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On-Line Bibliographic Services: Selected British Experiences

The British recently have completed a program to test and evaluate on-line bibliographic search capabilities at six of their institutions of higher education. Some of the insights derived from the test trials are relevant to U.S. academic librarians. Outcomes include high user appeal and the opportunity for new or expanded modes of service. The importance of advance planning regarding organizational adjustments, service promotion, and the specification of procedures for use of the new resources were made explicit by the test demonstrations.

Confronting the availability of commercial on-line bibliographic search capabilities, the academic librarian sooner or later is forced to consider the following issues:

1. Whether to subscribe and which system or combination of systems to join;
2. Where to locate the operation in both a physical and an organizational sense;
3. How to promote and/or control user demand and access;

These are not trivial issues. The advent of the capability to search computerized bibliographic files from remote stations could have subtle but profound effects on the ways in which college and university libraries are administered and how they are perceived by academic executives, faculty, and students.

One hint as to the nature of operational changes that might be induced by the presence of this relatively new mode of computer applications in libraries is manifested in the statistics which describe reference activities in annual reports. Characteristically, the number of "demand bibliographies" produced by the reference staff is very low.

Insofar as formal, structured subject bibliographies are a tangible product of the reference process, they are generally produced by the user in a more or less intensively guided but primarily do-it-yourself mode. The reference department provides the tools and the guidance but usually does not formulate the product, as such.

From some preliminary observations that will be presented in detail below, it seems more than likely that the modes of use of the computer capability can lead to a greatly increased output of individualized bibliographies that are formulated by a librarian rather than by the user (or by some other "agent," such as a graduate research assistant).

J. S. Kidd is acting dean, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park. The work reported here was subsidized in part by the Research and Development Department of the British Library by means of a consultancy arrangement. The author gratefully acknowledges the support provided by Dr. P. L. Holmes and his staff associates. However, the views represented are entirely those of the author and should in no way be considered as emanating from the British Library.
One implication is that the whole conception of service productivity will change as a consequence. Other possibilities relate to the relative priority assigned to the continued expansion of holdings of certain reference materials. There are also staff training implications, etc. These concerns have emerged in a very short period of time. An early specification was made by Gardner and colleagues in 1974. Their anticipation of these changes was only too valid.

In brief, one can safely assert that the availability of on-line search capabilities, while eminently attractive, is not likely to be an unalloyed blessing. There are likely to be certain problems incumbent upon the adoption of this innovation by academic librarians.

BACKGROUND

It is possible that the concerns expressed above, among others, prompted the responsible officials of the British Library Research and Development Division (BLRD) to institute a series of field trials as a form of pilot test and demonstration activity early in 1974.

The broad, programmatic concern accorded to on-line bibliographic systems on the part of BLRD and the information professions at large in Britain has had many facets. It includes a range of activities from training librarians and others in the use of on-line equipment to the complete development of domestic (i.e., British) systems. Important precedents were laid down in the U.S.-U.K. cooperative arrangements regarding the MEDLINE system which were refined in 1971 from the prior agreements established for MEDLARS in the 1960s.

Thus the observations which follow are reflective of only one modest component in a complicated array of activities relating to on-line bibliographic system development and evaluation. Specifically, the observations concern installations in environments in which engineering as a subject orientation was predominant. Moreover, and congruent with these settings, the systems under examination were limited to the Lockheed DIALOG system and the ORBIT system offered by the System Development Corporation.

TRIAL INSTALLATIONS

Six institutions of higher education participated in the pilot test project: the University of Manchester; the University of Wales-University College, Cardiff; the University of Edinburgh; Loughborough University; Hatfield Polytechnic; and Cranfield Institute of Technology. In the first three listed, the installation was operated either by a computer science department or (in the case of Edinburgh) by the computer service center. In the last three, the installation was operated by the library. There are other important differential aspects of setting, as follows.

The University of Manchester is an urban but residential institution in the industrial heartland. It is the major component in a central-city educational complex which includes the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (essentially an autonomous body) and Manchester Polytechnic. This complex is geographically compact to the extent that it has been speculated that it provides one of the most dense concentrations of university-level faculty and students in Britain.

University College-Cardiff is similar except that the multi-institution "campus" is more extended in space.

The University of Edinburgh is urban, but the density factor is moderated somewhat by the recent provision of a branch campus (Kings) in a suburban location which now contains most of the science departments.

Loughborough University and Hatfield Polytechnic can be characterized as medium-sized, relatively new suburban facilities. Cranfield Institute is relatively small, restricted to graduate-level instruction, and self-contained in a rural environment.
Observational Procedures

In the late spring of 1975, informal site visits were undertaken at the behest of BLRD. The objective was to provide a marginal augmentation of the main mechanisms for evaluation in the form of an "uncommitted viewpoint."

For each installation, the main mechanisms for evaluation were the records initiated and maintained by the operational and managerial staff. The central but limited question to be resolved by means of on-site observations by an "outsider" was whether there were important situational factors that could affect the outcome of the evaluation but which might be taken for granted by the operational personnel because of their intense familiarity with their own environments.

In each case, the "outside observer" spent one day studying the situational factors. Interviews were conducted with the participating personnel, and a demonstration search was performed with the observer in the role of the user.

Derivative Issues

There were subtle situational factors that might moderate the main conclusions of the test trials. For example, the installation at Hatfield Polytechnic was located in the same area as an audio-visual instructional services unit. This arrangement brought the capability to the attention of a certain group of potential users who otherwise would have been only peripherally involved. Other issues came to light in the process of observation that seem more germane to academic librarianship in the U.S.

First and foremost, it was evident that the on-line search capability provides the base for new dimensions of service that can have strong user appeal. While in no instance was there an "overnight sensation" effect, demand grew over an eight- to ten-month span at an accelerating pace based mainly on word-of-mouth endorsements by users. The "classic" user was the graduate student in the early stages of a thesis or dissertation project. For these students and other users in a similar "project mode," the service was very welcome (i.e., "user acceptance" was high at all sites).

Second, it was apparent that the library base was superior to the computer science base. In minor part, this effect appears to result from the predilection of the computer science personnel to look upon the installation as a research tool as opposed to a service device. Perhaps more significantly, the library installations could complete the service process through the stage of document delivery whereas the computer science-linked installations could not.

Third, it became clear that the role of the "intermediary" in the service transaction was far more complicated and delicate than had been anticipated. In this context, the service transaction involves three entities: the user, the intermediary, and the terminal. The issue can be simplistically specified as the determination of an optimum level of participation by the intermediary in the user-system interaction at the terminal.

At one extreme, the intermediary plays a minor role in a quick initial introduction of user to terminal and acts thereafter as an on-demand technical consultant only when the user experiences some particular difficulty. At the other extreme, the intermediary acts as a user surrogate, with the user in the background or even absent during search operations. The first extreme is very inefficient, particularly for novice users. Since most users have only highly intermittent needs for demand bibliographies, novice status is not easily surpassed. The other extreme is ineffective in the same way that a batch-process search system is ineffective: real user interests are not always accurately translated into productive search strategies by the intermediary.

Tentative Recommendations Regarding Administrative Issues

To return to the explicit issues set
out at the beginning, the question becomes that of whether the British experience provides either specific prescriptions or at least an approach to such prescriptions. Given the caveat that the experience in question is filtered through the perceptions of an "outsider," some recommendations can be made.

The Decision to Subscribe

The question of whether or not to subscribe can be answered affirmatively with the proviso that the most beneficial installations will be those in colleges and universities that have substantial research programs in the natural sciences or in engineering. Support capability for the social sciences and for professional programs (e.g., education, business administration, librarianship, etc.) remains spotty in spite of the availability of some relevant files such as Psychological Abstracts and ERIC. Support capability for the general humanities area is not yet significant.

Even with such a proviso, the total constituency in the U.S. is in the range of 500 to 600 institutions, many of which should probably require more than one terminal. It has been estimated that only about thirty to forty such institutions have actually installed commercial system terminals in their main libraries at the time of this writing. (It should be noted that there are many more than thirty to forty university subscribers to the commercial on-line services. DIALOG alone has more than 200 such subscribers. The explanation of what would otherwise be unreconcilable data appears to be that most such subscriptions involve installations in computer science centers, special research units, or in branch libraries that serve a high-technology clientele.)

Cost is probably a factor in restraining the acceptance of commercial on-line services by academic library directors, given the present austere economic climate in higher education. Realistically, however, the capital costs are marginal for most large U.S. institutions, and operating costs are tied closely to the demand factor so that the usual ambiguities with respect to cost-effectiveness are minimal.

The British experience is specifically instructive in this matter. While their austerity is significantly more intense than ours, the librarians' response was to retain their installations even though the subsidies which facilitated the test and demonstration program were about to be terminated. The head librarians interviewed expressed the intent to confront their respective academic executives and argue vigorously for retention even if it meant some sacrifices in other budgetary areas. In some instances specific steps were taken to mobilize faculty support for such representations.

Location and Service Promotion

The issues of location and service promotion are linked in an interesting way. The linkage is connoted in a negative manner by the proposition that it is easy enough to hide the capability and thus inhibit demand. Such a circumstance was aptly demonstrated by the installation in the computer science department at the University of Manchester. No imaginative U.S. librarian would have much difficulty in achieving the same outcome, if for some peculiar reason it was desired.

As indicated above, the dynamic upon which demand appears to depend is word-of-mouth promotion among faculty and students. In effect, a nucleus of satisfied customers spreads the word.

To expand somewhat, the British experience with promotional devices, such as printed announcements, was dismal. These usually cogent and articulate messages were either ignored or misinterpreted. A perhaps sociologically revealing misinterpretation that occurred at several sites was the erroneous belief that the service was limited to persons having faculty status.

Word-of-mouth dissemination has to
have an initial trigger. This means that in some instances the librarian or other staff member has to take the initiative to identify individual prospective clients (e.g., students at a crucial stage in their thesis projects) and persuade them to try the system.

Word-of-mouth also has its own time-lag pattern: the demand curve ultimately can become exponential, but the initial period always seems sluggish.

The need to be able to exert some control over demand growth is illustrated by the developments at Cranfield Institute of Technology. At the beginning of the academic year, demand was moderate, but enough clients were recruited to provide the trigger. Because of a relatively invariant activity sequence in their M.Sc. programs, the crucial stage of thesis planning occurred for a batch of 300-plus students all at the same time, just after the turn of the year. This period happened to coincide with the natural acceleration of the demand-growth curve. The service was limited to a capacity of two to three searches a day because of technicalities associated with the time differential between the U.K. and the U.S. Consequently, the service personnel experienced an acute overload situation during January and February and were forced to institute an advance-booking procedure. At one point, reservations were being made three weeks in advance. Moreover, because of activity deadlines, even the advance-booking procedure left some prospective users out. Although it was not documented as such, one suspects that the circumstances produced some attitudinal backlash.

It should be emphasized that there is no imputation here that the service was oversold. It was just that a combination of factors (including the relatively cohesive characteristic of the student body) generated a singular peak in the demand pattern.

The message for library management is clear: while a high level of demand, in effect, certifies the value of the service, some analytical effort is essential. Thus one can anticipate the pattern of demand growth and the rhythm of demand oscillations. Access procedures can be instituted to dampen the fluctuations and prevent any unfortunate whiplash effect from alternations between acute underuse and acute overload.

To return to the locational issue in the physical sense, the main admonition relates to convenience for both the users and the library staff. Ideally, the installation would have some perceptual prominence in the sense that library patrons could become aware of the resource in the natural course of other transactions. Such an arrangement would support the trigger process described above. On the contrary, the installation should be isolated from noise and movement distractions because considerable concentration is required for the effective use of the system. A good compromise might be a glass-walled space in the science reference area.

Such a prescription anticipates the issue of organizational location. Some affiliation with reference operations seems logical in light of the bibliographic nature of the service. However, there is at least one other important factor for administrators to consider, and that is document delivery. It is a characteristic of on-line systems to generate rather large bibliographies (e.g., 200–300 titles) from what appear to be relatively narrow searches. The user can be admonished to be selective in his or her requests for full-text materials but even so will often put the resources of even the best collections to a severe test.

The prescriptive inference from all this again seems clear: there must be an arrangement of close cooperation between the managers of the on-line service and the staff responsible for delivery to the user of full-text items. In most instances, such arrangements should include interlibrary loan and referral functions.
The penalties for inadequate planning in this particular matter can be severe. Users can experience profound frustration if they are presented with their heart's desire in the form of an impressive list of patently relevant titles only to be told that some are unobtainable or obtainable only after a delay.

Another implication relates to the British experience regarding those installations not located in libraries. In such cases, the tenuous link between document identification and document delivery made the whole process of evaluation somewhat ambiguous. That is, users could express a high degree of satisfaction with the bibliographic search process and the product bibliography, but there was no easy way of knowing whether the ultimate outcome in terms of information acquisition was even moderately satisfactory. Those directly involved on the search side speculated openly that it probably often was not.

**Procedures of Use**

Finally, let us return briefly to the procedures-of-use issue. As suggested above, there are logical reasons to avoid the extremes of user participation in the on-line search process. This proposition implies that there might be an optimum middle ground. Indeed, the observer's personal preference is for a mode of use whereby the intermediary (librarian) operates the terminal and the user is present and can participate in the formulation and revision of the query and can observe the output. However, in all fairness the ideal arrangement is more probably one which is flexible. That is, the service should probably be able to accommodate the user who is sufficiently expert to operate the terminal in a completely do-it-yourself mode as well as the user who would prefer to delegate the search completely to the information professional.

Such a flexible procedure will require an adaptable and accommodating staff and a willingness to take the time to negotiate with each user as an individual. Though such individualized service is relatively costly, it is certainly within the accepted ideology of the profession.

**REFERENCES**

4. Lockheed has announced the imminent availability of two new files, *Historical Abstracts* and *America: History and Life*, which would appear to portend significant capability in the general humanities area.
Terminal Costs for On-Line Searching

A methodology is presented by which a librarian rationally can choose a terminal, using rather easily obtained estimates of the important variables: cost-per-minute connect time; estimated time of average search; the ratio of input to output time; and the cost per month for a two-year lease of a terminal. The methodology is exemplified by comparing terminals which operate at speeds varying from 10 to 120 characters per second. With the estimates presented here, per-search cost is at a minimum if the slowest and least expensive terminal is used for 1–25 searches per month. Cost per search is minimized for a 30-character-per-second terminal if used for 10–113 searches per month and for a 120-character-per-second terminal if used for 43–133 searches per month.

Professional literature searching has proved useful in many specialized situations. Doctors, attorneys, researchers, and planners make use of it frequently although not as often as they might because of the costs in time and money. The rapid development of equipment, data bases, and associated cost reduction of on-line bibliographic searching is changing this situation. Hock indicates that accessing external data bases is feasible and costs are reasonable for the university library. However, he finesse the actual equipment cost estimates by saying “equipment can be rented for about $80 per month on up, and service contracts are about $20 per month.”

Bonn and Heer present one of the few useful articles concerning telecommunications equipment for on-line searching. Their basic tutorial is recommended to readers who are not familiar with the general kinds of equipment available for on-line searching. However, they do not develop any rationale for choosing one type of terminal over another. Neither do they tell where to obtain comparative information about terminals that might be used for on-line searching.

Choosing the optimal computer terminal for a library system can be difficult. A methodological approach to making an economic decision is presented here. This analysis makes the librarian aware of factors influencing total cost and the point at which one terminal becomes more efficient than another. The lowest total cost per search using on-line computer terminal can be calculated easily.

On Choosing a Terminal

The choice of a terminal is primarily economic. It is a function of both fixed

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John Wish is associate professor, College of Business Administration, University of Oregon, Eugene, and Craig Collins and Vance Jacobson were students in the graduate program of the College of Business Administration. This study was partially supported by a research grant from the College of Business Administration, University of Oregon. The authors acknowledge the helpful assistance of Dr. Margaret Meyn, M.D., and librarian at Sacred Heart General Hospital, Eugene, in the preparation of this article.
and variable costs. The cost analysis requires this information:
1. Cost-per-minute connect time.
2. Estimated length of average search (time).
3. The ratio of human input time to computer output time.
4. Monthly cost of the computer terminal. (Terminals may be leased. If purchased, the cost can be allocated on a monthly basis over some reasonable time.)

This information affords easy estimates of total monthly cost expected from a specific terminal for a given number of searches performed. The analysis assumes constant off-line printing of citations and constant labor costs. Typically, the faster the terminal prints, the greater the monthly cost thus creating an economic trade-off between low monthly terminal cost and more connect time. A detailed analysis follows.

**VARIABLE COSTS**

1. **Cost-Per-Minute Connect Time**

Cost-per-minute connect time is strictly limited to cost of data bases and telephone hookup. In early 1977 Lockheed's DIALOG information retrieval service had an average cost per connect hour of about fifty-eight dollars, or just under one dollar per connect minute. (Average cost per connect hour from Lockheed is used merely for the purpose of exemplifying our model. The reader should understand that upon performing this analysis, he or she should compute a cost-per-hour connect time most suitable to the local situation. Subsidization can greatly reduce the cost of connect time as in the case of MEDLINE. Professional users such as physicians and pharmacologists are subsidized by the National Library of Medicine.)

On the other hand, for most users there is some form of long distance line charge. Many users dial the on-line service through TELENET or TYMSHARE which have fees of around ten dollars per hour. For demonstration of the methodology a one dollar cost per connect minute is assumed.

2. **Estimated Time of an Average Search**

The length of a search varies according to several factors:

a. The expertise of the operator.

b. The speed of the terminal and the choice of format for printing citations (assuming all abstracts are printed off-line).

c. The extent to which the search is preplanned including preparations for alternate searching strategies.

Expertise of the terminal operator covers several elements. An experienced operator will have a faster reaction to computer questions and faster implementation of alternative search plans. An experienced literature searcher should not only be a good terminal operator but should know the limitations of the data base and realities of human indexing. Being familiar with the subject matter and having a thesaurus which is applicable to the data base are very helpful and should be used prior to beginning a search.

The speed of the terminal determines how fast a terminal can print out information received from the computer. It logically follows that a slower terminal will increase the average on-line search time. (This will be discussed in detail later.) Computer response time also increases average on-line search time, but measurement and control by users is difficult if not impossible. Therefore, it is assumed that any increase in search time due to computer response delay is external and will be the same for all users regardless of the terminal. Computer response time is ignored in these calculations.

Printing citations on-line will increase the computer connect time. Most searchers who use teletype or portable terminals typically limit the number of
citations and receive off-line printouts.

Connect time per search varies. The range seems to be between five and forty-five minutes. In a demonstration at the University of Oregon in February 1975, fifty-six inexperienced searchers using a Model 33 Teletype and nine of Lockheed's data bases averaged nine minutes connect time per search\(^7\) (see Wish and Wish\(^1\)).

At Sacred Heart General Hospital in Eugene, Oregon, Dr. Margaret Meyn and two associates conducted 465 searches from January to July 1974 and averaged 9.27 minutes connect time per search. Every searcher was experienced and used a Model 33 Teletype. Dr. Meyn tried to limit author and title citations printed on-line to twenty-five, while all abstracts were printed off-line. On the other hand, Elman reported an average on-line search time of 45 minutes.\(^8\) Benenfield and associates report 37 minutes average connect time.\(^9\) For this demonstration of the methodology, an average connect time of 10 minutes is assumed.

3. Ratio of Human Input Time to Computer Output Time

This can be defined as the time spent by the human operator inputting data to the computer in relation to the time spent by the computer searching and printing out a reply. This ratio can vary according to the same factors that apply to the length of search. These are: the number of users searching at the same time, the experience of the terminal operator, the type of search being made, and the speed of the terminal. An experienced operator who knows the communication code with the computer and preplans searches can reduce his or her input : output ratio to 1 : 9. This means that during ten minutes connect time the operator uses one minute and the computer uses nine minutes. An inexperienced terminal operator who doesn’t know the computer code language could have a 2 : 1 input : output ratio. This method is exemplified using both 1 : 9 and 2 : 1 input : output ratios.

**FIXED COSTS**

1. **Monthly Lease of Three Different Terminals**

Terminal cost is closely related to speed. Speed is important for two reasons: (a) cost-per-minute connect time; and (b) time taken to receive information. Since a great proportion of connect time is spent by the computer printing out information, the speed of a terminal becomes a prime economic trade-off. Speed can be measured in characters typed per second (CPS). Three machines that make hard copy available will be compared in this example: one, a Teletype Model 33 which types at a rate of 10 CPS; two, a CDI 1030 which types at a rate of 30 CPS; and finally, a Teletype Model 40 which types at 120 CPS. (See Table 1.\(^10\))

Libraries may already have a Teletype they are using for interlibrary loan that can be modified for the purpose of on-line searching. Still, for the demonstration of the methodology, a terminal will be allocated entirely to on-line searching.

The leasing cost of computer terminal per month is considered a fixed cost for the purpose of this analysis. A fixed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal Model</th>
<th>CPS</th>
<th>Relationship in Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teletype Model 33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDI 1030</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletype Model 40</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{12})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The equipment designed for the very heavy user is ignored. Lockheed and other data wholesalers make available much faster terminals which operate over direct leased telephone lines for $500 per month, plus the telephone line charge of more than $1.00/mile per month from origin to destination. (The exact charges depend upon whether the route is intrastate or interstate and whether it is on a high- or low-density route).
cost may be defined as a cost that does not vary from month to month according to changes in the number of searches performed, average length of search, and input : output ratio. Therefore, monthly leasing costs are “fixed costs.”

Table 2 shows an approximate listing of monthly leasing rates for computer terminals used in this example.

2. Other Costs

Noise of computer terminals is a hidden cost. The noise can be an influence on which terminal a person wants to lease and where the terminal is to be located in the library. From a marketing viewpoint, the terminal should be located in an area of high traffic flow. From the client’s viewpoint, he or she might prefer a soundproof room of some sort. There are advantages and disadvantages to both. Noise may cause complaints from regular patrons, but an isolated cubicle might not be visible enough to encourage sufficient use of on-line searching. From the operator’s standpoint, noise becomes bothersome and tiring, cutting severely into operator efficiency if he or she is on-line for very long.

Other costs which may be considered are labor costs and the fee for printing citations and abstracts off-line. Labor costs would be the monthly payment of someone hired to work the terminal. The opportunity costs of labor can be put into the model by assuming the average cost per month and adding it to the “fixed costs per month” total used in the analysis. This becomes extremely hard to estimate if the librarian has merely assumed this additional responsibility. Printing off-line is generally charged per citation and is not at all related to the type of terminal used. It is assumed that the client will pay the total cost of all citations printed off-line. Thus for the purposes of this analysis the only fixed cost to be considered is the leasing rate for the computer terminals which is assumed to vary from $70 to $220 per month.

**How Cost per Search Varies**

The variable cost per search may be expressed algebraically, as shown in Figure 1.

Comparison of the three terminals previously mentioned is shown in Table 3 for two separate input : output ratios. This assumes an average search of ten minutes and connect time of one dollar per minute.

\[
\text{Cost per search} = \left[ \frac{(\text{Input} \times \text{A})}{(\text{Output} + \text{Input})} \right] \times \left[ \frac{(\text{Output} \times \text{A})}{(\text{Multiple speed of output})} \right] \times \text{Cost-per-minute connect time}
\]

Where: 
\[A = \frac{\text{Average length of search using Model 33}}{\text{Output + Input}}\]

\[\text{Input} = \text{the first number used in the input : output ratio}\]
\[\text{Output} = \text{the second number used in the input : output ratio}\]
\[\text{Multiple speed of output} = \text{the relative speed from one terminal to another. Thus the CDI 1030 terminal is three times as fast as Teletype Model 33. Three is the multiple speed of output.}\]

**Table 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal Model</th>
<th>Approximate Cost/Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teletype Model 33</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDI 1030</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletype Model 40</td>
<td>$220.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. A Formula to Determine Cost per Search
TABLE 3
AVERAGE VARIABLE COST PER SEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal Model</th>
<th>Relative Speed†</th>
<th>Input : output</th>
<th>Input : output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teletype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 33</td>
<td>1(X)</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDI 1030</td>
<td>⅓(X)</td>
<td>$ 4.00</td>
<td>$ 7.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 40</td>
<td>½(X)</td>
<td>$11.75</td>
<td>$ 6.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The calculations were arrived at in the following manner:

\[
\text{2 : 1 input : output ratio} \\
\frac{1}{\frac{2(3.33) + 1(3.33)}{3}} = \frac{1.00}{\frac{7.78}{3}} = 6.94
\]

† The denominator of relative speed is equal to the multiple of speed output of the Model 33 terminal.

TOTAL COSTS

The variable cost per search shown in Table 3 is only part of the story, however. The monthly leasing costs shown in Table 2 must be added in so that the total cost per search can be determined. Total costs can be calculated by dividing the estimated number of searches per month into the monthly lease cost and then adding the fixed costs to the variable costs as shown in Table 4.

Thus the library with ten searches per month, a ten-minute search time, and a 2 : 1 input to output ratio would find the Teletype Model 33 providing the lowest total cost (variable cost of $10 plus a fixed cost of $7.00 for a total cost of $17.00). On the other hand, the library with 100 searches would find the CDI 1030 providing the lowest total cost (variable cost of $7.78 plus a fixed cost of $1.25 for a total cost of $9.03 per search).

A simple method for calculating the minimum cost over a range of possible searches per month is to use the graphic method of break-even analysis which is taught in the beginning courses of managerial economics. Figure 2 is for input : output = 1 : 9. Figure 3 is for...
input : output = 2 : 1. Exact points of intersection read to the X axis are the number of searches per month where total cost (fixed costs + per search costs) is equal between terminals. Using that graphic analysis, one can see that each speed of terminal has its best use. (See Table 5.)

**TABLE 4**

**ESTIMATED FIXED COSTS PER MONTH FOR THREE DIFFERENT TERMINALS ASSUMING 10 SEARCHES PER MONTH AND 100 SEARCHES PER MONTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal Model</th>
<th>Monthly Lease</th>
<th>10 Searches</th>
<th>100 Searches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teletype Model 33</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDI 1030</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletype Model 40</td>
<td>$220.00</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

A methodology is presented which should be helpful to the librarian in determining an optimal computer terminal. Included is a systematic analysis of all costs involved and a method of calculating average cost per search. The authors emphasize that this is merely a demonstration of a technique developed to minimize costs of the on-line com-

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**Fig. 3**
Calculating the minimum cost (input : output = 2 : 1).
puterized information retrieval system. The costs used are indicative.

Terminals are expensive. If the librarian has a terminal he or she is now using for another purpose (i.e., inter-library loans), it usually can be modified for on-line searching. Such a conversion provides an inexpensive way of getting into computerized searching.

As the demand for searches increases, at some point a faster terminal will likely minimize cost per search given all other costs remaining equal. For example: Table 5 shows that if a literature searcher performs over forty-two searches per month at an input : output ratio of 1 : 9, he or she would economically choose the Model 40 Teletype at 120 CPS. If the input : output ratio was 2 : 1, the literature searcher would choose the CDI 1030 at 30 CPS.

This methodology can serve as a useful planning tool to budget money and provide savings to the library through maximizing the efficiency of the on-line system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheapest Terminal</th>
<th>Speed Input : output</th>
<th>Input : output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teletype</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>1 : 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDI 1030</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletype</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>over 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 40</td>
<td>over 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 5

RANGE OF SEARCHES WHERE EACH OF THREE TERMINALS PROVIDES THE LEAST TOTAL COST

REFERENCES

7. Wish and Wish, “Marketing and Pricing.”
8. Elman, “Cost Comparison.”
10. The three-volume, loose-leaf Datapro 70, the EDP Buyer’s Bible is especially useful to anyone contemplating purchase of computer terminals. See especially “All About Teleprinter Terminals” (March 1976) and “All About Alphanumeric Display Terminals” (April 1976).
HERMES D. KREILKAMP

The National Agricultural Library's Data Base: AGRICOLA

The origin and development of AGRICOLA, the National Agricultural Library's data base in Beltsville, Maryland, are summarized and its system and resources explained. Evaluations made at the Universities of Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania are presented, together with observations about the data base made at several international research centers.

AGRICOLA (AGRICultural On-Line Access) is the new name of the National Agricultural Library's (NAL) data base, formerly called CAIN (CAtaloging and INdexing system of NAL). Not long ago a professor of forestry, using NAL's CAIN, wrote a six-page letter to the Steenbock Memorial Library of the University of Wisconsin. In it he indicated that two bibliographic searches conducted for him by the library had increased his (manually prepared) file of references by 63 percent. This remarkable addition to a carefully prepared bibliography indicates the potential of data bases such as AGRICOLA to expand bibliographic research.¹

Besides the growing realization of the tremendous resources data bases add to any bibliographic research, there is also a growing conviction that widening access to these data bases will play an important part in the economic and social growth of our nation and of national economies throughout the world. International cooperation in collecting and disseminating information is well under way in the fields of chemistry, physics, medicine, and nuclear energy; but it is still generally unsatisfactory in the coverage of agricultural literature, where over 200,000 documents are produced every year.

AGRICOLA, NAL's outstanding data base, is part of our national effort toward a more adequate bibliographic control of these documents. It is now on-line at over thirty-five of our nation's universities and is playing an important part in assisting agricultural researchers and educators of future farmers.

AGRICOLA contains, first of all, the titles of all monographs and serials contained in the National Agricultural Library at Beltsville, Maryland, one of the three national libraries in this country and a depository of books and information on agricultural science gathered from all over the world for more than 100 years.²

THE ORIGINS OF AGRICOLA

In 1964 a computer group was formed at NAL to develop methods for automating the burgeoning collection of materials in the library.³ In 1967 the group devised a system for preparing subject and author indexes for a bibliography of agriculture. At about the same time, the contract for programs for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Pesticides Documentation Bulletin became operational. In 1969 these programs were modified, and additional programs were written in order to process all agricultural data at

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NAL within one set of parameters. These became the CAIN system, with their data placed on tape and made available to anyone wishing to purchase them. They became in this way the first major agricultural machine-readable and readily available data base.

Records from the Food and Nutrition Information and Educational Materials Center (developed to promote the national school lunch program) were added in 1973. These records differ from the other bibliographic data first entered into the data base insofar as they included not only titles and the names of authors of articles and monographs, but also abstracts of all materials on these subjects, abstracts which are also searchable in the data base.

In June 1973 the federal government awarded a contract to Lockheed Missiles and Space Company to place the data from the CAIN tapes on-line (i.e., to provide an interactive bibliographic search-and-retrieval service for anyone wanting to search the data base from 1972 onward). In this agreement the tapes were provided to Lockheed by NAL. Lockheed provided for the conversion of the data to Lockheed's format for computer storage and processing for on-line retrieval, plus the software to access the data base, and leased to NAL terminals which were installed at two NAL locations. This procedure provided greater and more economical access to the data base for citizens via a nationally available commercial information system.

AGRICOLA is on-line today, not only with Lockheed, but with System Development Corporation (SDC). The advantage of such an arrangement is that the U.S. Department of Agriculture can have its data base on-line all day (without constructing its own retrieval system). AGRICOLA is designed primarily as a document locator and a means of bibliographic control for NAL. Its master record today contains over 850,000 items which have been accessioned sequentially according to the year they were processed at NAL. The important searchable data in this data base are:

1. Subject elements: (a) titles (always in English); (b) subject category codes (a maximum of two for items selected from seventy possible classifications); (c) subject terms (assigned at present only to monographs); and

2. Author and citation elements: (a) personal and corporate authors; (b) journal title; (c) document type and language and the availability of a translation.

On-line today, these items are accessioned by means of an inverted file, on their call numbers, titles, authors, or subject terms.

Scope of AGRICOLA

AGRICOLA includes all items cataloged and indexed by NAL. By-products include catalog cards for eight separate catalogs, photocopy for a monthly book catalog, and a "sale tape" for subscribers to the data base and for the printing of the Bibliography of Agriculture. Approximately 135,000 items are added to these tapes each year, 120,000 of which are journal articles from 1,200 journals, for which all the articles are entered, and from 4,000 other journals from which selected articles are chosen.

The subjects of these items range from those which are essentially agricultural—such as agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural products, animal industry, engineering, pesticides, plant science, soils, and fertilizers—to such as are included because of their relevance to agriculture: botany, chemistry, entomology, forestry, food and nutrition, law, water resources, and economics in general.

In January 1976, over 5,000 records of the American Agricultural Economics Data Base were added as one of three subunits of AGRICOLA; search approaches to this file include article titles, personal authors, corporate au-
thors, source codes, key words, abstracts, NAL call number, and publication date. All the above data are transcribed upon tapes which are nine-track, 800/1600 b.p.i., blocked two in EBCDIC, with standard IBM 360 header and trailer labels.

Data for these tapes are inputted into the system via the staff of NAL, from the Cataloging Section and the Indexing Section. Although earlier NAL used IBM Hollerith cards for reading information into the data base, since 1974 data are keyed directly to a disk, using CRTs and a minicomputer.

Pre-stored formats are called to the CRT from the minicomputer in entering the data onto the disk, and the data are entered in normal upper and lower case without diacritical marks. An average of four formats is needed to enter one item. The data are then transmitted by telephone lines to the Washington computer center at USDA, where the processing is done in batch mode. The data are checked by computer against an authority file, and errors in regard to the number of characters in a field, etc., are indicated on the CRT screen by a blinking light. By this method of editing and processing the documents, the items are processed twenty-four days quicker under the present system than they were under the original system using punched cards. The edit and update system is such that the fields can be deleted or changed in whole or in part, and this is something which is accomplished at each update run.

Three main types of output which are constantly updated are: a master file; activity notices (every action submitted or system generated is reported); and error notices (system-discovered omissions). There are four major modes of publication: NAL’s catalog cards, selected weekly, sorted, and distributed; the NAL book catalog, printed monthly, with listings by main entry and by authors (the index portions of which are cumulative semiannually); the catalog of the Food and Nutrition Information and Educational Materials Center; and bibliographies prepared for printing via Linotron.

AGRICOLA tapes are currently available in two forms: one from NAL, which publishes it monthly; and the other from Oryx Press, which publishes an abstracted form of these to which keywords are added (from a thesaurus) to the titles of articles included on the tapes. The version from Oryx Press excludes foreign titles and monographs and includes the serial article titles only. Whereas AGRICOLA is written in EBCDIC in its own format, Oryx publishes its abstracts in ASCII or BCD, written in MARC II format. Whereas AGRICOLA’s software is written in COBOL, that of Oryx is in COBOL and also IBM Assembler.

**APPRaisALS OF AGRICOLA**

There have been in recent years a number of studies evaluating the CAIN (now AGRICOLA) data base at universities or national research centers running SDI services or retrospective searches.

A Swedish study of SDI services (1971–1972) showed the average relevance of hits retrieved from the CAIN data base to be regularly 70 percent. The same study noted also the broad coverage of agricultural literature characteristic of CAIN and particularly of East European literature. This study considered the main limitation of CAIN to be its lack of more subject category codes. Yet users generally were very much satisfied with it and relied on it for their current awareness needs, even though they paid for the service. They noted, however, that CAIN needed to be supplemented by other sources for more complete coverage.

The University of Florida, which had for several years been conducting SDI services utilizing CAIN for 220 profiles, observed a constantly increasing usage of CAIN and also noted its 70 percent
relevancy on hits retrieved from the data base. Users of CAIN at Florida also voiced the desirability of more enrichment of titles and wanted more coverage of food science and agricultural economics.\textsuperscript{10}

In the Netherlands, the Center for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation (PUDOC) conducted a study running SDI profiles against the CAIN tapes and those of the Bibliography of Agriculture and concluded that the CAIN tapes were preferable because of their inclusion of monographs and foreign language versions of titles (items not included in the Bibliography of Agriculture). The same study also noted the good coverage of East European literature and expressed the desire to see CAIN titles supplemented by subject descriptors and more category codes. Also noted was the need to supplement CAIN with other sources.\textsuperscript{11}

The Office of Computing Services at the University of Georgia at Athens has its own system of searching twenty commercial tape services for some 1,660 users. It noted that the users of the CAIN data base were growing by roughly 200 each year. Retrospective searches of CAIN were run in batches (of about twenty) at two-week intervals. Users of CAIN at Georgia also noted the good, broad coverage of agricultural literature and the low acquisition costs; yet they wanted to see the CAIN titles supplemented by more subject descriptors and more category codes. At Georgia, too, it was noted that CAIN needed to be supplemented by other sources as well (e.g., by Biological Abstracts (BIOSIS today)).\textsuperscript{12}

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) at Beltsville, Maryland, runs SDI profiles for a user group of over 1,000—of which 600 were run against CAIN. But here also, CAIN was always searched in combination with other data bases, such as Biological Abstracts, since it is generally recognized that although CAIN had references lacking in others, it was never complete. ARS uses a modified version of the University of Georgia's software for its services—software capable of searching a wide variety of data bases—and noted CAIN's particularly strong coverage of foreign literature in the field of agriculture. But ARS expressed criticism of the time lag between the publication of some articles and their appearance in CAIN. Campey noted, however, that ARS still ran more SDI profiles against the CAIN tapes than any other organization studied, despite these criticisms.\textsuperscript{13}

Norwegian use of the CAIN data base afforded apparently the least user satisfaction, due perhaps to the fact that users were required to construct their own profiles and to initiate profile reviews without the assistance of professional interface. Perhaps another reason was that the software used in Norway placed severe limits on the size and complexity of profiles. The relevance of hits retrieved from CAIN in Norway ran only 30 percent so that users, on the whole, felt dissatisfied.\textsuperscript{14}

The University of California had CAIN SDI services in operation since January 1972 and has had CAIN on-line since October 1973. Seven profiles run there against both forms of service, from January through May 1974, showed that although it took more library staff to provide on-line services with CAIN, much greater service was delivered (if service is measured by the amount of literature searched). The average relevance of hits from SDI searches (in an earlier period) was 70 percent, and user reaction to CAIN was again generally favorable.\textsuperscript{15}

General conclusions drawn from Campey's study were, first, that there appeared to be a definite correlation in many instances between user satisfaction with CAIN and the amount of professional interface service provided to assist the user in questioning the data base. Wherever such professional assistance was lacking, user experience with
NAL's data base was usually unsatisfactory. For this reason, probably, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has begun on-line training courses in the use of AGRICOLA for its own personnel and land-grant university librarians.16

Campey concluded that the data base provides good, but not complete, coverage of agricultural literature and that if comprehensive coverage is to be achieved, the search of NAL's data base must be supplemented by alternative services, including those which cover the agricultural literature within other scientific disciplines. As to the suitability of this data base for SDI services, Campey concluded that it can be used satisfactorily as an economically justifiable SDI service and for general coverage of the current agricultural literature. It appeared to be the best available machine-readable data base anywhere in the world, needing, however, to be supplemented by alternative data bases.

Campey noted that although there were data bases which appeared to be outperforming CAIN for SDI services, even in these cases there was still evidence of extensive and expanding usage of NAL's data base for SDI purposes. This suggested it is providing an essential service to our nation's economy.

These conclusions appear to be borne out also by other recent studies. Douglas Leadenham conducted a study of CAIN on-line in 1975 at the University of Arizona. In this study CAIN's record was compared with the performance record of other manual and on-line data bases and was found ranking second only to BIOSIS. CAIN on-line was shown to be far easier to use than its printed equivalent, the Bibliography of Agriculture, and gave better results.17

This study also indicated the desirability of cooperation between CAIN and the Commonwealth of Agricultural Bureaux (CAB). The suggestion was made that if these data bases were combined, one would obtain "complete" worldwide coverage of agricultural literature. It is interesting to note that Lockheed recently has put CAB on-line with AGRICOLA, thus providing the kind of coverage Leadenham suggested.

At the University of Wisconsin, a study of CAIN on-line revealed an even higher relevancy rate (72.8 percent) than those previously encountered.18

Another, at the University of Minnesota, suggested several ways CAIN might be improved still further. On-line (with Lockheed) CAIN has right-truncation power, enabling users to search for roots (e.g., ENZYM). Reich and Hearth suggested in this study the desirability of adding a program which would allow for left as well as right truncation. The word from Lockheed, although unofficial, was that it had plans to add this feature to its system and also to improve its present system so that it could accept an instruction which generates more than 100 roots (the limit of its present truncation power).19

Oyler and McKay at the University of Wisconsin have noted how CAIN illustrated the critical nature of the interplay that goes on between the searcher and the user in querying the system and the need for knowledge of the system and its thesaurus to use it efficiently.20

A study of on-line use of NAL's CAIN data base at Colorado State University, performed in two phases, noted that user satisfaction was raised from 40 to 60 percent, due not only to the increasing skill of terminal operators but especially to the fact that in the second phase of the operation, users were required to be present during the processing of their searches.21

CONCLUSIONS

A number of conclusions may be drawn from all these evaluations of CAIN, now AGRICOLA. The first is that a large data base such as NAL's can be operated successfully and commercially on-line, especially when available in a system also comprehending other
large data bases on-line. The trend of research in the future undoubtedly will be to search data bases of a similar nature, even though this may involve some overlapping and duplication of items retrieved.

There seems to be a definite future for automatic indexing such as that used in AGRICOLA, although the experience of CAIN users indicated the desirability of enriching certain key words with scientific or popular names which might suggest themselves for greater clarity. The tapes provided by NAL have proved their multiple advantages not only in the variety of searches made on them via computers but also in the variety of outputs, many of which admit of a variety of commercial marketing as well. Adding subject descriptors to bibliographic titles may add to the accessibility of data, but it also will add to the cost of data bases.

User satisfaction with a data base such as AGRICOLA depends to a large extent not only upon the skill of terminal operators, but also on the presence of the user and the interface of the two in formulating questions.

As the study of CAIN on-line at the University of Pennsylvania concluded, the searching of data bases is probably best left to a librarian familiar with the computer language, commands, and codes as well as the nature of a particular data base and the strategies necessary to use it to best advantage. "Working together, the scientist and librarian are likely to be more efficient than either one alone."22

REFERENCES
3. V. J. Van Dyke and N. L. Ayer, "Multipurpose Cataloging and Indexing System (CAIN) at the National Agricultural Library," Journal of Library Automation 5:1 (March 1972). For many of the details of this data base the author is indebted directly to Mr. Van Dyke.
5. As Cuadra has noted, the key to operating any data base successfully today is to have a large number of users to share the high costs of computer time; but to do this, one needs also to provide access to many data bases. See his article "SDC Experiences with Large Data Bases," Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences 15:1 (1975).
6. L. H. Campey, User Reactions to CAIN (Luxembourg: Commission of the European Communities, 1974).
10. Ibid., p.5-6, 27-30.
11. Ibid., p.6-7, 30-36.
12. Ibid., p. 7-9, 36-38.
15. E. C. Jestes, A Comparison of Sub-Current Awareness and On-Line Retrospective Bibliographic Search Services from the CAIN Data Base (Davis, Calif.: University of California, University Library, 1975).
Periodical Usage in an Education-Psychology Library

A study was conducted of periodical usage at the Education-Psychology Library, Ohio State University. The library's closed reserve system provided circulation data which were analyzed according to currency of usage and usage of specific titles. Such factors as loan period, binding, multiple copies, closed reserve, and indexing services were considered in relation to actual usage patterns for improved management of the journal collection. The analysis incorporated discussion of the techniques and limitations of journal usage studies.

This case study of the periodical usage at the Education-Psychology Library, Ohio State University, was initiated to determine the little-use materials at a time when subscription rates became a major concern. The inquiry was expanded to examine the usage by the date of publication in addition to the usage of each specific title in order to provide data needed for other possible changes in management policy.

Over the years, a number of periodical usage studies have appeared which similarly gathered data for better administrative decisions. Each has found that the circulation patterns reported were not unlike the others—that is, the current years accounted for most of the usage, contributed by a limited number of highly used periodicals. However, several writers have questioned the value of use studies which are based on the single measure of raw data, claiming that the conclusions can be misleading if not dangerous. Raisig pointed out that such studies measure the physical volumes borrowed, not the intellectual units. For example, the record would indicate one physical volume used for possibly three citations pursued; and few or no records would indicate the citations a library could not deliver or the patron's behavior in pursuing them. Subramanyam added his caution against any ranking of journals based on one measure in addition to pointing out the specific limitations of such single measures as citation, source, and usage counts. Sandison's shelf density study even questioned the existence of obsolescence.

These criticisms of use studies are valid and important contributions to library knowledge and methodology. Nonetheless, it is felt that this case study can be of value for several reasons.

First, the efforts to date have concentrated on the literatures of the natural, physical, and health sciences rather than on social science fields, such as education and psychology.

Second, the goals of this study stressed the identification of low-use items, and determination of rough blocks of titles for policy decisions was...
deemed adequate. Although some distortion might have occurred by measuring only the usage of material available and not the total demand, the general patterns were thought to be a sufficiently workable basis for coping with the shifting and often unpredictable needs of the academic population.

Third, a case study such as this can point out its own limitations and strengths, which may be helpful to others in planning a similar study. It also serves as a vehicle for discussing the relationship of such data to periodical management concerns regardless of the specific figures stated.

**Methodology**

The primary user populations of the Education-Psychology Library are the undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty of the College of Education and the Department of Psychology in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Ohio State University.

The data employed for the study are based on user circulation records of the ten most recent years of 804 journal titles. The issues of each title for 1962 through 1972 were held in closed reserve for a two-hour loan period, requiring a slip to be filled out for each circulation. These were arranged and counted in two ways. First, the slips were sorted by the year of publication. Figures can vary slightly, due to some split-year volume numbers for bound issues. Second, the slips were grouped by call number (title) and the number per title was recorded. It should be noted that this is a study of "title" usage. Few users were allowed to browse in the closed reserve area, so the choice of requests was based largely on known items, on the title of the article, or on the subject indicators in the indexes. In open stacks, rejection of an article probably would have occurred before the circulation.

A preliminary study based on twenty-eight days in October 1972 and four randomly chosen days in November 1972 surveyed 7,623 circulations. These provided the only data used for analyzing usage in relation to currency. The examination of specific title usage also included slips from winter, spring, and summer quarters (January through August) 1973, which brought the total to 57,332 circulations. Because nonusage was of prime importance, the size of the data base was deemed justified for a thorough study.

**Results and Discussion**

**Currency of Usage**

Table 1 displays the usage by date of publication. The pattern is typical of most use studies in that the most current issues were the most heavily used. The table indicates that eight years of holdings provided almost 91 percent of the circulation, and five years, 76 percent. The data support the customary practice of restricted circulation for these high-demand items. Apparently, ten years is a convenient but arbitrary cut-off point for placing items on closed reserve. A revised cut-off date would free less-used older volumes for a longer loan period, although increased space would be required elsewhere to house them.

Sandison’s application of his density of use per meter of shelf space to physics journals at MIT questions the above pattern of obsolescence. While

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1 CURRENCY OF USAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100.0
A decline in usage exists in the short term (several years), his measurement indicates even increased usage of the older volumes of certain journals. However, any data will indicate certain groupings of the journals, each of which can require a different housing in accord with their demand.

One rather complex plan reported by Basile and Smith has (1) full runs of some journals in open stacks, (2) others with ten-year runs in open stacks, (3) five-year runs of all other titles, and (4) the remaining volumes kept in a storage area apart from the library. They also stress the use of ongoing research. One can begin with rough groupings and adjust later.

Although it is obvious that the most recent issues are the most used, a speculation could be made as to the effect of changes in binding policy on the usage patterns. Since most of the latest issues were unbound and those of the preceding year were bound, it is possible that there would have been more circulation for those earlier issues had they been left as individual pieces rather than gathered as a single volume. In other words, the process of binding affects the usage patterns by removing items from circulation at their point of highest demand. As Raisig noted, "Since it is the librarian's primary duty to make the serial's articles available and his secondary duty to preserve the serial's articles by collecting and binding them, it appears that a delay in serial binding of two or three years following publication might make more serial articles more easily available to more users."

Although from a service viewpoint it might be desirable to delay binding, the probabilities of deterioration and theft of individual issues have discouraged a change in binding practices. One means of increasing usage has been the purchase of second copies, which permits alternate binding schedules and insures availability of at least one copy. For some journals that are available in microfiche editions, second copies can be made available without the problems of binding and at considerable savings. It might be reasonable to treat the paper copy as expendable and have the microfiche version for periods of low demand.

**Specific Journal Usage**

The next step was to explore which journals were being used and to what degree. The results agree with the expectation that certain heavily used core journals contribute most of the circulation while the remaining journals contribute less in a decreasing pattern.

**High Usage**. Table 2 reveals that the top 100 journals (one-eighth of the total) provided 72.4 percent and 150 provided 83.8 percent of the circulation. Such a concentration suggests possible special treatment. For example, those specific titles which represent the true demand items could be given extra protection from theft, could be the only titles kept on two-hour reserve, or might be those for which extra copies are needed. In fact, the Education-Psychology Library did have at least two copies for one-third of the top 150 journals, more than three-fifths of the top fifty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Number of Journals</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent of Total Journals</th>
<th>Cumulative Circulation</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent of Total Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>16,328</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>21,296</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>25,566</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>29,230</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>32,316</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>35,034</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>37,519</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>39,651</td>
<td>69.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>41,561</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>48,040</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>51,961</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>55,643</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>57,332</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and all of the top thirteen. The high circulation figures for these items could be a reflection of demand as well as increased availability due to multiple copies.

The preceding discussion suggests that closed reserve could be limited to the most recent issues of the small number of core journals. This extra protection for high-demand items could inhibit theft and also could allow a delay in binding to increase availability. For the limited number of journals involved, temporary covers could be used to prevent deterioration.

Low Usage. At the other end of the spectrum are those titles which show little or no use. Table 3 shows that of the 804 journals, 23.9 percent were not used at all, while a total of 48 percent were borrowed no more than five times for the year. Therefore, there is much latitude for replacing unused titles with those more suitable to patron needs, a more efficient use of available funds. A list of little-used journals at the Education-Psychology Library was compiled. However, any cancellations based on this list must also include a qualitative judgment, perhaps in consultation with the teaching faculty.

If a simple use count is not considered a sufficient basis for cancellations, one could apply a formula devised by Holland in a similar study of little-used journals. Using the formula, one can determine the increased percentage of unsatisfied demand in relation to budget reductions when titles used x times are cut. 11 Although the data in this study lack the adjustments to raw data suggested by Raisig and others, the data are based on a ten-year period that should give a rough parity to the titles. All physical usage was recorded except interlibrary loan and some minimal browsing. Such records do not consider Raisig’s "intellectual units," which would ideally equate physical units if each article were bound separately. However, the two-hour loan period of this study allowed for a high degree of availability of a volume and its many intellectual units. The nature of closed reserve, therefore, should provide a crude compliance with some of the needed adjustments, and the data should stand as reasonably usable. A more detailed study, as Raisig points out, can be made manageable by concentrating on the core journals, which concern the more critical decisions. 12 That core might be selected from a citation study or perhaps this study.

**Factors Affecting Usage**

The intent of this case study was to gather usage data to support maintenance or revision of policies concerning the journal collection. The study centered on administrative decisions affecting journal availability, such as length of loan period, use of closed reserve, purchase of multiple copies, binding frequency, and protection from theft. These factors affecting usage have been discussed above. Other variables relating to library policy and procedure are the availability of photocopying and interlibrary loan facilities. Factors which are external to the library include the users' academic level, course work, research activity, and work habits. Class assignments, bibliographies, browsing, and the "invisible college" also influence borrowing patterns. Raisig discusses these and other "inconstant variables" which "derive from practices, coincidences, ac-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Circulations</th>
<th>Number of Journals</th>
<th>Percent of Total Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or more</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>418</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>804</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 3 Low Usage
cidents, procedures, occurrences, and characteristics common to libraries and their patrons, employees, and serials."

Undoubtedly, among the major influences on journal usage are indexing and abstracting services, both manual and computer-based. An initial investigation of the relationship between four commonly used indexes and journal usage was made at the Education-Psychology Library. Each of the 804 journal titles was checked for coverage by the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Education Index, Current Index to Journals in Education, and Psychological Abstracts. Of the 360 titles which circulated eleven or more times, 337, or 93.6 percent, were indexed by at least one of the services, and all of the top 50 were indexed. Only 34, or 17.7 percent, of the 192 journals which did not circulate at all were indexed.

The extent of cause and effect cannot be assumed due to other factors affecting usage. However, it is apparent that the most-used journals are indexed and only a few of the unindexed titles were borrowed. Coverage by indexing services should be considered when choosing titles suitable to the user population.

Also, usage of journals already in the collection can be affected by the choice of indexing and abstracting services and by the librarian's efforts in explaining and encouraging their use.

**Summary**

The data collected in this case study provided a basis for practical decisions about the administration of a journal collection. Although research libraries tend toward building ideal collections for many reasons, such as satisfying unpredictable user needs and prestige for faculty recruitment, today's financial realities require optimum utilization of available resources.

This journal usage study has revealed a large amount of unused material, funds for which could be better applied. Also, closer analysis of high-demand items provides information for their improved management and maximum satisfaction of patron needs. The study also tried to indicate its own limitations in light of use study criticism. It is hoped that others planning their own studies will be able to benefit from the contributions to improve this type of research.

**References**

7. Ibid.
10. A list of the 150 highly used titles is available from the authors.
13. Ibid.
The Development of Working Collections in University Libraries

An outline of the activities necessary to convert from comprehensiveness of collection to selectivity of collection in university libraries is presented. These are the development of (1) written collection policies, (2) deselection programs, (3) cooperative storage and acquisition programs, and (4) the criteria necessary to evaluate the resulting collections. Responsibility for these activities is currently too diffuse and must be consolidated within the library.

Academic libraries are currently evaluating every aspect of their operations. De Gennaro ably summed up the situation in "Austerity, Technology, and Resource Sharing: Research Libraries Face the Future." He calls for an end to the correlation of "high expenditures, high growth rates, and large collections with library effectiveness." Speaking of collection development, he states that "the traditional emphasis on developing large local research collections must be shifted toward developing excellent local working collections and truly effective means of gaining access to needed research materials wherever they may be."

He does not specify how research libraries are to accomplish this abrupt about-face, this transition from comprehensiveness in order to achieve self-sufficiency to high selectivity with reliance on access. I believe that the transition is necessary and here outline an approach to the development of working collections.

Present Collection Development Patterns

Before proceeding to the outline, let's examine the present collection development situation. Prior to 1960, responsibility for building comprehensive collections was vested in the faculty, with faculty meaning almost everyone but librarians. During the 1960s there was a shift in responsibility from the faculty to librarians (who had also in many cases become faculty). In 1967 Haro surveyed book selection in academic libraries and found that there was a noticeable trend to selection by librarians, primarily by bibliographers (in acquisitions or a separate department) or heads of divisional subject libraries. This was also reported at about the same time by Danton and Lane.

After this time, collection development literature shifted from discussion of responsibility to the use of blanket order and approval plans. A recent comprehensive evaluation by Evans and Argyres summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of such plans and points out the lack of objective data by which blanket order plans can be evaluated. At present, current book selection is usually being performed automatically by blanket order with the remainder of titles being selected by library faculty.

In certain subject fields serials and periodical literature are of greater importance to research than monographs.
How are these selected? In 1962 Orr surveyed academic serial selection procedures and found that the pattern followed that of books. Funds were allocated to academic departments, which had responsibility for selection. Approval was given by a library administrator, acquisitions chief, or serials head. Only four out of sixty-six libraries reported written acquisitions policy statements for serials. Whether selection of serials also shifted to librarians as did book selection is not clear from the literature.

The picture for audiovisual materials; technical reports; federal, state, and international documents; and other research materials is even more unclear than that for serials and periodicals. In most cases they are not selected by the same librarians who select books or serials.

Development of Working Collections

Working collections cannot be developed where selection responsibility is diffuse and ill-defined. To develop a working collection, it is first necessary to designate a working group which will have responsibility for and authority to make decisions relating to the acquisition of all types of research materials. At present most book selection is done by bibliographers or by heads of subject divisional libraries. These individuals are the logical candidates to be delegated the expanded responsibilities necessary to the development of working collections. Hereinafter, to simplify discussion, the collection development agents will be designated bibliographers and will be defined by their responsibilities. Their actual titles in different libraries will undoubtedly vary.

Responsibilities

The bibliographers' responsibilities should be: (1) development of written collection policies covering acquisition of all instructional and research materials; (2) development of a collection deselection program; (3) development of cooperative acquisition and storage programs; and (4) development of criteria for the evaluation of working collections.

This list of responsibilities makes it clear that the bibliographers need decision-making authority both within and without the library. The preferred organization would be a separate department of bibliographers (or branch library heads under a coordinator) so that individual decisions could be coordinated and so that the unit head could go directly to other departments in the library. Sloan's analysis of collection development in university research libraries shows it to be a boundary-spanning activity. It would be more difficult to span the requisite boundaries if the bibliographers were a subunit of another department.

Bibliographers have traditionally interacted closely with technical services and reader services personnel and with university-wide faculty. They would have to carry on these interactions in developing collection development policies and deselection programs. They would have to extend their boundaries in the development of cooperative acquisition and storage programs and in the development of evaluative criteria.

Development of Written Collection Policies

Academic libraries have traditionally paid lip service to the concept of written acquisition policies, but few libraries have them. Given current publication rates and current acquisition budgets, each library must define its collection scope. The definition should be by subject field or area study. The subject fields chosen would be those educational and research programs which each library must support. The types of materials—serials, newspapers,
data, technical reports, manuscripts, etc.—necessary to support each program should be specified along with language of publication, level of collection, and date coverage.

ALA's Collection Development Committee of the Resources Section, Resources and Technical Services Division, has developed guidelines for the formulation of collection development policies. They are extremely well organized and specific and can serve as a base for the long-term task of generating a working collection development policy.

Although the responsibility for generation of the document rests with the bibliographers, it must be prepared in close cooperation with university-wide faculty and those campus governing bodies which have the closest involvement with the library. This is essential to ensure that the policies support present programs. It also serves a publicity function in drawing the attention of the university community to the fact that a transition from comprehensiveness to selectivity is taking place. New programs can no longer be planned with the assumption that the library will have the requisite resources to support them.

Collection Deselection

A logical consequence of the writing of a collection policy is the identification of materials which are candidates for weeding, i.e., removal from the collection. This is an area where very close coordination will be required with technical services. A program for the identification of weeded titles must be developed with this unit, and the time needed to revise or delete records must be integrated with the other technical services activities.

The decisions on how to dispose of the weeded materials will depend on how frequently it is expected that they will ever be used. Most recent literature on weeding discusses the removal of monographs or periodicals from the collection to a library controlled storage area. This should not be the only option. All materials not specified in the collection policy should be considered—whether books, documents, etc. The weeded titles may be discarded, exchanged with another institution, traded for microfilm (especially in the case of periodicals), or sold to help support current acquisitions. The decisions for various types of materials will obviously vary.

If storage is necessary, cooperative rather than simply local storage should be explored. Until national planning reaches the point where there are designated regional last-copy depositories for books, serials, documents, etc., such storage should follow the lines of existing interlibrary loan networks. These networks have the document delivery systems and communication mechanisms necessary to deliver the materials in a reasonable amount of time.

Deselection involves not only weeding, but a review of materials being received on standing order or blanket order. Perhaps some subscriptions can be canceled or blanket order profiles revised. This process too depends to a certain extent on whether the materials are available elsewhere, e.g., Center for Research Libraries or within an existing interlibrary loan network.

Cooperative Acquisitions

Although cooperative acquisitions programs have existed in this country since the mid-1940s, there has not been any great economic impetus to develop them. Again, once collection scope has been defined in detail, those peripheral areas where materials can perhaps be shared are identified. The budget complexities are no less than they have ever been. One other important factor does place shared acquisitions in a more favorable light, and that is the fact that
most libraries now have bibliographic access (OCLC, NELINET, etc.) to whatever they decide to share.

**Criteria for the Evaluation of Working Collections**

This section can only be brief and speculative. Procedures to evaluate whether collections are working will evolve as we begin to develop them and experience the problems which will certainly occur. Once collection policies have been defined, deselection programs initiated, and some cooperative storage and acquisition programs begun, we shall be better able to evaluate where we are. If number of volumes is no longer a criterion, what is? Perhaps we shall have to measure what percent of requests are filled locally, what percent within a week, or within two weeks. We shall need to inquire whether these delivery times are satisfactory.

**Education of the User**

As the processes needed to develop working collections get under way, education of the library user will also be required. This education process, begun with the users’ involvement in the development of the collection policy, must be carried through all the subsequent activities by the bibliographers. The university community, especially the faculty, must be aware of the impact that these changes will have on library service.

Failure to embark on such long-range planning and programs will result in randomly hacked-up collections. Action begun now should result in the definition and evolution of working collections.

**References**

5. Danton, “The Subject Specialist.”
The Effectiveness of Browsing

Faculty at Georgia Institute of Technology specified how they learned about samples of books borrowed from the library. They also rated the usefulness of these books. The relationship between the way in which library books are discovered and their subsequent usefulness is examined. The effectiveness of browsing as a method of learning about books is discussed.

Several previous studies have attempted to determine the comparative importance of the different sources employed by scientists in locating information. Voigt reviewed some of these studies and found considerable agreement in the ranking of the various sources. Browsing was found to be the method most often used to learn about printed information sources. The second most important method was the recommendations of colleagues. Other sources, listed in order of their importance, were: the scientist’s own memory, citations found in books and periodicals, personal indexes, and library catalogs.

The use studies reviewed by Voigt compared the different methods of locating information from a quantitative point of view. That is, the various studies ranked the methods according to how often they were used or how much information they produced. Except for a few indexing studies, such as the Cranfield investigations, which have included library card catalogs, very little research is available about the quality of the information produced by each of the methods. Therefore, little is known about the value or usefulness of information discovered in different ways in libraries.

One study which briefly touched on the usefulness of books and serials found through browsing was made by Fussler and Simon. They found that 56 percent of a sample of physics and history volumes removed from the shelves by users were located through browsing. The remaining 44 percent were discovered through the card catalog or were “known items.” Forty-six percent of the persons who found material by browsing in the stacks reported that they had made some use of the books discovered in this way.

Another investigation which gleaned some information about the usefulness of library materials was Slater and Fisher’s examination of the users of British technical libraries. For each of the 6,300 people who returned questionnaires, the average number of documents consulted was 4.1, and the average number of these that were found useful was 2.1. Slater and Fisher also found that 57 percent of the library users considered their visit to the library a success, and another 24 percent considered their visit a partial success. Only 6 percent of the users considered their visit a failure.

Setting and Methodology for the Study

The present study examines the relationship between how a book is discovered and its subsequent value to its user. The study is limited to samples of faculty users of the Georgia Institute of Technology Library. Although most of the faculty at Georgia Tech are scientists or engineers, several faculty are in the social sciences or humanities. The

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samples include some of these non-scientists and non-engineers. This may limit the present study’s comparability with previous studies. The present study is also limited to an examination of books loaned to faculty and does not look at non-book materials or in-library use of books.

This investigation examines data gathered in a study of a library remote access system at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Georgia.\(^4\),\(^5\) The remote access system, called LENDS, consists of two main components: (1) microfiche copies of the card catalog placed in thirty-five academic and research departments; and (2) a book delivery system. In addition to borrowing books in the conventional manner, LENDS provides faculty with the option of searching the catalogs in their departments and having books delivered.

Part of the study of the LENDS system consisted of two questionnaires sent to Georgia Tech faculty to see if the LENDS remote access system had any effect on the circulation of library books. A pretest of the instrument used indicated that faculty could remember the circumstances of a specific loan for at least a period of one month. The first questionnaire (pre-LENGDS) was sent to a random sample of faculty who had borrowed books during November 1971, which was before the implementation of LENDS. The second questionnaire was sent to a random sample of faculty who had borrowed books during May 1972, which was after the start of LENDS. Both questionnaires asked the faculty members to respond to a number of questions concerning specific books they had borrowed.

Of the 233 questionnaires sent out for the pre-LENGDS sample, 209 (89.7 percent) were returned. This response rate was slightly exceeded for the second questionnaire. Two hundred and forty-four questionnaires were sent out for the post-LENGDS sample and 222 (91.0 percent) of these were returned. Both the pre-LENGDS and post-LENGDS questionnaires asked the faculty to respond to two questions in relation to books they had borrowed. The data obtained from faculty replies to these two questions are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 shows a high degree of consistency for the distribution of replies between the pre-LENGDS and the post-LENGDS samples. It also shows that, as in previous studies, browsing was the most used method of finding out about books. However, the data in Table 1 indicate that the library catalog and references in other publications rank higher as methods of learning about books than in previous studies. Similarly, recommendations of books by colleagues and the subject’s own memory rank lower in this study than in previous studies. These differences may be due to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How the Book Was “Discovered”</th>
<th>Pre-LENGDS Sample Number</th>
<th>Pre-LENGDS Sample Percent</th>
<th>Post-LENGDS Sample Number</th>
<th>Post-LENGDS Sample Percent</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Total Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. References in a publication*</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Browsing in the library</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. From a colleague</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. From the library catalogs†</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. From memory</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. From some other source</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. No response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>209</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>431</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes responses specifying advertisement or book reviews from category 6.
† Includes responses specifying either the library card catalog or the LENDS microfiche catalog.
Effectiveness of Browsing

TABLE 2
VALUE OR USEFULNESS OF LIBRARY BOOKS BORROWED BY GEORGIA TECH FACULTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value or Usefulness Ratings</th>
<th>Pre-LENDS Sample</th>
<th>Post-LENDS Sample</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Book was “essential”</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Book was “useful”</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Book was “interesting or of incidental value”</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Book was not read or could not be judged</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Book was of no value</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the fact that previous studies have included other sources of information besides books.

There was a high degree of correspondence between the pre-LENDS sample and the post-LENDS sample in the replies to the second question, as shown in Table 2. Table 2 also shows that about three-fourths (75.6 percent) of the books borrowed were considered essential or useful for the purpose for which they were checked out of the library. Only twelve of the books were judged to be of no value.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data presented in the previous section were analyzed to determine if a relationship exists between the way in which a book is discovered and the subsequent value of the book. Since data gathered consisted of frequencies, the chi-square test was chosen as a method of analysis. The procedure and tests described by Woolf were used to pool the data from the pre-LENDS and the post-LENDS samples for chi-square analysis.

The pooled data were inserted in a contingency table (Table 3). In order to minimize problems resulting from low frequencies in some of the cells of this contingency table, books were classified as either “essential” or “not essential” from the faculty ratings. The “not essential” classification consisted of the books rated as “useful,” “interesting or of incidental value,” and “not useful.” Responses indicating that faculty had not read or had not judged the book and “no responses” were not included in the analysis.

The chi-square value of 18.075 obtained in the analysis of Table 3 is significant at the .005 level, which is considered statistically significant. Therefore, it is concluded that the two variables of how a book is discovered and the subsequent usefulness of that book are related.

Further analysis of these data was made by assigning arbitrary numerical values to the faculty usefulness rating. Book ratings were assigned the following values:

- Essential 3
- Useful 2
- Interesting or incidental value 1
- Not useful 0

Books not read or not judged and books not discovered in any of the ways listed in Table 3 were not given a numerical value. Mean values for books discovered in different ways were computed from the assigned values. Table 4 ranks the different methods of learning about books by the mean value of the books discovered by each method.

DISCUSSION

The results presented in this report should be regarded as preliminary. Further investigation is needed to determine if other variables (e.g., the purpose for which a book is borrowed) play a part in the relationship between how a book is discovered and its subsequent value. Also, the previously noted
limitation of the study to books borrowed by faculty at one institution should be kept in mind in making any generalizations. Despite these limitations, however, the findings do suggest important implications in the areas of browsing and the open-stack storage of books.

Table 1 shows that, from a quantitative point of view, browsing is the most important method used by faculty to learn about library books they borrow. However, Table 4 shows that browsing ranks last among all of the methods of learning about books when the usefulness of the books discovered by the various methods is considered. For example, browsing was responsible for 31 percent of the books borrowed in this study, but browsing produced only 18 percent of the books rated as essential by faculty. By comparison, references in publications were responsible for 27 percent of the borrowed books, but produced 41 percent of the books rated as essential.

With these findings in mind, perhaps it is time to review Gordon’s suggestion of taking a second look at the almost universal acceptance by library administrators of the open-stack concept. Gordon questions if it is really in the “best interest of the reader to turn him loose in the collection to seek his own salvation.”7 The main argument for the open-stack arrangement of books is that it permits browsing. However, if browsing is the least effective way of discovering books, as the present study suggests, then library administrators may wish to reevaluate the usefulness of costly open book stacks.

REFERENCES

An Academic Library Publications Committee: Twelve Years Later

A standing library committee, formed twelve years ago for the purpose of publishing manuscripts and bibliographies prepared by the members of the library staff and faculty, is now a successful commercial venture. Operational and policy changes are discussed, and present and forthcoming publications are cited.

In recent years publishing has become an important part of an academic librarian’s professional duties. It has not always been easy to find commercial outlets for librarians’ products because of a limited market and low profit. Most of their books are addressed to some aspect of their profession or to a narrow scholarly discipline.

With what may today appear to be uncanny foresight, the Ohio State University Libraries established in 1964, as one of its permanent standing committees, the Libraries’ Publication Committee. Its original intent was to provide the unique resources of the university community, especially that of the professional librarians, to all interested parties. At its inception, its goals were threefold:

1. To assist and advise in matters pertaining to Ohio State University Libraries publications;
2. To promote wider distribution of information;
3. To establish the criteria of selection for the Ohio State University collection (a special collection of publications about the university, or by its faculty members).¹

In essence it was a classic standing committee assigned to produce the few house organs standard to library operations. However, with some initial successes, its responsibilities began to expand. The first committee consisted of five members (one ex-officio), appointed by the director of libraries. The remaining four members were chosen to serve two-year terms. The ex-officio member was the assistant director of administrative services. This assistant director was the library budget officer and so was a logical person to serve on the committee. (When the last incumbent of this position resigned, the position itself was abolished, and thus there is no longer this member on the committee.)

Originally the committee was funded by a small sum allocated by the libraries, with the understanding that it would strive to become self-supporting within a reasonable period of time. It was further charged with the responsibility of fostering and encouraging further research and publication by the libraries’ faculty and staff.

In one year’s time, the committee did,
indeed, become virtually self-supporting, and twelve years later it is operating at a slight profit. This so-called profit is generally used to launch new titles as there is some initial expenditure in getting a book to the market.

In the early years, the committee handled exhibition catalogs and guides and individual works for which there was a demonstrated need. In this category was Deardorf's *Indexes to the United Nations Security Council Papers Index 1946–1964* (1969) and *Natural Resources Bibliography* (1970). Publications were limited to paperbound editions, which were produced from camera-ready copy. Among the first ventures were the *Catalogue of the Talford P. Linn Collection of Cervantes Materials in the Ohio State University Libraries* (1964), Katz’ *Twenty-One Letters from Hart Crane to George Bryan* (1968), and *Physiological Factors Relating to Terrestrial Altitudes: a Bibliography* (1968). Copies of these publications are no longer available for sale.

In 1970 the committee issued its first periodical, *Under the Sign of Pisces: Anais Nin and Her Circle*, a quarterly journal which is still being published. In subsequent years several other journals were launched. However, they did not prove successful in terms of subscriptions, and they were gradually abandoned. One prime example was *The New Daguerrian Journal*, a quarterly concerned with aspects of early photography. The required paper work and clerical assistance needed for their circulation and related activities made them a deficit operation.

A 1971 list of projects, both proposed and in progress, indicated a preponderance of bibliographies—for example: Healer’s *Programmed Instruction in Textiles; Manuscripts from the Hilandar Monastery, Mount Athos, in The OSU Libraries*; and *A Guide to Reference and Bibliography for Theatre Research*. Today the list contains scholarly titles primarily.

At the end of the first five years of operation, committee activities were described in an article in this journal.² It seems appropriate to review developments at the twelve-year mark as many changes have been instituted in the past seven years.

**Committee Procedures**

As the publications committee proved its worth as a publisher and distributor, manuscripts began to be submitted from outside the Ohio State University community. The fact that it will publish titles with limited appeal and in small quantity offers an author an opportunity to have a title published which will have a small audience and which a commercial publisher might not consider.

When a manuscript is received, one member is assigned to it, although all members must decide whether or not to publish it. Most of the time, an outside opinion is solicited as to the value of the manuscript in its special subject field. The committee has been careful in its selection of subjects it will publish, taking into account such factors as scope of audience, cost of production, and price at which it can be sold.

Once the committee reaches a unanimous decision to publish a manuscript, members may request some revisions if they seem necessary. When the manuscript is finally acceptable, a contract is negotiated with the author, stipulating the terms under which the manuscript will be handled. Depending on the type and/or length of the material, a decision is made as to whether camera-ready copy will be required or the services of a commercial printer will be used. Liaison continues with the author until the published work is on the market, and often for a period of time following publication.

During the past few years as the proj-
ects have become more ambitious, this has often become a frustrating and time-consuming task. In one instance, negotiations were carried on for almost two years before the receipt of the completed manuscript. Sometimes seemingly irrational demands are made concerning type of advertising to be employed, method of publication, number of free review copies issued, etc. One of the titles released in 1975 generated a pre-publication investment of almost $10,000. At present, it appears that Scholar's Market, a comprehensive directory of 848 periodicals that publish literary scholarship, will recover this investment through its sales.

It is always difficult to predict just which titles will be successful and which will be failures in terms of sale and revenue. Sometimes the publication never brings in a return of the initial investment, in which case the title is reviewed by the committee after a reasonable period of time has elapsed. Generally, the decision is made to drop it from the list when all copies are sold.

The advertising of a new or existing publication is very important from a sales point of view. It has become the practice to develop at least one separate mailing piece for each forthcoming title to be sent to a selected audience. In addition, review copies are sent to appropriate journals. Because of a viable financial situation, it has become possible for the committee to purchase prepared mailing lists geared to specific audiences rather than depending on one supplied by the author as was past practice. Response to these mailings has generally been successful. On some occasions, advertisements of several titles have been placed in pertinent journals.

In 1974 the committee published its first catalog, containing a total of twenty-three titles, including three periodicals, and mailed it to academic and large public libraries. It has since been distributed to many other libraries. (A decision has been made to reissue this catalog in 1978, deleting out-of-print titles and including newly published items.) In 1974 a display was mounted at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, and three titles were submitted to the Combined Book Exhibit for the annual conference of the American Library Association.

Student help has been hired to handle the clerical aspects of the operation, and this aid has removed much of the burden from the already overextended professional members. Many more hours than the eight per week that library faculty members are allocated for research, committee work, etc., are devoted to this operation. But all members, past and present, agree that it has been a rewarding and informative experience. Each has been forced to learn various aspects of the printing industry, advertising, contractual agreements, the publishing industry, and, most important, the many complications involved in getting works published.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

One of the earliest and most successful books has been a reprint of a volume entitled *The American Frugal Housewife*, 12th edition, 1833. This volume has been available from the committee, as well as from several commercial publishers in other editions, in both hard and paperback. It continues to sell at a steady rate, with an increase at the Christmas season.

A more recent undertaking was the publication of ARLO, *Art Research Libraries in Ohio, a Union list of Periodicals* (1975). This has a limited market, so only a small number of copies were originally printed.

The all-time best seller has to be the Ohio College Library Center's *On-line Cataloging*. At this writing, over 2,000 copies have been sold, necessitating three printings to date.

Perhaps the most ambitious publica-
tion so far was Scholar’s Market, mentioned earlier.

New and forthcoming volumes from the committee include Beckett’s Happy Days, A Manuscript Study; View from The Hague: Letters of William Harrison; and Joe Hewitt’s OCLC: Impact and Use. (The committee anticipates that it will have another best seller with the Hewitt volume.) A directory of Ohio associations is in progress.

Including past items, for which copies are still available, the current active list, and these new volumes, there are a total of twenty-five titles from the committee. In view of the fact that membership on the committee rotates constantly, this is an enviable achievement.

CONCLUSION

From a fledgling group organized in 1964 for the publication of resources compiled by the professional librarians and other persons in the Ohio State University community, this committee has, in twelve years, achieved quasi-professional status. Manuscripts are being submitted from many sources outside of the university. The published works of the group are listed in Publishers’ Trade List Annual. A sound financial footing has been achieved, and this helps underwrite new publications.

During the 1975/76 academic year, a review was made of all standing library committees. The recommendation was made and adopted that a fifth member be added and that the term of service be extended to three years with overlapping terms.

To the best of this writer’s knowledge, this is the only academic publishing venture of its kind. It is unique in its composition and its activity. Its success has been due to astute persons who devote many hours of extracurricular time in its behalf. Its future looks promising.

REFERENCES

2. Ibid.
3. For a description of the Ohio State University Libraries policy on “nonassigned” time which can be devoted to research, see Susan L. Miller, Kaye Gapen, Irene B. Hoadley, and Rosario Poli, “To Be or Not To Be: An Academic Library Research Committee,” Journal of Academic Librarianship 2:20-23 (March 1976).
THIS ARTICLE CONTINUES the semian­
ual series originally edited by Con­
stance M. Winchell. Although it appears
under a byline, the list is a project of
the Reference Department of the Co­
lumbia University Libraries, and notes
are signed with the initials of the individ­
ual staff members.¹

The purpose of the list is to present
a selection of recent scholarly and gen­
eral works of interest to reference work­
ers in university libraries, but it does
not pretend to be either well balanced
or comprehensive. A brief roundup of
new editions of standard works, con­
tinuations, and supplements is presented
at the end of the article. Inasmuch as
the works under consideration often
complement or invite comparison with
items cited in the Guide to Reference
Books,² code numbers (such as AE185,
BC16) have been used to refer thereto.

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Many a scholar who has spent hours
tracking down a title reference to an early
English book will appreciate the contribu­
tion of this bibliography. Volume I pro­
vides access by title to publications entered
in Pollard and Redgrave’s A Short-title
1475–1640 (Guide AA647), and a second
volume, in preparation, will do the same
for Wing’s Short-title Catalogue of Books
Printed in England . . . 1641–1700 (Guide
AA660). The new editions of both Pollard
and Redgrave and Wing are used as much
as possible. The titles, alphabetically ar­
ranged, are accompanied by the author’s
name, initials, or pseudonym which will
enable the user to find the full entry in
STC. It is well to keep in mind, however,
that spelling of English words other than
proper names has been modernized. Titles
of anonymous books, of official documents,
and of publications that fall into certain
class categories such as “Almanacs
and
Calendars” are excluded, since access by
title is already available in the STC.—
D.A.S.

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1.

Although they are both concerned with
Festscriften, these two volumes exhibit al­
most as many differences as similarities.
The Leistner is basically a bibliography of
Festscriften in all subject fields; the
Hannich-Bode is more likely to be thought
of as an index to the contents of commem
orative volumes, and it is limited to the field of Germanic philology. Both are international in scope, the Leistner listing some 12,000 volumes, the Hannich-Bode about 800 (of which 307 are analyzed in full and the balance listed without contents since they are not wholly devoted to German language and literature); in both cases the listing is alphabetical by name of the person or institution honored.

A "Sachregister/Subject Index" in the Leistner compilation offers a broad subject approach to the general contents of the commemorative volumes, but there is no list of the individual contributions. The "Beiträge" section of the Hannich-Bode work, on the other hand, lists the nearly 6,900 individual contributions to the homage volumes in a classed subject arrangement, and, in addition to the detailed table of contents outlining the classification scheme, there are indexes of contributors, authors as subjects, topical subjects, and titles.—E.S.

Book Reviews


Added title page in English: A guide to reviews of books from and about Hispanic America.

Antonio Matos, comp. and ed.

These two volumes are the latest in a series with an erratic publishing history. A volume bearing the series title was first published in 1965 in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. It was an author listing of reviews of books from and about Latin America which appeared between 1960 and 1964 in periodicals in the general library of the University of Puerto Rico. A further volume, covering reviews of 1965, added excerpts from the reviews and a title index; it appeared in 1973. The volumes covering 1972 and 1973 were issued simultaneously in 1976, with the promise that future editions would appear twelve to eighteen months after the end of the year covered and that the gap between 1966 and 1971 would be filled.

The 1973 volume lists 2,942 reviews on 2,235 books from and about Latin America, including the Caribbean area, Hispanic peoples in the United States, and Caribbean emigrants to Great Britain. Books on the humanities, social sciences, and applied sciences are covered. About 350 periodicals are searched for reviews, of which roughly two-thirds are Spanish-language and one-third English-language. Excerpts from the reviews run from 100 to 150 words. There is a title index.—D.G.

Periodicals


Less than a dozen of the seventy-three "little magazines" indexed in this volume are also covered in the Comprehensive Index to English-Language Little Magazines edited by Marion Sader. Apart from Caravel (published in Majorca, but containing "a considerable amount of poetry by young British writers"—Pref.), all the magazines were published in the United Kingdom, and, with a few exceptions noted in the preface, all are fully indexed. Although intended as an author index only, the form heading "Films Reviewed" provides cross-references to film reviews (entered under reviewer's name), and cross-references to book reviews are provided under the name of the author of the book reviewed. In time, this volume may serve as a link to the promised retrospective volumes of the Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines (Guide AE185).—E.S.


Part of a wider bibliographical project of the Research Society for Victorian Periodicals and a welcome addition to the growing collection of reference materials in Victorian studies, this bibliography lists some 2,500 entries covering seventy years' publication on the press, journalists, and regular contributors. Books, theses, and the

This list is an alphabetical arrangement of the journal titles covered by thirty-three widely used periodical indexes (sixteen of them Wilson publications) from 1802 to mid-1973. Entries number about 11,000, with details of indexing coverage, the total being so high because each change of title rates a separate entry. Indexing media are counted in the same fashion and would be reduced to about twenty if changes of title were consolidated.

For each journal, information includes: title, volumes, publication dates, notes on title changes, suspensions, mergers, absorptions. Then there follows indexing coverage, identifying the index by abbreviation, its volume numbers, and dates the periodical was covered. Introductory material makes plain the details of listing ("University of Minnesota" filed under "University" instead of place name, for example); there are the necessary lists of abbreviations and symbols, as well as of index services by title and by abbreviation. Marconi's compilation should facilitate retrospective searching by making readily available information on dates of coverage, changes in indexing services, and any gaps in coverage during the life of a particular journal.—R.K.
for which cross-references may not be given”—a message which probably should have been repeated elsewhere.

Olle’s introduction is a good, concise discussion of the types of HMSO publications, their catalogs and indexes, and aids to using these British government documents.—E.M.

BIOGRAPHY


Who runs Mexico? Since 1945, when Ronald Hilton edited the last volume of Who’s Who in Mexico (see Guide AJ221), there has been no comprehensive, English-language biographical reference work on Mexico. This volume is an attempt to supply such a work for the student of the Mexican political system. It “contains the biographies of public men, living or deceased, who have been prominent in Mexican political life from 1935 to early 1974.”—p.ix.

Each biographical entry covers the following points: birth date, place of birth, education, elective positions, party positions, governmental appointive positions, interest-group activities, lesser governmental or private positions, parents and friends, military experience, miscellaneous information, and references to additional sources of biographical information. The biographies are followed by ten appendixes (most of them covering the period 1935-1974) giving lists of Supreme Court justices, federal senators, federal deputies, directors of federal departments, governors, party executives, union executives, etc. A section on “How Persons Were Selected for Inclusion” makes clear why this work includes so few biographies of the “also-rans.” Since each potential biographee must have reached one of the six levels of political prestige outlined in Frank Bradenberg’s Making of Modern Mexico (1964) and also be included in at least two reference sources, even some of the major members of the “official” opposition party, the Partido Acción Nacional, have not been included. However, the biographies, list of sources consulted, and the selective bibliographical essay make this a most useful volume for the student of the Mexican political elite.—D.G.


Frank C. Roberts, comp.

Both an index to obituaries in The Times of London and a biographical dictionary in its own right, this volume reprints in full a selection of about 1,500 of the “most interesting” obituaries from the 1961-70 period and, in a second section, provides index references to all obituaries appearing in The Times during those ten years. Selection of the notices to be reprinted was made “with regard to the public importance of the subject of the obituary, the intrinsic merit of what was written about him, and the need to reflect the wide range of nationalities and walks of life which The Times obituary columns encompass.”—Pref. Minor changes of style (e.g., to clarify date of death) and a few corrections have been made, but no major revisions were undertaken. While this volume alone will prove useful to researchers (as well as a joy to the browser), the utility of the title will be greatly enhanced when further, promised volumes appear offering coverage of other years.—E.S.


In his preface, the editor of this work declares that although labor has kept pace with business and government in helping to shape American industrial society, American labor leaders have not been accorded equal recognition for their achievements. Bearing witness to this statement is the fact that not since 1946 has a major biographical directory of U.S. labor leaders been published. The thirty years between the publication of the older work bearing the same title and the present volume have, of course, seen many changes and developments in the labor movement.
With the advice and assistance of the leadership of the AFL-CIO and others prominent in labor and labor relations, the publishers have sought to identify those persons who are currently active in the labor movement. The biographees are officials of national unions and employee associations, directors and executives of federal labor offices, state commissioners of labor, members of the National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association, lawyers and journalists specializing in labor relations, and directors of labor studies centers. The biographical sketches follow an established pattern and list information of both a professional and personal nature. There is an index by organizations. Appended to the volume are a number of valuable reference aids such as listings of national unions and employee associations, government offices serving labor, and labor studies centers. A glossary of labor terms is also included.—B.N.

RELIGION


Richmond prepared this work to "make accessible those materials which might attract an American historian to undertake a history of the Shakers written in the perspective of American history"—Introd.; any historian who accepts the task will have been well served by her labors. An extraordinarily well-done and useful bibliography, it lists printed primary and secondary materials on Shakers, with cogent and instructive annotations for nearly every item. Volume I, "By the Shakers," is basically an alphabetical, main-entry arrangement of printed Shaker works, with some collective categories for items such as almanacs, indentures, and inventories. Library locations and citations to other bibliographies such as Charles Evans' American Bibliography are provided for each entry.

Volume II, "About the Shakers," is divided into two major sections ("Books, parts of books, pamphlets" and "Periodical articles") and is arranged alphabetically by author within each section. The annotations in many instances indicate only a brief discussion of the Shakers, noting pages. For works focused on the Shakers, more description (sometimes resembling a table of contents) is provided, often accompanied by bibliographical and explanatory notes. A supplement of 1973-74 and forthcoming works, and a title and joint author index complete the volume. Unfortunately, there is no subject index. Aside from this lack, Richmond's bibliography reflects a scholarly and bibliographical excellence that is seldom apparent today. Of no little importance is her introduction which surveys the history of collecting Shaker materials, lists previous Shaker bibliographies, and discusses the problem of locating Shaker manuscripts.—D.A.S.

LINGUISTICS


"Für das Sondersammelgebiet Linguistik der Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Frankfurt am Main, hrsg. von C. Köttleswesch."

Articles appearing in some 123 frequently-cited periodicals, the proceedings of ten congresses on linguistics, and forty-four collections of essays and studies are listed in the 1971-75 volume of this new linguistics bibliography. A detailed classified arrangement is employed within ten main sections: Allgemeine Linguistik, Germanistik, Anglistik, Romanistik, Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch, Portugiesisch, Rumänisch, Rätoromanisch. Citations are repeated if relevant to more than one category. Author and subject indexes are provided to the more than 13,000 entries. Plans for continuing the series call for a single volume covering 1976 publications, and from 1977 on, the bibliography is to appear quarterly with a cumulated annual index.

If, as anticipated, this new series achieves relatively current coverage, BUL-L should prove a worthwhile addition for the large research library even though it largely...
duplicates portions of the Bibliographie Linguistique (Guide BC16) which, with its broader scope, tends to show a lag of about three years between date of coverage and date of publication of the annual volumes.—E.S.

LITERATURE


Designed to be “un strumento pratico,” this guide is a series of bibliographical essays citing primary and secondary materials and is arranged chronologically, with chapters for the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries. An introductory essay covers general bibliography, editions of standard authors, literary history, encyclopedias, language, etc. Chapters include genres, schools, themes, and the most important authors, with trends in scholarship traced in each case. The twentieth century section commands more space than any other, with subdivisions such as culture and literature, poetry, prose, literature of the war and the Resistance, film, and theater. An appendix is devoted to dialect literature. Citations throughout carry full bibliographical information and there is a name index of authors and author-subjects, but topical subjects must be identified from the table of contents.—R.K.


Although the impetus for this compilation was most likely a need to facilitate access to the contents (and thereby increase the usefulness) of the publisher’s microfilm collection of the works listed in Ralph Thompson’s American Literary Annuals and Gift Books (Guide BD279), it has great value independent of the microfilm publication. Some 469 volumes are separately listed by title, with as full information as possible for each volume: editor, publisher, place and date of publication, copyright date, printer, stereotyper, and complete list of contents (including titles, authors, and illustrations with indication of painters and engravers).

Part II of the work indexes the above information, offering separate indexes by editor, publisher, city of publication, stereotypers, printers, titles of literary contributions, authors, titles of engravings, painters, and engravers. It should be noted that the volume is intended as a complement to Thompson’s bibliography and does not supersede that work with its valuable historical, bibliographical, and descriptive notes.—E.S.

MUSIC


Contents: v.1, Basic and universal sources. 164p. $11.50.

Inasmuch as this handbook series is designed to complement rather than supplant V. H. Duckles’ Music Reference and Research Materials (Guide BH2), the editor has sought to avoid “unneeded duplication of content in several areas” (Intro.) and to point out certain features of works cited by Duckles which seem to merit special emphasis. Excellence, convenience, and uniqueness were the basic criteria for inclusion: a single source is cited if it covers a field adequately, but in a related area several items may be necessary to achieve complete coverage. Although limited to citations in European languages, the work does not exclude treatment of non-European topics.

The chapter headings in v.1 are: (1) The language of music; (2) Direct information sources; (3) Universal biographical sources; (4) Guides to other sources of information in general categories; (5) Lists of music; and (6) General discographies. There are helpful introductory notes for each chapter and subsection in addition to the useful annotations. The volume has its own index of authors, titles, and selected subjects.—E.S.
CONGRESSES

Gesamtverzeichnis der Kongress-Schriften in Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschliesslich Berlin (West). Schriften von und zu Kongressen, Konferenzen, Kolloquien, Symposien, Tagungen, Versammlungen und dergleichen vor 1971 mit Besitznachweisen

Added title page in English: Union list of conference proceedings in libraries of the Federal Republic of Germany including Berlin (West).

The Gesamtverzeichnis ausländerischer Zeitschriften und Serien (GAZS) and its supplements (Guide AE145) constitute a German union list of foreign serials of the period 1939-70. This new work is intended as a companion publication, covering the same period and listing "the proceedings of foreign and international conferences, congresses, meetings, symposia, etc."—Intro.

Conference proceedings already registered in GAZS are not repeated here, and this means, in effect, that few publications prior to 1959 appear herein, as do few international congress proceedings before 1967 (i.e., the 1939/58 GAZS volumes included foreign conference proceedings as a matter of policy; international conference proceedings were listed in special issues 11-13 of the 1969 supplement). Entry is according to standardized name of the conference or sponsoring body; numerous cross-references are provided. Library locations are indicated by symbols as they appear in the Sigelverzeichnis für die Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland enschl. Berlin (West) (2. Aufl. Weisbaden, 1974), and no key is provided in this compilation. Volume 2, the index, is a computer printout of all key words appearing in the names of conferences and corporate bodies.—E.S.

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Knaster, Meri. Women in Spanish America: an Annotated Bibliography from Pre-Conquest to Contemporary Times. Bos-

Selected Reference Books / 327
resulting from an international Seminar on Women in Development (Mexico City, 1975) sponsored by the Office of International Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mayra Buvinic's introductory essay surveys the problems involved in defining women's "status" and "roles" and discusses research findings on the status of women and fertility, historical explanations of women's status and of sexual inequality, socio-economic and sexual inequality, male dominance in political participation, impact of sex stereotypes, and education and women. The bibliographic material which follows is presented in nine subject categories, with geographic subdivisions: general studies on women and development; the impact of society on women's roles and status; the individual in society-women's behavior patterns and customs; socio-economic participation of rural women; education and women; women's work and economic development; women and health, nutrition, and fertility/family planning; women's formal and informal associations; and women, law, and politics. While traditional sources—books, essays, periodical articles, and reports of public and private agencies—are included, many unpublished dissertations, conference papers or mimeographed documents, and in-press works are also listed. Annotations are substantive and critical. Two "annexes" cover special issues of periodicals on women and development and bibliographies related to the topic. There is an author index but no detailed subject or geographic index.

The editors indicate that recent research suggests that development often worsens the condition of women in a society; perhaps this publication will help to clarify and remedy that situation.—D.G.

FOLKLORE


“A scholar's research should begin where past research has ended.” So Prof. Dundes states in his introduction, and, to this end, he has identified more than 7,000 dissertations and masters' essays accepted by universities in this country before 1969. The compiler, however, makes no claim to completeness after 1964 and urges researchers to use other guides such as those of Dockstader (*Guide CC144*) or Gillis and Merriam (*Guide p.415*) for additional references.

Pan and Baal, Don Juan and Paul Bunyan, the Brownings, folk medicine, place names, Greek embroidery, jazz—this sampling of thesis topics indicates the breadth of the term "folklore," and Dundes has flung his net wide to bring together theses from every possible discipline. The arrangement is chronological (with alphabetical author listing within a year) in order to point up trends. Of special note is the extensive subject index which seems carefully planned and meticulously executed. An author index and an index of institutions are also included. All in all this is a very useful, well-executed bibliography; now if we could only have a supplement very soon...—E.M.

HISTORY


These volumes have been produced to fill the twelve-year gap between the old series of *Writings on American History* sponsored by the National Historical Publications Commission and the new series under the same name which Kraus-Thomson began publishing with the 1973-74 volume (see *Guide DB31*). The format and content of these volumes are similar to the latter series in that only citations to articles are included and the listings are arranged alphabetically by author under large subject headings. Volume 1 contains ten "chronological" sections as well as a general section and one on "bibliography, historiography, methodology, and source guides." Volume 2 consists of seven geographical sections (e.g., "New England," "Southwest"). The two remaining volumes are divided into about forty major subject areas such as
“agriculture,” “labor history,” “popular culture,” “religion,” and “women’s history.”

The historian’s initial reaction may be joy at having a bibliographical gap filled. Then, as one sits down to do a literature search, the faults of the compilation become instantly apparent. The arrangement in large subject areas simply does not allow an efficient search on any particular research topic. A researcher pursuing a project on Rhode Island colonial church life must plow through thirty pages on colonial history in v.1, thirty pages of New England history in v.2, and fifty-five pages on religion in v.3, plus any additional topics that seem appropriate. Since *America, History and Life* does have a considerably more detailed subject index, why not use it instead, even if it is not fully cumulated? One problem, of course, is that coverage in the two works is not identical, and a comparison is difficult to make since neither bibliography is precise about the dates and completeness of journal coverage. It is very disappointing to realize, especially considering the high price of this new compilation, that so little of value has been added to the patchwork of American history bibliography.—D.A.S.


In his preface, Professor Hanham points out that the “greatest single problem which the bibliographer of the nineteenth century faces is the vast proliferation of printed matter that took place during a ten-year renaissance of nineteenth century studies.” Therefore, this bibliography undertakes to list “the major works which a student is likely to wish to consult, a selection of other works which makes clear the scope of contemporary printed materials, and a selection of biographies and autobiographies.” A wide range of materials is identified—books and government publications, periodical articles and major book reviews, printed collections of photographs and cartoons, even novels; omitted are manuscripts and theses. The cutoff date for inclusion is 1970, though the editor was able to add some very important publications issued as late as 1973. The work upholds the high standard set by the previous volumes in this series (*Guide DC155*). Organization is clear; virtually all possible areas of interest to the nineteenth century historian are covered; the brief annotations are informative enough; and the index is especially good for names, although it could have been expanded for topics. In particularly sensitive areas great efforts were made to balance British interpretations with citations to scholarship published in other countries.—E.M.

**New Editions and Supplements**

Master microforms reported during the 1965–75 period are listed in a single alphabetical sequence according to main entry in the new six-volume cumulation of the *National Register of Microform Masters* (Wash., Library of Congress, 1976. $190). Items listed by L.C. card number in the 1965–69 issues of the *Register* (Guide AA123) are integrated into the alphabetical sequence, and there is no longer any separation of monographs and serials as in some of the early volumes. Searching for master copies of microforms is hereby enormously simplified.

Archival finding aids, descriptions of manuscript collections, and related materials published through the end of 1973 are listed in *Supplement 1: Bibliographical Addenda* (Zug, Switz., InterDocumentation Co., 1976. 203p. $15) to Patricia K. Grimsted’s *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad* (*Guide AB117*). It includes numerous pre-1970 publications not found in the basic volume, plus a few 1974 items. Material available in the publisher’s (i.e., IDC) microfiche series are so noted in the supplement, and a “microfiche correlation table” for items in the main volume is provided in an appendix.

usefulness, Section III, "Additional Information on Reprographic Policies and Services," is included on microfiche in this edition.

Volume 2 of A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford, Clarendon Pr., 1976. 1282p. $60) covers the letters H-N. It contains "about 13,000 main words divided into some 22,000 senses. . . . The illustrative quotations number 125,000."—Pref. Four volumes rather than the three announced in v.1 (see Guide AD27) will make up the complete set, with an extensive bibliography of works cited planned for inclusion in the final volume.

Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports, first published 1966 (see Guide AG29), is now available in a third edition (Wash., Library of Congress, 1976. 263p. $6.50). "Entries in this edition have been greatly expanded to include extensive annotations and other added information [e.g., citations to the Checklist, the Document Catalog, and the Monthly Catalog; Superintendent of Documents classification numbers] useful to both reference librarians and researchers."—Foreword. A subject index has also been added.

Burke's Irish Family Records (London, Burke's Peerage, 1976. 1237p. £38) represents a fifth edition (with change of title) of Burke's . . . Landed Gentry of Ireland (Guide AK62). It aims "to achieve an objective representation of the many different categories and types of Irish family . . . . The criteria we applied were that the families should have been distinguished in one period in Ireland for more than one generation, either through the Church, politics, the arts and sciences, the professions or through the ownership of land and houses."—Pref.

The late P. H. Reaney's Dictionary of British Surnames (Guide AK121) has appeared in a "second edition with corrections and additions" (London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1976. 398p. £13.50) under the editorship of R. M. Wilson. About 700 names have been added. Much of the additional material and many of the corrections are based on information gathered by Reaney.

After nearly fifteen years, a revised and updated edition of Edwin S. Gaustad's Historical Atlas of Religion in America (N.Y., Harper & Row, 1976. 189p. $20) has appeared. The principal changes since the 1962 edition (Guide BB97) are: "The generally unrevealing state maps of the earlier edition have now been replaced with county maps for the mid-twentieth century. . . . New maps have been added . . . along with several new charts and updated line graphs. A new fold-out map reflects denominational distribution in 1970, while an additional map indicates the Protestant-Catholic dominance county-by-county."—Pref.

Geraldine E. Coldham's Supplement (1964-1974) to A Bibliography of Scriptures in African Languages (London, British and Foreign Bible Society, 1975. 198p. £3. pa.) lists African-language editions of the Scriptures published 1964-74 together with earlier editions not listed in the original work (Guide BB109). An interesting feature is an appendix of "Language name corrections" and "Geographical name corrections" which serves to update the basic bibliography in regard to the changing nomenclature of languages and geographical areas.

Ian B. Cowan has edited a second edition of the late Rev. Dr. David E. Easson's Medieval Religious Houses: Scotland (London, Longman, 1976. 246p. £13). Revised and expanded in the light of recent research, this "is more than a reprint with corrections" (Pref.) and incorporates a considerable amount of new material and additional information not found in the 1957 edition (Guide BB311a).

The sixth edition of Ottemiller's Index to Plays in Collections (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1976. 523p. $17.50; 5th ed. 1971, Guide BD175) has been expanded to include 190 additional collections published "from late 1970 through early 1975." Now under the editorship of John M. and Billie M. Connor, this edition of the Index analyzes 1,237 collections representing 3,686 different plays by 1,937 different authors.

have been introduced since the 1965 edition (Guide BD600).

Modern French Literature and Language: a Bibliography of Homage Studies compiled by Lloyd W. Griffin, Jack A. Clarke, and Alexander Y. Kroff (published by Xerox University Microfilms for Univ. of Wisconsin Pr., 1976. 175p. $12.50) supersedes the 1953 publication of the same title by Golden and Simches (Guide BD710). In addition to extending coverage through 1974 (with a few 1975 items), some earlier publications not in the Golden and Simches volume have been added. Arrangement remains basically the same; the index is now a name index with references both to authors of the articles analyzed and to literary authors as subjects.

Geography and Cartography: a Reference Handbook by Clara Beatrice Muriel Lock (London, Bingley; Hamden, Conn., Linnet Books, 1976. 762p. $32.50) is a "combined and revised edition" of Lock's Geography: a Reference Handbook, first published 1968 (2d ed. 1972, Guide CL3) and her Modern Maps and Atlases, first published 1969 (Guide CL166). It constitutes an enlarged edition of the Geography handbook, incorporating a number of "additional extended articles and... some of the updated cartographical material" (Foreword) which would otherwise have gone into a revised Modern Maps had a new edition been feasible at this time. In the long run, separate revision would seem to have been the better course.

Preparatory to publication of the third edition of The Modern Researcher by Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff (N.Y., Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1977. 378p. $12.95; rev. ed. 1970, Guide CJ269) the text was subjected to "a verbal revision amounting for certain sections and chapters to a complete rewriting."—Note. In addition, a general updating of illustrative examples and of the bibliographic checklist (p.329-51) is evident.

“Somewhat more than a supplement to A Bibliography of American Doctoral Dissertations in Classical Studies ...” (Guide DA87), is the way Lawrence S. Thompson describes his new Bibliography of Dissertations in Classical Studies ... (Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Pr., 1976. 296p. $22.50). It not only lists American doctoral studies of the 1964-72 period (plus some earlier ones omitted from the previous compilation), but also British masters' theses and doctoral dissertations of 1950-72. A cumulative index, 1861-1972, serves for this and the earlier volume.

Research in Progress in English and History in Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, edited by S. T. Bindoff and James T. Boulton (London, St. James; N.Y., St. Martin's, 1976. 284p. $15) represents a new edition of the same editors' Research in Progress in English and Historical Studies in the Universities of the British Isles (1971). In addition to extending coverage to those Commonwealth nations mentioned in the title, it now includes listings for scholarly work being carried on privately or under other than academic auspices.


The “Personalities” and “Institutions” sections of the Isis Cumulative Bibliography (Guide EA214) have now been joined by a third volume, “Subjects” (London, Mansell, 1976. 678p. $56). It includes “all those entries [from the “Isis Critical Bibliographies,” nos.1-90] that deal with the history of science or of individual sciences without reference to a particular period or civilisation, those that refer to more than two centuries during the modern period, and those that deal with two or more civilisations but are not restricted to a particular period in history.”—Intro. It follows a classed arrangement with an alphabetical index to the subject class marks.

As in earlier revisions, there has been "particular emphasis on updating the coverage of probability and statistics" (Pref.) in the fourth edition of the Mathematics Dictionary of Glenn James and Robert C. James (N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1976. 509p. $17.95; 3d ed. 1968, Guide EF20). Numerous biographical entries have been introduced, though these are mainly confined to an identifying phrase plus birth and death dates.—E.S.
Letters

The Academic Library Development Program

To the Editor:

When I heard the presentation on “Self-Directed Change in Small and Medium-Size Academic Libraries” at ALA last year, I was amazed to discover that a library would involve its entire staff (fifty-six positions) for a minimum of ten weeks in a chimerical search for “methods for coping with change.” Receiving less than satisfactory answers to my questions in the discussion period that followed, I was curious to read in the January 1977 C&RRL the same presentation unchanged. My questions are repeated here in the hope of getting better answers.

1. What symptoms would a library display if it were sick enough to require such radical treatment, i.e., all of its staff tied up in meetings for ten weeks? Answer: We believe that almost any library can profit from this self-study method.

2. Isn’t it just possible that the staff would be more usefully employed giving service to library users and doing other service-related tasks for those ten weeks? Answer: We believe that it is important for libraries to improve their performance through more effective use of their human and material resources.

3. How do you know that the results will be beneficial when you haven’t even finished the project, and the program has not yet been evaluated? Answer: The library is already improving its performance in a number of ways, e.g., the staff has begun to adopt some of the techniques of the study groups: brainstorming; increasing the amount and quality of communications within the library; and discussing problems more openly and constructively.

4. What will you do if the program proves to be a failure, and you have to change again? Will you go through another ten weeks of total involvement in task forces and study groups to write another program? Answer: [I’m still waiting for the answer.]

R. Dean Galloway, Library Director, California State College, Stanislaus.

Response

To the Editor:

We regret that Mr. Galloway was not satisfied with our answers to his questions. Hopefully the following explanation will clear up some of his misunderstandings. In the first place, the entire staff is not tied up in meetings for ten weeks. As Ms. Wells stated in her presentation, UNCC began its self-study in January with the intention of finishing in August. Every effort was made to involve as many of the staff as possible. Some participated directly, others indirectly. The manner and degree of involvement varied from person to person.

In answer to question one, we continue to believe that many libraries can profit from the program. The ALDP, however, is not intended for “sick” libraries. On page 39 in the article, we state that “the program is intended to ‘develop’ libraries, not rescue them from collapse.” Furthermore, there are some libraries which are well managed and presently coping with change in much the same way which the program recommends—through continuous self-analysis and renewal.

Our position on question two also remains the same. If a staff is usefully employed giving the best possible service in the most effective fashion, the program is not intended for that library. Many libraries, however, are not utilizing their
stuffs or their resources as effectively as they could. Generally, the reason is that they have not evaluated their work in light of recent changes. The ALDP allows the staff to review their efforts and develop more effective services and work patterns.

We see no need to add to question three. UNCC considered the program beneficial even before it was completed. It observed constructive changes occurring throughout the program. This, in their opinion, constituted a positive assessment.

It was, of course, not possible for us to answer question four at the time of the presentation. The ALDP was designed and conducted concurrently. Adjustments were made on an on-going basis. Our approach to each analysis was to experiment and modify as we proceeded. There are other methods for dealing with change available to libraries. Outside consultants, faculty committees, and special management studies are often appropriate vehicles for resolving problems or introducing change. As far as we know, however, none of them guarantee success.—P. Grady Morein, Joseph F. Boykin, Jr., H. Lea Wells, and Johnnie E. Givens.

Participative Management

To the Editor:

Thomas W. Shaughnessy's article "Participative Management, Collective Bargaining, and Professionalism" (C&RL, March 1977) disturbs me because of Shaughnessy's blind adherence to the belief that "collective bargaining would . . . reduce opportunities for professionals in decision-making processes." Five years ago, Richard De Gennaro expressed the same idea in his editorial, "Participative Management or Unionization?" (C&RL, May 1972).

As I wrote in the November 1972 C&RL, "While De Gennaro perceives unionization and participative management as a dichotomy, I feel that the two trends are not mutually exclusive. The advent of unions on college campuses has led to staff involvement in library decision-making where often none existed before. Similarly, the growth of collective bargaining has by no means reinforced the conventional hierarchical structures. . . ."

Let me add a follow-up: under contracts signed between the Nassau Community College Federation of Teachers and the County of Nassau, the faculty (including librarians) have attained Level II goals as well as Level I goals. Through collective bargaining, power on campus has shifted from the administration to the faculty. For example, before unionization had occurred, departmental chairpersons and the library director were appointed by the administration and given authority to manage their respective departments; under the negotiated agreements, however, they were reduced to implementing the decisions of elected departmental committees and making recommendations to elected college-wide bodies.

In 1975, our local Public Employment Relations Board, recognizing that changes in governance had taken place at Nassau Community College, ruled that chairpersons and the library director were not managerial employees and, therefore, should be part of the faculty bargaining unit. The agreement, signed the same year, specified that all academic departments, including the library department, elect chairpersons for two-year terms of office. Thus, the library now has an elected chairperson, not an appointed library director.

Since I have personally survived the transition from director to chairperson, I know that collective bargaining definitely does not inhibit participative management. As a matter of fact, the current contract mandates that all departmental faculty be involved in making decisions.—Leonard Grundt, Professor and Chairperson, Library Department, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.

On-Line Bibliographic Searches

To the Editor:

J. S. Kidd's rather astonishing paper on cost-effective, on-line bibliographic searching in the March C&RL does far more to show how not to do efficient computer searching than anything intended by the author. Kidd addressed the issue of cost-effectiveness by way of minimizing time-cost to the user and increasing acceptance
of computer searching. This was accomplished by means of "unobtrusive" computer searches, whereby the "users" were surprised with search results (either bibliographies or actual documents) based on the users' published course descriptions. Several points can be made concerning the relationship of Kidd's methodology to cost-effectiveness:

1. The users were not consulted during the search formulation process. A good search strategy will be a collaborative process involving the requester's expertise in the subject area of the search and the librarian's expertise in computer searching, the librarian serving as the link between the query and the search strategy. It would be sheer folly to expect good results from a search based on a brief course description. True, the requester may be so busy that he or she can't afford to speak to the librarian about the search, but this means having to do and redo the search until the librarian "gets it right," not even counting the total elapsed time till all the printouts arrive.

2. Although not always necessary, it is frequently efficient to have the requester present when the search is run. This capacity for modifying the strategy on-line enables one to get it right the first time.

3. Kidd found that a highly selected group of documents was "coolly" received whereas a less selective bibliography was greeted favorably, a result that could hardly be surprising to any librarian with extensive experience in computer searching. Researchers are more worried about missing relevant papers than they are with seeing irrelevant titles; in other words, most will want searches tailored to emphasize recall rather than precision. In addition, it is because of the requesters' expertise in their own fields that selecting citations for them from the printouts is in itself of doubtful utility.

4. Kidd's practice of having the printouts retyped in a standard bibliographic format could hardly be thought of as cost-effective. Most people have little, if any, difficulty in comprehending the bibliographic style of the computer printouts. Most computer search systems provide a labeled sample citation in their users' manuals. A copy of this, or one of the librarian's devising, included with the printout should obviate the need for retyping.

5. "Unobtrusive searches" are not likely to be lower in system and user costs than SDI services. When a good initial search formulation is made for SDI searching, there should be little need for repetitive revision of the profile by the user. This is especially true when the SDI profile is first run as a retrospective search against a year or more of the data base so the requester can easily evaluate the profile. As far as system costs are concerned, several computer systems (Bibliographic Retrieval Service (BRS), Lockheed's DIALOG, and MEDLARS) provide SDI services by automatically running stored search strategies against the latest month of a data base, keeping the costs quite low.

6. Librarians concerned with the introduction of on-line bibliographic searching and its proper acceptance should be warned against surprising their faculty users with badly formulated searches they may neither want nor need. It would be far more useful, should the funds be available, to invite faculty members to have one free search, or to do demonstrations of computer searching for whole departments, should less costly forms of publicity not be effective.—Mark Judman, Computer Search Service and Reference Department, Library of Science and Medicine, Rutgers University.

Response

To the Editor:

In response to the commentary of Mr. Mark Judman on my recent study of one mode of use for on-line search capabilities, I must say that I think Mr. Judman's agita-
tion is an instance of stirring a tempest in a teapot. We are bound to talk past one another unless some fundamental matters are made clear. First, I am in strong agreement with the proposition that the ideal mode of on-line research transaction is for the requester and operator to function as a close-knit team, i.e., sit side by side during the search process. That is how I conduct my own searches.

However, my observations lead me to the belief that there are some quite real barriers to the universal achievement of this ideal. The crucial barrier is the requester’s inability or unwillingness to so participate. My best guess is that the majority of searches now being done on DIALOG, ORBIT, and MEDLINE are being done on the basis of written queries, all rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding.

The main point of my study was to explore the feasibility of what I fully recognized to be a denatured, less-than-optimum procedure. In fact, as I hope I made clear, the searches were not too bad. There is no evidence in the report or in my perception for Judman’s assertion that the searches were “badly formulated.” They were good, productive searches. They might have been better with the requester present, and, indeed, I am currently pursuing the question of just how much better.

One should not read into the study report an advocacy position on anything. I was simply exploring the territory. If the question is, “Can you do something useful without the requester’s intensive involvement?,” I still maintain that the answer is a modest yes. It is really an affirmation of the rather remarkable potentialities of such systems, I would say.—J. S. Kidd, Acting Dean, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park.

Editor’s Note: Another article by Dr. Kidd on on-line bibliographic searching is included in this issue. It was accepted for publication before the appearance of his March 1977 article.

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During the period of rapid growth and relative affluence that characterized the last two decades, U.S. academic librarianship was in its element and led the way in implementing new technology and innovative ideas. But now we have entered an era of austerity and declining growth that is foreign to Americans, and we would be well advised to look abroad for some of the new attitudes and new ideas we will need to help us cope with hard times. Since British librarianship is clearly ahead of us in matters of austerity, we may be able to learn from their experience and proposed solutions.

This innocent looking HMSO document is a mine of thought-provoking ideas born of a drying-up of capital funds for university library construction in Britain in 1975. Anticipating that there were not going to
be enough resources to build new libraries at all universities at a scale needed to match their growth, the UGC (the body in Britain that allocates funds for universities, including their libraries) established a working party to review the policy for the provision of new buildings and to make recommendations for changes. This is the working party's report.

It is nothing less than a complete "revisionist" view of university librarianship. It questions the vast body of conventional wisdom and received ideas on the natural growth of academic research libraries and puts forth a new, highly controversial concept of the "self-renewing library" in which new acquisitions are offset to a considerable extent by withdrawals. It is a concept that is a natural development in the British library scene and a logical component in an evolving national library system dominated by the same revisionist thinking that produced first the NLL and then the centralized British library incorporating the BL LD.

The report is brief, clear, and well written and should be required reading for all U.S. academic research librarians and network planners. Anthony J. Loveday, the Secretary of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL, the British counterpart of ARL), has written a long and highly critical appraisal of the report (Journal of Librarianship 9:17-28 [January 1977]) which makes essential supplementary reading for those who want both sides of the argument.—Richard De Gennaro, University of Pennsylvania.


This book is intended as a text for graduate students in library management courses. The author, who teaches at UCLA, states he found no satisfactory text, and that is indeed a reflection of the state of the art. He makes a distinction between books on library administration dealing with the organization of services for a particular type of library (of which there are a number available) and one which would present basic organizational and managerial techniques common to all libraries and other enterprises. Since libraries have depended quite heavily on the "sink or swim" approach in terms of managerial skills, this book does fill a need, but to a limited extent. The author himself doubts that library management can be taught in the sense of cataloging or acquisitions. At the least, some mistakes and pitfalls may be avoided.

Management Techniques for Librarians pulls together standard material drawn from the literature of administrative science and organizes it into fourteen chapters on: library management; history of management; styles of management and organizational thought; creativity and the library; decision making; planning; delegation; delegation of authority; communications; motivation; personnel; finance; work analysis; and management, librarians, and the future. Each chapter has a bibliography of one to two pages including numerous articles from the literature of librarianship as well as old standbys from the field of administration. There is an index.

Each of the chapters summarizes the various schools of thought with much listing of steps and attributes, virtues and faults. Illustrative library examples are provided. Too often, however, the library applications are perfunctory; or there is inadequate editorial transference into the world of libraries, and the orientation remains industrial or commercial.

In general, the author has done a decent job of organizing and summarizing the material which is traditionally used, but there's not anything new here. For example, in the chapter on motivation he runs through Maslow's hierarchy of needs, McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y, Argyris' continuum, the Herzberg model, and several others. There are stages in management methods, and the in-words change frequently. A few recent ones that he missed: management by objectives, zero-base budgeting, and MRAP.

Some matters of current interest are dealt with summarily. Participative management, although listed in the index, never gets mentioned in the four pages of text dealing with committees, a different empha-
sis entirely. Unions barely get a half-page. Computerization gets short shrift, though it is acknowledged that it does have a significant role to play in work analysis and the work activity in a library.

An admirable feature throughout the book is the nonsexist terminology which the author has obviously been careful to use, with rare lapses to "he" or "his."

A constant underlying message is that successful administrators come in many styles, and there are no hard and fast rules. Why then do we need a textbook? Only because it is obligatory to have an educational background in administrative concepts and techniques (or, administrative myths and proverbs), if only to discard them as experience and personal judgment dictate.—A. A. Mitchell, Associate Librarian, State University of New York, College at Plattsburgh.


Few trade journals can match Publishers Weekly's history of dedicated service to the book industry. Since 1871 its editorial pages have exerted a very positive influence on the conduct of book publishing and bookselling. The contributions to American culture of PW's past editors Leypoldt, Bowker, and Frederic Melcher are comparable to those made by the industry's most distinguished publishing houses.

Reviewing the past five years of publication, Arnold W. Ehrlich, PW's present editor-in-chief, has selected forty-five articles which emphasize, as one might gather from the title, the business side of publishing. The primary audience for this book is likely to be people who have recently entered the book trade. As a book of readings, the anthology complements some recent analyses of book publishing economics: John P. Dessauer's Book Publishing, What It Is, What It Does (Bowker, 1974); Clive Bingley's The Business of Book Publishing (Pergamon, 1972); and Dinoo J. Vanier's Market Structure and the Business of Book Publishing (Pitman, 1973).

While not as comprehensive as Grannis' standard survey, What Happens in Book Publishing (Columbia, 2d ed., 1967), the major functions—editorial, production, and distribution—and many of the major categories of book publishing are represented. While all the contributions reveal the operational side of the publishing business, most are quite readable; some are entertaining. And some manage to reveal the idealism and commitment which annually encourage thousands of freshly-washed faces to seek employment in the industry. Outstanding among the regular contributions to PW have been John Dessauer's and Paul Doebler's thoughtful and provocative essays. Ehrlich has chosen their best pieces for inclusion. The Benjamin, Brockway, and Prescott rebuttals to Dessauer's "Too Many Books?" argument are also represented. Thomas Weyr's comprehensive series on book clubs is here, as well as three articles from Roger H. Smith's 1975 series on mass market paperback distribution. (Smith later expanded this series into Paperback Parnassus [Westview Press, 1976].)

Because this is a collection of reprints rather than a commissioned anthology, some important areas of the book industry receive only slight reference, if any at all: regional and foreign publishing, trade paperbacks, book wholesalers and retailers, and new integrated book manufacturing systems.

Much less excusable is the collection's page design and typography. A cut-and-paste collection, the articles have merely been photocopied and printed from their original journal pages. This results in differing type styles and page formats as well as uncorrected typos. As with most anthologies of this sort, the index is also skimpy.

Despite these shortcomings, plus a questionable price tag for a collection of previously published pieces, the anthology belongs in any library attempting to stay abreast of contemporary American book publishing methods. College libraries will also want to include it among their "career" book selections.—Thomas L. Bonn, Associate Librarian, Memorial Library, State University of New York, College at Cortland.

Pages: The World of Books, Writers, and Writing. 1—Matthew J. Bruccoli, Editorial Director. C. E. Frazer Clark,
Librarians, as Richard De Gennaro recently observed in an American Libraries article, have a hard time saying "no" to a publication with a number on it. In presenting the library market with the first issue of its annual Pages, Gale Research is very likely, and very reasonably, expecting few of us to say "no." "Pages," we are told, "is concerned with literary history—construing that term to encompass publishing, librarianship, bibliography, the book trade, book-collecting, as well as the non-printed media which generate writing." How does one say "no" to that?

How, indeed, with this first handsomely bound volume offering us in its 304 pages some thirty-three widely ranging articles and picture features, including a description by James Dickey of work in progress, a previously unpublished Big Apple version of the Carmen libretto by Ring Lardner, a report on the Southern Illinois University Press by novelist John Gardner, and a brief but fine essay by bibliographer Fredson T. Bowers on "Recovering the Author's Intentions"?

Quite clearly, one does not. Libraries will subscribe. They really have no choice. But some may wish they did.

A sale at Sotheby's, Joseph Heller's writing habits, Scott Fitzgerald's library, designing dust jackets, the marketing of Jericho—these and most of the topics treated in this first number are of interest and some value. So much so that one must wish Gale Research had elected to deal with fewer of them, but deal more fully. As it is, libraries are being offered a generously illustrated, imaginatively laid-out, very readable annual that is more, certainly, than a literary Sunday supplement but still rather less than what many academic libraries would find most useful.—Charles Helzer, University of Chicago Library.


This report is the final one growing out of a series of operational and educational research studies: it is, however, much more than the expected summary of the stages and conclusions of more than five years of research. Additionally, it is a review of recent literature on educational simulation (78 references), a cogent argument for including techniques of planning in library school curricula, the explication of a methodology for costing the operation of a prototype educational game (Appendix D), and a design for the evaluation and testing of a library management game.

The main body of the report is devoted to the development of three games and their description: (1) loan and duplication policies game; (2) book processing game (both computerized and manual versions); and (3) interlibrary loan game. The statement of the development of the games includes the formative testing of the games during which the library education community in Great Britain was introduced to their use. The evaluation described is primarily from this formative testing period; summative testing is not emphasized. The general comments on the evaluation of experiential teaching materials are excellent (as is the literature review), and the careful display of costing procedures of these games—a first in library literature—is extremely useful to other game developers.

The report should be included in collections serving library educators, both those in degree education and those in continuing and in-service education. The concern of the researchers for basing their models on research, for formative testing, and for costing are especially noteworthy for game developers among library educators.—Martha Jane K. Zachert, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
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The authors intend this as a new approach to teaching reference bibliography courses. Instead of learning individual titles, students learn a classified system of published reference sources and a structured approach to literature searching. The dynamics of communication and the uses of resources, as revealed in user studies, are also a part of this method. A question negotiation simulation exercise provides practice in the technique of the reference interview.

The printed formats of reference literature are presented in the "bibliographic chain." The "links" of the chain proceed from the inception of an idea through printed formats—institutional resources, work-in-progress, unpublished studies, periodicals, reports and monographs, indexing and abstracting services, bibliographic reviews, annual reviews and state-of-the-art, and books and encyclopedic summaries. This bibliographic chain, linked with user needs and the searching process, is presented in a flow chart which illustrates the information searching process.

The "discipline resource package" is the name of the annotated reference book bibliography for subjects in the areas of social sciences, humanities, science, and technology. These "packages" are basic guides to subject literature and are organized by printed formats. "General works," e.g., almanacs, biographical and statistical sources, and dictionaries, include those reference sources which do not fit into the structure of the subject-oriented packages. The authors note that this section is also useful to the "average, intelligent adult" who is doing research. The "search procedure form" lists the titles from these packages and provides space for writing the negotiated and redefined search question and for the keywords to use in the information search.

Unfortunately, all subjects do not have titles that fit neatly into the formats in the bibliographic chain. Rather than acknowledge this by pointing out the lack of publications and the uneven development in various subjects, the authors include titles which are usually not associated with these formats. The source given for work-in-progress for all subjects is *Contemporary Authors.* While this title may be "basic" for the social sciences and humanities, a quick check of scientists' names found more omissions than inclusions. Titles listed for annual reviews for political science and history include *America Votes, Facts on File,* and *Statistical Yearbook.* Encyclopedic summaries include biographical directories, directories of corporations, and quotation books, along with encyclopedias and dictionaries. The content or use of the reference source is subordinated, and the format, broadly interpreted, becomes more important.

Careful editing would have eliminated an unevenness of bibliographical detail. Older editions are cited rather than more recent ones. The dates publications ceased are often not given. Changes in publication format which occurred several years ago are not noted. For many of the serials, the beginning date of publication is omitted, so the student or researcher would not know the coverage the source provides.

One would assume library school educators are aware of reference interviews, inter-personal communication dynamics, user studies, and patterns of subject literature organization. If not, sections I and II (p.3-71) give a brief introduction. Researchers would find other subject guides to the literature more useful than the packages because of their inconsistencies.—Jean Herold, Reference Librarian, The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin.


The Information Age is intended, according to the preface, to be an "interesting, rewarding and informative account of significant events and activities" of the period 1965-75 in information science. One of the requirements placed on the twelve contributors was that the book be readable. The intent is only partially fulfilled; the information is there all right, but many parts of the
The decade was indeed an exciting one, which saw very dramatic developments and changes in the fields of information and library science, but that drama is largely lost in the volume, perhaps because of the unevenness of the writing.

The most readable and downright sensible section is Markuson's on library networks; I found Orne on standards and Jackson and Wyllys on professional education useful and succinct. The most irritating reading is Kraft and McDonald on library operations research, which I am not entirely convinced even belongs in the book. The other sections are workmanlike and mostly cover the ground adequately, if not with flair.

The single most valuable section may well be Stephen Salmon's contribution, an intelligent summary of problems and failures which are generally not available in a form which puts them into perspective. Salmon does this very well, and he makes a sober and dignified case for reporting on negative results in an honest and timely fashion as part of professional responsibility.

I was prepared to like The Information Age better than I did. No doubt some of the dullness I find in the books is caused in part by the standard Scarecrow format, but essentially the book is disappointing because it is uneven and diffuse and fails to capture the real feeling of the decade.—Fay Zipkowitz, University Library, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.


This idealized design of a national system for scientific and technical communication transfer is intended, in the words of its au-
thors, "to mobilize the large number of relatively autonomous subsystems of the current system into a collaborative effort directed at redesigning their system and implementing their design." Supported by a grant from the Office of Science Information of the National Science Foundation, Russell Ackoff and his associates at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania have developed a comprehensive system that combines existing technology with a substantial number of innovative programs.

Among the major features of the SCATT (National Scientific Communication and Technology Transfer) System proposed are the provision for prepublication entry of documents; a mechanism for redundancy checking of all manuscripts; a structured fee system wherein invited papers would have no charges, uninvited but refereed and accepted papers would get partial recovery of processing costs, and uninvited, unrefereed, or rejected papers would be charged the total processing cost; establishment of national, regional, and local centers with separate but interlocking functions; user feedback on document relevancy and quality; and the potentiality for international extension of the system.

In addition to describing the idealized system in great detail, the authors have included an excellent summary of the existing system for the dissemination of scientific and technical information. This volume raises a number of monumental issues that affect the publishing community, academic and public libraries, the role of the federal government in information transfer, the nature and extent of user subsidies, and the whole question of quality control in scientific and technical communication.

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Although the group producing this volume has received NSF support to proceed to a second phase that aims at moving from idealized design to practical planning, it is clear that possible implementation of such a system is dependent in large part upon a substantial number of cooperative agreements among various parts of the system, including publishers, scientists, scientific and technical societies, libraries, governmental agencies, and research laboratories. In a foreword, Lee Burchinal, head of the Office of Science Information Service at NSF, invites "researchers and users . . . [and] information processors" to contribute to the design of the system and to critique the proposed system. Academic librarians, especially those involved in scientific and technical information, ought to read this volume—and respond.—Jay K. Lucker, Director of Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.


A stammer made Alfred William Pollard a librarian, then a bibliographer and a scholar of international reputation; otherwise, we may never have benefited so greatly from his talents. Keeper of printed books at the British Museum, he planned its catalog of fifteenth-century books and the Bibliographic Society's short title catalog, which mark an epoch in the history of bibliography. He was the outstanding incunabulist of the day, and many of his insights have been built upon.

Roper has chosen items which represent Pollard's theory and philosophy in bibliography and librarianship: (1) personal impress, (2) work historically important but largely superseded, and (3) work that remains both useful and relevant today. Nine of his essays are included. Those on regulation of the English book trade and history of copyright are especially interesting, but others are dull and unreadable. It appears that Pollard was more for getting things done, however, than in general theories about the nature and purpose of bibliography.

Three arrangements for bibliographies are put forth, and he evidently favors the chronological one, under subject, but never gets around to saying so, failing to discuss, for me, the scope, length, or planned use of a bibliography.

He replies to criticism that English bibliographers should give more than physical description of the book with this statement: "Brown has sinned against one of the soundest of maxims, never to try to pull another man off his hobby." This seems a shallow
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reply to obvious needs of bibliographically untrained readers.

More than 500 entries (fifty pages) are in the chronological check-list of his published writings. The British Museum catalogs give some 125 Pollard entries, and the Library of Congress allows him 165 in its pre-1956 imprints catalog. His catalogs and bibliographies are excellent and highly effective tools. What is known and practiced in bibliography today is heavily indebted to him, so these essays are certainly a fitting selection as the second title in The Great Bibliographers Series.—David E. Estes, Assistant University Librarian, Special Collections, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.


Voices from the Southwest is a festschrift volume that is more than the usual laudatory collection in honor of one man—in this case, Lawrence Clark Powell. Truly, Powell’s love for the Southwest and the honor which he deserves are amply represented through poetry, art, and literature. Unlike most books of this nature, however, each essay, poem, and photograph will become important for its own unusually high quality. Where else would one find poetry by William Everson, photography by Ansel Adams and John Schaefer, a drawing by Jose Cisneros, gathered together with essays by such writers as Paul Horgan, Frank Waters, Richard Dillon, and many other outstanding personalities of the Southwest? The admiration Powell elicits has been successfully translated into a fine book which every library will want to possess. The varied contributions were gathered by Donald C. Dickinson, W. David Laird, and Margaret F. Maxwell, all of the University of Arizona.

I especially enjoyed the vivid introduction to the history of the Southwest by Eleanor B. Adams; the lucid essay, “Authors and Books of Colonial New Mexico,” by Marc Simmons; and the amusing piece, “Amateur Librarian,” by Paul Horgan. This last contains a brilliant description of Captain Jack—the man who served as the most unorthodox librarian at New Mexico Military Institute during Horgan’s student days. The library now has the distinction of carrying Paul Horgan’s name. Also Richard Dillon, Harwood Hinton, Jake Zeitlin, and Ward Ritchie caught my imagination with their vignettes of the literary careers of J. Ross Browne, Richard Hinton, and Lawrence Clark Powell. Two bibliographical checklists have been contributed by Robert Mitchell and Al Lowman. The descriptive comments by Lowman on each of the LCP keepsakes entertain as they illuminate.

This fine volume will add distinction to any library, private or public. It is a substantive contribution to the literature of the Southwest and is well treated by its designer, John Anderson, and printer, Paul Weaver of the Northland Press. The binding is by Mark and Iris Roswell. When one judges the quality of the production, one must consider the price most equitable.

Larry Powell’s seventieth birthday volume will be your pleasure, as it was mine, now and for the years to come.—William R. Holman, Librarian, Humanities Research Center, University of Texas at Austin.


In these days of increased attention to the problem of user frustration in academic libraries, we need to give consideration to influences beyond the library’s policies and programs. This volume reports a conference which tried to learn how the flow of books to the student could be improved, but with a theme of the interdependence of teaching faculty, librarians, publishers, booksellers, and students. Participants were from these groups, and representatives from each gave the major talks. Ideas were contributed in question-and-answer sessions after each talk and in discussion groups.

This 1975 conference was sponsored by the National Book League, but it grew out
of the research efforts of sociologist Peter H. Mann of the University of Sheffield. His earlier studies, Books and Reading (London, 1969) and Books: Buyers and Borrowers (London, 1971), had previously led to a pamphlet on “Books and Students” (London, 1973). Mann provided the framework for the sessions as the first speaker. He insisted that the lecturer is the key person in the communication network dealing with books on the campus and as such must be challenged to give more information and cooperation. Mann suggested the need for sanctions against professors who do not send reading lists to the library, but in a more positive vein he stressed the need to give bibliographic instruction and for librarians to work with lecturers in planning the syllabus of a course.

The need of the student for guidance and the dependence of both the librarian and the local bookseller on the lecturer for information came up frequently in the talks and discussions. A discussion group that was asked to say how to persuade lecturers to give students useful information about books came up with three suggestions: better training of faculty; seminars; and pressure to be applied by librarians, booksellers, and, especially, students. These influences would move the faculty to give positive guidance in using the library in all courses, to provide annotated reading lists, and to be open to feedback on students’ actual use of books in the library.

This emphasis on change in faculty attitudes and performance was challenged by a few lecturers present at the conference, but it offers perhaps the most important message of the conference to the academic world. A conference of this kind is itself an indication of a way to change attitudes, and this volume will be decidedly useful if it encourages librarians to take the initiative in organizing similar meetings on a single campus or perhaps in a metropolitan region.

Although many of the specific comments by participants were more relevant to the U.K. than to the U.S., one comes away from the papers and questions with both new information and new incentives. One idea presented seemed especially valuable: a travelling workshop to assist colleges to establish a program in bibliographic instruction integrated in subject courses (sponsored by Newcastle Polytechnic). A situation the conference did not explore that often complicates the communication in American universities is the presence of an undergraduate library and other separate units in the campus system.

The proceedings of this excellent conference have fortunately been made available to us in a relatively inexpensive paperback volume, which, although it has no index, is easy to use and will undoubtedly be covered by marginal annotations by academic librarians wise enough to get their own copies.—Robert J. Merikangas, Undergraduate Library, University of Maryland, College Park.

The celebration of the American bicentennial sparked a resurgence of interest in our national past, a search for national identity and viable values in a changing world. On a very much smaller scale, the commemoration of the centennial of the formal founding of the American library profession in that bibliothecally fertile year 1876 stimulated American librarians, also groping for a renewed sense of purpose, to consider the evolution of their profession and the contexts in which it has been practiced.

The resultant publications and meetings reflect this increased interest among librarians in their collective professional past as well as the growing number of scholars among them who have been seriously and critically probing that past. A Century of Service joins the list of centennial histories (among them the July 1976 Library Trends devoted to “American Library History: 1876-1976” and the fine series of articles on the history of academic and research libraries and librarianship in the 1976 issues of College & Research Libraries) that will be referred to for information for some time to come.

The editors of A Century of Service undertook an ambitious project—the compilation of articles that would survey librarianship in the United States and Canada over the past 100 years. It is ambitious, not only because the scope is large, but because the secondary historical literature in the field, while increasingly substantial, is not yet rich enough to form a wide and firm base for such a survey. At the same time, the authors of each article, unless they had been immersed in the historical sources for years, could not possibly be expected to have done deep research in order to write a concise overview of a century’s history of a major aspect of American and Canadian librarianship, though many did gather the most significant articles and books that deal in a general way with the assigned subjects.

The resulting book is predictably and probably unavoidably uneven. The articles—altogether eighteen by twenty-one authors and arranged under four rubrics—clienteles, personnel, facilities, and environment—range from several written from a strongly argued intellectual position to those which describe developments in terms of broad trends and key issues, to some that are mainly compilations of facts or weak expositions of complicated subjects.

The most original pieces are Dee Garrison’s on women in librarianship (actually public librarianship) and Peter Conmy and Caroline Coughlin’s application of sociological theory to the development of library associations. Some important topics, like library resources and bibliographical control, could have been thrown into bolder relief (though they are covered rather extensively in the Library Trends issue), and problems of library governance, financial support, and libraries in the political and legislative process receive not much more than passing attention.

Highlighted are several subjects that have needed historical exploration, such as library technology in relation to reference and technical services and the history of services to ethnic minorities, Afro-Americans, and the urban masses. Academic and research librarians will be especially interested in the several articles on technology and in Samuel Rothstein’s survey of services to academia, Angelina Martinez’ survey of services to special clienteles, and John Cole’s article on the national libraries of the United States and Canada.

On balance, A Century of Service is a positive contribution to the literature and serves to remind us once again of both the accomplishments and the problems of our profession. One hopes that historical scholarship in librarianship, already well launched, will mature to the point where book-length, integrated, intellectually powerful syntheses can be written without the difficulties and pitfalls of collaborative work or the superhuman effort of one or two authors.—Phyllis Dain, School of Library Service, Columbia University.


This International Guide is an updated and expanded version of a preliminary edition published in 1973 under the title...
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KUERSCHNER HANDBOOKS

Deutscher Gelehrten-Kalender 1976
(Register of German Scholars and Scientists 1976)
12th ed. 1976, 2 vols., tog. 4038 pp, cloth, set $119.50
The 12th edition lists updated biographic and bibliographic data on all living German scholars, both alphabetically and according to field of study. The “who’s who” entries occupy 3642 pages; other sections include: Necrology (scholars deceased since the 1970 edition), Anniversaries, etc.
Scholarly publishers in Germany, Austria and Switzerland are listed alphabetically and by field of publication.

Deutscher Literatur-Kalender
( Register of German Literature)
56th ed. 1974, 1300 pp, cloth, $91.70
This is the only complete bio-bibliographical account of contemporary writing in the German language, approx. 8000 living authors are listed with the titles of approx. 70,000 literary works. The appendix contains a Necrology (authors deceased since the 1967 ed.), literary societies, publishers of literary works, as well as literary translators listed by language.

Deutscher Literatur-Kalender, Nekrolog 1901–1935
( Register of German Literature, Necrology 1901–1935)
Reprint of 1936 edition. 1973, 488 pp, cloth, $51.70

Deutscher Literatur-Kalender, Nekrolog 1936–1970
( Register of German Literature, Necrology 1936–1970)
1973, 871 pp, cloth, $91.70

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Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaften (Scientific Organizations)
1972, 724 pp, cloth, $67.50

Forschungsinstitute (Research Institutes) 1972, 1160 pp, cloth, $91.70

Archive im deutschsprachigen Raum
(Archives in German-Speaking Countries)
1974, 2 vols., tog. 1418 pp, cloth, set $200.00

PARLIAMENTS OF THE WORLD, A Reference Compendium
Ed. by the Inter-Parliamentary Union
1976, 956 pp, cloth, $73.00
Parliaments of the World is an exhaustive survey of all aspects of the composition, organization and operation of 56 Parliaments as well as their legislative, budgetary and control functions. It takes the form of a series of 70 tables with country-by-country entries, each table being preceded by explanatory text. Parliaments of the World is a reference compendium of lasting interest to scholars as well as to parliamentarians, politicians, journalists and all people involved in the work and life of parliamentary institutions.

Walter de Gruyter, Inc.
SCHOLARLY AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHERS
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Handbook of National and International Library Associations (Chicago: ALA). It now lists a total of 361 organizations, 44 international and 317 national, excluding provincial or local ones.

Part 1 covers international organizations both worldwide (e.g., IFLA) and regional (e.g., The Scandinavian Association of Research Libraries), arranged alphabetically by the name of the association. Part 2 lists national organizations by country. The names of the countries are in English whereas the organizations are listed under their official name, followed by their acronym, if used, and an English translation of the name where necessary. Names in non-Roman script are transliterated. The information for each association, where available, is comprehensive and presented in a consistent format. It includes the address, names of officers and their terms of office, languages used, brief history, aims, structure, financial resources, membership data, major activities, and the name of its official journal with full bibliographical detail. Special features and indexes are a list of acronyms, a list of official journals of library associations, a subject index, and a list of associations under their official name with reference to the entry under country.

As is inevitable in such undertakings of global scope, there are errors and omissions. For a number of countries, there is no more information beyond the name and address of the national or major library and perhaps indication of an affiliation with IFLA. Ten countries (Andorra to Tonga) are listed separately as "omitted due to lack of information." However, while the People's Republic of China is included, nothing is said about the omission of Taiwan. Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales each have separate country entries (with a "see also" from United Kingdom, to be sure). Yemen (Arab Republic of) is there, but there is no mention of its neighbor, Democratic Yemen (formerly Southern Yemen). Granted, there is not much library activity in either country, but fair is fair! A few misspellings and inaccuracies in the form of names and in the use of diacritics are perhaps inevitable in a work using such a variety of languages.

There is a short bibliography at the end of each entry and a six-and-a-half-page "General Bibliography, 1965-75," listing monographs and articles of international or multinational scope published during that period. Most citations should be familiar to anyone concerned with international library matters. It would have been more useful, I think, to separate the titles into categories, such as international library journals; directories, annuals, etc.; and writings about professional library associations.

A short statistical data section presents the contents of the Guide statistically. It is interesting to note that there are a total of 256 official journals listed, of which 37 percent are indexed or abstracted; not a bad ration, in my opinion, considering that many represent not very substantial newsletters. Nevertheless, there may be room for improvement here, especially as the Guide now provides information on the availability of all the journals listed.

Some of the information contained in the Guide is, of course, also covered in two other major sources, the Bowker Annual and the IFLA Directory. Both these titles are published annually and are thus more up to date, especially for names of officers or addresses for associations without a permanent secretariat. However, the Guide is broader in scope and detail, and Professor Fang and Ms. Songe must be congratulated on a unique and useful compilation that should be brought up to date regularly.—Elisabeth H. Nebehay, United Nations Library, New York.


Through expanded coverage, stylistic improvement, and a far better integration of factual statements with considerations of those issues confronting networks, Susan Martin has substantially improved upon the first edition of this publication, which, under different authorship, was unsatisfactory in its treatment of library networks during 1974-75 (College & Research Libraries 37:77 [Jan. 1976]). With some reservation, this second edition can be recommended to those librarians and readers from com-
mercial sectors who need a brief introduction to networks for libraries.

Most useful in this respect are the second chapter on network applications for library operations; chapter 3 on the characteristics of machine-readable data and some of the factors, including lack of vision, which have limited its potential; and chapter 8 on network management. The latter includes a refreshingly skeptical attitude toward the feasibility and effectiveness of heterogeneous networks, despite the considerable pressures for multitype library organizations, and a similarly forthright discussion of relations between the public and private sectors. Chapters on the Ohio College Library Center, other networks, and commercial firms have some merit as overviews of these organizations but are uneven in their coverage and contain too many sentences and paragraphs which simply do not carry enough weight for chapters which are no more than ten pages in length.

Despite the efforts which have been made, however, this edition again suffers from the low editorial and publication standards of its predecessor. In the first place, the publication is clearly mistitled as the effective cutoff date is mid-1976. Several sections provide no evidence of needed update to secondary sources from previous years.

There are, in addition, numerous statements which beg clarification. On page 6, for example, it is asserted that "networks are seen as a way of relieving the constant pressure on library budgets for salaries, materials, and other operating expenditures." Yet, academic salaries and wages, the alleged problem, rose only from 55 percent to 57 percent of expenditures from 1968-69 to 1972-73 while "other operating costs" (including automation project costs and network fees?) rose from 6 percent to 8 percent, or an increase of one-third. The following paragraphs offer a totally inconclusive discussion of the effect of federal funds on library networking.

Network contracts and financing (other than OCLC), cost-benefits, the impact of

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networks on other library cooperatives or on member library organization, character set limitations, formats for nonbook materials, the potentially significant FEDLINK data base planning projects, and the networking activities of the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine are among the topics which are either omitted or treated in a perfunctory manner. Less serious, but annoying, are the use of abbreviations in the text, minor factual errors (TYMNET is more than a "tele typewriter communications link"; the Smithsonian Institution is not in Maryland), and obvious lapses in proofreading (e.g., "loan" for "load" on page 5; repeat of "are" on page 29).

The publication is spiral-bound, soft cover, and reproduced by photo-offset although not always carefully typed. With the exception of several necessarily costly works on printing, and other publications from Knowledge Industry Publications, this publication has by far the highest per-page cost of any title to be reviewed in *College & Research Libraries*, even if the 38-page "List of Networks" is included. In summary, this is a useful addition to the literature on library networks but still far from the quality monograph that should be devoted to this important topic.—Darrell H. Lemke, Coordinator of Library Programs, Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area.


This volume contains seven papers, most by doctoral students enrolled in the Seminar in Comparative Librarianship. The seminar's methodological focus is to attempt "to assemble the data of institutional development, namely library statistics and those demographic conditions which seemed to correlate best with given levels of development" (p.58). Four papers resulted from such efforts.

Three papers use a two-nation approach: Donald C. Johnson's study, "Bibliographical Controls and Some Other Indicators of the Status of Librarianship in Ceylon and Pakistan," compares general factors that influence library development and a series of bibliographic controls, and the author concludes that "local conditions are likely to play a dominant role that overrides the impact of a common colonial experience" (p.33). In "A Comparison of Jamaican and Puerto Rican Library Development," Daniel Flores Durán notes the importance "of outside forces in situations without strong indigenous library traditions" (p.100). Peter Neenan reviews the "Development of Library Education Programs in the Two Germanies since 1945" and sees there "a clear illustration of the effect of different styles of political and philosophical approach" upon agencies of library education (p.46).

Robert V. Williams, author of the most ambitious paper (statistically speaking), "Indicators of Library Development: Latin America," employs the computer to analyze an array of variables to test a series of hypotheses relating library development to a number of indicators. He finds it necessary to reject all his hypotheses, concluding that the attempt provides no solid leads to hypotheses of causality and that he has been dealing with too many variables in an initial study of this kind.

A fifth paper, "Indicators of Library Development: Counties of Southwestern Wisconsin," by Larry Gertzog, reminds us that comparative studies need not cross national political boundaries. He questions "why one county in southwestern Wisconsin had decided consistently over an eighteen year period not to involve itself in a public library system with its neighboring counties" and concludes by doubting that "any indicators, no matter how clearly derived or how universal in application, can eliminate the need to understand the unique background of each situation under study" (p.67).

There are two general papers. In an opening piece, "Publishing and the Intel-
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The first edition of this familiar work appeared in 1965 as a transmogrification of a still earlier Johnson book published by Scarecrow Press ten years before. It represented a unique attempt to provide a survey of the spread and expansion of libraries from earliest times in Europe and the United States. Its success as a text in library schools led to a second edition expanded to include developments in Canada and Latin America. Its publisher, however, soon discovered that more was not better: the higher cost, the sheer bulk of 521 pages, and the repetitious nature of the contents made the second edition a much less attractive commodity.

As a result, Michael Harris (University of Kentucky Library School) was called in to perform surgery. In terms of the immediate goal of reducing its size, the third edition succeeds handsomely. With only 354 pages, it is slimmer than even the first edition and sells for $2.50 less than its predecessor. It achieves this by the adoption of a more efficient format that crowds 20 percent more words onto a page, by the elimination of some sections altogether (those dealing with modern private libraries, for example), by vigorously pruning reading lists at the end of each chapter, and by severely cutting the index to a quarter of its previous size.

But alas, less is not necessarily all that better, either. The updating of the reading lists and the deletion of obsolete and not readily accessible entries that padded earlier editions are perhaps the most positive results. The book itself falls considerably short of success both in terms of its overall style and presentation as well as in the very way in which it conceives of its subject.

It may be questionable for this journal to subject to very close scrutiny a textbook, particularly one claiming no pretensions to serious scholarship. But it is worth considering some flaws in what may still be considered as one of the more useful texts because they reflect characteristic shortcomings, not only of library history as it has been written, but of the kind of tedious courses to which library school students are often subjected.

Despite the publisher's claim, the book has not been "completely revised in the light of recent advances." There has been some tinkering with transitional sentences, some dropping of paragraphs here and there. There has been a good deal of scissors-and-paste rearrangement. But the book, for the most part, has not been recast or rewritten except in the most superficial sense. Overall it is still—what its pedestrian style has never disguised—a dry, enumerative account of the establishment through time of "organized collections of graphic materials."

It takes its reader from country to country and from century to century through
the original author's card file of salient data on most of the "libraries" known to have existed outside of Asia; from caches of cuneiform tablets in Mesopotamia to the shelves of religious literature in nineteenth century American Sunday schools; from the museum of Alexandria to the Library of Congress. One finds dates of founding, numbers of volumes, names of principal benefactors, descriptions of regulations, and physical layout.

Only occasionally does one get a sense of "development" that means anything but growth in size and numbers. In short, as a form of history it fails to rise above the level of chronicle.

Moreover, the newest edition attempts to foster an illusion of having updated the statistics of which its treatment of the recent past largely consists. The data produced in the earlier edition stubbornly remain; the phrase "in the 1960s," however, now reads "in the seventies" in order to convey, quite erroneously, the currency of the statistics. Some sections badly needing revision did not get it. (The section on Latin America, to cite but one example, while shortened by simply dropping earlier paragraphs on Paraguay, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, leaves glaring obsolete treatment of Chile and Argentina virtually intact.) There are some curious omissions: no sense of modern librarianship as a profession, little appreciation for the development of library architecture. The continued exclusion of the Far East from such an otherwise broad survey seems as quaint as it does arbitrary. There is virtually no attention given to the technological developments of the last decade.

Not surprisingly, the book's usefulness diminishes as it approaches the present. More seriously, when the authors move beyond statistics to the organic relationship between libraries and the societies in which they exist, their treatment is often unimaginative or downright naive. The new edition still concludes with the same banal essay on the role of libraries which appeared in each of its predecessors. In fact, neither author has really succeeded in getting at the real role of libraries and how societies are different because of them.

In sum, it is an old-fashioned approach that suffers by comparison with recent works in library history, especially those appearing in conjunction with the American Bicentennial that called attention to the richness the field holds for its students and the greater sophistication in handling the subject deserves.—W. A. Moffett, Director of Libraries, State University of New York, College at Potsdam.


This is a report of a preliminary study undertaken in 1975 by the Canadian Library Association to determine how well academic, public, and community college libraries make accessible to their publics government information in the form of publications. In doing this, the study relates two aspects of government publications activity: the state of bibliographical control of Canadian government publications both national and provincial; and the role of the libraries in the procurement, handling, and

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servicing of these publications. The former aspect of the report renders it a valuable reference tool in its own right, but it is the latter part that is more significant and shall receive most attention.

The results in the second part are based on questionnaires returned from sampled libraries which requested information about library holdings of Canadian government publications, loan policies, access to shelves, hours of opening, staffing, use and users, and the adequacy of bibliographical tools. Questionnaires were also sent to provincial government printing and publishing offices inquiring about distribution methods, depository library systems, and the issuance of checklists. In addition, potential library users were also contacted to identify if these people obtain government information from libraries or other sources.

All this means a report with a lot of data and information, any segment of which has value to libraries or persons interested in publications. The amount and kinds of data furnished make a significant contribution in an area characterized by a paucity of studies. What emerges from Access is a clear picture of what Canadian libraries are doing to organize and service their governments' publications. Certain trends are discernible: large academic libraries tend towards separate collections, public libraries integrate their documents more than academic libraries, strong provincial documents collections are found wanting in smaller academic and public libraries.

Although averages and mean scores are registered for the various data categories, meaningful comparisons on staffing patterns, processing time, and use are actually lacking because the sample skews the figures. It is notable that the study indicates that libraries with computerized processing were not significantly more efficient in processing their publications than those with conventional intake procedures. The incongruities or lack of usefulness of some of the derived scores is attributable to the assumption in certain tables that libraries servicing similar-size clienteles have similar collections.

This is not to impeach the usefulness or value of Access. The comparative data are presented in a sharp graphic format, and any administrator or librarian responsible for a documents collection can easily obtain a sense of where his or her operation stands in relation to others in spite of some shortcomings in the data. Needless to say, this support from the study is of immeasurable value, and a resourceful person can put the indicators to work.

As is the case in most reports, recommendations are made. They all have merit even though one could guess what was coming when reading the report. For instance, some serious problems with bibliographic control and distribution of official publications need a remedy. The recommendations came down more on the side of separate collections than integrated ones. Some disagreements could surface about the proposal that equates accessibility with open-stacks. As could be expected, the study recommends a need for standards for government publications collections.

The sad fact is that so little study and research have been made of government publications collections that there still is no agreement on how to count government publications. So there is a long way to go. In spite of shortcomings, Access is a fine example of a very good study of a neglected area and hopefully is a start in the right direction. Professor Jarvi states in the introduction that more is to come.—Harry E. Welsh, Government Documents Center, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle.


Both the title and subtitle of this slim volume are disappointingly misleading. Rather than sticking to its implication of faculty-library cooperative projects, “faculty involvement” is used as a catchall to justify presentations on almost anything to do with academic library instruction—ranging from the introductory remarks by Fred Blum, who talks about the need for faculty to receive such instruction (a theme left undeveloped by the other participants), to
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Jacquelyn Morris' description of one library's battle with its faculty to receive approval for its credit course in library use. Since only five of the fifteen speeches recorded in the volume were given by faculty members, it is hardly a record of "their views," either.

The faculty presentations are surprisingly lightweight—generally either bland, if pleasant, endorsements of library instruction or arguments for making it conform to the professor's somewhat obscure perspective. The latter papers contain such nuggets as "a librarian with little or no background in chemistry...would be understandably reluctant to help a student needing to use [Chemical Abstracts], much less be involved in any instruction," which at least serves as a useful reminder that the librarian's skills are not yet fully understood by our faculty colleagues.

What's left? If one ignores the lack of a well-defined theme, there are some good papers on varying topics. Susan Edwards presents the results of a study at the University of Colorado on how faculty perceive that their students learn to use libraries (for example, while 75 percent of the faculty only occasionally—or never—explained reference sources in their field, a majority thought the students somehow learned about such resources in other classes or in high school). The study might provide some interesting ammunition for librarians starting instruction programs.

Three papers by Susan Lossing, Anne Beaubien, and Mary George, the University of Michigan's dynamic trio of graduate-level library instruction specialists, describe their impressive program aimed at graduate students—and what it took to get it going. These papers, along with additional remarks by Connie Dunlap (then head of Michigan's Graduate Library), are the best in the volume.

These proceedings will be of interest mostly to those already involved in library instruction and, of course, should be in library school libraries. They can be skipped by most others, except that librarians having trouble getting administrative support for instruction programs may wish to slip a copy of Lossing's paper on the need for administrative commitment into their boss's morning mail.—Allan J. Dyson, Moffitt Undergraduate Library, University of California, Berkeley.


Experience gained from six years of active involvement in collective bargaining and from one year of investigative research into the key issues of negotiation has well prepared the author to compile a "primer of collective bargaining for the faculty in general, with special emphasis on academic librarianship." His focus is "the study of mature bargaining relationships involving librarians in four-year colleges and universities in the U.S." The result is a well-researched, objective, and intelligent examination of current issues facing academic librarians, unionized or not.

The first of the eight chapters covers the historical development of collective bargaining on American campuses, paying special attention to the impact of geographical scope and governmental legislation on bargaining, as well as providing an incisive analysis of the causes and process of negotiation and a brief sketch of the unions involved.

Five succeeding chapters deal with the major areas of bargaining: compensation, the bargaining unit, conditions of employment, governance, and contract administration. Each issue is lucidly identified, and various methods of resolving conflicts are outlined, using specific examples from college and university negotiations throughout the country. Especially helpful are the comprehensive notes identifying related literature, complemented by an appended selective bibliography.

The work concludes with a summary of the prospects for collective bargaining, including a thoughtful examination of its impact on libraries as well as librarians. His analysis of the effect of bargaining on book selection, library goals, minorities, and professionalism is especially significant in that few such appraisals have been written.

This is an informative, well-written work for librarians wanting basic information on the "what is" of collective bargaining.
there is a weak point, it concerns the "how." Several times the author mentions that academic librarians have severe problems in collective bargaining because of their minority position in the bargaining unit, but little comment is made as to how to solve this dilemma.

Similarly, the author admits that he offers no perspectives pro or con on how librarians should view collective bargaining in general. While librarians have long needed a dispassionate assessment of the collective bargaining movement and their place in it, in the case of this book, an objective and thorough treatment of the subject and some concrete concluding opinions from Weath­erford, with his experiences, might have served a very useful purpose. Such minor considerations aside, however, this book is vital reading for all librarians contemplating unionization—or, simply, current issues in librarianship.—Lothar Spang, Assistant to the Director, Wayne State University Li­braries, Detroit, Michigan.


In the past decade in geometrically increasing numbers it seems businessmen have come to recognize the importance and necessity of up-to-date information in their problem solving and planning in all areas. Present curricula for business students require accessibility to a wider and wider range of information. There is more information around and in a greater variety of forms than ever before. Librarians must cope with these growths, and they need all the help they can get.

While there is a plethora of satisfactory, timely guides to specific aspects of business, there has not been a satisfactory general comprehensive guide to business sources since the second edition of Edwin T. Co­man’s Sources of Business Information in 1984. This new book by Lorna M. Daniells admirably meets the need. Businessmen, business students, and librarians will find it indispensable. She was asked to revise the earlier work; but with the great changes of the past ten years, while the

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Library Technology Reports (LTR) is a unique bimonthly publication of the American Library Association that provides critical evaluations of products used in libraries, media centers, schools, and other educational institutions. Its purpose is twofold: to enable librarians and educators to make economical decisions and to alert manufacturers of library needs and standards of performance expected.

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purpose of the book is much the same and some of the same material is covered, this is a completely different work.

Essentially a selected, annotated list of business books and reference sources emphasizing recent material in English and books published in the United States, the book is a distillation of experience of a business reference librarian at Baker Library at the Harvard Business School and reflects her expertise and personal assessments.

Roughly half of the book deals with basic sources: bibliographies, indexes and abstracts, directories, statistical and financial sources, and data on current trends. The latter half deals with specific management functions with handbooks and basic textbooks appearing first in each chapter followed by reference works. The concluding chapter lists a basic bookshelf.

The detailed index by author, title, and subject demonstrates further the growth and change of the past few years. There are three entries concerning automation in Coman's 1964 index and almost a full page of entries on computers in Daniells' 1976 index. It is to be hoped that plans are already underway for a new edition to come out a few years from now. One great value of this volume is its timeliness. A book with such timeliness and such broad coverage should also have some omissions and a few inaccuracies. These seem very hard to find. If I found any, I would let Ms. Daniells know for the next edition.—Barbara R. Healy, Management Library, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.


Managing Multimedia Libraries is an important book. It might have been called Contemporary Library Management, for what library is there today which does not offer a multimedia approach? The title is, of course, related to Hicks and Tillin's earlier work, Developing Multimedia Libraries (Bowker, 1970), which became a vade mecum for many librarians who were expanding their information resources. In this new work, the authors have drawn upon their extensive knowledge of the multimedia environment (i.e., contemporary society); they relate their knowledge and experiences to the coordination of personnel management and to the planning and operating of processes in the modern library.

The work is comprehensive and carefully organized. Each chapter begins with an abstract of the topics to be treated in that chapter and concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. The bibliography is thorough, drawn from library literature, and provides both support for and further expansion of the topics treated. There is an appendix of sample job descriptions and an index.

The central concept of the book is the application of management by objectives in a systematic and humane fashion. The authors advocate a dynamic management approach which analyzes, structures, and evaluates the entire system, thereby allowing for and anticipating both change and progress within the organization. Hicks and Tillin demonstrate a broad acquaintance with management problems, both system-based and people-based. Short case studies and examples of practical applications are used to clarify and illuminate the principles of management responsibilities and techniques. These examples are real and relevant. The situations and the solutions are human and humanely discussed, treating elements such as "fairness" and "consideration" in the section dealing with personnel management.

The authors address library management as a systematic process, derived from sound and tested principles of management theory. Hicks and Tillin claim that "by using basic systems procedures and supplying data and detail specific to libraries, the translation of management skills into an effective and comprehensive methodology of library planning and development functioning can be achieved." And in this well-written monograph, they lay a blueprint for implementation of the process which they describe.

This new work should be required reading for professional librarians, regardless of the level of their role in management. Those who are being "managed" need to be familiar with the basic ground rules
being applied. As Hicks and Tillin state in the section on accountability: "The personnel of libraries is realizing that a different kind of management is required if library service is to react positively to the modifications that are dictated both by practical limitations currently imposed within the library and by rapidly occurring external changes."

The chapters on budget, selection of resources, processing, circulation, and reference will be eagerly read by librarians working in those areas. Each section of Managing Multimedia Libraries could well serve as a discussion basis for in-service workshops and staff meetings.

There is a wealth of practical and realistic information in Managing Multimedia Libraries which should have appeal and application for all types of libraries and librarians. It should also serve as an excellent text for library school courses. On a scale of one to five, this deserves a five-star rating.—Gloria Terwilliger, Director, Learning Resources, Northern Virginia Community College, Alexandria Campus.


This is a compilation of the papers presented at the San Francisco ACRL preconference in 1975, including edited audience questions and responses. There is also a useful appendix of "Background Papers" which, as the title indicates, might be a good place to start your reading of this volume. The appendix contains several reprints, including a glossary of labor terms, legal aspects, and descriptions of terms in a collective bargaining contract. The final part of the appendix gives a bibliography of sources for further information.

In all, the volume is concise and well put together, which says something for the conference itself. Unfortunately, there is always such a lag in publishing proceedings that by the time most people read this, the material will already be two years old. Some of the concerns may have changed, but still this is a worthwhile compilation of information and ideas that are basic to any understanding of collective bargaining and its effects on academic governance in general and, to a slightly less degree, on the status of librarians. Governance turned out to be a major issue in this volume.

In his "Conference Summary" Kenneth Mortimer states: "I am sure you will get much more from this conference as you read the proceedings than from sitting here and listening to all of us talk at you." From one who was there I agree in part that some of the papers, particularly Jean R. Kennelly's, which contains many statistics, were more meaningful and easier to grasp in the written form. Obviously, the combination of listening, reacting, and then reading brings it all together.

The issues covered in the papers are governance as it is (well described by Donald Wollett, director of employee relations for the State of New York); then jurisdiction, or the legal right of unions to organize; definition of who is in the bargaining unit; the choice of an agent; and, finally, the consequences of that choice.

The papers from the panel of people representing NEA, AAUP, AFT, and alternative approaches through faculty associations or no union were interesting, but very evidently, each author has his or her own axe to grind. Both Gwendolyn Cruzat and Kenneth Mortimer reminded the readers of this by stating that a look must be taken at the leadership on their own campus or campuses—that this leadership will determine what any union or alternative group will be like. Cruzat in "Issues and Strategies for Academic Librarians" also warned that ". . . collective bargaining has been regarded by some librarians as a vehicle for achieving parity in the academic community." The whole concept of why librarians in particular, and also faculty, have chosen this route and its results is very interesting and was alluded to by several of the participants. Jean Kennelly's paper, "The Current Status of Academic Librari-
ans’ Involvement in Collective Bargaining: A Survey,” which was based on a survey she conducted in May and June 1975, addresses librarians’ participation in collective bargaining and the results of that involvement.

I recommend this as a very handy volume for those who wish an overview of the collective bargaining issues, but who don’t want to go into the whole process in detail. It’s an excellent starting place, and, for those who don’t wish to go further, it will give a well-rounded perspective.—B. Anne Commerton, Director of Libraries, State University of New York, College at Oswego.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Covers recent publications on the practice and theory of health sciences librarianship.


Bibliography of books and prints depicting street traders. Arranged by nationality and includes numerous illustrations.


Summarizes the results of cost data collected in seventy-six western libraries—public, academic, and state.


Approximately 2,000 annotated entries for books on U.S. history. First two sections are on aids to research and comprehensive works, with remaining chapters chronologically arranged.


About 3,000 pertinent sources on health sciences librarianship, most of which have been cited in articles appearing in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association since 1966.

The Combined Retrospective Index Set to Journals in History, 1838-1974. With an intro-

scribing books and articles devoted to all aspects of international organizations.

Vis-
Continuing Library Education Network and
A Comprehensive Program of User Education for the General Libraries, the University of Texas at Austin. Contributions to Librarian-
ship, no. 1. Austin: Univ. of Texas, The General Libraries, 1977. 1v. (various pag-
ings) $5.00 prepaid.

A guide for the development of a more com-
prehensive and coordinated program of li-
brary instruction in the University of Texas at Austin General Libraries.

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange. Directory of Continuing Educa-
tion Opportunities for Library/Information/ Media Personnel. 2d ed. Washington, D.C.:
Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange, 1977. Looseleaf. $15.00, CLENE
members; $25.00. nonmembers.

Cumulative Subject Index to the Public Affairs
Va.: Carrollton Press, 1977. 15v. $1,075.00.

A guide for the development of a more com-
prehensive and coordinated program of li-
brary instruction in the University of Texas at Austin General Libraries.

London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1977. 354p. $15.00. LC 76-
28410. ISBN 0-208-01536-1 Linnet; 0-
85157-225-1 Bingley.

Includes 787 entries for important books
(listed by title) and authors in the field of
English history.

Directory of Courses on Indexing in Canada
and the United States. Compiled by James D. Anderson. n.p.: American Society of Ind-
exers, Committee of Indexer Education, 1976. 37p. $2.00, members; $3.00, nonmem-
bers. Payment must accompany order. (Or-
der from Library Science Dept., ATTN:
James D. Anderson, Queens College, Flush-
ing, NY 11367.)

Drake, Miriam A. Academic Research Librar-
ies: A Study of Growth. West Lafayette,
Ind.: Purdue Univ. Libraries and Audio-Vis-
ual Center, 1977. 143p. $15.00 plus postage.

Presents summary data on the growth of six-
ty-two academic research libraries for the
years 1966-1975. Based on the work repre-
sented in the nine editions of the study, The Past and Likely Future of 58 Research Li-
braries, 1951-1980, which has been discon-
continued.

Eaton, Peter, and Warnick, Marilyn. Marie
Stopes: A Checklist of her Writings. London:
Croom Helm, 1977. 59p. $5.95. ISBN 0-
85664-397-1.

European Bookdealers: A Directory of Dealers
in Secondhand and Antiquarian Books on the
Continent of Europe. 1976-78. 3rd ed. Lon-
ISBN 0-900661-12-7. (Distributed in U.S.
by Standing Orders, Inc., P.O. Box 183, Pat-
terson, N.Y. 12563.)

Feature Films on 8mm and 16mm: A Direc-
tory of Feature Films Available for Rental,
Sale, and Lease in the United States and Canada with Serials and Directors' Indexes.
Compiled and edited by James L. Limbach-

Festivals Sourcebook: A Reference Guide to
Fairs, Festivals and Celebrations in Agricul-
ture, Antiques, the Arts, Theater and Drama,
Arts and Crafts, Community, Dance, Ethnic
Events, Film, Folk, Food and Drink, History,
Indians, Marine, Music, Seasons, and Wild-
life. Paul Wasserman, managing editor; Es-
ther Herman, associate editor; Elizabeth A.
656p. $45.00. LC 76-48852. ISBN 0-8103-
0311-6.

Freeman, R. B. The Works of Charles Darwin:
An Annotated Bibliographical Handlist. 2d
ed., rev. and enl. Folkstone, Kent: W. Daw-
235p. $17.50. LC 76-030002. ISBN 0-7129-
0740-8 Dawson; 0-208-01658-9 Archon.

French Periodicals Index, 1975. Compiled by
Jean-Pierre Ponech and Janice Spleth. West-
$24.00. LC 75-28097. ISBN 0-87305-115-
7.

Indexes contents of nine French-language
periodicals. Extends the coverage provided
by the index for 1973-1974, with a revised
and expanded format.

Gaeddert, Barbara K. The Classification and
Cataloging of Sound Recordings: An Anno-
tated Bibliography. MLA Technical Reports,
no. 4. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Music Library
0-914954-10-5.

Gill, Robert. Magic as a Performing Art: A Bib-
lography of Conjuring. New York: Bowker,

Annotated bibliography of approximately
1,000 English-language books and pamphlets
published in the last forty years. Alphabet-
ically arranged by author, with subject,
name, and title indexes.

1976. 173p. $8.50. LC 76-28585. ISBN 0-
8223-0375-2.

The Guardian Directory of Pressure Groups &

Harter, Ann F., and Harter, Stephen P. Your Rights to Your Records: Procedures and Aids for Gaining Access to and Amending Your Personal Records in Government, School, and Credit Files. Tampa, Fla.: S. Harter, 1977. 25p. $3.00. (Order from author: Box 17222, Tampa, FL 33682.)


An annotated bibliography of books and articles about the role of multinational corporations in international politics and relations, including works by specialists in international business administration and by social scientists analyzing multinationals from the perspective of their own discipline.


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A quarterly journal to contain in each issue reviews of at least 100 new reference books. (Available from Reference Book Review, P.O. Box 19954, Dallas, TX 75219.)

Ruffner, James A., ed. Eponyms Dictionaries Index: A Reference Guide to Persons, Both Real and Imaginary, and the Terms Derived from their Names. Detroit: Gale, 1977. 730p. $45.00. LC 76-20341. ISBN 0-8103-0688-3. Indexes the contents of some 100 dictionaries of eponyms and more than 500 biographical sources identifying the persons represented. Contains approximately 33,000 entries, covering 20,000 eponyms and the 13,000 personal names on which they are based.


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by HARRY T. HOOKWAY, Chief Executive, the British Library.

While there have been references in the library literature to the separation of the British Library from the British Museum and the creation of the British Library Lending Division at Boston Spa, this is the first comprehensive and authoritative treatment in an American source of one of the most dramatic national library developments of our generation.

Telecommunications in Libraries
by JOSEPH BECKER, international library consultant and member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

A basic introduction to the exciting and, to some, formidable developments in telecommunications. Becker covers key aspects of the technology and explores implications of the medium for libraries of the future.

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