



Access

News from the University Libraries

Number 12

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THE RESERVE BOOK ROOM

A LIBRARY SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF TEACHING

You have eighty students in a class for which you have ordered forty books. What can you do until the bookstore receives the other forty? There are seven books each of which have one article appropriate for your class, but the cost of the books is \$115.00. Do you ask your students to buy all seven books or do you consider their finances and ignore these sources. You announce in class the title of a book for additional reading. Two eager students check out the only library copies for twenty-eight days while twenty other students vent their frustration.

These problems, which can seriously impede the learning process, can be modified, if not resolved, by recourse to the services of the Reserve Book Room.

From a modest beginning as closed cabinets in each of the former subject departments of the Memorial Library, the reserve services have since been unified and are presently housed in room 213 of the Memorial Library. Organized to provide maximum access to high-demand items needed in conjunction with classroom instruction and/or special committees, groups or projects, the Reserve Book Room in 1980-81 housed over 12,000 items and was the scene for over 58,000 transactions.

As the above statistics indicate many members of the faculty are experienced users of the Reserve Book Room. For those who now find themselves in need of our services, a few considerations may help us to serve you and your students with greater efficiency:

The most frequent question asked by faculty members is: "How soon will my reserve items be available for my students' use?" The answer largely depends on you. The sooner your requests reach us, the sooner they can be processed. However, the fastest service is provided those who bring their items to the Reserve Book Room, be they library books, personal copies, or photocopies. An advantage of this is that if a student asks for an item which has already been brought to the Reserve Book Room, we will stop other work and process it immediately.

If you find yourself in the quandary of whether to require your students to purchase a book in order to have access to one chapter, the Reserve Book Room can help you resolve that problem by supplying one photocopy of the desired chapter. Should you need additional copies, you must supply them along with a signed copyright release form. When the semester ends, all copies will be returned to you ready for use in succeeding semesters.

Sometimes a faculty member requests an item for reserve which is not at the moment owned by the University Libraries. The Reserve Book Room staff, working closely with the Acquisition and Cataloging Departments, will place such an order on a "rush" priority. If it is an American imprint, we can usually obtain it within four weeks. Any information you can provide concerning where the item might be obtained is extremely helpful, especially for foreign publications, out-of-print items and items available at the Notre Dame Bookstore.

A word of caution is appropriate concerning reserve and interlibrary loan items. As part of our commitment to the national Interlibrary Loan Code of the American Library Association, we will not place on reserve books from other libraries nor will we make photocopies of pages from these books without the permission of the lending library.

Because items placed on reserve are considered to be intensive-use items, the Reserve Book Room follows a stringent policy in regard to overdue items and the collection of fines. If one of your students needs an item for longer than the circulation period which you have chosen, simply send us a note on official departmental stationery giving us permission to circulate the item for the extended period. As a general rule, if only one person in the

class is going to using an item, it is better not to place that item on reserve.

The above represents a cursory description of some of the reserve services available in the Memorial Library. For more information, please call us at 239-7578. Similar arrangements are available at most of our branch libraries, but for exact procedures please contact the branch librarians.

Should your needs not be met by present reserve policies, we will be happy to discuss with you ways in which we can accommodate unique needs and special circumstances. The Reserve Book Room staff would appreciate any comments or suggestions that you have for the improvement of our services to you and your students.

Anne R. Kearney

CENSORSHIP AND LIBRARIES

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY SPONSOR FIRST COLLOQUIUM

In March this year, the Library held the first Friends of the Library Colloquium. An attempt was made to solicit significant papers on issues of interest to University faculty and to the Northern Indiana/Southern Michigan library community. The topic that was subsequently explored in the colloquium, Censorship and the American Library, turned out to be of current news interest as well. The invited speakers were Mary Katherine Russell, Director of the Washington County (Va.) Public Library, and John Robinson, attorney and visiting professor of philosophy at Notre Dame.

Mary Katherine Russell, brought to the attention of the national library community by Nat Hentoff's columns in the Village Voice and Ed Bradley's 60 Minutes investigation, spoke of her personal experience as the director of a library that was challenged by censors advocating a fundamentalist point of view.

Ms. Russell related a set of experiences that began at the trial of a local merchant for selling pornographic magazines. When the merchant's attorney used "community standards" as a defense, citing two novels held by the local library as examples of standards not unlike those of his client, a fundamentalist minister left the courtroom, went directly to the library and began to complain loudly about

the novels. Subsequently the minister asked for circulation records in order to identify those who had borrowed the novels, and sought to have the library staff arrested as felons for, (he presumed), having supplied pornography to minors. The minister was joined in his struggle by a local "citizens for decency" group and the director of the county board of supervisors. However, due to Ms. Russell's firm stand against this censorship and due to the support she received from a local lawyer, the American Library Association, the Washington County Ministerial Association, the Kiwanis Club, and many others, the challenge was defeated (unlike the book burning case in Warsaw, Indiana a short time ago). Ms. Russell's experience illustrates the kinds of censorship issues American libraries are currently facing.

In the paper he delivered, Professor Robinson addressed himself to two problems: the legal tradition of First Amendment freedoms (especially with regard to the "Island Trees" case currently before the U.S. Supreme Court) and a philosophy of education and open access to information that is the prerequisite for a free, democratic society.

The "Island Trees" case is the result of a suit filed against the Island Trees, New York, School Board by several students in that

system. The case indicates that three members of the Board were permitted into a high school library to compare a conservative "hit" list of objectionable materials against the school's library catalog. With the permission of the Principal, books on the list were then removed from the library. Subsequently, a legal action on behalf of the students was brought against the Board and the Principal to restore the books to the library.

Among the books withdrawn from the collection were Soul on Ice, Slaughterhouse 5, and The Fixer (the latter because it was deemed to be anti-Jewish!!). Perhaps the greatest irony of the case was the awe-inspiring literalness of perception with which the Board finally focused its censorship attentions upon Jonathan Swift's A Modest Proposal.

Professor Robinson not only discussed the legal aspects of the case, but cited the Island Trees case as an example of a most un-

American approach to educating young citizens. He said that the essential lesson taught students by the Island Trees Board is that there are certain values (authority, God, country, and family) that are not to be questioned. In fact any questioning of these values is to be considered dangerous and unpatriotic. Contrary to this belief, Robinson stated that, in a democracy, the young must be educated to develop critical abilities. He said that schools should not be cynical and distrusting and that they must foster tolerance and critical thinking. According to Robinson, it is quite possible that a majority of the Supreme Court will not approach the Island Trees case with this sort of understanding. However, he said that the question of censorship went beyond the issue of constitutionality. In a democracy the struggle for tolerance must be won in the public forum.

Patrick J. Max

DATA BASE SERVICES: PART II

THE PURE SCIENCES

Computerized literature searching began in the 1960's with the sciences. With financial support from their subscribers and the National Science Foundation, Chemical Abstracts Service developed an integrated information system using the electronic computer's capacity for speed, accuracy and flexibility. Information thus organized was then published in the printed index. It soon became obvious that the next logical step was to offer this information in its pre-printed form for more rapid, machine access. Other manual data base producers followed the new technology so that now most printed indexes are accessible both manually and by computer.

Chemical Abstracts remains the keystone for research in the literature of chemistry and related fields. Its coverage is extensive, containing in 1981 over 125,000 citations in 80 subject sections. The machine-readable portion is available from 1967 to the present. Chemical Abstracts in the printed form is noted for its controlled, detailed indexing which offers seven different access points to the literature. The computerized base includes these and more,

with corollary data bases listing every chemical substance with its synonyms, ring data and other physical data to promote substance and substructure searching.

Non-bibliographic searching of chemical substances is also available through the Chemical Information Service - National Institutes of Health data base. For every chemical that has been indexed by the N.I.H., mass spectrometry, crystallography and other physical data are available online. We receive a special institutional discount on this data base, so costs are very low.

Inspec data base corresponds to Physics Abstracts and covers atomic and molecular and elementary particle physics as well as electrotechnology and computer systems and control. A wide range of bibliographic data (reports, journal articles, books, patents and university theses) are included. Publications from 1969 to the present are covered.

Biosis Previews is a data base covering the diverse fields of biological sciences. Literature in botany, ecology, genetics

microbiology, virology, cell biology immunology and zoology are accessible in the data base using keywords, concept codes, bio-systematic codes and author's names. This data base lends itself well to the current awareness search. It is designed to provide the scientist with the latest bibliographic citations complete with abstracts on a bi-weekly plan. It covers the period from 1969 to the present.

Produced by the U.S. National Library of Medicine, Medline is a major source for biomedical literature. Medline indexes 3,200 journals published in 70 countries in such fields as nutrition, microbiology, parasitology, clinical medicine, population and reproductive biology, experimental medicine, environment and public health, psychiatry and many more. At \$35.00 per connect-hour, it is one of the less expensive data bases.

Scisearch is a multidisciplinary data base giving the most current access to 90 percent of the world's scientific journal publications. Unlike other data bases to which publications cannot be added until an abstract is available, this file is loaded as soon as the information appears in print. In addition to the standard subject and author approach, Scisearch offers citation indexing. For every article included in the data base, each subsequent journal article which cited that original article as a reference will also be listed, giving a quick, simple and current

subject search. Because we subscribe to the printed index, its publishers award us a substantial discount on the data base, making these searches among the least costly in the sciences.

Other more specialized data bases include Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts, Oceanic Abstracts, SSIE Current Research for information on government and privately funded research projects initiated during the most recent two years, Aqualine for all information on the aquatic environment, Georef and Geoarchive for the geosciences, and Agricola, which indexes holdings of the National Agricultural Library. Scientific subjects are also available in the data bases devoted primarily to technology. In fact there are few scientific subjects which cannot be machine-searched.

If you are starting a new research project or finishing up an old one, or if you need to fill in some data and don't wish to spend hours using the manual indexes, computerized literature searching may be for you. Searches are done on a direct cost recovery basis and cost from as little as \$4.00 to an average of about \$17.00. For more information contact Dorothy Coil in the Life Sciences Library (extension 7209) or Karla Goold at the Chemistry/Physics Library (extension 7203).

Karla P. Goold

INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE IN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

AN IMPORTANT AID TO TEACHING AND RESEARCH

The Interlibrary Loan Office is located at the back of the Reference Department (the north side of the building) on the first floor of Memorial Library. The purpose of Interlibrary Loan is to procure library resources not available at Notre Dame for use by faculty, graduate students and staff, in support of research or course work. Books, journal photocopies, government documents microfilm and fiche can all be borrowed from other libraries to fill such needs.

With the increase in inflation and therefore book and journal costs, collection building, especially with regard to journal subscriptions, has slowed in all academic li-

braries. In the last fiscal year Notre Dame's ILL office processed 3,495 borrowing requests from our faculty and students, and 6,043 lending requests from other institutions. Lending to other libraries is also an important service to this university since our reputation as a research library rests in part on the fact that we lend more than we borrow. The library's reputation may affect the awarding of certain research grants.

Recently a questionnaire was sent to faculty and graduate students seeking information on their use of interlibrary loan, their expectations about service, and their knowledge concerning ILL capabilities. The

majority of respondents indicated that they were pleased with the service. Expectations regarding speed of returns were high, however. Estimates of how long it should take to receive material were optimistically, even unrealistically, low while estimates of how long it actually does take to receive materials were high: three to four weeks and more. Actual figures show that it takes an average of sixteen days to acquire a book on interlibrary loan and fifteen days for a photocopy of a journal article. Bear in mind that the ILL staff sends out your request as quickly as their work load and the completeness of your citation permits. After that, the request is out of our control, subject to the whims of the U.S. Mail and the work load of the lending library.

The borrower approaching our Interlibrary Loan Office can help speed his request by providing a legible, complete, standard bibliographic citation on the application form. For a book the title, author, place of publication and date are needed. A journal article citation should include title and author of the article, journal title, volume number, year, and pagination. Please do not omit any of these items, and please do not abbreviate anything; the staff will waste valuable time trying to fill in the missing pieces or send the form back to you for completion. If the source of your citation cites it incompletely, you might want to check the appropriate periodical index or the National Union Catalog to fill in the missing data. The ILL staff can also offer assistance. Remember the lending library will send back a request with an incomplete bibliographic citation; they do not have the time or staff to do bibliographic verification.

If you know that a particular library owns the material you are requesting, by all means include that information on the form. Do not be surprised, however, if the item is obtained from elsewhere. From experience the ILL office avoids some of the larger research libraries (such as the University of Chicago, Harvard, New York Public and the Library of Congress) because they are either expensive or slow due to the heavy demands of their lending services. Harvard charges \$10.00 to loan a book, and New York Public charges \$7-8.00 for a photocopy. Most libraries do not charge at all to loan a book, and the average cost of a photocopy is \$3-4.00. Therefore we avoid these institutions unless they are the only source of the material you request.

Several faculty members at Notre Dame have suggested that ILL should call libraries before sending requests to ascertain that they definitely have an item. This will not work for several reasons. Libraries will not take ILL requests over the phone. They must come via the mail, OCLC, or TWX, each of which generates a written record. A call to a library inquiring about a book results only in a check of their card catalog; no shelf check is made to see if the book is in circulation or lost. Even if the book was on the shelf at that moment, there is no guarantee it will still be there when the written ILL request arrives. However, no request is sent out blind. There are several means for us to determine which libraries own a particular item. Their ILL department can determine whether the item is available for loan, however, only after receipt of our written request.

The ILL office will attempt to acquire whatever you need. There are, however, certain limitations to the service, which are beyond our control. The lending library, of course, decides whether or not to loan a particular item. Traditionally, certain types of materials are not loaned: reference works such as directories, indexes, and long runs of statistics; rare or valuable materials such as manuscripts; fragile or bulky items; journals; and materials on reserve or in heavy demand at the lending institution. We are also restricted by current interpretation of copyright law. For journals published in the past five years only five photocopies from a journal title may be ordered in a given year.

The ILL staff also asks that the service not be abused. Some persons have repeatedly ordered materials and then failed to pick them up for use despite several notices. Several dissertations have been done here almost exclusively via interlibrary loan. This is a clear violation of the 1980 Interlibrary Loan Code which directs the borrowing library to encourage heavy users to travel to the source of the material, rather than to borrow. Please do not order more material than you can read at one time.

Lending libraries generally allow a one-month loan period. That month, however, includes transport to and from the library, leaving a borrower a scant two weeks to use the material.

We hope this article has made you better acquainted with our ILL services, and helped you to understand some of our problems and limitations. If the staff can be of service to you, or you have any questions or sugges-

tions, do not hesitate to contact Joe Lauck, supervisor in ILL, either in person or by phone at extension 6260.

Kathryn Ryan-Zeugner

SAMPLE INTERLIBRARY LOAN FORM

No. 488
GAYLORD
BROS. INC.

**FOLD
HERE** →

DO NOT REMOVE STUBS WHEN USING GAYLORD #488 ENVELOPE

Borrowing
Library
Fill in left
half of form
including
both library
address
in full

Send sheets
A, B and C
to lending
library and
enclose
shipping
label

Lending
Library
→

Fill in per-
tinent items
under
REPORTS,
return sheets
B and C to
borrowing
library

rev. 6/77

Date of request: _____ Not needed after: _____ Requester's order no. _____

Call No. _____

**INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE
MEMORIAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, IN 46556**

**A
REQUEST**

For use of _____ Status _____ Dept. _____

Book author: OR: periodical title, vol. and date _____

Book title, edition, place, year, series: OR: periodical article author, title, pages. This edition only. _____

Verified in: OR: item cited in _____

ISBN, or ISSN, or LC card, or OCLC, or other number if known _____

If non-circulating, & cost does not exceed \$ _____, please supply Microfilm Hard copy

Request complies with
 108 (g) (2) Guidelines (CCG)
 other provisions of copyright law (CCL)

AUTHORIZED BY: _____
(FULL NAME) Title _____

Request for LOAN or PHOTOCOPY
According to the A.L.A. Interlibrary Loan Code

REPORTS: Checked by _____
SENT BY: Library rate
Charges \$ _____ Insured for \$ _____
Date sent _____
DUE _____

RESTRICTIONS: For use in library only
 Copying not permitted

NOT SENT BECAUSE: In use
 Not Owned
 Non Circulating
 Request of _____

Estimated Cost of: Microfilm
 Hard copy

BORROWING LIBRARY RECORD: _____

Date received _____
Date returned _____
By Library rate
Postage enclosed \$ _____ Insured for \$ _____

RENEWALS: No renewals

Requested on _____
Renewed to _____ (or period of renewal)

Note: the receiving library assumes responsibility for notification of non-receipt.

University Libraries
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN 46556

David E. Sparks, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION NEWS

(Access will publish from time to time lists of selected new subscriptions and the title of journals whose names have recently changed.)

New Subscriptions:

Canadian philosophical reviews.
Bl.C38

Chinese literature (Coda Press).
PL2250.C533

Conference Board.
Announcements of foreign investment
in U.S. manufacturing industries.
HG4501.C66 (Reference Department)

Control engineering.
TA1.C768 (Engineering Library)

Corriere della sera.
(Periodical Center)

Discover.
Q1.D57

Dynamica.
T57.ALD94

Economic letters.
HB1.E525

Ecumenical trends.
BX1.E33

Fanfare.
ML156.9.F36

Geo.
AP2.G365

Human studies.
Bl.H79

In theory only.
ML1.I66

Institutions, etc.
HV1.I57

Journal de physique. Lettres.
QC1.J8261 L (Chem/Physics Library)

Journal of American ethnic history.
GN301.J61

Journal of electronic materials.
TK7871.J66 (Engineering Library)

Journal of the early Republic.
E164.J68

Licensing Executives Society (U.S.A.)
LES nouvelles.
K12.I25

Nineteenth-century French studies.
PQ1.N55

Omni.
AP2.O452

Peuples mediterraneens.
DE1.P48

Res publica litterarum.
AS36.K34

Science.
Q1.S354

Sociological spectrum.
HM1.S71

Solar cells.
TK2960.S655 (Engineering Library)

Studi e problemi di critica testuale.
P47.S7

Il Veltro.
AP37.V38

Title Changes:

Archiv für das Studium der neueren
Sprachen und Literaturen.

Continues: Archiv für das Studium
der neueren Sprachen mit Literaturblatt
und Bibliographie.
PB3.Ar25

Gateway heritage.

Continues: Bulletin (Missouri
Historical Society).
F46L.G37

The HRPlanning newsletter.

Continues: Manpower planning.
HF5549.5.M3M35

Johns Hopkins APL technical digest.

Continues: APL technical digest.
TAL.J524

Journal de physique. Colloque.

Continues: Physique appliquee
QCl.J8261 C (Chem/Physics Library)

The Journal of psychoanalytic anthropology.

Continues: Journal of psychological
anthropology.
GN301.J65

Journal of purchasing and materials
management.

Continues: Journal of purchasing.
HF5437.A2J86

Lutheran World Federation
LWF documentation

Continues in part: Lutheran world.
BX8001.L9738

Mathematische Semesterberichte.

Continues: Mathematisch-physikalische
QAL.M425 (Math Library)

National Bureau of Economic Research.
NBER reporter

Continues: National Bureau report.
H11.N2771

Non-financial enterprises financial
statements.

Continues in part: OECD financial
statistics.
HG136.075 (Latest 10 years in Reference)

Normat.

Continues: Nordisk matematisk tidshrift.
QAL.N758 (Math Library)

Personnel executive.

Continues: Personnel management.
HF5549.A2P434

Philosophical topics.

Continues: Southwestern journal of
philosophy
Bl.S58

Scene: theARTgallery exhibition guide.

Continues: Art gallery scene
N400.A78

Screen.

Continues: Screen education.
PN1993.S2372

Screen education (London).

Continues: Screen education notes.
PN1993.7.S28

Standard & Poor's creditweek.

Continues: Standard & Poor's fixed
income investor.
HG4501.S7662 (Latest 10 years in Reference)

Stereo review.

Continues: Hi fi/stereo review.
TK7882.H638H633

Transportation quarterly.

Continues: Traffic quarterly.
HE331.T764