populated with no end of interesting folk, very good or very evil. The Tolkien craze was on, and there were fan clubs, buttons, toys, and music (there is a Ballad of Bilbo Baggins by Leonard Nimoy. See West's checklist, p. 23). But, as Mr. West's bibliographical annotation makes very clear, Tolkien on another level was the subject of much scholarly dissertation by a host of literary critics during this same period. Literature (fantasy, allegory, mythology); linguistics (speech and music); philosophy and psychology (good and evil, power, morality, commitment, the will to act); and religion (Christianity, although never mentioned by name in LOTR, life and death)—these are some of the topics by which Tolkien is discussed, whether the author intended quite all of this or not. The Tolkien craze is over now, but the Tolkien phenomenon may not be. Critical works are still being written; Mr. West cites additional works in his foreword and addenda, which were received too late for inclusion in the main bibliography. Furthermore, Tolkien reportedly is working on another major work.

Supplementing the alphabetically arranged bibliography of critical works, Mr. West includes a bibliography of Tolkien's writings (1922–). The latter is arranged chronologically, and this reviewer would have preferred to see the main bibliography arranged this way as well (with an author index) in order to illuminate the various literary "stages" of Tolkien criticism, e.g., book reviews, 1956; general criticism, 1957–64; widespread popularity, 1965–68; intense criticism, 1965–. This suggestion, however, is minor, because the annotations Mr. West chose to include (sometimes the critic's own words) are quite adequate in describing the content of the article or monograph. In addition, the author marks the citations he believes most valuable for Tolkien scholarship, whether favorable or unfavorable to the man. The bibliography does not include articles appearing in the numerous fan magazines, but Mr. West covers the names and general content of these "fanzines" in the foreword. There are two indexes—one for book reviews on individual works by Tolkien, and the other for titles of all articles cited in the bibliography.

It is clear from his search strategy and background in Tolkieniana that Mr. West's bibliographical checklist is authoritative. It should be well received by all who know or wish to know Tolkien.—Dederick C. Ward, University of Colorado.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Note: The titles listed represent books received at the editorial office that may be of interest to academic librarians.


ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC/CLIS), American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 804, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, National Cash Register Company, 4936 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Orders must include ED number and specification of format desired. A $0.50 handling charge will be added to all orders. Payment must accompany orders totaling less than $5.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

Documents available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 have CFSTI number and price following the citation.


Reproductions of 100 fact sheets received in response to a comprehensive survey of known and suspected Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) systems are organized into operational, pilot, and planned systems. The survey form was designed to give a detailed picture of system design features, organized so that the reader can rapidly locate systems with specific
characteristics of interest. These fact sheets are published not only to serve an educational function but to encourage direct informal contact among persons interested in SDI. For this reason, each system description contains the name, address, and phone number of the system operator.


The six characteristics of an Experimental Publication System (EPS) evaluated are: (1) prompt dissemination, (2) focused distribution, (3) diversity of content, (4) catalog of abstracts, (5) articles printed separately, and (6) low acceptance criteria. Approximately 20 percent of the psychologists who might be interested in the subject matter are covered by the system. The most popular characteristic was prompt dissemination; the least popular was low acceptance criteria. A focused distribution plan should take factors other than stated interests into account. Authors do not take advantage of the diversity of content characteristic. The Catalog of Abstracts is considered useful and articles printed separately are desirable but not essential to a scientific publication system. Data concerning the low acceptance criteria characteristic are inconsistent.


A major way of upgrading the profession of librarianship is through a post-master's education program. This data base for the curriculum development of such a program utilized two data-gathering instruments (1) a questionnaire and (2) interviews. The data are presented under three headings: (1) questionnaire results, Chapters III, IV, V and VI; (2) interview results, Chapter VII; and (3) summary, conclusions, and recommendations for further study, Chapter VIII. Summarized, the conclusions were: (1) the program should use an interdisciplinary approach, (2) a systems format should be used in planning and implementing the program, (3) the approach should be practical and based in the library school, (4) a multimedia approach to instruction should be used, (5) motivational factors should be used to reach a substantial number of librarians, and (6) the program should be offered on a part-time basis for financial reasons. Tables and graphs are used to illustrate the information gathered.


Library manpower data are analyzed under five main headings: (1) employment trends, (2) expenditures, (3) salaries, (4) placements, and (5) conditions of supply. The detailed, cross-section, statistical analysis focuses on the specific category of professional academic librarians. Analysis of the five main areas revealed: (1) professional employment in college and university libraries showed the fastest gain; (2) there is a heterogeneity between public and public school librarians and academic librarians; that is, there is a one-way mobility; (3) salary components of the total academic library expenditures are declining while the book share is rising; (4) the federal share of library materials is a significant percentage of the total; (5) the number of special libraries has grown most rapidly since 1945; (6) librarians' starting salaries are lower than most other professionals; (7) salaries of academic and special librarians are higher than those of public or school librarians; (8) the number of library science degrees has tripled since 1960;
(9) the number of junior college library programs has grown rapidly; and (10) librarian shortages are based on the number desired; if they were based on sources of supply and effective demand, the shortages would be small.


This report, along with the separate report by Drake Sheahan/Stewart Dougall Consultants entitled, Book Processing Facility Design, available as ED 038 992, should clear up two unfounded assumptions that (1) the actual processing of 2,500,000 volumes cannot be done at one location and (2) the printing times required are too unrealistic to be handled on the computer peripheral equipment. The Drake Sheahan/Stewart Dougall report indicates that 2,500,000 volumes can be processed more efficiently in one location than is now being done in nineteen different locations or than could be done in six different locations. Cost projections in this document are based on data in that report. Estimates of computer print-times indicate that all the reports which must be handled, as well as all the cards which must be produced, are well within the capability of the equipment contemplated. The assumptions and methodology used to project unit costs are included.


The Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services (ANYLTS) is established to develop and run a centralized book processing facility for the public library systems in New York State. ANYLTS plans to receive book orders from the twenty-two library systems, transmit orders to publishers, receive the volumes from the publishers, print and attach pockets, print and insert catalog cards and book cards, apply spine labels, overjacket book covers, and ship processed books by library to the library system. The recommended processing operation will require a physical facility containing 18,800 square feet and is estimated to cost $56,640 per year. At a projected rate of $10,000 per man year (1976) and an average work force of 66 employed; labor will cost $660,000 per year. Equipment investment is estimated to be $221,000. The processing operation recommended is a manual system supplemented by two labor-saving mechanical devices.

Our first General Catalogue in two years — just cut out and send for your complimentary copy.

AMS PRESS INC.

1970 GENERAL CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND REFERENCE WORKS
INCLUDING OVER 1000 LISTINGS AND SELECTIONS FROM BOOKS FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Gentlemen: Please send me _______ free copies of the new AMS 1970 General Catalogue
☐ Please send me your Monthly Availability Reports
☐ I already receive your Monthly Availability Reports

Name ___________________________ Position _______

Library ___________________________

Street ___________________________

City ____________ State __________ Zip ______

AMS PRESS, INC.

17 Conduit St., London W.1, England
56 E. 13 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10003