scripts date from the nineteenth century, with the chief emphasis on American economic history in the Middle Atlantic States, the natural result of Du Pont involvement with the business and industrial life of the young Republic. The company records of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are an important group, supplemented by later accessions representing many additional firms. The scope of the collections spreads out from this focus to encompass places, periods, persons, and subjects of unexpected variety, reflecting the political and intellectual activities of the Du Ponts and their collecting interests, as well as accessions from other donors, notably, e.g., the papers of John J. Raskob, personal, business, and political.

Unfortunately, the organization of the Guide does not provide easy access to the wealth of materials. The main arrangement follows the pattern of the collections, maintained largely according to provenance, as received from their various donors. The papers of the major early family figures are therefore broken into several groups, by donor. To help in location, extensive cross-referencing is used throughout the text, plus a detailed 200-page index to names, places, and a few subjects.

In many ways, however, the compilation is a scholar’s dream. Lengthy personal and company chronologies and bibliographical notes provide valuable information on each of the leading individuals and firms whose records are described; suggestions are made for needed research; references are given to earlier research in these collections; and items in the collections that fall outside the general area of the library’s specialization are mentioned specifically. Printing, proof-reading, spelling, alphabetization, and accuracy of page references have been maintained at a high level.

A few shortcomings are regrettable, because avoidable. The uniformity of type face used, and the failure to vary indentions to indicate subdivisions in the lists, sometimes obscures the transition from one collection to the next. Time is consumed in searching double-column pages for item references from the index and appendices, given by page number only. A genealogical chart would have been a useful addition to a volume so dependent on complicated family relationships. The cut-off date of this Guide necessarily excludes the 360 accessions, totaling nearly a million manuscripts, received by the library in the five years just preceding publication of the volume. Supplements to describe later accessions are anticipated.

This is not a work easily used for quick reference. In fact, it is as useful for serendipitous information, as for that located in direct search, and is likely to make browsers of reference librarians, as well as to create new devotees of Du Pont history.—Miriam I. Crawford, Temple University.

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Batty, C. D. An Introduction to the Eighteenth Edition of the Dewey Decimal


Lovett, Robert W. American Economic and Business History Information Sources. Management Information Guide 23. De-

Lupu, Ioan, and others. Bibliografia Anala


The National Faculty Directory 1971: An Alphabetical List, with addresses, of over 350,000 Faculty Members at Junior Colleges, Colleges, and Universities in the United States. 2v. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1971. 2024p. $68.50 for 2-v. set. (76-114404).


Wasserman, Paul, ed., and others. Encyclopedia of Business Information Sources: A Detailed Listing of Primary Subjects of Interest to Managerial Personnel, with a Record of Sourcebooks, Periodicals, Organizations, Directories, Handbooks, Bibliographies, and other Sources of Information on each Topic. 2v. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1970. 689p. $47.50 for 2-v. set. (79-127922).


Statement of Ownership and Management

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Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation

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, DC 20036.

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, LEASCO Information Products, Inc., P.O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 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 $10.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

Documents available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22151 have NTIS number and price following the citation.


The National Center for Educational Communication (NCEC) has shifted its emphasis from dissemination of information toward the broad objective of improvement in educational practice. With this change, the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) system will no longer serve as the focal point of the operation. In its discussions of NCEC's new role, the Advisory Board recommended: (1) establishment of multiple-stop Practice Centers in preference to one-stop centers; (2) enhancement of existing centers toward eventual incorporation within a network of such centers; (3) development of evaluation schemes to assess the work of these centers; (4) consideration of the user's viewpoint as a basic element in communication system development; (5) establishment of use incentives; (6) improved communication practices utilizing media technology; and (7) greater involvement with existing related organizations and agencies. Other policy matters to be considered by NCEC include changes in the school as an institution, higher productivity in the field of education, improvements inside and outside the profession, the active and passive roles of information centers, advancement of educational technology, electronic networks, packaged information outputs, improved reporting, cooperative action, response to increased demands for service, and systematic development of a national communication system.

FAMULUS: A Personal Documentation System... Users' Manual. Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (DOA), Berkeley, California. 1969. 45p. (ED 053 754, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

Although designed to process personal reference collections maintained by researchers, FAMULUS is suitable for a large number of other applications. For this purpose it can be regarded as a general-purpose system. This manual presents it as such a system. The eight main FAMULUS programs described are: "Edit"—writes punched card input onto tape. Allows the user to make corrections, additions, and deletions. "Sort"—rearranges file order by changing the order of fields within records so the file can be realphabetized. "Merge"—provides updating facilities and permits enlargement of the files through merging two individual files into one master file. "Galley"—prints the file in any of several formats. "Vocab"—prints the words in any given field of a file,
making lists of index terms, keywords in title, etc. "Index"—lists keywords and tells in what records they may be found, thereby, indexing your file. "Search"—scans stipulated field(s) in the records of a file, matching them against a user-prepared search question. Only those records that meet the search requirements are printed out. "Ossify"—punches card deck equivalents of tape files, for use as safety decks or for massive correction operations. Appendix D mentions three peripheral programs.

A Library Network for Western Canada; Automation for Rationalization in College and University Libraries in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. By Russell Shank and others. Kent State University, Ashtabula, Ohio, Center for Library Studies. February 1971. 78p. (ED 053 773, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

The recommendations of this study are: (1) The western provinces of Canada should move toward making available to the university libraries of the region, the prospective benefits of a magasystem organization during the next ten years. (2) There is no present need or justification for mounting an immediate crash program to create the computer-based subsystem. (3) Immediate work is fully justified toward clarification of the design elements, systems of governance, and essential limitations of the presumed resource-management subsystems. (4) As a necessary accessory to the previous recommendations, each university should develop internally and formalize at its highest levels a clear and detailed statement of the quality levels it requires for library and related informational services.


The information in this handbook is provided to help with the organization and retrieval of black materials by attempting to touch on most of the questions that one will raise in his work with these materials. The handbook is the outgrowth of discussions of classification and cataloging at the Institute on the Selection, Organization, and Use of Materials by and About the Negro. It is aimed primarily toward college libraries using Library of Congress classification and subject headings, although there is some comparative discussion of the provisions of Dewey as compared with those of Library of Congress. Neither of these classification systems provides adequately for black materials. A detailed examination of the Library of Congress subject headings is presented.


Although presence of a university library is believed to affect the development of a local public library, little research is published on the subject. This study of Chapel Hill, a university-dominated town of 20,000, suggests that public access to the University of North Carolina Library helped delay the establishment of a public library until 1958. A children's library was formed in 1929; children had not been served at the university. The Chapel Hill Public Library occupies a new building and receives sympathetic support, but government monies do not cover the true cost of operations. Durham, North Carolina, an industrial city of 93,000, opened a public library in 1898 and replaced it with the present Carnegie library in 1923. A site for a new building is reserved, but a bond issue to support it failed in 1968, despite substantial evidence of need. Certain knowledgeable persons attributed some of the indifference to the availability of the Duke University Library collection. Economic and sociological factors may also contribute.