

The State of the Filipiniana Collection at the DLSU Library

by

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ABSTRACT:

This article presents an interesting case study in the development and growth of a Filipiniana Collection in one of the country's leading academic institutions. The state of the art of De La Salle University Library's collection of Filipiniana, from its early beginnings in 1970 until school year 2000, speaks loudly of the commitment of this institution to contribute to the organization, preservation and use of our cultural heritage as embodied in this unique body of literature.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

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*PAPER DELIVERED AT THE SEMINAR ON "THE STATE OF THE ART OF THE FILIPINIANA COLLECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES", SPONSORED BY THE EUGENIO LOPEZ FOUNDATION, INC., AND HELD AT THE EUGENIO LOPEZ CENTER IN ANTIPOLLO CITY, ON NOVEMBER 29, 2000.

Introduction

The University

De La Salle University is a Catholic educational institution in the Philippines, established by the Brothers of the Christian Schools (known popularly as the De La Salle Brothers) in 1911. It is a sectarian school managed by a Board of Trustees under the present leadership of Bro. Rolando Dizon, FSC, its current President, and Dr. Carmelita Quebengco, Executive Vice President, and presently the chief operating officer of the institution.

The University dedicates itself to continuing its tradition of contributing towards the formation of able professionals and future leaders of this developing country.

Its total enrollment for the past five years has been maintained at about 11,000 undergraduates with a 50-50 ratio (of males against females) and about 2,500 graduate student population. With nearly 800 faculty and a non-academic staff of about 400 people, the Library serves the instructional, research and information needs of this large academic community.

DLSU is strategically located along Taft Avenue, Manila. The College of St. Benilde, which is an autonomous undergraduate college (under the DLSU System), with a population of about 6,000, is right across the main campus. It has its own library.

The Library

One of the leading academic libraries in the Philippines, the De La Salle University Library strives for the highest standards possible, in terms of quality collection and services, to meet the instructional and informational needs primarily of its faculty and students. It is conceived as a resource center for learning and research.

The Library is run by a Director, appointed by the President on recommendation of the Executive Vice President, in consultation with the Vice President for Academics and the Assistant Vice President for Research and Faculty Development, to whom she reports directly. The Library Director supervises a large staff of fifteen (15) professionals, consisting of twelve (12) licensed librarians with full-time faculty status, and three (3) other professionals, also with faculty status. The Library personnel includes fifteen (15) assistant librarians with library science background but having non-academic status, and a support staff of about thirty-five non-professionals, all college graduates.

The Library is housed in a four-story building, which was built in 1985, fully air-conditioned, with a seating capacity of approximately 1,200, and a floor area of 6,800 square meters.

There are four (4) major divisions within the library's organizational structure, namely: the University Archives, the Instructional Media Services (IMS), the Readers Services, and the Technical Services. The Filipiniana Collection of the Library is concentrated at present in the Filipiniana Section (under the Readers Services).

The Filipiniana Collection

Beginnings

The history of the DLSU Library can be traced back to July 1956 when the collegiate collection of the combined High school and College Libraries was transferred to the College building known as St. Joseph Hall, a six-story edifice newly built at the time. Located on the first two floors of this hall, the Library started operation with barely 10,000 in the book collection and a reading area of 100 seating capacity.

Ten years later, in one of the Library Committee meetings presided by Brothers J. Cyril, FSC, as then Library Director, and attended by Bro. John Burns, FSC, Dr. Ariston Estrada, and Dr. Marcelino Foronda, as members, a suggestion to create a "special section for Filipiniana books" was made by Bro. John Burns.¹ Apparently, nothing came out of this suggestion, because in the succeeding minutes of meetings, no mention was made of any move to separate the Filipiniana collection. However, it is safe to presume that such a collection existed prior to 1970. From the Accession Record of the Library, there were 2,702 titles (3,888 volumes) of Filipiniana acquisitions for the period 1957 until 1970.²

Comment:

It was in the summer of 1970 when the Filipiniana-Asian Library Section of the Library was established at Room 204 of the St. Joseph's Building.³ The room was too small, according to the report of Ms. Arsenia A. Reyes, its first Librarian. It allowed only a seating capacity of 16 readers at a time, thus necessitating a provision to limit the use of the collection for research purposes only. Assigned readings on Fil-Asia were sent to the Reserve Section, and books in the Filipiniana-Asia Room were limited to the following:⁴

- Books and monographs by Filipino authors published here and abroad, or by foreigners treating solely on Philippine subjects
- Selected Asian materials
- Special collections of the late Prof. H. Encarnacion and Don Francisco Ortigas (donated materials which at the time were mostly unprocessed)
- Spanish Collection (mostly literary materials used in the instruction of the Spanish Language, purchased from Spain thru Dr. Lucio Codilla)

Government documents and vertical files were then being gathered to supplement the book collection. Efforts were made to avoid duplication in collecting periodical and

¹ *Minutes of Meeting, Library Committee, Oct. 22, 1966* found in the Archives, under *Records of the Library*.

² Data from the *Accession Record* provided by Ms. Ana B. Fresnido, Head of the Technical Services, Oct. 20, 2000

³ *Annual Report of the Filipiniana-Asian Library, 1970-1971*, submitted by Ms. Arsenia A. Reyes, Section Librarian, on June 30, 1971 found in the Archives, under *Records of the Library*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

ephemeral materials. Major problems noted in the report is the lack of air conditioning, the noise and disturbances created by the adjoining classrooms, and the absence of a card catalog for its own collection.

In 1972, Ms. Reyes submitted guidelines in the selection and acquisition of rare book materials with the following as criteria:⁵

- *All Filipiniana books printed before 1900
- *All Filipiniana books printed from 1900-1941
- *All Filipiniana reprints published by the Filipiniana Book Guild
- *Books whose illustrations make them subject to mutilation
- *Books of fragile physical make-up
- *Irreplaceable books due to limited edition

Three Years Later

By end of school year 1973, the Filipiniana Room was now fully air-conditioned, accommodating 54 readers at a time. A card catalog of about 30 trays served as the key to its collection.⁶ The reading materials in the collection provided the needs of students enrolled in East-Asian and Philippine studies courses. Cataloging was done by the Filipiniana librarian. Indexing work on periodical articles and vertical file materials, done by an assistant, contributed to the intellectual access to the collection.⁷

With the onset of the Martial Law regime, use of certain materials in the collection was restricted. Largely affected were books dealing with conflicting political ideologies. These materials were set aside and made available only on restricted basis.⁸

Also separated from the general collection were the Rizaliana and Rare Books Collections, the Vernacular Collection (mostly literary works written in Pilipino, Iloko, Cebuano, etc.), Asian Collection, the H. Encarnacion Memorial Collection (mostly paperbacks, Filipiniana and non-Filipiniana, strong in literature and the humanities), the Francisco Ortigas Special Collection, the Spanish Collection, and the Vertical Files.

It had the same number of personnel, as when it started, that is, one full-time head librarian and one full-time para-professional assistant, with additional clerical help during week-ends for part-time shelver and part-time reliever.

Because of losses and cases of mutilation as noted in the year-end reports,⁹ a semi-closed stack system became more practical, and was therefore instituted. This system allowed users to browse in the stack area, but all materials taken from the stacks, whether for room use or to take home, were properly checked out at the loan desk.

Library service hours were from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm during weekdays, and from 8:00 am to 7:00 pm during week-ends.

⁵ *Letter of Ms. Arsenia A. Reyes to Mrs. Narcissa V. Muñasque*, dated June 5, 1972, attaching a Statement of Guidelines in the Selection of Filipiniana Rare Book Materials, in the Archives, *Records of the Library*.

⁶ *Annual Report of the Filipiniana-Asian Library, 1972-1973*, submitted by Ms. Arsenia A. Reyes, Section Librarian, on August 1, 1973, in the Archives, *Records of the Library*.

⁷ *Preliminary Report on the Filipiniana-Asian Library, 1972-1973*, submitted by Ms. Arsenia A. Reyes, October 3, 1972.

⁸ *Annual Report of the Filipiniana-Asian Library, 1972-1973*, *op. cit.*

⁹ *Book Inventory Report*, submitted by Ms. Arsenia A. Reyes, December 1, 1971.

Growth of the Collection

In 1980, the collection has grown from 2,702 titles (3,888 volumes) to 7,252 titles (9,617 volumes). Below is a comparative yearly report of its acquisition from 1957 to 2000.¹⁰

Acquisitions from 1957-1970

Year	Volumes	Titles
1957	141	116
1958	77	40
1959	63	53
1960	60	58
1961	261	207
1962	220	164
1963	399	267
1964	215	190
1965	149	115
1966	197	156
1967	709	525
1968	141	118
1969	731	263
1970	525	430
TOTAL	3,888	2,702

Acquisitions from 1981-1990

Year	Volumes	Titles
1981	974	812
1982	837	690
1983	692	497
1984	732	581
1985	1,124	948
1986	857	726
1987	1,988	1,501
1988	804	665
1989	1,088	1,003
1990	1,105	839
TOTAL	10,201	8,262

Acquisitions from 1971-1980

Year	Volumes	Titles
1971	640	483
1972	778	649
1973	620	519
1974	428	375
1975	778	614
1976	544	424
1977	391	303
1978	574	423
1979	305	267
1980	671	493
TOTAL	5,729	4,550

Acquisitions from 1991- 2000

Year	Volumes	Titles
1991	3,561	2,409
1992	728	487
1993	1,076	544
1994	716	503
1995	991	674
1996	1,987	1,824
1997	1,575	1,337
1998	4,138	3,584
1999	1,014	660
2000	788	580
TOTAL	16,574	12,602

¹⁰ Data from the *Accession Record* provided by Ms. Ana B. Fresnido, *op. cit.* (Total is 28,116 titles (36,392 vols.)

The Present State of the Filipiniana Collection

Scope of the Collection

Since the time of Ms. Arsenia Reyes, who passed away more than five years ago, the scope of the Filipiniana Collection has not undergone any substantial changes, but the limitations have become more clearly defined, albeit a bit confusing. There appears a footnote on the most recent, written Statement on the Scope of the Filipiniana Collection that states: "For problematic titles, the Technical Services shall consult the opinions of the Library Management Committee."¹¹ This Committee is composed of the Library Director, four Head Librarians of the four major divisions, and heads of the different sections.

The present scope of the Collection is confined to the following:

1. All book publications about the Philippines, its peoples and culture, regardless of author, imprint and language.
2. Generally, works written by Filipinos except:
 - 2.1 Works by De La Salle University faculty, administrators, and students/alumni which are relegated to the Archives. (These pertain to theses and dissertations, faculty or university publications, La Salliana materials, and the like)¹²
 - 2.2 Works and other original research studies treating on universally-accepted knowledge, such as Chemistry, mathematics, physics, biology, etc.
3. Books written in Pilipino, other Filipino languages, and the vernacular (local dialects).
4. Philippine government publications and yearbooks, except publications by Philippine corporate bodies the subject matter of which does not have anything to do with the Philippines. E.g.: SGV, *Doing Business in Malaysia*, 1978.
5. Publications containing substantial portions or chapters regarding the Philippines (publications with only a small portion or a chapter on the Philippines are not considered Filipiniana, but analytics are provided for that portion or chapter.)¹³
6. Works dealing on the application of scientific thought and methodology to Philippine and local needs and circumstances. E.g. Hans B.C. Spiegel, *Lectures on the Dynamics of Urban and Community Development*.

From the above enumeration, one may note that Philippine periodical materials are not found in the Filipiniana Section. They are in the Library's Periodicals Section. The same

¹¹ *Scope of Filipiniana Collection*, ca. 1995, is a document found in the Library Director's *Office Files*.

¹² Second copies of DLSU Press publications, however, appear in the collection.

¹³ As to which department will provide the analytics is a bone of contention, because the Cataloging Section, in practice, does not provide the analytics, and the Filipiniana Librarian, who is expected to do the analytics, is not even aware of these materials since they do not belong to her collection. Many of these collections are brought to the Circulation-Reserve Section.

applies to audio-visual materials. They are found in the Instructional Media Services Section. However, the Filipiniana Section houses quite a substantial number of non-book materials, including some Philippine periodicals, periodical articles, maps, cd-roms, vertical files, and even **non-Filipiniana** materials. So, let's have a look at the **Profile of the Collection**.

Profile of the Filipiniana Collection in the Filipiniana Room

The Book Collection.

As of August, 2000, our shelflist record indicates that there are 14,582 titles (34,976 volumes) in the Filipiniana Section. Below is a profile of the book collection arranged by subject classification following that of the Library of Congress:

Classification		Titles	Volumes
A	Generalities	66	212
B-BD	Philosophy	92	206
BJ	Psychology	154	383
	Religion	707	1,541
	Auxiliary Sciences	83	166
	History	2,482	6,222
	Geography, Anthropology	344	798
	Social Sciences	3,014	7,633
	Political Science	582	1,579
	Law	1,054	2,707
	Education	743	1,672
	Music and Art	292	547
	Language and Literature	3,333	7,620
	Sciences	436	950
	Medicine	168	331
	Agriculture	344	681
	Technology	321	717
	Military/Naval Science	85	246
	Bibliography and Library Science	282	765
TOTAL		14,582	34,976

Profile of the book collection classified by period in Philippine history:

Publication Date	Period	Titles	Volumes
1521-1898	Spanish	54	88
1899-1935	American	583	1,711
1936-1945	Commonwealth	160	309
1946-1972	Post-war Republic	3,378	8,477
1973-1986	Martial Law Era	4,975	12,166
1987-2000	Contemporary	5,587	12,395
	Total	14,737	35,146

The discrepancy in the two profiles involves 170 volumes (or 155 titles) of in-process books which were inadvertently retrieved by the computer when the profile by period was prepared. The oldest book is *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Pampanga: Compuesto* (1622), followed by a two-volume work entitled *Despertador Christiano* (1695-1697).¹⁴

The Lopez-Bantug Collection¹⁵

This special collection refers to the collection of materials donated by Rizal's grandnieces on June 19, 1987. It has a separate accession but like the rest of the book collection, the books are available in the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) of the Library system. This collection contains a total of 1,982 titles of books and periodicals, with 18 memorabilia items. The books comprise 1,183 volumes, 633 of which are Filipiniana, and 550 non-Filipiniana. The Philippine periodicals comprise 75 titles (595 issues). A guide to this collection is available.

The Ambeth Ocampo Collection¹⁶

This priceless collection was deposited to the Library in 1990 by Ambeth Ocampo, an alumnus of the University. The Filipiniana collection boasts of 721 titles (1,138 volumes) and includes rare Filipiniana titles published from 1888 to 1945. About 100 volumes of these rare titles have been digitized (appearing in 24 CDs) for the purpose of preservation. In addition, there are about 218 titles (222 volumes) of non-Filipiniana books in this collection. However, both Filipiniana and non-Filipiniana titles (total of 939) are housed in the same Filipiniana Room but segregated from the general collection. A guide to the collection is made available to interested readers, since these materials are not accessible via the Library's OPAC.

The LIHIP Collection¹⁷

This is the **Literary History of the Philippines** Collection of regional literature. It began as a joint project of two departments, Literature and Philippine Languages, in 1983, with the aim of producing anthologies of literary works in different genres (essay, novel, short story, and poetry) representing the major languages in the country (Ilokano, Pangasinense, Kapampangan, Bicol, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Waray, Muslim and Non-Muslim). The LIHIP database is an annotated bibliography of some 8,357 titles of these materials, using CDS-ISIS as a tool for encoding and retrieval. The collection also includes 687 articles found in literary journals and arranged by region.

The ICEPH Collection^{18 18}

This is the **International Corpus of English-Philippine** Component Project Collection, which began in early 1990 as a research project of the English Language Department, headed by Dr. Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. The purpose of collecting the corpus is primarily

¹⁴ Data culled from the computer-generated list of OPAC entries as prepared by Avelino Dancalan of the Computer Services Section of the Library, October 20, 2000.

¹⁵ Data provided by Ms. Evelyn V. Ferma, Librarian-in-charge of the Filipiniana Section, Nov. 7, 2000.

¹⁶ *A Checklist of Ambeth R. Ocampo's Private Library Collection Available at De La Salle University Library*, 1990, provides a statistical summary of the number of materials in the collection.

¹⁷ Project description was provided by Ms. Ferma, based on records in the section's **Office Files**, July 11, 2000.

¹⁸ Project Proposal summary prepared by Ms. Ferma, based on records in the section's **Office Files**, June 17, 2000.

to establish a databank of materials available for the analysis of Philippine English. It uses also the CDS-ISIS system. At present, it has a total of 669 articles.

The Map Collection

The map collection consists of about 920 political, provincial, road and topographical maps. The provincial maps number to 631, while the topographical maps are 289.

The Periodical Collection

The Filipiniana Librarian collects 1986 issues of different newspaper dailies on the EDSA (People Power) Revolution. To date, it has 68 issues. Also collected are old issues of 14 titles of Philippine magazines, and 11 titles of various periodical indexes. All in all, the Room houses about 28 periodical titles, with 249 issues.

The Vertical File Collection

The Vertical File collection in the Filipiniana Room consists of 610 articles on Rizal and 64 titles of rare journal articles, for a total of 674 titles (687 volumes). There is, however, a total of 2,728 articles in the Vertical File collection of the Reference Section, which is separate from the Filipiniana Section's collection.¹⁹ Nonetheless, both collections are accessible in the CDS-ISIS OPAC under the Article Database.

The CD-ROM Collection

In 1998, the DLSU Library initiated the digitization project on selected rare books in its Filipiniana collection, and collaborated with member-libraries of the Inter-Institutional Consortium in the digital conversion of well-selected rare Filipiniana in their respective collections. This project was funded by the United Board of Higher Education. A total of 14 CDs containing 38 titles resulted from this endeavor. In addition, 96 titles or 100 volumes in the Ambeth Ocampo Collection were also digitized. At present, it has 38 CDs in the collection, containing 134 titles of rare materials.

Bitanga-Valeros Collection²⁰

This is a collection of family memorabilia consisting of about 1296 items of antique furniture, fixtures, religious images, china and silvers, numismatics, and other artifacts belonging to the family's heirloom, donated on March 9, 1993 by Teresa Bitanga-Valeros of Sarrat, Ilocos Norte.

Other Special Collections of Filipiniana

Books not found in the Filipiniana Room

As mentioned earlier, the scope of the Filipiniana Collection does not include works and other original research studies written by Filipinos, but which treat on universally-accepted

¹⁹ Data submitted by Ms. Elizabeth Padilla of the Reference-Information Section based on the section's *Office Files*.

²⁰ *A Checklist of Library Materials and Family Memorabilia Donated to De La Salle University Library*, March 1993.

knowledge, such as Chemistry, mathematics, physics, biology, etc. This means some **3,455 titles** or **5,657 volumes of books written by Filipinos and locally published**, which are mostly found in the **Circulation Section**,²¹ are not integrated with the rest of the Filipiniana book collection. Otherwise, the total book collection of our Filipiniana would have run to **18, 059 titles** or **40, 633 volumes**.²²

Books in the Special Collections Section

There are also Filipiniana materials in the **Special Collections Section** (which is a part of the University Archives). The Special Collections Room houses the personal library collections of noted faculty members of the University, such as well-known academicians-writers like Efren R. Abueg (2,315 volumes), Isagani R. Cruz (4,309 volumes), Marcelino A. Foronda (4,183 volumes), Bro. Andrew B. Gonzales (630 volumes), Roberto Salazar (512 volumes), Tereso Tullao Jr. (488 volumes), Wilfrido Villacorta (355 volumes), and film director-critic, Clodualdo del Mundo (617 volumes). It also includes the valuable movie script collection of Jose Javier Reyes, a DLSU alumnus and once member of the faculty, numbering to about 298 volumes of scripts. Its **Local and Oral History Collection** boasts of 900 bound volumes of transcripts and 934 audio tapes, not to mention the oral history materials in the Foronda Collection numbering to 1,011 volumes of transcripts and 800 audio tapes. The books in the Special Collections are accessible via the Library's CDS-ISIS OPAC under the SPECCOL Database.

Theses and Dissertations

The University Archives maintains a large collection of **Theses and Dissertations**: 9,724 titles (13,530 volumes) of undergraduate theses, 2,681 titles of masteral theses, and 290 titles of doctoral dissertations, which are all available in the CDS-ISIS OPAC under the Theses Database. The collection includes 89 Faculty theses and dissertations (donated to the Archives by faculty who graduated from other institutions). Also, the digitization project on the theses, which began in 1999, has produced 23 CDs, containing all 290 doctoral theses in full-text, and 75 masteral theses on the University as a subject, and 25 masteral theses in MBA.. The search engine built into the digital program enables the user to retrieve information using any given field of description, or simply by using keyword search. Recently, the Archives issued its latest publication entitled **Dissertation Abstracts**, which is a compilation of all the available doctoral dissertations in the University.

University Publications

These archival materials include catalogs, brochures, bulletins, handbooks, manuals, yearbooks, directories and annual reports issued regularly by the University. Also included are journals, newsletters, and campus newspapers published by the academic community (Administration, Faculty, Students, Non-Academic Personnel, and Alumni). The DLSU Press publications belong to this category. Access to articles in these publications (28,248 records) is available on line in the CDS-ISIS OPAC via the Article Database. Information on University events are chronicled by the Archives and accessible online via the La Salle Diary Database (10,391 entries) in the CDS-ISIS OPAC. The **Green & White** yearbooks

²¹ Data retrieved from the T-Series OPAC may inadvertently have included books in the Marcelino A. Foronda Collection, which is housed in the Special Collections Room of the Archives Unit.

²² Data culled from OPAC entries and summarized by Avelino Dancalan of the System Services Section of the Library, October 20, 2000.

are available in 20 CDs, while the *DLSU Newsletter* and *Abut-Tanaw* are also in separate CDs.

Faculty Files

In addition to the above collection, the Archives also houses the University's **Faculty Files**, which contain both published and unpublished materials authored by members of the DLSU's teaching and non-teaching Faculty. At present, there about 10,785 records from this collection. Faculty papers may include extensive collections of correspondence, clippings, personal university files and memorabilia. These are accessible via the Library's CDS-ISIS Faculty Publications Database.

Special Collections in the Archives

The Archives also maintains two separate collections of its most illustrious alumni, Don Francisco Ortigas and the late Senator Lorenzo M. Tañada. The Ortigas Room includes 2,266 books, personal papers, and his memorabilia collection, notable of which is his personal collection of rare tektites found in the Philippines. The Tañada Room replicates the late Senator's study room in his Quezon City residence. Donated on August 10, 1993 on his 95th Birth Anniversary were 576 books, more than 12 boxes of personal papers, and 356 memorabilia items.

The Archives likewise houses a rare collection of about 550 pieces of Philippine earthen wares donated by Daniel R. Tantoco, former Director of the National Museum, and Jaime C. Laya, former Central Bank Governor, and presently, the Chairman of the National Commission of Culture and the Arts. It also showcases in a separate room the Philippine Numismatic Collection of the late Felipe Y. Liao, one of the country's noted coin collectors, who in 1989 generously donated more than 400 rare specimens of Philippine currencies.

It also has a growing collection of **La Salliana** materials, which include books (549 titles) and non-books on the De La Salle Brothers in the Philippines and the schools run by the Brothers in the Philippines.

Filipiniana Periodicals²³

The **Periodicals Section** of the Library subscribes to 284 titles of Filipiniana periodicals (94 of which are current subscriptions) and 14 titles of local newspapers and tabloids. In addition, it houses 381 titles of donated Filipiniana Periodicals. Information on these materials are accessed thru the two Library OPACs, the T-Series and the CDS-ISIS.

Audio-visual Collection²⁴

At the **Instructional Media Services**, there are over 150 video titles of VHS tapes and 66 audiocassettes representing the whole gamut of Philippine culture and the various aspects of socio-economic and political life of the Filipinos. These materials may be accessed from the Library's OPAC.

²³ Data provided by Ms. William San Andres-Frias, Librarian in charge of the Periodicals Section.

²⁴ Data provided by Ms. Vivian Soriente of the Instructional Media Services Section.

Automation / Information Technology for the Filipiniana Collection

In July 1995, the Library earned the distinction of being the first academic library in the country to make available its online catalogs globally via the Internet's World Web Wide. To date, there are 10 databases available in the Library's OPAC, namely: Books, Articles, Periodical Holdings List, Theses and Dissertations, Audio-visual Materials, Faculty Publications, Special Collections, La Salliana, Literary Index, and the DLSU Chronicle (Diary).

The Library maintains two OPACs: one using the T-series, and the other runs on CDS-ISIS (Computerized Database Services - Integrated Sets of Information Systems). All library functions such as cataloging, circulation, and acquisition are fully computerized. This applies to the Filipiniana Collection as well. All Filipiniana materials, wherever they are, are accessible via this network.

The number of computer workstations has been dramatically increased from ten in 1993 to almost 200 units at present.²⁵ There are computer areas on every floor, a computer room available exclusively for graduate students, and another only for faculty members, and a computer lounge, the CYBERNOOK, constructed on the ground floor in 1996 to provide a relaxed ambiance for students surfing the INTERNET. The Library's INTERNET connection definitely has widened access to global research knowledge and information resources. And this is true for accessing Filipiniana all over the world as well.

CD-ROM technology has been fully utilized for rare Filipiniana and archival materials. In September 1998, the Library launched its first CD-WEB production, in celebration of the centennial birth anniversary of the late Senator LORENZO M. TANADA. The multimedia CD is likened to an electronic scrapbook dwelling on the life and times of the Grand Old Man of Philippine politics, and utilizing archival materials in the Tañada Collection.

Almost simultaneously, another project was begun---the digital conversion of all doctoral dissertations in the Archives collection. This was completed in 1999, and remains an ongoing project for the rest of the graduate theses collection. Another ongoing project is the CD conversion of some rare Filipiniana books, beginning with selected titles from Ambeth Ocampo Collection, and choice titles from the Library's own Filipiniana collections. This project, as mentioned earlier, resulted from a collaboration with member-libraries of the Inter-Institutional Consortium. By year 2000, Archival historical collections and selected university publications, such as *Abut-Tanaw*, the *DLSU Newsletter*, and the *Green and White Yearbooks*, have all been digitized as well.

Intellectual control over our Filipiniana holdings is further enhanced through a continuous program of computerized analytic indexing resulting in such projects as the LINDEX (Literary Index), HISTODEX (History Index), the LIHIP and ICEPH databases, and abstracting of theses and dissertations. New acquisitions, which were previously announced only in the DLSU Library Newsette or Balitang Aklatan, now appear in the Library Homepage. And, our current awareness program for the Filipiniana is widely disseminated thru our network's Bulletin Board Notices.

²⁵ Data provided by Library Director, Ms. Perla T. Garcia, Nov. 6, 2000.

Budget

Although financial management lies in the hands of the Library Director, the unit librarians, to a limited extent, play a role in planning the allocation of resources and expenditures. The unit heads determine the needs and identify the materials /equipment requirements, while the section librarians assist in securing the estimates, formulating costs, preparing and following up requests for requisitions. The Library Director prepares the yearly budget for approval by her superiors. This situation applies to the present

Zero-based budgeting is most often required at DLSU at the beginning of the budget planning period (which usually takes place between February-March). However, in practice, the line item budget format is utilized. For specific programs, funds are requested, and in the case of the DLSU Library, money for specific non-budgeted projects/activities are taken from the Library Development Fund, which is the depository fund for all library income-generating activities.

Operating Budget (including salaries) is more than P 15 M, while Capital Budget for Books and Periodicals is averaged at P 12.5 M within the last five years. This Book Budget, as we call it, is apportioned to six colleges (Liberal Arts, Business and Economics, Science, Education, Computer Studies, and Engineering) and the Graduate School of Business. The Library gets its own share of about 15-20% of the total allocation. The Library's share is split into four by the Circulation, Reference, Periodicals, and the Filipiniana sections. Below is a profile of the Filipiniana budget within the last five years:²⁶

School Year	Budget	Books Purchased
1996-1997	P 253,085.46	890 volumes
1997-1998	313,508.02	1,160 volumes
1998-1999	344,479.31	895 volumes
1999-2000	435,764.66	643 volumes
2000-2001	314,176.50	271 volumes (as of Aug 31)

This information, however, does not present an accurate picture of how much money is actually spent for Filipiniana acquisitions. Purchases made by the different college library committees are known to include some Filipiniana titles, while the Periodicals and Circulation section librarians, likewise, purchase Filipiniana materials for their respective collections. The Library Liaison Committee for the Department of Pilipino is also allotted its own budget for Filipiniana acquisitions, which are either brought to the Periodicals, Circulation, or the Filipiniana Sections.

²⁶ Data provided by Library Director, Ms. Perla T. Garcia, from the *Director's Office Files*, October 20, 2000.

Sourcing Strategies for Filipiniana Acquisition

Selection of Filipiniana materials is done mainly by the Filipiniana Librarian, assisted by members of the Faculty, particularly in the Pilipino Department, and acquisition is usually handled by the Acquisitions Librarian. Local book dealers are invited on a regular basis to bring new materials to the Library for examination. In addition, the Filipiniana Librarian sources materials from the Internet, particularly the websites of popular book shops like **"NATIONALBOOKSTORE.COM.PH," "BOOKMARK.COM.PH," "POWERBOOKS.COM.PH," "DLSUPRESS.COM,"** and foreign booksellers like Barnes and Noble (**BN.COM**), **AMAZON.COM**, and Bell & Howell's **UMI.COM**. The latter is an excellent source for dissertations done by Filipino scholars and researchers. Other popular sources of information are ABS-CBN's interactive website, **"PINOYCENTRAL.COM,"** where one can find anything "Pinoy." Its Buyers' Guide includes a section on Books. Books may be selected by just clicking such icons as Art & Architecture, Business, Children's Books, Comic Books, Fiction, Non-Fiction, Reference, and Religion. Information lists the Merchant's name, author and title of the material, and price in local currency. **"DIVISORIA.NET"** is a global Filipino marketplace, whose section on Books contains pictures of the front covers of the books in the selection, including their dollar prices.

Other sources of information are the websites of the Commission on Higher Education (**"info.com.ph/chedco"**), the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (**"decs.gov.ph"**), and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (**"pids.gov.ph"**). No doubt about it, online searching and online book-buying have created a tremendous impact on our library's mode of acquisition.²⁷

Library Services

Library services have been expanded to include the following: personalized computer assistance; bibliographic instruction, particularly on methods of research for graduate students; preparation of bibliographies on request; interlibrary loans; document delivery service; cd-rom search and retrieval services, including printouts of search results; selective dissemination of information (SDI) service to the faculty; and availability of INTERNET services, such as email, bulletin boards, file transfers, etc.

Audio-visual services have been expanded to include computerized production of multi-media and scanning services. Media equipment have been upgraded and expanded. Almost all classrooms are now equipped with overhead projectors for instructional purposes. Also acquired are multi-media computers, LCD projectors, multimedia projectors, video projectors, tv monitors, color scanners, and the like.

Introduction of revenue-generating services is considered one of the innovative projects of the library. These services now include: online bibliographic searches, computer printing, computer scanning, multi-media production, use of computer facilities such as the Cybernook, use of multi-function rooms such as the Ortigas Conference Room, etc.

²⁷ Interview with Ms. Perla T. Garcia, Library Director, Nov. 8, 2000.

Involvement in Library Consortia and Outreach Activities

The Library continues to be actively involved in consortium activities and linkages with other institutions, such as the Inter-Institutional Consortium (with Philippine Christian University, Philippine Normal University, St. Paul College Manila, and St. Scholastica's College), the DOST-ESEP Library Network (with Ateneo de Manila University, Mindanao State University-IIT, University of Santo Tomas, UP Colleges of Science & Engineering, UP Manila, UP Los Baños), the European Studies Consortium (with Ateneo de Manila University, and UP School of Economics), the MBA Consortium (with Asian Institute of Management, Ateneo Professional Schools, and UP College of Business Administration), and the DLSU System Libraries (DLSU-Manila, College of St. Benilde, DLSU-Dasmariñas, and DLS-Santiago Zobel School). Its linkages are focused on resource-sharing, cooperative acquisitions and/or indexing activities, and computerization projects. Public programs and outreach activities have likewise placed DLSU on the academic map as a must-see library to visit.

Problems Encountered

Scope of the Collection

Following the dictum of Wenceslao Retana y Gamboa as contained in his *Prologo*,²⁸ there are only three categories of Filipiniana, namely:

- a) Los impresos en Filipinas, sin distincion de materia
- b) Los que tratan de Filipinas
- c) Y los publicados por filipinos

If the Scope of our Filipiniana Collection followed this concept, everything would have been simple and easy. Our own catalogers would surely be able to easily identify which books will go to the Filipiniana Section. But since 1970, our catalogers who inherited the present working definition of Filipiniana, have wrestled with many problematic titles, particularly those that are authored by Filipinos but whose works are considered of universal knowledge, and books containing only portions of material that treat on Philippine subjects which are not considered substantial. The sixth category under our present Scope, which refers to "works on the application of scientific thought and methodology to Philippine and local needs and circumstances," compounds the problem. There were many instances when books improperly classified were sent back to the Technical Services for recataloging, not to mention the fact that quite a few books are found sitting on Cataloging shelves awaiting further review or revisions as if undergoing "judgement" days.²⁹

²⁸ Retana y Gamboa, Wenceslao Emilio. *Aparato Bibliografico de la Historia General de Filipinas*, Pedro B. Ayuda y Compañia, (Manila, 1964), p. ii. (This is a photo-offset edition of the original 1906 imprint done by M. Minuesa de los Rios in Madrid in the DLSU Library).

²⁹ Remark made by Ms. Ana B. Fresnido, Head, Technical Services, in a private telephone interview, October 18, 2000.

Collection Management

Strategic planning and the timely execution of periodic collection assessments should contribute to a successful collection buildup. But due to budgetary constraints, want lists are not all accommodated, and collection targets are not realized. Missed Filipiniana purchases are considered great losses, as local publications are soon out of print, and second editions or reprints are scarce, if not unlikely. If continuous and dramatic improvements on the collection are to be expected, “just in time” acquisitions will have to be made. And the Filipiniana Librarian should be on the alert as to new materials “hot from local presses.”

Sound fiscal management and wise and judicious use of funds have impact on library development. The increase in library budget within the last five years has adequately met some critical needs, but more attention is required for acquisition of materials for new programs, and more money for new projects and ongoing ventures.

Library Automation and technology in Organization of Materials

The paradigm shift from the traditional to the electronic requires patience, diligence, perseverance, and sustained interest and commitment. Intermittent failures, although few and insignificant, are caused more by the inadequacy or limitations of the system’s hardware and software. Electronic catalogs such as the Library’s OPAC system have its own quirks and lapses. According to our computer experts, “Hindi nawawala ang mga bugs.”³⁰ So, the data generated by our computers are at best, “more or less” reliable, if not accurate, but never perfect.

Space Consideration

The space factor has become more and more critical, particularly for the Filipiniana Collection and the Filipiniana periodicals at the Periodical Section. In fact, back issues of Philippine dailies are kept only up to six months,³¹ and are subsequently sold for scrap. The policy of acquiring at least two to three copies of new Filipiniana acquisitions has been recently (since 1999) not observed for lack of space, aside from lack of funds.

Compact storage and remote storage are two costly options. Nonetheless, in 1998, the Library purchased at the cost of almost one million pesos a compact mobile storage system for its Special Collections, imported from the Netherlands. Another set is being considered for the Filipiniana’s Preservation File of original copies.

³⁰ Remark made by Mr. Avelino Dancalan, Information Assistant, Computer Services Section in the Library, October 12, 2000.

³¹ Remark made by Ms. William S.A. Frias, Periodicals Librarian, October 10, 2000.

Summary

This paper presents an interesting case study in the development and growth of a Filipiniana Collection in one of the country's leading academic institution. The state of the art of De La Salle University Library's collection of Filipiniana, from its early beginnings in 1970 until school year 2000, speaks loudly of the commitment of this institution to contribute to the organization, preservation and use of our cultural heritage as embodied in this unique body of literature.

Establishing, developing, and maintaining a Filipiniana Collection is a serious and costly responsibility. To carry out such a sustained collection development program as outlined in this case study requires not only commitment, but also aggressive leadership, on the part of the library administration, tenacity and perseverance, on the part of the Librarian in charge of the collection, and cooperation with the academic community, supported by linkages with institutional libraries here and abroad.

A full discussion with library and university-wide participation should take place so that policies and decisions to be made, particularly on the scope of the collection and on a successful preservation program for the collection, are well studied, considerations are all weighed, and issues and other concerns are not overlooked.

A good program, as they say, contains the seeds of its modification, and changes are apt to take place even before targets have been reached. This is to be expected. The dramatic twenty-first century transition of libraries from traditional to digital or "virtual" will have a tremendous impact on the future state of the Filipiniana Collections at the De La Salle University.

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