allocation processes, institutional self-analysis and evaluation of strengths and weaknesses coupled with more formal planning.

Through all the collective hand wringing comes one speaker (neither a librarian nor a lecturer but a representative of the National Union of Students) with the most cogent and thoughtful—though undevelopedsuggestions for doing more with less: sharing of resources among libraries; fuller utilization of existing library resources; improved course planning and lecturer-library coordination; a more collective approach in learning methodologies and student library use; a more sharply defined distinction between research institutions and undergraduate teaching institutions together with corresponding differences in the library resources of each.

For those interested in comparative librarianship there are some revealing contrasts to be seen between England and the United States in higher education financing and control, use of library materials by students, selection and types of library materials, teaching methods, collection evaluation practices, etc., but not enough, however, to compensate for the minor contribution this work makes to the literature of retrenchment and reanalysis.

Some unintended humor worthy of a "Monty Python" script finds its way into the discussion report: "Dr. R.A. Wall: 'This is a very interesting idea. Perhaps Mr. Thompson could comment on it.' James Thompson: 'Well, I think it's a rotten idea myself!... Martyn Goff: 'I'm going to call a halt at this point.'" (p.83-84) American academic librarians, too, may call a halt at this point if they expect to find in this publication many useful ideas for coping with cuts.—Albert F. Maag, University Librarian, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio.

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.

Documents with an ED number here may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or paper copy (HC) from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, VA 22210. Orders should include ED number, specify format desired, and include payment for document and postage.

Further information on ordering documents and current postage charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.


This report presents a 1975-76 comprehensive review of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte J. Murrey Atkins Library undertaken by staff members. Data and information were gathered from faculty, student, and library surveys, interviews, and by task forces in the areas of management and structural processes, human resources, library resources and services, and technology and facilities. The task forces studied the university and its library, the library’s environment, the library’s goals and objectives, and assessment of needs. Recommendations were made for five major areas studied: organization and management, planning, personnel, cataloging, and collection development. The task force reports are included in the text. The appendixes contain project chronology, library goals and objectives and their analysis, library user inquiry and leadership questionnaires, opinion analysis, human resources survey, suggestions for staff development program, and library holdings tables.


This report outlines the development and evaluation of a library instruction program at Macquarie University in Australia, designed to help students use the subject catalog more quickly and effectively. Phase 1 of development established (1) objectives; (2) two methods of teaching—performance instruction and simulation of a real library situation; (3) two programs similar in sequence and content—audio-tutorial, with tape and mini-catalog for individuals and tape/slide for group instruction; and (4) three evaluation instruments—objective test on effective use of the subject catalog, performance test on search ability, and attitude survey. Trials revealed a weakness in failure to consider in detail the level
of knowledge and skills to be reached by students. Phase II concentrated on curriculum development and combined the original programs. Evaluation instruments included background information, reaction to program, tasks tests, and six parallel versions of skills test. The program was judged successful in methodological aims and partly successful in program aims, based on trial administration to randomly selected students and groups. Plans for implementing the program and suggestions for adapting it to other libraries and age groups are discussed. Bibliography and other references are attached, as well as tests, scripts, evaluation forms, and surveys.


This report presents guidelines and recommendations for developing the library that serves the faculty of medicine and its teaching hospitals at the University of Azarabadegan, Iran. The present library situation and recommendations, together with suggestions for their implementation, are offered. Recommended changes include the development of policies for materials collection, services, and processing.


A role analysis study of the Margaret I. King Library reference department focused on organization of role activities, their evaluation by reference staff, and patron satisfaction. Observation, interview, and questionnaire techniques were employed to (1) obtain staff job history and academic training; (2) inventory activities from which a list of ninety-three role activities was compiled; (3) determine on a seven-point scale, using semantic differential, staff perceptions of activities with respect to importance, interest, complexity, and confidence in performance ability; and (4) determine patron satisfaction and consensus between staff and patrons regarding encounters. Patron service, instruction, and skill maintenance were seen by staff as highly important; the latter two were considered most interesting. According to patrons, librarians determined their needs accurately in 80 percent of the encounters and in 87 percent provided the right amount of information. The study concluded that role analysis provides insights into effective reference service factors and the importance of the librarian as teacher rather than as information source. The appendixes include forms for all interviews and questionnaires.


To test the effect of library instruction on learning basic knowledge and skills in using reference tools, thirty-three Ball State University students received such instruction in a course on information resources in libraries. In control groups from basic literature courses, thirty-nine students received course-related library instruction and eighty-one students received no instruction in library use. Students were pretested and post-tested using the Feagley Test and responded to questionnaires for demographic information, previous library instruction, library use, and attitudes. Statistical analyses of mean test scores confirmed the hypothesis that students who have taken a course in library instruction will learn to use library reference tools more effectively than those who have not. Descriptive data revealed that previous library use and work experience had more effect on library ability than class level, subject majors, or previous library instruction. The study concluded that students will benefit to a significant degree from taking a formal library instruction course. Further systematic and scientific research was suggested in library instruction evaluation and in the development of a standardized library skills test. Bibliography and questionnaire are appended.


Data from a survey on serials arrangement procedures and policies at academic libraries were used by the University of Rhode Island (URI) Library in changing current serials policies. Ten libraries, four of which have similar serials holdings and user populations to URI, responded to a questionnaire. Information was obtained on classification versus alphabetization of serials, missing issues, cataloging, and title change procedures. Based on analysis of this information, recommendations were made for the URI Library concerning (1) annual publications, (2) bound and unbound serials, (3) newspapers, (4) public catalog entries, (5) computer printouts, (6) incomplete

This study analyzes statistics of seventeen public service units of the University of Colorado at Boulder libraries, measuring frequency of question asking, types of questions, and staff responsibility. The study seeks to determine fluctuations of reference service workloads over time, department staffing, and training needs and to provide supervisors with a quantifiable understanding of reference activities. More than 500,000 transactions occurred in 1975-1976, suggesting successful marketing of services. Volumes of directional and circulation questions indicate a need for directional signs and for examination of circulation procedures in some departments. The success of user education programs is reflected in a high volume of instructional and research questions. Students and support staff handle large numbers of questions, with students answering all types, indicating a need to examine staffing patterns. Public service librarians recommend: (1) establishing a training program for students and a higher job level for students working weekends and evenings; (2) creating half-time graduate assistantships with subject expertise for reference services on weekends and evenings; and (3) converting several student positions to a full-time staff position. Question recording forms and question type definitions are appended.


To determine use of portions of the collections at Colorado State University libraries and to identify heavily used sections, the collections were divided into 204 blocks according to Library of Congress classification letters. The number of charges made in each block was counted during a 1975 quarter for patrons, charges made to the reserve desk, and interlibrary loan. The number of pieces within each block was estimated by dividing the linear inches of a block by its average thickness. A coefficient of use was calculated for each block by dividing the number of charges made by the number of pieces available. Multiplied by 100, this indicated that for each 100 items in a block, there were X circulations, and enabled comparison of blocks regardless of size. Both absolute circulation and coefficient of use identified three most heavily used blocks: BF (psychology), HQ (the family), and GV (recreation). Sixteen blocks had zero use, and 47 percent had less than 100 circulations. The study concluded that: (1) some areas of the collections received higher proportionate use than size indicates, and (2) demands on portions of the collections can be monitored and usage compared, regardless of size. Statistical tables are included.


The Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) Committee on Computer Output Microfilm (COM) is drafting a plan for SOLINET's role in computer catalog production for member libraries. The primary purpose of this report is to record information on microfilm catalog production and utilization. The report presents alternative designs for SOLINET's role in microfilm catalog production. The supportive features of COM and cost justification are discussed, and descriptions are given for terminology in micrographics, library/data processing, and COM catalog production. Procedural flow charts and descriptions are provided in overviews of COM and COM catalog production processes. Additional aspects of COM catalog production considered are: (1) data base construction and maintenance, (2) local and commercial operations, and (3) microfilm systems and equipment. A description of the COM catalog at Georgia Institute of Technology, correspondence with companies, directories of COM systems service centers and vendor/service bureaus, and SOLINET retrospective conversion statistics are appended.


This study examined the psychological and behavioral determinants of community college library cooperation, primarily through interlibrary loans, in the Washington Community College Library Cooperative. Fifty-nine of ninety-one Washington community college library professionals responded to a questionnaire on attitudes and expected behaviors. A dynamic computer simulation model incorporated organizational and behavioral variables over time to their effect on the organization's utility and future existence. Respondents felt that cooperation is valuable and
will increase in importance during the next five years. Applying the criterion that a cooperative activity will be included if 65 percent or more of respondents are in favor of it, the study concluded that the decision group, composed of library directors, selects different options than does the user group of library professionals in the system. Successive tests using the computer simulation indicated that the behavior of individual library professionals, seeking to maximize their libraries' return from cooperative behavior, may contribute to the ultimate overloading and collapse of the cooperative system. A bibliography is appended.


This report results from a project using the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system to provide catalog services to small libraries. Alternatives described include: centralized cataloging, centralized book processing, sharing of OCLC terminals, and use of dial-up terminals. The OCLC data base was found useful for all types of small libraries. It is recommended that network planners give more attention to how small libraries can economically use library networks.


Data collected from an extensive review of 300 publications dealing with library cost studies are presented in sixty-three graphs. This probably includes most of the published data on costs of library technical processes up to the early 1970s. All data shown in this report have been corrected for general inflationary trends by converting the source data into constant 1967 dollars. This is a summary of preliminary research done by the author, whose main objectives are to show that there is much such information available and that it clearly shows an upward trend in all unit costs.


Through active user participation, Washington State University Education Library was able to provide ERIC computer searching services to students, faculty, and community members with no additional library staff. Specialized training for the two librarians, as well as rental of a terminal for the library, resulted in over 100 searches in 1974-75. Appended are informational materials for use by search requesters to enable them to actively participate in the search process, both during descriptor selection and during the computer run.


This study was undertaken to determine whether the libraries of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the College of the Holy Cross, and Clark University should be merged. Four types of data were collected: (1) objective—quantitative analyses of faculty and student use of the libraries and collection duplication/triplication; (2) subjective—opinions and judgments of faculty, students, librarians, and library administration; (3) historical—comprehensive review of success and failure of past interlibrary cooperation; and
(4) systems—individual systems requirements of each library and potential for economies through joint action. Costs, monetary and nonmonetary, were found to outweigh the benefits of library merger. Two-mile distances between the three colleges rendered it impossible for one library to replace all libraries. The eight recommendations included (1) study of direct borrowing privileges to students from the other institutions and (2) placement of a single computer output microform catalog of recent acquisitions of all three libraries adjacent to all card catalogs. Descriptions of the libraries and outlines of studies conducted are included.


This paper analyzes (1) the bibliographic access to publications in urban studies via printed secondary sources; (2) development and scope of classification systems and of vocabulary control for urban studies; and (3) currently accessible automated collections of bibliographic citations. Urban studies is defined as "an agglomeration of interdisciplinary approaches to common phenomena and/or problems that have come about as a result of urbanism and urbanization" and includes approaches to the understanding and/solution of these problems. Secondary sources, most described in detail within the text, include indexes, bibliographies, retrospective sources, government publications, research and report literature, review literature, and current awareness sources. Specific examples from classification systems and the merits of the most important subject heading systems are discussed. Fifteen computerized data bases relevant to urban studies are described with accompanying bibliography. Lists of compared title coverage of urban studies periodicals in three indexes and of most frequently cited journals are appended.


Prime objectives of the survey were to (1) relate age, sex, geographical area, status within the institution, educational level, etc., to salary received; (2) provide timely data on salaries; and (3) test feasibility of applying similar survey techniques for the entire Medical Library Association membership. Questionnaire forms were designed: one to obtain information regarding library personnel policies, administrative structure, and compensation structure (sent to directors of 114 U.S. and 16 Canadian medical school libraries, with 119 replies received); the other to be completed by individual librarians and administrators (878 replied) regarding personal data, educational background, professional experience, present level of responsibility, and salary. Data obtained were reduced and analyzed using standard coding sheets and Stanford Center for Information Processing's IBM 370-168 computer. Results are discussed and tabulated in categories of organizational structure of the library, geographic area, administrative responsibility, sex and minority status, academic level, and others. The appendices contain all tables, variable charts, and sample questionnaire forms.

**Library-Use Instruction for Engineering Students.** By Rao Aluri. 1977. 11p. ED 143 367. MF—$0.83; HC—$1.67.

Instruction for students in the use of libraries and their resources has been neglected in engineering education. Librarians can team teach courses on technical writing and introduce students to the major information sources in their fields. They can give presentations, publish handbooks, bibliographies, and pathfinders on library resources, and present audiovisual programs for library orientation. Engineering instructors and administrators should realize that library resources are important and that librarians are willing to work with the instructor in developing instructional programs to improve students' library skills. Advantages of such instruction to students are: (1) they can collect background information more efficiently; and (2) they have the opportunity without undue dependence on an instructor's guidance. A list of thirteen hints on conducting a literature search, modified from University of Nebraska at Omaha courses to be more universal, is attached.


Presented is an assessment of the organization, procedures, personnel, fiscal support, and physical plant of the University of Los Andes library system. Field visits by a consultant team that placed assessors on the site for a total of ninety-seven days were made during the March to June 1976 period. Assessment instruments were de-
developed and administered to gather factual data. Personal interviews with librarians, support staff, university administrators, professors, and students to determine attitudes and needs were conducted. Instrument responses and interview data were analyzed and synthesized to present a coherent picture of the situation. A rationale was developed compatible with objectives and purposes for a Venezuelan institution of higher education. The assessment findings and rationale developed; solutions were proposed; and recommendations were made.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Provides annotations for books and periodical articles in the field of purchasing.


Burr, Robert L. Toward a General Theory of Circulation. Univ. of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science Occasional Papers, no.130. Champaign, Ill.: Graduate School of Library Science, Univ. of Illinois, 1977, 55p. $2.00.


An analytical study of three black colleges that investigates their institutional histories in an attempt "to account for the unique character" of each.


Lists 415 books and articles about the slaughter of Jewish people during World War II.


Thirteen in-depth interviews with prominent writers. Provides insight into how each author views his or her writings and profession as a whole.


Twenty-six articles discuss multicultural and biased practices in the educational system and, in particular, in children's books.

Directory Information Service. A Reference Periodical Covering Business and Industrial Directories, Professional and Scientific Rosters, and Other Lists and Guides of All Kinds. Information Enterprises, 1977- Issue no.1- $36.00/3 issues. (Distributed by: Gale Research Co.)

Describes new directories and new editions of established directories. Some of the information provided includes title and subtitle, publisher address, coverage, arrangement, indexes, and frequency.


Intended as a five-volume series. This volume covers discographies of classical music found in publications from 1925-75.


Henderson, Robert W., comp. Early American Sport. A Checklist of Books by American and Foreign Authors Published in America Prior to
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last of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Presov Region in northeastern Slovakia, and the Lemkian Region in southeastern Poland."


Several subprograms included in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) are discussed as related to a library research topic.


Provides information on all the oriental fighting arts. Includes short entries on prominent people in the arts.


*The National Faculty Directory 1978*. An Alphabetical List, with Addresses, of about 449,000 Members of Teaching Faculties at Junior Colleges, Colleges, and Universities in the United States and at Selected Canadian Institutions.


Lists 4,718 books, pamphlets, and collective works published between 1969 and 1975 that deal with subjects relating to Israel. Each publication is listed in the language of the original, and annotations are given for most entries.


Directory of sources for equipment, services, supplies, facilities, and information on organizations. For administrators and teachers in elementary school through college.


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The Encyclopedia of American Religions is a comprehensive survey of religious sects and denominations in the United States today. It is the first reference work to bring together detailed information on all American religions, from major institutional churches to lesser known cults. The Encyclopedia examines nearly 1,200 distinct religions and describes the unique history, practices and beliefs of each.

The Encyclopedia probes the complexities of the traditional established churches. For instance, it explores the roots of the Presbyterian Reformed Churches both in Europe and America and compares their theology, liturgy and ecclesiology to Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Baptist traditions. It examines the United Methodist Church, the Southern Methodist Church, the Apostolic Methodist Church and the many other forms of Methodism in America and explains the beliefs these churches hold in common and the issues they disagree on.

Perhaps more intriguing than the analyses of major American religions is the Encyclopedia's thorough treatment of obscure religions about which little or no material was previously published. It dramatizes the tremendous variety in American religious life, a variety that includes the mystical Hassidic Jews, metaphysicians, psychics and witches. Groups that believe in the imminent end of the world, new life in Christ, dedication to Krishna, magick and UFO's exist beside groups that practice yoga, take psychedelic drugs, own communal property, handle snakes and drink poison.

Author J. Gordon Melton spent sixteen years researching and writing the Encyclopedia of American Religions. He carefully and methodically gathered material on all of the hundreds of religious groups in the United States that consider themselves independent and autonomous. Such a thoroughly researched and elaborately detailed study of American religions has never been available before. The Encyclopedia is destined to become the standard reference work on American denominations and sects.

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