

ABSTRACTS

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Catalog Data File Creation for the New England Regional Library Technical Processing Center. Nelinet, New England Library Information Network. Final Report of CLR-374. By James E. Agenbroad and others. Cambridge, Mass.: Inforonics, Inc., 1968. 64p. (ED 026 077, MF—\$0.50 HC—\$3.30).

This final report covers January, 1967, through September 15, 1967, the period of Task One of the New England Library Information Network (NELINET). The primary objective of Task One was to set up procedures and programs to build a catalog data file for the center. The secondary task was to set up procedures to selectively extract bibliographic data from the catalog data file and output this data in the form of catalog cards, book spine labels, and book pocket labels. The system is designed to be compatible with the Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) system. The report contains descriptions and flow charts of programs written for Task One.

Systems Design and Pilot Operation of a Regional Center for Technical Processing for the Libraries of the New England State Universities. Nelinet, New England Library Information Network. Progress Report, July 1, 1967–March 30, 1968. Vol. 1. By James E. Agenbroad and others. Cambridge, Mass.: Inforonics, Inc., 1968. 41p. (ED 026 078, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$2.15).

The New England Library Information Network (NELINET) entered the pilot project stage late in 1967 when the University of New Hampshire became the first member of the network to be connected to the processing center in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The five other New England state university libraries were ready to be connected at the time of this report.

The report focuses on (1) the systems analysis and program planning for the project, and (2) the services available under the pilot operation. Section One is an introduction and summary. Section Two covers initial work with catalog data file searching. Section Three deals with acquisitions processing. Section Four is a demonstration of services carried out in connection with the pilot operation. Volume 2 (LI 000 980) contains appendices giving much of the technical detail of project activities.

Systems Design and Pilot Operation of a Regional Center for Technical Processing for the Libraries of the New England State Universities. Nelinet, New England Library Information Network. Progress Report, July 1, 1967–March 30, 1968. Vol. 2. Appendices. By James E. Agenbroad and others. Cambridge, Mass.: Inforonics, Inc., 1968. 169p. (ED 026 079, MF—\$0.75 HC—\$8.55).

Included in this volume of appendices to LI 000 979 are acquisitions flow charts; a current operations questionnaire; an algorithm for splitting the Library of Congress call number; analysis of the Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC II) format; production problems and decisions; operating procedures for information transmittal in the New England Library Information Network; compression word coding techniques (transition distance coding, alpha-check, recursive decomposition, and Soundex); and sample cards and labels.

What University Librarians Are Thinking, Saying, and Doing about Automation; Annotated Bibliography Drawn Chiefly from Annual Reports of University Librarians. By William H. Carlson. Corvallis: Oregon State System of Higher Education, 1967. 14p. (ED 026 073, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$0.80).

Prepared for librarians of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, this bibliography consists of entries taken mainly from annual reports of university librarians in the United States and Canada and also from other library publications and reports of library conferences and seminars. Each entry includes excerpts or brief summaries describing current and planned projects for automating library processes. Most of the projects mentioned involve library acquisitions, cataloging, serials, circulation, or facsimile transmission.

A Cost Analysis and Utilization Study of the Stanford University Library System, Prepared for Stanford University . . . Memorandum Report. By Glen Densmore and Charles Bourne. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Research Institute, 1965. 38p. (ED 026 080, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$2.00).

This study was conducted to determine what fraction of the total cost of the Stanford University library system can properly be charged to each of the four major groups of users: undergraduate students, graduate students, faculty and staff, and non-Stanford users. Eight separate cost elements were developed for each of the library's cost centers or service facilities from actual cost data provided by the University Controller's Office. These cost elements were: salaries and benefits, books, periodicals, binding, supplies and expenses, operating and maintenance, building and equipment depreciation, and university administration. Statistics covering circulation by user groups and campus population distribution by user groups were collected for each by the individual facilities, and these circulation and population statistics were then used to make a preliminary allocation of the specified cost elements to the four user groups. Following this preliminary allocation, the manner for allocating the cost elements to user groups was outlined. In order to aid the allocation of cost elements, five special studies were made which covered: circulation, population distribution, the cataloging and acquisition divisions, salaries and benefits, and space utilization. The final task performed was the allocation of cost elements for each facility or

cost center to the appropriate user group or groups.

Development Trends in Federal Library and Information Center Automation. Guides for Administrative and Technical Interviews. Bethesda, Md.: Information Dynamics Corp., n.d. 90p. (LI 001 277, MF—\$0.50 HC—\$4.90).

These two guides for interviews on trends in library automation in federal libraries and information centers cover administrative and technical interviews. The guide for administrative interviews is divided into five steps: (1) determining the details of the agency's mission and organizational structure; (2) establishing the administrative relationships of the agency; (3) determining the responsibilities the agency has for information activities; (4) characterizing agency planning processes and their effect on information activities; and (5) identifying future plans. The technical interview consists of six steps: (1) characterizing internal library organization, staffing, and budgeting; (2) determining present and past relationships of the library with management, computer personnel, and users; (3) describing the library's present operations and collection; (4) characterizing operational problems, the planning process, and system development; (5) identifying future plans; and (6) eliciting general remarks and comments on library automation.

Bibliographic Citations as Unobtrusive Measures of Scientific Communication. By Edwin B. Parker and others. Stanford, Calif.: Institute for Communication Research, 1967. 128p. (LI 000 875, available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, as PB 177 073, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.00).

An examination of five hundred citations in seventeen behavioral science journals was made for four time periods: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965. Fewer journals were examined in the earlier periods because some of the journals began after 1950, 1955, or 1960. The citations were examined to find out what sources were cited by which journals in which proportions.

Comparisons were made across journals and across time periods to discover sources of citations, time trends in citation sources, age of cited material, trends in authorship and acknowledgement, cluster analysis of journal-to-journal citations, and other measures of journal interconnections. This study is also an attempt to evaluate the method of analysis of citation data. The collected data appear in thirty-seven appended tables.

Library Service for Kansas State College: Planning for the Next Decade by Means of a College-Wide Series of Questionnaires. By Norman Tanis. Pittsburg: Kansas State College, 1968. 86p. (ED 026 104, MF—\$0.50 HC—\$4.40).

A four-part questionnaire was constructed and administered to the users of the Kansas State College Library to aid the library staff in planning for effective library service and in developing a book acquisition policy for the next ten years. The four surveys conducted were: (1) departmental, in which academic departments were asked to indicate the depth of the library collections required for the specific subject areas in their disciplines; (2) faculty, in which the instructional staff answered questions on faculty use, instructional and student use of libraries, instructional and resource planning, resources, services, and library personnel; (3) graduate students, which consisted of questions on libraries used, research projects and theses topics, library services and regulations, library instruction, and suggestions for improvement in specific areas; and (4) undergraduate students, which included questions on libraries used, difficulties experienced with the library, library personnel, and possible facility improvements. This

report consists of the survey questionnaires and results, with the questionnaires used for the faculty, graduate student, and undergraduate student surveys based to a considerable degree upon forms used by Columbia University.

Library Cost Models: Owning vs. Borrowing Serial Publications. By Gordon Williams and others. Washington, D.C.: NSF, 1968. 169p. (ED 026 106, MF—\$0.75 HC—\$8.55).

The costs of providing access to serial literature in four university research libraries were examined in this study, and a methodology was developed for comparing borrowing costs with the costs of acquisition, cataloging, maintenance, and circulation. Mathematical models are provided by which any library can determine at what frequency of use of a serial title it becomes less expensive to acquire a photocopy of an article from another library when needed than to subscribe to and maintain a file of the title. Cost data from the four libraries, when inserted into the models, indicate a strong case for borrowing low demand serial items. Study findings must be qualified because the four libraries are not a random sample of all research libraries, and no value was placed on having a collection available for browsing or on the shortened access time involved with local ownership. It is concluded that in order to give the research library a choice between borrowing and owning little used serials a national lending library system for serial literature needs to be developed. Appendixes include: details on the library surveys, mathematical analyses performed for the study, suggestions for a lending library system, and cost models for a specific serial title. ■■