OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


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.

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This report deals with discrimination against women employed as librarians and library assistants at the University of California, Berkeley Library. The report demonstrates that (1) library professional, technical, and clerical personnel—both women and men—work in "women's occupations," and, therefore, are underpaid when compared to those employed in "men's occupations" which require similar backgrounds of education and experience; (2) within their respective categories of librarian and library assistant, women are concentrated at the lowest levels; and (3) the opportunities for women to advance in their library careers are apparently diminishing. Some of the broader factors which contribute to the inferior position of women in the labor force are analyzed, such as stereotyped attitudes about the "nature" of women, discriminatory hiring practices, limited educational opportunities, and lack of adequate child-care facilities. Recommendations to correct these inequities include: immediate increase in salary for all women and men employed in the library to parity with salaries of comparable male-typed occupations; corrective reclassification of women whose advancement has been retarded because of their sex; proposals for changes in hiring and recruitment policies, improvement of in-service training and career development, expansion of educational opportunities, provision of child-care facilities, and implementation of an affirmative action program.


The participants in the Workshop on Cooperation Between Different Types of Libraries, which was held in November 1971, in Philadelphia, were surveyed in an effort to determine their attitudes toward interlibrary cooperation. Follow-up studies were conducted after the workshop to discover what, if any, effect the workshop had on the participants' attitudes. Generally, the workshop participants favored cooperative efforts between different types of libraries, although some problems concerning such efforts in this region were perceived. By the end of the workshop, a few conditions were identified as being significant obstacles to cooperation, and at the same time, actions were specified to overcome these barriers. At the end of the workshop, 70 percent of
The respondents agreed that the lack of creative administrative leadership was a significant barrier to interlibrary cooperation, while only 10 percent agreed six months later in the followup studies. The impact of the workshop itself has not been completely measured by this study, but increased efforts for cooperation are encouraging.


With the aid of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, The New York Public Library's Research Libraries conducted an experiment lasting from July 1971 through March 1972. The object of the experiment, which was in three parts or phases, was to determine the acceptability of microfilm as a substitute for the public card catalog, the new book catalog, and the authority file for the new book catalog. Because many of the cards in the heavily-used public catalog are badly deteriorated and in need of replacement, various alternatives, including microfilming and book publication, have been studied. Part I of the experiment was designed to test the feasibility of the first of these alternatives. Parts II and III, involving the use of microfilm as a substitute for the authority file and the new book catalog, as it related to the processing division, are reported on by the chief of that division. Part III also involved public use of The Research Libraries new book catalog on microfilm. A report on this part forms the final portion of the report.


The program portion of this meeting focuses on an environmental approach to research libraries in this decade. The first two speakers are concerned with the immediate surroundings of the university research library. The next two speakers address themselves to the environments outside the university to which the library must relate. The last speaker presents an international view of the meeting's theme. The first day's program concludes with a panel discussion, "Collective Action by Research Libraries: Problems and Potential." The second day of the meeting was composed of concurrent discussion groups. Summaries of four of the five discussions held appear as appendixes to these minutes.


This publication contains a brief description of the MARC communications format, a summary of how machine-readable records are created, information about the MARC Distribution Service, and a selected bibliography of publications concerning MARC, written by either Library of Congress staff members or others. In addition, a report on automation in technical processing at the Library, which summarizes the principal activities of the MARC Development Office is included. It is hoped that this publication provides a general background for the reader, who can then seek more detailed information from the professional literature or other sources.

Center for Information Services, Phase II—Detailed System Design and Planning. By Peter G. Watson. California University, Los Angeles, Institute of Library Research. 1969. 45p. (ED 067 121, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29)

The acquisition functions of selection, ordering, receiving, blanket orders, serials, gifts, exchange, and microforms and the technical processing of each at the University of California at Los Angeles libraries are discussed. The requirements for converting these manual acquisition functions to a magnetic tape data base for the Center for Information Services are presented. (Related documents are ED 057806 through ED 057812.)

Methods of Library Building Design—A Research Plan. By C. Edward Evans,
This report outlines the requirements for a comprehensive, objective, and integrated guide to design of library physical facilities. It then presents a research plan directed at development of three products: (1) an authoritative catalog of the present knowledge of library functions, elements, and techniques of design as they relate to library physical facilities; (2) a manual for evaluating the performance of components of library facilities and for generating specifications of requirements; and (3) a "guide inquiry" system for developing library building design programs. The report then presents details of the tasks required to produce these results, of specific studies to be included in the work, of the time schedule and representative budget required.


The purpose of this checklist is to serve as a bibliographical aid for administrators, library science educators, librarians, teachers, curriculum coordinators, researchers, and other interested persons who are: (1) planning and conducting research in curriculum and instruction, and in educational media; (2) planning and producing an improved instructional program; and (3) interested in educational trends, innovations, and forecasts. It is designed to aid them in answering the following questions: What are the new trends and innovations in education, in educational research, in library research, in curriculum planning, in teaching methods, in the use of multimedia and the cross-media and interdisciplinary approach to curriculum implementation, in the taxonomies of learning, in system development, and in school library media centers and libraries?


The Northern Colorado Educational Board of Cooperative Services (NCEBOCS) Information Retrieval Center is designed to provide a communications link for teachers, librarians, and administrators with the latest research, resources, and materials in the field of education. The Information Retrieval Center also provides school personnel who contact the center with ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) abstracts and summaries in the form of printouts from the computer. With the UNIVAC 9400 Computer inhouse, the range and type of automated retrieval services have expanded to include newly developed products and training programs for product implementation and utilization. The Wave I Six State Retrieval Network, involving Colorado, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, continues to be served by the information retrieval products on an ever-expanding basis. Services were extended through State Departments of Education and/or Regional Centers to include the States of Idaho, North Dakota, Kansas, and Montana. The growth and development of the Information Retrieval Center and the regional and nation-wide interest generated by this system is measured by the increase in the number of searches processed during fiscal year 1972.


Cooperative library reference services are listed in this directory by state. The following information is provided for each program: name, date established, name of the administrator, list of participants, type of agreement, sources and amount of support, the services provided, publications, and where to direct inquiries. A copy of the questionnaire sent to libraries is appended.

It is the plan of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science that the user of information will be the beneficiary of all its work. Thus, in order to gain a better understanding of the user's needs for information, the commission developed a series of regional hearings. The regional hearings are to: (1) provide an opportunity for people from all sectors of society to place their viewpoints on libraries and information science and service before the commission; (2) foster an understanding of the role and progress of the work of the commission; and (3) submit recommendations and plans to early criticism and review by those who will be affected. This document contains the written testimony of Chicago witnesses. (The transcript of the hearing is available as ED 068 143 and other testimony received in the commission's office is available as ED 068 145). Later hearings are scheduled for San Francisco and Atlanta to be held during fiscal 1973.


A project sponsored by the Council on Library Resources in which the science and engineering libraries at twenty-two selected universities were studied is summarized in this report. The study was concerned with only certain aspects of such libraries, namely collection development, reader services, physical facilities, and professional staff attitudes and background. Twenty of the universities are in the United States, and two in Canada. The proposal was to examine the campuses at first hand and then interview not only librarians but also a selected number of faculty members and students. The purpose was to try to get a balanced view of the actual status of these libraries. Medical libraries were excluded in order to avoid having too broad a scope for the project. This report describes the plan for carrying out the project, the detailed results, and some general conclusions. Descriptions of the library systems in the study and copies of the survey questionnaires are appended.


In conjunction with the ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Science's sponsored seminar at the University of Maryland School of Library and Information Services on "The Marketing of Information Analysis Products," a mailed questionnaire survey was conducted to investigate the information problems and needs of people who are presently or plan to be active in the operation of educational information centers and in the educational extension agent program. Questions deal with the respondent's professional background, resources of his information service, problem areas and/or limitations, and suggested topics for information analysis products. The results of this survey are meant to aid in the design and development of information analysis products and services that would be precisely tailored to meet the needs of the practitioner who works in this area.