

THE FINE PRINT

MURPHY LIBRARY • UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-LA CROSSE • SPRING 1989 NO. 3

ISSUES OF PRESERVATION

It may appear at first glance that Murphy Library need not concern itself with preservation issues. The university itself is only eighty years old. Most of the library holdings are of comparatively recent vintage; a quick survey of the holdings on the shelf here indicate that the average copyright date of the circulating collection is 1963, and less than eight percent of this collection is in need of replacement or repair. Compared to the conditions of such libraries as New York Public Library and the Library of Congress, Murphy Library does not face a critical issue.

A closer look, however, demonstrates that no library should rest easy. To ignore preservation issues is, quite literally, to court disaster. Preservation efforts at every library should consider what steps might be taken to add just two circulations to the life of a book, or two years to the life of a periodical. These are aspects that have a clear economic impact, and they influence the opportunity for students and faculty to accomplish their study and research. Books that are carelessly dropped or rain-soaked constitute preservation concerns. Food and beverages spilled on books lead to stains and rot, and encourage insect infestation. Libraries have been accurately described as one of America's most socialist institutions. Unfortunately, this common ownership has perhaps led to a philosophical carelessness toward the books we borrow from a library. Coupled with the sheer quantity of books shelved within a library, this common ownership often leads to the public feeling that the loss of or damage to an individual book or journal is inconsequential. In fact, the replacement or repair of such a book may far exceed the item's original cost. It is a cost we all share. Multiplied by the numbers of such individual items in this and all libraries, the cost becomes astronomical.

As substantial as these ordinary losses and damages are, it is the so-called "disaster" condition that librarians fear most. The flood of the Arno in Florence was a disaster of almost incomprehensible

magnitude for the books and manuscripts of that city. At Murphy Library, a river flood is quite unlikely. The flooding caused by a broken water main, however, is another matter. The collapse of a snow-laden roof, a flooded toilet, a fire left undiscovered too long, are situations which cause disastrous damage. Their unlikelihood must not lead to complacency.

In response to concerns like these, the staff of Murphy Library has undertaken a modest preservation program. A disaster plan prepared two years ago is being updated. This document includes the names and telephone numbers of key persons and agencies to be contacted in case of emergency or disaster. Community resources such as freezer-equipped tractor-trailer units are a part of this plan. Plastic sheeting for covering bookstacks is another essential resource. Critical files and records will be labelled to aid in rescue and salvage.

The library staff will participate more fully in preservation education and training. Two librarians have attended a workshop held in Madison; other workshops will occur later this year and after. At the beginning of the spring 1989 semester, an all-staff workshop included an introduction to preservation issues. The staff will look at its own routines and processing toward reducing damage to library materials in ordinary circumstances. Virtually every movement of a book can be sorted into "less-damage" or "more-damage" steps.

As the library's efforts in preservation continue, it is essential that this become a common concern. Libraries, whatever their size, hold more of our collective knowledge and experience than we can ever know. They hold the heritage of scholarship and learning, and they belong to us all. Let us hold them a little longer.

Edwin L. Hill
Special Collections Librarian

ISI CITATION INDEXES; OR, WHERE WAS "PROFESSOR X" CITED?

The idea for cited author searching was developed three decades ago by Eugene Garfield and first appeared commercially as *Science Citation Index (SCI)* published by the Institute for Scientific Information. Unlike the traditional subject indexes, one section of *SCI* allows a researcher to track a seminal paper over the years to discover where the paper was referenced. For example, a researcher investigating a problem related to a key 1939 publication by R. P. Feynman which appeared in *Physics Review* can look under Feynman's name in the 1987 *SCI Citation Index* to find over 30 listings for this one year; each one of these authors cited Feynman's 1939 article in his or her paper published in 1987.

FEYNMAN RP			
**	PHOTON MADRON	BITERA	109
	CHANG CH	COMM TH PHY	7 117 87
**	QUANTUM MECHANICS	PA	
	CEDERWALM	NUCL PHYS B	284 388 87
**	1981 P 1ST C HIGH	EM	
	DAMGAARD PH	PHYS LETT B	183 81 87
	FLENSBURM	NUCL PHYS B	283 141 87
**	PHYS REV	56 340	
	BARRETT TW	TRIN SOL FI	152 87 87
	BERCKMAN D	THEOCHEM	34 243 87
	BLASS WE	APPL SP REV	23 1 87
		R	23 59 87
COMMON	AK	J PHYS A	20 4247 87
	CUMMINS PL	J CHEM PHYS	86 8608 87
			87 418 87
	DEBROUCKG	J PHYS B	20 5325 87
	DESJONQU,MC	PHYS REV B	35 952 87
	DOWNS JW	AM MINERAL	72 789 87
	EDULUZ AG	PHYS REV B	35 5473 87
		PHYS SCR	38 651 87
	ELLIS PJ	NUCL PHYS A	487 173 87
	FEIBELMA PJ	PHYS REV L	58 2788 87
	FERNANDELM	SPECT ACT A	43 703 87
	KUMAR VKK	THEOR CHEM	74 229 87
	LEFLOCH AC	J MOL SPECT	121 337 87
	MAKAREWJ	MOLEC PHYS	81 547 87
	MAVROMAT,HA	NUCL PHYS A	470 185 87
	MENON M	J PHYS CH 3	48 521 87
	NAQVI KR	AM J PHYS	55 269 87
	NOORBATCJ	J PHYS CHEM	91 2171 87
	OHWADA K	J CHEM PHYS	87 4727 87
	PRADHAN MM	INFRAR PHYS	27 207 87
	QIAN QX	J VAC SCI A	5 908 87
		PHYS REV B	35 1288 87
	SCHEFFLE M	PHYSICA B&C	146 178 87
	SLOT JBM	Z PHYS B	86 107 87
	SRIVASTA GP	ADV PHYSICS	36 483 87
	ZHANG YF	J CHEM PHYS	86 347 87
	ZYGELMAN B	PHYS LETT A	125 476 87

One of the journal articles citing Feynman's work given above is by K. R. Naqvi and appears in *American Journal of Physics*, volume 55 beginning on page 269. Now, looking up "Naqvi" in the *SCI Source Index*, an author index, it is possible to determine the article title, "Derivation of energy expressions in the Rayleigh-Schrodinger perturbation theory." Examining the article itself will reveal the complete list of bibliographic references where Feynman's name appears.

Citation searching represents a sound research methodology for tracing the development of a theory and identifying related research that may not be unearthed when searching subject indexes. (*SCI* does offer keyword in title subject searching in the *Permuterm Subject Index* as well as indexing by author in the *Source Index* mentioned above.)

Science Citation Index (1979-) is found on Index Tables 9 and 11 and is also available online (1974-). Companion indexes, *Social Sciences Citation Index* (1972-) and *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* (1980-), are only accessible via the online service. Online searching, for a fee, provides an efficient means to survey the literature for a number of years to see where, when and by whom "Professor X" was cited. Call the Reference Desk at 8508 for more information.

Anita Evans
Online Services & Public Services Coordinator

UW SYSTEM LIBRARY STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

The contemporary academic library has been beset by profound and long-term changes. Technological developments have greatly impacted academic libraries. The emphasis is shifting from collections to access. The principal goal and activity of the evolving information age academic library will be providing access to information to the widest possible audience.

To that end, UW System Academic Vice President, Eugene Trani, has appointed a Strategic Planning Steering Committee for Libraries. The 16 member committee will outline processes and procedures to direct and guide the planning process. While UW-La Crosse is not represented on the committee, each campus will have numerous opportunities to participate in meetings, read and react to working papers, and to evaluate the work of the committee.

During the next eighteen months, the library and the institution will hear more about the work of this group. Responses will be sought at various intervals.

Dale Montgomery
Director, Instructional Services

CENSORSHIP ISSUES IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

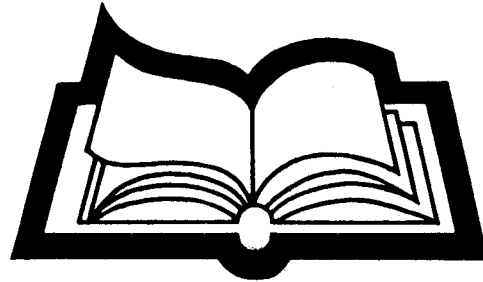
Historically, censorship was practiced almost entirely to control political thought. Bawdy materials, while sometimes not approved, were tolerated. Political dissent, however, was recognized as dangerous and often suppressed.

This pattern changed in the nineteenth century. The influence of progressive governments in France, Great Britain, and the United States was felt, and political dissent became more tolerated in much of the world. At the same time mid-nineteenth century reform movements began to attempt to change behavior such as alcoholism and licentiousness. For the first time, censors were as concerned with sexual content of publications as with political content. In the United States, this change (in the presence of firm national laws protecting freedom of expression) has resulted in almost complete freedom of political speech and publication. Treasonous activities during wartime may even be tolerated. For instance, Jane Fonda's visit to Hanoi during the Vietnam War and her statements while in North Vietnam would not have been tolerated by any government in the world during the nineteenth century.

Censors have now begun to attempt to circumvent the First Amendment protections to political and controversial speech by using the willingness of the courts to censor lewd publications. Censorship laws designed to combat obscenity are being used to censor publications written for children and teenagers which explore such controversial topics as abortion, drugs, and youthful rebellion. The presence of incidental profanity, for instance, might be used to justify removing a book discussing drug use from a high school library. This has even led to attempts to censor classics such as *Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

Last year the Wisconsin Legislature passed a censorship bill designed to define obscenity and provide criminal penalties for distribution of it. The bill specifically exempts librarians, teachers, and contract printers from prosecution. Others might be subject to felony charges. Many observers believe that the exceptions for certain occupations are unconstitutional. It is hard to understand how selling a book can be a felony while loaning it is legal.

Attempts to censor materials in libraries have generally been aimed at school and public libraries.



College and university libraries serve clientele who are predominantly adult and presumably can distinguish between good and bad ideas. Murphy Library has not been subject to censorship, but the librarians (as is true with almost all librarians in the United States) generally oppose censorship. Librarians work with groups such as the American Library Association, the Association of American Publishers and the American Civil Liberties Union to resist it.

Charles Marx
Catalog Librarian

LIBRARY OPEN HOUSE

On Tuesday, January 24th Murphy Library held an open house to celebrate the completion of the online catalog. Chancellor Noel Richards performed the first official search of the catalog after cutting the ribbon around the computer terminals. Several other administrators and Greg Millerd, UW-LSA President, also demonstrated use of the new catalog. A large number of faculty, staff and visiting librarians attended the open house and toured library automation sites Tuesday. The library also offered demonstrations of the online catalog for faculty and students during the remainder of the week.

VAN SCHEDULE

Saturday- March 11

April 15

April 22

Call 8505 for information or to sign up.

UPS AND DOWNS OF THE ONLINE CATALOG

Maybe you've heard by now that you can access the library's online catalog from your office if you have a terminal connected to the campus MICOM or if you have a microcomputer with a modem. Indeed, some of you already may be "dialing-up" regularly. For those of you who meet either of the above conditions and are interested in making the connection, Murphy Library has produced a set of instructions which describes both methods of access and also offers hints on searching techniques. To obtain a copy, simply request one next time you're at the library or contact the library automation coordinator at 8399.

Several users have asked about special features of the online catalog in addition to its capacity to be searched by author, title, subject, key word or a number of other key elements. Here are two features which may be of interest.

1. **HELP SCREENS.** There are three **General Instruction** screens which can be called up by entering a question mark after the word **CHOICE:** on the main menu. For example,

CHOICE: ?

The first help screen displayed is **Searching Styles** which explains the difference between **key word** and **heading** searches. From this screen you may either return to the main menu or select an additional help screen. The second help screen, **How to Enter Search Terms**, gives tips on how to search by a specific topic, author, title or organization. The final help screen, **Searching Hints**, describes some of the conventions used in searching the online catalog.

2. **CLOSEST MATCH.** Instead of a "NO MATCH" message when no exact match to a search term or name has been found, the online catalog will display those terms or names which come closest to matching the word(s) entered. It will indicate this by the message "No exact match found, closest match is. . ." toward the bottom of the screen.

For title searches entered inadvertently with an **a**, **an**, or **the** as the first word of the search, the

online catalog will show the closest match and display the message, "Libraries normally remove the article ' . . .' from the beginning of titles to improve filing order. Do you want to search again under ' . . .'? Y/_." Pressing the Return key here will automatically begin a search under the title without its initial article.

Users also have asked about finding materials in the library when the online catalog isn't working. Although we hope it doesn't happen often, there are times when the online catalog is down for one reason or another. With the old card catalog no longer being maintained and its removal scheduled for this summer, you still have several options:

1. For a time we will keep the microfiche catalog available as a back-up. You can use this only to find books acquired from 1981 through 1988. Eventually, this catalog will also be removed.
2. You can use the WISCAT (Wisconsin Catalog) microfiche file currently kept on an upright table near the college catalogs. WISCAT lists the holdings of many Wisconsin libraries besides those of UW-La Crosse and is used primarily for interlibrary loan. A new edition of WISCAT is published every six months so its contents may be somewhat out-of-date, but not by much.
3. If you know the general call number (Library of Congress classification) for books on your topic, you can browse the area where that number is shelved for relevant titles.
4. You can begin your research by using indexes and abstracts to locate periodical articles and by consulting the various indexes to government publications to find documents on your topic. When the online catalog is again operational, you can use it to find books and other materials on your topic.
5. **IF YOU NEED HELP.** . . . you can ask a librarian at the reference desk for assistance.

Joe Accardi
Automation & Technical Services Coordinator

WHO NEEDS LIBRARY INSTRUCTION?

The quick answer is we all do. The entire community of patrons to Murphy Library. The explosion of information, and the technologies designed to handle this phenomena, have changed the nature of libraries more in the past 30 years than in the preceding 300.

Certainly new students to UW-L can benefit from bibliographic instruction and library orientation. Most incoming students are ill-prepared to use an academic library. Many are intimidated by its size and unfamiliar organization. Some of these students have received excellent introductions to their school and/or community libraries but are not prepared to access the information contained in the 500,000 plus volumes and nearly 2,000 current periodical titles in this library.

Students need to become efficient and effective users of Murphy Library. Few can afford unproductive time spent in an unorganized, haphazard search for library resources. New students need successful experiences which encourage further library use. As incoming students they need to quickly learn the geography of their library and how to use some of the basic resources contained within. Perhaps, most importantly, new students need to know the role of the reference librarian. They need to know that this person is accessible and is able and willing to assist them in meeting their information needs. Our reference librarians are our most frequently used library instructors. They acquaint students, on innumerable occasions each day, with information sources that can assist them, and with research strategies they might employ in gathering their data. As time permits, reference librarians seek to teach the use of various information retrieval sources rather than merely supplying the direction to the source or providing a bit of factual data.

Unfortunately, but understandably, the library does not have the staff resources available to engage in extensive one-to-one instruction. The most productive, cost effective method of teaching many of the skills mentioned above is through group instruction. Orientation to the location of resources in the library can be accomplished via walking tours which are offered at the beginning of each fall term. Use of many of these same sources are taught in bibliographic instruction sessions given to a large number of English 110 and other lower division classes whose students are engaged in one of their first university level research assignments.

A significant number of students reaching upperclass status have not, however, received instruction in library use and do not currently have the skills necessary to thoroughly access literature in their discipline. Many upper division and graduate level classes can benefit from a class presentation which reviews sources of information for their profession.

The bibliographic instruction program at Murphy Library can support the teaching mission of this university. It can assist faculty in broadening the information base of our students. It can encourage students to use libraries during their lifetime as a source for personal and professional information needs. Faculty wishing to know more about this program may contact Randy Hoelzen at 8637.

Randy Hoelzen
Bibliographic Instructional/Interlibrary Loan Librarian

The five funniest suggestions for "What to do with the Card Catalog"

1. How about a high-rise condo for retired Biology rats?
2. Send them to David Letterman!
3. Send them to Congress to use as scrap paper and thus reduce the budget.
4. Mail all the cards to my mother and tell her I checked out all of these books.
5. Mausoleum for dead Barbie dolls.

The *FINE PRINT* is published Fall and Spring Terms for UW-L faculty and students and friends of Murphy Library.

Sandra Sechrest, Editor
Dale Montgomery, Director of Instructional Services
Edwin Hill, Department Chairperson

LIBRARY PRIVILEGES AVAILABLE TO UW-L STUDENTS AND STAFF ON OTHER CAMPUSES

UW-L students and faculty may borrow material directly from most other UW campus libraries. All material borrowed, however, must be returned by the borrower directly to the library from which it was borrowed. Home campus libraries do not assume the responsibility for mail return of material.

The UW-Madison libraries are frequently used by UW-L faculty and students. Madison offers a one semester loan period to UW faculty and graduate students, upon successful application for a UW-Madison Memorial Library Borrowing Card. Applicants may register at the card window in the lobby of Memorial Library. Once issued, this library photo ID will allow check out of material at most of the libraries in the General Library System on the Madison campus.

To obtain the Madison library card, a UW-L faculty or staff member should present a UW-L ID along with two proofs of residence. A current UW-L directory will be used to verify employment. New or visiting faculty who are not listed in the directory will need to provide a letter from the chair of their UW-L department. The card will be issued on a fiscal year basis and must be renewed upon its expiration on June 30th.

UW-L graduate students may obtain the Madison library card by presenting a valid UW-L student ID, proof of current residence, and a letter from the graduate department which verifies current standing as a graduate student. If the UW-L student ID is not a photo ID, some other form of photo ID must be presented.

UW-L undergraduates who wish to use the Madison libraries may apply for a \$30.00 deposit card.

The WCWC institutions (UW-Eau Claire, UW-River Falls, UW-Stout, and UW-Superior) offer direct loan to all UW-L students and staff according to the terms of a reciprocal borrowing agreement which has been in place since 1984. A valid UW-L ID will be honored at all WCWC libraries.

The Golda Meir Library at UW-Milwaukee will issue a card and extend a four week loan to those presenting a valid UW-L faculty/staff ID. Graduate students may also check out books, while undergraduates may not. Graduate students will need to provide some proof of graduate student status in addition to a UW-L student ID.

The Council of University of Wisconsin Libraries updates information on UW borrowing privileges in a yearly survey, which is available at the Circulation Desk. If you have any questions, or wish a copy of the chart, please contact Cris Berg Prucha at extension 8740.

Cristine Berg Prucha
Circulation Librarian

Spring Semester Beginning January 19 Regular Academic Hours

Sunday	Noon - Midnight
Monday - Thursday	7:45 a.m. - Midnight
Friday	7:45 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Spring Recess, March 17-26/Good Friday/Easter

March 17, Friday	7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
March 18 & 19, Saturday & Sunday	Library Closed
March 20-23, Monday - Thursday	7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
March 24, Friday	7:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.
March 25 & 26, Saturday & Sunday (Easter)	Library Closed
<u>Regular hours resume Monday, March 27</u>	

Finals Week, May 20-27/Memorial Day Weekend

May 20, Saturday	7:45 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
May 21, Sunday	Noon - Midnight
May 22-25, Monday - Thursday	7:45 a.m. - Midnight
May 26, Friday	7:45 a.m. - Midnight
May 27, Saturday	7:45 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
May 28, Sunday	Library Closed
May 29, Monday (Memorial Day)	Library Closed

Intersession, May 30 - June 11

Monday - Friday	7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday	Library Closed