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A Tribute to Great Librarian : Charles Ammi Cutter

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Abstract

Present article is a tribute to Great Librarian Sir C.A. Cutter and also provides a brief sketch of cutter's memories, his contributions and social life.

Charles Ammi Cutter was born in Boston, Massachusetts on March 14, 1837. His early, Classical education prepared him for entry into the Unitarian clergy. He studied at Harvard College from 1851 to 1855, and then spent a year tutoring applicants for college entrance exams (W. Cutter 6). Subsequently, he entered the Harvard Divinity school in Autumn, 1856 (Immroth 380). Even before his graduation, in 1858, Cutter was appointed assistant librarian of the school and he unwittingly began what would become his life's work (Foster 697). His first job was to prepare a new catalog of the Divinity School library in response to a major accession that doubled the size of the collection (W. Cutter 8).

Shortly after his graduation from Harvard in 1860, Cutter chose not to be ordained and, instead, become assistant librarian of Harvard College and worked on the development of a new library catalog. Unlike most library catalogs of the time. It used index cards rather than being presented in the form of a published volume. It consisted of an author file and an alphabetical "classed catalog". This provided a primitive form of subject access and his "work with this type of catalog prepared Cutter for his later work with the dictionary catalog" (W. Cutter 11; Immroth 381).

In December of 1868, Cutter was chosen as librarian of the Boston Athenaeum and he began the arduous task of preparing a published catalog of the holdings. This appeared in five volumes, published in stages between 1874 and

1882 (Immroth 381). Writing in 1931, Cutter's nephew and biographer William Parker Cutter notes that "It has been the model for many other dictionary catalogs; and even now is in frequent usage by catalogers in search of full names, and similar information" (20). This massive project established Cutter's reputation in the library world.]

A direct outgrowth of the Athenaeum catalog was his 1874 manual: Rules for a Dictionary Catalog. While various other sets of cataloguing rules existed, Charles Cutter himself notes that

"But for a dictionary-catalog as a whole, and for most of its parts, there is no manual whatever. Nor have any of the above-mentioned works attempted to set forth the rules in a systematic way or to investigate what might be called the first principles of cataloging (3)."

Because of the pragmatic approach taken-one of the stated goals was to make the catalog easy for the public to use- "it to be used at a number of libraries throughout the country" (Hufford 31). Rules for Dictionary Catalog eventually went through four editions, the last (1904) being published after Cutter's death. It was "recognized immediately as the treatise on cataloguing, and remains classic" (Tauber and Wise 108).

In 1876, the American Library Association was established. Charles Cutter was one of the approximately one hundred founding members. He served as president in 1888 and 1889 and he then served on the ALA council from 1889 until 1902 (Foster 699). It is reported that at the time of his death, he had attended more annual meetings than any other member. Cutter was also active on various ALA committees and with the Massachusetts Library Club (W. Cutter 31). He also attended "both of the International Library Conferences, in London, respectively in 1877 and 1897, serving as honorary vice-president of the latter" (Foster 699). Finally, from 1881 until 1893, Cutter served as General Editor of the ALA publication Library Journal (Foster 700; W. Cutter 48).

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Another of Charles Cutter's significant contributions to the world of library science was his Expansive Classification system. The name comes from "the fact that it is developed in seven stages: the first, being very simple, for the smallest library, and, finally, the seventh, designed for the largest library". (W. Cutter 43). Each level was of increasing complexity.

Cutter's aim was very ambitious. His stated goal was "to prepare a scheme applicable to collections of every size, from the village library in its earliest stages to the national library with a million volumes" (qtd. in Tauber and Wise 109). As the library grew in size, each section of the classification would be further sub-divided and increased in specificity.

Cutter's system was never widely adopted for several reasons. Most significant is the fact that the seventh (and final) level of classification was never completed. It was in progress at the time of Cutter's death in 1903. Several sections were published posthumously, but significant elements, especially the technology classes, were never completed (W. Cutter 44; Immroth 382). Henry Bliss has argued that the Seventh classification had become unworkably complex and unbalanced. Too many categories were allocated to obscure scientific topics but other areas, such as Sociology, Social Psychology, and Business were allocated much too little space (234-5).

While Cutter's Expansive Classification was not successful, it later formed the basis for the widely adopted Library of Congress classification system. It was "used to develop the first class of the Library of Congress classification. Class Z: Bibliography and Library Science'. And was a basis for a general outline of all the classes" (Immroth 382).

One aspect of Charles Cutter's work remains with us today. As part of his work on Expansive Classification, he developed a system of alphabetic tables used to abbreviate the names of authors. (W. Cutter 46). He first developed and

published the two-figure tables between 1891 and 93. As these tables were put into regular use, cutter "began adding a third figure in exceptional instances as the need arose (in such cases as fiction or biography)" (Foster 699). Three-figure tables were systematically worked out and published from 1899 to 1901 (Immroth 382).

Charles Ammi Cutter died on September 6, 1903 at Walpole, New Hampshire. He was survived by his wife as two adult sons. (Immroth 384).

Ironically, cutter's most significant contribution to the field of Library and information Studies was his system of Expansive Classification. Despite the fact that it was never widely adopted, it strongly influenced the development of the Library of Congress classification system. Also, the system of author numbers he devised continues in wide use and still bears his name.

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Knowledge Management for e-Resources

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Abstract

Due to the convergence of the Computation and Communication technologies the media of preserving information , data and know-how has been drastically changed world-wide. The regular collections of library are added with the e-Resources. These e-Resources possess the better accessibility than regular paper resources. Subscription, Storage and utilization of these e-Resources need the Knowledge base of the terms like : Database server, Intranet, Web service and Requirements Analysis. This paper illustrates the concepts in effective management of e-Resources in Libraries.

Keywords

e-Resource, Intranet, Networked Libraries, Database Server

Introduction

Libraries are information hubs for acquiring the knowledge. Since ancient times the libraries are key-sources to disseminate the information. The advancements in technologies , especially computation and communication, have drastically changed the ways of storing the information, ways of serving the readers , the ways of serving the locations, the ways of service-timing, and the more important is the ways of sharing the accumulated information or knowledge among the reader community spread across the local points or even global points. These ways are important to adapt and adopt every library – may be Academic, may be Industrial, may be others.

Classical Concept of Knowledge Management

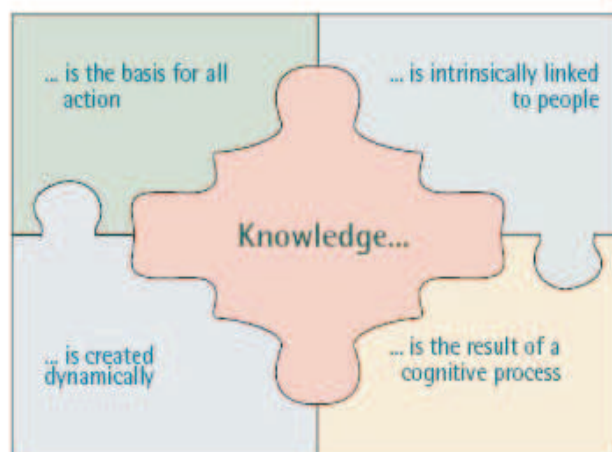


Fig 1: Basic Characteristics of Knowledge

Source : wm-forum.org

It is difficult to differentiate the Knowledge from Information as both are relative terms.

Knowledge is a form of Information, which can exist only within an individuals' mind. It being subjective, cannot be directly transferred or communicated from one person to another, but must be converted into Information first. Fig 1 represents the basic attributes of knowledge.

Knowledge Management provides access to experience, knowledge, and expertise that create new capabilities, enable superior performance, encourage innovation, and leverages existing information and knowledge assets of the organization, facilitates information and knowledge dissemination across boundaries and integrates the information and knowledge into day to day business process.

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Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
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Impact of Knowledge Management

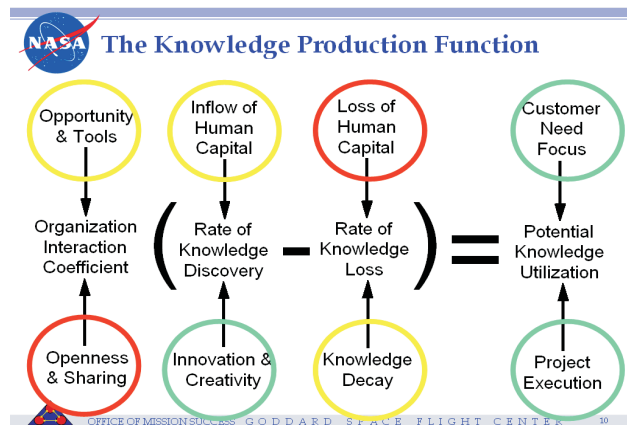


Fig 2: Effect of Knowledge

Source : nasa.gov

The world-wide society is marching towards the knowledge society. The readers are the customers of the libraries. Knowledge Management strategies have the focus on reader's needs for transforming the traditional library assets into digital libraries with e-resources. The readers' knowledge sharing the productive outcome from the process of the library knowledge management.

Why to manage Knowledge ?

– Is to gain significant returns out of the data and information we produce and the way in which we produce it.

– Along with collection of new materials, selection for inclusion in database, inputting data, indexing, searching and retrieval and delivering the out put to the end user; some additional tasks like data cleaning or deletion of redundant records from the database and checking for the systems security. Creating links with external sources and updating any manual of procedures specific to the operations going on in the organization. From this knowledge, Librarians can build a web front and can allow user to access the information in a quick and easy way.

Whom to Manage ?

People management

Process management

Information Management

Implementation of Knowledge Management in Libraries requires

High-level commitment to change.

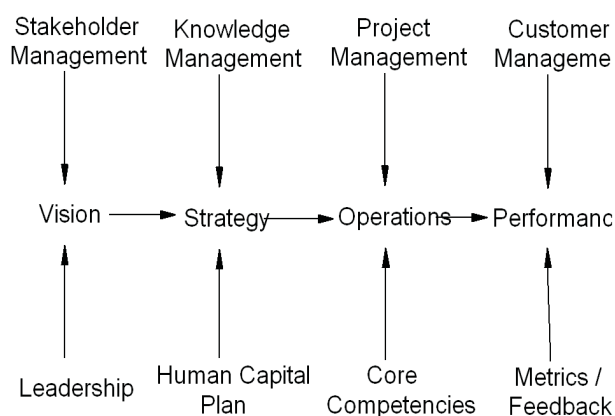
Human Resource of Library.

To and fro communication in the hierarchical structure of management.

Understanding among the library staff.

Keeping track of the process of information flow in the library

Where Does KM Fit in the Big Scheme?



Source : nasa.gov

How to accomplish?

Davenport (1993) explains that knowledge management process is about acquisition, creation, packaging, and application or reuse of knowledge. Some examples of each of these types of knowledge management process are:

- * Knowledge Acquisition: finding existing knowledge, understanding requirements, searching among multiple sources.
- * Knowledge Creation: research activities, creative processes in advertising, writing books or articles, making movies, and so on.
- * Packaging: publishing, editing, design work.
- * Applying or using existing knowledge: auditing, medical diagnosis;
- * Reuse of knowledge for new purpose: leveraging knowledge product development processes, software development.

Case study: Knowledge Centre

The concept of the knowledge centre in Library is new. It includes I T infrastructure for facilitating the e-Resources. e-Resources are the electronic representation of the information. Those are available in various forms like e-

books, digital library, online journals, magazines , e-learning tutors, on-line tests. Because of the effective presentation with multimedia tools, these e-resources are becoming the sources of information.

Database Server: The knowledge centre is driven by the central server which archives the collections of all e-Resources available. It has the access to the readers of library. The facility of the updating the database is provided through the user-friendly software.

Intranet: The knowledge centre has been connected to the various departments/divisions of the organization/university/institution for providing the accessibility to the readers. It is LAN of the various nodes in the campus. It provides the access to the database server. Students can refer the e-Resources from the departments / laboratories and even from the Hostels.

Conclusion

The knowledge is a factor of difference, a factor of competition. Libraries are the locations where this factor grows significantly. The e-Resources are making the information more effective. Internet and e-Resources are the driving forces for process of world-wide knowledge-sharing. Libraries, once connected with others, would have the abundant strength to satisfy the needs of the readers.

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3. Office of Mission Success *Nasa.gov*
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Citation Impact and Pattern of Co-authorship of Cardiology Journals in G8 countries.

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Abstract

This paper describes the Scientometrics indicators of the cardiology Journals in G8 Countries. This study concentrate that Citation impact of the journal in cardiology, the

9726 no of journals published in G8 Countries of this high value of impact Factor produced the chest 0.438 the cited journals obtained from the Web of science. Pattern of Co-authorship, pattern of co-authorship in different blocks. This study indicates that the US has bees contributed rise while that of the UK, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, and Canada and Russia in on the decline. The Scientometric output is dominated by the single authored -papers and multi authored papers study emphasis on domestic and International Collaboration.

Introduction

The important scholarly communication media journals play a primary role in the Disseminating the scholarly information within and between disciplines. Not surprisingly the value of the journals in an academic discipline is significant to both individual academics and to the scholarly community. Traditionally studies evaluating the overall quality of the journals have focused on peer assessment through subjective opinion surveys. However based on the normative perspective of citation which views Citing as a merit-granting process it is plausible to assume that the information values of a given publication is reflected by the frequency of citation obtained from other publications.(WEIPING YUE, CONCEPCIONS and WILSON, 2004)." Interrelationship among

journal Citation impact and four external factors i.e. journal characteristics, journal accessibility, journal visibility and journal internationality have been successfully explored, and the conceptual model of journal evaluation has been examined.

Therefore Citations counts can be used as indicators or measurements of the level of quality, importance, Influence or performance of individual publications or aggregations of publication, such as journals (WILSON, 1999)". The past decades, citation analysis has been extensively used as practical alternative to subjective judgmental approaches. Journal citation indicators from the institute of Scientific Information (ISI) have become popular measures in assessing journal performance, in particular the journal impact factor and the number of total Citations.

Methodology

This study identifies the authorship pattern of G8 countries in cardiology Journals which have been classified as Single authored, Two authored and Multi authored the studies also deals that authorship patterns block wise There are three blocks divided as 1964-1977, 1978-1991 and 1992-2006. This research observed that Journal Citation Impact of Cardiology in G8 countries.

Pattern of Co-authorship

To analyze the pattern of co-authorship, the entire data was divided into single authored two authored and multi authored (=3) papers. The results of the pattern of Co-authorship are given in below table, the results presented in the table indicates that slightly more. The share of multi-authored papers (=3) is much high (8.5%) only as compared to single or two authored papers.

The pattern of Co-authorship among different countries have been examined by making use of collaborative Co-efficient (CC) suggested by

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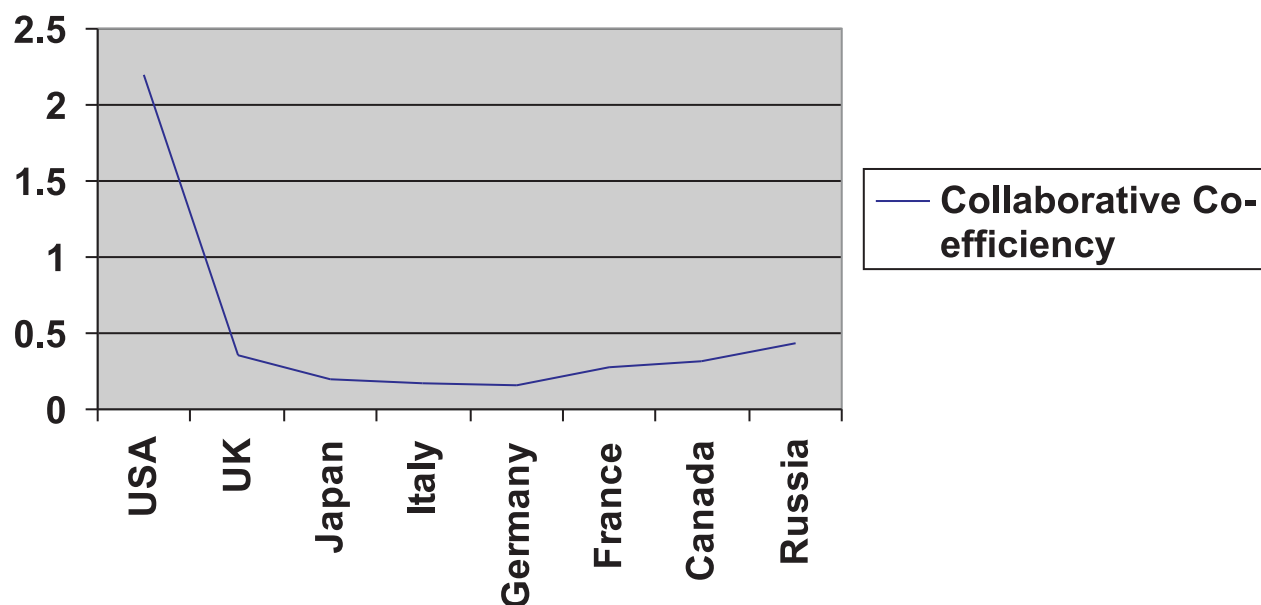
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Cunningham and Dillon for authorship pattern in Library and Information Science is 1.17. In Scientometrics the average number of authors per paper is 1.73 which indicates a better Collaboration than Library and Information Science.

The present study deals with value of CC for USA is highest(2.22) followed by Russia (0.44), UK(0.36), Canada(0.32), France(0.27), Japan(0.20), Italy(0.17), Germany(0.16) which indicates that these countries have a better collaboration in comparison to other countries in the table .

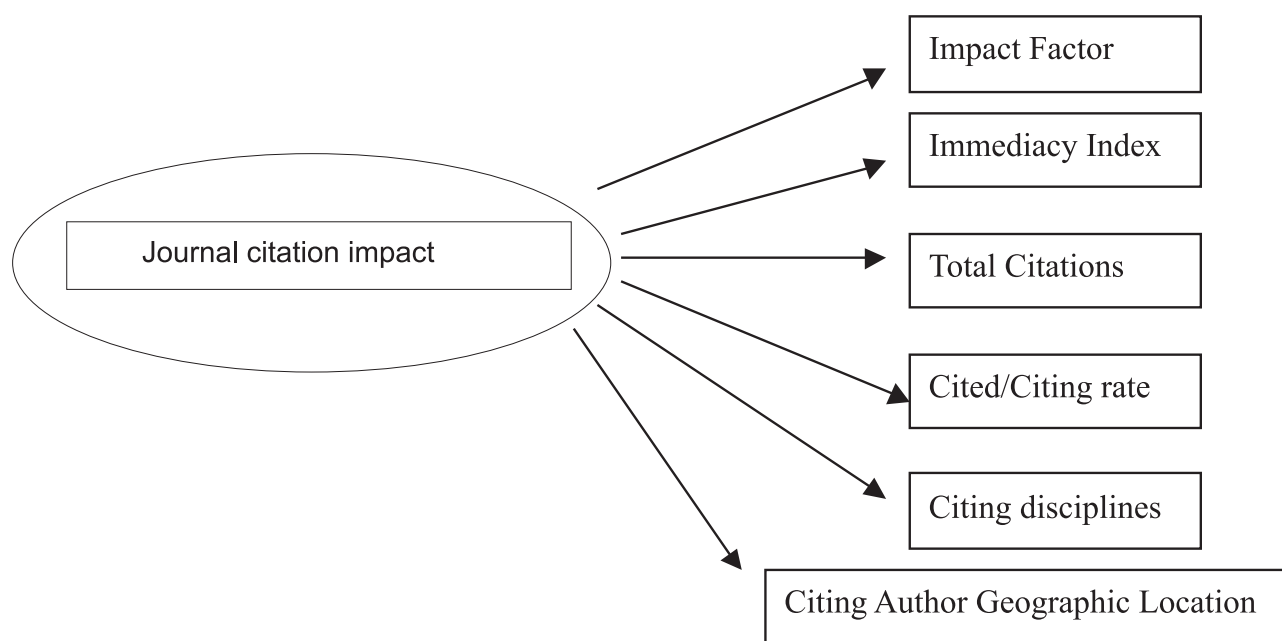
Table 1: Pattern of co-authorship

Country	Single	Two Authored	Multi authored	Total authored	Collaborative Co-Efficiency
USA	1242	1200	2900	5342	2.22
UK	896	926	699	2521	0.36
Japan	63	38	83	184	0.20
Italy	294	96	144	534	0.17
Germany	327	72	38	437	0.16
France	196	88	40	324	0.27
Canada	124	93	73	290	0.32
Russia	29	42	23	94	0.44
Total	3171 (32.6%)	2555 (26.2%)	4000 (41.1%)	9726(100%)	0.26



Journal Citation Impact

The indicators of citation impact used in this study are either obtained or calculated from the web of science data. The Cited half-life may be regarded as an impact indicator. However we have not included this in our study as many of the journals have either no values or values >10.



Impact factor

The journal impact factor measure of the frequency with which the “average article” in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The web of science impact factor for the year 2006 is used.

Immediacy index

The Journal immediacy index is a measure of how quickly the “average article” in a journal is cited and for this study the 2006 immediately index is used.

Total citations

The indicator for total Citations refers to the number of citations to articles in a journal for the year 2006.

Cited/Citing rate

In previous study, Cited/Citing rate was regarded as a quality index of scientific journals (PRICE,1981:PINSKY&NARIN,1976) or the input/output ratio reflecting the status of the journal in a given network(KIM 1992).In our study, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of references that the same journal has given, both numbers are for the year 2006.

Citing Disciplines

Citing disciplines refer to the extend of the inter or Multidisciplinary impact fact of the journal. It can be traced through the analysis of subject

areas where Citations are coming from (WORMEL,1998). It is measured by the number of citing disciplines, obtained by using dialog to search all the citations of each journal in cardiology for the year 2006 and then ranking the journal Subject category (SC) field.

Citing author geographic locations (GL) or the country affiliation of all citing authors in particular journal in 2006 can be obtained for the web of science

further the GL field can be ranked to produce a list of Countries in decreasing order productivity. Hence journal citation impact with respect to the Citing authors can be determined by the number of country affiliations of the citing authors.

Conclusion

This study observed that nature of the papers published in the G8 countries of cardiology journals indicates the author collaboration has been highly increased in USA, and followed by UK. The contribution of US papers in the journal of American college of Cardiology on the decline while the share of the Italy, Japan, France, Germany, Canada, and Russia is on the rise. The cardiology publication productivity is high comparatively other than G8 countries; because of G8 countries occupy prolific institutions their scientists producing more scientific papers regularly.

Annexure-I

Impact Factor of the Cardiology Journals in G8 Countries

S.No	Title of the Journal	No. of articles	Impact Factor
1	Chest	784	0.438
2	Heart (British Cardiac Society)	634	0.386
3	Cardiology	623	0.242
4	Resuscitation	541	0.356
5	PACE	408	0.358
6	Clinical Cardiology	297	0.294
7	Hypertension	280	0.192
8	Journal of Interventional Cardiology	262	0.434
9	Nursing Standard	260	0.536
10	Annals of Internal Medicine	228	0.586
11	Cardiovascular Research	213	0.592
12	Journal of Invasive Cardiology	209	0.523
13	Catherization and Cardiovascular Intervention	180	0.582
14	Medical Times	176	0.532
15	American Journal of Medicine	167	0.623
16	Pediatrics	165	0.562
17	Coronary artery disease	157	0.182
18	Pediatric Cardiology	152	0.324
19	Cardiology in the Young	150	0.265
20	Studies in health technology and Informatics	148	0.284
21	Circulation Research	146	0.186
22	Journal of Cardiology	145	0.312
23	Modern healthcare	139	0.437
24	Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology	138	0.261
25	The Journal of American Medical	138	0.211
26	New England Journal of Medicine	132	0.194
27	British heart Journal	132	0.184
28	American heart journal	131	0.192
29	Circulation	131	0.237
30	Catherization and Cardiovascular diagnosis	130	0.287
31	Journal of cardio Vascular Management	126	0.321
32	Canadian Journal of Cardiology	126	0.129
33	Journal of the American College of Cardiology	124	0.174
34	Journal of General Internal medicine	121	0.213
35	American Journal of Physiology	120	0.312

S.N.	Title of Journal	No. of articles	Impact Factor
36	Journal of Nuclear Medicine	120	0.261
37	American Journal of Cardiology	119	0.321
38	International Journal of Cardiology	117	0.197
39	Archives of Internal medicine	117	0.214
40	Annals of thoracic surgery	117	0.251
41	Annals of Emergency Medicine	116	0.326
42	Journal of American Society of Echo Cardio grapy	116	0.218
43	Italian Heart Journal	115	0.192
44	Journal of Electro cardiology	115	325
45	Cardiology Clinics	112	0.187
46	Heart and Lung – The Journal o f Critical care	112	0.112
47	CMAJ	112	0.189
48	Journal of Nuclear cardiology	109	0.132
49	Current opinion in Cardiology	108	0.109
50	Journal of Telemedicine and telecare	108	0.106
Total		9726	

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