



# ACCESS

## NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AT NOTRE DAME

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### Library Resources on NDInfo

by Andy Boze

**W**here were you the last time you used the library? In the library, of course! Right? Maybe not. Anyone who has access to the campus network can take advantage of the "electronic library." From the comfort and privacy of your home or office, you can access a wide variety of information that is available via the Internet.

The Internet is a worldwide network of networks. Because the Notre Dame campus network is linked to the Internet, network users anywhere in the world can access that information, just as we can access information on other networks that are attached to the Internet. Unfortunately, it has been difficult to find and get much of that information.

The Internet and its predecessors have been in place for a couple of decades, but it is only in the last few years that ordinary computer users have shown an increasing interest in using the networks to access information. One of the major hindrances in using the Internet has been the need to learn various ways of connecting to other systems. Another problem was simply knowing what information was available and where it was located. Fortunately, network users themselves started to produce guides to help other users navigate through the seas of networked information. The latest developments attempt to make the Internet easy to use and information easy to find, even for first-time users.

Notre Dame uses a system called Gopher, which was developed at the University of Minnesota. Gopher has become extremely popular and is used at thousands of locations all over the world. This effectively lets people browse through online information without having to know the specific items they are looking for, and because gophers share a common protocol, it's possible to link them together so that information residing on another network can appear to be on the user's local network. Notre Dame's gopher along with its locally provided information is called NDInfo.

Among the many campus departments now posting to NDInfo are the Registrar's Office, Public Relations and Information, the Office of University Computing, the Graduate School and the University Libraries. Most of these departments post information that they create; often the postings are electronic versions of documents that they have been producing in other formats, on paper in particular. The Libraries post many of their documents electronically on NDInfo. These include lists of recent acquisitions from the Mathematics, Chemistry/Physics, and Architecture libraries; a list of subject specialists and faculty liaisons; hours and other general information.

*continued on page 2*

### With a Little Help from our Friends

**T**o help build collections, to raise visibility, to establish its position among its users, campus, area and peer institutions, an academic library must have friends. While this has always been true, it has never been more important than now, in this age of exploding information, expanding technological access, deteriorating materials and decreasing financial resources with which to meet these challenges.

Founded in 1959 as the Notre Dame Library Association, the Friends of the Library at Notre Dame have devoted the last 35 years to strengthening the University Libraries. In its infancy, the organization played a major role in developing support for the construction and equipping of what was then the Memorial Library. Next, it assisted in the purchase of valuable books and manuscripts important to the work of the University but priced beyond the limits of the Library's budget. Later, funding from the Friends enabled the Library to publish various guides to its collections and catalogs of important exhibits (also occasionally underwritten by the Friends) in the Rare Book Room. Most recently, the Friends have assumed the additional task of bringing the cultural aspects of the Library to the community it serves. During the last three years, the Friends have sponsored such diverse undertakings as an

*continued on page 5*

## NDInfo *continued from page 1*

One of the traditional roles of librarians is to organize information and to make it available to users. This is now the task we are facing with the Internet. NDInfo is linked to hundreds of other gophers and online databases across the world and we are attempting to organize and select the information and resources that will be of use and interest not only to our local users, but also to people in other locations on the network. Selection is an ongoing process and we still have a great deal of work to do, but you should find a number of useful things among what we have posted already.

There are many guides available on the Internet telling you where you can find other documents on the Internet; one of the problems has been knowing where to find these guides in the first place. Fortunately, courtesy of the University of Michigan, we now have the Clearinghouse of Subject-Oriented Internet Resource Guides. Currently these guides are divided into three disciplines: humanities, sciences and social sciences. The Clearinghouse offers a convenient option for full-text searching of all the guides in its collection and is an excellent place to start looking for information resources on the Internet.

One recent trend is the publication of electronic journals. Sometimes the journals are just alternatives to printed journals, but often they are distributed solely in an electronic format. CICNet, a regional network in the Midwest, has put together a comprehensive collection of electronic journals and the entire collection is available on NDInfo. We are attempting to select the best scholarly journals from that collection to install separately in the Libraries' section of NDInfo. Currently we offer the *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* and the *Bryn Mawr Medieval Review*. Soon you will see many more titles, such as *Post-modern Culture* and *The Scientist*, added to these.

There are also many books that are available in electronic format. These texts are provided by several projects whose purpose is the conversion of printed material into plain ASCII text which can be used on any computer and with any word processing software. Currently we have texts from four large collections: Project Gutenberg, the Online Book Initiative, the Eris Project and Project Runeberg, a collection of Scandinavian e-texts. The titles available include *Zen and the Art of the Internet*, *The Federalist Papers*, and *CIA World Factbook*, and the authors range from Lewis Carroll to Shakespeare to Par Lagerkvist. Another group of texts that the Libraries are attempting to collect locally is papal and Vatican documents. Our first item is the latest papal encyclical, *Veritatis Splendor*.

Beyond texts, we are trying to make online services available through NDInfo. We subscribe to several services which previously our users had to come into the Libraries to search. One such service is CARL *UnCover*, an index to over 5 million articles in 15,000 journal and magazine titles. The articles are available for direct delivery from *UnCover* for a fee or you can request

the Libraries to obtain an article for you if we do not have the title available in our collection. With the assistance of the Office of University Computing, two other databases that we will make available via NDInfo are LEXIS/NEXIS and the Dow Jones News Service. Both of these services provide the full texts of articles from newspapers and wire services and they are updated several times during the day to have the most current information possible.

Other services available through NDInfo are library online catalogs. There are hundreds of catalogs from every continent, including our own UNLOC. We have selected four catalogs because they represent particularly large library collections: Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale and the University of Illinois. You might not have access to these collections (except through interlibrary loan), but their catalogs are useful tools, especially for the verification of bibliographic information. The University of Illinois library catalog is particularly valuable because it also holds records for nearly 50 college and university libraries and hundreds of public libraries throughout Illinois. CARL *UnCover* can be useful in this regard as well; when you use CARL, you can also search the catalogs of the member libraries of the Colorado Association of Research Libraries.

Another service that should be of interest to library users is the online bookstore. The Libraries have listed two of them: Bookstacks Unlimited, Inc. and Roswell Electronic Computer Bookstore. Both of these bookstores allow you to check their inventory and to order books online.

Now that you've read about some of the things you can use on NDInfo, you may be wondering how to access it. If yours is a Unix or DOS workstation on the Notre Dame campus network or if you use a VM or TSO account on the mainframe, you can probably use the command "gopher" to view NDInfo. From a Windows or Macintosh workstation on the network, just click on the gopher icon. If you have any difficulty, the Information Resource Center in Room 111 of the Computer Center/Mathematics Building has more complete documentation for using NDInfo. If you'd like to use NDInfo from your home or from some other non-networked location, you may dial in if you have a computer with a modem and a VM, TSO or AFS account. Call (219) 631-2422 (even parity, 7 databits, 1 stopbit, 2400 bps) to reach VM and TSO accounts; call (219) 631-2462 (no parity, 8 databits, 1 stopbit, 9600 bps) to reach your AFS account. If you are not on the Notre Dame campus network, but you have access to gopher at your site, point your gopher to **gopher.nd.edu**.

From the main NDInfo menu, follow the path **University of Notre Dame Information/Library & Information Resources** to get to the Libraries' section. You'll be able to find all of the resources and services mentioned above. You'll also find a wealth of information outside of the Libraries' section of NDInfo.

From the main menu, select **Non-Notre Dame Information Sources**, where you'll see selections for **Clinton Administration Information; Electronic Journals, Periodicals, etc.; Federal Government Information; Phone Books--Other Institutions; and Other Gophers**. As you search NDInfo, let us know if you find things that you would like us to consider adding to the Libraries' section of information resources. We'd be happy to receive any comments about our part of NDInfo, too. Please send any questions, comments or recommendations to [Boze.1@nd.edu](mailto:Boze.1@nd.edu).

What does the future hold for NDInfo? Currently, most of our information is textual. If other types of data, such as audio or graphics files exist, they must be downloaded and used offline. Fortunately, the next step in the evolution of networked information is nearly here. We are already looking at systems that will access multimedia data through the Internet. You'll be able to get information that includes not only text, but also pictures and even sound. Our goal is to let you enjoy using the Libraries without having to leave your easy chair.

## Technology and People in the Libraries

by Robert C. Miller

Information technology is transforming higher education. This is seen in the impact on teaching of the electronic capabilities of DeBartolo Hall; on learning as a result of the widespread student use of campus computer clusters; and on faculty research in almost all disciplines with the use of supercomputing facilities, high-end workstations and numerical and full-text databases. Not surprisingly, technology is also having a major impact on the University Libraries. It is affecting what we collect - witness a broad range of indices available on CD-ROM and through UNLOC, full-text electronic versions of Kant's works, the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* and the *Oxford English Dictionary*. It has also impacted our services: an online catalog (UNLOC), fax service, contents service and document delivery service through CARL *UnCover* and a variety of specialized database services like Dow Jones and LEXIS/NEXIS available through Internet or via dial-up access. Our day-to-day traditional activities have also changed, with automation support speeding up and improving the level of service in acquisitions, cataloging, circulation and interlibrary loan. It is even affecting how we evaluate research libraries with increasing emphasis in professional circles on access to resources and less on local ownership.

However, nowhere in the Libraries is the impact of

technology greater than on staffing. At the outset it is important to dispel the myth that technology replaces people. It is, after all, people who select appropriate resources, whether print or electronic; who acquire them through purchase, networking or license; who provide information about their availability (cataloging, in traditional terms); who maintain reading rooms and keep facilities open for users; who provide instruction and reference assistance to individual users; who circulate books; who maintain and service special facilities such as audio and reserve; and, in contemporary terms, who develop appropriate user interfaces and delivery systems and who envision, plan for and manage the total enterprise.

Certainly technology has enabled the faculty and staff to handle more: in the past 15 years annual acquisitions have increased by 104 percent, cataloging productivity by 50 percent, hours of service by 20 percent, circulation activity by 75 percent and interlibrary loan by more than 2,000 percent! During this same period, overall staffing has increased by less than 35 percent. This would not have been possible without the assistance of technology.

Despite, or perhaps because of, this progress, the Libraries are facing a crisis. The faculty and staff have been stretched extremely thin and the pressures of demands and expectations are producing considerable stress. Reference staff, accustomed to assisting users with print resources, must also deal with a host of new concerns: the ever increasing variety and complexity of electronic resources, stand-alone CD-ROMs, networked CD-ROMs, mainframe-mounted databases, resources on the Internet and other dial-in services. All of this means that users require more group instruction and individual assistance. More mundanely, staff must also deal with printers needing paper and hard drives that freeze. Circulation personnel may shuffle less paper, but instead must deal with system interruptions, program glitches and software upgrades which bring changes in work flows and procedures. Personnel in technical services (acquisitions and cataloging) must be constantly cognizant of the impact of seemingly minor changes in their practices on system users in all other areas of the library. Relief of the current stress will require both more staff and more expertise; the two are closely interrelated.

An important consequence of technology in the library is that all staff must be reasonably knowledgeable and comfortable with a rapidly changing environment. While the systems office staff has grown over the past eight years from two to five persons and the Office of University Computing supplies much assistance, the Libraries can no longer rely on those sources for all technical knowledge and support. We require more broad-based technical familiarity with SGML (Standard General Markup Language) and full-text services, hypertext, multimedia, networking and expert systems. Inevitably this will require additional positions. Just as

importantly, we must adequately support an ongoing program for the development of our personnel. The purchase of equipment and software carries with it an ongoing commitment to maintenance contracts, typically in the range of ten to fifteen percent of the original cost. I would suggest that our commitment to people must be no less. We must recognize and positively respond to the need for continuous upgrading of faculty and staff knowledge and skills -- to do less is to undercut our original investment in people. Involved are not just expenditures for training or sending people to meetings, but also sufficient numbers of personnel so that individuals are able to take advantage of opportunities and spend time learning. In a very real way the modern library must be a learning organization.

The University Libraries are currently spending approximately \$4.2 million for personnel, 44 percent of our total budget. These funds provide for 35 library faculty, 6 individuals classified in the administrative and professional category, 124 support staff and 30 FTE student assistants. At present, 4 of the total of 165 positions are funded with soft monies. It is worth noting that within the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Notre Dame ranks 90th of the 108 university members in total staff size and 92nd in terms of expenditures for personnel. Especially noteworthy is that Notre Dame expenditures for salaries and wages account for 44.2 percent of the total operating budget, while within ARL the median is 50 percent. And yet Notre Dame ranked 25th in the total volumes added in 1992.

The library faculty at Notre Dame - all of whom have graduate library degrees - includes two with doctoral degrees and fourteen with second master's degrees. The faculty have produced several books, a large number of contributions to the literature of both subject disciplines and librarianship and have been active in regional and national professional activities; several have taught in graduate library science programs. Several of the support staff - a number of whom also have graduate degrees - have been active in the larger library world as well. In short, at all levels, University Libraries' personnel is bound by one common characteristic: service to the profession of librarianship and to the University.

The Libraries are currently embarking on a program to review the strengths and weaknesses of current library staffing in terms of knowledge and skills and to develop a long-range plan for human resource development. The long-range effectiveness of the Libraries in supporting the work of the University depends to a considerable degree on the success of this venture and on the success in meeting the needs outlined in the process.

One last note. On Monday, April 18, as part of its Two Million and 30 Reasons to Celebrate program, the University Libraries are sponsoring a colloquium, "Libraries in Transition: the Human Element." It should be an entertaining, stimulating and informative afternoon on the changing character of research libraries and the many professional implications. Further information can be obtained from Melodie Eiteljorge at 631-7780.

## A. A. Luce's Philosophical Library

by Ross A. Shanley-Roherts

*The good bishop of Cloyne took the veil of the temple out of his shovel hat: veil of space with coloured emblems hatched on its field.*

James Joyce, *Ulysses*

The Special Collections Department of the University Libraries of Notre Dame has acquired the philosophical library of Arthur Aston Luce (1882-1977). Luce was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and, in 1921, soon after his return to academic life following his army duties in World War I, he was appointed Donnellan Lecturer. His first major research topic was the French thinker Henri Bergson, but in the early 1930s he began studying the works of George Berkeley (1685-1753), by whom he was captivated for the rest of his life. In addition to writing other books and articles about Berkeley's thought, Luce wrote the definitive biography of Berkeley, re-edited his *Commonplace Book*, and, with T. E. Jessop, co-edited the standard edition of Berkeley's works. The greater part of this collection, therefore, consists of works by or about Berkeley and his contemporaries.

George Berkeley had also attended Trinity College and had become a Fellow of the College in 1707. In 1724 he became the Dean of Derry, but spent much of the next eight years trying to found a college in the Bermudas (a project which never materialized), and in 1733 he became the Bishop of Cloyne. Berkeley's underlying philosophical principle was that no object could exist without a mind to conceive it. He reasoned that since ideas of sense are not due to our own activity, they must, therefore, be produced by an external, that is divine, will. His influence and importance can be gauged by the fact that so many later philosophers devoted so much time and energy trying to unravel the difficulties of his theories.

Among the works in this collection are a number of early editions of Berkeley's books, which are very difficult to find, including first editions of *The Theory of Vision, or Visual Language: Shewing the Immediate Presence and Providence of a Deity, Vindicated and Explained* (London: Printed for J. Tonson, 1733), *A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge* (Dublin: Printed by Aaron Rhames for Jeremy Pepyat, 1710) and *Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous* (London: Printed by G. James for Henry Clements, 1713) which is regarded as a major literary work of art.

Included also in this collection are some personal working copies used by A. A. Luce, many of which are annotated, including: Luce's and Jessop's edition of *The Works of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne* (London: Nelson, 1948-1957), which in addition to the annotation has some relevant letters loosely inserted, Luce's *The Life of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne* (London: Nelson,

1949) and *Life and Letters of George Berkeley, D.D., Formerly Bishop of Cloyne* by Alexander Campbell Fraser (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1871), which Luce extensively annotated and corrected during the writing of his own biography of Berkeley. Some of the other authors represented in the collection by early editions of works are Henri Bergson, David Hume, Francis Bacon, Daniel Defoe, René Descartes, John Duns Scotus, G. W. Leibniz, John Locke, Nicolas Malebranche and Jonathan Swift.

Much of the information in this article was obtained from biographies of Luce and Berkeley supplied by Figgis Rare Books, Ltd., which may be consulted in the Department of Special Collections, Room 102, Hesburgh Library.

## Friends *continued from page 1*

exhibit and dramatic presentation on Emma Goldman; a lecture on 18th-century broadsheets in Trinity College by Charles Benson, Keeper of Early Printed Books at Trinity; and the lecture, "China in Light of the Second Russian Revolution," by J. Lawrence Burkholder, president emeritus, Goshen College. They have also, of course, continued their invaluable assistance in building the Libraries' collections, and their most recent gift, the Libraries' official two-millionth-and-first "volume," the *Oxford English Dictionary*, Second Edition on CD-ROM, will serve the Notre Dame community of scholars for years to come.

While several factors must combine effectively for the Libraries' optimal growth and utility to the process of learning, one clearly significant factor is the support of Friends. It is Friends who can help with special acquisitions which would otherwise be unobtainable; Friends who can lend support to the Libraries' publications and exhibits; Friends who can serve as volunteers in explaining the Libraries to their users and visitors; Friends who can assist with the vital process of preservation; and Friends who can sponsor lectures, films, receptions and colloquia, all serving to bring the Libraries to a wider public by expanding their visibility and role as a cultural institution.

At present, the Friends of the Library at Notre Dame's membership consists primarily of members from the South Bend community, with scattered members (mostly Friends with other Notre Dame connections) from throughout the United States. Up to now, the immediate Notre Dame community has been seriously underrepresented in this valued support group for the Libraries.

Recently you received a letter from Christopher Fox, chair of the English Department and member of the Board of the Friends of the Library at Notre Dame. In it, an appeal was made for broad-based University community support of the Friends and their work on behalf of the University Libraries. We, the *Access* Editorial Board, urge your serious consideration of this request and look forward to welcoming many of you as new Friends.

For more information or to join the Friends, contact Melodie Eiteljorge, 221 Hesburgh Library, 631-7780.

## Brief Records in the UNLOC Database

by Sylvia Frost

The brief record concept is a creative method implemented by the University Libraries to give access to certain categories of materials which have never been cataloged and which would not otherwise appear in the Libraries' online bibliographic database, UNLOC. Its use began in April of 1989.

As of July 1, 1993 there were 15,360 brief records in UNLOC, or approximately 1.5 percent of a total of 981,500 records. They contain less-than-full cataloging information, typically lacking a Library of Congress call number, notes, added entries and, in some cases, subject headings. Brief records have been created for Catholic pamphlets, the Anastos Byzantine Studies Collection in Los Angeles, corporate annual reports on microfiche, certain working papers in the Kellogg Institute and the International Studies Resource Center, and NTIS (National Technical Information Service) materials in the Engineering Library.

While the Cataloging Department is responsible for providing full-level cataloging for materials purchased by the Libraries or selected from gift titles, the Libraries are able to offer brief record access because the records can be created by personnel in the units where the materials are located. Cataloging staff welcome the help of persons outside the department in this task. In a very successful partnership, these persons are trained and their work revised by members of the Cataloging Department.

In 1988 the UNLOC Database Committee surveyed all Library units and compiled a list of potential categories for brief records. By 1992 brief records had been completed or were underway for most of the major groups identified for this treatment. The Ad Hoc NIPCOM (NOTIS Implementation and Planning Committee) Subcommittee on Brief Records was then formed to formalize and expand the procedures for requesting and implementing future brief record projects. The result was a formal policy on "Brief Records in the UNLOC Database," adopted by the Library Administrators and Managers group (LAM) on July 30, 1993.

This policy established a permanent Brief Records Subcommittee of NIPCOM consisting of three members, one each from Reference, Collection Development and Cataloging, to oversee future projects. New categories of materials which are uncataloged and which will not receive full cataloging can be recommended for brief record treatment. The subcommittee will determine the feasibility of a project based on patron needs, usefulness of the collection to University research and staff availability. Future projects will create useful access to additional materials in the University Libraries and, potentially, to materials from other units on campus for which UNLOC access is deemed appropriate.

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Rick Jones, our new Music Librarian, profiled in the last issue of *Access*, has moved into his new office, Room 204 Hesburgh Library, adjacent to the Audio/Video Center. Telephone: 631-9038

**LEXIS/NEXIS Hours to Change**

Mead Data Central has notified the Libraries that as of March 1, 1994 LEXIS/NEXIS will no longer be available to educational discount subscribers from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. EST. This restriction is due to a significant nationwide increase in educational discount usage to the detriment of regular commercial customers.

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