Werk

Titel: European research libraries cooperation : ERLC ; the LIBER Quarterly

Ort: Graz

Jahr: 1991

PURL: https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?514854804_0001|log33

Kontakt/Contact

European
Research Libraries Cooperation

ERLC
The LIBER Quarterly

Edited by
Hans-Albrecht Koch and Heiner Schnelling
on behalf of the
Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche
(LIBER)

Vol. 1 (1991), No. 2

European Research Libraries Cooperation: The LIBER Quarterly

ERLC, the Quarterly of the *Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER)*, covers all aspects of research librarianship: preservation, bibliographic control, document supply, library management, data processing, library architecture, etc. Special attention is given to library cooperation in Europe and to the comparative approach to librarianship.

Table of Contents

Resourcing the Information Explosion

DEREK LAW
King's College London

The information explosion is hardly a new concept, but just to give a feeling for what that means I thought I would begin by mentioning one fact which I came across recently. Half of medical knowledge, as recorded in *Index Medicus* is fifteen years old or less. Thus a doctor who qualified in the mid-1970's and had not kept up with the literature would be aware of less than half of medical knowledge. That is surely a frightening concept.

I have been asked to look at how we can solve the problem of funding the information explosion and in particular the expensive new technologies which are associated with it. There are four aspects which I wish to address: Firstly, I want to look at the funding of libraries and at how we can look afresh at resource issues, including revenue generation. Secondly, I want to look at what we can do within our organisations to persuade them that the funding of information is not exclusively a library problem and to look at how a proper articulation of the issues may confront organisations with new choices. Thirdly, I want to look at how technology can be used as a tool in this matter to develop newer and stronger libraries, in particular through resource sharing. Fourthly and finally I want to look at how technology has begun to democratise information and at the threats and opportunities that the technology offers to libraries. My context and examples are drawn, inevitably from the United Kingdom; I do not propose our solutions and attempted solutions as models, but merely as one view of how to address these very complex issues.

Libraries are resourced in a whole series of ways. The items which are fairly routinely under library control such as books, periodicals and binding, form fairly conventional budget heads which the library often manages; staffing may also come under library control. But there are a whole series of other resource costs such as space, cleaning, telephones, portering, personnel management, security, buildings maintenance, minor works, heating and lighting, which very often are the responsibity of one or more other budget holders. In most organisations budget responsibility, once assigned, tends to be demarcated in fairly rigid vertical divisions. It is in breaking down some of these barriers to allow a fluid and dynamic horizontal distribution of funding that the first solution to funding the information explosion lies.

Even within the 'classic' and traditional budget heads the librarian does not always have full budgetary control. It may be useful to look at three models of how library budgets are organised. In practice there are almost as many ways of

managing funds as there are libraries and so the three models are more accurately points on a spectrum. Nevertheless, they should show that while we may face a common set of problems, there may not be a simple set of answers. A whole nexus of historical, personal, professional and organisational issues will determine how the library is treated within the organisation and it is therefore dangerous to push generalisations too far.

Librarians are often thought to be mainly history or English literature graduates. In order to confirm this, I have chosen historical models. At one end of the spectrum is what I call the feudal model. In this type of library, typically a small library run by someone in perhaps a second professional post, the budget is considered the business of the organisation not the librarian. The function of the library staff is to manage professional concerns and to leave the administrative ones to others. Typically there is no fixed budget. The library has a fixed staff establishment, an agreed list of journals and it buys books at a rate monitored by the institution's finance department. The Library Committee is often quite powerful and its Chairman may well negotiate with the administration over increases in the number of journal subscriptions. Any revenue raised, perhaps from services such as photocopying, is simply retained by the administration. Central and overhead costs are ignored.

In the middle of the spectrum is what I call the colonial model, where the library is moving towards independence, but there is still some external administrative control. Here the library has control of all but staff costs. The administration reserves the staff establishment and staff budget to itself, but concedes control and management of the rest of the money to the library. Even here it is not too untypical to find that the budget is allocated to subjects by formula and that the librarian has very little chance to practice virement, that is the movement of funds, between the budget heads. Revenue generation may be encouraged, but there is no common practice of whether it is retained centrally, offset, or retained by the library. Each year the Library will have to negotiate what it is to receive in funding and will be told what staff establishment is to be allowed and what staff savings may have to be made. Every so often the staff budget will be frozen or reduced in order to meet a crisis elsewhere in the organisation. Central costs are again normally ignored with the possible exception of telephone charges.

At the other extreme of the spectrum is what I call the imperial model. Those in British higher education libraries will recognise it as a sort of Thatcherite model. It has some elements of the cost centre to it. The library may be on a fixed percentage of institutional income or it may negotiate each year, but however the figure is arrived at, it then comes under control of the Librarian who manages the sum as a package, balancing the needs of staff, materials and activity. It is assumed that budgetary control is a professional and managerial responsibility. Revenue generation is positively encouraged and the library is

allowed 100% retention. Central costs are increasingly attributed to such cost centres, but not funding for major equipment purchases.

The first two models are tied to fairly traditional views of the library and fairly traditional management practice. The third model is gaining favour, at least in British higher education, as managerial concepts and practices take hold. Cost centres are created, budget holders designated and they are then left to get on with things. In some cases there is a set of agreed management goals, in other cases these are implicit, but the general practice is to give a total resource envelope to a manager and then leave the manager to define how the service goals are to be achieved. These are not necessarily common to all libraries.

It is with the funding of non-book materials and electronic media that we seem to have the most trouble. Let me look at the elements which have to be funded when looking at electronic resources. These are any combination of hardware, software, data, telecommunications, consumables, staff training, user instruction. For the moment I exclude major capital provision for large library housekeeping systems. Well the first rule of creative accounting is the Humpty Dumpty rule. You remember that in *Alice Through the Looking Glass* Lewis Carroll has Humpty Dumpty say "When I use a word, it means just what I want it to mean, - neither more nor less". Well one of the advantages of new media is that they don't fall into the traditional budgetary divisions of books, journals, binding, staff and equipment with any ease. Just for the sake of argument I have created a little matrix to show how each of these items can be charged against a number of budget heads. The case may, of course, have to be made that, say, access to a database which replaces a journal subscription be charged to the traditional periodicals heading, but a glib tongue and economy with the truth have always been professional assets.

(1) BOOKS, (2)PERIODICALS, (3) BINDING, (4) STAFF, (5) EQUIPMENT

	1	2	3	4	5
Hardware	+	+	+	-	+
Software	+	+	-	+	+
Data	+	+	+	-	+
Telecoms	-	+	-	-	+
Consumables	+	+	+	-	+
Staff training	+	-	-	+	+
User training	+	+	-	+	+

Now the point about this tabulation is not whether one agrees or disagrees with it. A case can be made for assigning charges in whole or in part as shown; the important point is that the traditional divisions simply break down in the face of new media. You can buy the Oxford English Dictionary on a pc, so the pc which you require for it can be part of the book purchase. The same argument applies to say *Current Contents*. Since buying some databases saves on binding costs, the charge for data can be lodged there; or the whole cost may be chargeable there. Finally, if you are really clever, you might swing the whole lot onto an equipment grant.

I have spoken on other occasions about the difficulties of major capital investment and of my belief that large sums of money are only difficult to raise because we think they are (1). I am sure that one of the besetting sins of librarians is our tendency to think small and that affects our ability to fund new information sources and major capital projects, although they are a tiny fraction of the cash flow of most organisations. There is I think an interesting and instructive comparison with computer centres. It is taken for granted that computer systems cost money, so that it comes as no real surprise to an organisation to receive a request for several hundreds of thousands of pounds for a new computer system for the Computer Centre. The answer may well be "no", but the request is not seen as unrealistic. Our normal library bids are for much smaller sums and their is no climate of expectation that the library will in future require to conduct large and expensive procurement exercises every few years.

Now if that is true of hardware, it is even more true of data. Again, thinking big can be part of the solution. For some time King's College London had been trying without success to find a way to afford the tapes of Science Citation Index to mount on-line on the campus network. Effort was then switched to attempting a deal for the whole of the University of London. That looked as though it might prove practical, and indeed the University got to the stage of agreement with another major university library to ensure financial viability. However, in the end, partly through a series of fortunate coincidences, it proved simplest to arrange a deal for the whole higher education community of the UK. The Computer Board was persuaded that the provision of data was a good thing and within a matter of weeks found an extremely large sum to allow every academic in the UK to access every major ISI product, apparently free of charge. We had broken out of the vicious circle of doing only what we could afford, to a world where the logic of the argument determined what to do. If the argument is convincing the money is found.

Some libraries have responded to the problem of funding electronic media by charging for services. This is not, of course a new activity or indeed a new debate. I have always sided with those who oppose charges, although I know this to be a rather irrational response. In practice libraries have charged for services for years. Consider this partial list, which could readily be expanded. Note too that

many of these are "old" services and not the sunrise services of the new technologies and media:

- Reservation postal costs
- Photocopying
- Borrowing by outside readers
- Evening/weekend opening
- Inter Library Loans
- Hiring equipment e.g. typewriters
- Hiring space e.g. study carrels
- On-line searching
- CD-Rom printing

Charges are not simply designed to raise revenue and make services self-financing, they may also, of course, be a means of depressing levels of use (2). I have always opposed such charges for two reasons. Firstly we tend to charge for services which we can easily identify and cost, rather than those which represent added value. Secondly, there tends to be a heavy administrative overhead in recovering charges and we often finish up with a marginal net gain in revenue and a hidden but substantial loss of opportunity costs. However, there is another side to the debate and De Gennaro (3) has, as usual, provided an illuminating overview of the topic. Most librarians tend to have a knee-jerk reaction in favour of freedom of information and of publicly funded services providing information freely to all as a right. The information industry, publishers, government and even some authors tend to view information as a commodity with a value and therefore a price. However the striking of postures is not really helpful and in practice there should be no real villains in the argument. No library is free; they are simply paid for in different ways and most libraries do raise money in some way - if only because copyright legislation requires publicly funded libraries to charge for photocopies. In truth the only valid debate is on how library services are to be paid for, not whether

The British Government recently published a discussion paper on public library funding, which opened up an illuminating debate on the notion of core and value added services, for which charges would be levied. This has also spread to the British Library (5) where the latest five year plan looks at the notion of charging for non-core services. Its approach is particularly interesting, for, rather than just settle for levying charges on areas where costs are readily attributable, it attempts to define core and value added areas then goes on to propose charges for the latter even where, as with reference enquiries, charging mechanisms may be very hard to devise. Now it should not be thought that the raising of revenue is a substitute for adequate core funding, but it does allow a redefinition of the

boundaries. We have tended to charge for new services such as on-line because they are easily definable. We have tended to impose charges for activities such as genealogical searches because we consider them outside our core activity and a distraction from our 'real' duties; and we apply a sort of inverse charging when we refuse to compile a bibliography from the printed sources for academic staff, who we feel should do their own research; this preserves staff time for other, more central, activities. Rather than this careless mixture of postures and attitudes, it makes more sense to look at the issue from scratch and decide which services are basic - and on-line might be basic in some organisations - and which are value added - and reference work might be so defined in other cases. Having done that we can then look at effective charging mechanisms.

I certainly find this a much more comfortable and rational approach. For example, in my own Library I can argue that my core services are defined in terms of the constituency we are funded to serve, but that everyone else will have to pay. Or it can be argued that there are services - typically rush or urgent services - where a premium is charged to all users, irrespective of origin. It also allows the creation of services for outside users on a full cost recovery basis, but which are provided free to the funded constituency. Thus one might offer a free inter-library loan service, but charge £5 or £10 to guarantee that it will be delivered to your desktop within 24 hours.

I'd now like to move on from the issue of funding, revenue generation and the debate on charges for services, to my second theme of changing this away from a library issue. What is really required is a culture shift. Bob Hayes, former Dean of the Library School at UCLA, has estimated that 10-15% of the institutional budget in a university goes on information in the broad sense (6). Until now, organisations have tended to treat the library and information as some kind of synonym and assume that the 3.5%-4% of the budget going to a typical British university library is an acceptable overhead. When all the bits and pieces are added up, it comes as a salutary shock to institutions to discover the truth of Hayes' calculations. The next realisation is that while 4% can safely be left to the Librarian, 15% of budget demands an institutional response. I'm sure that equally frightening figures could be found for other types of organisation, most of which find 10-15% a literally incredible figure when presented with it. However in the higher education sector at least, there is a dawning realisation that Hayes' argument is just and that such levels of resource require new institutional policies and management. The responses to a recent survey by SCONUL and IUCC (7) addressed to University Vice-Chancellors demonstrated a genuine desire for initiatives in this area. It seems to me quite possible that the so-called MAC initiative to force the pace of automation in university administrations may be followed by another in the area of information management and this can only be to the good. A number of institutions have, of course, begun to act in this area already, and the debate is one strand of the logic which has brought a number of

university library and computer centres together in various types of administrative structure. Now that provision of information is no longer synonymous with its possession, we have to nail the myth that all libraries are only about book collecting, great prairies of information where academic herbivores come slowly to chew the intellectual cud of their predecessors. We need to create a climate which is receptive to the notion that we are a dynamic link in the information chain.

The problem I identified at the very start of this talk was the fairly rigid vertical division between different budget heads, not all of which were 'owned' by the library. If that can be broken down so that horizontal movement of resource becomes possible between budget divisions, then the option of funding electronic media is seen simply in the context of appropriateness and not as a sort of incubus. The solution is not necessarily to seek additional resource but to redistribute existing resource. One also needs to look at a whole series of educational issues, about the availability of computers to students, about drives towards student centred learning, about the availability of software.

Such total resource management seems to me the model that we must seek in looking at the introduction of new electronic services. There is, after all, little point in such services unless they are better or cheaper or quicker than the traditional ones. The problem then to be addressed is whether control of the total resource is achieved through a series of turf wars with the other budget holders - a bruising, but to some enjoyable process - or whether one addresses the underlying issues as part of the more general institutional process of reconsidering resource issues. Make no mistake that in higher education throughout Europe, the slow ageing of the population will in general lead to a transfer of funds from education - which is generally for the young to health care, - which is generally for the old. Higher education as a whole is having to reconsider aaccepted attitudes. In short the climate is ripe for change. There are therefore two keys to developing an adequate model for the funding of electronic media. Firstly there is, I think, no satisfactory alternative to opening up and prosecuting debate within one's organisation on the need for an information policy which is almost certainly going to cover a wider area than the library and that over a much larger set of institutional costs. But once information is seen as something of value which is not always and necessarily stored in printed form in the library, it becomes possible to look at managing its costs. Once this is seen as not purely a library issue, the second key is to ensure that all resources are managed and brought to bear on problems and issues. This need not imply that they are managed by a single budget-holder, but most librarians would, I imagine, aspire to this. Resource management rarely forms part of library school training any more than photocopier repair (that other major concern) does, but of the two it will be resource management that allows new electronic media and

services to take their proper place in the range of services which all libraries should offer.

My third theme is resource sharing at the European level. I'm not sure how many of you know that it is now possible to access every American and British university library catalogue. One of the seven new wonders of the world has appeared in IXI (International X.25 Interconnect). There is a guide to UK Library catalogues available over IXI. I am also aware of one catalogue in Greece, one in Spain and one in Austria. Why are there not more? The cost of connection ranges from negligable to free. Then there is the PICA/SUNIST/LASER project, Project ION, looking at standards for document delivery in an electronic environment. Although this has some way to go, it opens up interesting prospects for resource sharing. It has always been shown that resource sharing costs rather than saves money. It may be that these kinds of developments will show a different truth. For example, my library has a major collection of modern Greek material. It is very expensive to maintain and support in terms of professional staff help. If I can now log on to catalogues in Greece and acquire records freely, perhaps I can save money. Similarly, if I have access to all the catalogues of all the great libraries of Europe, perhaps I can modify my acquisitions policy in some areas, confident that I can find and acquire material quickly through document delivery. Let me look only two years ahead. Work has begun in the UK on SuperJANET avery fast network and discussion has begun on extending it into Europe, to create what is already known as the information super-highway. I can now see real possibilitites of delivering documents electronically and very quickly. One might have to wait as long as ten minutes for an inter-library loan.

To return to my original theme, the cost of library operations can be significantly reduced by this technology, perhaps most of all in cataloguing, and resource switched to other areas.

Alternatively, if you believe new resource is essential, it seems to me that there is a simple trick to persuade academics of the value of giving more funds to the Library. The notion of the wandering scholar is still alive in Europe. Every summer troops of academics head for Rome, paris and Berlin. Their first stop is the library catalogue. Just think of the impact if they could do the initial catalogue research before leaving home. And yet it would cost us almost nothing to make these catalogues available over IXI. I firmly believe that if we can actually demonstrate that the technology exists, we will find others receptive to giving us greater financial support.

Let me now turn briefly then to my final theme, the democratisation of information. One of the facts that we are all too likely to forget when looking at new technology is that it is available to everyone and not just libraries. I do believe that we are in the midst of a fundamental change, which is best described by a neat analogy which I have taken from an American source, comparing our

position to that of the change from the Ptolemaic to the Copernican world. In the Ptolemaic world the Library is at the centre of the universe, with readers, publishers, and library concerns circling round. In the Copernican world, the user is at the centre of the universe and the library becomes only one of the information sources, or planets, available to the user.

A survey was recently conducted in the UK which showed that one third of CD Players were in academic departments. It becomes possible, increasingly for end-users to access information directly, bypassing the library. As great library collections are put on CD or optical disk they become available to all, irrespective of distance. I mentioned the ISI service recently set up in the UK. Almost one million people now have access from their office to this database. We are told that there are more CD-players in Italy than in the rest of Europe. End-users possess many of these. It is impossible to meet a French colleague without being given a Minitel number, and Minitel alone surely makes my point about the democratisation of information. This trend to giving end-users power will continue, and they will find the resources to support it.

The user will in my view undoubtedly pay for this sort of convenience. While we continue to erect administrative barriers in libraries we will continue to force people to seek the easier option which technology allows.

It is not a solution to argue over whether the next CD should be a charge on the bookfund or the equipment fund. H.L. Mencken said that for every human problem there is a solution that is neat, plausible and wrong. So we should not try to solve our problem by the plausible avenue, by raising charges from new services and by creative accounting; we need to look at educational ideas, at the philosophical base. There will always be good and bad institutions, but what we lack at the moment is the intellectual infrastructure to carry the good institutions forward. Teaching and research is being reshaped around us and we have to think through why libraries exist - and the answer will not necessarily be the same in the University of Cambridge as in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then we have to look at all the resources we possess to see how they can be deployed. At the same time we must take advantage of the capabilities of existing networks to show our academic colleagues how far we can make changes if properly resourced.

References:

(1) Derek LAW, *Push, shove and gift of the gab: the hidden techniques of equipment procurement* (London: CLSI Publications, 1989) (CLSI Annual Lectures on Library Automation, 5).

(2) Ian R. WINSHIP, "The use of online information services in UK higher education libraries," *British Journal of Academic Librarianship*, (1986), 191-206.

(3) Richard DE GENNARO, "Pay libraries and user charges," *Libraries, Technology and the Information Marketplace* (Boston 1987).

(4) *Financing our Public Library Service: Four Subjetcs for Debate*. A consultative paper (London 1988).

(5) *Gateway to Knowledge: the British Library Strategic Plan 1989-1994* (London 1989).

(6) Robert M. HAYES, *Libraries and Information Resources in Research Universities in the United States* (unpublished paper contributed the British Library Research and Development Department Information UK 2000 project).

(7) D.B. SHIELDS, Unpublished report submitted to the Committee of Vice Chanceloors and Principals by SCONUL and IUCC (1990).

(8) *JANET-OPACs: OPACs in the UK, a List of Interactive Library Catalogues on JANET*. Compiled for the JANET USER Group for Libraries by the University Sussex Library (Brighton 1991).

Organizational Aspects of the New Conditions for University Libraries

NIELS MARK

State and University Library, Aarhus

There are several good reasons for discussing organizational aspects in university libraries for the time being. We have to cope with budget reductions, new trends in publishing, new media, new demands, and last but not least new opportunities given by the new information technology. I have divided my paper into four sections:

1. New technological and economical conditions.
2. Consequences of the new conditions for university libraries.
3. How can the librarian manage the changes in a university library?
4. How can we cooperate?

What I am going to say here today is of course influenced by experience from my own institution, the State and University Library, and therefore I shall start by giving a short description of the library, and what we have been working with during the last three years.

The State and University Library in Aarhus is the second largest research library in Denmark, and the only one to cover in principle all subjects, although the collections within the humanities are the most important in the library.

The library has three main functions. It serves as the main library for the University of Aarhus, and in that respect it also serves several hospital departments and some other institutes of education in the Aarhus area. Totally we have established working agreements with about 100 departmental libraries.

The second main function of our library is to be a national archive for books and non-book materials. We are the second depository library for Danish books and the national newspaper collection is placed at the library. Within the last four years, we have also been appointed national archive for radio- and television productions and national archive for commercial sound records.

Beside the two mentioned main functions, the State and University Library also acts as the center for interlibrary loans to the public libraries in Denmark, and the National Loan Centre, which is responsible for lending books to libraries outside Denmark, is placed at the library.

The library is an independent institution under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. About 260 people are working at the library. Our holdings are about 3 million items.

The research libraries in Denmark have a very high degree of automation. They participate in the Danish cooperative cataloguing projects, and besides that all the greater research libraries run their own computer system, and today some libraries have developed an integrated library automation system, which covers all library processes.

In the State and University Library we have learned that automation of library processes has a significant effect on the organizational structure in the institution, and the content of most of the library jobs will change when the integrated library system becomes a reality. As a consequence of that a library automation programme must be followed by an organizational developing programme, which can change both the work processes and the organizational structure in the library.

Although the situation is similar in the other major libraries, we have in Denmark chosen different ways to reorganize the library. Our approach has been an organization developing programme, where the main idea has been a merging of the processes in the acquisition, cataloguing and subject classification department, combined with an internal educational programme.

As one of the main goals we want to establish an organization with a strong connection between the process work and the user service. To ensure user influence in the process work, this work is carried out in working groups with participation of staff members who have experience of reference work, user service etc. The organization programme has been carried out in cooperation with staff members from all staff categories.

1. New technological and economical conditions for the university libraries today

In the eighties several books and articles have been written about the impact of the new information technology on the library sector. We have discussed this topic earlier at several conferences and also at this meeting. So I am just going to mention briefly a few main points, which I find have a significant effect on library work, library organization and staff structure in the university libraries:

The catalogue system: Online catalogues, shared catalogues, bibliographic databases etc. mean still better possiblity of localization of literature.

The document delivery system: Document delivery by online ordering, telefax, network system (LAN, broadband transmission etc.) makes it easy to use collections outside the library.

Catalogue process: The catalogue level can be simplified, when we shift from card catalogue to online catalogue, and shared catalogue programmes may result in time saving.

Process integration: A total library computer-system makes it possible to integrate acquisition, cataloguing and classification.

New medias: CD-ROM, video etc. will take up a still greater part of the acquisition budget, and the library service will be still more dependent on information stored in non-book materials.

User access: OPAC systems mean more use of the library and new ways of serving the users, e.g. remote access, and a possibility for library users to go directly to external databases and document delivery centres.

Reductions in budgets: Decline in fundings, combined with need of money for new technology and new media means dramatic reductions in staff budget.

New jobs: Automation of library routines and introduction of new media creates new jobs, and training programmes for the staff become necessary.

Justify resources: Let me finish this part of the lecture with a few remarks on a new economical condition we have to cope with besides reductions in our budgets. The libraries will have to justify the money spent on different activities. We must learn to evaluate our services and activities and to think in terms of cost-effectiveness and priorities.

The national librarian Ben Rugaas from Norway uses the expression "the taxameter society" when he talks about the new conditions we meet in this area. Quality costs money and the time is over when we just demanded good quality in library work by our staff - they too have to learn to be cost-effective.

A part of the taxameter society is an attack on the "free of charge system"; there are limits to what the society will pay, and consequently we shall have to introduce user-fees to a much higher degree than today.

The user-fee will be used in two ways:
- a method to restrict the use of the library or some services from the library,
- a way to generate income for the libraries.

2. Consequences of the new conditions for university libraries

I shall confine my remarks to two areas: the internal process

work and the service functions. Many of the time consuming manual procedures in the library will be automated when an integrated computer library system is established. But it is important to recognize that the use of new information technology also means new methods and procedures in the library work.

Library automation will have a significant effect on both library processes and the organizational structure in the library. And the changes in both areas must be worked out in combination. Optimal use of the new information technology can only be reached if the organization is adapted to the new conditions.

I am, of course, aware of the fact that some libraries have chosen to automate their existing procedures, cataloguing etc. But I am convinced that especially in

this area there are great opportunities for both rationalizations and improvement of the product: the contents and structure of the catalogue.

An obvious time saving effect can be reached by integrating processes. In the traditional organization the catalogue records are created independently of the acquisition record, and the catalogue does not reuse data from the acquisition process. The traditional working function is an assembly line method, where the materials are moved from one department to another, starting in the acquisition, going to the cataloguing department and finally moved to the subject classification department. By merging the processes it is possible to create a record in the acquisition process, and correct and supplement it in the cataloguing process, and finally to supplement in the subject classification process, and if the working process takes place in working units (e.g. in subject oriented processgroups with participation of different categories of staff) all the internal processing can be done without moving the material.

The discussion concerning the level and the contents of the online catalogues takes place in every country, and I have no intention of starting it here today, but let me give an example from our own library: by minor changes in the catalogue combined with the merging programme, we have been able to reduce the time for producing a record with about 35 per cent. And for libraries which can take the full account of participating in a shared catalogue programme, I am sure that the savings will be much more.

New user demands are one of the conditions we have to cope with, not only because of OPAC-systems, CD-ROMs and non-book materials, but also because user demands increase, and there is a growing interest for tailor-made information.

Libraries have to move the focus from use of its own collections to information sources outside the library. By this we can substitute the cut in the acquisition budgets, but as a consequence the interlending area has to be strengthened and new methods of document delivery must be introduced.

I am convinced that the changes mentioned above will take place in most university libraries, but I am also convinced that it is possible to run the library with a reduced budget and still offer a better service. But the basis for that is an optimal use of library resources, and in that respect the library staff and the library management is very important. Even if the staff is reduced, we need to ensure employment of new categories e.g. computer specialists, information specialists etc. And what is even more important the remaining staff has to be reeducated and trained for new working procedures and new working methods. Therefore a staff developing programme ought to be a part of the organizational changes in the libraries.

3. How can the librarian manage the changes in a university library?

I am sure that great changes will take place within all university libraries in the next 2-3 years, and I think that the best way to do this is to start an organizational development programme.

But let med state once and for all - this cannot and must not be done as a one-man show. An organizational develomment programme is a project for the whole organization. The staff is a still more important resource in the libraries, and we have to ensure an optimal use of this resource. This can be done by engaging and motivating the staff in the reconstructing process and by taking the opportunity to delegate authority and create jobs with more responsibility.

Strategic planning can be an important part of the reconstruction, but again I find the planning process and involvement of the staff more valuable than the plan. - It is important that the whole organization has the same picture of the library e.g. 5 years ahead, and discuss how we reach this step by step, and it is important to adjust the picture concurrently with changes in the condition for the library.

I think that most librarians who decide to reconstruct their libraries as a consequence of new conditions, will find that it is a process that will take place over several years. And I find it important to admit that and to accept a certain degree of chaos in the organization during this period.

New working procedures, new ways of organizing the work, new processes must be analysed before deciding on the final structure.

It is important that we end up with an organization which is geared to satisfy the users' demands of today and tomorrow. What we need is a flexible and userorientated organization, and I believe that to be an organization where boundaries between departments and categories of staff are more indistinct. It can be an organization where people work in more than one department and where at lot of the work takes place in working units, e.g. subject oriented working groups - that is, at least, what we have done in our library.

Some people think that introducing new technology means that we become less dependent on skilled labour. I do not believe in that, but I believe that to a greater extent we shall have to educate or reeducate our staff, and that staff members with different educational backgrounds will be trained for the same type of jobs.

4. How can we cooperate in the future?

Cooperation between university libraries will increase considerably, reductions of our budgets make it necessary and the new technology makes it possible. I shall end up my paper by mentioning some areas of cooperation and some models.

The development of the network system is of virtual importance. There is already a strong cooperation among some university libraries in shared cataloging programmes and the interlending area, but I'm convinced that the cooperation in those areas will increase dramatically within the next few years.

Some libraries will integrate access to other libraries' collections as a part of their own OPAC system, and the same network system will be used both for searching, information and for delivery of digitalized information. And automatic priority in searching the connected libraries can be a part of the system.

Not only OPAC-systems can be integrated in a library network, it will be possible to ensure remote access to e.g. reference materials as CD-ROM products or to collections of non-book material. Access to other libraries' collections will strengthen the cooperation within the acquisition-area. A coordination will be natural in acquisition politics as well as in the current acquisition of books and periodicals.

Network systems can be extended to a shared data processing system common for the connected libraries. As an example let me give a short description of a very interesting project for the Danish libraries the so called DANBIB-system.

DANBIB is a cooperation between The Computer Center for Research Libraries and The Danish Library Bureau, which is an organization serving primarily the public libraries.

The idea is to establish a stronger cooperation between all Danish libraries, the research libraries, public libraries as well as school libraries. The system has four main elements:

1) A common database covering holdings of all Danish libraries,

2) a common network,

3) common standards and rules, and

4) common functions as shared cataloguing programmes, data exchange programmes, interlibrary lending systems and some library administrative systems too.

It is the intention to use existing software as much as possible, and one of the main restrictions is that the system must be cheaper than the system we are using today.

It is expected that the system will be developed within the next two or three years. When the system is ready, the library can, if it prefers to, still have its local computer units and have this system connected to the network or it can use the dataprocessing power in the central dataprocessing unit of the system, and from local terminals have access to a lot of advanced library functions.

As well as we speak of shared cataloguing and shared dataprocessing systems, we speak of shared depository library systems. With a network system it is easy to locate and order literature wherever it is placed in the library system. It means

that discharging of library material very probably will take place to a greater extent, and it makes it possible to cooperate on discharging and to build up a distributed depository system instead of establishing central depository libraries.

There will be a lot of developing programmes, where cooperation will take place. Already, there is a strong cooperation in retrospective conversion projects, but I believe that the technology will soon make a retrospective conversion through optical scanning economically competitive with the existing methods, and if so, it will be natural to establish a joint conversion project where more libraries share the equipment needed.

Finally, cooperation will take place in the area of processing materials as well as in user service, and because I believe that university libraries have common problems as well as common opportunities, it will be natural if we cooperate in educating our staff in the library, and maybe especially in establishing training programmes for managers at different levels in the libraries.

A lot of other areas, where cooperation will take place, could have been mentioned, and maybe we should start by paying more interest in exchange programmes for librarians, because good personal contacts may be the best basis for cooperating.

In this short lecture I have chosen to give my opinion of impact, possibilities and consequences of new technologies for the university libraries. I am sure that some of you disagree with my statements, ideas and expectations, and they are, of course, based on my personal views, but I shall be very interested in discussing or elaborating some of the points, if you wish to.

The Alps-Adria Working Community: Report on the Activities of the Working Group of Scientific Libraries

SIGRID REINITZER
Universitätsbibliothek Graz

The Alps-Adriatic Working Community (Alps-Adria WCOM) was founded in Venice in 1978 for the purpose of setting on foot a dialogue between regions with different kinds of political structure and economic and social organization. This was more than a gesture of good intentions in the direction of mutual understanding. Now, in 1991, when the thirteenth anniversary of the foundation approaches, it is evident that the Alps-Adria WCOM it the outcome of extraordinary political intuition and keen historical farsightedness. The Alps-Adriatic is an interregional community in the focus of Europe, offering on an international plan new forms of cooperation in the fields of culture, science and economy of the participating regions. The Alps-Adria WCOM originally comprised nine administrative areas. It is known as a working community of the eighteen provinces, lands, regions and republics of the Eastern Alps situated between the Danube and the Adriatic. The members of the Alps-Adria are the autonomus regions of Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Trentio-Alto Adige (South Tyrol), the regions of Lombardy and Veneto, the Republics of Croatia and Sloveia, the Austrian provinces of Carinthia, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria and Burgenland, the Hungarian provinces of Gyöör-Sopron, Somogy, Vas and Zala, the Swiss region of Ticino (Tessin), and the Free State of Bavaria.

In article 3 of the "Common Declaration" the functions of the working community are outlined as follows: Joint work and coordination in matters of the member regions at informative and technical levels. From the beginning the community members focus their attention on the following scope of activities: agriculture, forestry, hydroelectric power plants, tourist traffic, preservation of landscape, nature protection, preservation of cultural and recreational areas, architectonic planning of areas, planning of urban development, cultural contacts and cooperation of scientific institutions.

In 1979 within the Alps-Adria the Rectors' Conference was founded, the rectors/presidents of all the universities and colleges within the scope of the Alps-Adria working group being represented in this board. Through the Rectors' Conference cooperation between these universities and colleges was intended to improve. At the present time some 355 universities and colleges or academies take part at the meetings. In 1981 the Rectors' Conference set up a Scientific

Advisory Board that is responsible for the scientific collaboration among all participating institutions.

Working programmes of the European Commission

By the process of restructuring in the European countries the Alps-Adria WCOM is confronted with new tasks. An important aim is participation in the following working programs of the European Commission: *ERASMUS, LINGUA, COMETT II, SCIENCE* and *SPES*.

Likewise, the Alps-Adria WCOM is interested in contacts to the Council of Europe and its working programs. In this regard the closest contacts that already exist are those between the Alps-Adria Working Group for Scientific Libraries and LIBER (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européenes de Recherche), an institution founded by the Council of Europe in 1971. At the beginning the libraries affiliated to LIBER came from the member states of the Council of Europe. In our time serious efforts are made to make accessible the cultural heritage of all European libraries in order to make it available to science and research.

ERASMUS is an exchange program in which now about 45.000 students participate. Primarily it serves the encouragement of the mobility of students, but also of lectures and professors. This program was introduced in 1987, and it has made a substantial contribution towards the mobility of students within the European Community. It has become apparent that the success of *ERASMUS* depends on how efficiently the exchange is organized, Connected therewith are questions of linguistic preparation, academic recognition, dual diploma etc. In all countries students of economics, linguistics and technology have shown greater mobility than those in other branches of study. The first intermediate object to be achieved is 10 per cent of the students taking part in international exchange programs, spending at least three months in a group for studies at a foreign university, hearing lectures and taking examinations. Reaching 7 %, in Germany the fraction of students who have already spent this length of time at foreign universities under the qualifications for acceptance is comparatively high.

The object of the *LINGUA* program is to break down the existing language barriers within Europe. Most important of all, the less known languages are to be propagated and offered in education at schools and universities. The multiplicity of languages is to be furthered as a European particularity.

The *COMETT II* program makes possible the training and retraining in the sphere of new technologies in close cooperation between science and economy. Instruction programs suitable to serve both parties are to be elaborated conjunctively. Likewise, scientific projects are intended to be carried through with the financial participation of business enterprises at universities and colleges. By that means the economies are to be supported in the indispensable basic research. The following member states of the EFTA partake in *COMET II*:

Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The University Library of Graz received an invitation of the University of Padua to take part within the Alps-Adria WCOM in a project outlined as follows: "Libraries and Science Transfer: Automation as a New Organizational Language". Graz University Library is willing to participate in the case or realization of the project that has been submitted for permission to the University of Padua. Through LIBER, the League of European Libraries, the State and University Library of Bremen and the University Library of Giessen will collaborate in this project. Early in 1992 the first meeting will be held in Padua, the second one on this subject will take place in Venice in midsummer.

Another program is *SCIENCE* (short for: Stimulation des Coopèrations Internationales et des Echanges Nècessaires aux Chercheurs en Europe), its object being the advancement of scientific collaboration in Europe in the fields of technological and scientific basic research. It proffers research grants for the personal mobility and advanced training of young scientists. It supports multinational research partnerships and subsidizes the employment of young research workers.

SPES serves to promote basic research in economic and the exchange of young researchers in this field.

TEMPUS is the acronym for Transeuropean Mobility Scheme for University Studies. The *TEMPUS* program of the EC proffers to the participating partners subsidies towards the promotion of collaboration and mobility between Central and Eastern Europe on the one hand and the European Community in the other. In this collaboration only universities and colleges from a group of selected regions of non-EC states can take part, in particular: Hungary, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. This program demands a great deal of initiative on the side of the participating partners in the domains of education and advanced training at their respective institutions. The budget for 1900 totalled 5500 million ECUs.

The main aims of *TEMPUS* are to promote the quality and to support the development, of systems of higher education in Central and Eastern Europe, furthermore, to improve the interaction and communication between partners in the European Community through cooperative activities and relevant mobility. The University Library of Graz in its quality as a member of the Alps-Adria WCOM was invited by the National and University Library of Ljubljana to agree to collaborating within the scope of *TEMPUS*. Further collaborators will be the Department of Information Sciences of the Karl Franz University of Graz (KFUG) and, within the structure of LIBER, the State and University Library of Bremen and the Free University of Berlin with its Department of Library Sciences and Professional Education for Librarians of the Faculty of Communication Sciences.

The object of work envisaged is to elaborate guiding principles with a view to bringing about the equality of professional education of librarians in the member countries. In addition, an educational pattern for the education of librarians is to be prepared. Theoretical instruction could be in the hands of special library schools for assistant librarians, these being graduates of secondary schools, while senior librarians could be trained in post-graduate courses at universities. Practical training would take place in libraries. Every civilized nation is in great need of librarians who are active not only in state and national libraries, but also in regional libraries, public and municipal libraries and school libraries. In the age communication all of these institutions are in need of the librarian in his function as a intermediary and manager of information.

The changed structure of Europe has assigned to every person working for an international or supra-regional organization new and manifold functions. The demands made on every one of them grow with the mobility and improved opportunities of training, communication now being possible across any border. It is a vital function of all of us to cultivate this standard of communication and to strengthen cooperation.

The following themes are intended to be centres of activity: Management, applied economics, applied "hard" sciences, modern languages, agricultural sciences and agronomy, environmental research, communication sciences, social sciences and economics in regard to the changes in selected countries, including European studies, medicine and fine arts (the latter for Czecho-Slovakia).

The Rectors' Conference of the WCOM Alps-Adria is eager to participate in these programs together with the universities of its several regions. The European cultural values have to be ascertained in order to enhance their universal usability. Important goals to be achieved by the Alps-Adria WCOM are, among others: Freedom of movement, mobility, autonomy and freedom of research, concentrating on basic research, the international and interdisciplinary character of all work done, humaneness and safeguarding the bounds of science.

Coinciding with the commemoration of the discovery of America 500 years ago, i.e. in 1992, mobility is to be realized within Europe, That is to say that in that year the adequate legislational enactments will be forthcoming. From 1st of January 1993 on every citizen of any of the EC countries is to be free to settle in any other EC country, the liberty of work being automatically included in this right. This mobility is to be applied to the public service, too. The system of public service will have to be reconsidered in every country, the universities will have to strive for greater autonomy, while the state can lay down major political patterns only, but not any details. It has been stressed that it is easier to attain internationality than interdisciplinarity, for the latter is the totality of a great many more or less isolated disciplines. The scholar lacks the time to be able to deal with a variety of disciplines for the purpose of entering into an exchange of fruitful ideas with colleagues from other branches of the spectrum of knowledge.

The reports from the working program of the Scientific Advisory Board have indicated that the departments and foundations for special services at the universities and colleges in the 18 regions affiliated to the Alps-Adria WCOM have elaborated and continue to elaborate extensive projects. The rectors of the particular universities do their best to secure the necessary funds for their respective regions. Thus the realization of the projects is to be warranted with a view to furthering the international exchange in the spheres of research and teaching, as well as information and communication.

The rectors of the universities of the Alps-Adria WCOM member republics and regions have through their several Scientific Advisory Boards installed working groups on various central themes. Since 1985 the Working Group for Libraries is in its function. In 1988 it issued a printed library guide titled *Guide to University Libraries of the WORK COMMUNITY Alps-Adria*, Alps Adria Rectorial Conference; "Vladimir Bakaric" University in Rijeka, University Library, Rijeka, 1988; 141pp.

This publication was subsidized in Austria by the Ministry of Science and Research. To make this reference-book available to as many prospective users as possible, the description of each library was made in the respective native language and in English.

In the autumn of 1989 an enlarged working roup consisting of representatives not only of the university libraries, but also of the major scientific national and regional libraries of the republics and regions of the Alps-Adria decided to adapt the library guide to a modern form that can easily be revised and updated. This means that in pursuance of the concept in future it should be possible to machine the data, as well as to vary, correct and add them by means of EDP. If need require, a printout on paper is to be possible. In addition, it should be feasible to generate a diskette (a floppy disk or minifloppy) version with subsequent regular updatings. Searching in the data set is to be realized both on-line and through diskette.

As a result of several working sessions of the Alps-Adria Library Commission in Graz, Maribor, Ljubljana and Padua a minutely structured questionnaire was worked out in detail, giving attention to recent developments in libraries all over the world. The complete book holdings are categorized in subject groups in a way that corresponds to the CONSPECTUS program of the British Library. For that purpose the exponents of the regions had set forth their particular ideas and interests, the most potential concepts coming from IZUM, the Department of Information Science of the University of Maribor. In that department much experience in the field of automation of libraries could be gathered in recent years, as they maintain good contacts to the libraries of their own country and to the international library organizations, as well. Complementary to the questionnaire the IZUM also prepared instructions how to fill in the questionnaire. On occasion, members of the Rectors' Conference attended the

Library commission's meetings, too. Brief statements were then made on these activities in the meetings of the Rector's Conference. The continuation of this project and its completion by the Rector's Conference in Padua in 1990. It is expected that under the newly elected chairman of the Rector's Conference, Professor Berger, and the newly elected chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Alps-Adria WCOM, Professor Hödl - both coming from the University of Klagenfurt - the project can be brought to completion successfully. The extensive preparatory work was accomplished by the computing centre of Maribor, and it was presented at the Rector's Conference in Munich.

Present State and Progress of the "Online-Guide to University Libraries of the Alps-Adria Working Community" Project

After the meetings of the Commission for University Libraries and the Rectors' Conference of the Alps-Adria WCOM in Padua in April 1990 the regional coordinations, i.e. the Maribor University Library and the Department of Information Science of Maribor University (IZUM), the Library of the University of Padua and Graz University Library carried on their work for the advancement of an information system as a basis for creating a data base of the university libraries within the scope of the Alps-Adria WCOM.

From April to August 1990 functionaries commissioned by the regional coordinations elaborated a draft copy of a questionnaire together with suitable instructions to it. Having attained agreement of opinion on the form of the questionnaire, including instructions for the filling-in, the Department of Information Science of Maribor prepared the final form of the questionnaire.

In November 1990 the IZUM created the concept of an information system for the "Guide to University Libraries of the Alps-Adria Working Community" which was transmitted to the members. At the same time IZUM was at work on developing a prefiguration version of the software. After completion the university libraries and the regional coordinators began to enter the data.

In December 1990 a meeting of the university libraries and the coordinators of the regions took place in Maribor. The proposed concept of an information system was adopted by the members, then. On the occasion, IZUM presented its software concept for the prefiguration or prototype, controllable by means both of PS and VAX/VMS, which met with unanimous approval. In addition, IZUM introduced a plan for the activities of the coordinators and for engineering the software and applicating it on the several computers that was also accepted and approved by all those present.

Problems or organization and financing, however, had the effect that the proposed action plan could not be observed, so that it was not possible to finish work inclusive of collecting the data of the libraries, before the Rectors' Conference was held in Munich in April 1991.

Between January and March 1991 most of the coordinators organized the questionnaire campaign in their respective regions. At the same time work for the preparation and testing of the software for the VAX/VMS computing system was in progress at the IZUM. The software for the PC-version is still in the phase of development and testing. The IZUM has already installed the software for VAX/VMS system in the National and University Library of Ljubljana and in the University of Graz, where the final testing of the software and the data entries from the questionnaires are being done, too. Late in April and early in May the software was also installed in the University of Padua and in the National and University Library of Zagreb.

In Graz and Maribor the data input has been completed successfully. Thus the data base is going to collect in whole the library information material of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Owing to her heterogeneous library structure, Italy has problems when collecting the data.

Estimate as a Basis for Financing

The estimate specified below lists the costs for generating an information system that is to make it possible that data can be acquired automatically and transferred, these being a basis for editing the printed "Guide to University Libraries of Alps-Adria" as well as for an on-line service through a data base stationed at the IZUM. It must be emphasized tat, thanks to the efforts made by IZUM, many operations have come very near to completion, indeed, but the project had to struggle with great financial difficulties from the beginning, yet.

Working Operations / Costs in ECUs

1. Engineering the software for data entry, data communication and searching by means of VAX/VMS by the coordinators in Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia / 15.800

2. Engineering the software for data entry and communication by means of PC/AT (MS-DOS) for the coordinators of the regions and the universities of the Alps-Adria countries / 12.500

3. Engineering the software for searching on PC/AT (MS-DOS) and realizing the distribution of data by means of diskettes to interested universities of the Alps-Adria regions / 9.500

4. Developing a software for printing the Guide by means of a laser printer, plus manufacturing and distributing the publication / 4.800

5. Installing the software in the libraries of the local coordinators (this activity includes organization, technical measures, installing the software,

training the personnel that is in charge of the data input, and instructing the users as far as they have no former experience with retrieval systems) / 4.800

6. Final editing of the data before going ahead with printing the Guide and on-line access to the data through IZUM / 2.600

7. Installing and maintaining the data base (on-line catalogue) for on-line searching through IZUM / 3.000

8. Publishing and distributing the Guide in the shape of a book; allocating it to all the regional coordinators and universities of the region (2 copies per university and library, 100 copies in all) / 1.000

9. Distributing diskettes (floppy disks or mini-floppies) containing the requested data base software for searching on the PC/AT (MS-DOS). (Approximately 50 diskettes to the centres of the regions and the universities or their libraries) / (2.000

10. Working-stock, equipment and sundry travel allowances, as far as these are not born by other institutions / 7.000

11. *Approximate cost* of engineering, installing and servicing the software and data bases at their several seats of operation (items 1 to 10) / *63.000*

12. Coordinating the projects as listed above / 20.000

13. *Estimated total expenses: 83.000*

    Running costs for the maintenance of the system (per year) 17.000

    Additional copies obtainable at 10 per copy, incl. postage and packing

Provided that the necessary funds can be secured, the project is drawing to a successful close. Since the project had been sanctioned by the Rectors' Conference in Padua, all funds for the work done for this project were advanced by the IZUM Maribor and its university. the participants coming from different types of libraries from the 18 Alps-Adria regions have been collaborating with great zeal in the numerous multifactor organizational preparations. for all the members of the working group the experience of collaborating closely in a body of this kind and of realizing an EDP project across all borders of regions and types of libraries is a totally new one in their professional life.

At a technical meeting - in the course of the LIBER Annual General Meeting late in June 1991 - the practicability of LIBER's taking part in the project of the Alps-Adria on-line library guide was advanced in a statement that was received with great interest and approval by the chairman and board as well as the

representative of the Council of Europe. Thus the number of participating libraries could be substantially increased; this again would enhance the interest in these data. In a separate array the user can verify for each library, whether it is a member of the Alps-Adria WCOM or of LIBER; as a result, when all LIBER libraries are added to the guide, it would actually become highly important on an international scale, too.

By realizing the project delineated above the Rectors' Conference and the Scientific Advisory Board of the Alps-Adria could, in the near future, succeed in taking a significant step on the basis of communication between the 18 Alps-Adria regions and the European organizations and LIBER.

Behind the Scenes -
The Red Tape Needed to Get a Library Project Built in Bavaria -
Planning and Realization of the Speicherbibliothek Garching.

OSWALD W. GRUBE
Architekt BDA/DWB, Herrsching

Early in the year of 1978 the Executive Office of the Administration of Bavarian State Libraries submitted a formal application to the Bavarian State Ministry of Education and Culture to build a new research library. Such an application includes a program outline room by room, with sizes and requests for special features such as uncommon air temperatures, special material surfaces, lightning etc. It also includes a list of personnel required to run the new facility and their pay scales. The room list must logically correspond to the personnel list. After submission the application must be jointly approved by the Ministry later responsible for running the facility, and by the State Ministry of Finance. When the program has received subsequent approval by these authorities the Bavarian State Bureau of Public Construction is approached to commence upon the first planning phase. This office is part of the Ministry of the Interior and more or less takes the place of an independent Architect for the project. I said 'more or less' because in many cases the various building and design offices working under the Burau farm out commissions for entire jobs or parts of them to architects in private practice either by appointment or as the result of archtectural competitions.

In fact, the BDA (Bund Deutscher Architekten), follows events in this field very closely and they publish a black list of larger public structures that have been designed in-house by state offices not using their services. We can claim the honour of having been put on this list although we actually did employ a number of private engineers and a private architect for on-site supervision. The function of the state architectural offices differs from the function of private offices mainly because we also take care of the owner's or user's interestes and because we continue to be responsilbe for the structures we design after they have gone into operation. Exect for the Ministry of Finance and a few special agencies all state goverment departments have to make use of the services of the Ministry of the Interior's Bureau of Construction to take care of their building needs.

The first planning phase consists of an investigation if and how in general terms a proposed project can be realized on the available site and what overall costs will likely result. This estimate is reviewed by the Ministeries of Culture and of Finance, and after approval the second planning stage, now involving funds, is commissioned. That consists of a complete set of design documents, scale 1 : 100, a detailed cost break-down, and the building permit from local authorities. In order to complete that stage the advice of mechanical, electrical and civil engineers - and possibly an architect in private practice must be sought. All of this plus the input of the state office itself involves the commitment of about 20 to 25% of the entire planning costs or fees for the entire project. These fees in turn constitute about 12 to 15% of the entire project cost. The state building offices do have mechanical and electrical departments which are, however, not adequateley staffed in quantity and quality to enter into planning work of their own. All work in these areas is therefor given out to privat engineering offices and is then reviewed by the applicable departments in the state office.

In the case of our library the State of Bavaria was the sole source of funds. The garching research library is not a university building proper although books from university libraries around Bavaria are stored there and could eventually make up 50% of the entire stock. I make this point because university buildings are subject to a funding scheme wehere costs are split 50 by 50 between the Federal Government, to this day in Bonn, and the State governments. It remains to be seen if this system, which has lasted for decades, will be continued in the face of the Federal Goverment's increased financial burdens for the unification of Germany.

Let me briefly explain how the planning process with university buildings is. In that case a central review board for Germany in Bonn, the 'Wissenschaftsrat', classifies applications from state governments for university projects according to a sequence of urgency. Only grade one projects get approval for the 50% funding from the Federal Government. The costs for such buildings are regulated b a system of construction cost limitations which apply everywhere in Germany in the same way. Working with this system it is useless to calculate the real costs of a project from experience on the basis of the local cost situation - approval will only be given both the 'Wissenschaftsrat' and by the state Ministry of Finance in the limits of this costs structure imposed by bureaucrats far from the actual scene. Our experience with many recent university projects is that this cost structure is completely inadequate. It does not account for local variations and for the development of a project over a number of years between the time planning starts and the time the building is finally turned over to its user. And it hardly accounts for special requirements. The inevitable result is the necessity of the state office to come back and apply for additional funds - sometimes more than once during the construction period. This involves a lot of paper work, holds

up work on the site and puts back time schedules. The final result is almost certainly less economical than it would have been had e realistic estimate been allowed at the beginning of the planning process. Fortunately the first phase of our research building in Garching has not been subject to this tedious process. We made a detailed cost estimate based on actual requirements and a breakdown of costs for all individual parts of the structure. This estimate proved to be correct to the end - although unecpected costs had to be dealt with as is the case with any building. We hope the subsequent phases of the building will not have to be built under the regulations governing university structures. The Ministry of Finance, of-course, would like this to happen in order to take advantage of the 50% funding by the Federal Government.

Let me get back, however, to the planning process for the part of the library project that has so far been built. Although the Bavarian Ministry of Finance approved the building application as submitted early in 1981 by the Ministry of Culture they were shocked to find the cost estimate for this program by our office in October 1982 came to the sum of 69,3 million marks. One of the reasons had been that the original program asked for only about 10% of the books to be stored in compacted shelving systems. We actually planned for 11,2% and we advised to consider a much higher percentage. Our project study also proved that up to eight million volumes can be eventually accomodated under the zoning regulations of our building site.

Now we are arrived at a crucial stage: the state budget had provided only ten million marks for the library project - an estimate not based on data of any kind. This estimate had never been revised during the ten-year period when authorities searched for a suitable site before Garching was selected. Faced with our 69 million figure in January, 1983, the Ministry of Finance told us bluntly they didn't have the money and the most they couls come up with was 20 or 25 million marks. The Administration of Libraries was forced to succumb in order to proceed with the project at all. New guidelines, however, were set:

- Compact shelving was to be used whereever possible. The goal was to accomodate about two million volumes, enough to satisfy forseeable demand to the middle of the nineties.

- Special deep shelving for about 3.000 running metres of journals had to be all but ommitted.

- The janitor's apartment which had been part of the original concept had to be eliminated and security was delegated to nearby university institutions. Only a small amount of office space was to be built in the first stage.

Our office cut the original design into smaller portions or stages, and assisted the user in writing up a new program for a first stage which could be realized in the pre-established finacial framework. Meanwhile April, 1983, had arrived. By

May, 1984, the detailed calculation for this first stage was submitted on the basis of technical projects and plans by our office. The cost in this submission to the Bureau of Construction was set at 24.300.000 DM. This, however, excluded costs of about six million marks for the movable compact shelving system. Under budget regulations the budget title for a building is split into built-in and fixed components - what generally is regarded as the 'cost of a building' - and moveable furniture and equipment which is applied for and purchased by the user after approval from his Ministry with only advice from the architects. Typically, moveable equipment means furniture, typewriters, computers etc. In our case we were able to allocate a substantial element for the functioning of the building in the essential depot spaces to this seperate account, formally minimizing building costs.

In October, 1984, we were commissioned to start on the working drafts, details and specifications on the basis of our calculation. After the major bids had come in by April, 1986, it turned out the offers would keep the project in the limits of the established costs and we gained permission from the District Government of Upper Bavaria to start construction in May, 1986. In November, 1988, the finished building was turned over to the user who started to move the books in. This took about a year to accomplish. Although we don't yet have the final figures we know that we shall remain by about half a million marks below our original cost calculation.

The future will see an expansion of the library in stages. It seems that the process to abtain the required funds will repeat itsself, and the program as developed in joint action between the Library Administration and our office for a second stage again faces a breakdown into two or three phases. Due to the costs of German unity funds to build the entire second stage, presently estimated by us at about 55 million marks, will not be available in one effort. At this time we are trying to convince the Ministry of Finance at least to put us in a position to build the envisaged phases one after the other without intermedite delays. I cannot tell you if we shall be successful. However, we do have to design the entire second stage including working drawings in one planning effort because the parts are too closely connected both architecturally and in their technical services to be split up. We hope for a commission to start the planning phase of stage 2 at the beginning of next year.

Concluding our review of planning processes and procedures let us briefly look at the steps that were necessary to procure a building permit. German planning laws and construction codes form a complicated network into which our project hat to be carefully integrated. In our case the Technical University did not want the library on those parts of their Garching campus that are zoned 'special areas for university and research uses'. But we found a good location on the fringe of the campus adjacent to a main traffic artery and major services. This site, however, had to be rezoned from agricultural use to fit our purpose. You

probably know that it is quite difficult - if not outright impossible these days - to talk a town council into such a change if there is not an obvious advantage for the community. In our case, due to the natur of the site, the fact that it was already in public possession and that it is located near the university campus the town council agreed to rezone,. But there wre a number of restrictions imposed by the council when granting its permit which have become important parameters in the design of the complex - even including future stages:

- In keeping with other recent structures in the area and with regard to the flat treeless scenery building heights are restricted to a maximum of nine meters above ground. The first stage has three floors, each three meters in oveall height. Higher parts for elevator and air conditioning equipment penetrating the roof at the service towers are extepted from this restriction. By this town ordinance other models for storage libraries, f. e. towerlike narrow structures, werde excluded from consideration at the beginning of the design process.

- A special plan for landscaping the area surrounding the library hat to be submitted to the town authorities for approval. By this provision a larger area than we originally assumed had to be landscaped. As part of this space fell on land allocated to the university we could use some of their funds. Landscaping was complicated by the fact that areas set aside for lter development could be only extensively planted to avoid future destruction.

- Varied massing of the large bulk of the library complex was requested by the town. Although this will only be realized in full extent in the next stages - the first stage has been built strictly as a storgae silo - the service towers with their setbacks do add scale and interest to the building even as presently completed. Looking at the model of stages one and two combined you will observe a very little massing scheme towards the approach road, and a courtyard at the entrance. All this is scheduled to happen at stage two. Permission to build was granted after submitting this overall design to satisfy the town council.

- Many specific demands werde made in the process of plan review by authorities like the fire department, fire insurance, the supervisors of commercial structures and quite a few others.

The most influential restriction was without doubt the limitation in height. Given the amount of book storage spaces that have to be provided on the site low building heights must necessarily lead to large enclosed areas that have to be artificially ventilated. Natural cross ventilation is not sufficient any more for such a footprint. We used a combination of operable ventilation slots on the outer walls and an interior string of complimenting forved air ventilation pipes and outlets. The window slots double as smoke exhausts in the case of fires as

requested by the fire department. As far as we can see now this seems to work adequately and economically.

Only the fully enclosed high security areas below ground - where conventional fixed shelving is used - are fully air conditioned. The outside walls of the building are exceptionally thick to keep changes of temperature and moistrue in the storage areas as low as possible. In the design of the second stage experiences in running the building will be incorporated and improvements will be made where needed.

I do not intend to end up going into details of construction. The reason I refered to this is to make clear thar our design results to a good part from building code restrictions regulating our site. The formal building permit for the first stage was granted in September, 1984, and it includes a general permit to build further stages according to our overall design. This, of-course, means that the second stage must at lest roughly correspond to our model in order not to endanger our permit.

I am well aware that the topic of may talk has not been very entertaining for you to listen to. Although codes and regulations differ from state to state - even from city to city in certain respects - in the Federal Republic and even more all over Europe, the basics remain pretty much the same. It is imporant for the success of any project to find out about these essentials that form the planning network as early as possible, and to evolve a strategy of dealing with them. The real-life-story of our Garching library building may have brought this point home to you.

Eine Kirche wird zur Bibliothek:

Die Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Zweigbibliothek der Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt in Ingolstadt

RICHARD BONNIN
Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt, Wirtschaftswiss. Zweigbibliothek Ingolstadt

Seit der Verlegung der 1472 gegründeten Universität Ingolstadt im Jahre 1800 nach Landshut und von dort 1826 nach München waren 189 Jahre vergangen, als am Fest des großen Kirchenlehrers Albertus Magnus, am 15. November 1989, die Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Katholischen Universität feierlich in Ingolstadt eröffnet wurde.

Ein Argument für den 25 km von Eichstätt entfernten Standort war der Gedanke, die neue Fakultät näher an die Industrie und die mittelständischen Betriebe Ingolstadts anzubinden. Politisch mehr Gewicht hatte aber wohl der Wunsch der Ingolstädter Bürger, in ihren Mauern, wie bereits von 1472 bis 1800, wieder eine Universität zu besitzen. Verstärkt wurde dieser Wunsch noch durch den Umstand, daß sich die Gründung einer Privaten Medizinischen Hochschule in Ingolstadt wenige Jahre vorher endgültig zerschlagen hatte.

Der Gebäudekomplex "Missionsseminar"

Die Fakultät und die Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Zweigbibliothek wurden im umgebauten ehemaligen Seminar der Steyler Missionare, Auf der Schanz 49, unweit der Altstadt untergebracht, wenige hundert Meter westlich der gewaltigen gotischen Münsterkirche, an der u.a. der bekannte Theologe und Gegner Luthers, Dr. Johannes Eck, als Stadtpfarrer wirkte, und unweit der Hohen Schule, welche die einstige Ingolstädter Universität von 1472 bis 1800 beherbergte.

Das ehemalige Seminar der Steyler Missionare besteht aus einem zweiteiligen Baukörper, der sich aus einem viergeschossigen Hauptgebäude und einer sich rechtwinklig daran anschließenden und nach Westen führenden Kirche zusammensetzt. Im Kirchenraum, dem Kirchenschiff mit Chor und Empore, wurden ein Lesesaal und eine mehrgeschossige Regalanlage, ein sog. Bücherturm, für die Freihand-Bedienung eingerichtet. Das an den Chor sich westlich anschließende Rückgebäude, eine Art Apsis, beherbergt das Büchermagazin für die geschlossene, nach der gleichen Systematik wie der Freihandbestand ausgerichtete Aufstellung und die Lehrbuchsammlung.

Im Hauptgebäude erhielt die Bibliothek auf 3 Ebenen zusätzlich zu den in der ehemaligen Kirche vorhandenen 890 m² HNF weitere 432 m² HNF.

Das ehemalige Missionsseminar mit Kirche stammt aus dem Jahre 1930 Architekt war Franz Xaver Proebst aus München. Der Umbau wurde von Professor Wilhelm Kücker, München, konzipiert und in einjähriger Bauzeit (1988/89) fertiggestellt.

Hauptgebäude

Erdgeschoß

Der Zugang zur Bibliothek führt über die Eingangshalle, im Erdgeschoß des Hauptgebäudes. Von hier aus gelangt der Benutzer in ein räumlich großzügig zugeschnittenes Foyer von 100 m², das durch die Ausleihtheke eine Gliederung erfährt. Nach Westen weisen zwei mit Spitzbögen überwölbte Türen zum Lesesaal. Sie sind transparent gehalten und vermitteln so dem Benutzer einen ersten Blick in das ehemalige Kirchenschiff, den Lesesaal mit Bücherturm. [Abb. 1]

Im Bereich hinter der Ausleihtheke sind die Orts- und Fernleihe untergebracht. Daran schließt sich der Pack- und Versandraum an.

Ein Schreibmaschinenzimmer, sowie ein Raum, ausgestattet - für die öffentliche Benutzung - mit einem CD-ROM-Retrieval, einem Reader-Printer, einem Mikrofiche-Gerät mit Bayerischem Verbundkatalog, sind vom Eingangsbereich aus direkt zugänglich. Zwei kleinere Räume von jeweils 10,7 m², die sich daran in der gleichen Zeile anfügen, dienen als Stauraum bzw. als Bearbeitungsraum für Loseblattsammlungen.

Die Kirche

Kernstück der Bibliothek sind Lesesaal und Bücherturm in der ehemaligen Kirche. Aus Kosten- und Zeitgründen sollten Eingriffe in die vorgegebene expressionistisch gotisierte Raumhülle unterbleiben. Eine "Entdröhnung" des ehemaligen Kircheninnern, welche die Bibliothek, gestützt auf ein Schallgutachten eines namhaften Akustikinstituts, zur Senkung der Akustik im Interesse der Verbesserung der Studienqualität des Lesesaals für dringend geboten hielt, wurde aus Kostengründen abgelehnt. Einen größeren Eingriff in die Architektur des ehemaligen Kirchenraums hätten die Entdröhnungsmaßnahmen nicht bedeutet. Die von Betonbögen getragenen Gewölbedecken mit den eingeschnittenen spitzbogigen Wandfeldern sowie die Empore blieben unangetastet. Die Weite des Kirchenraumes und die Schlichtheit der Ausstattung sollen den erhabenen Charakter des ehemaligen Gotteshauses auf den Betrachter und Lesesaalbenutzer ausstrahlen. Ruhe und Abkehr von der Hektik der Außenwelt sollen auf ihn übergehen.

Die Grundfläche des ehemaligen Kircheninnern nimmt 342 m² ein, davon umfassen die ehemalige Sakristei, das jetzige Magazin, 42 m², der Bücherturm 129,2 m², der Lesesaal 129,2 m² und die Fläche für die Darbietung der Kataloge mit Lesegeräten 41,6 m².[Abb. 2]

Der Bücherturm

Die Freihand-Buchstellflächen wurde in einer fünfgeschossigen (2. UG, 1. UG - EG - 1. OG, 2. OG) nach allen Seiten offenen selbsttragenden Stahlkonstruktion eingerichtet, die auf einer Fundamentplatte im Keller ruhend, in vier Ebenen (1. UG, EG, 1. OG, 2. OG) frei stehend über den Boden des Erdgeschosses hinaus bis zum Deckengewölbe des Kirchenschiffes emporragt, so daß jeweils 2 Geschoßebenen über und 2 Geschoßebenen unter dem Erdgeschoß liegen.

Dieses selbsttragende Stahlskelett aus - zur Erhöhung der Stabilität - mit einem Betonkern versehenen Rundrohrstützen, zusammengesetzten Profilstahlträgern und Trapezblechen mit fertiger Unterschicht trägt 3 Stahlbetondecken von jeweils 108 m² sowie die Decke des 2. OG, die nur 76 m² mißt, da das spitzbogige Deckengewölbe sich nach der Höhe zu verjüngt. Die Gesamtfläche der 5 Geschosse des Bücherturms umfaßt 508 m² HNF. Hiervon sind 435 m² HNF als Buchstellfläche anzusehen. Die lichte Raumhöhe zwischen den einzelnen Geschossen beträgt 2,26 m.

Diese in sich ruhende Stahlkonstruktion ist feingliedrig ausgearbeitet, so daß der Betrachter kaum wahrnimmt, daß jede Ebene eine Last von ca. 20 Tonnen zu tragen hat. An den Rundrohrstützen sind die klassischen Säulenelemente, Basis und Kapitell, angedeutet. [Abb. 3]

Alle Ebenen sind über eine Stahltreppe oder über den Aufzug, der in ein transparentes Schachtgerüst eingelassen ist, zugänglich. Die Trittschalldämmung der Treppen ist unzureichend. Die Studienqualität des Lesesaals leidet darunter. Als Elemente für die umlaufende Brüstung wurden handelsübliche, verzinkte Gitterroste verwendet. Die gesamte Bodenfläche innerhalb der Bibliothek ist mit einem roten Nadelfilzteppich ausgelegt. Nur der Teppichboden auf den Plattformen des Stahlgerüstes ist dunkelgrau. Die tragenden Elemente des Bücherturms sind anthrazitfarben und mit einem feuerresistenten Anstrich versehen. Die Trapezbleche der Decke sind weiß gehalten wie auch die Regalanlage und die gesamte mit Rauhputz überzogene Raumhülle des Kirchenschiffes. Die Beleuchtung in den Regalen Geschieht durch parallel zur Regalachse verlaufende Leuchtstofflampen, die ein warmes, gelbes Licht ausstrahlen. Rauchmelder sind an den Decken installiert. Der Bücherturm umfaßt eine Stellfläche für ca. 83.000 Bände.

Die Kosten für die Stahlkonstruktion des Bücherturms einschließlich Betonarbeiten, Brandschutzanstrich, Verglasungsarbeiten etc. beliefen sich auf 461.000,00 DM. Der notwendige Aufzug kostete 102.000,00 DM.

Der Bücherturm in dem ehemaligen Kircheninnern kann als architektonisch gelungen angesehen werden: mit sparsamen Mitteln wurde eine grazil und ästhetisch ansprechende Konstruktion, welche die an sie gestellten funktionalen Bedürfnisse voll erfüllt und dabei noch den erhabenen Charakter der ehemaligen Kirche wahrt, in eine vorgegebene, historische Raumhülle "hineinkomponiert".

Magazin

Die ehemalige Sakristei wurde mit 4 Betondecken, die in der Horizontale den Ebenen des Bücherturms entsprechen, vertikal unterteilt. In diesem Bereich sind das Magazin und die Lehrbuchsammlung untergebracht: 210 m² HNF bieten eine Stellfläche für ca, 35.000 Bände.

Lesesaal

Der Lesesaal nimmt die östliche Hälfte des Kircheninnern ein. Er hat 42 Arbeitsplätze, die unter Beachtung der Längsachse des ehemaligen Kirchenschiffes in der Mehrzahl nach Westen, auf den Bücherturm zu, ausgerichtet sind. Weitere 17 Arbeitsplätze sind auf der ehemaligen Empore eingerichtet. Sie werden von den Benutzern bevorzugt angenommen.[Abb. 4]

Die Lesesaal-Tische sind umfangen mit einem leichten schwarzen Stahlrahmen. Sie sind aneinandergeschraubt und fest am Boden verankert. Somit ist eine hohe Stabilität gewährleistet. Die Tischplatte ist aus Buchenholz. Stuhl wie Tisch, in klassisch-modernem Design entworfen, fügen sich zu einer ästhetisch ansprechenden Einheit. Schwarze Lampen als Einzelplatzleuchten sorgen für ausreichend punktuell gestreutes Licht. Die Gesamtbeleuchtung des Kircheninnern geschieht durch paarweise unter den Spitzbogenfenstern angeordnete Strahler, deren Licht die Decke auf das ehemalige Kircheninnere, den heutigen Lesesaal, zurückwirft.

Zentral versorgte Heizkörper und die mit Lüftungsmöglichkeiten versehen ehemaligen Kirchenfenstern regeln die Raumtemperatur.

Die Katalogplätze, ausgestattet mit je einem Katalog der Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt und je einem Mikrofiche-Lesegerät, sind unter der Empore, rechts vom Lesesaaleingang, eingerichtet.

Hinweisschilder in der Nähe des Aufzuges am Zugang zum Bücherturm sowie in den einzelnen Geschoßebenen geben Orientierungshilfen über die Aufstellung dieses Freihandbestandes, der sich hauptsächlich aus Werken über Wirtschafts- und Rechtswissenschaften, Wirtschaftsethik und Informatik zusammensetzt.

Hauptgebäude

1. Obergeschoß

Der allgemeine Buchbestand (Nachschlagewerke, Bibliographien), Unterrichtswerke zu den verbreitetsten Wirtschaftssprachen sowie Literatur zu Randgebieten, die Auslage von Zeitschriften, Zeitungen, Magazinen u.s.w. befinden sich außerhalb der ehemaligen Kirche, im 1. Obergeschoß des Hauptgebäudes. Der Zugang dorthin führt vom Lesesaal über die Treppe zur ehemaligen Empore. In diesem Raum von 90,2 m² im 1. Obergeschoß des Hauptgebäudes stehen 12 Zeitschriftenauslegeschränke mit je 60 Zeitschriftenfächern. Die Buchstellfläche für die Werke des Informationsbestandes , der Wirtschaftssprachen sowie der übrigen Randgebiete ist für 5.000 Bände ausgelegt. Vier Leseplätze und ein Kopierautomat stehen zur Verfügung. An diesen Raum schließen sich gegen Osten die Arbeitszimmer des Leiters der Bibliothek und des Geschäftsführenden Beamten an.

Insgesamt verfügt die Bibliothek über 63 Benutzer-Arbeitsplätze und eine Buchstellkapazität von 123.000 Bänden.

2. Obergeschoß

Die Räume der Bibliotheksverwaltung sind über eine nicht für Benutzer zugängliche Treppe erreichbar. Zur Beförderung von Lasten dient der Fahrstuhl, der außerhalb des Bibliotheksbereichs im Hauptgebäude eingerichtet ist. Im 2. Obergeschoß (133,5 m²) ist in einem gegliederten Großraumbüro mit integrierter Teeküche die Erwerbungs- und Katalogabteilung untergebracht. Ein mit einem Spitzbogen überwölbtes Fenster im Westen dieses Raumes gibt den Blick frei auf das ehe. Kircheninnere mit Empore, Kirchenschiff und Chor (heute: Lesesaal und Bücherturm). Nach Osten blickend, sieht der Betrachter die mächtig aufragende Münsterkirche.

Zahlen und Daten

Die Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Zweigbibliothek begann im Juli 1989 als Vorbereitungsstelle in Eichstätt in zwei provisorisch umgewidmeten Räumen eines ehemaligen Ladengeschäfts mit einem Personalbestand von 3 Mitarbeitern mit der Erwerbung von Monographien und Zeitschriften. Am 07. Februar 1990 zog sie in die fertiggestellten Räumlichkeiten nach Ingolstadt.

Gegenwärtig (März 1991) hat die Bibliothek einen Personalbestand von: 1 Mitarbeiter des höheren, 2 des gehobenen, 3 Mitarbeitern des mittleren und 2 des einfachen Bibliotheksdienstes.

Der Buchbestand beläuft sich zur Zeit auf ca. 18.000 Bände. 248 laufende Zeitschriften liegen aus.

Die Bibliothek ist geöffnet: Semester: Mo-Fr 8.30-20.00, Sa 8.30-12.00 Uhr; vorlesungsfreie Zeit: Mo-Fr 8.30-18.00 Uhr

Die Bibliothek zählt derzeit 353 eingeschriebene Benutzer. 1990 verzeichnete sie 7999 Benutzungsfälle. 253 Bestellungen im büchergebenden und 1601 Bestellungen im büchernehmenden Fernleihverkehr wurden im Betriebsjahr 1990 bearbeitet.

Die Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Zweigbibliothek in Ingolstadt ist Mitglied des Bayerischen EDV-Katalogverbundes. In das Netz des Bücherautodienstes der Bayerischen Bibliotheken ist sie ebenfalls eingebunden. Zur Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt besteht ein arbeitstäglicher Fahrdienst.

Die Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Katholischen Universität Eichstätt in Ingolstadt ist für 500 Studenten geplant worden. Die Planungsarbeiten für eine Erweiterung der Aufnahmekapazität der Fakultät um weitere 500 Studenten wurden eingeleitet. Zur Zeit (WS 1990/91) zählt sie 204 Studierende. 8 Lehrstühle und 1 Professur wurden bis jetzt (März 1991) besetzt. Weitere Berufungen sind im Gange.

Veröffentlichungen

GAUGLER, Eduard: *Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät Ingolstadt, Kath. Univ. Eichstätt, Semesterbericht WS 1989/90* (Ingolstadt 1990) 6 Bl.

GAUGLER, Eduard: *Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät Ingolstadt, Kath. Univ. Eichstätt, Jahresbericht 1990* (Ingolstadt 1991) 6 Bl.

KÜCKER, Wilhelm: "Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität Eichstätt, Ingolstadt". In: *Detail.* Bd. 30, (1990) S. 504 ff.

LITTGER, Klaus Walter: *Ein alter und ein neuer Bund* (Eichstätt 1990) 177 S.

MARCHNER, Wolfgang: "Aus einem Gotteshaus wurde ein Büchertempel". In: *Bayerische Staatszeitung* (16. 02. 1990) S. 9.

STOCK, Wolfgang Jean: "Ingolstadt - Bibliothek statt Kirche". In: *Bauwelt.* Bd. 81, (1990) S. 511-515.

STOCK, Wolfgang Jean: "Eine Hochschule als Architekturereignis". In: *Donau-Kurier,* Nr. 263 (15. 11. 1989) S. 17.

STOCK, Wolfgang Jean: "Lesen, wo gebetet wurde". In: *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,* Nr. 71 (26. 03. 1990) S. 35.
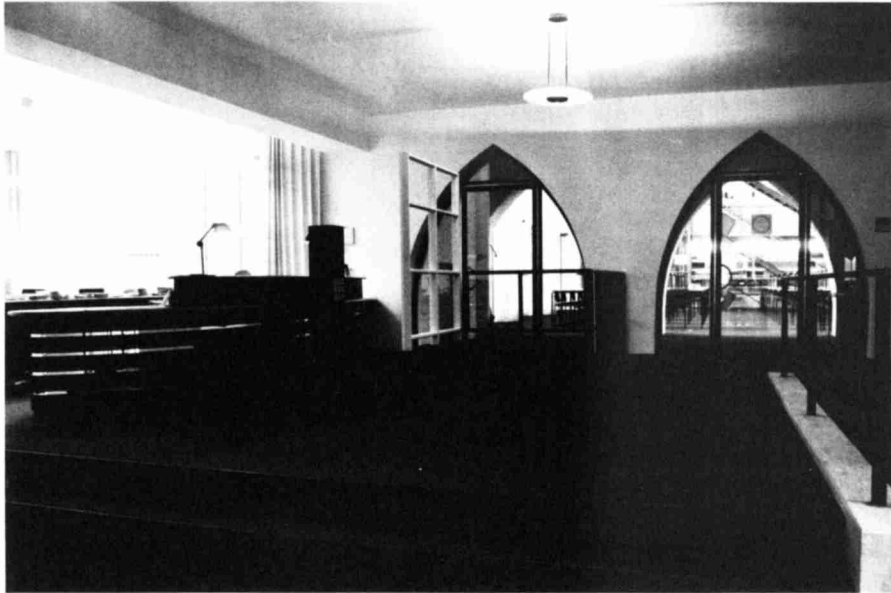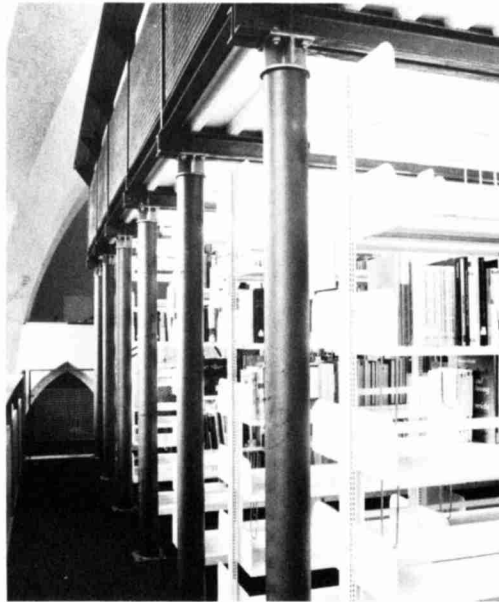
Abb. 1

Abb. 2

Abb. 3

Abb. 4

Procédures administratives et financières de la construction des bibliothèques en France

CLAUDINE BELAYCHE
Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Municipale de Reims

L'approche de ce thème m'oblige à esquisser rapidement le tableau des différentes tutelles administratives et financières des bibliothèques en France, de leur statut juridico-administratif.

J'excluerai d'emblée les bibliothèques, et surtout les centres de documentation, privés ou dépendant d'entreprises privées bien que ce soient les plus nombreux, les plus spécialisés, les plus pointus. Mais ils ne desservent généralement que les employés et cadres de l'entreprise, ne participent pas à des réseaux et sont donc gérés et financés suivant la seule politique des responsables de l'entreprise.

Les bibliothèques publiques, au sens strict, sont celles qui dépendent des "collectivités publiques", c'est-á-dire l'Etat français ou les collectivités dites territoriales - communes, departements, régions - ces deux types de collectivités étant dirigés par des hommes politiques élus nationaux ou locaux ayant à leur service une administration.

En fait, les procédures qui conduiront à une construction ou une extension de bibliothèque dépentent essentiellement de la tutelle de la bibliothèque et de la réglementation qui s'y attache.[1]

1. Les bibliothèques universitaires, dépendant du Ministère de l'Education nationale (14 sur toute la France).

Depuis 1984, les bibliothèques universitaires au service des étudiants et des enseignants-chercheurs de l'Université prioritairement, ont été constituées comme des "service communs de documentation" (SCD) de l'Université. Dirigés par un conservateur, directeur du service, elles sont sous l'autorité directe du Président de l'Université.

---

[1] Je précise égalment qu'il n'y a pas de loi concernant les bibliothèques dans leur ensemble.

Si l'université est un établissement public autonome pour la gestion du fonc-
tionnement courant de son budget annuel, c'est plus complexe pour les gros
investissements tels des constructions de locaux. Pour cela, le Ministère de
l'Education Nationale qui exerce la tutelle des universités, et leur alloue une
partie de leur budget, a gardé jusque très récemment l'exclusivité de la "maîtrise
d'ouvrage" pour la construction des locaux.

C'est-à-dire que seul le Ministre (et ses service) pouvait - dans le cadre des
prévisions budgétaires nationales - décider une construction pour une université
donnée. Il faut bien dire que, pour ce qui concerne les m2 à usage de bibliothè-
que universitaire, le résultat depuis de dix ans est:

Aucune construction, aucune extension des locaux existants malgré le fort
taux d'augmentation des étudiants. Cela a donnélieu en France depuis 1988à de
nombreux articles, à un rapport sur les Bibliothèques Universitaires, rédigé par
André Miquel en 1988,...

En 1989, un changement de politique s'est annoncé au M. E. N. traduit
d'abord par la création dans ce ministère de la DPDU: "direction de la pro-
grammation et du dévelopment universitaire". Surtout cela traduisait une politi-
que dite de "contractualisation" avec les Universités: l'Etat (MEN) négocie avec
l'université un contract quadriennal où sur des objectifs pédagogiques et
d'accueil d'étudiants, sont négociés les moyens financiers accordés par l'Etat á
l'Université, y compris d'investissement. Dans ce cadre, certains Bibliothèques
Universitaires seront étendues.

Mais cette politique s'accompagne d'une plus forte implication des collectivi-
tés territoriales dans l'investissement et/ou le fonctionnement des Universités.
C'est le plus gros changement législatif: la loi 90.587 du 4 juillet 1990 autorise la
"maîtrise d'ouvrage" des constructions universitaires déléguée à une collectivité
territoriale. Concrètement, il est dès maintenant possible qu'une Mairie, ou une
Région, décide de construire une bibliothèque universitaire (ou d'aggrandir
l'existante), de financer à plus que moitié la dite construction et assurer toutes
les obligations du maitre d'ouvrage (choix de l'architecte, suivi du chantier, etc. ...
jusqu'à la réception définitive).

Et cette possibilité est d'ores et déjà mise en oeuvre: un Maire propose au
Président de l'université de mettre à sa disposition ou de financer l'aménagement
des locaux pour salle de cours, laboratoires, ou bibliothèque: c'est le cas déjà à
Lyon ("affaire de Lyon III"), mais aussi à Valence, Blois, Arra, Troyes,.... Seule la
région parisienne échappe pour l'instant à ce mouvement. On arrive à la situa-
tion où des communes entrent dans un véritable processus concurrentiel pour
obtenir l'implantation d'antennes Universitaires délocalisées, c'est-à-dire
d'antennes d'une grosse université de métropole régionale dans une ville
moyenne proche: pour cela, la ville donne des moyens, et particulièrement des
terrains ou locaux déjà construits...

Cette procédure est en France une véritable révolution des mentalités: depuis toujours, l'université était restée attachée à ses "franchises" qui la mettaient hors d'atteinte des influences politiques locales ou du patronat. Le votre de la loi du 4 juillet 1990 n'a pas été dans mal, par cela permet à un élu local d'influer de fait sinon sur la pédagogie, du moins sur les conditions d'exercice de la pédagogie, par l'équipement de l'université et des locaux et conditions d'accueil offertes.

Quelques indications chiffrées:

Après la dernière grande vogue de constructions de nouvelle universités, et donc de nouvelles Bibliothèques Universitaires, entre 1968 et 1975, il y avait des "normes" de surface par étudiant.[2] Vu l'explosion de la fréquentation, ces normes ne veulent plus rien dire.

Je ne vous redirai le contenu de l'article de F. REITEL, In: *Le Débat* (voir bibliographie), comparant Bibliothèques Universitaires en France et en Allemagne.

Avec la maîtrise d'oeuvre déléguée, il est évident que les conditions locales différent beaucoup d'une université à l'autre, puis qu'il n'y a pas cadre législatif ou réglementaire national sur le sujet.

Le sous-directeur des bibliothèques de la DPDU précisait récemment les conditions techniques de ces futures constructions, il n'y aura pas de normes, ou de ratio m^2 par étudiant pour les nouvelles Bibliothèques Universitaires, mais plutót des programmes-types qu'un groupe de travail composé de bibliothécaires et d'architectives-urbanistes établira avec l'aide d'un cabinet conseil en programmation.

Comment intervient le directeur de la Bibliothèque Universitaire:

Le directeur de la Bibliothèque Universitaire est un chef de service dans l'université. Son premier "travail" est de négocier avec le Pdt Université d'inclure le développement de la Bibliothèque Universitaire (informisation, extension, construction) dans le contrat pluriannuel pour lequel il y autra des financements globaux; s'il y réussit, il aura "gagné" un plan de quatre ans avec crédits alloués. Selon les conditions de la négociation, la construction sera sous la responsabilité de l'Université (EPCSP) établissement public, ou peut-ètre de la C.T. ayant eu délégation. En général, le Directeur de la Bibliothèque Universitaire aura établi le programme fonctionnel de la construction, indiqué ses spécifications, les nécessités, mais ce n'est à la limite *pas obligatoire*. J'y reviendrai.

De fait, la participation plus ou moins proche du directeur de la Bibliothèque Universitaire aux décisions sur le chantier dépend fondamentalement de sa place dans l'Université, de la considération qu'apporte le conseil de l'université au

---

[2]   Fixées en 1972, à 1,5 m^2 par étudiant.

fonctionnement de la Bibliothèque Université. Cela, c'est variable selon les Universités...

2. Les Bibliothèques Municipales, dépendant des collectivités locales.

Bibliothèques généralistes à fonds encyclopédiques, ayant hérité de fonds aciens nombreux et riches, développant des collections d'histoire locale et régionale importantes, et étant parfois dotées de collections spécialisées suite à des dons, des legs, ou d'autres épisodes de leur histoire souvent longue, la plupart des grandes Bibliothèques Municipales datent des premières annés du XIXème siècle, suite à l'arrèté consulaire de 1803 confiant aux communes les documents confisqués aux congrégations religieuses pendant la Révolution.

Depuis lors, ces établissements sont sous la responsabilité du Maire élu de la commune, et administrés en "régie directe", c'est-à-dire comme un service municipal. De ce fait, toutes les procédures les concernant ressortissent des codes de la comptabilité publique et du code des marchés publics.

Pratiquement, la décision de construire ou d'étendre une bibliothèque dans une ville se ssitue à l'issue positive de constatations convergentes:

- étude des besoins d'une population donnée, à un stade du développement économique et démographique d'une ville.

- conception de politique culturelle globale d'une collectivité.

- action de persuasion des bibliothécaires devant des insuffiances qu'ils constatent das les conditions de fonctionnement ou l'offre de service, par rapport à une demande exprimée par les usagers.

D'autres facteurs peuvent entrer en jeu, tels un développement d'un plan d'urbanisme integré (de plus en plus, une dynamisation des centres-villes par exemple). Sur le sujet qui vous intéresse tout particulièrement des bibliothèques spécialisées ou de recherche, on voit de plus en plus émerger dans les villes grandes ou moyennes le souci de se donner un pole d'excellence, une notation de "ville de"... la mer, l'affiche, la BD, l'art moderne, etc... Dans ce cas, la création d'un centre spécialisé dans l'un ou l'autre sujet inclue la création d'une bibliothèque/centre de documentation:

- la mer à Brest ou Boulogne

- l'affiche à Chaumont avec un musée

- le CNBDI à Angoulême

- l'art moderne à Saint-Etienne

la liste n'est pas close...

Quant à la tutelle administrative de ces centres spécialisés, elle est très variée: établissements publics à caractères..., établissements en régie directe municipale, associations loi de 1901 subventionnées par les CT.

Les conditions de leur fonctionnement dépendent très fortement de ces modes de tutelle.

Des normes indicatives

Pour les Bibliothèques Municipales *stricto sensu*, dépendant de collectivités locales en régie directe, si l'on ne peut parler de *normes* au sens législatif ou réglementaire du terme, il existe des recommandations d'autant plus fortes qu'elles conditionnent l'aide financière de l'Etat aux collectivités maitres d'ouvrage, dans une procédure dite de concours particulier pour les Bibliothèques Municipales au sein de la dotation générale de décentralisation (décret du 12 mars 1986 modifié).

Le minimum fixé est de:

$0,01 \ m^2$ x habitants pour la centrale --- > 25.000 habitants

$+ \ 0,015 \ m^2$ x habitants pour la centrale <--- 25.000 habitants

Le prix plafond au m^2 est fixé en 1990 à 5 800F/m^2 + 1 174F/m^2 mobilier (HT).

Ces recommandations ont été établies particulièrement pour les besoins de lecture publique de la population. De fait, elles sont de plus en plus souvent dépassées dès que la bibliothèque dispose de fonds particuliers, qu'il s'agisse de fonds patrimoniaux anciens, rares ou précieux ou qu'il s'agisse de fonds spécialisés plus récents. Dans ce dernier cas, seules les caractéristiques de ces fonds, et l'expansion que l'on souhaite leur accorder, guide la construction: il n'existe pas de normes ou de recommandations autres que les rayonnages, nombre de m^2/utilisateur assis, ...).

Statistiques nationales:

Elles ne peuvent porter que sur les équipements subventionnés par l'Etat - Bibliothèques Municipales ou grands travaux - pour leur construction ou soumis au contrôle technique de l'Etat - bibliothèques de collectivités territoriales.

Pour celles ci, il s'avère que les critères de superficies minimales imposés sont le plus souvent atteints, et très souvent meme dépassés, dès que des services spécifiques y sont implantés. Pour les centres spécialisés de tutelles variées, aucune statistique nacionale, vu leur diversité, ne peut être tenue.

3. Programmation et mise en oeuvre d'une construction de bibliothèque de collectivité publique.

Je laisserai de cote les constructions de bibliothèques privées (ce terme inclut les bibliothèques d'associations qui, au regard de la loi, sont des entreprises privées et soumis aux memes obligations). Je vous propose quelques indications nécessairement sommaires sur le déroulement usuel d'une programmation, puis de la construction d'une bibliothèque.

Rédaction du document-programme par le maître d'ouvrage:

Le maître d'ouvrage - la collectivité responsable et financière de la construction - est seul à décider du programme, en quelque sorte du cahier des charges de la construction souhaitée. Le "programme" qui servira de base au travail de l'architecte choisi est le résultat d'études du site, des contraintes d'environnement bâti et non-bâti, et des besoins fonctionnels de la bibliothèque souhaitée. C'est dans cette partie que le bibliothécaire est associé au plus près pour exprimer les besoins futures de son service en termes de publics à accueillir, de capacités maximales de collections à conserver et mettre à disposition des conditions climatiques à respecter pour la conservation des différents supports (papiers, films,...), des services à rendre aux usagers.

Dans la plupart des cas, jusqu'à maintenant, le responsable de la bibliothèque rédige de fait la partie "programmation fonctionnelle". Mais on voit aussi sur de "gros projets" intervenir des cabinets de programmateurs professionnels prestaires de service pour la collectivité maitre d'ouvrage. (Cas de la bibliothèque de France, mais aussi de projets plus modestes tels Limoges, Vitrolles,.... et peut-être bientôt des Bibliothèques Universitaires?).

Choix de l'architecte:

Le choix de l'architecte concepteur est fait selon les cas:

- par décision directe du maitre d'ouvrage qui s'adresse à un architecte de son choix,

- par suite à un concours ouvert dont les règles peuvent varier quant au stade du projet proposé au jury (concours sur esquisse, ou sur avant-projet sommaire) et à la composition du jury de choix.

Le concours est la règle quand à une certaine envergure, de fait cette règle subit des entorses...

En revanche, une fois l'architecte choisi, toutes les entreprises participant à l'ouvrage doivent répondre à des appels d'offres pour un (ou un ensemble de) corps de métiers du batiment, régis par le "code des marchés publics". Ce code actuellement édité pour la France devra, dès le 1er janvier 1993, prendre en

compte l'ouverture au marché européen. Les appels d'offres, au dessus d'un certain seuil, devront être lancés internationalement dans la CEE.

Cas particuliers:

Il se peut que les locaux affectés à la bibliothèque soient réservés à l'intérieur d'une réalisation d'un promoteur privé qui, suite à des accords d'échanges, laisse des m² à la bibliothèque. Ce cas est moins favorable à la liberté des bibliothécaires puisque les nécessités fonctionnelles du service doivent être adaptées selon les locaux mis à disposition (en m², nombre de niveaux, accessibilité, ...). C'est le cas dans les actuelles "antennes délocalisées" qui n'ont pratiquement jamais pour l'instant été conçues suivant des programmes fonctionnels, et encore moins pour leur service de documentation (quand il existe).

Conclusion:

Cet exposé a pu paraître un peu confus, j'espère que vous voudrez bien m'en excuser. Je n'ai pas souhaité entrer dans plus de détails qui eussent été fastidieux, car basés sur des textes législatifs ou réglementaires complexes.

Cette confusion montre le manque actuel de normes définies pour la construction et l'aménagement des Bibliothèques Universitaires et bibliothèques spécialisées; seules les bibliothèques municipales encyclopédiques bénéficient de recommandations claires (parfois contestées) quant à leur superficie pour des services classiques de lectures publique.

Liste des abréviations utilisées

B. U.	Bibliothèque Universitaire (voir aussi SCD).
CEE	Communauté Economique Européenne.
CNBDI	Centre National de la Bande Dessinée et de l'Image créé à Angoulème.
C. T.	Collectivité Territoriale (commune, département, région, dont les compétences respectives ont été redéfinies en 1983).
EPCSP	Etablissement Public à Caractère Scientifique et Professionnel (cas des Grandes Ecoles, des Universités).
H. T.	Hors Taxe à la valeur ajoutée.
M. E. N.	Ministère de l'Education Nationale.
S. C. D.	Service Commun de Documentation, nouvelle appellation de la

Bibliothèque Universitaire, corres-
pon dant à de nouvelles missions
dans le cadre de l'Université. (Loi
de 1984 sur l'enseignement supé-
rieur).

Indications bibliographiques sommaires

Sur les constructions publique, en général:

Mission interministérielle pour la qualité des constructions publiques. - Etudes préalables et programme d'une construction publique. - Paris: Le Moniteur, 1989.

Architectures publiques. - Liège: P. Mardaga, 1990.

N° spécial de *Techniques et Architecture.* - Paris: 1989.

N° spécial de *Monuments Historiques.* - Paris: 1990.

Code pratique des marchés publics, et textes annexes. - Paris: Journal officiel, 1990.

Construction de bibliothèques:

Marie-Françoise BISBROUCK: *La Bibliothèque dans la ville: concevoir, construire, équiper/coord.* Paris: Le Moniteur, 1985.

Jacqueline GASCUEL: *Créer et équiper une bibliothèque.* Paris: Promodis, 1986.

Objectif lecture. Direction du livre et de la lecture. - Paris: MCC, 1989.

N° 48 de *Le Débat*: "Sauver les bibliothèques". - Paris: Gallimard, 1988.

N° 51 de *Le Débat*: "Bibliothèques: la France et l'étranger". - Paris: Gallimard, 1988.

Statistiques nationales:

Bibliothèques municipales: construction, équipement. Direction du livre et de la lecture. - Paris: MCC, 1989.

Enquête statistique générale auprès des bibliothèques universitaires (ESGBU): résultats 1987. - Paris: D.E.N., DBMIST, 1988. (publication interne).

The Use of OPACs
(Online Public Access Catalogues)
in Map Libraries

JAMES D. ELLIOT
British Library, Map Library

Introduction: What is an OPAC?

The OPAC or Online Public Access Catalogue is an increasingly familiar piece of equipment in libraries. It consists of a machine-readable catalogue file interrogated online by the user through a vdu or terminal using what computer specialists are fond of describing as an "user-friendly interface". This generally means a set of programs or software designed around a menu displayed on the vdu screen. From this, the user may select from a limited range one of a number of types of catalogue search. These may be: author-; title-; date-; publisher-; subject index terms; or a combination of any of these. The user receives relatively little instruction or support other than that presented to him on the vdu screen. Ideally, the screen instructions are purposely designed to be as simple to follow and self-contained as possible. Such systems offer the advantage to the user of sophisticated information retrieval technology which can process tens of thousands of bibliographic records in a matter of seconds. To the librarian, such systems reduce the necessity encountered in conventional online search services of having to act as an intermediary between the user and a complex system.

OPACs and the British Library

I do not think that I am stating anything new or controversial when I claim that the automation of library functions so common in the world of book librarianship has penetrated but slowly into map libraries. One reason, of course, is that book librarians, being more numerous and in command of greater resources, have dominated a market for the design and development of such systems, whilst their poorer cartographic colleagues have either had to continue to make do with manual methods or have had to adapt as best they can the systems already developed for their more wealthy book brethren. Here, I wish to outline our plans at the British Library Map Library to provide a publicly-available online catalogue which we have endeavoured to adapt from the

developments now under way to provide OPACs throughout the London reading rooms of the British Library.

One of the fundamental aims of the Library's automation strategy is to improve access to the collections for the reader. Not only is speed considered important in this respect; the old catalogues with their complexity and idiosyncrasies erected a considerable intellectual barrier to the effective retrieval of information. Only the flexibility of online access to as wide a range of data elements as possible can overcome the deficiencies of the 19th Century catalogues and provide the reader with a library system appropriate to the 21st Century. This objective is vital in view of the forthcoming opening of the new St. Pancras building in 1992, and the higher levels of expectation our readers will in consequence have of our services. In order to satisfy this expectation, three interlinked automated systems are being devised:

1. An online catalogue with a simple user interface - the OPAC. A prototype system consisting of a menu-driven "front end" to the Humanities and Social Sciences current catalogue of over 500,000 bibliographic records is already operational in the main reading room. A similar interface has also been developed for use in conjunction with the 11,000 current records on the British Library Cartographic Materials file.

2. An automated request system that will route readers requests from the OPAC direct to print stations in the various stores.

3. A mechanised book handling system that will transport the requested books direct from the stores to the reading rooms where they are required. It is perhaps worth adding at this point that this system cannot accommodate maps or indeed oversize volumes of any kind. Deliveries of these categories of materials will have to rely on lifts and barrows much as they do at present.

Automated cataloguing in the British Library Map Library

The Map Library, in common with the Library as a whole, uses the BLAISE system as the basis for the automation of its catalogue files. At present, all our post-1974 accessions have been converted to machine-readable form giving a file of about 11,000 records. The extensions to the UKMARC format undertaken to accommodate map records has been described elsewhere (1). It is sufficient to say here that this file is used to generate, on a monthly basis, a set of fiche catalogues in three sequences : one for geographic names, another for interfiled names and titles, and another of subject heading specifically designed to control the considerable collection of books about the various aspects of cartography. On March 28th 1988, this catalogue file was inverted and mounted onto the BLAISE-LINE online system. It is the first publicly available database of

cartographic materials in the UK, and is known as the British Library Cartographic Materials file.

Searching the Cartographic Materials online file

BLAISE-LINE is the host to a family of databases generated as the result of the record creation activities of the British Library and related institutions. It employs the powerful ELHILL software, developed initially by the United States National Library of Medicine in the mid-1960s to handle information retrieval of their vast corpus of biomedical journal literature. Consequently, it is possible to retrieve records or groups of records for both subject purposes and for bibliographic control and catalogue checking. Searches may be carried out on the Cartographic Materials file using any one or any combination of the following terms:

a) Searches replicating the "hard copy" catalogue approach:

1) Author's name, whether of an individual or of an institution. It is also possible to retrieve on the name of a cartographer, surveyor or engraver where these have been included as part of the record.
2) Title words, given that the full title is know.
3) British Library Map Library geographic headings, searchable by place as in the old printed catalogue.

b) Searches made possible only by the online system:

4) Title words, including both GSGS (War Office Geographical Section General Staff) and Standard Series Designation numbers.
5) British Library Map Library geographic headings. It is possible using the online searching facilities not only to search on place as above; you can also search on the so-called subject subdivisions of place. For example, all economics maps and atlases or all population maps and atlases can be retrieved irrespective of the area of the world they may cover.
6) Hierarchical searching facilities in the form of the area tables from the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. This enables us to search, for example, on Africa and all its component parts, or for all maps of Lincolnshire and all towns, districts, rivers, etc., in Lincolnshire.
7) Scale can be ranged on - in other words, it is possible to search for all maps of France between the scales of 1:20,000 and 1:50,000.
8) Place and country of publication, name of publisher and dates of publication are also searchable. Ranging operations can be carried out on dates in the same manner as on scales. Therefore, someone looking for all maps and

atlases published in the Netherlands between 1500 and 1799 could retrieve an instant bibliography on this subject, at least from our post-1974 accessions.

9) A number of other search terms, perhaps of less use to readers than to staff are also incorporated - for example, record control number, shelfmark, accession date. The boolean operators OR, AND and AND NOT can be used with the system to combine any number or variety of search terms. Results of searches can be displayed on the screen and/or output to a printer by means of the PRINT command.

Coordinate searching: pitfalls and problems

It will be noted that BLAISE-LINE does not permit the use of searching by geographic coordinates, nor are we in the Map Library attempting to supply coordinates to catalogue records. Whilst we recognise that there is a belief amongst information specialists in the field of cartography that coordinate searching is the answer to the accurate location of geographic information, these continue to pose a frustrating problem in the absence of any agreed standard coordinates for all the world's political and administrative divisions, towns, geographical features and geological formations. Cobb refers to the problems for staff and users of "guessing" coordinates in the OCLC library system installed at the University of Illinois. Our annual intake of individual sheets maps, in the region of some 40,000 a year, renders it impossible for the limited number of staff at the Map Library to catalogue each one ; similarly, it would just not be possible to supply each sheet with coordinates. Moreover, the survey of map use and user habits confirms what we already suspected : that the majority of our enquiries - perhaps as many as 84% - relate to historical rather than current materials for which the typical reader's request is along the lines of "have you any maps of Paris in about 1789 showing the Bastille"; for purposes such as these, I suspect that both staff and readers would find the provision of geographic coordinates an expensive luxury. The UK Ordnance Survey, used by over 30% of our readers, employs the UK National Grid for sheet referencing, and can at present be exploited adequately by manual means.

Towards public access: full OPAC operation

As mentioned earlier, a prototype OPAC system is already installed in the main Reading Room on an experimental basis using a BBC micro programmed in BBC BASIC. This presents the reader with a simple menu-based system which:

i) eliminates the need for logon/logoff procedures;

ii) can automatically link together the words in a search statement. It is thus possible for a reader to enter a complete title of a "known item"; the micro eliminates "stop words" such as "the", "for", and "from" and automatically provides the logic;

iii) can search on geographical headings, dates and scales.

iv) relies on coloured keys on the vdu keyboard for specific functions such as HELP and STOP;

v) produces a simple display of any records retrieved which, in due course, may be sent via the ABRS (Automatic Book Request System) to the appropriate terminal in the bookstacks.

The "maps OPAC" so far developed is only a prototype, and further programming will be required to refine the system. In this connection we will need to consider carefully exactly what demands our readers will make on the OPAC, and we will be seeking to involve them actively in the design process. In the confines of the Map Library, where we serve a relatively discrete clientele, this process of gathering 'feedback' should be easier to obtain than in other, larger, departments of the British Library.

A decision will be taken in the near future as to when an OPAC terminal will be sited in the Students room for the purpose of testing readers' reactions. The use of the system will have the additional benefit of fostering familiarity with the concept of using a vdu to access a catalogue.

We hope that a further stimulus to use the system will be provided when the pre-1974 catalogues of the Map Library are converted to machine-readable form in time for our occupancy of the final stage of St. Pancras in 1995-1996. This will provide staff and scholars alike with a major historical research tool with computerised retrieval being possible across the full range of the historical collections.

James D. Elliot

References

(1) S.J. TYACKE, "Computer-based British Library map records," *LIBER Bulletin*, 28 (1986), 17-21.

(2) David A. COBB, "Online bibliographic and circulation systems : the Illinois example," *INSPEL*, 22 (1988), 48-55.

The Map Librarian as Intermediary between Collection and User

DIRK DE VRIES
University Library, Leiden

Introduction: parts played by user and librarian

The cartographic communication process starts with the perception of the real world, passes through the stages of information gathering, information processing, map reproduction, map distribution and ends in that of map use, in which the map is observed, read and interpreted by the user (1). If this process should be allowed to run undisturbed, the picture received by the user should correspond with the view of reality of the mapmaker. But there is dissonance and noise in every stage of the process, even in the last stage. What is the contribution of the

map user to this process, what is his affinity with the material, his knowledge, his experience, what are his expectations, and lastly what "noise" can we expect. Our task is to facilitate the process in this last stage, so thatmaps can be used in the right way.

Koeman, a well-known and respected visitor of many a map collection in the Netherlands and abroad, describes from the viewpoint of a map user the problems that can occur (2). He gives three examples of short conversations between a map librarian and three visitors who formulated their questions insufficiently clearly because of their insufficient knowledge of the material. One sentence in these conversations is characteristic of the task of the map librarian as an intermediary between map collection and user: 'Can you possibly specify your intention?' In the role of map user himself, however, Koeman chose another way, for he was disappointed in the map librarian as such. In his lecture on the occasion of the first lustrum of our Dutch Map Curators Working Group in 1980 about 'Episodes in the use of map collections in the past' he passed an uncharitable judgment over the maplibrarian: covetous, suspicious and incompetent. In his view, a good catalogue, machine-readable, will solve many problems (3).

In order to gain a better understanding of the respective parts played by map librarian and user we have to examine several factors, which I will do on the basis of my experience in the Leiden map collection. These factors are:
1. knowledge and insight of the user;
2. knowlegde and insight of the librarian;

3. the quality of the catalogues;
4. adequate space for collection and users;
5. the presence of an extensive reference library.

The quoted verdict of Koeman on the map librarian presents a violent contrast to the friendly service rendered in former times by Bodel Nijenhuis, the founder of the Leiden collection (4). His biographer tells us how Bodel, small in stature, did not hesitate to mount with a certain agility a high ladder, to take heavy portfolios from the upper shelves, and descend with the volumes balanced on his head. He did this not only for himself, for his greatest delight was to show his treasures to others. I quote: "His rich collections were accessible to everybody, Bodel has been a willing and helpful man. While rendering services he remained humble, well-pleased with the expression of thanks in the preface of a book, which had been realized with his help. Covetousness was strange to him, if it was not that author's copy given to him out of gratitude". Some visitors of Bodels private collection expressed their thanks by dedicating their works to him, as Asher did with his list of maps of New Netherland in 1867. I quote: "To J.T. Bodel Nijenhuis of Leiden, the profound investigator of Geographical Science, who with the utmost kindness and liberality assisted the author with his extensive knowledge and opened to him the treasures contained in his unrivalled collection of Maps and Charts" (5). This is real map librarianship in a nutshell: to assist with knowledge and to open the treasures of the collection.

Map use in Leiden University Library in past and present

The history of public map collections in the Netherlands began just before the death of Bodel Nijenhuis in 1872. In the State Archives in The Hague two collections of maps had just been formed, which originally belonged to different archives: one of the Netherlands, described by Hingman, and the other of maps outside the Netherlands, described by Leupe. These archive maps were filed separately from the original records, and were described without reference to the corresponding document. In this operation only some thousands of maps were involved. We can state, that by the bequest of Bodel Nijenhuis to Leiden University in 1872, the first large public map collection in the Netherlands was created. The great problem was how to manage it, for examples were missing. Policy on cataloguing, filing and conservation started slowly. There was no regular use of the collection until the 1920s. The appointment of Dr. Wieder as director of our library must have been a stimulating factor for the map collection (6). From the visitor's lists and annual and later quarterly reports, retained over the years, we can form an image of map use over time. The map library facilities, however, remained meagre until recently. In talking about map use of our collection, therefore, I will refer mostly to the last fifteen years.

For some years, university libraries in the U.S. have had at their disposal official standards for map collections, respectively dealing with services, collections, personnel, facilities and finance (7). To get some insight into the quality of the facilities which the Leiden University Library has offered map users in the last fifteen years, we can use these standards as a yardstick. In doing so we have to bear in mind that a group of typical professional users does not exist in Leiden. The collection consists of old maps, atlases and topographical prints, primarily used by non-professionals as source material in a wide variety of historical research. 27 % of the users come from the university community, 52 % are researchers from outside the university, 10 % come from abroad and the rest, 11 % are a group with diverse interests: editors, collectors, local historians, genealogists. To give more statistical information: the number of visitors has increased from an average of 30 in 1935 to 130 in 1970, and since 1971 from 210 to 300 per annum. 60 % of the users ask for maps, 13 % for atlases and 27 % for prints and drawings.

The map library facilities in Leiden are as follows: As far as the location of the collection is concerned some crucial events have to be mentioned: in the 1930s we had a separate map room on the ground floor, without doubt an initiative of Dr. Wieder, being himself the main user; in 1964 the collection was moved to the upper floor of one of the bookstacks, very difficult to access. In 1975 we made the best of that location by arranging a complete new students room with a separate secure stack for maps. In 1983 we moved to our new library, in which integration has been effected of the student rooms of the departments of manuscripts, old books and maps. In the first ninety years of its existence - until 1962- the collection had survived without specially-appointed personnel. In that year a part-time map librarian was recruited and in 1971 a fulltime conservator. In the sixties there were more appointments of fulltime employees, and this development indicated that maps had been accepted in university libraries. With the arrival of map curators, strategic management became possible, in which reference service, provision of bibliographic instruction and promotional activities were developed, and publications and exhibitions were guaranteed.

There is no pressure to develop the collections systematically according to a comprehensive policy following changing research needs of academic departments, for these are missing in Leiden. The only guidelines by which new acquisitions are added are not drawn up according to the wishes of the present users, but by the priorities given to the collection by Bodel Nijenhuis himself.

Cataloguing is still a weak point in our user services. We chose the PICA automated cataloguing system in 1984, but we have yet to reach the point where it becomes fully operational (8). The financial resources of the collection are inadequate to the requirements of a fully-functioning university map collection, but the accomplishments within the last fifteen years have nevertheless been

remarkable. In summary, adequate facilities have been developed for map users, facilities, which bear comparison with most of the U.S. standards.

The need for professional assistance

Map use as the final stage in the cartographic communication process has been discussed so far only from one side, the facilities offered by the map collection. But what about the map user and the role of the map librarian? As mentioned before, the number of professional users is small. Most are nonprofessional scholarly researchers who usually consult the map as historical source material, and who look for supplementary or supporting evidence as well as for discrete information. The catalogue will solve many of their questions without the need for assistance from the map librarian. Nevertheless the following statement, made by Rachel Collins in her remarkable essay on the 'Nature and requirements of historical mapcollections' (9) underlines the value of professional assistance. "The librarian function as translator and mediator between patrons and materials is possibly more important in a historical map library than in another type, because so many of the users from the amateur genealogist to the historical researcher are unfamiliar with the potential uses of maps". Map users will often need a guide who can teach them to apply the apparatus of historical criticism to maps, as they are adept at doing to other historical sources. Some visitors want to extract more information from a map than it holds, others have not the slightest idea of the richness of information in one map. That is the reason why intentions of users have to be determined and his questions translated in order to bring him to the map that meets his needs.

The measure and level of assistance needed by the individual nonprofessional map user will differ in accordance with his familiarity with maps. In this respect Muriel Strickland of San Diego University distinguishes three main categories of non-professional map users (10):

- Firstly the visitor who is familiar with maps. There may be some limitations to his map reading abilities, but his approach is open and his questions clear. In the long run he can do without assistance, and when it is needed he will ask for it.

- Secondly, there is the visitor who is not so communicative about the intentions of his visit. He has his own problem, his own ideas of solving it, and he asks for something definite. He prefers to go his own way. It takes a lot of time to convince him that his approach might be wrong, that the maps he is looking for are perhaps not in the collection, or that they do not exist at all.

- Thirdly we meet the newcomer, who enters the unknown territory of the map room for the first time; he is shy and unfamiliar with the procedures, and sometimes lacks any knowledge of cartography. He needs immediate attention and assistance.

Consequently, the attitude of the map librarian must be one of permanent awareness of the uses of his collection; he needs to develop a way of getting to the bottom of the users questions and intentions. Regular active involvement with the users might make an initial impression of nosiness, but will be mostly appreciated when it leads the user to unexpected, unexplored and unknown resources.

Quality of service

Each of us will have examples from experience as to how amateurishly maps can been used by visitors who enter the map room without asking for assistance. This may sometimes lead to serious mistakes.

In the short period of interregnum, just before my coming to Leiden, some members of an interdepartmental Working-group of the Finance Department and of Home Affairs visited the Bodel Nijenhuis Collection in search of old maps, which might give them a simple solution to a very complicated historical question. What was the

problem? Many Dutch towns with historical centres have to spend a lot of money on the maintenance of infrastructure such as canals, sewers and streets. In the early seventies when this financial burden became too heavy for the local administrations, the Dutch State Government decided to place additional finance at their disposal, earmarked for that purpose. But how would they share this fund and which towns were qualified to receive money? This led to another intricate historical problem: what makes a place a town, not only today but also in the past.

The gentlemen of the Working Group were looking for a straightforward solution without time-consuming historical studies, for time was pressing; and they had a brainwave. If modern maps give accurate information about the difference between towns and other places, so will old maps. Nine maps were found in the Leiden collection which were, in their opinion, suitable, for they all showed the whole territory of the Netherlands, they were made approximately to the same scale, and were published in the period 1600 to 1840 at intervals of about ten years. A place was recognised as being a town when it was indicated as such at least on two of the nine maps. The list of official towns was set up and the law has been put in operation in 1973 (11). Since then, hundreds of thousands of guilders have been and still are distributed among the Dutch towns every year, according to a ratio derived from the nine old maps. (Picture 1.)

In this case, the overestimation of old maps as sources of evidence is obvious; it was caused by a reluctance to subject them to the same criticism which is usually applied to more traditional historical source materials. Experiences like these demonstrate convincingly the importance of the role of the map librarian in the last stage of the communication process. Well-founded use of the collection

depends for the greater part upon the quality of the service, which in turn is dependent upon the knowledge and attitude of the map librarian.

References

1. D. WOODWARD, "The study of the history of cartography: a suggested framework," *American Cartographer*, 1 (1974), 101-115; A.H. ROBINSON and B.D. PETCHENIK, *The nature of maps. Essays toward understanding" maps and mapping* (Chicago/ London 1976), 23-42; M.J. BLAKEMORE and J.B. HARLEY, *Concepts in the history of cartography* (Toronto 1980), 5-13 (Cartographica 17, number 4, Monograph 26).

2. C. KOEMAN, "Questions to a map curator while searching for maps," *International Yearbook of Cartography*, 14 (1974), 109-113.

3. C. KOEMAN, "Episoden uit het gebruik van kaartenverzamelingen in het verleden" *Kartografisch Tijdschrift*, 6 (1980), 5-10.

4. D. de VRIES, "An unrivalled collection of maps and charts at Leiden University Library," *The Map Collector*, 47 (Summer 1989), 3-7.

5. G.M. ASHER, *A bibliographical and historical essay on the Dutch books and pamphlets relating to New-Netherlands* (Amsterdam 1867).

6. D. de VRIES, "Museum Geographicum Bodellianum 1872-1972," *Open*, 5 (1973), 235-239.

7. "Standards for University map collections", *SLA G&M Bulletin*, 148 (June 1987), 2-12.

8. D. de VRIES, "Shall we catalogue the map or classify its information," *LIBER Bulletin*, 28 (1986), 6-10.

9. R.B. COLLINS, "The nature and requirements of historical mapcollections," *SLA G&M Bulletin*, 109 (September 1977), 10-23.

10. M. STRICKLAND, "The nonprofessional map-user,". *SLA G&M Bulletin*, 129 (September 1982), 5-9.

11. *Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, Nr. 592 (1973); D. de Vries, "De overheid leest oude kaarten op haar eigen wijze," *Kaartbulletin*, 36 (September 1974), 24.

Picture 1: No question at all: Brielle is a town, but Geervliet? (Detail of the
wall map "Belgii XVII Provinciarum tabula" by F. de Wit, 1680.

Map Usage in Hungary

KLARA PATAY
National Széchényi Library, Budapest

The use of maps in Hungary started in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. We have knowledge of preserved maps, mainly portolans, in the library of the renaissance king Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490) in Buda. Numerous maps made by Western European publishers in the next century were also stored in aristocrats' libraries, from where most of them later entered public collections.

The first map showing the oro-, hydro- and topographic features of the land was compiled in this country at the beginning of the 16th century. We only know that its author's name is Lazarus and that he worked as a secretarius (secretary) of archbishop Tamás Bakócz of Esztergom. He travelled the country gathering data on the spot, but the map itself was published only in 1528 by Tanstetter of Vienna. Apianus, the noted German scholar, took part in its preparation as the map's printer.

During the next 150 years, until the end of the 17th century, one third of the country was ruled by the Turks. This fact, the repeatedly wars against the Turks, and the fight for liberty and religion, made it impossible for the country to be surveyed and for the production of new maps based on such surveys. At that time, though, there was no real demand for such a map.

The maps made in the 16th and 17th centuries were compiled in Western Europe in the years when futher campaigns against the Turks were under way. They weren't compiled from primary survey data, but in general were compilations or revised versions of mid-16th century maps based on the earlier-mentioned Lazarus map. These revisions sometimes adversely affected the topographical accuracy of earlier work and so it could happen that maps dating from later times did not show the country as faithfully as the map of Lazarus compiled 50, 100 or 200 years earlier. In consequence, surveying, map-making and map use in everyday life contrasts with other parts of Europe and started only after the liberation of the country from the Turks at the beginning of the 18th century.

The first topographic surveys covering the whole territory of the country were executed at the beginning of the 18th century. This resulted in the map of Johann Christoph Müller, printed in 1709 with the assistance of the Royal Treasury. Some years later, as government became more organised, maps were made for the administration and the economy. These maps depicted parts of the country: counties, towns and the lands of villages. The pioneer of scientific geodesy and cartography was Samuel Mikoviny (1700-1750) who made topographical maps, as

well as hydrographic and mining maps for practical purposes using astronomical observation as triangulation for his surveys.

In the second part of the 18th Century, the management of rivers began, as well as the drainage of swamps which until then had covered a considerable part of the country. The planning of these projects required the preparation of large-scale maps. Such works in the field of water management were still continued in the 19th century. Around that time landowners who were developing more sophisticated farm operations required estate surveys. The performance of these works required more and more engineers for whom in 1763 the first training school, the Collegium Oeconomicum, was established.

At the turn of the 18th - 19th Centuries, map use began in the field of education, so school maps and atlases were then made for these purposes. Also around that time, to be more precise in 1802, Count Ferenc Széchényi laid the foundation for the first public map collection. Our map department holds the biggest Hungarica collection at the present, containing his 1.500-piece map donation to the National Library, which also was established by him from his private book collection.

In 1848 the liberation of the serfs was effected, followed by the resettlement of properties. This also involved land surveying. The work of surveying lands belonging to villages before and after the settlement set huge tasks for the engineers. Soon after, in the 1860's, in order to introduce uniform taxation, the surveying of village lands started. As a result of these surveys cadastral maps to a uniform set of scales were made.

The turn of the 19th to 20th century was a significant epoch in the history of Hungarian cartography. The first modern administrative and school maps were made at this time. For the production of these maps, Manó Kogutowicz established the Hungarian Geographical Institute, his cartographic firm, which played a leading role in the map-making of the country. By this time cartography had already penetrated into economic and scientific life, continually making maps on economics, transport, population and ethnography , as well as world and county atlases. Map usage had become a part of everyday life. Special thematic maps also appeared in this period. The maps made for the use of scouts, for example, played a major part in the development of the scout movement in the country, especially between the world wars.

Change in state boundaries after the First World War required new political, ethnographic and other maps from Hungarian cartographers. Numerous maps on these subjects, especially ethnographic maps, were produced in those years. At the same time map usage in economic as well as scientific life became general. Newspapers, periodicals and books were filled with maps not only illustrating the text, but sometimes even replacing it. Maps were decorative, accurate, and gained ground in the life of the people.

Currently, the three largest map collections in the country's capital, Budapest, are: the National Széchényi Library (Országos Szechényi Könyvtár); the National Archives (Országos Levéltár) and the Map Department and Archives of the War History Museum (Hadtörténeti Intézet és Muzeum). Also available for map researchers and for persons showing interest in maps are the archives of the counties.

The Most Valuable Cartographic Items from the Collection of the Jagiellonian Library and their Impact on Scientific Research

JADWIGA BZINKOWSKA
The Jagiellonian Library, Cracow

Origins and nature of the collections

Earlier studies concerning the history of the Jagiellonian Library have shown that the University (founded in 1364) acquired the first manuscript copies of books and manuals. The oldest manuscripts are copies of treatises and university lectures. The first maps, accompanying medieval treatises, were the circular "mappae mundi", whose information content and symbolic value is not yet clear. For instance: out of a dozen or so "mappae mundi" identified in Polish libraries, the Jagiellonian Library possesses the oldest, in the 1453 manuscript of Joannes Hispalensis, Quadripartitum, page 186 verso. This is the oldest "mappae mundi" including the name POLONIA. Despite excellent studies conducted by Marcel Destombes ("Mappe mundes A.D.1200-1300", Amsterdam 1964) the symbolic representation of the letter T (Tau) in circular maps has not been explained so far. Circular maps accompany medieval texts from the 6th to the 15th Century, and an understanding of their function with regard to the text would be a vital supplement to our knowledge of the cartography of those times.

The Jagiellonian Library boasts one of the most valuable cartographical relics, a manuscript "Cosmography" by Claudius Ptolemaeus (call number 7805.V. rkps) (Picture 1) of ca. 1465-1475, which includes 27 maps without text. The provenance of this object remains a mystery, but the old call number preserved on the front-paper is evidence that it has been owned by the University for a very long time. The names and inscriptions on the maps represent the early humanistic style of handwriting. There is an unconfirmed hypothesis that it is the handwriting of the famous Polish historiographer, Jan Dlugosz, who might have brought Ptolemy's manuscript to Cracow from Italy.

The translation of Ptolemy's Geography into Latin about 1410 gave Europe access to the cartographic knowledge of ancient people. In the 15th and 16th Centuries, several dozen editions of Ptolemy's work were published. About 1490 there was a particular interest in Ptolemy at Cracow University. The catalogue by W.Wislocki, "Incunabula Typographica Bibliothecae Universitatis Jagelonice

Cracoviensis", Cracovie 1900, lists ten incunable editions of Ptolemy, seven of which have been preserved in the collection of the Jagiellonian Library. These are: the Ulm edition of 1482 (wood engraving), four Ulm editions of 1486 (wood engraving), one Italian edition of 1490 (copperplate engraving). Out of the total of nine incunable editions listed by the Central Catalogue of Cartographical Collections in Poland, seven are in the possession of the Jagiellonian Library. We also have twelve editions of Ptolemy's Geography from the 16th century, of 1511, 1513, 1514, 1522, 1525, 1535, 1540, 1542, 1545, 1552, 1554, 1562. Of the total of 93 copies of Ptolemy's Geography from the 15th and 16th Centuries, nineteen are in the Jagiellonian Library, the most complete collection in Poland.

The Cracow followers of Ptolemy included an outstanding man, the professor of cosmography and philosophy Jan of Glogow. It is known that in ca. 1495 he was using a map to demonstrate the situation of mountains, rivers and towns to his disciples. He was also aware of the Portuguese discoveries and mentioned the expedition of Bartolomeo Diaz. His comments, in the form of annotations or fragments of lectures are included in the notes found in the Ulm edition of Ptolemy's Geography of 1486 (Inc.821 Oddzial Starych Drukow). It is one of the oldest examples for the use of an atlas in university lectures. Jan of Glogow was also the author of the dissertation revealing his knowledge of geographical discoveries, "Introductorium compendiosum in tractatum sphere materialis J.de Sacrobusto" of 1506, in which he was the first man in Polish Literature to mention the discovery of America, even before the edition of Martin Waldseemuller "Cosmography" in 1507.

We can conclude that the notes made by Jan of Glogow are the source of knowledge for the history of teaching at the Jagiellonian University, as well as the history of science in general. His remarks about the discoveries of new lands are also important for the studies on the reception of geographical discoveries in old Poland. The research is mainly being done by the Department of History, Science and Education at the Polish Academy of Sciences. A good example of the synthesized results of studies may be the book by Romuald Wroblewski, "The knowledge of America in Renaissance Poland", Warszawa, 1977, PAN Instytut Historii.

I would also like to mention the 16th century editions of Ptolemy's Geography, which were developed to become the foundation of modern regional cartography. Doubtless, the first printed maps with the indication of America are most important here.

The 16th century editions of Ptolemy's Geography are also important, starting from the Rome 1507 edition, because they include "tabulae modernae" of Poland. The "Tabula moderna Poloniae, Ungariae, Boemiae, Germaniae, Russiae, Lithuaniae" at a scale of ca. 1:4,000,000, is the first modern map of Poland based on Polish sources. It was compiled in cooperation with Bernard Wapowski - the

father of Polish cartography. The beginning of the 16th Century may justly be called the birth-time of Polish cartography for at least two reasons.

In 1512, in Florian Ungler's printing office in Cracow, appeared the first printed maps. A booklet by Jan of Stobnica, Professor of the Jagiellonnian University, "Introduction in Ptolomei Cosmographiam", Cracovie 1512 - contained 2 maps, of the eastern hemisphere and of the western hemisphere, with the marked South American continent. The maps were modelled on the vignettes from the map of the world by Martin Waldseemuller, annexed to his work "Cosmographiae Introductio" published in Saint Die in 1507. At the present time, maps by Jan of Stobnica are a great rarity. They have not been preserved in the Cracow copy and are only known from the University Library in Vienna, the National Library in Munich, and the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, U.S.A.

The second reason for the significance of this period is the activity of Bernard Wapowski. He co-operated with Mark Baneventano in editing the Rome Geography, when Wapowski was studying in Bologne after completing his studies at the Jagielonian University. He was then also on friendly terms with Copernicus, with whom he kept in touch for many years. In 1513-1526 Wapowski settled in Cracow, where he held the office of secretary to King Sigismund the Old. It was then that he worked on the first modern maps, which was undoubtedly connected with his civil and political duties. From the text of the privilege granted by the King to Florian Ungler on October 18th 1526 we learn that 2 maps appeared in his printing office: Southern Sarmatia (Old Poland) and Northern Sarmatia. (For the text of the privilege see K.Buczek, "The History of Polish Cartography from the 15th to 18th century", Wroclaw, Warszawa, Kraków 1966, p.32). We also known that he had completed the map of Poland to the scale of 1:1,000,000, in which he most probably used the coordinates for the towns and villages in the North of Poland sent him by Copernicus. Unfortunately the maps by Wapowski were burnt in the great fire which destroyed Ungler's printing office and storehouse in 1528, and most probably none of them survived.

However, we cannot say for certain that some maps did not leave the printing office before the fire and remain unidentified in some European libraries. We would be very grateful for any information on this subject. In 1932, Kazimierz Piekarski discovered 8 fragments of the proofs of Wapowski's maps, preserved in the binding of the Bochnia Salt Mines archival books in the Central Archives of Old Files in Warsaw. We known these fragments from the facsimile copies preserved in the edition of "Monumenta Poloniae Cartographica", Ed.C.Buczek, Wydawnictwo PAU, Kraków 1939. The original fragments were burnt during the Warsaw uprising in autumn 1944. It should be mentioned that, besides the map of Poland, Bernard Wapowski was by 1533 also working on the maps of Scandinavia, Inflanty and the Duchy of Moscow. Unfortunately he did not complete them.

The 16th Century also saw the arrival of Polish cartography on the European market, in the pages of atlases published by Abraham Ortelius and Gerard Mercator. Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" included in the additions of 1570-1592 the map by Waclaw Grodecki "Poloniae finitimarumque locorum descriptio Auctore Wenceslao Godreccio Polono", which is the most popular 16th century map of Poland from the Jagiellonian dynasty. The other map of Poland at this time was "Polonia et Silesia" by Gerard Mercator, published in the collection "Germaniae tabulae geographicae Per Gerardum Mercatorem", Duisburg 1585.

This image of Poland survived till the second half of the 17th Century, when it was superseded by the maps of Nicholas Sanson d' Abbeville ("Etats de la Couronne de Pologne ou sont les Roylaum de Pololgne...1655" to a scale of ca. 1:3,000,000) and Wilhelm Le Vasseur de Beauplan. Their maps were used until the beginning of King Stanislaus Augustus' reign, over 100 years, as a basis for many variations. N. Sanson d' Abbeville's cartographic representation of Poland gained greater popularity than those of Beauplan's, which, as strictly secret military maps, did not become known abroad. It must be noted, however, that Sansonian maps distorted considerably the parallels in Poland in the area of the Great Duchy of Lithuania (by about 2° of latitude), and diminished the area of Great Poland (Wielkopolska). The new, reformed image of Poland was presented by two maps of Beauplan: "Nova totius Regini Poloniae Magnique Ducatus Lithuaniae cum suis Palatinatibus... 1651", ca. 1:7,000,000, and the second, smaller, "Nova totius Regini Poloniae Magnique. Ducatus Lithuaniae cum suis Palatinatibus ac Confiniis exacta delineatio per G. Le Vasseur de Beauplan S.R.M Architectum militarem et Capitaneum, S.Hondius S.R.M. Chalcographus Sculp. Gedani 1652", ca. 1:14,000,000.

Wilhelm de Vasseur de Beauplan, a French engineer and cartographer, was invited to Poland by King Ladislaus IV. Between 1630 and 1647 he served in the Polish army on the eastern borderland, where he was working on the art of fortification and mapping. He completed the pioneer maps of the Ukraine, of which the following are found in the cartographic collection of the Jagielonnian Library: - "Delineatio generalis camporum desertorum vulgo Ukraina cum adjacentibus privinciis: Gedanii Guilhelmus Hondius" 1648, ca. 1:1,000,000 - call number M 53/32, and "Delineatio Specialis et accurata Ukrainae cum suis palatinatibus ac districtibus provinciis que adiscentibus ..." Gedani 1650, w.Hondius, ca. 1:463,000, 8 sheets, - call number M 53/14. Beauplan's maps of Ukraine in the cartographic depiction of Poland are of major importance. The most significant achievement is the diminishing of the distance between the meridians of the Baltic and Black Sea isthmus and the widening of the distance between parallels. Beauplan's map of Poland is better known in a variation by Gerard and Leonard Valk, from atlases edited in Amsterdam at the beginning of the 18th Century. Maps produced by Beauplan are of crucial importance for the

reconstruction of military operations on the eastern borderland, as they were specially made for military purposes, for the hetmans, and were based on surveys. They provide a picture of what is called the "theatre of war operations" which is constituted of physiographical elements. It is also significant that Beauplan's maps mark dense forest areas as different from parks, whereas previous maps notedonly parks.

Beauplan's maps reveal information on the network of fortifications. Beauplan is the author of the first, detailed river map, the map of the Dnieper (widely known from J.Blaeu "Atlas maior" Amsterdam, 1662. The map is entitled "Tractatus Borysthenis vulgo Dniepr..."). It provides information on rapids, fords and Cossack settlements on the banks and characteristic textual, descriptive notes about the military organisation of Cossacks and Tartars.

Polish military cartography and the activity of King Ladislaus IV was, apart from Beauplan, connected with the works of Fryderyk Getkant (died in 1666), a military engineer, artilleryman and cartographer of German origin. He was brought to Poland to work on the problems of national defence, and, strictly speaking, on the King's maritime interests.

When considering the development of Polish cartography in the 18th Century, we must in the first place mention a four-sheet map to a scale of 1:1,240,000, accomplished by an unknown author and engraved by Bartlomiej Folino, an Italian in Polish military service. He was a captain of artillery and a drawing-master in the school of artillery. The map was prepared for King Stanislaus Augustus and entitled "Carte generale et nouvelle de toutt [!] la Pologne du Grand Duche de Lithuanie et des pais limitrofes", Varsovie, 1770 (Picture 2). It did not, however, play any major part, since it included numerous mistakes (too many lakes, wrong course of the Dzwina river, etc.) Its contribution was the network of roads and the depiction of post routes. The second multi-sheet map made during the reign of King Stanislaus Augustus was called "Regni Poloniae, Magni Ducatus Lituaniae, Provinciarum Foedere et Vassallagio Illis Junctarum et Regionum Vicinarum Nova Mappa Geographica", Joanne Jacobo Kanter Bibliopola. Regiomonti 1770", ca. 1:675,000 and dedicated to the Prussian Prince Henry, with a beautiful vignette by Daniel Chodowiecki. In spite of its Prussian provenance, the map is rather of Polish origin and is based on Polish materials. It was edited in Krolewiec (Konigsberg) in 1770 by a renowned bookseller, Jan Jakub Kanter. The map was most probably published by the order of the Board of the Crown Exchequer and it is supposed that the royal geographer Jan Bakalowicz took part in its preparation. The first detailed map of Poland, ca 1:692,000, was the map in 24 sheets by G. Antoni Rizzi-Zannoni (1736-1814), an Italian who produced it for Duke Jozef A. Jablonowski, based upon the cartographic materials collected by him (Picture 4). It took 20 years to complete, and several well-known cartographers, such as Saint Hillary and Florian Czaki were employed in this. It was finally edited by Zannoni in London in 1772, but

engraved in Paris. Its title was "Carte de la Pologne divide par Provinces et Palatinats et subdivisee par districts ... 1772". Reprinted several times, it was used for military purposes by Napoleon's army in 1806. The map was surveyed to a small scale and abounds in errors. On the other hand it excels in the richnes of its contents and mathematical principles (the mean error 4 to 13). The Crown voivodships are depicted more faithfully than Lithuania and Inflanty. Karol de Perthees (1739-1817), of a French family resident in Dresden, was a cartographer by appointment to King Stanislaus Augustus and his chief cartographer. It was mainly de Perthees who corrected and completed the cartographic image of Poland. His most interesting work is the manuscript "Polonia Secundum Legitimas Proiectionis stereographicae Regulas et Iuxta Recentissimas Observationes Adhibitis. Carol Perthees...Anno 1770", scale of ca. 1:934,000. I will not discuss this map here, as it is in the possession of the National Library in Warsaw. Perthees's detailed maps may also be ranked among his most interesting works. Although they cannot equal contemporary topographic maps based on triangulation, they may have been used for military purposes, as they indicate the full network of rivers, settlements and roads, and are free from cardinal errors. We have five such maps in the collections of the Jagiellonian Library. These are maps of five voivodships: Cracow, Lublin, Plock, Rawa, and Sandomierz.

Attempts to publish a topographic map of Poland were realized only in the first half of the 19th century. Work was started by the topographers of the General Headquarters of Logistics of the Polish Army in 1822. The map, entitled a "Topographic map of the Polish Kingdom", was eventually edited 20 years later, in 1843 with the date of 1839 and to a scale of 1:126,000, with Russian and Polish inscriptions on the title page (as the Russian topographers took part in the preparation). It is a novelty that on the Topographic Map of the Polish Kingdom there are marked churches, chapels and road crosses. On Prussian maps, for example, there is only one symbol denoting all these. There are also five kinds of fords compared with two kinds on Prussian maps. The introduction of different symbols for wooden houses and brick buildings is also an innovation. Of great value is the indication of manor houses, farmsteads, mills, many local names of hamlets and farms. The weakest point of the map is the presentation of relief, often quite inaccurate.

The Topographic Map of the Polish Kingdom represents the highest achievement in the publication of a topographic map of Poland. Later maps, from the second half of the 19th Century, were generally based on the Topographic Map of the Polish Kingdom. For example, the atlas by W.Chrzanowski, called the "Map of Old Poland with Adjacent Territories of Neighbouring countries", edited in Paris, in 1859, was based on cartographic works of the invaders, that is on maps by Liesganing, Egelhardt, Schubert and on the Topographic Map of the Polish Kingdom.

The characteristic feature of the development of the 19th Century cartography is the appearance of detailed maps in large scale and specialistic maps. The geological map prepared by Stanislaw Staszic, "Carta geologica totius Poloniae, Moldaviae, Transilvaniae, et partes Hungariae et Valachiae", ca 1:1,200,000, was the first Polish specialist map. It was edited in Warsaw in the form of an atlas, annexed to Staszic's work "On the Natural Resources of the Carpathians"(O ziemiorodztwie Karpatow), Warsaw 1815. The map provides the notation of geological formations and, as a supplement, the geological cross-section of Poland as well as palaeontological tables.

I will finish this consideration of the monuments of cartography from the collection of the Jagiellonian Library, to say a few words about their use. The Department of Cartography of the Jagiellonian Library has presented its collection at four big exhibitions abroad and several in Poland. Exhibitions abroad included: Schallaburg (Austria), Bohum (Federal Republic of Germany), Budapest (Hungary) and Prague (Czechoslovakia). One of the most interesting was the great historical panoramic exhibition of cultural and scientific life in 16th Century Poland, called "Poland under the reign of the Jagiellonian dynasty 1386-1572". The exhibition in 1984 at the Clementinum Library in Prague was entitled "Historie a soucasnost polske kartografie" (that is "Old and contemporary Polish Cartography"). The exhibition in Budapest was organized in 1983 in the Institute of Geography at the Budapest University. It was also called "Old and Contemporary Polish Cartography".

Exhibitions in Poland

Kraków - Collegium Maius

In 1981, an exhibition and seminar were organized in Collegium Maius, to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the foundation of the first Department of Geodesy at the Jagiellonian University, and in Poland. The title was "Department of Applied Geometry at the Cracow Academy in the 17th and 18th Centuries". The documents collected for the exhibition were connected with the foundation of the Department, the work of its professors and graduates, as well as with the beginnings of geodesy teaching before the creation of the Department.

The Jagiellonian Library in Cracow

On the occasion of the Eleventh International Conference of Cartography organized by the International Cartographic Association, the research workers from the Department of Cartography of the Jagiellonian Library organized the exhibition "Old Cartographic Rarities and Curiosities from the Collections in the Cracovian Libraries and Museums" (There is a xeroxed, simple catalogue). It was the biggest cartographic exposition ever organized in our library. The number of cartographic items displayed amounted to 68. The exhibits represented the oldest

and most interesting "cartographica" from the collection of the Jagiellonian Library. There were examples of manuscripts and incunabula, both Polish and foreign, from the Middle Ages to the 19th century.

The exhibits were divided into 5 groups:
- the Age of Copernicus,
- Rarities,
- Cracoviana,
- Curiosities,
- the History of Thematic Cartography in Poland (Geology, Mining, Flora and Fauna, Hydrotechnics, Agriculture, Economics and Tourism, History).

Kraków - Wawel

1983 - exhibition at the Wawel Castle commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna (1683-1983) at which were displayed Beauplan's maps, the plan of Kamieniec Podolski and the plan of the battle of Zorawno by Joannes Rode.

Szczecin

1985 - exhibition called the "Treasures of National Culture"

Kielce

In 1987 the National Museum in Kielce organized the exhibition entitled "The Work of Stanislaw Staszic". Among numerous exhibits concerning the development of mining in the Swietokrzyskie Mtns. in the 18th Century, there were also editions of Staszic's works, dissertations about Staszic, the 19th Century manuscripts dealing with the problems of ironworks in this region, the School of Mining in Kielce and the history of the Kielce district.

Individual lending

Maps are accessible only on consultation in the reading room. Our help is mostly necessary in the identification of old names for linguistic, historical or geographical purposes. The maps of Galicia are often lent to students, scientists, design-officers, research institutes, and local authorities. With this I am closing my reflections on the utilization of old maps from the collection of the Jagiellonian Library, though I have to remark that the subject has not been covered completely, and that there are still many details concerning the use of antiquarian maps which could be studied further.
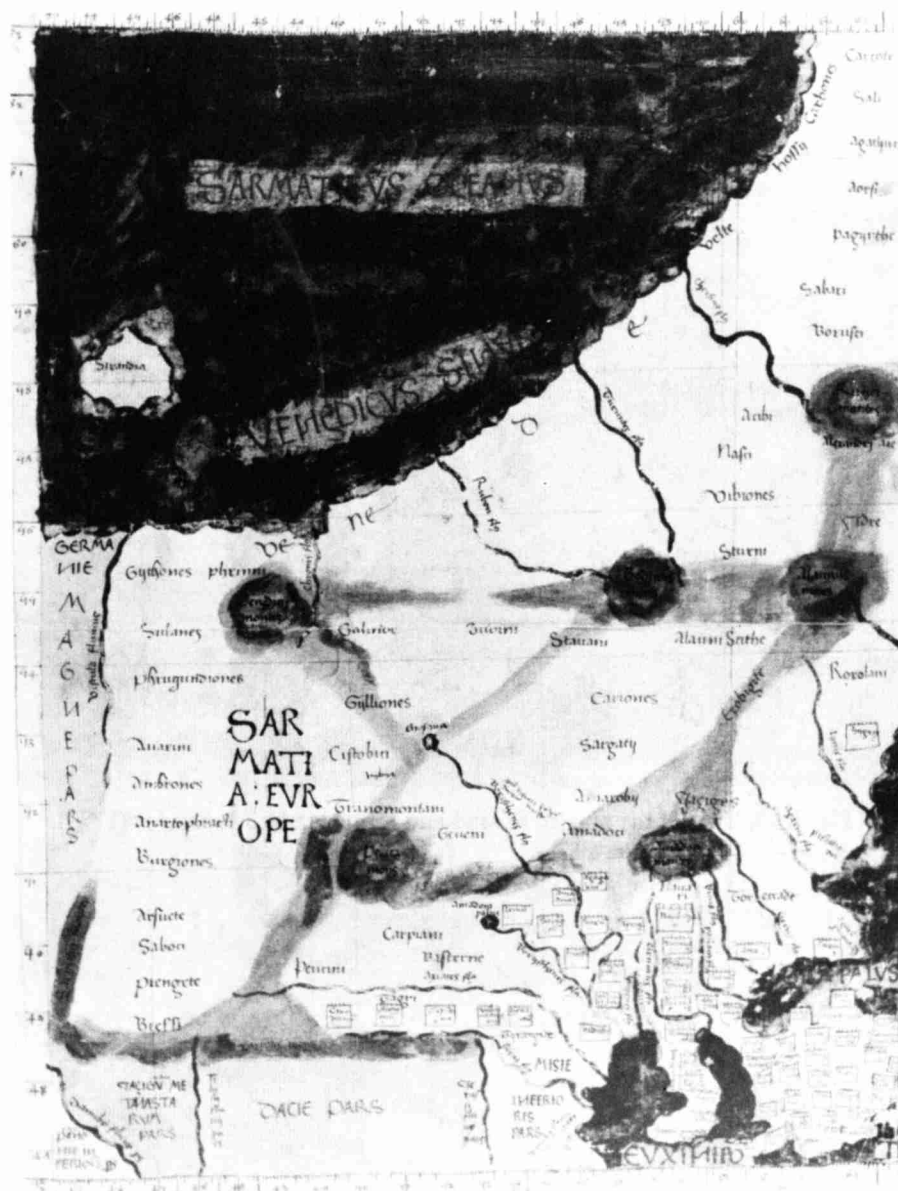
Picture 1. Claudius Ptolemaeus, Cosmographia. Italy?, 1465-1475. A complete
set of 27 maps without texts. The map of the isthmus between the Baltic and the
Black Sea with the territory of Poland in the centre. (BJ, Ms. 7805, k.8v.).

Picture 2. Title of the map of Poland and Lithuania by J.J. Kanter (1770).
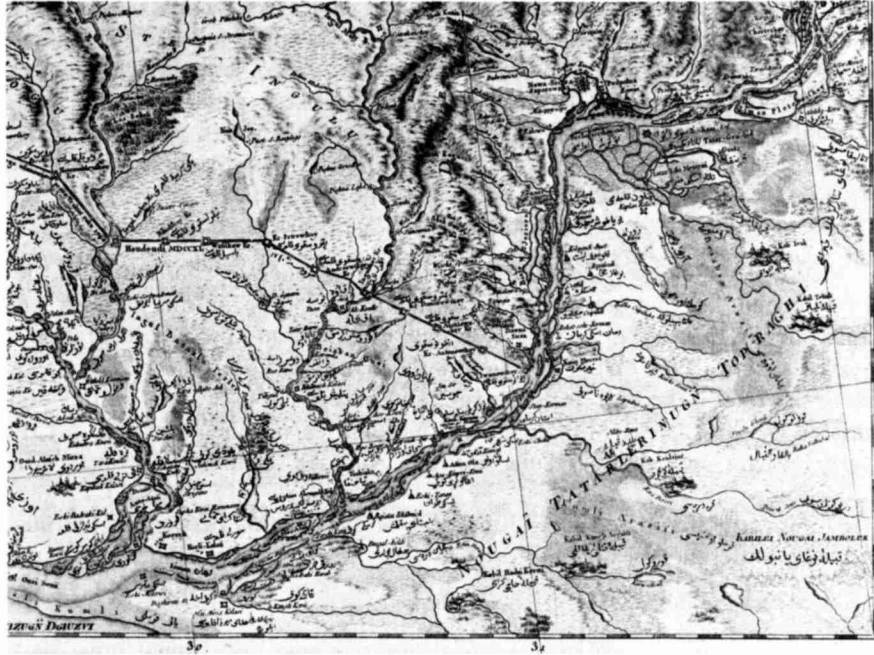
Picture 3. Detail of the 24-sheet map of Poland by Rizzi-Zannoni (1772)
showing the borderland with Russia.

User Policy at the Austrian National Library's Collection

FRANZ WAWRIK
Austrian National Library, Vienna
Map Collection - Globe Museum

Map collections over the world are often the youngest departments in their libraries and became aware of their importance only a few decades ago. Consequently they began to reflect on their situation and the administration of their collections. True enough, up to now these considerations neglected to some extent the role of the user as a customer and partner. A user study on this topic initiated by the LIBER Map curator Group and carried out over the last two years brought interesting results for the Austrian National Library's Map Collection.

Moreover it stimulated second thoughts on the relation between department and user. Different types of map collections obviously have to maintain different relations with their users. Therefore it will be difficult to work out general principles.

One of the main tasks of a national library's map department must be to provide readers with information drawn from its holdings or to help them to obtain this information elsewhere. In connection with the implementation of the Austrian library network, the National Library's Map Collection will become a national focus for map cataloguing and map retrieval, and this new function should become a benefit for the user.

As a part of the National Library the department also has the role of an archive and consequently another equally important task has to be handled: the preservation of cartographic documents for present and future generations. A steadily increasing number of visitors means that the wear and tear of collection items grows rapidly. In addition, two-dimensional objects such as maps are much more likely to be damaged than books. This implies most certainly that it is the obligation of map librarians to guarantee the strict observance of conservation requirements.

A popular slogan of an old Viennese shop says "Our customers are our kings". A map department of a research library - and especially one serving as an archive - is also a kind of a public services enterprise, which has to fulfil its customers' wishes; therefore customers should be kings here as well. The difference between a shop, maybe a bookshop, and a library is based on the fact that normally the shop sells goods which then become property of the customers. The items of a map collection are given to the reader only for temporary use in the expectation

that the user handles them carefully. An opinion that often can be heard is that the holdings of a public library are the property of the state and its subjects, and that consequently everyone has the unlimited right of access to them is nonsense which can be dismissed easily. The mere fact that these items belong to the public limits use by the individual considerably. The responsible map librarian has the obligation to guarantee the rights of the public over those of the single reader. He has to take care that the holdings of his library remain unchanged and undamaged for future generations. On the other hand, to visit a map collection is the right of a public library's reader, but when using it he has to take into consideration each item's specific qualities.

Two facts generally can make it advisable to restrict the use of objects: conservation regulations for old maps and copyright law for new ones. The librarian's position lies between two extreme points of view, no public use of the items because of protective reasons and the unlimited use of them and he has to find a satisfactory middle course.

All considerations for the preservation of books can be applied - and even intensified - for cartographic material. Map collections with a high share of valuable, antique and rare (sometime unique) holdings are especially concerned with conservation problems. But one has also to notice that today modern maps will have become old in as early as twenty or thirty years time. So we are forced to reflect upon the need to hand down not only antique but modern published maps to posterity. Not only the increasing number of visitors but also other circumstances like air pollution etc. render the solution of these problems more difficult. Add to this the shortage of staff and financial means, and the preservation and conservation of cartographic material becomes almost impossible.

In view of these demands - mentioned above - the user policy of the Map Collection of the Austrian National Library has to be understood. We have a basic principle: we only hand over an item to a visitor within and under the supervision of the department and we expect him to handle it with the utmost care. What can we do to encourage and promote research work (and what is more - general interest) notwithstanding the restrictions ? First it seems necessary to convince the reader of the importance and the efficiency of these precautionary measures. But more attention has to be put on the creation of respective aids and facilities to enable him to proceed with his studies effectively and yet spare our originals. So we have to provide more and better catalogues, bibliographies, handbooks and facsimiles. Following the slogan: More catalogues and facsimiles, less originals ! A further demand is the installation of a data processing system, connected with graphic retrieval facilities that can be operated easily by the user himself. And - last but not least - we have to seek the personal informative dialogue between staff and clientèle. This would, however, require an increase in the numbers of qualified staff.

This outline gives a presentiment of the difficulties concerning the financial and the personnel situation. The acquisition of reference works, facsimiles and microfiches requires heavy investment which will be grievous but by and by attainable. Reader services however require a helpful staff trained in different sciences - cartography, geography, ethnology - as well as history and librarianship - to answer the often vague questions of the users. The improvement of the department's existing catalogues, probably by means of data processing and their reproduction on microfiche or CD-ROM will stipulate an increase of staff. Nevertheless we hope to attain uniform catalogues of our different holdings - and we have some of them, not only maps but also views - within the foreseeable future.

Readers should be served if possible to their complete satisfaction. Good service of the map librarian implies either to hand out the required maps, to supply a reproduction, to find an adequate or even better map than the one that was imagined, to name the location of a required map or at least to find the right arguments why requests cannot be fulfilled. This last point seems very important to me, because unsatisfied users will often have the impression that the map librarian did not do his best in helping to find what they were looking for. These same visitors can then become disagreeable and spoil the image of the librarian and the institute. They carry on disappointment to other users and in the worst case place their complaints at a higher level within the institution. One of the most fundamental commands in user policy seems to be that all readers are equal. The privilege of one very often is connected with the disadvantage of another. Nothing makes people more angry than a real or supposed discrimination in favour of another fellow user. Consequently all the regulations of a map department should be written down and published, so that readers and staff can refer to them. On the other hand sometimes it will be a delicate but necessary task to state that scientific research work has to be favoured.

The Austrian National Library's Map Collection has a broad-based clientele. Readers ask questions of different kinds because of their different educational and professional backgrounds. Therefore special map training would be most desirable. But because it is quite impossible to carry this out, even on a limited scale, we tried it another way round. We invited secondary school- and university teachers to visit the department with their students to give them a first possibility to become familiar with it, and we were successful.

The Map Collection of the Austrian National Library houses not only about 235.000 maps but also 265.000 views and more than 55.000 volumes of technical literature. Users have the opportunity to see different kinds of documents. This makes their work much easier than in other institutions where they are forced to move from one department to another. In some libraries even maps and atlases are in different departments. To improve our service we recently started to claim depository copies of cartographic materials from Austrian publishers.

We are also trying to consider readers wishes in our acquisition policy; but the efficiency here depends naturally on our rather limited funds for acquisition. Another problem is the photocopying of maps, single sheets and atlas maps. For more than two years the Map Collection of the Austrian National Library has possessed a photocopying machine which reproduces sheets up to 60 x 40 cm to a scale of 1 : 1. If the maps are just a little larger they can be copied without being folded, but it needs some skill and experience to handle the machine with its moveable object-carrier and to hold the part of the sheet hanging down simultaneously. Therefore it seems quite impossible to permit readers to copy themselves, although they ask for it again and again. We are liberal to some extent when copying single sheet maps and views, because we believe that sheets are less damaged by the flash of the machine than by the strain of prolonged use. On the other hand we became strict on giving permission for the copying of old bound volumes, books, atlases and albums, because the library's own Institute of Restoration is not in the position to restore all the damages caused by opening the volumes as far as necessary and pressing them flat on the machine. We know that it is a drawback for our clientele; and we are waiting for new developments in the field of copying machines. We do not think at all that photocopying of large quantities of documents is a great advantage for all users, because we discovered that students copying all sources uncritically lose the ability to make a first selection of the data required. Consequently they are often unable to determine the extent of their research work at an early stage.

Since April 1986 the Map Collection of the Austrian National Library has been part of a restructured public service sector taking into account the latest findings of library administration. Essential for the realisation of our concepts (developed over several years) was the effective cooperation of all concerned. Our partners came from different fields of state administration and economy. It was also of great advantage that our two financiers, the Ministry of Building and Technology and the Ministry of Science and Research took great interest in the matter. They were always open to our wishes and suggestions and willing to finance a somewhat more costly version. Therefore both could be met: the demands of the conservators for optimal protection of the objects as well as the wishes of the keepers and visitors for the effective use of the items. However, the reading room not only complies with conservation demands, but is also furnished attractively. It should be mentioned that together with the reconstruction of the reading-room the National Library's Globe Museum was rebuilt too.

We also promote public relations. For example the Map Collection participates every year in the so-called "Day of open doors", an opportunity to interested people to look behind the scenes of cultural institutions on the 26th of October, the Austrian national holiday. This day may assist many people to lose their fears of the strangeness of a map collection. They visit the famous Globe Museum and also our exhibitions arranged just for this occasion with attractive

and valuable items not requiring great preliminary knowledge. We try to answer all questions even if they are silly or simple. Sometimes visitors are inspired and they return a few days later starting private research work on their native towns, their native countries or any other subjects.

We are just preparing a small guide to the Map Collection in German, English and French, informing visitors from Austria and from foreign countries about the department, its holdings and how to use them. A similar well-tried information leaflet about the Viennese globe museum was published two years ago.

The Austrian National Library's Map Collection organizes its own exhibitions or participates in foreign projects within and outside the library, with the intention of focusing the attention of potential clientele. Very popular are small shows on actual events and themes sited in the catalogue hall of the library's main reading-room. We carry out all these activities hoping to appeal to the public, because the common taxpayer is by far our most important financial backer in spite of generous private sponsors; and we feel responsible to him.

The Cartographic Collection of the Wroclaw University Library - its Nature and Usefulness for Readers

KRYSTYNA SZYKULA
Wroclaw

General characteristics of the collection (1)

The cartographic collection of the Wroclaw University Library comprises nearly 10,000 catalogued items, being 10,000 units: sheets of maps and volumes of atlases. Though this is not a large collection it is distinguished among Polish cartographic collections because of the number of old atlases from the 16th-18th Century, and the factice-atlases in particular. The collection comprises separate maps, plans, views and wallmaps from all over the world. Most of the collection consists of maps and atlases of Poland and Silesia, i.e. the region in which the collection is situated.

History of the collection

The history of the collection dates back to the times of Thomas Rediger. This lover of books lived in the 16th Century. He travelled a lot and spent a large part of his fortune on books. That is how his collection arose in Köln. He died in 1576, aged 36, but his collection by that time comprised several thousand items. According to his will, the library was transferred to his family in Wroclaw in 1581. It has also been Rediger's wish to throw his collection open to the public. In 1645 his family presented it to the town authorities in Wroclaw. In this way a municipal library attached to St. Elizabeth's church was founded in Wroclaw in 1661. Some of the atlases still bear a super-exlibris of Thomas Rediger stamped on them as a proof of their origin. Rediger's library developed grew continually from donations by scholars and other book-lovers. At that time there were two other municipal libraries in Wroclaw, one attached to St. Mary and Madeleine's church and the other to St. Benadine's church.

In the 17th Century the library of St. Mary and St. Madeleine's church flourished and was enriched with a collection of books of the Czech nobleman Karol from Zerotin. The next important event in the history of the library was the secularization of the property of monasteries, introduced by the edict of the Prussian king, Frederic Wilhelm III, on the 30th October 1810. As a result, most

of the collections from Silesian monasteries were united to form a huge central Silesian library. For the home of the joint collection the convent of St. Augustine on the Piasek was chosen, where it remains to this day. In 1811, the collection provided a basis for the newly founded university library. The foundation of the library was connected with that of the Wroclaw university which united "Universitas Viadrina" in Frankfurt and "Universitas Leopoldina" in Wroclaw. The university library soon incorporated several other libraries. An important event in the history of the present University Library was the joining of three municipal libraries in Wroclaw into one large municipal service in 1865-1867. Since then, two large libraries, the University library and the Municipal library, existed in Wroclaw. A new and tragic chapter in the history of both institutions began with World War II. The collections of the municipal library, including the maps, were dispersed to various Silesian towns and hidden there. Some maps and atlases, however, were lost, as revealed by the preserved catalogue and postwar papers. Tragic also was the fate of the cartographic collection of the University library. It was taken to St. Anne's church, on the opposite side of the street, where it burnt down in a fire. Among the materials (2) destroyed were: a whole series of extremely valuable Italian maps of the 16th century (3), the first edition of Ptolemy's Geography of 1477 (4), the first edition of the oldest detailed map of Silesia (Picture 1), by Martin Helwig of 1561 (5), the famous Mercator maps of Flanders of 1540, Europe 1544 and of the world of 1569 (6), the original of the oldest plan of Wroclaw by Weihner, 1562 (7) and the first edition of Honter's Cosmography of 1530 (8).

The collection of the Wroclaw university library after World War II has developed from the remains of the former University and Municipal libraries, from the collections of pre-war grammarschools, offices archives and Silesian provincial libraries as well as from the collections of Silesian princes, for example of Prince George Rudolph from Legnica, and from manorial libraries, as for example from the Sanguszko palace in Gumniska near Tarnów. The Department of Cartographic Collections of the present University library was established in 1949 as one of the so-called special collections. Since then our cartographic collection has been supplemented by deposit copies and by purchase as well as by gift and exchange.

Some remarkable atlases and rarities of the Wroclaw University Library

In this passage I would like to emphasize how exciting a librarian's job can be. The wealth of old and valuable atlases in the present cartographic collection shows how strong the tradition of collecting among the Silesian book-lovers was. The oldest atlas in the library is the famous Geography by Ptolemy published in Ulm in 1482. It is also the oldest atlas in Poland listed in the Central Catalogue of atlases in Polish libraries elaborated by Marian Lodynski, Teresa Packo and

Wlodzimiera Zemaitis (9). Of atlases published before the year 1500, i.e. the so-called incunabula, we have got one more copy of Ptolemy, made in Rome in 1490. The wealth of atlases in the University library is, however, fully reflected in the collection of the 16th, 17th and 18th Century atlases. This is demonstrated by a table given in the above-mentioned catalogue, in which the preeminence of Wroclaw University is readily apparent. Widely-known atlases of that period worthy of particular note are the so-called factice atlases. Because of their specific nature they often contain many maps, plans and views yet to be discovered. The most important of these atlases is the collection of Zaharias (father) and Amadeus (son) Machnizky (10). Their atlas includes about one thousand maps, plans, views, drawings and tables concerning various parts of the world and has been bound into 7 huge volumes, each of which is devoted to a different region. Other factice atlases also contain maps of the whole world by various 16th-18th Century authors as well as of selected parts, e.g. maps of Saxony or Switzerland, Italy and the Mediterranean Sea, middle Europe and to Germany together with plans and views of towns of the early half of the 18th Century. Other maps only refer to Bohemia in the years 1716-1770 or to selected countries of the world.

Some maps have been shown to the public at conferences on the history of cartography. I would like to present some examples which prove that we still "discover" something new in our collections. My first discovery in the collection was the view of Prague of 1562, a beautifully hand-coloured woodcut painted on the occasion of the coronation of Maximilian II by two Prague printers, Jan Kozel and Michael Peterle of Annaberg. I then came across a description by the Czech Novotny. In his work I found the exciting news that only two copies of the view were in existence, the second in Stockholm (Royal Library). A second, confirmatory source was an article by a well-known Swedish scientist, Collijn, who in 1915 gave detailed bibliographical information on this view.

Finally this information was confirmed by Dr. Ulla Ehrensvärd when I recounted this fact at the Veduten-Colloquium in Lüneburg. Thanks to the cooperation of Dr. Jan Kozák and the help of Dr. Göran Bäärnhielm from the Royal Library, a discussion of this view is now in print. Another instance of the thrill of discovery while at work occurred one day when we came across an item which referred to the above woodcut. This happened when I found a view of the coronation of Maximilian II, this time not in Prague but in Bratislava and a year later (Picture 2). Dated 1563, historically it was connected with the view of Prague. One more example connected with these two items is the plan of Wroclaw - the capital of the Silesia region (Poland), as the plan is dedicated to Ferdinand I, the father of Maximilian II. In the cartouche, information is given about the coronation in Prague in 1562. It is the first detailed plan of Wroclaw and was made by Barthel Weihner. Unfortunately only the reproductions of this plan are preserved in the Wroclaw University Library.

The "history" of the view of the siege of Buda in 1686 is also interesting. It began like the view of Prague of 1562, at the first international Veduten-Colloquium in Lüneburg, when it was noticed by Dr. Rozsa from Budapest. Until then he had been sure that the only copy was in a private collection in London. Dr. Rozsa became aware of the existence of our copy, while I learned that our copy was very rare.

The opportunity to present papers at conferences is also stimulating. When preparing one paper, I found for example the view of Carlovy Vary, a rare example signed by "F. Henricus" and identified from a most useful book by Nagler entitled "Die Monogrammisten". The signature was identified in this book as Heinrich Frater, known also as F. H., Fr. Henric and Fra. H. One of these signatures appeared on the second view of Carlovy Vary, in the left lower corner. Like the view of the siege of Buda mentioned above, our plan of the south part of Vienna of 1683 was also the subject of conference discussions (Picture 3). This view by Suttinger of Turkish saps turned out to be also present in the History Museum of Vienna (before the war in the Military Archive) (11).

I learned of another rarity in the Wroclaw University cartographic collection when preparing a paper for the International Conference on the History of Cartography, held in Paris. The Mappe-Monde Nouvelle Papistique, which was chosen for this presentation turned out to be a valuable find owing to my contacts with professor Frank Lestringant. Finally as a result of our cooperation two papers on this map were published (12). This map published in Geneva in 1566 is a pictorial allegorical representation of the reformation period and without any geographical order. The map is generally speaking directed against the pope and catholic monks. What is interesting is that it is located in the huge jaws of the horrible awakening. The map itself is beautifully coloured.

The greatest pleasures in the job of a librarian are the surprises which still occur. This happened when one day I was offered a map which turned out to be described by Bagrow and Skelton in their 'Meister der Kartographie'. In this work, the map of Russia of 1562 by Jenkinson is described as lost completely and that it existed in a revised form only. Now the once-lost map is to be presented by us at the next conference (13).

Other interesting items in the collections are worth mentioning for other reasons. One of these is the oldest atlas both in our collection and in Poland. This is the atlas by Ptolemy, a well known woodcut of 1482. On the leather binding can be seen a super-exlibris of the founder of our library, Thomas Rediger. Unfortunately, the first copperplate edition of 1477 described by Lynam was lost during the war. The only manuscript atlas in the collection, by Battista Agnese, is very valuable, for despite the fact that dozens of copies exist elsewhere, they all differ in their dedications. Our copy, for example, is devoted to King Philip II of Spain in a beautifully coloured cartouche. The first of four 1570 editions of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum by Ortelius is also a well known rarity

in our collections. A historical curiosity worth mentioning is a popular atlas by a Pole Eligjusz Niewiadomski, which is interesting for the author's personality. He was the assassin of the first Polish president Gabriel Narutowicz in 1922. Two other Polish works became rarities because of the small number of copies preserved today. Either they were destroyed, as in the case of Professor Buczek's Monumenta Poloniæ Cartographica in 1939, or they were published in limited numbers, as was Jedrzej Slowaczynski's atlas edited in Paris, 1844. I hope by this description that I have not only shown how exciting a librarian's job is, but as well how necessary and important it is to study in detail the contents of a particular map or atlas, not only to catalogue them.

Usefulness of the cartographic collection of the Wroclaw University Library The use made of any collection is derived from its contents and the library it belongs to. The range and scope of the collections usually follows from their tradition and history as well as from their territorial location. These factors have affected the present composition of the cartographic collection of the Wroclaw University Library. Hence, it specializes mainly in Lusatian and Silesian publications. As such it is unique in Poland. In the Department of Cartographic Collection great care is devoted to the historical collection of the 16th-18th Century atlases, and cartographica Polonica. The collection has systematically been supplemented since the war by way of purchases, gift and both national and international exchange. In the 1970s a collection was begun of topographic large-scale maps. Most commonly requested by readers are German maps: the Messstischblätter to the scale of 1:25.000 (sheets for the Silesian regions); 'Karte des Deutschen Reiches' and 'Karte des westlichen Russlands' to the scale of 1:100.000; and the Polish topographic maps at scales of 1:25.000 and 1:100.000 published between the two World Wars by the Military Geographic Institute in Poland.

Maps and atlases classified as old prints contain a great variety of elements useful for research in different fields, as their cartographic content is often enriched with heraldic, mythological, economic, historic, ethnographic, architectonic, genealogical and other elements. Hence they provide materials for studies not only for historians of heraldry, town-planning and art, but also for conservators of monuments, ethnographers, and many other specialists. There are also readers who use the collection for private purposes, e.g. to identify their family places. Old maps prove excellent for toponym studies, as they serve as a source from which the historical development of a geographic name can be investigated. As a keen observer of the "life" of cartographic collections I must say that the interest in cartography has increased considerably in recent years.

Auxiliary workshop of the cartographic collection of the Wroclaw University Library

The auxiliary workshop of the Department of Cartographic Collection of Wroclaw University Library consists of the catalogues and reference library. Until recently the only catalogue in the Department was a card one arranged according to an alphabetical cross-reference system. It comprises both main entries and references.

Recently a decision was taken to compile a catalogue in territorial order. To this end all cards for geographical items were extracted from the alphabetical catalogue. After being xeroxed they were arranged in geographical order, then were further subdivided into regions or according to theme. They referred to, for example general maps of countries and respective regions, plans and views of towns, maps of wars, rivers and so on. At first, the territorial catalogue was for maps and atlases up to 1800, i.e. the so-called old cartographic prints. A means of making available the use of publications newly acquired by the Department of Cartographic Collection is an inventory and auxiliary index of maps awaiting cataloguing. Each description in the index gives the geographical area of the map, date of publication and call-number.

For selected series of sheet-maps, separate catalogues have been made. Information about them is also given in the main catalogue. The separate sheets of a given series are recorded on graphic indexes and only the whole series is given a catalogue card because of their great numbers. A separate catalogue, however, was made for sheet-maps printed on the back of other sheet-maps, which was practised during the world wars to save paper. For this group of maps an additional catalogue of the literature referring to them was made, which is indispensable for studies of these maps.

Finally, I would like to mention some problems which in my opinion arise frequently in the work of cartographic departments both in Poland and abroad. These are: not enough space, insufficient staff, underfunding, and the lack of an independent workshop for conservators. It seems to me that all historic collections should be accompanied by separate scientific workshops because of their value. These antiquarian items should be accessible to a select group of readers only,. i.e. to those who have a special right to use them.

References

1. This collection was described in detail in: K. SZYKULA, *Zbiory kartograficzne Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej we Wroclawiu* (Wroclaw 1978), 198 pp.
2. In the publication mentioned under 1. the articles published after World War II and concerning other cartographic collections in Poland are listed as a supplement.

3. See R.V. TOOLEY, "Maps in Italian Atlases of the sixteenth Century, being a comparative list of the Italian maps by Lafreri, Forlani, Duchetti, Bertelli and others, found in atlases," *Imago Mundi*, 3 (1970), 12-47.

4. See E. LYNAM, *The first Engraved Atlas of the world: the Cosmographia of Claudius Ptolemeus, Bologna 1477* (Jenkintown 1941).

5. See J. PARTSCH, *Katalog der Ausstellung des XIII. Deutschen Geographentages zu Breslau* (Breslau 1901), p. 22.

6. See A. HEYER, "Drei Mercator-Karten in der Breslauer Stadt-bibliothek," *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Geographie*, 1890, 379-528.

7. See 5. p. 42.

8. See G. ENGELMANN, "Die Kosmographie des Johannes Honter in Ihrer Krakauer Erstfassung, 1530," *Studia z dziejów geografii i kartografii* (Wroclaw 1973), p. 323.

9. *Centralny katalog zbioró, kartograficznych w Polsce*. Vol. 1-4 (Waszawa 1961-68).

10. This atlas, as far as the maps are concerned, was discussed in the paper prepared for the International Conference on the History of Cartography in Dublin and as far as the views of the towns are concerned in the paper prepared for the Veduten-Colloquium in Lüneburg, Germany.

11. These views, which were presented at the first and second Veduten-Colloquium, are published in: *Lüneburger Beiträge zur Vedutenforschung* (Lüneburg), Bd. 1 und Bd. 2 a.3.

12. F. LESTRINGANT, "Une cartographie iconoclaste: 'La Mappe-Monde Nouvelle Papistique' de Pierre Eskrich et Jean-Baptiste Trent (1566-1567); K. SZYKULA, "Une mappemonde pseudo-médiévale de 1564," *Géographie du Monde au Moyen Age et à la Renaissance*, édité par Monique Pelletier (Paris 1989), 91-120; J. KOZAK and K. SZYKULA, *Praga Bohemiae Accuratissime Expressa 1.5.6.2.* (Prague 1990). (The title of the publication is after the title of the view in question)

13. "The newly found Jenkinson's map of 1562," *XIIIth International Conference on the History of Cartography: Abstracts*, 109-111.

Picture 1. The first detailed map of the Silesian region by Martin Helwig,
printed in 1745 (the first edition is of 1561).

Picture 2. The view of the coronation of Maximilian II in Bratislava in 1563.
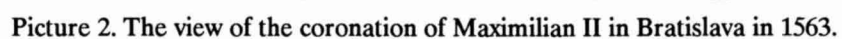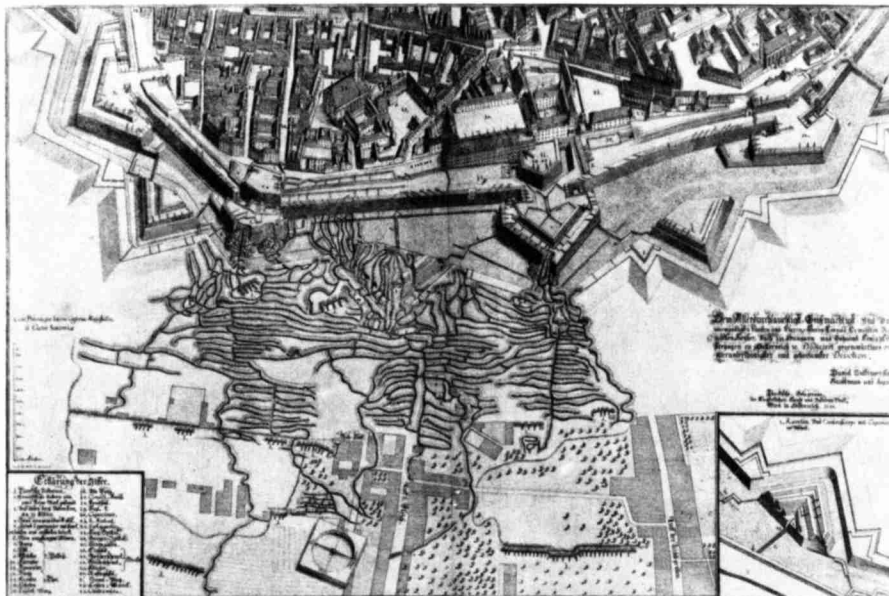
Picture 3. The unique militairy view of the south part of Vienna of 1683.

Conseil Supérieur des Bibliothèques:
First Annual Report Issued

GERNOT U. GABEL

Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek, Cologne

In October 1989 the French government created the "Conseil Supérieur des Bibliothèques" thus responding to demands which prominent librarians had voiced since the dissolution of the "Direction des Bibliothèques de France" in 1975.

When the French government under General de Gaulle in 1945 decided to install a national council on library matters it wanted to ascertain that the rebuilding of the library fabric in war-torn France would be undertaken in a coordinated fashion. The "Direction des Bibliothèques de France" (DBF), headed initially by the dynamic Julien Cain, was administratively attached to the ministry of education. Its main task was to harmonize the library systems maintained by the French state with those financed by the municipalities. In August 1975 the French government decided that the responsibility for library matters be shared between the ministries of education and culture. To the detriment of librarians and against their vocal advice the partition of tasks was carried out, each ministry creating its proper library administration. The "Service des bibliothèques" of the ministry of education, renamed "Direction des bibliothèques, des musées et de l'information scientifique et technique" (DBMIST) after the change of governments in 1981, was responsible for university and research libraries. In the wake of a ministerial reshuffle, the DBMIST was abolished in 1989 and a subsection has been looking after libraries since. Its counterpart in the ministry of culture, the department "Lecture publique", which likewise changed its name in 1981 to "Direction du livre et de la lecture" (DLL), cared for municipal libraries, the regional library system (bibliothèques centrales de pret), the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information in Paris and the Bibliothèque Nationale (since 1981). A coordinating committee (Comité technique paritaire interministériel) which was supposed to act as a liaison unit between the two ministries, never achieved the efficiency of the former DBF.

Ever since the split of competences librarians have criticized the government for its lack of a coherent national approach and they pointed out that the development in other European countries had taken exactly the opposite turn. In Britain, the "library Information Services Council" (LISC) came into existence in 1981, the "Library and Information Cooperatice Council" (LINC) being established in 1989. In the Netherlands, the "Raad van Advies voor

Bibliotheekwesen en Informatieverzorging" (RABIN) was created in 1987. Looking back to an even longer life-span are advisory committees in the Scandinavian countries (Nordinfo) and the United States (National Commission for Library and Information Services). As libraries have become focal points of discussion in France since the beginning of Mitterand's presidency, especially after the project "Bibliothèque de France" (BdF) was announced, while at the same time a greater divergency in library developments has taken place -- in 1986 the government handed the responsibility for the "bibiothèques centrales de pret" to the regional councils -- the government finally responded to its critics by establishing an advisory committee.

As there now exists three ministries concerned with the administration and financial support of library services in the country (education, culture , research and technology), the circle of advisers had to be chosen large enough to encompass a wide range of views. With décret number 89-778 dated 23rd October 1989 the Rocard government created the "Conseil Supérieur des Bibliothèques" which is composed of a president, two vice-presidents, 15 regular members and three elected officials from local, regional and national representative bodies. Finally, the directors of the library departments in the ministries of education and culture partake in the council's deliberations with a consultative voice. The CSB, which has a purely advisory role, will meet at least three times a year. Its members receive no remuneration.

By an ordinance dated February 1st, 1990 the members of the CSB were designated. The president and the two vice-presidents were nominated jointly by the tree ministers, the regular members being selected by each ministry separately. André Miquel, professor at the prestigeous Collège de France and formerly director general of the Bibliothèque Nationale, agreed to assume the function of president. As his two deputies, Michael Melot, longtime director of the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information in the Centre Pompidou, and Pierre Jolis, professor of medicine at the university of Paris, were agreed upon. Among the regular members are to be found librarians, academics, politicians, administrators and a publisher. The inaugural session, which was scheduled for late February in the august halls of the Collège de France, took place in the presence of the three minsters in charge.

After agreeing to a chart regulating its proceedings, the CSB set to work by establishing eight commissions. At the end of the first year the chairman of every committee prepared a report for the president which became a part of the annual report submitted to the French government in February 1991 and published subsequently. Its findings as regards research libraries will be reviewed here briefly:

1) *Professional education and status:* The personnel working in French libraries is employed under various conditions and given a wide range of professional denominations. Among the library force there also exists a

great divergency as regards pay, promotion and status. The commission therefore urged officials to introduce legislation leading to a coherent system of professional education which would be compatible with programmes offered in other European countries. The state should also make provisions for courses in continual education open to all levels of the nation's library services.

2) *National catalogues:* On account of the limited resources available in French research libraries, the commission accorded the highest priority to a union catalogue for monographs. This project would include a retrospective conversion of the entire holdings of the Bibliothèque Nationale as well as special collections maintained by university and public libraries. Two feasibility studies for that project were agreed upon. Furthermore, problems of the inter-library loan service were discussed especially in view of the numerization scheme for journals which is presently under study at the INIST in Nancy.

3) *European library policies:* In spring 1990 the government set up a "Comité francais de pilotage du plan d'action pour les bibliothèques de la communauté européenne" (CFPPA) which works in close association with the CSB. In view of the European action plan and in accordance with the three ministers concerned the CSB agreed to a list of priorities for European library projects: a) transposition of national bibliographies from various European countries on a CD-ROM b) common rules and procedures for international lending programmes c) a union catalogue of microfiche-masters. the CSB also promotes agreements for international cooperation on a regional level.

4) *Special libraries:* Apart from the libraries maintained by the three ministries there exists more than 1100 special libraries financed by public funds from various institutions in France (various ministries, special state schools and museums). So far no systematic survey mapping their collections or services has been undertaken. The CSB advocates that a detailed survey of special libraries be undertaken and proposes to group them according to discipline with the aim of making them part of the national library network. Of primary importance are coordinated plans for information retrieval, inter-library loan schemes and provisions for the supply of "grey" literature (for example: pre-prints). In pursuance of those plans the commission stressed the need for a close cooperation with institutions of national character (Bibliothèque de France, INIST).

5) *Diversification of university instruction:* With the number of students constantly on the rise the government created new universities and granted all universities a greater degree of autonomy. Furthermore,

university extensions in other localities have been advanced by the
ministry of education. As a consequence, the inadequate resources
allocated to libraries will be spread even thinner and more unequally. In
order to redress the situation, the ministry urged the universities to
inaugurate a closer cooperation between libraries maintained by their
institution and the public libraries in the area. The CSB advocates a
coherent policy as regards contractual agreements between the state, the
regions and the municipalities in these matters.

6)   *Copyright provisions:* At present, the three ministries in charge have
advocated individual contracts between their institutions and the
national publishers' association (SNE) as well as the national copyright
centre (CFC). On the other hand the national writers' union (SGLF) has
proposed a law regulating copyright contracts in order to prevent a
diversity of agreements due to negations between unequal partners.
With regard to a new law the CSB will press for clauses which will
permit libraries to continue their copying services to users.

7)   *Legal deposit regulations:* In 1990, the ministry of culture asked a high-
ranking official to prepare a new report on legal deposit requirements,
of special concern being regulations pertaining to audio-visual materials
and computer programmes. With regard to AV materials a better
coordination between the national library on the one hand and the
depository centres for films and AV media on the other hand is
required. As regards computer programmes, the problem is vastly
complicated and the proposals advanced by the EC Commission will
probably render it even more so. The CSB will partake in discussions
leading to changes in legal deposit provisions and it well support the
establishment of a national council on legal deposit matters.

In addition to taking part in the deliberations of the CSB in general or its
commissions, members established contacts with their counterparts in Britain,
the Netherlands and Scandinavia. The relations with the planning team for the
future "Bibliothèque de France" were intensified in order to integrate the BdF
into the national library network. In view of its own role in the future, the CSB
administratively to his office. The CSB president is convinced that an effective
advisory council, which reviews the entire library scene in France, will see its
recommendations realized only with the massive support of the prime minister's
office.

Das Bibliothekswesen der ehemaligen DDR im Umbruch und Aufbruch

JOACHIM DIETZE
Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle/Saale

Die friedliche und unblutige Revolution des Herbstes 1989 hat Prozesse der Demokratisierung in Gang gesetzt, die letztendlich zur Vereinigung der beiden deutschen Staaten am 3. Oktober 1990 geführt haben; damit wurden aber weitere Entwicklungen ausgelöst, die in entscheidender Weise auch das Bibliothekswesen der nunmehrigen östlichen Bundesländer beeinflussen. Die folgenden Betrachtungen sind von der subjektiven Sicht eines einzigen Beobachters geprägt und können schon deshalb keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit erheben; auch wenn kritische Objektivität angestrebt wird.

Die Bibliotheken in der ehemaligen DDR waren in ihrer Entwicklung bestimmt von der Bibliotheksverordnung des Jahres 1960; darin wurde festgelegt, daß das Bibliothekswesen nach zwei Grundprinzipien zu strukturieren sei, nämlich nach dem Regionalprinzip und nach dem Fachprinzip. Für die Öffentlichen Bibliotheken bedeutete das, flächendeckend ein Netz von Öffentlichen Bibliotheken aufzubauen, das von den Gemeinden über die Kreise bis hin zu den Bezirken reichte. Bei den Wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken war das Territorialprinzip nicht so ausgeprägt, dagegen aber das Fachprinzip, in dem für pragmatische und wissenschaftlich evidente Fachdisziplinen Fachnetze entwickelt wurden, an deren Spitze eine zentrale Fachbibliothek stand. Es muß aber neben diesen positiven Entwicklungstendenzen deutlich hervorgehoben werden, daß der Bestandsaufbau mit den angestrebten Zielen nicht Schritt hielt, weil die ökonomischen Voraussetzungen für die Erwerbung unzureichend waren. Das betraf vor allem die Literatur aus dem westlichen Ausland. In den Öffentlichen Bibliotheken gab es nur einige wenige Nachschlagewerke dieser Provenienz, in den Wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken sah das entsprechend anders aus, aber trotzdem war die Versorgung auf dieser Strecke auch hier ungenügend. In den letzten vier bis fünf Jahren bereiteten insbesondere die hohen Preissteigerungsraten der wissenschaftlichen Literatur, insbesondere der Zeitschriften, große Schwierigkeiten, so daß es kaum möglich war, wenn die für die Forschung notwendigsten Zeitschriftenabonnements aufrechterhalten werden sollten, auch noch in ausreichendem Maße Monographien zu kaufen. Die großen Wissenschaftlichen Allgemeinbibliotheken waren dazu nicht mehr in der Lage, sie waren darauf angewiesen, die entsprechende monographische Literatur vorwiegend im Tausch zu erwerben. Die Beschränkung der Benutzung von Literatur aus ideologischen Gründen kam für den Leser noch erschwerend hinzu.

Diese kurz angedeutete Situation wird nun durch zwei Hauptwirkungsprinzipien durchbrochen. Es handelt sich in erster Linie um den Föderalismus und die daraus abzuleitende Veränderung der Regionalstrukturen, so daß zum Teil andere Einzugsbereiche und neue bzw. altbekannte Bibliothekstypen aufgebaut werden müssen. Ein weiterer Trend ist bereits jetzt schon absehbar, nämlich zunehmend Auflösungserscheinungen im Bibliothekswesen, die durch Umstrukturierung der Wirtschaft und ökonomische Schwierigkeiten bedingt sind. Damit erwachsen sehr schwer zu lösende Probleme für das Bibliothekswesen der östlichen Bundesländer. Es geht hier vor allem um die Sicherung der Bestände, aber auch um soziale Ausgleichsmaßnahmen für die betroffenen Bibliothekare.

Die Öffentlichen Bibliotheken verfügten 1989 über rund 51 Millionen Bände, sie sind nach folgenden Regionaltypen gegliedert: Es gibt 14 Bezirksbibliotheken, und zwar die Stadt- und Bezirksbibliotheken in Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Rostock, Halle, Magdeburg, Neubrandenburg, Frankfurt/Oder und Cottbus, wobei anzumerken ist, daß die Leipziger Stadt- und Bezirksbibliothek z.Zt. nicht angemessen arbeiten kann, da ihr noch kein entsprechende Gebäude zur Verfügung steht. Die folgenden ehemaligen Stadt- und Bezirksbibliotheken wurden in sogenannte Wissenschaftliche Allgemeinbibliotheken umgewandelt, die die Aufgabe hatten, ihr Territorium auch mit wissenschaftlicher Literatur zu versorgen, das war ihnen aber nur in sehr eingeschränktem Maße möglich. Es handelt sich um Potsdam, Erfurt, Gera und Suhl. Das Konzept des ehemaligen Ministeriums für Kultur, derartige Bibliothekstypen flächendeckend in der DDR zu entwickeln, mußte in jenen Bezirken auf Schwierigkeiten stoßen, in denen in der Bezirkshauptstadt eine Wissenschaftliche Allgemeinbibliothek bereits existierte. Ein Sonderfall ist die ehemalige Wissenschaftliche Allgemeinbibliothek in Schwerin, sie wurde bereits wieder zurückverwandelt in die Mecklenburgische Landesbibliothek. Im August 1990 hat sich auch die Potsdamer Bibliothek zur Brandenburgischen Landesbibliothek erklärt. Die 1989 existierenden Stadt- und Kreisbibliotheken sind wie folgt von der Größe her aufzugliedern: 61 Bibliotheken mit Bänden zwischen 100 und 300 000, 124 Bibliotheken mit 30 bis 100 000 Bänden und 8 Bibliotheken mit 5 bis 30 000 Bänden. Eingeschlossen sind darin auch Kreisbibliotheken, die nicht öffentlich ausleihen, sondern nur dem sogenannten Kreisleihverkehr - also einem Fernleihdienst im Kreise - dienen. Des weiteren gibt es 114 Zentralbibliotheken, die für mehrere Gemeinden die Versorgung garantieren, und rund 6 000 Gemeindebibliotheken, die nebenberuflich geleitet werden. Es gilt jetzt, die Funktionsfähigkeit der Öffentlichen Bibliotheken zu erhalten, da deren Träger, die Kommunen, in finanziellen Schwierigkeiten sind, insbesondere fehlen Mittel für die zukünftige Buchbeschaffung. Die Literaturversorgung dürfte von der EKZ in Reutlingen organisatorisch unterstützt werden. Zur Zeit ist an den Öffentlichen Bibliotheken ein Rückgang der Leser zu beobachten, der u.a. auch damit zu erklären ist, daß veraltete Literatur ausgeschieden wurde, ohne daß aktuelle

Literatur in entsprechendem Maße bereitgestellt werden konnte. Die territoriale Gliederung des öffentlichen Bibliothekswesens ruft bei der Einführung des Föderalismus ein Problem hervor, das in der methodischen Anleitung besteht. Bisher wurden die Bibliotheken eines Bezirkes von der Stadt- und Bezirksbibliothek bzw. der Wissenschaftlichen Allgemeinbibliothek fachmethodisch angeleitet. Die Entwicklung wird nun darauf hinauslaufen, daß entweder nach historischem Vorbild Landesstellen für diese Arbeit gebildet werden oder daß eine der alten Bezirksbibliotheken diese Aufgabe mit neuer Zielstellung übernimmt; ich gebe der Landesstelle für fachmethodische Arbeit den Vorzug, da sie dem Landesministerium direkt unterstellt werden müßte und somit bibliotheksunabhängig arbeiten kann. Es ist hinzuzufügen, daß die Stadt- und Bezirksbibliotheken bzw. die Wissenschaftlichen Allgemeinbibliotheken des Bezirkes ihre alte Funktion als Stadtbibliothek wieder aufnehmen werden.

Ein besonderer Typ der allgemeinbildenden Bibliothek war die Gewerkschaftsbibliothek in einem volkseigenen Betrieb, die die Aufgabe hatte, den Arbeitern und anderen Betriebsangehörigen Literatur zur Unterhaltung und Weiterbildung anzubieten. Hier sind deutliche Auflösungserscheinungen feststellbar, da der ehemalige Gewerkschaftsbund nicht mehr existiert und die neuen Gewerkschaften nicht immer in der Lage sind, diese Bibliotheken weiterzuführen. Es wird darauf ankommen, diese Gewerkschaftsbibliotheken in die wissenschaftliche Betriebsbibliotheken zu integrieren, soweit eine solche wissenschaftliche Bibliothek im Betrieb vorhanden ist.

Bei den wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken findet sich die bekannte Typologie, nach der zwei Hauptgruppen zu unterscheiden sind, nämlich die Allgemein- bzw. Universalbibliotheken und die Fach- bzw. Spezialbibliotheken. Zu den wissenschaftlichen Allgemeinbibliothek gehören die Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, die Deutsche Bücherei, des weiteren die Universitätsbibliotheken einschließlich der Technischen Universitätsbibliotheken und Regionalbibliotheken des Typs der Landesbibliothek. Es ist sicherlich schon bekannt geworden, daß die beiden Staatsbibliotheken in Berlin-Ost und Berlin-West fusionieren werden, wobei das gleiche bei der Deutschen Bücherei Leipzig und der Deutschen Bibliothek in Frankfurt zu verzeichnen ist. Das Konzept der beiden Bibliotheksleitungen sieht vor, daß beide mit dem selben Sammelprofil weiterarbeiten wollen, während die technische Herstellung der deutschen Nationalbibliographie in Frankfurt erfolgen wird. Die Universitätsbibliotheken in Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, Jena, Rostock und Greifswald und die Technischen Universitätsbibliotheken in Dresden, Chemnitz und Magdeburg haben selbstverständlich auch regionale Versorgungsaufgaben, die in zwei Fällen, nämlich Halle und Jena, zur Funktion der Landesbibliothek führten bzw. führen werden. Ihre alten Aufgaben als Landesbibliothek wird selbstverständlich die Sächsische Landesbibliothek Dresden bewahren. Hervorgehoben wurde schon, daß in Schwerin die traditionelle Mecklenburgische Landesbibliothek wieder neu aufgelebt ist.

Zu den Fachbibliotheken sind die Hochschulbibliotheken und die Werksbibliotheken zu rechnen, wobei einschränkend anzumerken ist, daß die zentralen Bibliotheken der Hochschulen universalen Charakter und die Zweigbibliotheken der Universitäts- und Hochschulbibliotheken Spezialcharakter haben. Es ist hier hervorzuheben, daß 1969 sämtliche Bibliotheken im ehemaligen Ministerium für Hoch- und Fachschulwesen, d. h. die Universitäts- und Hochschulbibliotheken, eine einheitliche Struktur erhielten, also ein einschichtiges Modell wurde entwickelt, das besagte, alle Bibliotheken der Institute, Fakultäten, Kliniken usw. wurden als Zweigstellen der zentralen Bibliothek unterstellt. Die zentrale Bibliothek ist damit verantwortlich für alle wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken an der Universität oder Hochschule in bibliothekarischer, ökonomischer und personeller Hinsicht. Diese Struktur hat sich bewährt und es sollte alles daran gesetzt werden, sie weiterhin zu bewahren, zumal damit auch ein Beispiel für die traditionellen Universitätsbibliotheken in den anderen Bundesländern gegeben wird. Das von der schon erwähnten Bibliotheksverordnung angestrebte Muster, Bibliotheksfachnetze zu entwickeln und an deren Spitze eine zentrale Fachbibliothek zu setzen, ist offensichtlich überzogen worden. In den Fachnetzen wurde in erster Linie mit Hilfe eines fachlichen Zentralkatalogs nach Standorten der Fachliteratur, vor allem der Zeitschriften recherchiert, so daß damit auch ein Fachnetzleihverkehr entwickelt werden konnte. Man versuchte aber auch, die Erwerbung zu koordinieren, das war aber nur sehr eingeschränkt bezogen auf die Zeitschriften möglich.

Die Fachnetze haben die gewünschte Potenz m. E. nicht erreicht, insbesondere fehlte es an der Ausstattung der zentralen Fachbibliotheken in materieller und technischer Hinsicht, so daß es heute sicherlich darauf ankommen wird, die Leistungsfähigkeit dieser Netze zu überprüfen und danach zu entscheiden, ob sie weiterhin lebensfähig sein werden. Ein besonders Problem ist die Regionalstruktur im Fachnetz für Medizin. Hier wurden medizinische Betriebsbibliotheken gegründet und zwar auch in Orten, wo bereits große Universitätsbibliotheken mit ausgeprägtem medizinischen Bestand vorhanden sind. Daneben haben bestehende Bibliotheken Medizinischer Akademien die Funktion einer medizinischen Bezirksbibliothek übernommen (Erfurt, Dresden, Magdeburg). Es wird wohl in Zukunft darauf hinauslaufen, diese Bibliotheken ihren Trägerinstitutionen, d.h. den großen städtischen Krankenhäusern, anzugliedern und die nur postulierte Versorgungsfunktion für ein Territorium aufzugeben. Am Rande möchte ich auch die Kirchenbibliotheken erwähnen, die insofern interessant sind, als es auch Bibliotheken dieser Art bei kirchlichen Ausbildungseinrichtungen gibt, die sicherlich neu strukturiert werden.

Die in östlichen Bundesländern noch existierenden Landesbibliotheken, nämlich in Dresden und in Halle, für die Länder Sachsen und Sachsen-Anhalt, führen einen regionalen Zentralkatalog, sie sind Leitbibliotheken für den Leihverkehr, sie geben eine Regionalbibliographie heraus und sie haben auch beratende und

anleitende Funktion bei der Betreuung des kulturellen Erbes, insbesondere des alten Buches. Nach dem Muster der Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt in Halle soll die Universitätsbibliothek Jena zur Thüringischen Landesbibliothek umgebildet werden, da die ehemalige Thüringische Landesbibliothek in Weimar ihre Funktion 1970 verloren hat und eine Spezialbibliothek für die Nationalen Forschungs- und Gedenkstätten der Klassischen Literatur geworden war. Einen Sonderfall bildet die ehemalige Landesbibliothek in Gotha, die heute Forschungsbibliothek heißt und noch dem Methodischen Zentrum am ehemaligen Ministerium für Bildung angegliedert ist. Nach dem Vorbild der Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel wäre es sinnvoll, die Gothaer Bibliothek als echte Forschungsbibliothek zu entwickeln, da ihre Bestände dies angeraten erscheinen lassen, so daß gleichsam ein zweites Paradebeispiel der Arbeit für das alte und mit dem alten Buch entstehen könnte. In einem solchen Fall wäre diese Bibliothek dem Lande Thüringen direkt zu unterstellen. In den östlichen Bundesländern existieren regionale Zentralkataloge, die nach den alten bzw. neuen Ländern ausgerichtet sind. Der älteste Regionalkatalog dieser Art in Deutschland überhaupt wurde 1948 in Halle gegründet, er enthält z.Z. fast 2 Millionen Nachweise. Dabei ist festzustellen, daß man hier bemüht war, nach Vollständigkeit zu streben und nicht, wie in der Bundesrepublik, ausgewählte potente Bibliotheken in den Katalog zu übernehmen. In Halle gibt es damit über 170 meldende Bibliotheken einschließlich der Zweigbibliothek der Martin-Luther-Universität. Die regionalen Zentralkataloge werden auch direkt unterstützt durch ein regionales Pflichtexemplar. Analoge Verhältnisse sind in allen jetzigen östlichen Bundesländern, mit Ausnahme Brandeburgs, zu verzeichnen. Hier müßte die neue Ländergesetzgebung darauf achten, daß das regionale Pflichtexemplar erhalten bleibt. Hinzuzufügen wäre noch, daß allein im Land Brandenburg kein regionaler Zentralkatalog existiert, er war zwar Anfang der 50er Jahre begonnen worden, ist aber mit der Auflösung der ehemaligen Brandenburgischen Landes- und Hochschulbibliothek in Potsdam aufgegeben worden. Diese regionalen Zentralkataloge sollten die Keimzelle für die Verbundkatalogisierung werden, wobei zwei Forderungen zu erheben sind. 1. Es muß nicht unbedingt jedes Land seinen eigenen Verbundkatalog mit einer Zentrale entwickeln, es könne auch Partnerschaften mit westlichen Verbundkatalogen angestrebt werden. 2. Es sollte darauf geachtet werden, daß unbedingt auch synchron eine Meldung an zentraler Stellung erfolgt, nämlich am Verbundkatalog im Deutschen Bibliotheksinstitut in Berlin, damit nicht aus dem Föderalismus ein Partikularismus entsteht. Selbstverständlich müßte das DBI die dafür nötigen Voraussetzungen schaffen, die ja auch von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft gefordert werden. Generell kann darauf hingewiesen erden, daß mit der Verbundkatalogisierung ein Anschub für die Bibliotheksautomation in

den Bibliotheken der östlichen Bundesländer gegeben ist, d.h. von hier aus wird es zur Einführung der EDV im Geschäftsgang kommen[1].

In den östlichen Bundesländern gibt es zentrale Einrichtungen für die Ausbildung und die methodische Arbeit. Das Institut für Bibliothekswissenschaft und wissenschaftliche Information an der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin ist z.Zt. die einzige Institution in Gesamtdeutschland, die einen Lehrstuhl für Bibliothekswissenschaft aufweist, nachdem der entsprechende Lehrstuhl in Köln aufgegeben worden ist. Es erhebt sich heute die Frage nach der Ausbildung von wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekaren, die in der Lage sind, als Fachreferenten zu arbeiten. Hier bietet sich offensichtlich die Lösung an, Bibliothekswissenschaft als Nebenfach zu studieren und des weiteren ein entsprechendes Aufbaustudium postgradual einzurichten. Dabei sollte man immer davon ausgehen, daß in die Grundausbildung die Gemeinsamkeiten von Bibliotheks- und Informationswissenschaft einzubringen sind. Am Institut für Informationswissenschaft, Erfindungswesen und Recht der Technischen Hochschule in Ilmenau wird Informationswissenschaft bereits als Nebenfach gelehrt, hiervon könnten modellhafte Anregungen für das neu zu konzipierende bibliothekswissenschaftliche Studium ausgehen. Die noch existierenden Fachschulen zur Ausbildung von Bibliothekaren und Informatoren werden den Fachhochschulstatus anstreben müssen. Es handelt sich um die Fachhochschule für wissenschaftliche Information und wissenschaftliches Bibliothekswesen in Berlin und die Fachschule für wissenschaftliches Bibliothekswesen in Leipzig sowie die Fachschule für Bibliothekare und Buchhändler ebenfalls in Leipzig. Die letztgenannten beiden Leipziger Institutionen wurden bereits zusammengelegt, sie dienen der Ausbildung von Bibliothekaren an wissenschaftlichen und öffentlichen Bibliotheken. In Berlin existieren an der Freien Universität adäquate Ausbildungseinrichtungen, so daß Ab- und Angleichungen zwischen West und Ost zu erwarten sind. Nicht verschwiegen werden darf an dieser Stelle die Forderung auf Anerkennung der Äquivalenz der bisherigen Bibliothekarsausbildung mit dem gehobenen Dienst, in adäquater Weise ist der Status der Bibliotheksassistenten in der Bundesrepublik (mittlerer Dienst) mit jenem der Bibliotheksfacharbeiter vergleichbar. Für deren Ausbildung existiert eine zentrale Betriebsberufsschule in Sondershausen, die für einen solchen Ausbildungsgang erhalten werden müßte.

Die beiden zentralen Einrichtungen für methodische Arbeit sind das Zentralinstitut für Bibliothekswesen in Berlin (für Öffentliche Bibliotheken) und das Methodische Zentrum für wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken und Informations- und Dokumentationseinrichtungen am ehemaligen Ministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft. Es wird angestrebt, beide Einrichtungen dem Deutschen Bibliotheksinstitut anzugliedern.

---

[1]　　Vgl. DIETZE, J.: "Die Konsequenzen eines Online-Katalogverbundes für die Netzpartner". In: *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. 103 (1989) S. 481-485.

Abschließend sollen noch ein paar Bemerkungen zu der Verbandsarbeit gemacht werden. Eine Neugründung des Jahres 1990 ist der Verband der Bibliothekare, der für alle bibliothekarischen Mitarbeiter offensteht. Er sucht die enge Zusammenarbeit mit den westlichen Personalverbänden, die ja auf die einzelnen Berufssparten aufgegliedert sind. Im Juni 1990 wurde der alte Institutionenverband als Deutscher Bibliotheksverband - DDR umgestaltet, wobei die Strukturen des westdeutschen DBV übernommen wurden, d. h., es wurden die gleichen Sektionen aufgestellt, wobei zusätzlich eine Sektion Betriebsbibliotheken entstand, und es wurden synchron die Landesverbände aufgebaut. Die Fachkommissionsarbeit ist zum überwiegenden Teil an das Deutsche Bibliothekinstitut gebunden worden. Das erklärte Ziel der Leitung dieses Verbandes bestand in der Vereinigung beider Verbände, die im I. Quartal 1991 erfolgt ist.

State of Retrospective Conversion in Major Finnish Research Libraries - LINNEA Libraries

Päivi Pekkarinen
Central Medical Library, Helsinki

Aims of the survey

A survey of retrospective catalogue conversion in major Finnish research libraries was conducted in April 1991 by sending inquiries to 22 libraries with the aim to find out:

- to what extent bibliographies or card catalogues of monographs in these libraries have been converted into machine-readable form and to what extent conventional catalogues are still used along with the automated system;
- how the retrospective catalogue conversion project had been carried out: - in-house project, i.e. in the library along with current cataloguing without additional resources such as staff, equipment, funding - special in-house project, i.e. in the library with additional resources
- external service project
- co-operative or joint project between libraries;
- how much costs varied depending on the source material and the project type.

Libraries

Access to the collections of these 22 libraries is essential to the transfer of scientific information in all research areas in Finland. The batch-based automated cataloguing system, coordinated by the Automation Unit of Finnish Research Libraries, was started by 17 of them in the 1970's or in the 1980's. They all, except for one (the Library of the Central Statistical Office), are called LINNEA libraries, i.e. they have or will have the same local integrated system with the VTLS software installed, they will be linked into a single network, LINNEA, using the existing network of Finnish universities, FUNET, for communications, and finally they will rely on the services of the central system.

The network with the central system will create an ideal environment for libraries to benefit from existing records even in retrospective conversion.

Altogether these libraries incorporate the basic structure of Finnish research libraries: they include the National Library, the National Resource Libraries (10), the Academic Libraries (11), and the National Repository Library.

Retroconversion activities

The survey showed that the libraries with national responsibilities, the National Library and six of the National Resource Libraries, have been the most initiative in converting their catalogues of monographs into machine-readable for within the past five years.

Helsinki University Library, functioning both as the National Library and the National Resource Library for Art and Humanities, has played an important role in the conversion activity: by now 40% of the national bibliography material has been converted and about the same amount of the general research collections; the Library's Conversion Unit is also speeding up the process.

Of the National Resource Libraries - apart from Helsinki University Library - the Library of Parliament, the national resource library for law, Jyväskylä University Library, the national resource library for pedagogy, psychology, and physical education and the University of Tampere Library, the national resource library for social sciences, journalism and library and information sciences, have converted respectively c. 13%, 14% and 8% of their monographs collections by experimenting with different types of projects.

The Central Medical Library and the Helsinki University of Technology Library, the national resource libraries for medicine and technology, have converted c. 48% and 40% of their considerably smaller monographic collections, while the Helsinki School of Economics Library and the Library of the Central Statistical Office as well as the Agricultural Library and Forestry Library are only planning the conversion of their pre-1980 monographic collections; the automated catalogues cover the most heavily used sections of their collections.

The Academic Libraries, functioning primarily as the library of one particular university or college, have, perhaps, been considering more local needs than the libraries with national responsibilities. Turku University Library is planning the first project to be carried out, Abo Academy Library and Oulu University Library have converted some 3-6% of their research collections - in Abo Academy Library they have not yet been able to estimate the total number of titles to be converted.

The Universities of Joensuu and Kuopio are just over 20 years old and the majority of their monographic collections are on computerized files; whereas the Vaasa School of Economics, dating from the late 1960's, will make use of the card catalogue until the new integrated system will be installed. The Lapland

University Library and the National Repository Library have had automated systems from the very beginning.

Project types

Most of the libraries had carried out the conversion as an inhouse or special in-house project.

Services by external agencies have been used by Helsinki University Library, the Central Medical Library (Saztec Europe Ltd) and Jyväskylä University Library (Access Innovations Inc.).

The Finnish Library Service Bureau has contract with Helsinki University Library, while Kotka Conversion Unit has just completed a project for the Helsinki University of Technology Library and has just started one for Jyväskylä University Library, and the project of Turku University Library will follow in due course later this year.

No library had experimented with what they could call co-operative or joint project between libraries.

Costs

Costs varied from 3.29 FIM to 30 FIM per record depending on the project type. However, it is difficult to compare the costs without a clear idea what is included.

Concluding remark

Almost 600,000 monographic records in major Finnish research libraries have been converted into machine-readable form and are available in FINMARC format. According to the inquiry just over 4 million titles in these libraries remain to be accessed through conventional catalogues. How many of the "unconverted" titles are worth converting, how many are redundant, how many already exist in machine-readable form? These questions may be easier to answer within two years or so when all the LINNEA libraries will have had their local systems installed and will be benefiting from the networking functions for cataloguing.

Preservation: A Slavic and East European Specialist's View

MARIANNA TAX-CHOLDIN
USA

Preservation is much on the minds of American librarians these days, and those of us who deal with materials from the Slavic and East European lands are aware that our problem is acute indeed: a walk through the bookstacks of our libraries shows us shelf after shelf of Slavic and East European imprints - both old and new - that are disintegrating rapidly; and some, we note sadly, are already gone forever. Ephemeral publications, so prevalent in our field especially in recent years and so important for future researchers, present us with special challenges; but because so much of our material is printed on low-quality paper, and because storage conditions have been far from ideal, regular printed works are in desperate need of preservation too.

Preservation is, above all, an international problem: in my view, the only sensible way to deal with it is cooperatively, regardless of where the material may be housed. Libraries outside the region - in America, Europe, Japan, Australia, and elsewhere - and libraries in the homelands are bound together by our collections of Slavic and East European materials. Indeed, in a sense we form one great library with branches located all over the globe. Institutions in Eastern Europe are, of course, the largest repositories of printed and manuscript materials produced in their own countries, but the rest of us also possess enormously rich and varied collections of Slavic and East European printed materials. In a few cases, the only copy of a particular work may even be located in one of our libraries, although in most cases the unique copy is in the homeland. Frequently duplicates may be found both in collections in the country of origin and elsewhere.

Given this situation, how are we to meet our obligations to the worldwide scholarly community to preserve material and to provide access to it? Thanks to events of the last few years and to technological developments, we are now in a better position than ever to pursue these ends. For too long political barriers have impeded access. Now, at last, all of us have the opportunity not only to welcome colleagues from other countries into our libraries, but to work together on the vast task of making our collections accessible, to one another remotely as well. Preservation is a crucial part of this process, but we must guard against squandering our scarce resources by inefficient and duplicate efforts. We must choose with care the items to be preserved, and we must share information as we preserve them.

Slavic and East European materials have been included in the broad preservation efforts of U. S. libraries for some time now; in the last 15 years or so, a number if individual academic and research libraries have undertaken preservation projects in our field, some of them very substantial. The role of U. S. Department of Education Title IIC funds has been particularly important in this respect; and a new wave of preservation grants by the National Endowment for the Humanities, initiated by the Commission on Preservation and Access, is resulting in the microfilming of Slavic and East European materials in several large collections. Private funds, particularly from the Mellon Foundation, have also been of great importance.

A project that will be significant for preservation efforts in the long term was initiated in May 1989, when Slavic librarians from major North American collections (with observers from Britain and France) met to discuss the general problem of access to Slavic materials in North American libraries: we focused on preservation, uncataloged backlogs, and retrospective conversion. The group emerged from two and a half days of intense talks with several recommendations for action that, while not aimed immediately at preservation, will provide the information needed to proceed with preservation: if we can rid ourseles of uncataloged backlogs and get our holdings records into machine-readable form available to all, the task of identifying items for preservation and avoiding duplication becomes a much more manageable one. (Funding to get us started on the backlog project may be available soon.)

If we view preservation, as I think we must, as one aspect of the access problem, then we must look hopefully toward new technologies. For example, in the future items preserved in some of the new electronic formats will probably be transmitted to users worldwide by new and much-improved methods of document delivery (decreasing our dependence on the less-than-perfect postal services of the world!). There are also important connections between preservation, on the one hand, and acquisitions and processing, on the other: some items can be preserved as acquired, and holdings can be reported immediately to electronic databases available to all. Microform publishers (notably IDC and some others who are very experienced in our field), as well as the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago and similar organizations, are providing simultaneous acquisition and preservation service (although the resulting microforms are not always up to preservation standards). The unofficial, ephemeral, "grey" literature mentioned earlier as critical to our field right now is a prime example of material in need of preservation and simultaneous bibliographic control, so that users worldwide might have access to them.

As we plan projects aimed at preservation of, and access to, Slavic and East European materials, we need to consider the very important factor of communication: we must be able to exchange information in a timely manner during all stages of planning and execution of these projects. Here we will be aided greatly

not only by electronic databases (for example OCLC and RLIN) serving as union catalogs and by the online public-access catalogs of individual libraries that are emerging so steadily now; but also by more informal channels of communication by means of electronic bulletin boards and electronic mail. The academic networks BITNET and EARN (now finally becoming available in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union), the computer network for Soviet studies known as SOVSET' - these are means by which Slavic librarians may talk with one other, perhaps through special computer conferences, about matters such as preservation. The technology is in place; now we need to encourage and enable our colleagues, including those in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, to use it. I hope that the next edition of our international directory of Slavic and East European library specialists will include names from the home countires, as well as many more electronic mail addresses, and that we will move swiftly toward this kind of communication.

We must meet the preservation challenge together, and in order to do so most effectively, we must make sure hat our colleagues in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union play an active role in the international network already developed, attending the various meetings of library specialists on a regular basis. We may need to organize one or more working conferences to formulate specific plans, which can then be implemented in each country, with ample communication among the players as work progresses. (Organizations such as LIBER and the Commission on Preservation and Access can be helpful in this respect.) The next international Slavic librarians' conference, part of the Fifth World Congress of Soviet and East European Studies, will take place in 1995, probably either in Budapest or Prague. By that time I hope we might be able to demonstrate real progress in this most vital area.

Organized Preservation Programs in the United States

DAVID H. STAM
Syracuse University Library

This is a brief overview of the development or organized preservation programs in the United States. The primary message is that progress is indeed possible on these intractable problems but only if preservation is closely allied to access.

Some of the significant dates cited for the history of American preservation programs were:

1964 Florence Flood - American volunteers return with missionary zeal for cause of conservation.

1972 ARL Study on Preservation needs in U. S. Libraries (J.Warren Haas) - set the agenda for preservation, although it was slow to be addressed

1974 Foundation of RLG with preservation as major program element

1976 L.C. appoints National Advisory Committee on Preservation - short-lived but emphasis on automation of NRMM for access purposes

1981 CLR establishes five research library task forces, including Task Force on Preservation

1984 Succession Committee on Preservation and Access

1986 Creation of Commission on Preservation and Access

Related events:

1980 Development of RLG Conspectus for analysis of collections and development and for preservation priorities (e.g. great collections)

1980 RLG database (RLIN) used for inclusion of preservation information

1983 National Preservation Planning in the United Kingdom

1987 Successful legislation on preservation funding through NEH achieved through long and concerted efforts of library community.

Some of the underlying assumptions which guided planning over the last fifteen years are:

1. Problem was too big for any one institution and would have to be addressed through coordination and cooperation.

2. Preservation would not be an end in itself but its reason d'etre was access to significant materials.

3. Each nation should have primary responsibility, if at all possible, for its own patrimony, though other nations can be helpful.

4. Programs must avoid duplication of effort and cost.

5. Focus should be on scarce, unique, or especially threatened materials or collections.

There are also some problems and even disagreements among the library community. Briefly these are:

The physical destruction of some volumes in the course of microfilming

The belief in some quarters that microfilming efforts should be diverted toward immediate digitizing of information

A continuing concern for alternate formats and their possible neglect; e. g., film, video, audio, archives and manuscripts, maps, and even machine readable data files

Issues of funding, standards.

To conclude: despite many obstacles in this period, the U.S. has achieved a consensus on the preservation priority, a great degree of public awareness, and, most importantly, a large body of material preserved through microfilming to high standards.

Libraries and Copyright
in the European Communities

Report of the Chairman of the Working Group on Copyright

KLAUS PETERS
Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek, Cologne

On August 23rd, 1988 the EC Commission published the "Green Paper on copyright and the challenge of technology. Copyright issues requiring immediate action" - COM(88) 172 final. In this document the Commission stated for the first time its position regarding the proposed European copyright legislation. The Green Paper specifically outlines regulations pertaining to audio-visual home copying, distribution rights, and the legal protection of computer programs and data bases.

On January 5th, 1989 the Commission issued a "Proposal for a Council directive concerning the legal protection of computer programs" (Official Journal C 91 of 12 April 1989, pp. 4-16). The proposal included a lending right for computer programs, but it permitted public libraries to make standard programs available to in-house users (article 5).

As a supplement to the Green Paper the Commission issued "Books and Reading: a Cultural Challenge for Europe" - COM(89) 258 final - which contains a statement indicating the Commission's intention to issue a proposal for action with regard to reprogaphy.

In the course of the LIBER Annual Conference at Edinburgh the Executive Committee as well as the General Assembly took up the topic and installed a working group on copyright with Mr. Klaus Peters as its chairman. The working group soon had to face new activities of the EC Commission, the most important of which are:

1. "Initiatives to the Green Paper" - COM(90) 584 final - published January 17th, 1991. The document contains proposals which the Commission plans to issue until 312-12-92. Of special importance are regulations which the Commission proposes with regard to the copying of audio-visual materials for private use, regulations concerning the legal status of data-bases, and regulations with regard to reprography.

2. "Proposals for a Council directive on rental, lending and neighbouring rights" - COM(90) 586 final - SYN 319 - published January 24th, 1991.
    In article 1 an exclusive and inexhaustible lending right for all legally

protected works is proposed. This lending right comprises the right to make protected works available for in-house use. According to article 4 the member states may grant exemptions from this lending right in one or several categories under the condition that the autor receives an adequate monetary compensation if protected works are lent by libraries (public lending right).

On May 14 th, 1991 the EC Council passed the first directive concerning copyright, the "Directive for the legal protection of computer programs" (Off. Journal L 122, pp. 42 ff.). This version no longer contains the special provision for libraries to make standard computer programs available for in-house use, which was proposed earlier by the Commission. According to the EC Council the public lending clause for computer programs lies outside the scope of the directive (ibid. p. 43).

The LIBER working group consisting of a British and a Danish member as well as the chairman discussed the legal framework in which libraries within the various member states operate. Due to fact that there are important legal differences among EC member states the participants of the working group came to rather divergent conclusions regarding future activities. As a consequence the chairman proposed to the LIBER Executive Committee to convene a conference on copyright in spring 1992 to which legal experts from all member states are to be invited. The conference should aim at finding a librariens' position concerning copyright matters.

The chairman's proposal was submitted to the Executive Committee on June 26th, 1991 during the Annual Conference at Padua. The Executive Committee asked to consider the copyright activities of the Council of Europe as well.

The success of the proposed conference, which will probably be scheduled for February or March 1992, depends on the participation of copyright experts from all EC and Council of Europe member states. Basis for the discussion have to be reports on the copyright regulations of the respective member states. The chairman hereby calls upon librarians in all member states of the EC and the Council of Europe who are experts in copyright regulations for participation in that conference and to prepare a report on the copyright regulations in their (respective) countries written in English and to be handed in till the end of 1991. In view of the rather pressing circumstances applications should be sent prior to November 30th, 1991 to:

Klaus Peters, Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek, Universitätsstr. 33, D - 5000 Köln 41, Germany, Fax:+49-221-4705166

The response to this call will determine whether and how the congress will take place.

Bibliographic Access in Europe

Centre for Bibliographic Management, Bath[*]

Bibliographic Access in Europe, the Centre's first international conference, was held at the end of 1989. Following three popular national conferences, this was a truly international affair. Delegates from 27 countries listened to over thirty papers by speakers from 14 countries. As ever the city of Bath provided an interesting backdrop to events, and delegates enjoyed the several social events including a tour of the Roman Baths and conference dinner in the Pump Room. The dinner was attended by Lord and Lady Quinton; Lord Quinton was at the time Chair of the British Library Board.

Recent years have seen a growing number of organisations and initiatives tackling issues of European cooperation. It was appropriate that thze keynote address was given by Michael Smethurst, Director General British Library Humanities & Social Sciences and president of LIBER, and that a final summing up was given by Paula Goossens, chair of ELAG (European Library Atutomation Group). There was also a presentation by Pat Manson of a joint paper by her and Ariane Iljon of DG XIII-B on the *Plan of action for libraries* as it then stood.

Indeed the conference explored many of the topics raised in the *Plan*. It noted the important role of libraries in meeting today's information requirements, the increasingly international aspect of bibliographic access and supply, and the need to make more catalogues available in machine-readable form and develop mechanisms for their interconnection. It emphasised cooperative development based on the large bibliographic databases and networking. Central to any library automation project are the data, the bibliographic records; increasingly important are the networking strategies for sharing records, and for providing access to a growing range of information services. It was this changing environment which provided the context for presentations.

Papers were clustered under a number of themes: local interactive systems; networks and networking, central databases on CD-ROM; bibliographic records - innovations; and bibliographic standards. These papers, together with an introduction by Lorcan Dempsey, have been published by Gower. Together they represent an important introduction to current trends and developmenmts in Europe.

Networking and the Future of Libraries

1992 NATIONAL CONFERENCE

This important conference, organised UKOLN (United Kingdom Office for Library Networking), will be held at Bath University, Thursday 2nd April to Sunday 5th April 1992. Its aim, together with the six strategic Workshops arranged by UKOLN during 1991 is to assist in dispelling the current confusion over preferred furture directions for sevice provision and to explore how best to use existing and emerging national and international 'network infrastructure'. There is a need in the United Kingdom for a planned 'information infrastructure' with the requiste policies, resources, services and tools. The implications of networking for libraries are considerable and therefore the focus will be on strategic and policy issues rather than the technology.

The 'keynote address' will be given by Bill Arms, Vice-President for Academic Services at Carnegie Mellon University. A paper will also be presented by Paul Evan Peters, Director of the Coalition for Networked Information in the United States. Dr. Arms is no stranger to Bath having been associated with the National ADP study which was based at the University 1969-70 under the directorship of Maurice Line.

The fee, inclusive of all meals and accomodation, is £ 295. Contact Philip Bryant for further information:

Centre for Bibliographic Management, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY. Fax: +44 / 225 / 826229; E-mail on JANET: UKOLN@UK.AC.BATH

Diffusion and Promotion of Cartographic Materials
8th Conference - Barcelona

Group des Carthothecaires der LIBER

The conference will focus on the following topics:

- problems and possible agreements for the lending of original material
- promotion and policy for the facsimile edition of ancient/older maps
- promoting the publication of carto-catalogues/bibliographies (map libraries, special collections...)
- the knowledge of the availability of cartographic materials in general to map-collections
- promotion of the publication of guides/directories to map-collections

N.B. As decided in paris, 1990, some working sessions should be dedicated to the topic of RETRO-CONVERSION, as pre-studies for the 1993 IFLA conference in Barcelona.

Place: Facultat de Geologia, Universitat de Barcelona
Date: 28th September - 2nd October 1992

Registration Fee: 4.000 pesetas
Excursion Fee (to Montserrat): 5.000 pesetas

There will be English-Spanish and Spanish-English simultaneous translation.

Provisional inscription to be sent before January 1, 1992, to:
Jan Smits, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Sectie Kartographie, Room 0269, P.O.Box 90.407, NL-2509 LK 's-Gravenhage, The Netherlands

Due to the Olympic games in 1992 and the Columbus festivities in October, Barcelona may have limited accomodation to offer. In order to make your hotel reservation as soon as possible the final invitation weill be sent in January 1992.

Libraries Action Plan:
National Focal Points

Belgium

Science Policy Office, S.P.P.S./D.P.W.B.
8, rue de la Science, B-1040 Brussels
Tel.: +32-2-23 82 411, Fax: +32-2-23 05 912
Chairperson: Mr J. Wautrequin, Secretary: Mr J. Moulin

Denmark

Statens Bibliotekstjeneste
Nyhavn 31E, DK-1051 Copenhagen
Tel.: +45-33-93 46 33, Fax: +45-33-93 60 93
Chairperson: Mr Morten Laursen Vig, Secretary: Ms Olga Porotnikoff

Germany

Arbeitsgruppe für Europäische Bibliotheksangelegenheiten EUBIB
Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut
Bundesallee 184-185, D-1000 Berlin 31
Tel.: +49-30-85 05 176, Fax: +49-30-85 05 100
Chairperson: Prof. K.-D. Lehmann, Secretary: Mr P. Borchardt

Greece

Coordination Committee, Ministry of Education
15, Mitropoleos, GR-10185 Athens
Tel.: +30-1-32 20 950, Fax: +30-1-32 25 259
Chairperson: Mr Ioannis Tolias, Secretary: Ms Eleni Alexandri

Spain

Foco Nacional Español para el Plan de Accion de la CE
Biblioteca Nacional
Paseo de Recoletos, 20, E-28071 Madrid
Tel.: +34-1-43 56 582, Fax: +34-1-57 75 634

Chairperson: Ms Alicia Giron, Secretary: Ms Maria José Jerez Amador de los Rios

France

Comité Français de Pilotage du Plan d'Action pour les Bibliothèques
CEPPA - Conseil supérieur des Bibliothèques
B.P. 132, F-75960 Paris Cédex 20
Tel.: +33-1-46 36 11 13, Fax: +33-1-43 58 54 70
Chairperson: Mme C. Deschamps, Secretary: M. G. Grunberg

Ireland

Euro-Focus on Libraries
An Chomhairle Leabharlanna
53, Upper Mount Street, IRL-Dublin 2
Tel.: +353-1-76 11 67, Fax: +353-1-76 67 21
Chairperson: Mr Gerry Murphy, Secretary: Ms Norma McDermott

Italy

Osservatorio dei Programmi Internazionali per le Biblioteche OPIB
Via Michaele Mercati 4, I-00197 Roma
Tel.: +39-6-32 16 779
Fax: +39-6-32 16 437
Chairperson: Dr Francesca di Cesare, Secretary: Dr Giovanna Mazzola Merola

Luxembourg

Bibliothèque Nationale BNL
37, Boulevard F.D.Roosevelt, L-2450 Luxembourg
Tel.: +352-26 255, Fax: +352-47 56 72
Chairperson: Mr Jul Christophory

Netherlands

Nederlands Bureau voor Bibliotheekwezen en Informatieverzorging NBBI
Burg. van Karnebeeklaan 19, NL-2585 BA Den Haag
Tel.: +31-70-36 07 833, Fax: +31-70-36 15 011
Chairperson: Mr P. J Th. Schoots, Secretary: Ms M.A.M. Laqueur

Portugal

Conselho Superior das Bibliotecas Portuguesas
Biblioteca Nacional
Campo Grande 83-85, P-1751 Lisboa
Tel.: +351-1-76 29 42, Fax: +351-1-79 33 607
Chairperson: Ms Natalia Correira Guedes, Secretary: Prof. Manuel
Villaverde Cabral

United Kingdom

UK Advisory Committee for the
European Library Plan ACELP
British Library, Research and Development Dept.
2, Sherato Street, UK-London W1V 4BH
Tel.: +44-71-32 37 152, Fax: +44-71-32 37 151
Chairperson: Mr Chris Leamy, Secretary: Ms A. S. M. Clarke

Free-phone Service

The European Commission (DG XIII-B) implemented the first European Community-wide free-phone system. For those wishing to know more about the European Community Action Plan for Libraries reverse charge lines are open to a Help-Desk in Luxembourg which is operated by ECHO, the European Community Host Organization. The service will deal with enquiries of general or specific interest related to the Libraries Programme or will forward written information.

Country	Help-Desk
Belgium	11 84 56
Denmark	80 01 07 56
France	05 90 69 56
Germany	01 30 82 34 56
Ireland	18 00 55 52 56
Luxembourg	08 00 34 56
Netherlands	06 02 23 356
United Kingdom	08 00 89 92 56

Commission of the European Communities
DG XIII / B / 3
Information and communications technologies applied to libraries
Batiment Jean Monnet
L-2920 Luxembourg
Tel.: +352-43 01-21 26 / +352-43 01-30 06
Fax: +352-43 01-35 30

See the brochure:
Libraries Programme: General Information; Rationale and Bacxkground to the Community Action (Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1991), 14 pp., ISBN 92-826-2774-8, Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 5.

This document describes the context in which the Community's Librareis programme has been set up and outlines the proposed Community initiative in favour of libraries. It gives factual information on the importance of the library sector in Europe and analyses its problems. It considers the necessity of a plan of action and defines the major elements of such an action (abstract quoted from the brochure).