Delivering Knowledge in the 21st Century
by Robert C. Miller

Print has been the exclusive format for the greatest portion of organized human knowledge for several centuries. While that is still largely true in 1995, the situation is changing rapidly in many areas. Electronically based information resources are becoming increasingly important in a number of disciplines, particularly for certain types of information resources such as indices, reference works and journal literature. If the University Libraries are to effectively support the work of Notre Dame faculty and students, both traditional print and emerging electronic resources must receive appropriate attention.

Dealing with the need for print resources is relatively simple: it only requires expertise, the funds to select, acquire and process materials and space to house them. Thanks to increased University and external funding, the Libraries' initiatives in this area will be expanding rapidly in the years ahead.

In the case of electronically based information, the situation is more complex. Electronic information may be provided on diskette, CD-ROM, tape or through the Internet. Users may have high-end Macs, Unix workstations, older generation DOS machines or high end Pentium PCs. They may be working in a cluster, in their offices or dorms or at an off-campus site. The materials they need to use may be in a broad variety of formats from the simplest ASCII text to the most sophisticated image formats. Moreover, in all these areas there is constant change; a format or a platform that was high-end last year may be obsolete or unsupported next year. There are also significant problems with the variety of telecommunications platforms utilized on the campus. Finally and very pragmatically, there are also real economic issues: costs for a file may depend on either the medium (CD-ROMs typically cost much less than tape) or the number of users. Single-user, single-machine fees are considerably less expensive than unlimited networked access, which is sometimes not even available.

Despite these challenges, the Libraries' long-range electronic information objective remains to provide seamless desktop user access to all these resources whether locally owned or externally mounted. Nonetheless, we recognize that in the short run there will inevitably be a variety of access and delivery mechanisms, including CD-ROMs, both networked and on continued on page 2

Fourteen New Endowments Dedicated
by Katharina J. Blackstead

For many years, endowment support has played a major role in shaping the character of the University Libraries and their ability to promote the mission of Notre Dame. It has only been through the steady and dependable income from endowments provided by generous donors that the Libraries have been able to make the kind of progress in their resources, programs and services that is necessary to support a university in pursuit of excellence.

The first endowment for the University Libraries at Notre Dame was established in 1922 to support the Zahm Dante Collection. In 1933 the Corbett family set up an endowment to support medieval studies. The six named endowments of 1960 increased to 27 by 1980, (due to the Campaign for Notre Dame's major drive for library endowment as a regular source of support), to 76 by 1990 and to 89 by 1993. In 1979-80, $98,600 (8.9 percent of total library acquisitions expenditures) in endowment income was expended; income in 1994-95 exceeded 1 million dollars, and in 1995-96 will comprise approximately 27 percent of the total materials budget.

The number of fully funded library endowments has risen dramatically as well. Growing from a mere handful in 1984 to over 60 at this writing, fully funded named endowments represent a broad spectrum of disciplines at the University. Their income is hard at work in the University Libraries, where continued on page 3
few familiar periodical literature indexes such as Readers' Guide and General Science Index now appear through INDEX. There are new choices as well, such as Business Abstracts, Social Science Index, Humanities Index, Compendex Plus and PsycINFO. The number of databases that are now available through UNLOC has more than doubled and subject access has been enlarged as well.

The familiar Readers' Guide provides access to information of general interest from the popular press. All the social sciences such as anthropology, business, economics, political science, psychology and sociology are covered by Social Science Index. Business Abstracts focuses on business literature more specifically and inclusively. Language and literature, classical studies, art, history, music, performing arts, philosophy, religion and theology are covered by Humanities Index. PsycINFO covers the journal literature in the area of psychology, while science and engineering topics are covered by General Science Index and Compendex Plus, respectively. Literature coverage in most cases extends from 1989 to date.

Index Citations vs. Abstracts
Along with enhanced subject access, some of the periodical indexes provide abstracts in addition to journal citations. Now when you use Readers' Guide, you can look further into the record and retrieve an abstract or more detailed explanation of what information an article contains. At this time, Readers' Guide, Business Abstracts, PsycINFO and Compendex Plus contain abstracts for most citations.

Campus Network Availability
Besides an increase in the amount of information that is available through UNLOC, these journal indexes can be used anywhere access to the campus network is available, i.e., computer clusters, DeBartolo classrooms and faculty offices. Next year, when network access is extended, students can look forward to doing library searches from their dorms. Dial-in access is also available.

More features...
There is yet more to be gained from using the periodical indexes which are available through UNLOC thanks to two additional features which we hope will make searching more user friendly. If you have done a search in any of the UNLOC databases, including the Notre Dame catalog, other catalogs or in any of the INDEX databases, you can execute the same search in additional databases without re-keying your search by using the cho and edit commands (for more information on how to use this feature, please call or stop by the Reference Desk). In light of the fact that each periodical index covers different journals, although with some overlap, it is usually beneficial to look for information on interdisciplinary topics in a number of different periodical indexes. With a few keystrokes, a search in UNLOC carried across these additional databases can yield very good results.

INFOSHARE:
A New Array of Choices
by Carol Szamblan

As the result of our continuing efforts to increase and enhance access to journal literature, UNLOC's Database Menu screen has more choices this year. INDEX replaces DWIL as the menu choice for "Indexes to Periodicals." This is the result of changing our system software (i.e., the software we use to make our periodical literature databases available through UNLOC) from MDAS to INFOSHARE. As a former DWIL user, you may find that a
The second UNLOC feature that is available in any of the INDEX databases is a real time saver and is commonly referred to as the "hook to holdings." If you haven't used this one, we urge you to take advantage of it the next time you use our system. If Notre Dame has holdings of the journal that is cited, the record contains a note at the bottom left corner of the screen above the command line, reading "held by Library -- type HOL for holdings information." If that space is empty, you can assume that we do not have any issues of that particular journal in our collection. In order to get information on whether we have the particular volume you need, you must look at the holdings record by typing HOL on the command line. The system will then display our holdings information along with the bibliographic information you need to retrieve the item from our collection. To explain this a little further, the system is smart enough to tie titles from the ND catalog to the INDEX databases, but not smart enough to go into the record and check which volumes we actually have. What happens if you do not type HOL while you're viewing an INDEX record? You must take your list of abstracts or citations and go back into the ND catalog and look each periodical title up separately to ascertain whether we own the volume you're looking for and where it might be located.

Disclaimer!
As usual, there are a few facts-of-life issues of which you should be aware. First, not all of the journals included in these electronic periodical indexes are available here at Notre Dame. The percentage held by Notre Dame will vary significantly among databases. The second issue has to do with system problems. Sometimes the INFOSHARE periodical indexes are not available or you will receive error messages due to system malfunctions. While these problems have lessened over the last few months, they continue to be a source of some frustration. We are making every effort to eliminate them.

Endowments continued from page 1
It supports not only the building of strong print collections, programs and services but also the acquisition of technological resources; the training of personnel to assume a leadership role in harnessing emerging technologies for scholarship at all levels; and the preserving of yesterday's and today's resources for the researchers of tomorrow.

At dedication ceremonies of August 31, 1995 the University Libraries were privileged to honor and thank the beneficiaries of the following 14 new library endowments, each of which plays a unique role in advancing scholarship at the University of Notre Dame:

The John and Dessa Campbell Library Endowment, which assures the optimal development of the Reverend Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., Sports Research Collection and the ability of the University Libraries to provide the best possible service to the wide range of researchers and others who regularly draw upon its wealth of information;

The Philip J. Fagan, Jr., M.D., and Family Endowed Library Collection, which enables the acquisition of costly bio-medical literature offered via the Libraries' approval plan, as well as other materials supporting research in areas of inquiry ranging from neurophysiology to immunology and from genetics to virology;

The Merrill B. Frick Family Endowment for German Studies, which has helped the Libraries prevail in acquiring Germanic studies materials despite the sometimes daunting obstacles of high costs and unpredictable European exchange rates;

The Margaret P. and Robert H. Gore, Jr. Memorial American Numismatic Collection, whose income ensures appropriate housing for the collection; develops a collection of supporting print resources; provides suitable indexing and publicity; and makes additions to the coin collection itself as appropriate items come to the attention of its curator;

The Dorothy G. Griffin Endowed Collection in French Poetry, which will allow the University Libraries to make a dramatic difference in their collections in a genre which is of growing interest at Notre Dame and which does much to enhance the study and understanding of other related fields of endeavor as well;

Dorothy Griffin with "Monk" Malloy
endowment will enable the acquisition of materials on classical architects and classical theory, where support must be increased not only for the teaching curriculum, but also for expanding faculty research. It will provide resources on Italian architects and architecture, representing all time periods, and ranging from Palladio to 20th century style;

The Eli J. and Helen Shaheen Collection in Philosophy. This endowment will make Notre Dame’s resources in philosophy even stronger by allowing the Libraries to collect in non-western philosophy, and to emphasize the Indian, Japanese, Chinese and African traditions much more extensively. In addition, it will be used to augment our resources in non-Christian classical philosophy;

The Leo and Verna Wahl Library Endowment in Engineering. This endowment has provided critical support toward building the kind of collection of journals in engineering without which substantive research could not take place. Over the years, it has provided our researchers with a broad selection of journals in aerospace, mechanical, civil and chemical engineering, as well as in the geological and computer sciences;

The James L. Walsh, Jr., Endowed Collection in Russian and East European Literature and Culture. This endowment will assist the Libraries in building the Russian language and literature collection; it will support the new, cross-disciplinary focus of Eastern European studies at the University; its earnings will help to expand the Libraries’ collections in contemporary and comparative culture, literature and poetry, with special emphasis on Russia and Eastern Europe; and, having enabled the acquisition of the Herbert Marshall Archives, a unique representation of Soviet avantgarde theater, film, literature and culture, it will allow for its gradual conversion into a collection of Soviet literature of note at Notre Dame;

The James L. Walsh, Jr., Endowment for Humanities Research, which will, for the first time ever, provide a systematic means of addressing the Libraries’ collection needs in the humanistic disciplines. Through this endowment, as emerging areas of focus at the University are identified, the Libraries will be able to develop programs for addressing their resource needs; and

The Thomas and Anne Wamser Family Endowment in Architecture, which will be utilized to acquire resources in support of the program of education and research in historic American architecture in the School of Architecture at Notre Dame.

A
uthority work, or the creation and maintenance of authority records, is one of the most important, but labor intensive elements in the cataloging process. The Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO) was initiated in 1977 as a joint effort between the Library of Congress (LC) and the U.S. Government Printing Office to reduce their authority work costs by maintaining a common authority file, now known as the Anglo-American Authority File or AAAF. In light of the success of this initial project, NACO has expanded to include some 200 libraries at the present time. Last year the University Libraries of Notre Dame decided to participate in this national cooperative program.

Authority records contain data that tell catalogers exactly what form the name of an entity should be in when used as an access point in a bibliographic record. If this information is available and consistently applied, an entity will always be represented by the same heading and bibliographic records linked to it will be collocated in the same place in indexes in online catalogs. Authority records may also provide to catalogers additional information, such as dates, institutional affiliation, location or sphere of activity or publication, in order to help differentiate and identify entities with identical or very similar names. These records also contain cross references from other forms that might logically be searched on by users or from other valid headings that are related in some way to the entity. These references appear as Search under and Search also under messages in UNLOC, Notre Dame's NOTIS-based catalog, and are probably the most obvious manifestations of authority work to anyone using the online catalog. By providing this collocation, differentiation and cross reference structure to online public access catalogs (OPACs), authority records play an essential role in making such catalogs efficient, effective and easier to use for library patrons and staff.

In April of 1995 several members of the Libraries' cataloging department received five days of intensive training in creating name authority records according to NACO guidelines from Mark Ziomek of LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office. Name authority records include headings for persons, corporate bodies, conference names, geographic entities, uniform titles, series and music uniform titles, but additional training is required for NACO participants to contribute the latter two types of records. Notre Dame's music librarian, Richard Jones, is contributing records through the NACO-Music Funnel Project, and we may be able to take advantage in the future of the series training workshops regularly scheduled by LC in order to contribute series authority records as well. Original catalogers in the University Libraries have traditionally done complete authority work, creating records locally when necessary (i.e., when no record existed in the national file for the particular heading with which they were dealing). However, this effort only benefitted users of our catalog and could be duplicated unnecessarily at other institutions around the country and around the world. Since joining NACO, the results of our efforts are available to anyone with access to the Anglo American Authority File. As membership in NACO expands, so does the coverage of the AAAF, and the costs of authority work are further dispersed due to the resulting increase in availability of records and a reduction in duplication of effort.

As coordinator for Notre Dame's NACO activities, I revise the authority records before they are transmitted to the master file in the Library of Congress database via OCLC, our bibliographic utility. During the initial stage of NACO participation, all records are first submitted to a liaison at LC for review. Notre Dame was released from review after just four months, but our liaison in the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division at LC, Ana Cristán, remains available for consultation and problem solving via electronic mail or through queries included in records submitted to her via OCLC.

Participation in NACO requires an institution to contribute a minimum of 400 records annually and in just under six months, we have contributed 335 records, excluding those going through the music funnel.

NACO is just one element in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), a coalition of libraries committed to increasing the availability of unique records, both authority and bibliographic, created according to mutually acceptable standards. SACO, the Subject Authority Cooperative Program, provides a means for libraries to submit proposals for subject headings and classification numbers. BIBCO is the newest element in the PCC and is dedicated to providing bibliographic records which will meet certain minimum requirements, known as the 'core bibliographic record.' In addition to stipulating the inclusion of certain elements in the record, this standard also requires that any controlled access points will have authority records.

Therefore, in order to participate in BIBCO, an institution must first be a NACO library and one which has received the additional training in series authority work. Records created under this program will be clearly identified in the national database and can be used by other libraries with the assurance that certain clearly defined criteria have been met in their creation. Such guarantees have often been lacking in cooperative cataloging efforts thus far.

The University Libraries recently issued Strategic Objectives, 1996-2001, to serve as a guide for our efforts over the next five years. One of those objectives addresses expansion of "participation in cooperative initiatives to promote the widespread availability of resources to the scholarly community." The scholarly community cannot avail itself of resources to which there is no bibliographic access. Through cooperative efforts like NACO and BIBCO, libraries and the scholarly community will benefit from more readily available standardized access which can be shared with little or no local editing of the records. These programs are critical to expanding the pool of catalogers who can "provide access to libraries' collections in a useful, timely, and cost-effective manner according to mutually acceptable standards." Our participation in NACO and the PCC reflects the University Libraries' commitment to this goal.
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