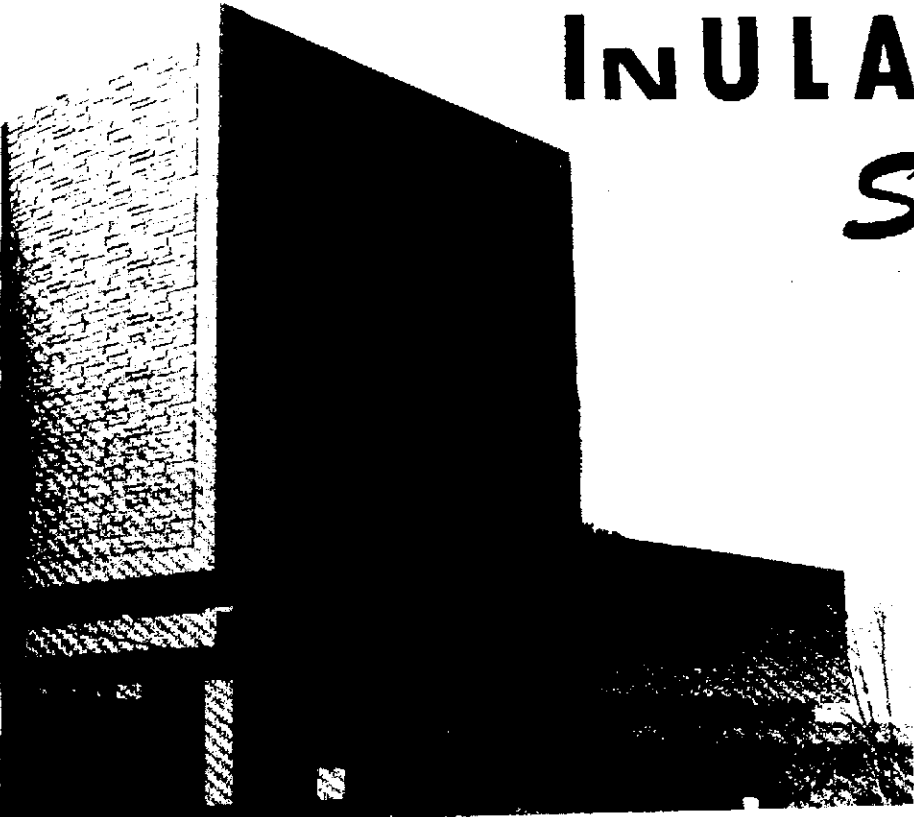


INULA

Scoop Sheet

Volume III
Number 5
June 1, 1972



Next Tuesday, June 6, the Indiana University Librarians Association will conduct its annual business meeting in the library's third floor staff lounge at 7:30 P.M. Several important items are already on the agenda.

1. Nominations. The 1972 Nominations Committee will announce its slate of nominees for InULA officers, and nominations will be heard from the floor.
2. Budget. On May 16, Committee chairmen met with the executive board to present budget statements for the previous year, and to recommend committee allotments for 1972-73. Formal committee reports, with various recommendations, will be made at the June 6 business meeting.
3. Business from the floor.

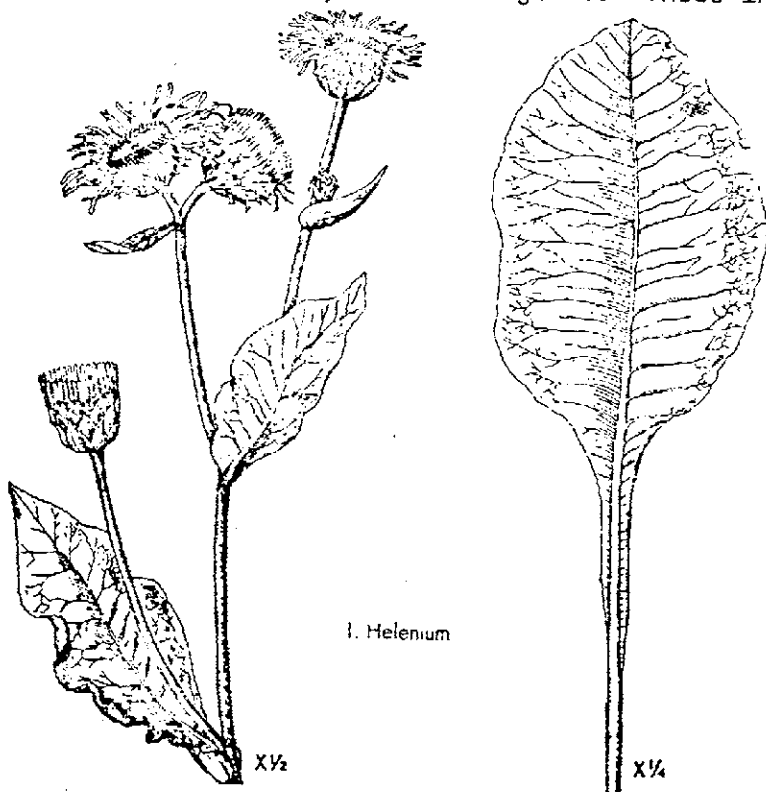
Practically every activity of the business meeting will require your active participation. You are encouraged to attend and take part.

INULA DEFINED

All of us know that "InULA" is an acronym from Indiana University Librarians Association, but when we have had occasion to refer to the organization to anyone outside the library system, most of us have found it necessary to pause for an explanation. However, beware of the listener who nods knowingly when you refer to "InULA." He may think you are talking about "inula," an altogether different breed of organization.

Karen Weddle, of the Undergraduate Library, uncovered this definition from The Wise Garden Encyclopedia, by E.L.D. Seymour (New York, Wise, 1954).

INULA (in -eu-lah). A genus of perennial, mostly hairy, herbs of the Composite Family with usually yellow flowers in daisy-like heads. The plants are mostly hardy and thrive in average garden soil if given a sunny location. Easily grown from seed or propagated by division. Perhaps half a dozen of the 50 or more Old-World species are cultivated as showy border subjects. These include I. ensifolia



with hairless leaves and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. heads; I. glandulosa (Caucasian Inula), taller growing and hairy; I. helenium (Elecampane) still taller, to 6 ft., with velvety leaves; I. oculus-christi, to 2 ft., with silky leaves.

I. helenium is extremely susceptible to mildew and unless protected by frequent applications of sulphur dust is likely to show a thick coating of white over the leaves by midsummer.

It is not suggested that characteristics of the plant be applied to librarians belonging to the organization, yet some of the attributes? seem somehow familiar.

Nina Ost, of the Biology Library, found the line drawing shown here in The New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora of the Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada, by Henry A. Gleason (New York Botanical Gardens, 1952, v. 3, p. 484).

Mrs. Ost uncovered other definitions in the following publications: Northcote, Lady Rosalind, The Book of Herb Lore (New York, Dover, 1971, copyrighted 1912 as The Book of Herbs); Coats, Alice M., Flowers and Their Histories (New York, Pitman, 1956).

DON'T VOTE

Don't vote, that is, until you've had a chance to read Scoop Sheet's Campaign Supplement. The Scoop Sheet staff intends to take an active, though neutral, part in this year's campaign. Space will be made available for statements by nominees in a special Campaign Supplement, which will come out two or three days after the business meeting scheduled for June 6. Nominees will be encouraged to contribute so that campaign-by-rumor will not be a factor in this year's election of InULA officers. Nominees may write their own statements, have them written, or call for an interview by the Scoop Sheet staff.

Unfortunately, the by-laws to the constitution do not permit a formal campaign period after the nominations have been heard at the business meeting. Therefore, we are asking you to hold your ballots until you have received your copy of the Campaign Supplement. The time limit for returning the ballots is ten days after they have been mailed. We are sure that you will want to know how the candidates feel about various issues, and why they feel they are capable of excelling as InULA officers.

F O R U M

CONTINUING CORRESPONDENCE ON THE PETITION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF LIBRARIANS (SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT RYAN, APRIL 14, 1972):

The following letters received by Oleg Kudryk, are printed here as addenda to the correspondence printed in the "InULA Forum" of the May 1 issue of Scogg Sheet. The first letter was dated May 4, 1972.

This note is intended primarily to acknowledge your letter and enclosures of April 20 protesting current discussion of the principles and procedures for giving faculty status and rank to librarians.

The report of the committee is before the various faculty councils on the campuses of Indiana University. It will come before the University Faculty Council in its first meeting next fall which will probably be Tuesday, September 19 -- the third Tuesday in September.

At that time you and any other spokesmen for the group would be able to protest the way the committee has proceeded to "formulate principles and procedures for determining faculty rank for librarians and to revise where necessary the language of the faculty handbook to reflect the proposed change."

Personally, I am not clear as to the exact thrust of the protest at the present time since full faculty status has to be in some department and the current recommendations create such a home for librarians and proceed to give them full faculty status including the right to serve on the Faculty Council, vote in faculty elections, acquire tenure, and participate in all other faculty activities.

At any rate, you and anyone else you are working with should mark the date for next fall to be present at the first University Faculty Council meeting.

Robert H. Shaffer, Secretary
Faculty Council

The second letter was dated May 10, 1972.

I have received the petition from members of the Library staff and have read it carefully.

As you know, the Committee which made recommendations as to the career status of Library personnel did give detailed consideration to the many aspects of the problems which it was charged to do. The Committee was appointed in accord with the Faculty Council recommendation.

The Committee and the Faculty Council are not in agreement on some points; e.g., the use of faculty titles, and you may be assured I am studying the problem with care. I appreciate your informing me of your

concerns

Sincerely yours,
John W. Ryan, President
Indiana University

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK CONTEST

This year InOLA sponsored a contest for National Library Week. The contestants were asked to comment on the library, in five hundred words or less, involving themselves in any aspect of the library they wanted. The winning entries are published here.

The first place entry, by Marc Charles Young, was untitled.

It is my opinion that the library should involve itself more in the pursuit, instigation, and coordination of information and education on this campus. Generally, it seems that the library appears to the public to be a static institution; this should be changed.

There are a great many things that can be done to give the library a more active role in the academic community. One of the most helpful, especially in this day and age, would be to organize a system or office of media coordination. The purpose of such a program would be to coordinate the many varied sources of information (through all media) which are available to the students. Books have ceased to be the sole source of learning. Movies, tapes, plays, TV documentaries, exhibits, records, speeches, etc., could all be organized under topics of people, places, events, and so on. A grand project indeed, but a computer could be used much like that of the PROBE system. People, as a source of active information, also could use organizing. The library could organize actual Forums where interested parties could meet and discuss their common interests. On a lesser scale, a Forum Board would be useful as a place where people or organizations could list their interests so others of similar interests could contact them and share their knowledge.

The library could organize a book exchange much like the idea exchange of the Forum. So, people need not always check books out from the library, but from each other as well.

The library could organize a Personality Relevance Committee which could arrange to bring poets, writers, directors, artists, etc. to speak on their work and lives.

The library could commit itself to a sort of Foreign Idea Coordination (this could be handled under Media Coordination) as

there are a great many foreign works which are unavailable to students for their research. Translators could be provided or listed on the Forum board for ease of contact. Along with this could be a list of experts (and their addresses), whether on this campus or not, who could be contacted for information or material.

Certain movies, art, etc., could be brought in by the library. The library should not be committed merely to books, but learning overall.

Another very helpful service would be for the library to instigate a sort of Campus event information expansion program. Announcement of future speakers should be accompanied by a list of sources which a student could refer to in order to be more adequately prepared when he goes to see the speaker. For example, when Ralph Nader, or some congressman, or other personality is scheduled to speak, the library could have ready a short but informative list of books or articles about or by the personality.

Also, a test-type study aid area would be very helpful. There are a great many different types of tests in this day of the Super-test, Over-test, etc., and the library could perform a valuable service by having on file various samples so the student could become familiar with test types so that the Super-test would no longer be just a super surprise.

The next two entries tied for second place.

What A Library Should Be

by

Phil A. Schrodt

A university library should be a dynamic, up-to-date intellectual center for the entire campus. It should make the access to all forms of human communication and knowledge as convenient and enjoyable as possible, providing as many psychological incentives as possible toward its utilization.

The present system of storing and retrieving material which falls into the usual academic framework, most notably books and journals, is sufficiently standardized that most students are comfortable with it. This is particularly true as long as "open stacks" remain the policy.

The areas for improvement involve expanding and updating the library to take into consideration means of communication other than academic books.

The library needs to devote some space to completely non-aca-

ademic books. Take half a floor on the graduate side, soundproof it, add some comfortable chairs and fill it with the garbage that rolls off America's press. The price of one academic book will pay for a dozen paperbacks—science fiction, mystery, western, fantasy, romance, the works. And, of course, comic books, lots of comic books. People will read these, even study them, so why not provide them?

Much more needs to be done with media other than the printed word. The recordings available on the second floor of the undergrad are great, but there should be twice as many. There are probably massive untapped sources of interesting recordings in departments such as Anthropology, Speech and Theater, Music, and Folklore.

Art is hardly present in the library at all. Why not have regularly changing special exhibits of art such as are found in the lounges of the Union Building? Thousands of square feet of blank wall space are waiting!

The kinetic arts have also been ignored. I.U. has a huge collection of films—show them. Set aside (or build) a room which will be constantly used for showing films, free and open to anyone. Publish a daily schedule in the Daily Student and post it around campus. Educational films, dramatic films, travel films; there are lots of possibilities.

Computers are an intellectual resource which an increasing number of students are using. Set up some remote teletype terminals where people can use them conveniently. Remote terminals are being set up everywhere else on campus—why not the library?

Install a bookstore somewhere in the building. It would be nice to be able to buy books as well as borrow them. The Library is the true center of the campus and the business potential could hardly be better.

The periodicals room as it presently stands seems fine.

Some regard should be made to physical comfort in the library. Along this line, the cafeteria is one of the library's most valuable facilities.

The lounges on the upper floors of the grad side are a nice idea, but nobody ever seems to use them. Maybe setting up some "Free University" classes in them would make more students aware of their existence.

People do use the main lobby. For that reason, how about putting some more comfortable chairs in there? People might linger

around there a little longer if they're not sitting on hard benches, and that lobby is hardly crowded.

All of these suggestions aim toward making the library comfortable and making it a source of intellectual inspiration of all sorts. Any place satisfying those objectives cannot help but attain its full central role in university life.

What The Library Should Be

by

Linda Anne Dougherty

In functioning as a service organization, the library should be attuned to the needs of the larger community of which it is a part. The university library is challenged to provide a wide array of services because the community which utilizes it is so varied. First, there are the needs of the researcher, whether he be the professor, the graduate student, or the undergraduate. Not only should the library be able to provide research materials quickly and with depth, but it should also function to train its users.

By broadening the library's attempt to educate its users, manpower and manhours could be released to other areas. Individuals should be encouraged to view the library tour, for example, as a basic part of their campus orientation. Branching from such a general overview of the physical facility should be various forms of more specialized informational programs. Innovations such as the "reference rap" should be expanded to form the basis for regular university or free university courses. Such programs should be available for the non-library specialist who still has a need for broad information about the services rendered by the library. Thus, for members of the research community, the library should be expanding its efforts to teach its patrons knowledgeable usage of the resource materials available.

The library community also includes those who are general readers. These individuals use the university library to augment materials available through the library. To such users, the library should be an extension of the cultural opportunities provided by the university. The library should provide meeting space for discussions, films, and lectures so that the individual feels drawn to the library as a center for his intellectual activity. The general library user also needs to be "educated" to the services of the library through attractive displays which can

serve to highlight new book arrivals, explain new library services, and visually discuss aspects of community interest concerns.

A third group of library users are those who intend to become professional librarians themselves. For these individuals, the library should be the workshop in which classroom theory is applied. Just as programs for teacher preparation are urging earlier and more extensive teaching experiences for prospective teachers, I think that the university library should provide extensive on the job training for potential librarians.

These three groups are examples of the varied community which seeks specialized services from the library. To best render these services, the library must think of itself as servant and educator. While one readily thinks of the services offered by the library, the real indicator of a library's "relevance" to the community is the degree to which it promotes knowledgeable use of its facilities.

: I N T E R F A C E :

Jeopardy In The Modern World

by

Mary Baker

In the first issue of Library Journal (1876), there is a letter written by librarian Samuel S. Green in which he remarks: "It would add greatly to the usefulness of our reference libraries if an agreement could be made to lend books to each other for short periods of time." This early recognition of the need for sharing library resources makes it easy to assume that there was probably informal inter-library borrowing and lending prior to the adoption of a formal agreement, and that this practice actually brought about the formal Code of Practice which was agreed upon in 1917.

The interdependence of libraries was a widely accepted fact in 1922. At that time, it was theorized that the cost and inconvenience of lending would be balanced by the advantages of borrowing. Most of the transactions were between libraries smaller in size and quality of collections, and the system worked well for approximately thirty years. The primary purpose was to support research.

The picture changed rather abruptly in 1952, when there was a phenomenal increase in Interlibrary Loan activity. This has become a con-

tinuing trend. Many factors contributed to this increase in activity, but the largest contributing factor, probably, was increased enrollments in institutions of higher learning throughout the nation, which eventually brought about the conversion of many colleges to universities with graduate programs which their libraries could not fully support.

In 1968, revision of the Interlibrary Loan Code attempted to make nationally held resources as widely available as possible, and at the same time protect the interests of the primary users of the lending libraries.

Because of the size and depth of the library resources, Indiana University Library is more involved in lending than borrowing. More than sixty per cent of the loans are to libraries smaller in size. Within the state, there is a teletype network connecting the four state universities, the State Library, the Medical Library, and numerous public libraries. The TWX machines at Indiana University and Purdue are capable of transmitting one hundred words per minute, yet they are so busy throughout the day that some libraries complain that they cannot "get in." The TWX network is nationwide, and its cost is covered by the State Library with funds obtained from a Federal Grant. Additional financial assistance is on hand from the 4-State-University Project. Indiana University Library lends materials to all identifiable libraries, including: university, college, industrial, public, and special. High schools are excluded. Interpretation of the Code by the library is a liberal one, especially in transactions involving libraries within the state.

A study of the characteristics, costs, and magnitude of Interlibrary Loans in academic libraries was made last year. Indiana University participated in that study. The study established the fact that the average cost of filling a loan request is \$4.67, and the cost of handling an unfilled request is \$2.12. Quoting from the study: "The current trends indicate that by 1975, interlibrary borrowing by academic libraries may increase to about 2 million volumes per year and the number of requests processed may exceed 3 million."

Although Interlibrary Loan theoretically operates as a small unit within the library system, increased activity in that area will be reflected in every other department of the library concerned with service. There will be more bibliographic problems, more books to shelve and cards to file, increased activity in the Xerox Department, in the mail room, in the branch libraries, and even in the Accounting Department. Also, increased activity will mean increased costs.

To quote from the survey: "Clearly the existing system, which was

adequate for earlier days and smaller needs, is in jeopardy. In the national interest, solutions should be sought."

Mrs. Baker is the Interinstitutional Librarian at I.U.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

June 4 - 8: 63rd Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association will be held at the Statler Hilton in Boston, Mass. Information on the conference program can be found in the February 1972 issue of Special Libraries.

June 11 - 15: Annual meeting of the Medical Library Association will be held at the Del Coronado in San Diego.

ALA Preconference Schedule: (Consult the May 1972 issue of American Libraries for further details.)

June 22 - June 24: "ALA Acquisitions Preconference II: Focus '72." Sponsor: RTSD Association of American Publishers Joint Committee and RTSD Acquisitions Section.

June 22 - June 24: "The Outward Reach of the Midwest to the Scholarly World." Sponsor: ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section.

June 23 - June 24: "Developing Services for the Total Community." Sponsor: ACRL Junior College Libraries Section.

June 24: "Children's Books and the Changing World: New Criteria for Evaluation." Sponsor: Children's Book Council/ALA Joint Committee.

June 25 - July 1: ALA Annual Conference will be held in Chicago, Illinois. Theme: "Media - Man, Material, Machine."

June 28: "Record Library Problems: Equipment, Dubbing, Cataloging" is the subject of an institute being sponsored by the Music Library Association. Place: Sheraton - 505 N. Michigan, Chicago, Illinois. Information: Vernon Martin, Morningside College Library, Sioux City, Iowa 51106.

SCOOP SHEET STAFF

Monty Maxwell, Chairman
 Chemistry Library
 7 9452

Marty Joachim
 Cataloging Department
 7 7511

Clara McLeod
 Swain Hall Library
 7 3309

Patti Philpott
 Cataloging Department, 7 7511
 Anatomy-Physiology, 7 3347
 Optometry Library, 7 8629

CONTENTS

InULA Defined.....2

Don't Vote.....3

InULA Forum.....4

NLW Contest Winners.....5

Interface.....9

Calendar.....11