

ABSTRACTS

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Resources of North Carolina Libraries.

Robert B. Downs, ed. Raleigh: Governor's Commission on Library Resources, 1965. 242 p. (ED 027 038, MF—\$1.00 HC—\$12.20).

The conclusion of the survey is that North Carolina libraries do not have sufficient resources, physical facilities, or staff to provide adequate library service for the state. The survey covers the present and potential roles of the State Library, the State Department of Archives and History, public libraries, university libraries, senior and junior college libraries, technical institutes and industrial education centers, school libraries, special libraries, and library education. The proposed program of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources for improving library services covers the areas of financing, personnel, and facilities. Appended are: A) Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, B) Archive and Manuscript Collections in North Carolina, C) Rules and Regulations for the Allocation of State Aid and Federal Aid to Public Libraries, 1964-65, D) Education for Librarianship in North Carolina, and E) Extending the Carolina Cooperation.

Library Technology and Architecture. Report of a Conference Held at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, February 9, 1967. Cambridge: Harvard University, Graduate School of Education, 1968. 51 p. (ED 027 052, available from the publisher, \$1.00).

The purpose of the conference was to investigate the implications of new technologies for library architecture and to use the findings in planning a new Library Research Facility for the Harvard Graduate

School of Education. The first half of this document consists of reports prepared by six consultants on such topics as microforms, computers, facsimile transmission, teaching machines, audiovisual media, automation, library equipment, man-machine systems, and copying methods. The second half of the document is the transcript of the discussions at the conference.

Training Program in Medical Librarianship and Health Sciences Information. Annual Report. July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968.

By Alan M. Rees. Cleveland: Case Western Reserve, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, 1968. 16 p. (ED 027 035, available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information as PB 178 744, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.00).

The Training Program consists of three specialized courses in medical librarianship, a four-week orientation to medical librarianship, field trips, and a seminar series on related topics. Resources of the local medical and academic communities have been used and an internship program for librarians in the two Veterans Administration hospitals in the Cleveland area was established. Recruiting activities for the program including mailed announcements, descriptive brochures and posters, and a rented booth at the Medical Library Association's 1967 Annual Convention are also described in this report.

Results of an Experimental Program to Provide Low Cost Computer Searches of the NASA Information File to University Graduate Students in the Southeast. Final Report. By Frederick O. Smetana and Dennis M. Phillips. Durham: North

Carolina Science and Technology Research Center, 1968. 117 p. (ED 027 034, available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information as N68-29038, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.00).

In an effort to increase dissemination of scientific and technological information, a program was undertaken whereby graduate students in science and engineering could request a computer-produced bibliography and/or abstracts of documents identified by the computer. The principal resource was the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) tape file which is the basis of "Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports" (STAR) and "International Aerospace Abstracts" (IAA). The search systems used are described, pricing considerations are discussed, and detailed statistics of the operational functions are presented. Results are given on a user survey, with 144 responses obtained from the 155 students for whom searches were run. In general, the students appeared satisfied. As the primary objective of the Technology Utilization Program is the more rapid diffusion of new technology into commercial industry, it was considered unfortunate that fewer than 40 per cent of the respondents indicated an interest in entering business and industry. It is suggested that some means be found to present significant data in simple terms to undergraduate students expecting to enter commerce, finance, and manufacturing in order to familiarize them with a source from which they may obtain such information in the future.

Ten Steps for the Establishment of the Comprehensive Community College Library. By Norman E. Tanis. Pittsburg: Kansas State College, 1967. 12 p. (ED 027 044, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$0.70.)

Because community college boards of trustees and citizens committees often

make the initial decisions about major college policies and building plans, it is important that they become aware of the basic sequence of events which will promote excellent community college libraries. The ten steps involve: (1) provision of funds for the library in the capital funds secured for the new campus, (2) appointment of a capable head librarian, (3) utilization of a well-qualified library consultant, (4) establishment of a code of library policy and procedure, (5) priority to be given for provision of library materials, (6) considering the library to be a materials resource center, (7) long-range budgeting, (8) visits to similar libraries, (9) writing the specifications for the consultant, and (10) establishing cooperative relationships with other libraries.

User Survey of the New York Public Library Research Libraries. New York: Nelson Associates, 1969. 477 p. (ED 027 054, MF—\$1.75 HC—\$23.95).

The report examines patron characteristics and use patterns of the New York Public Library Research Libraries. A general user survey was conducted as well as surveys of the use of the Photographic Service, Special Collections, Special Study Areas, and Reference Correspondence Service. Chapter I is a summary of principal findings and conclusions. Chapter II covers the status, academic affiliation, occupational fields, educational level, and place of residence and employment of the patrons. Chapter III discusses the use of the Research Libraries including divisions used, frequency and intensity of use, purpose of visits to the Research Libraries, materials sought and used, libraries used previously, and usefulness of resources. Chapter IV covers the effects of patron characteristics on the use of the Research Libraries. Projections for future use are given in Chapter V. The appendices include extensive descriptions of the five surveys, copies of the user questionnaires, and a study of seasonal variations in use. ■■