The fact that this festschrift was conceived and published during Asheim's active career shows the respect held for him by his colleagues and former students. This reviewer is not only a former student but also one who went through registration with him at GLS almost thirty-three years ago.

To sum up the contents of this book one can do no better than to quote from its jacket: "The essays collected span a range of areas in which Lester Asheim has been influential: library education, intellectual freedom, the humanities, academic libraries, public libraries, and international librarianship."

The first of the fourteen essays is entitled "Lester E. Asheim—An Appreciation," written, appropriately, by Grace T. Stevenson, who gave Les his first library job when he was a high school student in Seattle. More than three decades later, he was to work very closely with her when both were at ALA Headquarters. In a few short pages, Grace Stevenson presents a fitting tribute to the subject, whose career is so distinguished.

Ruth French Carnovsky, a devoted colleague and admirer of Les Asheim, writes informally and interestingly about his life and work. It is obvious to the reader that parental traits set the stage for a great future, one in which devotion to duty, intelligence, and appreciation for others is remarkably evident. The honors that have come to him reflect his success and make him "one of the most respected figures in librarianship, not only in this country but around the world."

Library issues in the seventies are well stated by Ed Holley, a library school dean who successfully recruited Les Asheim to a distinguished named professorship at the University of North Carolina. Asheim, so states Holley, "is fully appreciative of the importance of these issues, for whose solution the library profession now awaits creative leadership."

Dave Berninghausen comments on a subject of great importance to Les Asheim in his contribution entitled "Asheim's Liberal Approach to Intellectual Freedom." Citing his "Not Censorship but Selection" as one of the most widely read and influential statements on the librarian's responsibility to preserve intellectual freedom, Berninghausen states that Asheim's discussion of the subject is as pertinent today as when it was written, during the McCarthy period, more than a quarter of a century earlier.

Other essays in this volume dedicated to a colleague whose professional life and work touched on the subjects being discussed include: Haynes McMullen, "American Librarians and the Pursuit of Happiness"; Alice Ihrig, "Librarians and the Political Process"; Cyril Houle, "Seven Adult Educational Roles of the Public Library"; Rod Swartz, "The Library Change Agent: A State Library Role for the Future"; Kathleen Heim, "Professional Education: Some Comparisons"; Irving Lieberman, "Library Education—Changing Goals"; Robert Downs, "Changing Trends in Academic Libraries"; Boyd Rayward, "The Literature of International and Comparative Librarianship"; and Joel Lee, "Asheim Confronts the Catalog: A University of Chicago Fantasy." There is also an extensive bibliography, classified by subject, compiled by Eric Halvorson that clearly reveals the scope of Les Asheim's career.

As noted in the book, "this festschrift is representative of the quality of scholarship, the clarity of thinking, and the honesty of purpose which characterize Lester Asheim's career. This encomium to his continuing distinguished service is not only a tribute to the scholar, Lester Asheim, but it is also a contribution to scholarship."

This handsomely designed and printed volume, although containing some of the usual typographical errors, should be required reading for all librarians and particularly those just entering the profession. The substance contained therein not only epitomizes a talented and humble individual but also characterizes much that is important in librarianship.—Dale M. Bentz, University of Iowa, Iowa City.


Craven, Timothy C. *String Indexing. NEPHIS: Introduction and Indexing.* London, Ont.: School of Library and In-
formation Science, University of Western Ontario, 1977. 1v. $5.

These three publications represent the indexes produced by three different kinds of string-based languages. The fundamental methodology is described briefly in each case, and then the same corpus is used: articles taken from two volumes of the Journal of the American Society for Information Science (v.24–25). Apparently the project was planned with a view to comparing the three string indexing languages, but the results varied to such a degree that this objective had to be abandoned.

This review cannot succeed where the project failed. Therefore, one short example has been selected, and the resulting index in all three systems is given here. An index produced by PRECIS is converted to alphabetical order automatically, so the other two were rearranged accordingly.


NEPHIS (Nested-Phrase Indexing System)
CIRCULATION IN LIBRARIES. PREDICTION. MATHEMATICAL MODELS
JASIS 25:358
LIBRARIES. CIRCULATION. PREDICTION. MATHEMATICAL MODELS
JASIS 25:358
MATHEMATICAL MODELS FOR PREDICTION OF CIRCULATION IN LIBRARIES
JASIS 25:358
PREDICTION OF CIRCULATION IN LIBRARIES. MATHEMATICAL MODELS
JASIS 25:358
PRECIS (PREserved Context Index System)
Circulation. Stock. Libraries
Prediction. Mathematical models
Libraries
Mathematical models. Prediction of circulation of library stock
Models. Prediction of circulation of library stock Mathematical models
Prediction. Circulation of library stock Mathematical models

Relational Indexing
Circulation
of documents of library. Predicting by mathematical model.
Documents
of library. Circulation predicting by mathematical model.
Library
documents circulation predicting by mathematical model.
Mathematical model
see under Model, mathematical
Model
mathematical, of predicting circulation of documents of library.

Most of the articles indexed were longer than this. Some had more variation in number of terms and of resultant entries. As a rule all three strings were close enough to allow the reader to tell what was the topic of the indexed article. Only the Relational Indexing example used a cross-reference in this situation, although PRECIS has them
for use in cases where the headword might call for elucidation.

The relational features for the three systems are equivalent but not equal.—Phyllis A. Richmond, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 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 on current postage charge may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.


An escalation in the use of nonbook materials in the library at the University of Bath created the need for an evaluation of their uses, learning efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. Data were collected during 1976-77 using observations, short and long questionnaires, free responses, group interviews with students, and cost analysis. All information collected from the questionnaires, interviews, and free responses was transferred to cards indicating the name of the originator of materials, the number sequence of the student, type of response, and the material. Cost analysis was conducted by calculation of the cost of providing the materials for which a cost for each use could be determined. Findings are reported on (1) the use of study packs, videocartridges, slide/tape, and microfiche by both lecturers and students in various academic departments; (2) student reactions to study packs and videocartridges, based on feedback from students either in writing or during interviews concerning how the materials were used, the loan period, the basis of provision, where they were used, and access to them in the library; (3) feedback to lecturers and the library, and (4) cost analysis. Conclusions and recommendations are divided into the areas of proposed research, research strategies, the system that was investigated, and suggestions for further work. The study is supported by numerous tables and graphs and a copy of the questionnaire evaluation form is included.

The Serial Perplex. By Maree Macon Blackwell and Pearl Chopra. 1978. 34p. ED 158 713. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

The problems associated with the acquisition of periodicals from various sources and different systems used by two University of Alabama libraries for the acquisition, controlling, and recording of serials are described in this report. Sources identified and discussed include local sources and suppliers, direct subscriptions placed with publishers, special departments designed to handle subscriptions on behalf of libraries, and exchange agreements. To ensure prompt and efficient service, it is suggested that librarians should acquire periodicals from the most advantageous combination of the several sources available. The two systems described for acquisition, controlling, and

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Pauline Bayne, editor
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