



# Access

News from the *University Libraries*

Number 23

February 1985

## THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

AT

NOTRE DAME

### The Friends

Founded in 1959 as the Notre Dame Library Association, the Friends of the Library at Notre Dame have devoted their attention to the strengthening of the Libraries in many ways. Early in its history the Association was instrumental in developing support for the construction of the Memorial Library building and helping to equip and stock it. Subsequently it assisted in the purchase of valuable books and manuscripts important to the work of the University but beyond the Libraries' limited budget. It continues this tradition: a typical example is the recently purchased three-volume work on the British Museum's collection on The Arts of Central Asia. Funding from the Friends has also enabled the Libraries to publish guides to the Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and the collection of Incunabula (15th-century printed books) and catalogs of a number of important exhibitions in the Rare Book Room. The Friends have regularly conducted a book sale for the benefit of the Libraries, and over the years have aided with volunteer assistance in various ways. A high point in fund-raising activities was the publication of the Notre Dame Before and After the Game Cookbook which received national attention and went through several editions.

Throughout its 20-year history the Friends have sponsored lectures, films and receptions on topics ranging from the ruins of Pompei to contemporary poetry, from Appalachian folk music to 18th-century French art. All of these have enabled the Libraries to expand their role as a cultural institution. Truly they have been friends among themselves as well as of the Libraries.

### The Future and the Friends

Libraries are by their very nature exciting places. They contain in various formats the records of man's achievements -- and failures -- throughout history and facilitate the transmission of that record and the expansion of human knowledge. The Libraries at Notre Dame share in this mission by attempting to collect information that is or is expected to be needed by students and faculty of the University and making that information available in a convenient and effective fashion.

In the coming years effecting this mission will be made all the more exciting by the tremendous change confronting libraries: changes in media, in the nature of research, in communications, in technology. The changes will not come simply, or inexpensively. The future, as is so often the case, will belong to those who plan

## END-USER SEARCH SYSTEMS SEMINAR

On January 23 and 24, the Database Services of the University Libraries conducted a seminar and demonstration of "end-user" search systems in the satellite room in O'Shaughnessy Hall. "End-user" systems are those designed so that the patron can do his or her own database searching on a personal computer with a minimum of training and at reduced cost.

There are basically two different types of systems: consumer systems and bibliographic systems. The former will supply the user with bank and shop at home services, electronic bulletin boards, airline schedules, etc., whereas the latter supply bibliographic citations and abstracts of articles on a particular search topic.

A general introduction was given to the consumer systems, with handouts describing the systems' features, availability, costs, etc. Similar handouts were also supplied for the bibliographic systems, and in addition online demonstrations were given in various subject categories. The bibliographic systems are versions of the two major search systems accessed in the University Libraries by librarians/searchers. BRS/After Dark and Knowledge Index (DIALOG) offer fewer databases, evening and weekend hours only, and lower charges.

The systems are "user-friendly;" that is, anyone who has the right equipment (a microcomputer, modem, and communication software) can learn to search with the aid of the manuals that are supplied with the sign-up fee. BRS/After Dark uses a menu approach. The searcher is guided

for it. On their part the Libraries have prepared a Five-Year Development Plan for the future. The plan forms the basis for what can be -- indeed must be -- a great library in a great university. To accomplish that plan the Libraries need Friends: to help supplement the substantial support provided directly by the University; to help carry the Libraries' vision, program and services to the University and the community through tours, exhibits, lectures and publications; to make and encourage gifts of funds and materials; to help the Libraries take advantage of special opportunities.

Friendship is a two-way street and in return for their support, the Libraries and the Friends offer to the members: opportunities to learn more about books, information and libraries; special access to library services; a campus home at the Friends' desk in the Rare Book Room; special publications; invitations to special lectures, receptions and dinners; and opportunities to participate in special programs. Join us -- be a Friend. The Libraries need and welcome you.

For further information on the Friends and their program, write:  
The Friends of the Library at Notre Dame  
Post Office Box 45  
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

#### END-USER SEARCH SYSTEMS SEMINAR (continued)

through the search process by choosing appropriate items from a menu. Knowledge Index uses direct commands for the various functions.

The purpose of the seminar was to familiarize the Notre Dame community with the availability of these systems as well as to point out how they are different from what the Database Search Service offers access to.

Margaret Porter

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE LIBRARIES AT NOTRE DAME

A substantial collection to support research and teaching in the physical sciences at Notre Dame is a relatively recent phenomenon. In a description of the Libraries, published in 1937, the only science collection mentioned is the Edward Lee Green collection for the study of systematic botany. A 1952 account describes the combined chemistry and chemical engineering collection located in the Chemistry Building. It was housed in a room 35 feet by 35 feet, with

8,000 volumes and 90 periodical subscriptions. A separate "Science" Library held the mathematics and physics collections of 4,300 bound volumes, 2,400 unbound volumes and 147 periodical titles. This collection was in an area 30 feet by 30 feet on the first floor of the old Science Hall, now the LaFortune Center. These two libraries had a total seating capacity of 32.

According to a survey done under the auspices of the American Library Association in 1950-1952, there was little coordination of policies and procedures either among the branches or with the main library. For example, the Chemistry Library was open from 8:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 9:00, Monday through Friday, and to noon on Saturday. The Science Library was open from 8:00 to 5:30, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 8:30 to 5:30 Tuesday and Thursday, from 7:30 to 9:30 Monday through Friday evenings and from 8:00 to 5:00 on Saturday. One wonders whether any benefit resulting from this slight difference in hours could possibly offset the confusion it must certainly have caused. The 1952 ALA surveyors looked forward to the imminent construction of a new consolidated Science Library to integrate these collections

and their procedures. However, they also noted that the new library in Nieuwland Science Hall had been planned with no consultation from the library administration. In a report entitled "Library Recommendations for the University of Notre Dame," the Science Librarian pointed out some of the omissions from these plans. He noted the lack of a book return chute, a book lift, a typing room, carrels and an alcove for current periodicals. Indeed, the present library resembles facilities built much before 1952.

The new Science Library in Nieuwland Science Hall, opened in 1952, held 22,000 volumes, with growth projected to 40,000 volumes. Within 10 years the collection had reached 50,000 and monthly bindery receipts had to be shelved on the floor. This problem was eased once more in 1963 when the Computing Center and Mathematics Building was completed and the mathematics collection was moved to that facility.

In the period since 1952, these libraries have grown into fine collections to support the physical sciences, but their burgeoning growth has continued to be a mixed blessing. By 1980, in what had been the new Science Library, now the Chemistry/Physics Library, new bound journals were once again being shelved on the floor. In 1982, a massive shift of older journals to the 13th floor of Memorial Library cleared enough space for about five years additional growth. With the addition to the Mathematics Library planned for this summer, the collections in the physical sciences at Notre Dame will once more be conveniently arranged and comfortable to use.

Karla P. Goold

#### MICROFORMS: THE QUIET REVOLUTION

At one time microforms seemed to be the wave of the future. Libraries felt that substantial portions of their collections would be

in that format. But inadequate reading machines, user resistance, the persistence of printed materials, the advent of computers and the lack of adequate bibliographic control have all contributed to limiting the role of microforms.

Quietly however, academic libraries have accumulated sizable collections of microforms, primarily representing materials not available readily or inexpensively in other forms. Collections of over a million items are common in large research libraries, and a hundred-thousand item collections can be found in smaller academic libraries. These collections are beginning to experience heavier use as better viewing equipment is available, as libraries feature the collections and provide attractive viewing areas, and as faculty and students become aware of the wealth of information available in those collections.

#### Newspapers, Periodicals and Reports

Microforms have not replaced printed texts, but they have become the primary format for several kinds of material. Newspapers may be received in printed form on a current basis, but few libraries bind and retain newspapers. Back files of newspapers on microfilm are commonly acquired. Some libraries acquire back issues of periodicals on microform, especially those that are subject to heavy mutilation. Files of periodicals in microform are especially valuable for older volumes not acquired at the time of issue. Reports are easier to acquire and handle in microform than in hard copy. For most newspapers, periodicals, and reports in microform, standard indexing and abstracting services provide adequate access to the contents.

#### Specialized Sets on Microform

Since the onset over forty years ago of commercial microfilm services, microform sets of large collections of material on specialized subjects (e.g.,

Landmarks of Science) have been issued in increasing numbers. Those collections contain thousands of individual items of substantial value to users of academic libraries. Often based on large library collections or major printed bibliographies, major microform sets make available to all libraries material that only a few large research libraries might previously have owned.

Although expensive, those sets have been underutilized in many libraries because of the difficulties of letting users know what is available. General notices of availability in newsletters and brochures may inform some users of their existence. This is especially important for faculty or graduate students working in a field where a major microform set is especially relevant. Users looking for a specific title often do not think to consult microform sets. The publishers of these sets sometimes have issued sets of catalog cards that can be filed in a library catalog, but such card sets have not been available for all major microform sets. The quality of the cataloging done has been less than ideal, using varying standards, so the cards cannot always be properly interfiled in a library's catalog. Efforts to persuade the publishers of such sets to furnish more and better cataloging have generally met with only limited success.

#### ARL Survey

In 1982, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) conducted a survey on the bibliographic control of microform sets. That survey, Microform Sets in U.S. and Canadian Libraries, provides information on what sets are held by libraries, cataloging that is available, and cataloging priorities. Over 800 microform sets are held in the 560 libraries responding, with an average of 22 sets per library. That survey also indicates that 71 percent of the libraries sometimes or always create catalog records,

often in machine-readable form, in a national bibliographic service. Widespread interest in cooperative cataloging exists among the respondents and over 227 sets were identified as possible cooperative cataloging projects. ARL used the results of this survey to establish the ARL Microform Project Clearinghouse on Cataloging Microform Sets that keeps track of machine-readable cataloging in national bibliographic systems and in-house automated systems.

#### Cooperative Cataloging of Microforms

These collections each contain thousands of items. Thus, cataloging the contents represents a major undertaking for the individual library which may not have the staff or the resources to do the required cataloging. For that reason, cooperative cataloging projects take on special significance. The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), for example, has developed a Major Microforms Project to make cataloging products for major microform sets more readily available. That project, which began in early 1984, is intended to improve access to the individual items in major microform sets in libraries. Individual libraries, or groups of libraries, are cataloging such major sets as English and American Plays of the 19th Century, Landmarks of Science I and II, Three Centuries of English and American Plays, and American Periodicals I. The library doing the cataloging does so to a national standard with a designated symbol that identifies the titles in that set. The library doing the cataloging has its cataloging and institutional holding symbol entered in the OCLC database without charge. Other libraries can then order catalog cards and/or machine-readable tapes from OCLC that have been adapted to meet their needs and can have their holding symbol automatically added to the master OCLC record. By not having to catalog specific titles on an individual basis, libraries can acquire catalog cards or records for an online public access catalog, in a rapid and economical fashion.

As libraries increasingly turn to automation, there may be some tendency to overlook the large investment and the wealth of information represented in a library's microform collection. Cooperative cataloging projects and records derived from them, the inclusion of records in national bibliographic services, and thus in local online public access catalogs, must remain a high priority if those materials are to receive adequate use.

Norman D. Stevens  
University of Connecticut

Update from Notre Dame

Notre Dame's library has been an active participant in cooperative cataloging of microforms. From 1982 through early 1984 the Cataloging Department, together with the cataloging departments of 14 other university libraries, contributed to the cooperative cataloging of the microform edition of the works represented in Lyle Wright's American Fiction. Database records for the entire collection from the Wright bibliography will be added to the Notre Dame database as a result of this cooperative effort.

The American Library Association has recently established a standing Committee on the Bibliographical Control of Microforms to give national support to these cooperative efforts. David E. Sparks, the head of Notre Dame's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, is serving on that Committee.

David E. Sparks

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Council of Trent. Canones et decreta. Rome: Aldus Manutius, 1564.

This edition of the canons of the Council of Trent is the third edition produced by Aldus in the year after the closing of the Council and is important in

itself for that reason. The printer also included with this edition the Bull of Pius IV.

Of equal or greater importance than the work itself, however, is the unusual binding. The binding is a red calf over boards with a blind-tooled frame on both front and rear covers and a blind-tooled spine. Gold-stamped fleurettes appear within the frames. The covers are provided with corner brasses and lune-shaped brass frames which enclose hand painted coats of arms, that on the front cover being surmounted by a Papal crest. Four clasps complete the binding.

Even more interesting is the inclusion, as fly-leaves for the printed book, of two pages of a late medieval manuscript. These are from a legendae sanctorum, written in a Tuscan hand on parchment, mid-14th century, and with similarities to a manuscript in the Laurentian Library (Plut. XXXV, cod. IX). The manuscript pages are beautifully decorated with initials in blue and red and rubricated text.

The work is a gift of Mr. George E. Schatz of Highland Park, Illinois.

Dmitri, Metropolitan of Rostov. Letopis' Kileini. [Moscow]: manuscript on paper, ca. 1709.

This is a manuscript copy of the saintly bishop of Rostov's Chronology of the World from the Creation to the Birth of Jesus Christ. It is written in a cursive Cyrillic script, a Russian recension of the Old Church Slavonic, by several copyists. The work is ornamented by two watercolor paintings, one of the Trinity and one of the author seated at his writing table.

The book also includes an encyclical letter of the bishop to the priests of his dioceses, two sermons of Dmitri for the guidance of his priests and a description of the holy places

of Jerusalem. The prefatory matter includes three brief instructions on vestments, on covering the body and on death.

Dmitri Tuptalo served the Russian Church at the time of Peter the Great. Because of failing health at the time of his appointment to the see of Rostov he was allowed to maintain his residence in Moscow. He was much concerned with improving the education and spirituality of the priests and to this end wrote several important works, the Chronicle among them.

The fact that this is a manuscript book produced in the early 18th century gives some measure of the status of printing in Russia at that time. A standard orthography for the language had not yet been established and educated persons were chiefly clerics who used a Russian adaptation of the old Cyrillic alphabet.

Four ex libris appear on a fly-leaf: in Cyrillic, Kantselarist' Ivan and Kantselarist' Andrei (perhaps the copyists); and in Roman, sacerdotis Joannis Snjatinowsky and sacerdotis Joannis Crasi (?).

The work was a gift from Msgr. Elias V. Denisoff.

David E. Sparks

## INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM AND THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association is a typical professional organization. It is similar to the American Medical Association and the American Association of University Professors, with less influence than the former and fewer members than the latter. It looks out for its members' interests, lobbies, and promotes professional development. It also provides a service of particular interest to professors engaged in the search for truth:

The American Library Association defends intellectual freedom.

It champions your First Amendment rights. It promotes your freedom to read what you would read. It

opposes censorship in all its sundry forms.

The Library Bill of Rights reproduced below is the ALA's statement of principle on intellectual freedom and censorship.

#### The Library Bill of Rights

The American Library Association affirms that all libraries are forums for information and ideas, and that the following basic policies should guide their services.

1. Books and other library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

2. Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

3. Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment.

4. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.

5. A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views.

6. Libraries which make exhibit spaces and meeting rooms available to the public they serve should make such facilities available on an equitable basis, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use.

In order to implement these principles the ALA has the usual array of committees, subcommittees, round tables, offices, funds, and foundations. The two groups of potential interest to the non-librarian are the Office for Intellectual Freedom and the Freedom to Read Foundation.

The purpose of the Office for Intellectual Freedom is three-fold: to educate, to communicate, and to defend. The OIF seeks to educate librarians and the public to the values for a healthy democracy of intellectual freedom. It communicates ALA policy to other groups, public and private; and all too often it serves as a "fire department," defending intellectual freedom by supporting librarians, library boards, and private citizens when book burners rekindle the flames.

An aside: if you are tempted to say that it can't happen here, it happened in Warsaw, Indiana in the 1970's when books from the public library were burned in the neighboring parking lot with the

approval of the library board.

The OIF Director is Judith Krug. For more than fifteen years Judy has fought the good fight from coast to coast occasionally stopping in South Bend for family visits. If a person has a censorship concern, there is no more knowledgeable person around to whom to turn.

In addition to being OIF Director, Judy serves as the staff person for the Freedom to Read Foundation. The FTRF is an independent corporation organized by ALA members to provide legal support for persons caught up in First Amendment conflicts. Its funds and legal counsel are available to librarians and the general public alike. Most recently the FTRF was one of the parties to the successful challenge of the Indianapolis City Council's pornography-as-sex-discrimination ordinance. (The Indiana Library Association/Indiana Library Trustee Association filed an amicus curiae brief in the case.)

Further information on the ALA's activities is available in the Intellectual Freedom Manual, second edition, 1983, published by the American Library Association and available from the Office for Intellectual Freedom, ALA, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 (telephone 312-944-6780). Or you may contact the author of this article at the Reference Department, Memorial Library.

J. Douglas Archer