

New Technologies, New Services, New Directions for Librarianship?

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BEING DIGITAL





LIBRARIES:

A TIME TO CHANGE

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A time to rethink:

- what libraries can be in the future
- who libraries will be serving
- what library roles need redefining
- what new library roles can be established



THINK DIFFERENT:

Three Tasks for the Future

Management of Things:
Building Coherence.

Management of Relationships:
Building Trust.

Management of Perceptions:
Being Relevant.



A PROBLEM...

It sometimes seems as though Gertrude Stein's observation that 'everyone has so much information that they have lost their common sense' has become literally true.

Future Libraries: Dreams, Madness & Reality. Crawford, Walt and Gorman, Michael

A SOLUTION:

: SENSE-MAKING

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The future belongs to neither the conduit or content players, but to those who control filtering, searching, and sense-making tools we will rely on to navigate through the Expanses of Cyberspace.

Paul Saffo, Institute for the Future. "Its the Context, Stupid."



THE MANAGEMENT OF THINGS

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- Metadata (traditional cataloguing, Dublin Core)
- Unique identifiers (URNs, PURLs, DOIs)
- Authority services (traditional authorities but also for security and privacy)
- Gateways, directories and pathfinders
- Classification services.
- Collaborative indexing.
- Community "caches."



THE MANAGEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

- . . .
- Information anxiety.
 - volume and noise
 - increasing fragmentation
 - de-contextualization
 - transience
 - loss of materiality
- Need for predictability and control.
- Librarian as Info-Therapist.



BUILDING TRUST

- Being information exemplars.
- Developing quality info services:
 - Providing benchmarks.
 - Developing standards: technical and performance.
 - Providing ratings, labels, reviews.
 - Usability testing and evaluation.
 - Licensing and rights management.
 - Privacy and information ethics.



THE MANAGEMENT OF

PERCEPTION

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- Communicate / collaborate.
- Building communities.
 - Story-telling for the electronic era.
 - Electronic party lines.
- Building community services.
 - Training and education.
 - SME support.
 - Mailing lists, bulletin boards, forums.



A CONSIDERATION...

Most of the information in organizations - and most of the information people really care about - isn't in computers.

Thomas Davenport, "Saving IT's Soul: Human Centered Information Management." *Harvard Business Review*. March/April 1994.



: FOUR PROPOSITIONS

- Information is not easily stored on computers (and is not "data")
- The more complex an information model, the less useful it will be
- Information can take on many meanings.
- Technology is only one component of the information environment and often no the right way to create change.

INFORMATION ECOLOGY

- Values and beliefs about information (culture)
- How people actually use information and what they do with it (behavior and work processes)
- The challenges of information sharing (politics)
- The information systems in place (technology)

SUSTAINABLE INFORMATION ECOLOGIES

A sustainable information ecology must strive to meet the information needs of the present, with the *appropriate* use of technology and sense-making agents, and without compromising the ability to meet information needs of the future.

■ Key concepts: "needs" and "limitations".



THE REAL PROBLEM: INFORMATION OVERLOAD

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What information consumes is rather obvious: it consumes the attention of its recipients. Hence a wealth of information creates a poverty of attention, and a need to allocate that attention efficiently among the overabundance of information sources that might consume it.

Herbert Simon, Nobel Laureate economist



RETHINKING DIGITAL LIFE

- Context is the key.
- Knowledge creation, not data retrieval.
- Time to invest in people, not only technology.
- If you don't want to be replaced by a machine, don't act like one.
- Computer ownership does not guarantee computer literacy.
- Machines only manipulate numbers; people connect them to meaning.



THE FUTURE OF LIBRARIANSHIP

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To be out of place is not necessarily to be out of power.

Dr. Samuel Johnson



RANGANATHAN'SFIVE LAWS

- Books are for use.
- Books are for all; or Every reader his book.
- Every book its reader.
- Save the time of the reader.
- A library is a growing organism.



: RANGANATHAN'S: FIVE "NEW" LAWS

- Resources are for use.
- Resources are for all; or Every researcher his resource.
- Every resource its researcher.
- Save the time of the researcher.
- A library is a growing organism.



NINE PROPOSITIONS FOR BEING RELEVANT

- Build Better Digital Librarians.
- Context is Key.
- Less & Best: Select, Evaluate, Describe.
- Focus on Knowledge Creation not Data Retrieval.
- Be Responsible Consumers & Producers of Information.
- Mediation not Disintermediation.
- Think Local, Act Local.
- Storytelling for a Digital Era.
- Collaborate and Communicate for Success.



COLLECTIVE ACTION!

- For political action.
- For knowledge transfer.
- For cost- and resource-sharing.
- For revenue-generation.
- For interoperability of systems.



ON LIBRARIANS



I RAN ACROSS A BOOK RECENTLY WHICH SUGGESTED THAT THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF A CULTURE WAS SOLELY RELATED TO HOW MANY LIBRARIANS IT CONTAINED. POSSIBLY A SLIGHT OVERSTATEMENT. BUT A CULTURE THAT DOESN'T VALUE ITS LIBRARIANS DOESN'T VALUE IDEAS AND WITHOUT IDEAS! WELL, WHERE ARE



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