.com>), Yahoo News (<http://news.yahoo.com>), and LIS Feeds (<http://www.lisfeeds.com>). Take a look at some medical library blogs at Hospital Library Advocacy (<http://hosplib.blogspot.com>), The Health Informatics Blog (<http://biohealthmatics.blogspot.com>), The Krafty Librarian (<http://kraftylibrarian.blogspot.com>), and IU Medical Library News (<http://granite.medlib.uipei.edu/r1mlnews>).

RSS, which has several meanings but the most common one is Really Simple Syndication, allows

computers to browse the web for us and deliver content where we want it and when we want it. RSS is a document format and requires a browser known as an aggregator to read the RSS feed. Many aggregator products are available, varying greatly in features and capabilities such as different options for viewing and managing feeds and the frequency of scanning for new content. An example is Bloglines (<http://www.bloglines.com/register>), which allows you to subscribe to some feeds, organize them, and send them to your email. An example of an RSS feed is OhioLINK's Electronic Journal Center that provides a Tables of Contents service, automatically sending them out every time a new issue is received.

The afternoon program on electronic journal management reaffirmed what we all have experienced – that managing electronic journals is a lot more complicated and time-consuming than managing print alone. In addition to all of the normal acquisition, cataloging, maintenance, and renewal issues, electronic journals require such extra steps as negotiating licenses, providing remote access, creating user tools, troubleshooting access, correcting URLs, and tracking provider/publisher changes. The vendors on the panel of presenters each had products to offer that help manage some of these processes. Ebsco, Serials Solutions, Gold Rush, and OCLC each presented their particular strategies and help for managing one or more of the additional layers of complexity surrounding electronic journals management. The basic component of each of the first three is an A to Z list of all subscribed titles with links to the providers and help in maintaining those links. From there you can add various bells and whistles that will make your life easier and your clients happier. OCLC is embarking on a cataloging project that will establish records for electronic journals and allow member libraries to add their holdings to be visible to other member libraries. This should greatly facilitate ILL processes as many libraries cancel print subscriptions.

Barbarie Hill

Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium (GCLC)

Cincinnati Children's Hospital (Barbarie Hill) and Mercy Health Partners (Diane Stone) recently became members of GCLC, joining Good Samaritan Hospital (Rose Zajac) as the three hospital library members. Membership for these libraries became possible this fall when the GCLC board voted to cap the membership fees at \$2000 to enable smaller libraries to participate.

Benefits of membership for hospital libraries include a wide variety of educational programs for professionals as well as support staff, the technical expertise of Glen Horton whom we can call with our questions, help with meeting planning and hosting space, discussion lists, job clearinghouse, and shared media resources. Call Ann Abate at 751-4422 x12 if to get more information about membership.

Health Librarianship Course

Ted Morris, former CAHSLA member now teaching in the Kent State library school program, sends the following:

We have not received as many enrollments as we'd like for the next offering of our Health Librarianship course this coming Spring, and I'd like to remind folks to spread the word among colleagues and co-workers who might be interested.

Right now, the course is slated for Monday afternoons, 2-4:40PM. If we get enough interested persons who could only make an EVENING section, the same day, we may move the class to Monday evenings, 6-8:40PM.

Please contact the Columbus SLIS office (614-292-7746, attn: Deb Banks) or the Kent SLIS Office (330-672-2782, attn.: Rhonda Filipan) if you have an interest in either the afternoon OR the evening session times. (Please do <not> e-mail me,

as I will be unavailable online for most of the month of December.)

I've included below a "blurb" on the course for those who are not familiar with it. Thank you for your interest and support!

LIS 61095 "Special Topics": Health Librarianship (3 credits)

Course Description:

Introduces principles of health sciences librarianship from multiple perspectives and as practiced in multiple venues. Includes history and philosophy of health librarianship; resource selection, organization, and dissemination; reference services; library management in the health environment; and current and emerging issues facing health libraries and librarians.

Course Objectives:

- To acquaint students with the health care environment, including evidence-based medicine, and the roles of health libraries and librarians therein.
- To identify major role players in health care and health librarianship.
- To identify best practices for selecting, organizing, and disseminating information sources and services useful for health researchers, practitioners, and educators.
- To acquaint students with types of, and sources for, health information in all formats.
- To relate health librarianship to other library and information science milieu.

**Register for
Spring
Courses
Now**

Book Review

The Watermark, Newsletter of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences
Volume XXVIII, Number 2, Spring 2005

Janet Golden. *Message in a Bottle: The Making of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2005. 232 pages, illustrated, 25 cm. \$25.95 cloth. ISBN 0-674-01485-5.

This is the story of a diagnosis. David Smith and Kenneth Lyons Jones, pediatricians studying birth defects at the University of Washington School of Medicine, first used the phrase "fetal alcohol syndrome" in a November 1973 article in *Lancet*. They described the abnormal condition of children born to alcoholic mothers they had seen. These children shared distinctive facial features, small heads, and delayed development, and alcohol abuse by their mothers during pregnancy.

Their first article in *Lancet*, June 9, 1973, described four children they had seen in Seattle. Strong pattern caused them to look for other cases. Four more were found. The second article labeled the description of the next three children as "fetal alcohol syndrome" (FAS) and discussed earlier accounts of alcohol-related birth defects, including one from 1834 in England describing the "starved, shriveled and imperfect look" of children born to "women inebriates." In 1968, a French pediatrician, Paul Lemoine, had presented evidence of 127 children born to 67 alcoholic families that had same appearances and deformities as those later described by Jones but it was dismissed by his colleagues. Although the Seattle term, "fetal alcohol syndrome," is now in common use by the public and the medical community, it is not well understood or accepted.

Golden's discussion follows the paradoxical evolution of FAS diagnosis from 1973 to the late 1990s in light of medical research, legal cases involving FAS, feminism and the rights of women vs. those of the fetus, sin and religion, illegal drug abuse, the economics of the alcohol industry, and use of alcohol, mostly in the United States.

In the first three decades, FAS "became a diagnosis, then a public health problem and next a morality tale about mothers." Most of the research dealt with women who abused alcohol or were diagnosed alcoholics; the question of how much alcohol was dangerous became an issue. Conflicting opinions of government officials and physicians ranged from total abstinence to one drink a day, or less, or not excessive, especially in the first three months when many of the deformities occurred. This not only confused women but instilled guilt and fear in many who had drunk alcohol before they knew they were pregnant. Debate raged on whether warning labels on bottles, in bars, supermarkets, and restaurants were necessary and helpful. Feminists claimed that focusing on warnings put women back into a secondary position in society, with the rights of the fetus superseding those of women to make free choices about their bodies. It is a fascinating exploration of conflicting opinions while simultaneously frustrating and frightening to see such disparity.

Physicians and other caregivers did not routinely ask pregnant mothers about their drinking, current or past, missing the opportunity for prevention or intervention. Doctors admitted that they did not diagnose FAS because of stigmatizing the mother. Treatment and intervention for addicted mothers and their children has never been a major concern. Part of the problem is that most of these women were poor, undereducated, and did not appear until they were in labor. If, and how, environment contributed to FAS in children became a factor in assessment, further clouding decision making. At the end of the twentieth century, "FAS was simultaneously, a medical diagnosis, and a judgment about bad mothers, damaged offspring, and bad excuses for bad behavior."

The last part of the book deals with two court cases, one against the Jim Beam whiskey company and the second about the trial of a man with FAS who murdered several people at a fast food restaurant. They show how the ramifications of

medical diagnoses vie with the ideas of personal responsibility in our society.

The book is an accumulation of the many factors involved with FAS, its diagnosis and treatment. It remains a convoluted state of affairs that has receded from public attention. The author repeats information in the different sections and suddenly jumps backwards in time when describing events. It makes sense sometimes but it happens so often that it obfuscates the new points being made. It could be a good start for people interested in this syndrome and its ramifications, but a broader reading including the latest medical literature and studies would give a clearer grasp of the situation.

Layne (Nonnie) D. Klein

Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources

This new report from OCLC is from an international study intended to learn more about awareness of libraries and use of library electronic resources, search engines vs. librarians, free vs. fee information, and the "Library" brand. The full report can be found at http://www.oclc.org/reports/pdfs/Percept_all.pdf

Here are a few tidbits from the conclusions:

- * Respondents use search engines to begin an information search (84 percent). One percent begin an information search on a library web site.

- * Quality and quantity of information are top determinants of satisfactory information search. Search engines are rated higher than librarians.

- * The criterion selected by most information consumers to evaluate electronic resources is that the information is worthwhile. Free is a close second. Speed has less impact.

- * Respondents do not trust purchased information more than free information. The verbatim comments suggest a high expectation of free information.

- * Library users like to self-serve. Most respondents do not seek assistance when using library resources.

- * Library card holders use information resources more than non-card holders, and they are more favorably disposed to libraries than non-card holders.

- * Information consumers use the library. They use the library less and read less since they began using the Internet. The majority of respondents anticipate their usage of libraries will be flat in the future.

- * Borrowing print books is the library services used most.

- * "Books" is the library brand. There is no runner-up.

- * Most information consumers are not aware of, nor do they use, most libraries' electronic information resources.

- * College students have the highest rate of library use and the broadest use of library resources, both physical and electronic.

- * Only 10 percent of college students indicated that their library's collection fulfilled their information needs after accessing the library Web site from a search engine.

- * The majority of information consumers are aware of many library community services and of the role the library plays in the larger community. Most respondents agree the library is a place to learn.

- * Information consumers like to self-serve. They use personal knowledge and common sense to judge if electronic information is trustworthy. The cross-reference other sites to validate their findings.

- * Ninety percent of respondents are satisfied with their most recent search for information using a search engine. Satisfaction with the overall search experience has a strong correlation to the quality and quantity of information returned in the search process.

- * People trust what they find using search engines. They also trust information from libraries. They trust them about the same.

- * Search engines fit the information consumer's lifestyle better than physical or online libraries. The majority of U.S. Respondents, age 14 to 64 see search engines as a perfect fit.

SCRABBLE

DORMITORY

When you rearrange the letters:

DIRTY ROOM

PRESBYTERIAN

When you rearrange the letters:

BEST IN PRAYER

ASTRONOMER

When you rearrange the letters:

MOON STARER

DESPERATION

When you rearrange the letters:

A ROPE ENDS IT

THE EYES

When you rearrange the letters:

THEY SEE

GEORGE BUSH

When you rearrange the letters:

HE BUGS GORE

THE MORSE CODE

When you rearrange the letters:

HERE COME DOTS

SLOT MACHINES

When you rearrange the letters:

CASH LOST IN ME

ANIMOSITY

When you rearrange the letters:

IS NO AMITY

ELECTION RESULTS

When you rearrange the letters:

LIES - LET'S RECOUNT

MOTHER-IN-LAW

When you rearrange the letters:

WOMAN HITLER

SNOOZE ALARMS

When you rearrange the letters:

ALAS! NO MORE Z'S

A DECIMAL POINT

When you rearrange the letters:

IM A DOT IN PLACE

THE EARTHQUAKES

When you rearrange the letters:

THAT QUEER SHAKE

ELEVEN PLUS TWO

When you rearrange the letters:

TWELVE PLUS ONE

AND FOR THE GRAND FINALE:

CAHSLA COLLEAGUES

Regina Hartman (The Christ Hospital) reports that husband Gregg, daughter Gabrielle, and "Grandmudder" enjoyed a Western Caribbean cruise in November. Scheduled stops included Montego Bay, Jamaica, Grand Cayman Island, and Cozumel. Rough waves prevented the ship from stopping in Cozumel. Gabrielle had a blast playing "Camp Carnival" while the adults enjoyed the sun and smooth jazz. Adding to the craziness of the holidays will be a move to a new home * but it is only 2.1 miles up the road. They will continue to call Finneytown home.

In the Literature ...

Friday, November 4, 2005

Amazon.com to offer individual pages for purchase

By Hillel Italie, The Associated Press

Book buyers, soon you'll be able to pay by the page. With its new Amazon Pages service, Amazon.com Inc. plans to let customers to buy portions of a book - even just one page - for online viewing. A second program, Amazon Upgrade, will offer full online access when a traditional text is purchased. Both services are expected to begin next year.

"We see this as a win-win-win situation: good for readers, good for publishers and good for authors," Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos said Thursday. For Amazon Pages, Bezos said, the cost for most books would be a few cents per page, although readers would likely be charged more for specialized reference works. Under Amazon Upgrade, anybody purchasing a paper book could also look at the entire text online, at any time, for a "small" additional charge, Bezos said. For instance, a \$20 book might cost an extra \$1.99. Copyright holders would determine whether the pages could be printed or downloaded. "We feel strongly that copyright holders get to make these decisions," Bezos said.

The Amazon announcement came on the same day that Google Inc. began serving up the entire contents of books and government documents that aren't entangled in a copyright battle over how much material can be scanned and indexed from five major libraries. The Authors Guild and five major publishers are suing to prevent Google from scanning copyrighted material in the libraries without explicit permission. "The Amazon programs are the way copyright is supposed to work," the Authors Guild's executive director, Paul Aiken, said Thursday. "You provide access to readers and some compensation flows back to rights holders. It seems like a positive development."

Amazon issued a statement of support from Holtzbrinck Publishers LLC, which owns Farrar, Straus & Giroux, St. Martin's Press and several other publishers. "We look forward to working together with Amazon as they develop these innovative new programs to expand the market for digital content," said Holtzbrinck CEO John Sargent. Meanwhile, Random House Inc. released a statement Thursday saying it will "work with online

booksellers, search engines, entertainment portals and other appropriate vendors to offer the contents of its books to consumers for online viewing on a pay-per-page-view basis." Random House, the country's largest general trade publisher, listed a number of "key components" for any deal, including that "Books will be available for full indexing, search and display" and, "No downloading, printing or copying will be permitted." Richard Sarnoff, president of the Random House corporate development group, said the publisher had already been talking to a number of vendors, but expects Amazon to be the first to sell Random House books on a per-page basis.

Chronicle of Higher Education, Sept. 30, 2005

Reference Questions in the Library of the Future

By W. LEE HISLE

Reference work has been a part of library services for generations, having started in the late 19th century when an increasingly literate population needed help using libraries. It typifies the service orientation of libraries ... Especially in academic libraries, Google and other search engines and online databases -- easily available to students and faculty members via campus networks -- have had a significant impact on reference services ... That new way of conducting research has probably led to the widely reported decrease in the number of queries at traditional reference desks. The decline has prompted discussions about the future of reference work and has even convinced some librarians that traditional reference services will soon be obsolete. However, reference librarians report that reference questions now tend to be more complex, albeit fewer in number ...

Most colleges and universities are adopting new pedagogical approaches, like requiring students to work in groups and to make presentations using digital media. Reference librarians need new skills to work with the new pedagogies. Requirements like "hands-on experience with virtual reference services," "ability to serve as library Webmaster and to design library Web sites," "experience with electronic course-management systems," and "ability to prepare online instructional materials" are common in job advertisements today. In addition, reference librarians typically must be teachers themselves, in formal information-literacy programs or in one-on-one sessions with faculty members and students who need help navigating an increasingly complex digital environment ... The changing nature of college students also makes it important for reference librarians to be comfortable with new technologies. NextGen students are accustomed to using computers and cellphones, sometimes at the same time. They expect services and resources when and where they need them, not when and where the library staff wants to provide them ... Another change in reference services to accommodate the nomadic NextGens is supplementing traditional, face-to-face interactions with online services. Many college libraries hope eventually to provide electronic reference help 24/7 ... librarians are supplementing traditional reference desks with outdoor, mobile reference stations at campus cross-roads, using quick-to-assemble kiosks, wireless access, and laptop computers. Other colleges are offering reference help at certain times in dining halls, student centers, and residence halls. Some librarians walk through study areas with laptops in tow, asking patrons if they need help ... And of course technology now allows academic librarians to accept e-mail reference questions or to conduct reference interviews through virtual-chat software. Those practices foreshadow the academic reference services of the future.

Chronicle of Higher Education, December 9, 2005

Information Anarchy or Information Utopia? By JAMES G. NEAL

Marshall McLuhan once noted that our age of anxiety is largely the result of trying to do today's jobs with yesterday's tools. Those of us who work in academic libraries are certainly anxious, and that anxiety will probably only grow over the next decade.

We are anxious about our role in scholarly communication. We've watched the corporate economy take over what was essentially a guild economy ... We are anxious about our role in teaching and learning. How do we enhance the student experience at our colleges and universities? How do we best support the technology-enhanced and online education that is such a critical part of our educational enterprise?

We are anxious about the impact of search-engine libraries, like the Google and Yahoo initiatives that provide wide access to information and allow people everywhere to accomplish what we alone were once able to do.

We are anxious about the need to expand our entrepreneurial roles, to produce new services and create new marketing strategies.

We are anxious about our physical structures and identities, as we construct and renovate our spaces into trompe l'oeil intellectual and social centers.

We are anxious about the expanding calls for accountability and assessment, especially in the absence of effective tools to measure our impact and success. We have focused too much on counting the inputs — the number of books on our shelves, how many journals we've purchased — and not enough on how we contribute to successful graduates, productive faculty members, and efficient administrators.

We are anxious about the growing emphasis on resource development. My success used to be evaluated on my ability to effectively allocate resources, but now I am increasingly measured by how much money I've raised, how many grants I've obtained, and how many products I've sold ...

As we envision the development of libraries over the coming 10 years, we can also predict higher levels of disruption. Clayton M. Christensen, author of *The Innovator's Dilemma* (Harvard Business School Press, 1997), once noted in a CIO magazine interview that "a disruptive technology enables a larger population of less-skilled people to do things that historically only an expert could do." ...



**"I knew we shouldn't have stopped for lunch.
Now our technology is obsolete."**



CALENDAR

- Jan. 26, 2006 Building a Rare Book Collection for the Curriculum. CAHSLA meeting at UC's Archives and Rare Books Library.
- Feb. 2, 2006 Demo of Evidence Matters. Good Samaritan library, 12:00 noon. Please RSVP to Rose Zajac
- Late winter 2006 CAHSLA workshop, possibly in cooperation with SLA or GCLC
- May 19-24, 2006 MLA annual meeting. Phoenix, AZ.
- Late spring 2006 CAHSLA picnic

The *CAHSLA Chronicle* is published four times a year in September, December, March, and June. The editors are Lisa McCormick, Jewish Hospital Health Sciences Library, and Barbarie Hill, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Pratt Library.

CAHSLA Chronicle

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