In This Issue—

JACK A. CLARKE, The ACM Periodical Bank: A Retrospective View

SARAH A. GARRETT AND ARLENE E. LUCHSINGER, The National Program to Microfilm Land-Grant Agricultural Documents

PAUL B. KANTOR, On the Stability of Distributions of the Type Described by Trueswell

When you switch from microfilm to microfiche do you have to switch reader-printers?

Not if your library has the incredibly versatile Minolta RP 405 or its larger 11" x 17" screen version, the RP 407.

They both handle virtually any microformat made. The quick-change film carriers put 16/35mm roll film, cartridge, jacket, and fiche capability right at your fingertips.

And unlike many other reader-printers, Minolta gives you detailed positive prints from either positive or negative film. What's more, the prints are permanent, and can be written on.

The RP 405 and RP 407 also are amazingly easy to operate, so you won't have to spend a lot of time teaching the public how they work. You can even add the optional coin-op module to save you even more time.

So now you can switch formats to your heart's content. But first, you have to switch to Minolta.

If you don't insist on a Minolta this time, you will next time.

© 1980 Minolta Corporation
New from Noyes

Up-To-Date References For Your Specialized Needs

Available Late 1980


FUELS FROM BIOMASS—Technology and Feasibility; edited by J.S. Robinson: Emphasizes commercially proven processes as well as current research to convert biomass to fuels. Information relating to sources of biomass is also included. ISBN 0-8155-0824-7; $48.

DESIGN OF SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATION SYSTEMS; by Calvin Brunner: Detailed design information for sludge incineration systems; an important concept due to the need to destroy these waste materials. ISBN 0-8155-0825-5; $48.

SUSTAINED RELEASE MEDICATIONS; edited by J.C. Johnson: Over 200 processes relating to new drug delivery systems involving ocular, intrauterine, transdermal and oral administrations are covered. ISBN 0-8155-0826-3; $54.


SOLVENTLESS AND HIGH SOLIDS INDUSTRIAL FINISHES—Recent Developments; edited by M.T. Gillies: Describes numerous processes for industrial finishes that are environmentally safe due to the absence of, or low level of, solvents. ISBN 0-8155-0828-X; $48.

WASTEWATER REUSE AND RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY; by Gordon Culp, George Wesner and Robert Williams: Describes and evaluates the technology for water reuse and recycling; as well as the magnitude of the potential for reclaiming industrial, agricultural, and municipal wastewaters. ISBN 0-8155-0829-8; $48.

COAL INFORMATION SOURCES AND DATA BASES; by Carolyn C. Bloch: A directory of federal, state, and international agencies, departments, and other information sources that provide information regarding coal. ISBN 0-8155-0830-1; $24.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS DATA BOOK; edited by G. Weiss: Describes considerable information on about 1,350 hazardous chemicals, with substantial information so that instant decisions can be made in emergency situations. ISBN 0-8155-0831-X; $64.
LITERATURE OF MEDIEVAL HISTORY
1930-1975:

A Supplement to Louis John Paetow's
"A Guide to the Study of Medieval History"

Compiled and edited by Gray Cowan Boyce
Sponsored by the Mediaeval Academy of America

"Gray Cowan Boyce is the twentieth century's greatest bibliographer of medieval scholarship. Every student of any aspect of the amazingly varied and creative millennium called the Middle Ages will find indispensable this 1981 treasure trove that Boyce too modestly calls a Supplement to Paetow. Its publication makes possible a new sophistication in the study of the shaping of Western civilization."

—Lynn White, Jr.
University Professor of History, Emeritus
UCLA

"No university, college, research, or museum library can afford to be without this work which is the most comprehensive in existence. All medievalists will be grateful to see it on the shelves of their libraries."

—Bryce Lyon
Barnaby C. and Mary Critchfield Keeney Professor of History, Brown University

This long-awaited reference work supplements Paetow's landmark GUIDE with a comprehensive bibliographic list of the 55,000 works on all aspects of medieval history and culture published between 1930 and 1975. Worldwide in scope, the 5-volume set is divided into three parts — General Books, General History, and Medieval Life and Culture — each of which is further broken down into specific sub-categories totaling more than 3000 in all. Author and subject name indexes are provided.

5 vols. clothbound prepublication price $450.00

Available February 1981

Please direct orders and inquiries to:
KRAUS INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
Route 100, Millwood, New York 10546
(914) 762-2200
CONTENTS

Jack A. Clarke  
503 The ACM Periodical Bank: A Retrospective View

Sarah A. Garrett and Arlene E. Luchsinger  
510 The National Program to Microfilm Land-Grant Agricultural Documents

Paul B. Kantor  
514 On the Stability of Distributions of the Type Described by Trueswell

Jean E. Koch and Judith M. Pask  
517 Working Papers in Academic Business Libraries

527 Letters
531 Recent Publications
532 Book Reviews
560 Abstracts
566 Other Publications of Interest to Academic Librarians
College & Research Libraries is the official journal of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association. It is published bimonthly at 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Second-class postage paid at Chicago and at additional mailing offices.

Manuscripts of articles and copies of books submitted for review should be sent to the Editor: C. James Schmidt, Editor, College & Research Libraries, Box 1946, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. Phone 401-863-2162.

Instructions for authors: Manuscripts are to be typewritten, double-spaced, and submitted in three copies. The title, name, and affiliation of the author and an abstract of 75 to 100 words should precede the text. Bibliographical references are to be consecutively numbered throughout the manuscript and typewritten, double-spaced, on a separate sheet or sheets at the end. The journal follows A Manual of Style, 12th ed., rev. (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1969), in matters of bibliographical style. Authors may consult recent issues of the journal for examples of the style. Further information on submission of manuscripts is included in a statement in College & Research Libraries 41:67-68 (Jan. 1980).

Production and circulation office: 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Advertising office: Leona Swiech, Advertising Traffic Coordinator, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Change of address and subscription orders should be addressed to College & Research Libraries, for receipt at the above address, at least two months before the publication date of the effective issue.

Annual subscription price: to members of ACRL, $12.50, included in membership dues; to non-members, $25. Retrospective subscriptions not accepted. Single copies and back issues, $5 each.

Inclusion of an article or advertisement in C&RL does not constitute official endorsement by ACRL or ALA.

A partial list of the services indexing or abstracting the contents of C&RL includes: Current Contents: Social & Behavioral Sciences; Current Index to Journals in Education; Information Science Abstracts; Library & Information Science Abstracts; Library Literature; and Social Sciences Citation Index. Book reviews are included in Book Review Digest, Book Review Index, and Current Book Review Citations.

©American Library Association 1980

All material in this journal subject to copyright by the American Library Association may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of scientific or educational advancement.
When information is needed in the scientific, technical, or business management fields, a search isn’t complete without one or more of these major sources of specialized information. Whether your search is print or online, invaluable data is available to you in the six major databases described below:

are you sure your last information search was complete?

CONFERENCE PAPERS INDEX
Latest international research findings in the life sciences, medicine, engineering, and technology, chemistry, and the physical sciences. Cited, indexed. Print and online.

ISMEC
International mechanical engineering, production engineering, and engineering management information, cited and indexed. Print and online.

POLLUTION ABSTRACTS
The undiluted source for serious research and study of environmental pollution and related engineering studies. Abstracted and indexed. Print and online.

OCEANIC ABSTRACTS
The most comprehensive coverage of the world’s technical marine literature available today. Abstracted and indexed. Print and online.

PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS INDEX
Latest news in the pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and medical devices fields, cited and indexed from the major F-D-C Reports publications and SCRIP. Print and online.

ABI/INFORM
The first database of business information essential to management and administrative decision-makers. Online. Article retrieval services available.

For full details... phone, write, or telex:

DATA COURIER, INC., the database company
620 South Fifth St., Louisville, KY 40202 U.S.A.
Phone: 502/582-4111 • Wats: 900/626-2823 • Telex: 204235

do:

Dept. RC-41
DATA COURIER, INC.
620 South Fifth Street
Louisville, KY 40202
U.S.A.

☐ Send your new 1981 Catalog describing the above services — print, online, and magnetic tape.

Name ____________________________
Organization ____________________________
Address ____________________________

(In U.S., please include zip code.)
MAKING THE IDEAL
FIRM ORDER SYSTEM
A REALITY AT BLACKWELL
NORTH AMERICA.

Blackwell North America understands your needs for a
more comprehensive and responsive firm order system.
We are making it a reality today.

We now back up our own scholarly
inventory with a large trade inventory.
We are using vans to pick up directly from
publishers. And we are beginning instal-
lation of an online computer system to
minimize paperwork and speed both East
and West Coast orders.

As Vice President of Operations Chris
von Hinkeldey and Firm Order Depart-
ment Supervisor Sieglinde Berlage (above
and at left) can attest, these innovations
are working to cut short-term delivery
times to libraries across the country.

Consider this list of B/NA benefits. No
other bookseller provides them all. 1. Our
own large scholarly book inventory lets us
fill many orders instantly. 2. Our arrange-
ment with a major supplier of trade books
gives you access to their compre-
hensive inventory as well. 3. B/NA vans pick up orders
directly from over 100 publishers near our Blackwood,
New Jersey facility. 4. We never “batch order,” so even
single titles are ordered promptly. And 5., we claim
frequently and report promptly to you.

Most important, our in-house computerized Firm
Order System will link East and West. Your order will be
input and instantly checked against our inventories.
Plus, the system will interact with our other services such
as Standing Orders, Approval and Out-of-Print.

We think it’s a major advance in firm ordering. But you
be the judge. Call us toll free or write your Regional Sales
Manager today.

BLACKWELL
Blackwell North America, Inc.
10300 S.W. Allen Blvd. 1001 Fries Mill Road
Beaverton, Oregon 97005 Blackwood, New Jersey 08012
Telephone (800) 547-6426 Telephone (800) 257-7341

OFFICES IN: OXFORD, ENGLAND; BEAVERTON, OREGON;
BLACKWOOD, NEW JERSEY; NOVATO, CALIFORNIA; LONDON,
ONTARIO; CANADA; HOUSTON, TEXAS; BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS;
ATLANTA; GEORGIA; CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS; CANBERRA,
AUSTRALIA AND FREIBURG, WEST GERMANY.
The ACM Periodical Bank: A Retrospective View

The purpose of this study is to evaluate a cooperative venture planned and carried out during the late 1960s and 1970s by ten liberal arts colleges in the Middle West. Their library service and central periodical bank worked well until it was co-opted by the tax-supported systems in Minnesota and Wisconsin, which were based on existing resources. The ACM bank was later sold to the Illinois North Suburban Library System, which serves a much larger clientele and could thus provide economies of scale based on high-volume borrowing and large collections.

Successful cooperative programs are widely and favorably reported in the literature of librarianship whereas those judged to be failures often go unmentioned. Yet a careful analysis of both the positive and negative results of collective action among libraries is essential for further planning and development. By studying the changing fortunes of one such joint venture, the ACM Periodical Bank, we can gain a better understanding of cooperation as a practical solution to some of the common problems of smaller academic libraries.*

The Associated Colleges of the Midwest (ACM), incorporated in 1958 under the laws of the state of Illinois, consists of ten independent, private, liberal arts schools spread over 1,100 square miles in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Its founding members were Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Cornell, Grinnell, Knox, Lawrence, Monmouth, Ripon, and St. Olaf, all with similar curricula and with budgets and goals of roughly the same size. The professed goal of this consortium was to design collective projects that would “strengthen the member colleges without in any way impairing their autonomy or eliminating significant and distinctive features of their educational programs.” One of the more perplexing administrative problems the members considered in the late 1960s was how to utilize fully, and even to expand, existing library resources while remaining within the constraints of limited financial means.

ACM’s first practical library project began in July 1967, with the appointment of Bernard E. Richardson, librarian of Cornell College, as director of library research and development. “He was, in effect, given carte blanche (by the directors of the consortium) to come up with an operational idea.” After a nationwide tour of cooperating libraries and consortia in search of a project that would suit the needs of the ACM group, Richardson adopted the concept of a central service library and periodical bank, which would be located at some yet undetermined central location that promised the fastest postal service to all members. He submitted this ambitious proposal to Blair Stewart, then president of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest.
Richardson's view, substantial savings could be effected for each school in money and shelf space, which also would enhance the preservation of fragile materials and access to a wider range of periodicals. If properly implemented, Richardson's plan would provide "maximum service with minimum infringement on local autonomy." A central bank would make it possible to transfer valuable but little-used paper files from crowded library stacks to an auxiliary collection where they could be converted into microfilm. The exceedingly high prices that paper back files were bringing at this time were still another factor in Richardson's recommendation for financing his proposal.

It was assumed at this juncture that only a core of some 300 to 500 titles would remain in each member library. New subscriptions to highly specialized and expensive periodicals that only the most affluent school could afford to purchase would be pooled. Even so, it was not intended that this would be a storage facility for items that were very seldom, if ever, used. The Bank would continue to hold only those titles that circulation statistics showed had received significant recent use. Stewart, an astute and imaginative leader, saw the wisdom of this proposal and helped shepherd the measure through the board of directors in January 1968. In the process of discussion and revision pertinent questions were raised by both administrators and librarians concerning potential competition from Minnesota's projected state loan system, the quality and cost of proposed printouts, and the availability of a large number of subscribing or associate memberships in order to spread the costs around. In any event, a few months later all ten ACM libraries endorsed the Bank concept with enthusiasm.

In January 1969, the Periodical Bank began operations on the commercial market. Each school was assessed an annual sustaining fee, originally estimated at $2,000. Other welcome sources of funds were the National Science Foundation and the United States Office of Education, which supplied several substantial grants over the next few years for science materials, for extended library services, and for conducting analytical studies of the Bank's operations. One such study by the Bank's research director demonstrated that the "basic list" of periodicals held by these liberal arts colleges was very short and that "these titles are the ones from which the member libraries most frequently requested photocopies." It further suggested that little use was made of most periodicals held by college libraries. The NSF grant also made it possible to keep computerized circulation statistics that could be called up by the Bank's managers when they were considering subscription renewals. In addition to ordinary periodical costs, member libraries were required to pay the expenses of installing, renting, and operating a teletypewriter as well as per-page costs of printouts and first-class postage.

The Periodical Bank suffered from trying to be too many things to too many people. The librarians saw it as a fast and inexpensive service, providing reliable access to a wide range of periodicals, while the presidents regarded it as a way of saving considerable money in subscriptions and improving the libraries' services. It appears in retrospect that neither group fully understood the difficulty and expense of instituting their new cooperative system.

To defray initial expenses, charter members were required to contribute $50,000 apiece, in duplicate paper runs of lesser-used journals that could be sold by lot bids on the commercial market. Each school was also assessed an annual sustaining fee, originally estimated at $2,000. Other welcome sources of funds were the National Science Foundation and the United States Office of Education, which supplied several substantial grants over the next few years for science materials, for extended library services, and for conducting analytical studies of the Bank's operations. One such study by the Bank's research director demonstrated that the "basic list" of periodicals held by these liberal arts colleges was very short and that "these titles are the ones from which the member libraries most frequently requested photocopies." It further suggested that little use was made of most periodicals held by college libraries. The NSF grant also made it possible to keep computerized circulation statistics that could be called up by the Bank's managers when they were considering subscription renewals. In addition to ordinary periodical costs, member libraries were required to pay the expenses of installing, renting, and operating a teletypewriter as well as per-page costs of printouts and first-class postage.

The Periodical Bank began operations on January 7, 1969, under the direction of Richard A. Lyders, who had succeeded Richardson as director. Initially, the average number of requests filled each day was approximately forty, and the heaviest demand was for periodicals published during 1969 and 1970. By April 1970, the average number of articles processed daily had risen to 97.2. The annual totals of requests from member libraries rose steadily from 6,634 in calendar 1969, to 14,559 in 1970, to 16,308 in 1971. During these first three years the speed of service and the overall success rate were at fairly respectable levels, considering the widely varied conditions under which these requests were initiated and verified. Already it was possible, however, to iden-
ttify "heavy" and "limited" users of the Bank's resources although the reasons for nonuse varied from campus to campus and clearly needed more study. Ominously, the average cost per article copied for the small-volume schools caused some of their administrators to complain that they were losing several thousand dollars per year. These educational administrators, an ACM reference librarian recalls, always talked more in terms of costs than services.

Judging by its detailed use statistics, the volume increased steadily for many Bank members, allowing, of course, for seasonal fluctuations. By late 1970 the Bank had 900 current subscriptions to specialized journals as well as approximately 2,000 back files (including 300 ceased titles), mostly on microfilm. This list was revised annually on the basis of the Bank's statistical data reports. A holdings list was compiled in 1969, revised in January 1970, and then enlarged again to include periodical holdings of the ten member libraries and the Bank as of June 1971. In addition to its own collection the ACM Bank entered into contractual arrangements that soon provided access in the form of a daily messenger service to more than 50,000 other serials in libraries of the metropolitan Chicago area, notably the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, the Northwestern University Library, the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Library, and the University of Chicago Libraries. Understandably, this "outside service" was often more expensive and could take a day or two longer since the requested periodical might be in circulation when it was requested.

Still another personalized service available to the Bank's patrons was the regular distribution from its headquarters at the Newberry in Chicago of printouts of the tables of contents of specialized and expensive journals that individual schools could not afford. Teaching faculty who so desired received the table of contents for each issue and from it could order recently published articles in their field of interest that were not yet listed in bibliographies and indexes. These printouts were usually retained by the faculty member or in some cases deposited in his departmental office.

For the next few years the Bank's officers and staff conducted a vigorous "hard-sell" campaign nationally to attract a new category of associate members. At one point a recruitment folder was mailed to faculty and students on prospective campuses, offering free trial memberships. Special informational meetings were held in the Chicago area and in Wooster, Ohio; in May 1972, a paper that was intended to "stimulate interest in the periodical bank concept" was delivered at the annual conference of the Academic Librarians of the Midwest, held in Evanston, Illinois. Prospective users were reminded in a promotional brochure prepared at about this time that no individual college could afford to subscribe to all the scholarly journals its faculty and students might need. Librarians were urged to consider the potential savings of noncirculating periodical banks whose holdings were always available on request. It was further noted that a library whose periodical collection was then inadequate might find the ACM Bank an economical means of expansion.

Ultimately, more than eighty associate members contracted for the Bank's services, heavily concentrated in the Midwest but also including institutions as far away as Oregon, California, and New Mexico. Membership fees for full use of the Bank's holdings were first proposed to the board at $5,000 annually, then dropped to $3,000, or $2,000. Eventually, after considerable debate, they were set at $200 annually (later increased to $250), but by then momentum had been lost. Copy charges to subscribing members amounted to $1 for the first page and twenty cents for each additional page per article (compared to ten cents per page for ACM members). Ostensibly, this schedule was calculated to attract rather than repel potential subscribers but some critics have argued that the "outside fees," particularly for photocopies, were arbitrarily and needlessly priced too high, thus frightening off many subscribers.

Despite the Bank's constantly improving service, it did not escape criticism from its growing clientele of faculty, students, and librarians. It seems in retrospect to some reference workers in the constituent libraries that the overall performance began to deteriorate visibly as more member libraries were served. On several campuses the
teaching faculty continued to complain about the large number of back files in their fields that had been sent to the Bank in Chicago without their advice or consent. Browsing in the stacks, these professors grumbled, was no longer a practical form of research. In contrast, other faculty pointed out that "in general students appear to be more inclined to use a book than a periodical. So, why are we paying for a large number of periodicals that we never use?"11 Some faculties encouraged their student researchers to make full use of the Bank's resources while others preferred to rely on their local libraries for scholarly materials.

Several member libraries already had failed to meet their initial capital commitments to the Bank as the bottom fell out of the paper periodical market. In fact, the dumping of duplicate back files on the market itself appears to have deflated their prices drastically. Those schools (such as Lawrence) that acted early had to sell comparatively few sets to meet their pledge. Other schools that were slower in making choices received less and less for their back files until they finally stopped selling altogether. Judged delinquent, several schools were charged interest on the unpaid portion of their $50,000 pledge. Ripon requested a reduction of $15,000 on its balance, but this was refused on the grounds that other colleges might follow suit and request an equal or even greater reduction of funds.12

Early in 1971 there were rumors that the Bank would soon be sold and its collections dispersed. In April of that year the ACM Council of Presidents, alarmed at the escalating costs, very nearly "killed it instantaneously."13 Ten small colleges could not maintain this expensive program much longer, the Bank's opponents (including some librarians) argued, with inflation and price increases exceeding the growth rate of nearly all the library budgets. A substantially broader financial base needed to be found at once since the Bank was operating at a deficit mostly covered only by residual grant funds. This was just the opposite of what was originally promised, an ACM librarian recalls, for they were then told, "We will sell these old back files and make a fortune; we will set up a bank, charge others for using it; and we end up in the catbird seat."

To complicate this situation still further, there was continuing uncertainty about pending federal legislation on copyright and "fair use."14 But the most troubling development to several ACM libraries was the cooperative access plan then operating in the state of Minnesota, which had provided since 1969 "fantastic service" to both public and private schools at reasonable costs and with great speed. Minnesota Interlibrary Teletype Exchange had no initial membership fees or copy charges, making its service fiercely competitive with the ACM Bank. It was hoped that an operational analysis carried out in 1972 would identify all possible economies and thus make it possible for the Bank to meet this growing competition from state systems in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and soon in Illinois, whose system was about to be opened to academic libraries.

In September 1971, the ACM governing board had directed the librarians of those colleges belonging to the Periodical Bank to conduct an operational and financial analysis of the costs and benefits they derived from it. ACM president Dan Martin appointed an experienced and "open-minded" librarian from Coe College, Everett Howell, as director of library services. The cost-benefit model for evaluating the Bank was to be presented to the board at its January 1973 meeting. The statistical data collected from the members were to cover the period January–June 1969 and the fiscal years 1969–70, 1970–71, and 1971–72. The Bank's proponents expected that the model could be the beginning of a process for analyzing regularly the total operations of the Bank at each of the ten member libraries in order best to effect cost-saving procedures.15 The report, as expected, reaffirmed the concept of a Periodical Bank but warned that it could not continue to operate economically without a significantly greater volume of requests from more member libraries. To keep the volume of photocopying high, librarians were urged to use the Bank's collection in the Newberry Library before contacting other member libraries. Individual library savings, it was asserted, would come from subscriptions that could be dropped. A
further study was to be made of the subject, however, since there was far too much duplication of titles by both the ACM schools and the Bank.

By early 1972 the implementation of MINITEX on a permanent tax-supported basis had greatly altered the position of Carleton and St. Olaf with regard to ACM's services. Robert Bruce and Forest Brown, head librarians at those schools, prepared an interesting report for other participating ACM libraries on the comparative costs of the two systems. In it they pointed out that the "only obligation of a college participating in MINITEX, beyond the staff time required to verify and send periodical and book loan requests, to check them in and distribute them, is to pay the teletype message charges." MINITEX's services were faster than the Bank if only because Northfield is nearer Minneapolis than Chicago. In their view, no cuts in the costs of the Bank could possibly make it competitive with Minnesota's tax-supported services. Although they "disliked doing anything which threatens the existence of the Bank," both librarians requested that a full discussion of their report be made an agenda item at the next meeting of the Periodical Bank Board.16

At about this time (February 1972) Beloit indicated that it too might withdraw from the Periodical Bank if a recent proposal by the Council of Wisconsin Librarians (COWL) for an academic interlibrary loan and reference service became operational. Both book loans and periodical copies would be included in this project, with the eighteen libraries of record on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus serving as the chief bibliographical resource. The Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Service, or WILS, as it came to be known, would enable its member libraries to provide educational opportunities for their students and faculty that they could not afford independently. The system's fees were minimal, based on the library budget of each participating library. "It is not my intention," wrote H. Vail Deale of Beloit, "to cause a panic in any sense of that word. However, I do think we must face realistically the facts known to us and give priority to such considerations as statewide interlibrary loan networks that overlap the purposes and functions of the ACM program."17

From its very beginning on November 27, 1972, WILS provided its patrons "with a superior product at a better price." Its fill volume for both books and photocopies of periodical articles rose during the first full year of operation (fiscal 1973–74) to 8,070 requests.18 In the fall of 1973, WILS began as a pilot project an interface with MINITEX that opened its extensive resources to all WILS patrons: faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in private and public institutions of higher education. Permanent legislative funding that began in the 1973–75 biennium kept WILS costs to a level competitive with other state systems.

Somewhat surprisingly, while MINITEX and WILS were rapidly expanding their services, the rival ACM Periodical Bank was enjoying "the most substantial growth in its history."19 Service to the ten original members, however, was steadily declining; associate members made approximately two-thirds of the requests during 1974–75. Moreover, the proportion of requests that could be filled in its own collections dropped that year from more than 70 percent to 56.7 percent. The variety and greater number of the libraries now becoming associate members made it necessary to increase also the number of cooperating Chicago libraries to six. There was now added the highly successful Central Serials Service of the Illinois North Suburban Library System.

By their own accounts, the Bank's administrators were far from complacent about the time it took to fill requests at the cooperating libraries and with their frequent inability to fill them at all. Clearly, additional research on problem areas was needed to improve overall performance. Once again the Office of Education came through with "$50,000 to fund three studies" designed to speed up the filling of requests and to increase the percentage of requests successfully filled. The Bank's research staff set out to analyze its request statistics for the past five years in an effort to identify those periodicals that should be added to its own collection. A second grant of $4,235 was to be used to purchase those periodicals shown by the research studies to be frequently requested.20
All this time Dan Martin continued the search for new sponsorship of the Periodical Bank. In October 1975, the possibility that the ownership might be transferred to the Newberry Library was explored, but this proved inappropriate. Another discussion was held with representatives of the Minnesota Interlibrary Exchange and the North Suburban Library System. Both groups previously had made proposals for absorbing the Periodical Bank and continuing periodical photocopy service to ACM members. NSLS offered a lower price, at least for the first two years, and swifter turnaround service. The present staff would be retained, it was promised, "saving us from potential unemployment compensation claims, and preserving the familiar service unchanged." The Bank's microfilm and paper holdings would become the property of the North Suburban Library System.

On April 20, 1977, at a meeting held at Lake Forest, six of the ten charter Bank members voted in favor of the NSLS proposal, two members abstained, and two did not attend. Dan Martin, the president of the Bank's board of directors, was authorized to execute a contract with Robert McClarren, director of the North Suburban Library System, providing for transfer of the Periodical Bank on June 30, 1977. Thus, the North Suburban Library System acquired an active, well managed, but fairly expensive cooperative enterprise that fitted in neatly with its own service pattern. During its last independent operative year (July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976) ninety-one libraries had used the Bank, with 20,276 requests being filled out of 22,141. Under a new name, the Metropolitan Periodical Service, it set even greater records while maintaining its separate identity and its own quarters at the Newberry Library and continuing to serve the ACM libraries. Its "in-house" collection at the time of merger was approximately 2,300 titles, primarily in microfilm. In addition, the Bank continued to provide access through its daily messenger service to thirteen other libraries in the Chicago metropolitan area.

In evaluating the ACM Periodical Bank's performance from 1967 to 1977 we must first acknowledge the substantial but very uneven benefits in savings to the members in shelf space and duplicate subscription costs and in greater access to a large number of titles. Naturally, the libraries that used the service most frequently derived the greatest benefits from their membership; consequently, a gap often developed between the college librarians and their administrations' thinking. The presidents originally had voted (or so they thought) for lower periodical costs. The librarians thought primarily in terms of extended services, and also ineluctably in higher costs. Only one ACM library was able to cut its subscription list to the proverbial bone and liquidate its back files.

The Bank's critics within the ACM group, both librarians and educational administrators, also have pointed out that it never had a "well-defined, well-understood, and agreed upon raison d'etre." There were simply too many notions of what the Bank was for and how it should be judged. To cap it all, the Bank suffered from exquisitely bad timing by being co-opted soon after its outset by the establishment of tax-supported state systems based on existing collections. The precipitous drop in the hardcover back files market further complicated matters for some schools. If the experience of the ACM Periodical Bank has any relevance for librarians, it is that economies of scale, based on large collections and high-volume borrowing, are an important, indeed a critical, element in most cooperative ventures. The appearance of MINITEX, WILS, and the Illinois systems inevitably doomed any chance of real success on the part of a group of small colleges with limited means. The fate of this noble experiment was neatly encapsulated by an ACM librarian who said recently that networking with its easy access to both books and periodicals in existing collections is now the name of the game. Few would doubt that he is right.

REFERENCES

5. Richard A. Lyders, Memorandum to ACM Library Board Members, Aug. 1, 1969. See also a memorandum from Lyders to the ACM librarians, July 9, 1969.
22. Irma M. Lucht, Memorandum to Subscribers to MPS; Subject: Performance of MPS in October, Nov. 8, 1978.
The National Program to Microfilm Land-Grant Agricultural Documents

The origin, implementation, current status, and benefits of an ongoing, nationwide project to microfilm agriculture-related publications are described. The program is a cooperative one between the National Agricultural Library and the libraries of various land-grant institutions, and includes millions of pages of materials published prior to 1970.

Millions of pages of agricultural or agriculture-related publications have been issued by U.S. land-grant institutions. Those published before 1970 will be more widely available as the result of a massive archival microfilming program undertaken cooperatively by the National Agricultural Library and the libraries of these institutions. A portion has been completed and is available from various commercial vendors.

The land-grant colleges and universities were born on July 2, 1862, when Abraham Lincoln signed what is commonly known as the Land-Grant College Act of 1862. Also known as the Morrill Act after its sponsor, Justin Smith Morrill, it allotted the states 30,000 acres of land from the public domain for each of their members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. This land was to be sold to provide an endowment so that each state could establish "at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts ... in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This was further strengthened by the second land-grant act in 1890, which provided each state with annual appropriations of funds for support of instructional programs.

The Morrill Act has been described by the National Manpower Council as "the most important governmental step in connection with the training of scientific and professional personnel . . . which laid the basis for the country's extensive state college and university system." The Hatch Act of 1887 provided funds for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations at colleges and universities endowed by the Land-Grant Act of 1862. It stated that their purpose was "to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science." With these acts of Congress, a foundation for agricultural research and publication was established in the U.S.

Extension work to give instruction beyond the boundaries of the campuses was authorized by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which stated that its purpose was "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics and to encourage the application of the same . . . ." The Cooperative Exten-

Sarah A. Garrett, records management supervisor, Gulf Oil Exploration & Production Co., Casper Office, Casper, Wyoming, was project contact for the Southwestern Land-Grant College Microreproduction Project. Arlene E. Luchsinger is biological sciences bibliographer, University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, and coordinator, Southeastern Land-Grant College Library Microreproduction Project.
sion Service created by the Congress is a unique partnership between the land-grant institutions and the Department of Agriculture. The research findings of both are carried to the farms by one service.

"In this way, the Great Triad of American Agriculture, the so-called green revolution, was born: (1) the research phase—the use of research data in the education and training of students, (2) the resident teaching phase and the dissemination of the results of research data to farm people, and (3) the extension phase."

This type of cooperation was further extended when a "Memorandum of Understanding between the Land-Grant College and University Libraries and the United States Department of Agriculture (National Agricultural Library)" was established "designating the state land-grant libraries as repositories for the land-grant agricultural publications of their respective states. This agreement was sent in January 1973 to directors or other appropriate officials of the larger land-grant libraries; it was viewed as an interim step to initiation of a microfilming program of this literature."

The signators to the "Memorandum" agreed to "collect, store, and provide ready access to complete files of the major serial publications of their State agricultural experiment stations, extension service, and colleges of agriculture."

Discussion of the possibility of microfilming land-grant agricultural publications continued. "At the Midwinter meeting [of the American Library Association in 1974] the National Agricultural Library revived its plans to initiate a cooperative microfilming program."

The purpose of the project was defined as "primarily archival since many of the documents are rapidly deteriorating. NAL and the cooperating libraries feel a strong obligation to preserve these documents on film for scholars." It was also felt that the project would "provide participating libraries with the opportunity to reduce the amount of physical space needed to house these publications in paper form [and] could serve as a model for similar microfilming operations."

The first agreement to film was signed by a group of land-grant libraries in the New England states—Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont—and by the National Agricultural Library on July 20, 1975. The agreement provided generally for a sharing of the microfilming cost, preparation of the materials for filming by the land-grant institutions, and receipt of copies of the film both by the cooperating libraries and by NAL, which will retain an archival-quality master negative of all items filmed. The company doing the filming was to retain sale rights.

The New England filming was completed in 1976, and other states have followed. Filming has been continued by groups of states with one library supplying a coordinator for the project. Other states (i.e., Florida, Kentucky, Utah, and California) have filmed their material individually.

The filming of the documents of the first twenty-three states has resulted in 801 titles on 1,328 reels of 35mm microfilm plus 1,726 sheets of microfiche.

A general pattern has been followed by the land-grant institutions in their participation and preparation of the materials to be filmed. Initial details of the group endeavors have typically been worked out at meetings of the library directors with NAL personnel. Such details included choice of coordinating library, method of payment, materials to be included, and schedules to be followed. A rough count of titles and number of pages to be filmed was prepared prior to the meeting so that a basis for planning was available.

After this meeting, a formal letter of agreement was sent to NAL. This letter specified the amount of funds to be committed by the land-grant institution and gave the name of its project contact person. The coordinating library then signed an agreement with NAL. A person from that library was designated coordinator.

The coordinator then consulted with each of the libraries in the regional group, giving instructions on selecting titles to be filmed and on the collation and preparation of the materials for shipment to the filmer. At that point, the individual libraries began preparation of their materials while the coordinator handled the call for bids.

A detailed search of the history of the
parent body was initiated to ensure correct naming of the institution. In many cases, the archivist provided this information. The National Union Catalog was also consulted to locate prior usage. Identification of all titles issued by the institution began. The local card catalog was used to assemble the rough list. Again, the NUC and Library of Congress Catalog as well as the Dictionary Catalog of the National Agricultural Library, the Union List of Serials, New Serial Titles, and state library catalogs were checked to ensure completeness of title listings. This listing was then supplied for the bid process.

A careful inventory of the titles available in the library determined materials needed to complete sets. Letters requesting donations of needed materials were sent to other land-grant libraries, to NAL, and to agricultural personnel associated with colleges of agriculture and home economics, agricultural experiment stations, and extension services. It was sometimes necessary to reassure agricultural personnel that "that old stuff" was really something the library wanted, but much useful material was contributed by these sources.

As material was collected and collated, a Standard Bibliographic Target describing the title and to be included on the film was prepared. This target described not only the history of the parent organization, and the title itself with the peculiarities of issue and printing, but also the actual volumes, issue numbers, inclusive dates, and number of pages on film.

A Document Description Form, to assist the filmer in correctly filming the materials, detailed title changes, missing issues, odd pagination, size variations, etc.

The titles were listed, packed, and shipped in a standard manner, with an optional return of materials available. After filming, each library checked the reels of film and sheets of microfiche pertaining to their documents to ensure accuracy and quality before final acceptance.

During the initial filming by the New England group, a handbook entitled Microfilming Agricultural Documents was developed under a separate subcontract with Warner-Eddison Associates. It was seen "as a working tool for planners and implementers of similar projects elsewhere in the United States." 12

Later, after going through the filming of the University of Kentucky's materials, Antoinette Powell wrote Preserving Land-Grant Agricultural Documents to serve as a further guide to the process. This was prepared from the point of view of an individual land-grant institution rather than that of the group project.

In addition to the microfilm from the libraries in the New England states, that of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, California, Utah, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada is completed and available commercially. The documents of Illinois, Nebraska, and Wisconsin are currently being filmed, and Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington land-grant libraries will begin the bidding process in 1980.

Three commercial firms have handled different groups of states, and the appropriate film can be purchased from them. They are Graphic Microfilm, Inc., Western Microfilming, and Bell and Howell. The Utah materials are available from the Utah State Archives, in microfiche format only.

While there seems to be general agreement that the archival purpose of this project has been realized, many secondary benefits have surfaced during its execution. Previously unknown titles have been identified and added to collections, more complete documentation of many titles, both cataloged and uncataloged, has been achieved, and the addition of missing issues to known titles, both in library and archival collections, has been possible.

Staff members participating in this project were reference librarians, serial librarians, and bibliographers. The detailed examination of bibliographic data and the actual publications helped them to become more aware of the scope of these agricultural documents. Materials such as typescript annual reports that were available only at parent institutions are now available to anyone with access to the film.

At New Mexico State University a document delivery system has been established with the Agricultural Information Services,
which should ensure a more complete collection in the future. The project also served to stimulate an updated policy statement within the library describing priorities for the holding location of NMSU documents. This coincided with and aided another concurrent NMSU Library project—the location and reclassification of all state documents including, of course, the agricultural documents.

It also seemed to those participating in the various libraries that the implementation of this project led to an increased awareness of the library and its operation, to a greater degree of cooperation between agricultural and library personnel, and to a greater utilization of the library's resources by personnel from the agricultural departments. The total nationwide project should certainly increase accessibility to as well as expand the amount of information available. It has even been suggested that rural development agents of less developed countries purchase the films for the appropriate technologies that might be derived from them.

The words Alice Sizer Warner wrote as the original New England project came to its conclusion would seem to describe well the feelings of all who have completed one of these projects. She wrote in a letter to the New England institutions, and quoted it in the foreword to Microfilming Agricultural Documents, "None can deny that there have been frustrations. We hope we can convey to you, however, the feeling of excited, exhausted satisfaction in seeing 181 white boxes, neatly stacked, which tell the story of New England's earth and stones, the products that have grown thereon, the animals that have fed thereon, and the people who have made it all work. We have been privileged to trace all this from the first hand-written reports on root vegetables to environmental impact statements regarding the highways we take for granted today."

Auburn Library Topics asks, in writing of the completion of their library's share of this effort, "to what avail?" and answers with the conclusion that "these papers are not only the result of hundreds of man-years of work by specialists in all aspects of rural life but, indirectly, a chronicle of the struggle of Alabama farm families to survive, and if possible, to improve their lives."

So, not only are millions of pages of agricultural documents being preserved but also a social history of rural America is being documented.

REFERENCES

5. U.S., Statutes at Large, 38:372.
13. Ibid., p.iii.
On the Stability of Distributions of the Type Described by Trueswell

Application of rules for weeding that are based upon the unequal distribution of demand over the collection require that the distribution remain stable over time. A mathematical expression is derived that tests that stability. Verification of the expression is not inordinately time consuming and is particularly easy in the case of automated circulation systems.

TRUESWELL has introduced an interesting technique for examining the distribution of use (and/or demand) over a collection of circulating books.1 Items are grouped into classes according to the time that has elapsed since their last recorded use (circulation), resulting in a distribution curve. This distribution may be studied for the items that are active during a given sample period, which may be a few days or an entire semester. It may also be studied (by sampling methods) for the collection as a whole. Making the reasonable assumption that, on the average, the items that have most recently been used satisfy most of the demand, one may select a cutoff interval, such as three years. If, say, 60 percent of the items observed at circulation have been active within the last three years while only 30 percent of the entire collection has, we may say that “30 percent of the collection satisfies 60 percent of the demand for circulating materials.” In Trueswell’s best-known presentation of this model, the numbers were 20 percent and 80 percent, with the result that rules of this type are referred to generally as “20/80 rules.”

A recent paper in this journal, which reports on such a study, suggests that there may be some confusion as to the generality and import of rules of the 20/80 type.2 The purpose of the present note is to clarify the nature and use of such rules and to present a new test that bears on their validity and usefulness.

A specific example of a 20/80 rule for which, as mentioned above, the two parameters need not be “20” and “80” (nor need they sum to 100) will apply only to the specific library at which it was measured. Such rules are of use to the managers of crowded libraries because they indicate the potential benefits to be gained from an extended effort to weed the collection. If, for example, the parameters were 50/50, 60/60, and so on, it would indicate that all the parts of the collection are, on the average, equally in demand. In such a case there would be no point in trying to decide which parts are not heavily in demand. The decisions with regard to removal or remote storage must be made on some other basis, or at random. On the other hand, with a parameter set such as 10/90 one would be encouraged to look for the 90 percent of the collection that is in very low demand. Thus we see that “20/80 rules” do not provide a universal numerical value, but, as a class, they provide a convenient way of characterizing the nonuniformity of the distribution of demand over the circulating items in a collection. As a practical matter, they are of little interest unless there is a crowding problem of some kind, and they are not a guide to further action unless the two numbers involved are quite far from each other.

Paul B. Kantor is president, Tantalus, Inc., management consultants, Cleveland, Ohio.
Implicit in the application of 20/80 rules there is an assumption that, to our knowledge, has not yet been discussed in the literature: the specific rule derived for a given library is relatively stable over time. If it is stable over time, then a remeasurement one, two, or three years hence will lead to the same parameters and the same policy conclusions. If the parameters are not stable over time, it would not be wise to base any substantial policy decisions upon the information obtained at one particular instant.

In principle, stability can be tested by repeating the determination of the parameters in several successive years. When there is a pressing need to reduce the collection, it is not practical to wait. In the following paragraphs we will outline a method for testing the stability of the 20/80 parameters in a time period that may be as short as a week. The central idea is that the chance that a book will appear at the circulation desk is related to its position along the curve describing distribution of demand in just such a way that the distribution measured at the circulation desk is the derivative of the distribution measured in the collection as a whole. The argument can be expressed in terms of obscure mathematical objects (the Laplace transform of the distribution of demand), but we believe that the following less formal argument conveys the essence of the proof.

For any collection of items we may define $F(t)$ to be the fraction of the collection that has, at this moment, been inactive for at least a time $t$. (For example, if $F$ (one week) = 90 percent, it means that 90 percent of the collection has been neither checked out nor acquired during the past week.) In order to include every item we treat acquisition as an "activity" of the item. Clearly $F(0) = 100\%$ and $F(t)$ must decrease steadily as the argument $t$ increases.

In dealing with a circulating collection there are two such distributions to be considered:

- $F_{CIRC}^d(t)$ = the distribution corresponding to books that are checked out during some sample interval of length $d$.
- $F_{COLL}(t)$ = the distribution corresponding to books in the collection as a whole.

These distributions will be different in shape, unless the present demand for an item is completely independent of its age. In making a 20/80 analysis, the first of these functions is used to define a cutoff time. This time is then used as the argument of the second function to complete the description. For example, there is some age $t_{90}$ such that only 20 percent of the circulating items will have been inactive for longer than $t_{90}$. Mathematically this is expressed by the equation shown as equation 1. This means that 80 percent of all items active during the sample period have either been acquired or circulated during the most recent period of length $t_{90}$. One then samples the circulation history of the collection as a whole to ask what fraction of it has either been acquired or circulated during the same time period. If the inactive fraction $F_{COLL}(t_{90})$ has the value 0.60, then the rest (40 percent) must account for 80 percent of the circulation. This is a 40/80 rule. If we make the comparison on the basis of the period in which 95 percent of the items that circulate during the sample period have had a prior circulation, we will get a "something/95" rule, and so on. The "something" in this case will, of course, be larger than 40 percent.

$$F_{CIRC}^d(t_{90}) = 0.20 = 1 - 0.80 \quad [1]$$

It might seem that a longer data collection period ($d$) is always preferable to a shorter one. If the circulation volume is large enough, however, collection during a short period can provide not only adequate statistics but also an important test of the stability of the distribution $F_{COLL}(t)$.

The condition for stability is simply that $F_{COLL}$ be the same at the end of the measurement interval as it was at the beginning. During that interval some of the items have aged gracefully (by an amount $d$) while others have been active and have changed their position on the distribution curve. Mathematically the stability relation can be expressed in terms of the average demand ($a$) in the form shown in equation 2. Calculations are simplified by noting that the product of $a$ and $d$ is simply the number of
circulations occurring during the measurement interval.)

\[ F_{after}^{COLL}(t) = \]
\[ F_{before}^{COLL}(t - d) - adF_{CIRC}^{COLL}(t) \]

(2)

If the interval \( d \) is taken to be relatively small (such as a week), then the expression \( F_{before}(t - d) \) can be approximated in terms of the derivative of that function (equation 3) where the prime denotes differentiation.

\[ F_{before}(t - d) = F_{before}(t) - dF_{before}'(t) \]

(3)

Finally, imposing the stability condition that \( F_{before} \) and \( F_{after} \) are precisely the same function, we have equation 4.

\[ dF_{COLL}(t) = -adF_{CIRC}(t) \]

(4)

Thus one may test the stability of the distribution of demand in a relatively short period of time by determining \( F_{CIRC} \) directly, determining \( F_{COLL} \) by a sampling study, and comparing the former with the derivative of the latter. More important, once stability has been established, it is no longer necessary to measure the function \( F_{COLL} \) directly. It is, instead, sufficient to measure the distribution \( F_{CIRC} \) and compute the other distribution by numerical integration. This provides the library manager with information on the two distribution curves at a substantially lower cost.*

The process of determining \( F_{CIRC} \) is greatly simplified in the presence of a suitably designed automated circulation system, which retains the date of last activity for each item. However, the most important step, which should be taken by any library planning to use a 20/80 rule, is to establish the stability of the parameters. The mathematical relation derived above provides a particularly prompt and inexpensive means for doing so.

In order to research this question further, Tantalus, Inc., will perform the necessary mathematical test for the first five libraries that care to submit information on both \( F_{CIRC} \) and \( F_{COLL} \).


REFERENCES


2. Seymour H. Sargent, "The Uses and Limitations of Trueswell," College & Research Libraries 40:416–23 (1979); see also the comment by Trueswell that immediately follows this paper (p. 424–25).

Working Papers in Academic Business Libraries

A questionnaire was sent to 119 academic business libraries requesting information on the collection, maintenance, and use of business and economics working papers. For comparison, a sample user survey of the business faculty and graduate teaching assistants of two large midwestern universities was also conducted. Although actively collected by only 33 percent of the libraries responding, working papers are considered an important source of information on current research by business faculties.

Working papers in the field of business and economics are an important vehicle of communication among researchers. They are an informal, current means of circulating research results variously referred to as discussion papers, research papers, and seminar papers. For the researcher they avoid the usual long delay of publishing articles in conventional journals, allowing the information to be disseminated quickly and informally, to be commented on by colleagues with similar interests. Working papers, produced by institutions throughout the world, frequently appear in an inexpensive and quick print, such as mimeograph, which helps to guarantee that they are up to date. Most working papers are published by the institution with which the researcher is associated and are circulated to interested individuals and institutions on a select mailing list. For those not on this mailing list the papers can be difficult to obtain since they are not commercially published and thus are seldom listed in national bibliographies or indexing services. Many librarians avoid collecting this form of "nonpublication," since it is believed that worthwhile publications eventually are published in conventional form. The difficulty of acquiring and handling working papers seems to outweigh their value.

In 1973 the University of Warwick Library began the publication *Economics Working Papers Bibliography* (EWP). Although economics and management are the core subjects, EWP does include other social science subjects such as sociology, demography, psychology, politics, urban studies, and international studies. The bibliography, arranged by author, subject, and institution, lists about 2,500 papers each year and is published semiannually, the second issue being an annual cumulation. A microfilm service that reproduces about three-quarters of the papers listed in the bibliography is available. Although the bibliography is available on subscription separately, institutions contributing working papers to the service receive a discount on the microfilm service.

The publishers of EWP estimate that about one-third of the papers appear in periodicals or books within three years of being available as working papers, and most are never published elsewhere. As a result, this form of literature is now becoming more important to academic economists and others. Roy Harrod, economist and biog-
raper of J. M. Keynes, comments in the *Times Literary Supplement* on the types of publications used most by economists:

Articles in learned journals have long since replaced books; most recently mimeographed essays, issued, in advance of publication, if any, by the research unit of one university to the professors of other universities all over the world have come to constitute the main matter for reading, at least among theoretical economists.³

In their bibliography, *Industrial Relations and Personnel Management: Selected Information Sources*, Martha Jane Soltow and Jo Ann Stehberger Sokkar also mention working papers as a "valuable source of information on research recently completed or still in progress."⁴

Another source useful for the acquisition of working papers in this subject area is published by Harvard University’s Graduate School of Business Administration. *Working Papers in Baker Library: A Quarterly Checklist* is compiled for the use of faculty and students of the Harvard Business School. Papers in the checklist, arranged by the issuing institution, are selected "with regard to needs and interests of the School and do not represent a comprehensive total of the research papers of any listed institution."

The Association for University Business and Economic Research’s *Bibliography of Publications of University Bureaus of Business and Economic Research* is another source for identifying specific working papers. However, because of the lag between the year indexed and the publication date, it is not as useful for acquisition purposes.

This paper will report the results of a study that was concerned with the policies of academic business libraries toward the collection and retention of working papers and the use made of them by business faculty and graduate students at two large universities in the Midwest. It was hoped that through comparison of the survey results from both libraries and users some collection policy guidelines could be formulated.

In June 1979, a three-page, multiple-choice questionnaire was sent to 119 major academic business libraries throughout the United States. Only two questions asked for comments. The libraries were selected on the basis of enrollment size and geographical distribution. An attempt was made to include all "separate" business libraries listed in the annual *College and University Business Library Statistics Survey*. A "separate business library" is defined as "not a part of the main college or university library . . . and is further defined as being in a separate building or part of a building with a separate budget and an easily identifiable separate collection of materials."⁵ Replies were received from eighty-nine libraries (75 percent), including three libraries that did not fill out the questionnaire.

A related single-page, multiple-choice questionnaire to determine usage of working papers and expectations of the business library patron for working papers was sent in September 1979 to faculty and graduate teaching assistants at Purdue University’s Krannert Graduate School of Management and the College of Commerce at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. This sample provided user information for comparison with the library survey. At both institutions response from the faculty was greater than 50 percent; the graduate student response, however, was much poorer. At Purdue 44 faculty members out of 80 returned questionnaires (55 percent), and 47 out of 155 graduate students (30 percent) answered. At the University of Illinois, of 142 faculty questionnaires sent, 84 (59 percent) were returned, while 190 graduate students were surveyed with only 36 (19 percent) responding. One questionnaire at each university was returned for which the status of the respondent could not be determined, but since these two questionnaires were otherwise complete they have been tabulated in the results.

**Survey of Libraries**

The library questionnaire was divided into two sections. The first section contained twelve questions on collection policy and acquisitions; the second, six questions on maintenance and use. Depending on their response, some libraries were not asked to answer all the questions.

Twenty-eight libraries (33 percent) indicated that they actively collect working papers while fifty-eight (67 percent) answered that they did not. The twenty-eight libraries
that do collect working papers were further asked if they select single numbers or collect complete runs, and what selection criteria out of a list of five they use. Nine (32 percent) select just single numbers of working paper series; seven (25 percent) collect complete runs. Twelve (43 percent) utilize both selection methods. The libraries were asked to mark as many selection criteria as were applicable. Reputation of the institution was the criterion selected most frequently (twenty), followed by faculty or patron request (eighteen), available as gift (seventeen), available through exchange (nine), and reputation of the author (seven).

Only twenty of the eighty-six libraries responding to the questionnaire subscribe to Economic Working Papers Bibliography, and of these, six receive both the bibliography and the microfilm service. Of the subscribers, eight also collect working papers that are not included in EWP. Eight subscribing libraries keep the paper copy for those working papers included in the Economics Working Papers Bibliography and on microfilm.

Eleven percent of the libraries answering indicated that they use Working Papers in Baker Library: A Quarterly Checklist as a selection tool.

Libraries were approximately evenly divided between those that purchase working papers (forty-one, 48 percent), and those that do not (forty-four, 51 percent). Eighteen libraries indicated that charges for working papers had changed their collection policy; fifteen respondents added comments on how their policies were changed. Most indicated that they no longer received working papers series or that they ordered only individual numbers if there were charges. A few indicated they would purchase a specific paper only if it was requested. Many commented that they are much more selective, eliminating expensive papers or relying more on the EWP service. One library will not order individual papers for which there is a charge but is willing to pay a small fee for a standing order, while another library no longer makes an effort to collect working papers at all, due to their costs.

This section of the library questionnaire concluded with a series of questions on exchange arrangements. Fourteen libraries indicated that the business school or institute associated with the library did not publish any working papers. Eleven libraries (13 percent) receive extra copies of their school's or institute's working papers to exchange with other libraries. Of these, seven libraries indicated that they set up exchanges directly with others issuing working papers, while two libraries set up exchange agreements with the associated library. Fifty-seven libraries (70 percent) do not receive extra copies of their school's or institute's working papers. However, eleven (17 percent of those answering the question) indicated the school or institute sets up exchanges directly with others issuing working papers and gives the papers received to the library.

Thus, exchange agreements appear to be little used as an acquisitions method by the business libraries surveyed. Two libraries indicated that the academic department handled all acquisitions, housing, and circulation of working papers. One library indicated that they were seeking to have the school establish more exchanges.

Of eighty-five libraries answering the question on cataloging, 45 percent indicated that they catalog working papers while 55 percent do not. Of those that do catalog working papers, seventeen libraries catalog them as monographs, ten as serials, and ten as both. Ten libraries analyze those working papers cataloged as serials.

Forty-seven percent (seventy-five) of the libraries answering the question viewed working papers as having only current-awareness value, while 53 percent thought working papers have lasting research value. Twenty-five percent of the eighty-one libraries that answered the question bind working papers. A number of the libraries indicated that the majority of the working papers they collected, cataloged, and/or bound were ones from their own institution or faculty.

Comparing the answers from those libraries that responded to the questions on the value of working papers and on cataloging, the largest group (34 percent) viewed working papers as having current-awareness value only and do not catalog them. Thirty-one percent view working papers as having
more lasting value and do catalog them. A similar comparison of the value of working papers and binding gives slightly different results. Forty percent thought working papers were of current value only and do not bind them, while thirty-four percent viewed working papers as having research value but also do not bind them.

The final questions concerned circulation of working papers. Fifty-seven percent of the libraries circulate working papers, but only two libraries keep use statistics on this type of publication. The one library that supplied its statistics indicated 1,154 working papers were received in 1978–79. The library discarded 1,587 papers (the library does not bind and views working papers as having current-awareness value only) and circulated 558 working papers during this same period.

The authors questioned whether graduate business student enrollment or library size (by volume count) was related to collection policy. To determine this, graduate enrollment figures were obtained from Barron's Guide to Graduate Business Schools (Eastern edition, 1978), and library volume counts for the university or college were obtained from American Library Directory (1979). Tables 1 and 2 show that the larger schools or libraries are more likely to actively collect working papers.

Of the schools surveyed, 75 percent had graduate enrollments of less than 500 students. Forty-nine percent of the university or college libraries had less than one million volumes and 97 percent had less than five million.

**User Survey**

The business libraries at Purdue and the University of Illinois have collected and maintained working paper collections in radically different ways. Purdue's Krannert Library collects, catalogs, analyzes, and binds many working paper series whereas Illinois' Commerce Library catalogs and binds working papers as individual monographs and concentrates on only those from its faculty or institution. This difference is reflected dramatically in some of the responses given in the user survey. The analyses of most questions will show only the faculty response because the low percentage of returns for the graduate students was not sufficient to give reliable results.

There is no question that business library patrons use working papers. Of those answering the questionnaire (213 total), 85.5 percent used working papers from institutions other than their own. More than 90 percent of the faculty who answered the survey answered that working papers from other institutions were used. Individuals from four subject areas participated in the survey: accounting, economics, finance, and management. Table 3 shows the percentage breakdown for faculty by subject areas for each university.

When asked if the working papers were used for teaching, research, or both teaching and research, 57.4 percent of the faculty answered only research. Two respondents indicated working papers were used only for teaching purposes. This is partially explained by the heavy emphasis on research at both of these institutions. However, a significant number, 41 percent (fifty), indicated that they used working papers for both teaching and research.

The libraries' collection policies at Purdue and Illinois are clearly reflected in how working papers were obtained by the faculty. At Illinois, 88.6 percent (seventy) indicated that personal copies were acquired. This high percentage shows researchers carrying on a tradition of sharing and communicating work in progress with colleagues.

---

**TABLE 1**

**BUSINESS LIBRARIES COLLECTING WORKING PAPERS AND GRADUATE STUDENT ENROLLMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collect</th>
<th>Student Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papers</td>
<td>1-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>18 (27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>48 (73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 2**

**BUSINESS LIBRARIES COLLECTING WORKING PAPERS AND VOLUMES IN UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE LIBRARIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collect</th>
<th>Less than 1M</th>
<th>Total Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papers</td>
<td>1-5M</td>
<td>5M+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11 (26%)</td>
<td>15 (37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>31 (74%)</td>
<td>26 (63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42 (100%)</td>
<td>41 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Published</th>
<th>Accounting</th>
<th>Economics</th>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20–39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–79</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–89</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90–99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF FACULTY RESPONDENTS WHO USE WORKING PAPERS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Accounting</th>
<th>Economics</th>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois (N = 78)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purdue (N = 42)</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

having similar interests. No one answered that copies were obtained only from the library. Illinois has only recently acquired the EWP bibliography and microfilm service. Eleven percent answered that both library and personal copies were used. At Purdue only 40.5 percent of the faculty relied on obtaining their own personal copies. Use of the library’s collection is certain, since 52 percent used copies obtained both from the library and through personal request.

The authors were interested in determining what percentage of working papers was eventually published elsewhere, since the publishers of EWP estimated that about one-third of the papers appear in journals or books within three years of being available as working papers. Respondents were first asked if they had contributed to a working paper series. If the answer was affirmative, respondents were asked to indicate the percentage published elsewhere. Of the 213 user questionnaires returned, 106 answered that they had contributed to a working paper series; 99 of the 106 were faculty. Approximately 75 percent of the faculty who returned the questionnaire at each institution answered that they had contributed to a working paper series. Both universities publish working paper series.

Eighty-one faculty stated what percentage of their contributed papers was published elsewhere. Table 4 shows the percentage breakdown for each subject area.

Thirty-nine of the eighty-one faculty who responded to this question published 80 percent or more of their working papers in another publication. This suggests that a much higher percentage is being published than that estimated by the EWP publishers, although no time period for publication was imposed. Eighteen faculty declined to estimate a percentage of papers published.

The next three questions of the survey gave the user the chance to state his views on the library’s collection policy for working papers. At Purdue 90.7 percent (thirty-nine) and at Illinois 72.2 percent (fifty-seven) of the faculty who responded believed the library should collect working papers. When asked if “all papers in a series” or “only selected ones” should be collected, the majority of both faculties chose “all papers in a series” (59 percent for Illinois and 74 percent for Purdue).

The extent to which the faculty members presently use the library for their source of working papers is reflected in their answer to the question “Do you think the library should purchase working papers if necessary?” At the University of Illinois, 37.3 percent (twenty-eight) said yes. A total of thirty-nine Purdue faculty responded, of which 53.8 percent answered yes and 46.2 percent said no. Several respondents made comments indicating that the cost would be a deciding factor. One said working papers
should be "a very minor part of the acquisitions budget." Another faculty member thought that working papers should be purchased but only "on specific request for a specific paper."

Table 5 shows that most faculty view working papers as having current-awareness value and not lasting research value. No question elicited more reaction from the faculty than this one. Most typical was the comment "Good things usually get published eventually and therefore are superseded." Several respondents also mentioned the lag between the time a paper is written and later published in a journal. For this reason, "working papers serve an important role." Another wrote even more emphatically: "The current published literature runs 1-2 years behind the current state-of-the-art. In order to be aware of what is happening on the leading edge working papers are essential" (italics in original).

The final section of the user questionnaire concerned working paper collection maintenance, i.e., cataloging, binding, or having a microfilm collection. The University of Illinois faculty were about evenly divided on the question of whether to catalog all working papers received. Purdue's faculty definitely approve of the library's present policy of cataloging all working papers received (see table 6).

Even though the faculty may see cataloging as the customary means of access for library materials, from a financial standpoint there may be other ways of organizing working papers that would give equal satisfaction. Take for example the method used at Baker Library of arranging the papers by issuing body and circulating the quarterly checklist of those available. Similarly, a faculty member at Illinois suggested: "The most useful thing would be to compile a mimeographed list of the working papers issued each month by the better places . . . by Department. They appear in print fast, so to store them is no good. An X in the column in front could indicate that the library has a copy, available free to the first comer. Later persons could write for their own."

There was almost total agreement from the faculty on the question of binding working papers. Of the 121 persons who answered this question, 111 believed their library should not bind working papers. This is consistent with the view of most respondents that working papers have primarily current-awareness value.

Use of microforms is a controversial topic in most libraries. For business faculty members using working papers, the paper copy was definitely the preferred form of use; 75.3 percent at Illinois and 70.7 percent at Purdue said they would not use working papers in microform. However, when asked if they would use microforms if a reader-printer were available to make hard copies, this figure was reduced substantially. Almost half (52.5 percent) of those faculty at Illinois who answered they would not use microforms stated that they would, if a reader-printer were available to make hard copy. The faculty at Purdue were even more receptive to microforms when given the option of making a printed copy; 88.2

### Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Accounting</th>
<th>Economics</th>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>N =</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current awareness</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasting research</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purdue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current awareness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasting research</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Should the Library Catalog All Working Papers?</th>
<th>Illinois Faculty</th>
<th>Purdue Faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>48.7% (N = 38)</td>
<td>80.5% (N = 33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>51.3% (N = 40)</td>
<td>19.5% (N = 8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
percent who previously answered they would use no microforms would be willing to do so if a printer were available.

CONCLUSION

If the faculty and graduate students at Purdue University and the University of Illinois are representative business library patrons, then it appears the main users of working papers are the faculty. The "typical" business library does not actively collect working papers. Those that do select both series (preferred by faculty) and individual papers on the basis of an institution's reputation and specific requests from library patrons. The faculty and librarians agree that if working papers are purchased, only a small amount of the budget should be used. Few libraries subscribe to EWP, particularly the microfilm service, or make use of exchange programs. To ensure maximum use of working papers in microform, libraries should provide a reader-printer so hard copy can be made. The faculty consider working papers an essential source of current research and will obtain personal copies if their library does not collect them. Binding is not expected and cataloging is not essential. In contrast, the majority of librarians view working papers as having lasting research value, but do not catalog or bind them.

REFERENCES

History will have to be rewritten.

Because of the discoveries we made while indexing and micropublishing early US congressional committee prints, some important historical scholarship will have to be reexamined. And many libraries will need to reappraise their documents collections.

Over the years, committee prints have had a significant effect on matters of national and international consequence. Called by some the "homework of Congress," they often take the form of studies, background reports, or legislative analyses specially prepared for committee members.

Despite their importance, many prints have eluded even the most diligent researchers and the largest libraries. Usually issued in small editions with restricted distribution, most prints became "fugitive" documents as soon as they were published.

More than two and a half years ago CIS set out to track down these missing items. With the assistance of numerous librarians, we checked shelves, boxes, and basements in libraries and archives throughout the US. In doing so we discovered thousands of publications that never had been cataloged or widely distributed.

Although our search is completed, the most important discoveries are yet to be made. Now that this wealth of historical information is accessible, researchers are sure to find valuable material that will provide a new look at America's past.

By acquiring the CIS US Congressional Committee Prints Index and its companion microfiche file, your library can offer its users a rare opportunity...the chance to rewrite history.

CIS US Congressional Committee Prints Index. This definitive five-volume reference guide covers the earliest known prints through those issued in 1969. It contains a Reference Bibliography, an Index by Subjects and Names, and four supplementary finding aids that provide access to publications from a range of approaches. Also featured is a unique Jurisdictional Histories section, in which the changing responsibilities of committees are outlined. $1,475.

US Congressional Committee Prints on Microfiche. This archival-quality file is the most comprehensive collection of its type, containing reproductions of some 15,000 publications on 18,000 microfiche. Spanning the years through 1969, it is available in three separate parts or as a Combined Collection. $28,150. (Combined Collection).

☐ Send more information on the new CIS US Congressional Committee Prints Index and its companion microfiche file.

☐ Have a sales representative call.

Name/Title ____________________________

Library ________________________________

Address ________________________________________

City ________________________ State ______ Zip __________

Telephone ________________________________

CIS
Congressional Information Service, Inc.
4520 East-West Highway, Suite 800-C
Washington, D.C. 20014
Tel. 301/654-1550
"Dr. Mitchell’s enormous and admirable industry has produced a magnificent volume on which only one verdict seems possible: every self-respecting library must possess a copy."
—The Journal Of International Affairs

Here is a statistic bonanza on 26 European countries. How has the social activity of 26 countries evolved for over 200 years? What patterns are formed by recording the economy of such an expanse of territory and time? What differences and similarities emerge from this fascinating study? An enormous treasure trove of data on all aspects of the social and economic history of Europe. The 76 tables included cover climate, population, vital statistics, labor force, agriculture, industry, finances, education and communications. A must for economists, political scientists, sociologists and historians.


Facts On File
119 West 57 Street
New York, New York 10019
Letters

Library Research

To the Editor:

I was happy to see the coverage given to problems in library research in the May, 1980 C&RL. However, several points were not made which should be aired:

1) The assumption that most librarians need to be taught basic research skills is misleading. Many librarians, especially academic librarians, are well-educated and hold several degrees; many of these degrees were awarded after considerable research skills had to be demonstrated. Basing research primarily on previous research may work well for true beginners, as any reference librarian knows, but it is hardly worthwhile advice for the sophisticated researcher. Moreover, this type of research often tends to strengthen, rather than examine, old assumptions, data, priorities and approaches to problems. After decades of being over educated for our positions, librarians ache for an opportunity to prove it, not simply the skill to publish articles worthy of "faculty status."

2) If a librarian is not a member of a university faculty, obviously there's little opportunity, encouragement or reward for doing research. Of all "professionals," surely we work the longest hours, day for day, and suffer the greatest indignity from supervision, accountability, status and intellectual security. We don't get overtime or release time, don't teach 12-16 hours a week, aren't expected to work at home, don't have summers off; in fact, rarely are we expected to read the professional journals, or discuss current professional issues at regular in-house forums. Paid conferences and continuing education are also painfully limited. This sad state of affairs can be directly laid at the feet of library leaders and administrators, who are after all responsible for best using and developing their staff, and for setting standards of professionalism.

3) A minor point: Dr. Magrill, among many others, continues to promote the assumption that library research must concern itself with "information." This approach greatly limits the concept of librarianship, of research priorities, and is attractive mainly because "information" is more quantifiable than, say, education, cultural enlightenment, socialization, change, all of which libraries traffic in. As long as research in libraries concentrates on information processing, our skills, roles and self-images will move closer and closer to those of businessmen, engineers and scientists. And since we are none of those, we will lose touch with our true clientele, with our capabilities (and their limitations), and with the traditions of our greatly misunderstood profession.—Paul B. Wiener, Special Services Librarian, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

To the Editor:

That a logical, well-written article such as Mr. Shill's "Open Stacks and Library Performance" (May 1980) should fall short of proving its basic hypotheses, is a telling indicator of the lingering general lack of research capability in the discipline of library science.

A good grasp of the problem and sufficient data were not enough to stimulate any substantive research beyond the level of descriptive statistics, thereby resigning all hypotheses cast to remain as nothing more than untested assumptions. What is Mr. Shill's level of confidence? Which tests for significance did Mr. Shill perform to prove statistically that his columns of figures were or were not related significantly in some way?

The dismissal of increased enrollment as a possibly intervening variable is highly suspect. Indeed, too many likely factors, which could have been correlated with those variables identified for description, were either
mentioned only in passing or summarily ignored.

In conclusion, Mr. Shill’s lucid and serious presentation did not complete the task of analyzing the variables associated with closed and open library stacks. Scientific research demands rigorous quantitative testing of all data on which hypotheses are based. Library science is certainly no exception.—P. Robert Paustian, Collections Librarian, University of Missouri at Kansas City.

To the Editor:

Sound methodological criticism is essential if library science is to establish itself as a scientific discipline. Unfortunately, Mr. Paustian has misunderstood the statistical basis of “Open Stacks and Library Performance,” applied inappropriate criteria for evaluating my research, and arrived at incorrect conclusions as a result.

The crucial flaw in Mr. Paustian’s critique is the apparent assumption that my data was drawn from a sample of some larger population. If this were the case, significance tests would, of course, be necessary to confirm that the statistical distributions in my tables could not have occurred by chance. However, the data used in this statistical case study are population parameters, not sample statistics. Parameters are fixed values corresponding to the actual characteristics of a population. Significance tests and confidence levels are used to determine whether inferences about population characteristics can legitimately be made from sample statistics. Since no sample has been used and no effort has been made to generalize these findings to a larger population, his objections are irrelevant and invalid.

The type of criticism offered by Mr. Paustian is essential for the development of rigorous research standards in library science. Though his objections must be dismissed in this case, I hope he will continue to offer such criticism. Our research will be better for it in the long run.—Harold B. Shill, Head Librarian, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Professionals seek the knowledge and experience of other professionals when they need help outside their field. The professionals in real estate appraising are members of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, the oldest appraisal organization and the only one affiliated with the National Association of REALTORS®.

Pioneering in the field of appraisal education, AIREA has published its professional quarterly, The Appraisal Journal, for nearly 50 years. The Journal, an authoritative voice in valuation procedure and techniques, pools the resources of AIREA members, their staff and academicians in presenting carefully researched and documented articles on all aspects of current practice. As the most respected publication in the field, The Journal is written and read by the experts in real estate and related fields.

Recent articles in The Journal:
- "Appraising the Wilderness"
- "Valuation of Special-Use Property Types"
- "Tax Leveraging & Real Estate Tax Shelters"

THE APPRAISAL JOURNAL
Annual subscription: $15

To supplement The Journal, AIREA also publishes "The Appraiser"—a ten-issue per year news bulletin covering real estate related happenings and trends.

THE APPRAISER
Annual subscription: $7.50

Special subscription rate for both The Appraisal Journal & "The Appraiser": $20.

Mail To:
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS/Dept. CRL
430 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

Please enter my subscription for:
☐ The Appraisal Journal & "The Appraiser"—$20
☐ The Appraisal Journal only—$15
☐ "The Appraiser" only—$7.50
(Add $1 for foreign subscriptions)
☐ Please bill me ☐ Payment is enclosed

Name ____________________________________________________________

Firm ____________________________________________________________

Address _________________________________________________________

City, State, Zip ___________________________________________________
WHEN IT COMES TO MEDICAL LIBRARIES - MLA WROTE THE BOOKS

INTRODUCTION TO REFERENCE SOURCES IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES
Fred W. Roper and Jo Anne Boorkman

Roper and Boorkman present bibliographic and information sources basic to reference work in the health sciences, highlighting selected works frequently used by reference librarians, particularly U.S. publications. While written with the library school student in mind, librarians and health sciences library users also will find it a valuable resource.

256 pages, hardcover. $18.00 + $1.00 for postage and handling.

DIRECTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1979
Compiled and edited by Alan M. Rees and Susan Crawford, with the assistance of Margaret Henning

The Directory is the most comprehensive and current guide to health sciences libraries in America. An indispensable tool for librarians, administrators, and health care planners, lists 2,775 health sciences libraries, with pertinent data on user populations, resources, staff, and access to online data bases. Geographic index.

More than 13,000 health-related organizations were surveyed including medical schools, hospitals, medical societies, allied health programs, health maintenance organizations, health systems agencies, as well as governmental and industrial organizations.

This survey is a joint project of Case Western Reserve University and the American Medical Association.

356 pages, softcover, $25.00 + $1.00 for postage and handling.

FORTHCOMING

MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AN AGE OF DISCONTINUITY
Scott Adams

Adams, former Librarian of the National Institutes of Health and Deputy Director of the National Library of Medicine, presents a social history of medical bibliography from World War II to the present. He examines development of medical bibliography in relation to the political, social, scientific and technological changes in the U.S., focusing on the information requirements of biomedical research.

Publication date: March 1981.

Order from: Medical Library Association, Publication Dept.,
919 N. Michigan Ave., Ste. 3208, Chicago, IL 60611
Recent Publications

Conant, Ralph W. *The Conant Report: A Study of the Education of Librarians*, reviewed by Samuel Rothstein .................................................. 532

Slater, Margaret. *Career Patterns and the Occupational Image: A Study of the Library/Information Field*, reviewed by Janet L. Ashley .......................................................... 535


Copyright, Congress and Technology: The Public Record, reviewed by Jerome K. Miller ........................................................................ 538

Patton, Warren L. *An Author's Guide to the Copyright Law*, reviewed by Meredith A. Butler ........................................................................ 539

*The Scientific Journal*, reviewed by David Kaser .................................................................................................................. 540


Casterline, Gail Farr. *Archives & Manuscripts: Exhibits*, reviewed by Nancy E. Peace ................................................................. 542


*National Libraries*, reviewed by Mathilde V. Rovelstad .................................................................................................................. 544

Downs, Robert B. *Australian and New Zealand Library Resources*, reviewed by William Vernon Jackson ............................................. 546

*Australian Official Publications*, reviewed by Murray S. Martin .................................................................................................................. 547


Van Rijsbergen, C. J. *Information Retrieval*, 2d. ed., reviewed by Ben-Ami Lipetz ................................................................. 548


*CLIP Notes: College Library Information Packets. #1-80: Performance Appraisal*, reviewed by Thomas M. Gaughan .................................................. 552

Strawn, Richard R. *Topics, Terms, and Research Techniques: Self-Instruction in Using Library Catalogs*, reviewed by Anne F. Roberts ........................................................................ 554

Davinson, Donald. *Reference Service*, reviewed by Jean Herold .................................................................................................................. 555

March of Library Science: Kaula Festschrift, reviewed by Ravindra N. Sharma .................................................................................................................. 555


Ashby, Peter, and Campbell, Robert. *Microform Publishing*, reviewed by Carl M. Spaulding ........................................................................ 558

Abstracts .................................................................................................................................................................................. 560

Other Publications of Interest to Academic Librarians .................................................................................................................. 566
BOOK REVIEWS


"At last!" This will undoubtedly be the first reaction of many readers to Ralph Conant's long-awaited study of American library education. Planned since 1968, "in process" since 1972, circulated in draft form since 1977, the *Conant Report* must be judged not just on its own merits but also in the light of the hopes and fears and controversies that have been building up about it for more than a decade.

The *Report* had its genesis in the desire of the Advisory Committee of the ALA's Office for Library Education to obtain a "good solid, constructively critical examination of library education [which] . . . might do for library education in the 1980s what the Williamson report had done in the 1920s." (p.vii). For this task the committee wanted a nonlibrarian, who would be "not influenced by the desire to . . . make library education look good" (p.vii) and who would be a qualified researcher. Dr. Conant, an urbanologist who had had considerable involvement with public libraries, was the committee's unanimous choice.

Assisted by a research team and an ALA advisory committee, Conant launched the study in 1972. His group examined fourteen accredited graduate library schools, one nonaccredited graduate school, and one undergraduate program. At each institution, Conant's team conducted "in-depth, open-ended" interviews with all full-time faculty members, the administrative officers, twelve to fifteen students, and two or three recent alumni. Interviews also were conducted with fifteen libraries (representing the "employers of librarians") and with "a selection of leaders in the library profession" (p.6-7). Some additional information was obtained from class visits and tours of the facilities and from the documentation gathered by the Committee on Accreditation.

Since Conant's investigation relied so heavily on interviews, the *Report* reflects this emphasis. In the very brief first chapter (7½ pages), Conant indicates the "functions and responsibilities of professional education and of library education" and identifies the "issues" that served as focus for the interviews. The next four chapters, which make up three-quarters of the book, give a detailed recounting, with rather little analysis or commentary by Conant, of the views elicited from the four groups interviewed. In chapter 6 ("Reforms"), Conant presents his overall findings and recommendations for change, including a model curriculum. Last, there is a section called "Conclusions and Recommendations," which largely recapitulates chapter 6, and a bibliography and an index.

Just what did Conant find out and what does he advocate? Though he has no direct praise for the library schools, his criticisms are not all that severe. Still, they are certainly numerous enough and include the following: failing to separate "professional from subprofessional training"; giving inadequate place to "practical instruction"; insufficient specialization; weakness in research; dull teaching; underdeveloped programs of continuing education; allowing a "damaging gap" (p.195) to exist between the library educators and the working profession; an unchallenging and insufficiently comprehensive curriculum.

By way of remedy for all these deficiencies, Conant relies mainly on an extension of the library school program to encompass about five semesters. "Foundation courses" would be taken in an undergraduate semester; then would follow four semesters of graduate study, the last two of which would give two-fifths time for an internship. He would have a number of schools closed down or converted to "paraprofessional" programs, so "the total number of graduates . . . each year approximates the number of [professional] positions available" (p.195, Conant's italics). To achieve all this, he would have established a "permanent national forum for library education" that would develop a "national plan." Under this national plan, there would be "a common educational format (curriculum)" for the schools (p.193), an allocation of specializations among them (p.194), and a much more powerful accreditation system (staffed by
Library of Congress National Union Catalog on MICROFICHE

- Cost Savings up to 70%
- Reduces Shelf Space by 94%
- Easier to use

Advanced Library Systems provides the LC NUC on microfiche to hundreds of libraries throughout the world — offering the above advantages over the paper edition.

**CURRENT SUBSCRIPTIONS 1980 and 1981**

Monthly, quarterly and annual updates delivered within two weeks of publication by the Library of Congress.

Only Advanced Library Systems offers the five Quinquenniums (1953-1977) on microfiche for immediate delivery. This gives you 25 years of retrospective NUC's in one compatible and easy to use form which vastly reduces search time.

By switching to ALS from LC hard copy you can reduce shelf space by 94%, and have the entire collection at your fingertips. The ALS current NUC subscription is 70% less than the cost of the LC hard copy.

ALS is a single source for complete, compatible, continuing, and cost saving microfiche NUC service.

Also available, the Library of Congress AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS and MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC AND SOUND RECORDINGS supplements from 1973 forward, including the 1973-1977 Quinquennium.

**RETROSPECTIVE YEARS 1953-1979**


For complete information, use the coupon at the right, or call (617) 470-0610.

Advanced Library Systems Inc.
93 Main Street, Andover, Massachusetts 01810
(617) 470-0610

Serving Libraries Throughout the World
"professional evaluators") that would serve as an "instrument of reform" (p.174-77).

What do I make of all this? As a Canadian and therefore not so likely to be charged with the "self-interest bias" that the foreword warns against (p.viii), I can permit myself some candor. To put matters bluntly, then, I think that the Conant Report says some things that are sensible and thought-provoking, too much that is naive and illogical, and is generally so deficient in its research procedure and actual writing as to invoke little confidence in its conclusions.

Conant's criticisms of American library education are actually the easiest part of the Report to accept, if only because they are long since familiar to any experienced library educator. Mind you, Conant might well have been more critical about the validity of the charges leveled by students, alumni, and employers. But no matter: the body of testimony he has collected on these matters is certainly large enough and consistent enough to make any conscientious library educator give serious consideration to the weaknesses that the testimony points up.

Conant's recommendations—his "reforms"—are much more suspect. Though I agree with him about the advisability of extending the length of the MLS program (after all, the Canadian schools have been on a two-year program since the early 1970s), I find most of his other recommendations quite unrealistic or even ill informed. Given the autonomy of American universities, it does not make much sense to me to even consider imposing a common curriculum on library schools, or allocating specializations among them, or regulating enrollment in strict accordance with employment opportunities. Similarly, Conant seems to misconstrue the nature and purposes of the accreditation process; he ignores the cost factor in continuing education programs; he forgets that universities are reluctant about accepting advice from "the field." Need I say more?

Admittedly, however, all of the above points are debatable and therefore have some warrant. What is clearly not acceptable, it seems to me, is the poor quality of Conant's research and presentation. To begin with, he never addresses the crucial question of how reliable and representative his data are. For example, are we simply to assume, as Conant appears to do, that his fourteen accredited library schools fairly typify the whole group or that interviews with fifteen employers and thirty-six alumni adequately represent the opinions of employers and alumni generally? Second, Conant's data, which were mostly gathered from 1973 to 1975, obviously are of very doubtful accuracy in portraying the present-day situation, but Conant never deals with this major consideration. Indeed he muddles matters by occasionally fetching in some references to developments in 1979; the reader is thus never sure whether a given description is intended to represent the situation as of 1973-75 or of the present.

Worse still, there are whole areas, very much germane to his enquiry, that Conant did not tackle at all. For example, he is much concerned with paraprofessional train-
ing but he never examined the library technician training programs, which exist for just that purpose. Conant advocates a two-year program but ignored the experience of the Canadian library schools (accredited by the COA), which have been giving a two-year MLS program for about a decade now. Library schools are professional schools, but Conant never investigated the degree to which the criticisms he heard made of library schools paralleled or differed from those leveled at other professional schools.

Last, I complain strongly about the ineptness or carelessness of the presentation itself. The book is badly misproportioned, with the key first chapter being far too brief to make its point and the interview reports given three times the space they warrant. There are no bibliographical citations whatsoever. The bibliography is so lamentably incomplete (e.g., it does not include Dan ton’s major study on sixth-year programs) as to suggest that Conant was not well informed about previous studies on his subject. The index is simply laughable; for example, there are entries under “graduate library schools” and “gatekeepers of the profession” but none under “library schools” or “librarianship.” There are typos aplenty and some outright unintelligibilities. Why, for example, would Conant’s model curriculum include—as required courses, no less—such topics as “serial files maintenance” and “reproduction” (p.179)? Even the printer has nodded over this book—there are at least seven instances of text being badly misaligned on the page!

I spoke at the outset of the hopes and fears that attended the publication of the Conant Report. My judgment is that neither emotion is warranted by this disappointing study. The Williamson report for the 1980s remains to be written.—Samuel Rothstein, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver.


Margaret Slater has gathered a tremendous amount of statistical data for this study of the library/information profession in Great Britain. Her goal was to describe career patterns set in the context of the professional image as perceived by employer, librarian, and the general public. To do this she analyzed 307 organization charts and surveyed 1,770 unit heads and 303 members of the profession as well as 100 members of the general public. A less formal evaluation of the public image was gleaned from the media as mirrored in books, films, advertising, and pornography.

A profile of the librarian/information officer in Great Britain emerges from this study. Women predominate in the profession (63 percent were women). The average age was 37.6 and the average length of time in their current job was 5.5 years. Job satisfaction was surprisingly low. Asked if they would choose the same career if they were given a hypothetical second chance, only 47 percent said yes.

The patterns of mobility delineated in the study were representative of the year 1977. Slater found that mobility in the profession was sluggish, with only a 16 percent turnover rate. Curiously, only 45 percent of the libraries surveyed had any turnover at all. Unit heads, asked to conjecture about the reasons for staff departures, identified domestic commitments, the desire for better jobs, and return to school as the primary factors.

Although the image of librarians is a recurring topic for research, Slater fails to compare her findings with many earlier studies on the subject. However stale the topic, her approach is novel and the study reveals some interesting facts. She asked members of the library profession and the general public to place about twenty occupations in rank order from the most important to the least important. Librarians were ranked similarly by the profession and the general public, about twelfth out of the twenty.

Despite this apparent agreement, Slater concludes from her survey and her impressionistic appraisal of the image of librarians in the media that there is a divergence between the profession’s self-image and the public’s perception of librarians. Librarians view themselves as a people-directed com-
munication and education profession. Their patrons, on the other hand, regard them as aloof, pedantic document shufflers. She believes this negative image has changed little in eighty years despite major changes in the profession during that time.

Although the study was creatively designed, the analysis of the statistical findings lacks depth. The scope of the topic is so broad that some aspects are treated superficially. Sampling techniques are inadequately described, and there is not enough comparison from chapter to chapter. The writing style is conversational ("Tough luck for ex-librarian Mum who fears she may be turning into a cabbage"), which adds some zest to the dry statistics, but the author uses too much jargon to suit this reviewer (e.g., "negative feedback loop mode of operation" and "terminological scatter"). Quotes from punk rock singers and a bizarre restyling of Shakespeare’s life are examples of some of the incongruous interjections in this study. Numerous typographical errors contribute to the impression that the study was published too quickly in an effort to keep it timely. Despite these criticisms, the book does contain much to fascinate those interested in the topic.

Janet L. Ashley, State University of New York, College at Oneonta.


"Know thy library" and make it better is the basic premise of the Management Review and Analysis Program (MRAP). A program that is now nearing the end of a decade of almost constant evolution, MRAP is sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries and assisted principally by grants from the Council of Library Resources, Inc. (CLR). Since little about the program has appeared in the literature, MRAP, a freely chosen, self-evaluation process, and its participants have acquired an unnecessary mystique. This compact and judicious volume at last takes the "wraps" off MRAP.

The research core of the book was supported by a grant from CLR. One of its two authors, Edward Johnson, served as chairperson of the Pennsylvania State University Libraries MRAP Study Team, and after "several thousand man-hours of intense and sometimes frustrating work" in using MRAP thought its overall impact worth examining. His co-investigator was Stuart Mann, a professor of operations research at Penn State with an interest in library operations. Their statistical analyses and careful, almost understated assessments add definite credence to the study.

A brief but helpful explanation of planning and organization development (OD), itself a growing influence on libraries, constitutes chapters 2 and 3, including a useful outline of earlier self-studies at Columbia, Cornell, and Chicago. Duane Webster, indefatigable director of ARL’s Office of Management Studies (OMS) and responsible for MRAP’s development, describes it in chapter 4. Chapters 5 and 6 provide the methods and quantitative summaries analyzing MRAP’s impact on libraries and staff. Chapter 7 presents conclusions and recommendations. Appendixes include examples of questionnaires used.

By the beginning date of the study (May 1976), twenty-two research and university libraries had undergone MRAP. Three—Iowa State, Purdue, and Tennessee—participated in the pilot operation designed to test the program starting in August 1972. From this and later groups Johnson and Mann selected ten libraries for the most intensive phase of the study, a decision based on finances and time. They note some directors declined to participate or did not respond; they also recognize this may have had a biasing effect on the results. Questionnaires (with remarkable return rates), face-to-face interviews, and Delphi panels of participants were all part of the techniques utilized.

Self-assessment is an appealing, if easily criticized process and promises to continue as a standard for libraries. Nevertheless, as the authors point out, it is time consuming and requires a conscious, clear appraisal—and no small dash of courage—before in-
The Most Comprehensive Source For The Business Community

There's Nothing Else Like It!
The BUSINESS INDEX includes complete and thorough indexing of articles, reviews, news and other related material—more than five times the coverage of any other reference. Here's what we provide:

- Cover to cover indexing of more than 325 business periodicals, with abstracts.
- The Wall Street Journal (cover to cover)
- Barrons (cover to cover)
- The New York Times (Financial section and selected relevant articles)
- All business articles selected from more than 1,000 general and legal periodicals.

Up To Date, Easy To Use
We send each new monthly issue on one reel of 16mm COM (Computer-Output-Microfilm) which you can lock in seconds into the COM terminal that is included with each annual subscription.

Reference Tailored For Business
The BUSINESS INDEX provides extensive special indexing. Names of corporations, their divisions, and operating elements are indexed; names of key individuals, executives and professionals mentioned in business articles or stories, are also indexed. Greater detail is also provided for subject terms than is available in general reference publications. We also indicate graphs, statistical tables, etc.

Call or Write for More Information
For complete details and subscription rates contact the BUSINESS INDEX at Information Access, 404 Sixth Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. In California call collect: (415) 367-7171. Outside California call toll-free: (800) 227-8431.

Information Access is the publisher of The National Newspaper Index, The Magazine Index, The Business Index, NEWSEARCH: The Daily Online Index, The Legal Resource Index and The Current Law Index.
ACGIH is an international organization consisting of professional personnel in governmental or educational institutions active day-to-day in occupational safety/health programs. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has made substantial contributions to the development and upgrading of official health services, both to industry and to labor. Its committees, particularly those on industrial ventilation and threshold limit values, are recognized and respected worldwide for their expertise and continuing contributions to the practice of industrial hygiene. No technical library, public or private, is complete without these publications...

- Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Workroom Environment
- Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values
- Industrial Ventilation—A Manual of Recommended Practice
- Air Sampling Instruments Manual
- Identify and Measure Airborne Asbestos
- Workplace Control of Carcinogens
- Labeling and Warning Systems
- Guide for Control of Lazer Hazards
- Industrial Hygiene for Mining and Tunneling
- Non-Ionizing Radiation
- Process Flow Diagrams and Air Pollution Emission Estimates
- Herbert E. Stokinger Lectures
- History of Respiratory Protective Devices in the U.S.
- History of the Development of Industrial Hygiene Sampling Instruments & Techniques
- The First Forty Years 1938-1978
- The Federal Industrial Hygiene Agency
- Transactions of ACGIH Annual Meetings

write or call today...

For a complete information packet and ordering information, direct your inquiry to:

ACGIH Publications
Section, ACGIH
Dept. K
P.O. Box 1937
Cincinnati, OH 45201
(513) 941-0179


This five-volume collection of U.S. copyright documents traces the development of federal copyright policy as it applies to li-
brary photocopying and computer software. Volume 1 begins with an excerpt from the Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1958, describing preparations by the Copyright Office for a major revision of the copyright law. It is followed by foundation works, such as William Blaisdell’s “Study No. 2: Size of the Copyright Industries,” Allan Latman’s “Study No. 14: Fair Use of Copyrighted Material by Libraries” (all 1960). Other key documents include the Register of Copyright’s 1961 “Report . . . on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law” and the long series of congressional hearings, drafts, and reports that followed. This series of documents fills most of the first three volumes. (Volume 2 also contains documents from the Williams and Wilkins case.) Volumes 4 and 5 contain documents issued by the National Commission of New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). Volume 4 includes CONTU-commissioned studies of photocopying and computer uses by Yale Braunstein, Marc Breslow, Bernard M. Fry, Harbridge House, King Research, and Vernon E. Palmour. Volume 5 contains the CONTU Final Report.

Although this is a useful compilation of congressional and judicial documents, many of which are now out of print, it is marred by many errors that limit its usefulness. The documents were edited to reduce their size, and in the process of editing some information sought by scholars and librarians was omitted. The title pages of most documents were edited to remove all but the author and title (or sometimes just the title). The editor also omitted the tables of contents for the documents. Since congressional documents usually do not have indexes, the tables of contents are especially useful as finding tools. The usefulness of the eight congressional reports in volumes 2 and 3 is further reduced by the editor’s decision to omit the text of the bills. (Thus, someone tracing the development of Section 108(b), on copying unpublished works, will find the text of the congressional reports, but not the text of the bills.) Although the editor identified those documents that were truncated, there is no indication or summary of the omitted portions, nor are the locations of the omissions identified.

Other problems include inappropriate running heads, the absence of full citations at the beginning of each document, several mislabeled documents, and title pages of the set itself that do not identify the volume in hand. The most significant error appears at the end of volume 3. The document identified in the introduction as the Copyright Revision Act of 1976 is, in fact, Senate Bill 22 (94th Congress, 2d Session). This is a significant document, which should be included, but it is not the copyright law itself. (The reviewer called the error to Henry’s attention and he discussed it with the publisher; the publisher will reissue Volume 3 with the correct document in place.)

This five-volume work was designed to trace the twenty-one-year development of the federal copyright policy in terms of library photocopying and the application of the federal copyright law to computer software. Aside from the problems noted above, it serves its stated purpose very well. However, patrons approach the copyright law from many angles. Those concerned with copyright protection for sound recordings will be disappointed to discover that the Sound Recording Amendment of 1971 and its related documents are not included. Those concerned with registration or the mass media will find that key passages (or key documents) on those topics have been omitted since they do not relate to photocopying or computers. This raises questions about the usefulness of the work. Most libraries will be better served by a less expensive one-volume collection of current copyright documents available from one of the legal or library publishing houses. Patrons who are interested in the pre-1975 documents may find the desired material in this set or they may have to search for it elsewhere. Because of the limitations of this work and the availability of one-volume collections of current copyright documents, this expensive set is recommended only for comprehensive copyright collections.—Jerome K. Miller, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

It was hard to stay awake long enough to read Patton's book, even though it contains only eighty-five pages of text. The rest of its 107 pages are appendixes of the same old thing: how to apply for copyright registration, where to affix a notice of copyright, the text of the 1976 law, the classroom guidelines, etc. All of this information is readily available elsewhere. The author, a lawyer with much experience in patent and copyright law, has written his book for the nonexpert who needs simple answers to simple questions and little helpful information. As its title indicates, the book is a guide for authors, not librarians or publishers.

Although Patton's knowledge of his subject is very current, e.g., he even mentions the Gnomen, Inc., decision in his preface, his treatment is superficial and his style of writing is facile and pedestrian. He briefly covers all the basics: what copyright is; how to get a copyright for literary works, derivative works, lectures, works made for hire, scholarly journals, etc.; permission and refusal of copyright; duration; fair use; infringement; ownership and transfer of copyright; copyright notices; and copyright in foreign countries. But it has all been said before, and more interestingly. Much as we might wish them otherwise, copyright questions aside from the procedural are often complex and require expert guidance. Patton's facile treatment may give authors a false impression.

Patton's book, though dull, is not a bad how-to book for a writer totally unfamiliar with copyright or a student who needs to know the basics. For the librarian who wants the most informative recent publishing on the new Copyright Law of 1976, don't bother. The price of $21.95 is too much to pay for eighty-five pages of simplistic text. For my money, I'd stick with the excellent informational materials put out by the copyright office and a basic handbook like Don Johnston's Copyright Handbook.—Meredith A. Butler, State University of New York, College at Brockport.


These two volumes go very well together. The first is a handy chrestomathy of two dozen essays touching upon all aspects of the scientific journal save for its physical production. There are articles on its history, on the economics of journal publishing, on refereeing, on networks of citations and patterns of scientific communication, and on the future of the scientific journal. There is also a brace of useful pieces from the Soviet literature that in many ways shares the communication experience of the West while in some other regards enjoying some uniquenesses unto itself. The entire collection represents a wide search, a careful selection, and a thoughtful articulation of the contents into a meaningful, integral whole. Each of the volume's seven sections is introduced by a headnote prepared by the editor; although brief, these headnotes help to draw the book together and give it cohesion.

The second volume is also divided into seven sections. The first section concerns scholarly communication in the contemporary environment. This is followed by considerations of publishing costs, publication alternatives, marketing, and design. The volume concludes with discussions of peer review and of the future of scholarly publishing. This is a remarkably strong symposium, reporting the thoughts and observations of knowledgeable and perceptive people. If the new Society for Scholarly Publishing can mount equally informative and provocative conclaves in future years, it should enjoy a highly successful life.

There are many obvious similarities between these two volumes; in fact, several authors appear in both collections. There are also some dissimilarities that deserve to be noted. The first volume, for example,
For the dissemination of new information in electrotechnology, this is the most ambitious and prestigious program of its kind.

Under the sponsorship of its 32 technical Societies and Councils, the IEEE publishes periodicals covering every aspect of electrical/electronics science and engineering.

In printed and microfiche editions. These are the highly cited, high-impact periodicals in their disciplines, featuring original research, design and applications papers that are allowed to be published only after stringent review. All are available in both printed and space-saving microfiche editions.

As a material example of the information explosion in electrotechnology, our IEEE periodicals contained a total of 37,000 pages last year, an increase of 7,000 pages over the previous year.

New needs: new publications. Electrical and electronics applications are now so pervasive that there are IEEE periodicals specializing in fields of interest that might surprise you: biomedicine... geoscience... nuclear and plasma science... pattern analysis... oceanic engineering... cybernetics.


Over 14,000 libraries throughout the world subscribe to one or more of these 49 periodicals, including our broad-scope magazines, Proceedings of the IEEE and IEEE Spectrum.

Over 1,000 corporate, university and government libraries — in 58 countries — subscribe to every one of the 47 IEEE Society/Council Transactions, Journals, and Magazines.

Send for free catalog.

Electronics applications today impact virtually every industry — chemicals... textiles... transportation... banking... medicine. If your library serves engineers or scientists involved in adapting electrical/electronics engineering knowledge to problem-solving, then you should become familiar with the full extent of IEEE's resources. They are immense.

To obtain a copy of our IEEE 1981 Periodicals Catalog, call J.D. Broderick at IEEE ("I-Triple-E") headquarters (212) 644-7876. Or mail the coupon below.

IEEE Technical Activities, Attn: J.D. Broderick, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

Please send me ______ copy(ies) of your IEEE 1981 Periodicals Catalog F20-10/80.

K

Name________

Organization________

Address________

City State Zip________

IEEE. The world's leading source of new information in electrical and electronics science and engineering.
seeks timelessness, whereas the second, understandably, seeks timeliness. The first volume is heavily scholarly, whereas the second presents an admixture of scholarship, praxis, opinion, and even some exhortation. The first, of course, deals solely with scholarly communication in the hard sciences, whereas the latter embraces the broader scientia, including the soft sciences and the humanities. Nonetheless, the two complement one another and can be profitably read together.

This reviewer must animadvert upon one leitmotif that pervades both of these volumes and most of the other literature currently appearing upon this subject. It is the hymeneal paean inevitably raised to the happy "wedding" of scientific communication and commercial-sector publishing. Although it is much too early to predict ultimate disintegration of this nuptial state, it must in candor be noted that this supposedly blissful union was not necessarily made in heaven, and that it contains within it many potential mismatches and incongruities auguring rocky times ahead. Both parties, it would seem, might well begin to assess their options against a time when this seeming conjugalty becomes even less tolerable than it is now. For the time being, this marriage counselor recommends at least a much more open relationship between the two, probably with a lot more swapping of partners than has gone on in the past.—David Kaser, Indiana University, Bloomington.


This volume, part of the Society of American Archivists' Basic Manual Series, is designed to provide a practical introduction to the subject of exhibits. Although written for readers with little or no exhibit experience, the manual contains ideas and suggestions that should prove useful for more sophisticated readers as well.

The first sections of the manual cover the mechanics of exhibiting—planning, design, and construction. Effective use of photographs and illustrations, as well as the author's clearly written prose, serves to make the instructions in these sections easily understandable. While Casterline's discussion of environmental hazards will appear excessively elementary to most archivists and librarians, her discussions of exhibit design and matting techniques contain suggestions likely to be new to most readers. Since she often recommends special materials such as acid-free boards and Plexiglas coverings, Casterline has included a list of suppliers in the appendixes.

In the remaining sections, Casterline discusses administrative aspects of exhibiting, such as budgets, publicity, and exhibit-related programs. Even though clearly convinced of the value of exhibiting, in both the introduction and the final section she strongly cautions exhibitors to recognize the costs of exhibiting as well as the benefits. Acknowledging that the complexity and variety of exhibitions prevent her from providing any accurate cost figures, Casterline
does include a comprehensive list of likely expenses exhibitors might expect to incur. Since some costs, such as staff salaries, are often hidden, this list should help exhibit planners develop realistic budgets.

Throughout the manual Casterline emphasizes the importance of exhibit design. Good design, she argues, is more likely to attract viewers, impress sponsors, and enhance an exhibit’s impact. For major projects she strongly recommends employing a professional consultant. Her suggestions for working with design consultants are excellent and should prove helpful even to readers who have had exhibit experience.

Also useful to experienced as well as beginning exhibitors is Casterline’s discussion of evaluation and record-keeping. Since well-planned exhibits are designed to achieve particular goals, exhibit planners would benefit by evaluating the extent to which the goals are met. As Casterline observes, knowledge of the successes and shortcomings of one exhibit can provide insights for improving future exhibits.

Because it was written for inclusion in the Society of American Archivists’ Basic Manual Series, Archives & Manuscripts: Exhibits provides only an elementary introduction to the subject of designing and executing exhibits. Throughout the text, however, the author suggests additional sources containing more detailed discussions. A moderately lengthy bibliography containing additional citations, but not all the citations referred to in the text, is included in the appendixes.

Published by an archivist for archivists, Archives & Manuscripts: Exhibits is an excellent starting point for anyone interested in developing an effective exhibit program.—Nancy E. Peace, Simmons College, Boston.


First published in 1960 as Glossary of the Book (London: Allen & Unwin) and simultaneously in the United States as Encyclopedia of the Book (Cleveland: World Publishing Company), this work has undergone extensive revision and enlargement. More than 1,100 entries have been added. More than 1,000 have been rewritten. In most cases the rewritten entries were lengthened, but some were shortened and the leftover information was reorganized and expanded in a new entry. The remaining entries in the 1979 edition were reviewed and updated. About 400 from the 1960 edition were discarded because of limited interest. The general organization of the work is unchanged. Short definitions, commonly expected in a glossary, are mixed with longer articles ranging up to more than 3,000 words. In addition to entries for the classes of terms listed in the subtitle, several hundred biographical entries are included. Like the first edition, the revision is principally the work of Geoffrey Glaister, a British Council librarian, who began indexing entries and collecting information for his glossary in 1947. References to sources of information included in the revision reveal the diligence with which he has followed recent publication.

Many new entries added to the glossary reflect the rapid technological and organizational change that has affected printing and publishing since 1960. Illustrating this are new entries on computer-assisted typesetting, computer terminology for the printer, and co-publishing. Nontechnical developments in the world of the book are recorded, too. An example is the new entry for the Vinland map. It was brought to public attention by the Yale University Press in 1965 as a document of pre-Columbian exploration. Subsequently it was pronounced a twentieth-century forgery. The 1979 entry reports both events. Other new entries, such as the 3,000-word article on Bengali printing and typography, involve not so much new terms and new events as they do the expanding interests of the author. The greatly enlarged article on Caxton seems to stem from similar motivations. Bibliographical references accompany some of these articles.

To expand the coverage of the book in America, Glaister enlisted an American consultant. Some entries relating to America have been expanded and some new ones
have been added. Longer treatment has been given to Benjamin Franklin, Theodore Low De Vinne, and Stephen Daye. Unfortunately, the added information on Stephen Daye errs in naming his son Michael instead of Matthew. Examples of some new entries are for Samuel Green, Archibald Binny, and George Clymer. The new entry for "Green, Samuel, fl. 1649-1702" describes him as "the first printer in what became the United States of America." The entry for "Daye, Stephen, fl. 1638-48," on the other hand, names him as an "Englishman who worked the first press set up in North America." Both Green and Daye worked in Cambridge, Massachusetts. As far as North America is concerned, Juan Pablos of Mexico City was a hundred years earlier, as so indicated in the article on Juan Pablos. There is still no entry for the Washington press to match the one for the Albion press, and mention of it was even dropped from the rewritten article on the handpress. It is mentioned in the expanded article on Hoe, but the inquirer has to know where to look to find it.

Examination of these few entries leads to the conclusion that this glossary is not an infallible source of information about the history of the book in America, and it casts some doubt on the care taken about the other areas covered. Yet it is an important reference book. The 3,932 cross-referenced entries in this handsomely produced volume have value as a first place to look. The entries for technical terms are very useful, and illustrations contribute to their clarity. Generally it is an improvement over the first edition, but it does not completely replace it. Some illustrations and the examples of marbled paper that appeared in the 1960 edition are missing from the new one.—Howard W. Winger, University of Chicago.


National libraries are increasingly called upon to fulfill major roles of national importance, particularly for establishing bibliographic and other services significant to libraries within a country and across political boundaries. The goals of Universal Bibliographic Control and Universal Availability of Publications cannot be reached without the strong support and involvement of national libraries. Yet, as a group, these libraries are of great variety in the scope of their collections and functions and also in their roles as contributors to national prestige. And some countries do not have national libraries. Therefore, it has always been difficult to formulate a definition of a national library with its characteristic functions.

This work, edited by Maurice B. and Joyce Line, is a collection of articles published between 1955 and 1977. It is a welcome attempt to identify the key issues of national libraries, such as archival and bibliographic functions, and their relationship with other state bodies, other libraries, users, and other countries. The editors state that they did not include any papers on planning a nation's library resources, rather, that the selection is confined to articles on national libraries as such. Included also are summaries and reports from UNESCO seminars and conferences, such as the first seminar, held in Vienna in 1958, and the first one to deal with national libraries in developing countries, held in Manila in 1964. The contributors, about whom no indication of nationalities and positions is given, come from all over the world. Most are British, five are Americans, and four are from socialist countries. Each of the three sections of the book is preceded by the editors' commentary; at the end of the work is an extensive annotated list of "Further Readings," organized by country, and an author index.

The first of the three sections is entitled "The Nature and Aim of National Libraries." It consists of general articles, including the two much-quoted essays by K. W. Humphreys on the role and functions of a national library. The first paper, prepared for IFLA, quotes the stated functions of several national libraries and categorizes them as "fundamental, desirable and inessential." The second section, entitled
unipub brings you the publications of Four New International Agencies

• United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

  Created by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1972, UNEP monitors significant changes in the environment and encourages and coordinates sound environmental practices. By December 1979, some 800 projects had been approved in such areas as the ecology of rural and urban settlements, environment and development, natural disasters and preservation of terrestrial ecosystems. UNEP also concerns itself with promoting environmental law, education and training for management of the environment, marine pollution, energy and desertification.

  Publications of this young agency include: Environmental Training; Environmental Aspects of the Petroleum Industry; Residue Utilization; Petroleum Industry and the Environment; and Tropical Woodlands and Forest Ecosystems.

• Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

  The CSIRO is Australia’s largest scientific research organization with 35 divisions serving industry throughout Australia and the world. Concerned with the environment, conservation, human nutrition, urban planning and more, this group deals with the many complex issues facing the global community.

  The CSIRO publishing program includes such titles as: Major Wine Grape Varieties of Australia; Kociusko Alpine Flora; Food for Plants; Plant Relations in Pastures; and Code of Practice for Safe Use in Pesticides.

• International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

  Founded in 1960, the Philippine-based IRRI, has provided the equivalent of more than 1000 years of training in rice research and production. As the Institute faces its third decade, the emphasis remains on the rice farmer and his needs as he works on his farm and on the needs of mankind for an ever increasing food supply.

  IRRI publishes such titles as: Rice Improvement; Brown Planthopper: Threat to Rice Production in Asia; A Methodology for Determining Insect Control Recommendations; Nitrogen and Rice; and A Farmer’s Primer on Growing Rice.

• Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

  This prestigious organization of Georgetown University concerns itself with timely topics which have great impact on the global community. The CSIS brings out such publications as: French Export Behavior in Third World Markets; U.S. Power in a World of Conflict; NATO: The Next Thirty Years; The Political and Strategic Importance of Exports; and Trade Liberalization and the National Interest.

Write us for an annotated catalog describing the publications of these four new agencies as well as for information concerning other leading organizations distributed by UNIPUB: Unesco; Food and Agriculture Organization; International Atomic Energy Association; United Nations; United Nations University; Asian Productivity Organization; Pudoc, Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation; and more.

UNIPUB
345 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10010
"Special Functions and Aspects of National Libraries," considers in more detail their wide variety, emphasizes in particular how national library responsibilities in many countries are divided among several libraries, how some libraries combine national and other functions, and how in some countries there are subject-specialized national libraries or regional or state "subnational" libraries. In the third section, "National Libraries in Individual Countries and Areas of the World," particular national libraries at a particular time are described. Some of the articles are historical, some describe a national library at a critical period at its creation or reorganization, and others relate its operations to a set of functions. A concluding note to the work summarizes the key issues that have emerged in the papers collected here and also mentions issues not dealt with.

The editors are well-known British librarians. Maurice B. Line, as director general of the British Library Lending Division, has a close and personal acquaintance with a national library.

Since these essays, gathered from many sources not always readily available, are a good survey of problems currently faced by national libraries and present a perception of their actual and desirable functions, this volume is a valuable source of information, recommended for all larger libraries and library schools.—Mathilde V. Rovelstad, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.


Yet another study has come from the prolific pen of Robert B. Downs, this one giving us "information on special collections and specialized holdings in (Australian and New Zealand) libraries" (p.7). Aside from the usual front matter, this consists of four parts: General Subjects and Types of Material (86p.), Individual Biography, Bibliography and Criticism (6p.), Bibliography (25p.), and Index (14p.); all pages are set in double columns.
In the first part there are 112 sections on such topics as Arabic history and literature, classics, engineering, fine arts, law and military history, and such forms as almanacs, bookplates, dissertations, manuscripts, and union catalogs. Occasionally a heading containing but slight information is separated from an inclusive subject with which it could have placed (e.g., Sri Lanka and South Asia). Sometimes there is coverage of a specific topic (physical education, political philosophy, Portuguese history and literature, women), but no section on the broader field (education, philosophy, European history, sociology) to which it pertains. Entries generally indicate the nature and extent of holdings in those libraries with significant amounts of material—the most extensive and/or important collection coming first and all Australian institutions before those in New Zealand. Naturally the guide concentrates on the national, university, and other libraries with holdings important for research; there is little information on the institutes of technology and the colleges of advanced education (presumably an area for expanded coverage in a second edition). The descriptions vary from a brief note of existence (e.g., “the University of Sydney Library has a separate section of erotic literature,” p. 57) to four to six pages for such broad fields as Australian history and periodicals and sets.

Downs singles out for discussion in the second part a mere twenty-four persons—understandably including Captain James Cook, Katherine Mansfield, and William Shakespeare. One wonders, however, why Edmund Husser, Joan of Arc, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Rainer Maria Rilke appear here, when each receives less than seven lines of comment. Would it not have been wise to incorporate such brief mentions into the appropriate topical section?

The extensive bibliography (565 items, consisting of guides, surveys, library catalogs, periodical articles, etc.) constitutes one of the book's most valuable reference features. Although the alphabetical arrangement does not favor the person interested in specific subjects, many bibliographical references (some in abbreviated form) in the text itself help to overcome this limitation.

The index leads the reader back to topics, to libraries, to individual organizations and institutions, and even to previous surveys of resources (e.g., Burmester, Osborn, and Tauber) but not always to names of collectors who assembled materials. Libraries of universities appear under their distinctive name or place (e.g., La Trobe, Melbourne University), while national and state libraries appear in the N's and S's.

This reader has mixed feelings toward the volume's layout. The basic text (p. 9-120) has generous space between headings and text and between sections, as well as ample white space surrounding the text. In contrast, the bibliography's listings are packed into twenty-five pages (an average of 11.3 entries per column); with no space between items and without “hanging indentation” this entire section is harder on the eye than it ought to be.

Some readers might question the value of six and one-half pages of travel information on the two countries (dubbed "Impressions" by the author), but there is no doubt that, with or without such comments, a map would have proven helpful. Most of the other shortcomings mentioned above probably result from time limitations (apparently the field research was limited to a two-month tour; cf. p. 9) and/or hasty editing. The scholarly production of Robert B. Downs is legendary; once again the “dean of library resources” has given us a useful tool.—William Vernon Jackson, University of Texas, Austin.

**Australian Official Publications.** Edited by D. H. Borchardt. Melbourne: Longman Cheshire, 1979. 365p. A$10.50. ISBN 0-582-71461-3 cloth; 0-582-71444-3 (paper). The title of this excellent book does not indicate its true scope. Rather than, as might be expected, a list of publications, it is an extensive series of essays on government in Australia and its written records. The contributors to this work are all experts in their field.

Successful use of government publications depends on an understanding of the government(s) involved. Recognizing this, the contributors to the first two chapters describe in some detail the functioning of government in Australia at federal, state, and local levels. Such an explanation is necessary to

**Recent Publications / 547**
understand the distribution of responsibility and therefore what information is likely to be published at various levels.

Thereafter in successive chapters the range of publications is described, with attention first to parliamentary publications, then judicial, followed by those of the various government departments and authorities. The latter are subdivided by subject rather than by department or level. As admitted by the editor, no effort has been made "to list every single document" but rather to give an idea of the range and scope of publications available. The level and style of treatment of the various sections are uneven and there is some degree of overlap. Few people would want, as this reviewer did, to read steadily through it; the density of information is overwhelming. The more sensible way would be to read (using the index) those parts relevant to the subject of interest or to documents being sought. Nevertheless there is in these chapters much information essential to the understanding of what can or cannot be found in the various classes of publication. Examples that come to mind are the discussion of how to track down the history of a bill together with the stumbling blocks in the way of the researcher, and the process by which law reports have evolved and are maintained.

There is, however, a publication that can be used to accompany and supplement this survey. Itself an example of a semiofficial publication and the problems of bibliographic description, it is Government Publications of Australia: A List of Lists, 2d ed. compiled by the Sub-Committee on Government Publications of the Victorian Regional Committee of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographic Services (Melbourne: Library Council of Victoria, 1979, 47p., A$4.50, ISBN 0-909962-26-X). Libraries would be well advised to have both texts available.

Librarians who are not necessarily interested in Australia will be interested in the last three chapters, which describe in some detail the production and distribution of documents, their bibliographical control (or lack of it), and access through libraries and their catalogs. These chapters discuss frankly many problems only too well known to librarians anywhere—ineffective government coordination, historical gaps in the record, and the difficulty of dovetailing bibliographic projects.

Despite some reservations arising from the chosen format, there is no doubt that this book must be in every library serving users with an interest in Australia. Library schools and document collections will also benefit from the discussions of governments as publishers and the problems of access to official information. For those who need to acquire materials in specific subjects it can also help by suggesting possible leads to be followed up in more strictly bibliographical guides. Borchardt is to be congratulated on a further contribution to Australian bibliography.—Murray S. Martin, Pennsylvania State University, University Park.


When two textbooks on information retrieval are published at about the same time, each a second edition, each intended mainly or in part for the use in instruction of college- or graduate-level students of library and information science, it is tempting to compare them for further significant similarities. In this case—with one regrettable exception—there are none to be found. While addressing a common topic, these two books could hardly be more dissimilar. They are not in competition; each serves a different purpose for a different type of audience.

The regrettable similarity between these books is that both of them, through failure to discuss or identify alternatives, equate information retrieval to subject searching. A student who depends entirely on either will learn little or nothing about the unique aspects, the importance, or even the existence of information retrieval based on non-subject approaches such as names, titles,
Today, you can't afford to miss news of important technical developments in your field. Nor can you afford the time to read every publication presenting the results of vital research in engineering and related disciplines of science and management.

ENGINEERING INDEX, INC. (Ei) provides swift, reliable access to this information—covering the entire engineering spectrum, in a variety of forms, frequencies and fields. For nearly a century Ei has been creating abstracts (accurate representations) of material published in over 3,000 sources, and considered by its editors to be of significant interest and lasting research value. The total database now contains over TWO MILLION abstracts—an invaluable source for both current and retrospective information retrieval. If original source documents are not available locally, copies of most can be obtained through Engineering Societies Library in New York City.

Depending on your requirements, abstracts can be obtained...
- in printed, computer-readable (including on-line) or microform
- yearly and monthly
- in the specialized fields of ENERGY and BIOENGINEERING

For libraries, engineering organizations, research groups, universities, governmental agencies, etc., the Engineering Index series of publications provide maximum technical awareness at a minimum cost in time and money.

1980 Ei Monthly: $890.00 (U.S., Canada, Mexico); $940.00 (foreign). 1979 Ei Annual: $455.00 (U.S., Canada, Mexico); $480.00 (foreign). Combination Price: $1,085.00 (U.S., Canada, Mexico); $1,145.00 (foreign).

Call or write for sample copies of Ei products—and further information:

Engineering Index, Inc.
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017
212/644-7615
series designators, and citations. These books are indeed valuable, but especially so if the reader is aware of their restricted construction of the topic.

Van Rijsbergen's *Information Retrieval* is a revision, augmented rather than rewritten, of the original 1975 version. The author is a member of the staff of the Cambridge University Computer Science Laboratory. It is a tightly written work, never straying beyond the bounds of a focus established in the first few paragraphs. It is concerned only with automatic information retrieval. It is not much concerned with operational information retrieval systems, but rather with experimental systems and with the development of theoretical foundations for system design and evaluation. The eight chapters are intended to parallel the sequence of concerns of a person who plans to design an automatic information retrieval system. After a compact introductory discussion, the chapters deal, in turn, with automatic text analysis, automatic classification, file structures, search strategies, probabilistic retrieval (a new chapter, and the major change in the new edition), evaluation of retrieval effectiveness, and future prospects and research needs.

The treatment throughout is abstract and mathematical, appropriate for system designers and computer science students, but well beyond the mathematical preparation of most library science students, at least in the U.S. Readers with sufficient time and determination can use publications cited in the book to acquire the requisite mathematical skills. The book provides very few problems that are worked out to illustrate the applications of derived formulations.

Van Rijsbergen is meticulous about tracing and acknowledging the priority of ideas and methods used in his discussions. He is also very candid, reminding readers repeatedly that the development and evaluation of information retrieval systems depend on measurements of relevance, a parameter which, in practice, can only be estimated from samplings and which is specific to the particular query used in the sampling.

Lancaster's *Information Retrieval Systems* takes a very different approach to the subject. Lancaster is a professor of library science at the University of Illinois. The first edition of the book was published in 1968. The revised edition is heavily rewritten and greatly expanded. The scope is broad, encompassing fundamentals, descriptions of actual systems, test and evaluation methods, historical material, and future projection. The exposition is emphatically unmathematical; aside from defining and illustrating a few ratios such as recall and precision, it contains nothing resembling a formula or a quantitative derivation. Since it makes no mathematical demands on readers, the book can be understood easily by students of all kinds. This qualitative approach produces a book that is, as the author intends, a useful introductory survey of the field. It is not a tool for the system designer or researcher.

The first edition contained sixteen chapters; in revision, this has grown to twenty-five chapters, three appendixes, and a quadrupled list of citations. The organization of these numerous chapters and the material in them is sometimes confusing. For example, there are two widely separated chapters that discuss the needs of us-
ers of information retrieval systems. The chapters are uneven in length and scholarly style. Nevertheless, there is an abundance of fine exposition, particularly in the several chapters that explain what happens in automated information retrieval systems and how such systems can be evaluated.

Both the Lancaster book and the Van Rijsbergen book contain helpful indexes. Each has a bibliography of more than 300 citations; their overlap is less than 10 percent, attesting to the great differences in the texts.—Ben-Ami Liptz, State University of New York at Albany.


Although commissioned long before publication of the definitive American work on indexing (Indexing Concepts and Methods by Harold Borko and Charles L. Bernier, 40:284-85), this smaller volume representing the British counterpart appeared one year later. The delay was due, probably, to the declining health of the author; who died in 1978 at the age of eighty-six, shortly after the text of the book had been sent to the printer. The authors of the two volumes certainly must be considered authorities on indexing: coauthor Charles Bernier is past president of the American Society of Indexers, while G. Norman Knight is the late president of the Society of Indexers (Great Britain) and was one of its founders.

The similarity between the two works goes further: while the American edition declares boldly on page ix “designed as a textbook,” it is only on page 102 that Knight reveals his basic intent in a modest aside: “It is in a textbook (such as the present author immodestly trusts that Indexing, The Art of may become) that numbered paragraphs are most commonly used.” The author, however, does not use numbered paragraphs.

While the American volume covers a broader field in more clinical depth, the British volume concentrates on the basic fundamentals, the humanistic side of the art. In noting that an objection might be made to the elementary nature of his volume, the author states in his preface that “this has been so arranged deliberately, because any indexer who observes all the elementary principles will not go far wrong, while sometimes advanced indexers are apt to make their own rules.” Thus the work confines itself to the many aspects of indexing as accomplished by humans as an art form, and leaves others to tell of computers, citation indexes, KWIC, KWOC, PRECIS, concordances, and the many special indexes—thematic for music, ring for Chemical Abstracts, etc. In short, it is a meditatively sage old gentleman’s reasoned presentation of his art. It provides a leisurely, warm, reassuring introduction to an art form which only of late has begun to receive the notice and attention it so richly deserves.

The author’s last chapter, “Humour in Indexing,” should appeal primarily to those few Americans who still have vestiges of a British sense of “humour.” It seems, however, unfortunate that what to this reviewer was the most humorous textual example is not listed in the index under this heading. In describing the use of passim to indicate scattered references throughout an indicated range of pages of text, the author tells of the entry “Birds, 1-457 passim” being inserted by an indexer’s young daughter in the proof stage of an index for an ornithological book that consisted of 457 pages! As Knight noted: “It then caused so much amusement that the publisher decided to retain it in one or two subsequent editions” (p.104).

The six appendices (the spelling based on the parallel to the correct literary plural of index as established by Shakespeare, and transmitted by Knight) provide information about the British, American, Australian, and Canadian societies of indexers, as well as the Wheatley Medal and the Carey Award. The index, which was prepared with the assistance of Anthony Raven and completed by him after the author’s death, is almost perfect typographically and the contents reflect what a model British index would be, be it somewhat more elaborately and artfully contrived than its American counterpart. One and one-half pages of the total fourteen
and one-half pages of the index were carefully checked, and only two somewhat minor omissions came to light: while the text refers with regard to honorifics to "theological" distinctions, this word does not appear in the index, not even as a cross-reference to "clergy, indexing of," the correct entry. Also, "q.v." is the only one of the five cross-references without a see also reference to "cross-references" (which, itself, has see also references to these five).

Reading through the index takes considerable time, for one runs into such curiosity-piquing entries as "Muggeridge, Malcolm, regrettable lapse by, 20n." One rushes to the note for page 20 to learn that this refers to Muggeridge, who likened a book without an index to "a railway timetable not giving the names of the stations," allowing his own collection of random jokes to appear without an index!

The book itself is a beautifully wrought example of the publisher's art, complete with a pliable, but exceptionally sturdy binding, a rich royal blue cloth cover, and very attractive layout and typeface—a book for a gentleman's library. Only four typographical errors came to light in the entire volume, and none was of a serious nature.

Although more elementary and less comprehensive than its American counterpart, this volume merits addition to any collection that is meant to be well balanced, if only because of the humanistic and reasoned introduction it provides to the art of indexing by a master indexer of the old school.—Eldon W. Tamblyn, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon.


Essentially CLIP Notes: College Library Information Packets. #1–80: Performance Appraisal is simply a selection of policy and procedure statements on performance appraisal from various academic libraries in the Midwest. It also contains a selective, annotated bibliography and two LAMA publications on the subject. The policy and procedure statements have been selected not as models but rather to show the range of approaches currently in use. As a result this publication is full of diverse segments that require some kind of unifying essay to make them useful.

No such unifying essay is presented. Instead the reader is given a too-brief introduction (about 500 words) that raises more questions than it answers. The policy and procedure statements and measurement devices that make up the bulk of the document were gathered in a survey of performance appraisal practices of about 300 academic libraries in seven midwestern states. Data concerning staff size, collection size, and size of population served by the responding libraries is offered. Beyond the statement that "slightly less than half of those replying answered that they had or were developing formal appraisal procedures," virtually no data about performance appraisal practices in libraries surveyed are offered. The reader of this curious introduction is forced to wonder if the survey device was poorly designed and netted little data or if it simply wasn't reported.

Perhaps stranger still is the inclusion of the evaluation tool used by the Virginia Beach Public Library, which obviously was not part of the survey population of academic libraries in the Midwest. The introduction states that the Virginia Beach document was included because it provides a "unique and useful approach" to performance appraisal.

The performance appraisal statements and forms do indeed offer a wide range of approaches for the evaluation of librarians, support staff, and student employees. The two LAMA publications, Performance Appraisal Forms and Personnel Performance Appraisal—A Guide for Libraries, will be highly useful to librarians struggling to develop and implement performance appraisal mechanisms. The annotated bibliography will also be of use.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that this publication suffers from a lack of direction and purpose. The last statement in the introduction notes that the publication is a
If your research library buys only one reference work this year, this is the work it must have.

WORLD DIRECTORY OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

By John Dunning, Ph.D. and John Stepford, Ph.D.

This two-volume, 1,500 page directory of the 600 largest multinationals in the world is not just the first of its kind, but the only one in existence. You'll find 250 American, 100 Japanese, plus British, French, German, Italian and others. There are lists of subsidiaries, corporate strategy analyses, and merger history. There are product profit tables, product descriptions, update cycles, and percentages of sales by product line, as well as main offices and other address information. WORLD DIRECTORY OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES is an essential sourcebook for the business and finance student, business executives, bankers, brokers and anyone interested in international business.

Set Price $195, cloth, 8½ x 11, 1,500 pages.

Facts On File
119 West 57th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10019
pilot project and welcomes suggestions and comments. My suggestion is that the compilers define for themselves and for their intended audience what CLIP Notes: #1–80 seeks to do.—Thomas M. Gaughan, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.


Instruction librarians, especially academic ones, complain that they have too many students to teach and not enough time to do it in. Using a programmed, self-instruction guide could be of benefit to both instruction librarians and students. Richard Strawn has added his contribution to the burgeoning literature of self-help books in the field for library users. As his title suggests, this book is written for individual users who are researching a topic.

The subjects covered in the text are how to read a Library of Congress catalog card, words as possible “subject headings,” how to use subject headings, specificity (when a term is too narrow), subdivisions (how subjects are divided up), and filing. Each topic includes a pretest, exercise, and summary of the basic information needed to complete the exercise. The answers are given in the back of the book. The text is based on LC classification and subject headings and, according to the author, “uses actual topics that Wabash College students have had to treat in the last several years.” Strawn aims his text at “high school and college students, library aides and technicians” and gives a completion time of seven hours for the entire book, or four hours following the shortcuts.

The reproduction of the LC cards is often poor; they are fuzzy and hard to read. The layout of the exercises could also be improved: one exercise overlaps onto another page, making the user turn pages to follow an exercise. The exercises were confusing to me in their numbering system: letters and numbers are used to designate question numbers, card numbers, and example numbers. The book depends on a good academic

---

**PUBLICATIONS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS**

**YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1977**
The only annual publication of the United Nations to provide a comprehensive, objective account of the work of the Organization. The year’s agenda of conferences, meetings, reports and field activities are covered succinctly, as well as the various programmes of the intergovernmental agencies related to the United Nations. It includes bibliographies of primary source materials, texts and voting details of resolutions passed, and a detailed analytical index. The Yearbook is offered as a basic reference tool to diplomats and public officials, scholars, journalists, teachers, librarians and others interested in the activities of the international community.

Sales No. E.79/1.1 Clothbound $50.00

**DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978**
One of a co-ordinated and inter-related set of publications issued by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, this is the official international compendium of demographic statistics. Covering about 220 countries, it contains tables giving the world summary, followed by tables presenting statistics on the size distribution and trends in population, natality, foetal mortality, infant and maternal mortality, general mortality, nuptiality and divorce. An historical supplement containing basic population and vital statistics data for a 50-year period will appear shortly.

Sales No. E/F.79.XIII.1 Clothbound $50.00

UNDOC: Current Index
United Nations Document Index
ST/LIB/SER.M/11.

Sales No. E/F.79.XIII.1 Clothbound $50.00

**UNIVERSAL NATIONS PUBLICATIONS**

Room A-3315 New York, N.Y. 10017

Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
library to be used effectively; not every academic library will have the particular catalog cards for Strawn's examples. Perhaps the most serious drawback is the confusing directions for the exercises. All instruction librarians know how difficult it is to phrase clear, logical directions, and these directions are like most that appear in the literature. The author does bring out points that confuse users: titles of books may be misleading as subject headings, general subject headings may be made specific by adding a subdivision, and filing rules can be understood by giving a few concrete examples.

From my ten years of experience in library instruction I find the exercises somewhat confusing, especially in the directions given. Having said that, I acknowledge how difficult it is to develop a clear, logical, trouble-free programmed text—to date I haven't seen one. Strawn's text might be used most effectively in a structured situation where professional help is at hand. His examples are good, and I found his use of relationship formation effective. Instruction librarians might find something to adapt in his approach. While I applaud Strawn for his efforts, the clear-cut, logical, easy-to-use, programmed, self-instructed text for library instruction has, alas, yet to be written.—Anne F. Roberts, State University of New York at Albany.


The librarian who is conversant with the literature of reference service will find little that is new in this overview of reference service in the academic, public, and special library. Many of the articles and books cited are by American authors such as Bill Katz (most quoted), Helen Gothberg, Charles A. Bunge, Jesse Shera, and Robert S. Taylor. Different viewpoints on a topic are included and the important points from the cited authors are explained with some additional comments by Davinson, but his opinions are not intrusive. The comparison of British and U.S. reference service reveals many of the same developments, problems, and solutions for providing information to the library user.

The discussion of reference service is presented in twelve chapters. Topics covered in these chapters include definition of terms, which notes the differences and similarities in terminology used in the United Kingdom and the U.S. "The Theory of Reference Service" briefly recapitulates what has been written, but has no new insights. "Costing and Evaluating Reference Service" concludes that, though difficult, the need for developing adequate measures is important because of economic developments and budget cuts. The chapters "Librarian-User Relationship," "Dealing with Enquiries," and the "Reference Interview" concentrate on communication theory and interpersonal relations. Also noted is that ready reference, or quick reference, the British phrase, for which only one source is consulted, is the bulk of reference service provided to users.

"Search for Answers" deals with search strategy. "Evaluating the Results of the Search" is a very brief chapter with no new information presented. The chapter on library networks mentions those in the U.S., but gives details on networks being developed in the UK, e.g., BLAISE (British Automated Information Service); PRESTEL, earlier known as VIEWDATA, which stores and displays data on a video screen and uses telephone lines to communicate with the enquirer; CEEFAX and ORACLE, which provide local information using conventional audio and video broadcasting channels.

"New Directions in Reference Service" concentrates on public library service that advocates community information services. "Instruction in Library Use" discusses the pros and cons of user education, with emphasis on the programs in academic libraries. The different ways of teaching reference service—by title, by type, by case studies, and by the pathfinder method—are the topic of the last chapter. At the end of each chapter a bibliography of cited references is given. Also provided are subject and author indexes.—Jean Herold, University of Texas, Austin.

March of Library Science: Kaula Festschrift. Papers presented in honor of Professor P. N. Kaula. General editor: V.

Professor P. N. Kaula is an eminent librarian, a prolific writer, an organizer, a leader, and a distinguished teacher with universal recognition. He is one of the foremost disciples of the late Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and has been a dominating personality in the Indian library movement since the 1950s. Due to his matchless contributions, sixty-two librarians from all over the world have honored him by contributing articles on various aspects of library science in *March of Library Science: Kaula Festschrift*.

This monumental volume is divided into fourteen parts (A–N) under different subject headings, such as philosophy of library science, comparative librarianship, organization of knowledge, cataloging of documents, document procurement, bibliographical organization, information transfer, scientific management, education for librarianship, university and research libraries, and school libraries. Some of the prominent contributors to this festschrift are Jesse H. Shera, Nasser Sharify, Edward Holley, J. F. Harvey, Anis Khurshid, G. Bhattacharyya, S. N. Raghav, K. W. Humphreys, and Clare Liljia.

The essays throw light on the progress of various aspects of library science in India, the United States, Latin America, the Republic of South Africa, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Germany, Sri Lanka, Israel, Iran, the German Democratic Republic, France, the USSR, and England. Thus the festschrift has an international coverage. There are chapters on Melvil Dewey, the role of UNESCO in the development of libraries and librarianship, NUC pre-1956 imprints, the information explosion, the role of microfilms in research libraries, and costing in university libraries. In short, it is an excellent collection of essays with a few minor omissions. N. R. Satyanarayana in his essay "A Survey of Literature in Periodicals in India," for example, did not mention the existence of the *Indian Librarian*, the oldest leading quarterly library journal of India. On the other hand, there are some excellent essays, one of which is Nasser Sharify's "Beyond the National Frontiers: The International Dimension of Changing Library Education for a Changing World." In this essay the author talks about the changing role of librarians and says, "They [librarians] wish to be contributors to knowledge rather than to remain solely the makers of the keys to the treasury of knowledge." In his view, "The librarians of tomorrow would be more than mere organizers of recorded knowledge. They would take part in reshaping and creating it. The key to the treasury would remain in their hands; however, the nature and the shape of the key would change."

Dean Shera, in his essay "Of Peacocks, Elephants, and the Philosophy of Librarianship," has suggested that American librarians should borrow rich philosophical traditions from India and give Indians "our technical expertise, or machines" and make the international cooperation more meaningful and practical.

Most of the essays are well written and very informative. Scholars and librarians can glean information on various aspects of librarianship in different countries in this book; it is a valuable addition to the library literature. Though the price of this festschrift is very high, it is recommended for all types of libraries and librarians.—*Ravindra N. Sharma*, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.


The subject of this well-arranged bibliography is the history, and the many phases or parts thereof, of American military forces (militia, regular army, Army Air Force, National Guard, marines; the navy is not included) from the early 1600s to the present. This is covered by 1,743 numbered citations, plus an addendum of 32 entries, of books and articles on the organization, administration, and composition of such forces by federal and local government, in
The first in-depth index to proceedings and individual papers in the social sciences and humanities...

Index to Social Sciences & Humanities Proceedings

Use the coupon to send for FREE information.

- Provides all of the information needed for fast verifications...for effective retrospective searches...for informed acquisitions decisions.
- Offers complete bibliographic details of over 900 proceedings each year in the social sciences and humanities...gives users access to over 19,000 papers from a wide range of disciplines by indexing the complete proceedings tables of contents and individual papers.
- Includes six index sections that allow fast easy searches to the level of individual authors and papers. An author's name...a sponsor...a general category...a meeting location...title words...or an author's organizational affiliation...leads the user to complete descriptions of proceedings contents and individual papers.
- Issued quarterly; cumulated annually.

For more information about ISSHP™, the Index to Social Sciences & Humanities Proceedings, just fill in and mail the coupon to Dept. 101-2390 at the address below.

☐ Please send me more information about the Index to Social Sciences & Humanities Proceedings™, the first in-depth index to proceedings and the individual papers in the social sciences and humanities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization/University</td>
<td>Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State/Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP/Postal Code</td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

isi Institute for Scientific Information 101-2390
Dept. 101-2390 1980 IS
3501 Market St. University City Science Center, Philadelphia, PA 19104 U.S.A. Tel: (215) 386-0100, Cable: SCINFO, Telex: 84-5305
regard to their employment, deployment, and performances domestically and in foreign wars, in regard to their leaders, and also in regard to American public reaction to and support (or lack of it) for a developed standing army.

Chapter 1 lists writings covering these topics throughout the nation's history while the remaining seven chapters are set up to cover the topics chronologically in well-defined and significant periods, as from 1607 to 1783 or from 1783 to 1815, which is a good, useful arrangement and in fact seems the only logical one. Concluding the book are an author index and a subject index whose simplicity and brevity increase their usefulness.

A helpful feature is found in the compiler's short descriptive annotations on the content of most of the works listed; these are of considerable aid to the user in choosing which items would be worthwhile to pursue or peruse. Sometimes, however, the annotations make one wonder why some writings happen to have been included:

such cases are certain biographies and personal narratives, some writings having to do with nonmilitary groups such as Tories in the 1770s or suffering southern civilians during the Civil War, some reports on international politics and propaganda, the CIA, or American industry in more recent wars. Such writings appear to this writer to be outside a strict concept of subject context, but they are not numerous.

On the other hand, while there are some relevant citations, there could have been more in respect to the major armaments developed and employed from period to period and also the weapons, accouterments, uniforms, and way of life of the soldiers composing the armed forces over the years. Some of the early official publications giving guidelines and regulations from when our military strength was first being formally organized might have been included, too.

While pagination is always given, it would be helpful if some small mention or signal had been included to let one know whether illustrations, maps, or charts are present in a cited work.

These criticisms are, however, all minor ones, and perhaps carping, because overall this is a bibliography that is compact, comprehensive, and easy to use. The compiler has made a very good selection of informative materials, resulting from what must have been lengthy and exhaustive searching. The citations are arranged in convenient groupings or sequence and also in a typographical format that is, happily, easy on the eyes. And, finally, Professor Lane's descriptive annotations—which represent much time spent by him, even to making them as concise as they are—are invaluable and will save any researcher using this book much of his own time.—Richard B. Harrington, Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Providence, Rhode Island.


For a long time there has been a need among librarians for an understanding of the
many factors that must be taken into account by a micropublishing firm when considering a proposed filming project and the many detailed procedures that must be followed in properly and successfully implementing a selected project. Now two officials of a British micropublishing company have provided a monograph intended specifically to enlighten librarians and other interested parties about all aspects of micropublishing, from project conception through marketing. It is a thoroughgoing, straightforward, and useful discourse that should help those who make acquisitions decisions to understand why some micropublications cost so much more than others of similar dimensions and to recognize when a salesman for microtext materials is blowing smoke. Indeed, a librarian who studies Microform Publishing carefully will soon know more about micropublishing than 95 percent of the sales representatives in the field.

The authors do not restrict themselves to the more common applications, i.e., back issues of newspapers and journals, report literature, and out-of-print monographs. They also give careful attention to other applications, including closed system (intra-organizational) publishing, dissemination of text generated by COM (computer output microfilm), and publication of the proceedings of meetings.

The final chapter of this work looks briefly but beneficially at the future of micropublishing, particularly with regard to publishing. Of special interest at this time are the remarks about the potential effect on microform publishing of low-cost microfiche duplicators, which are cropping up in more and more libraries.

Microform Publishing incorporates a glossary based on the National Micrographics Association's Glossary of Micrographics (which is now undergoing a much-needed revision) and includes a supplement on microfiche, which is very neatly pocketed inside the back cover.

For all its utility, this book is not without minor faults. Most obvious of them is the rather careless and sometimes contradictory way that a number of details are dealt with. For example, on page 11 we find, "There are much higher reductions of 90 to 150X which may eventually be used by pub-

lishers" (emphasis mine). This is immediately contradicted by, "These ultrasches are used only for very large scale publications . . . " (emphasis mine). The fact is, of course, that Encyclopaedia Britannica and others have used and are using such ratios in large-scale projects. Again, on page 9, "This ratio of 24:1 is the maximum normally found in microforms for library applications"; and two paragraphs later, "The higher reductions of 42X and 48X are, however, becoming popular . . . in the library COM (Computer Output Microfilm) catalogue field."

The fact that the authors write primarily about the British business scene makes their detailed explanations of the economics of micropublishing of limited usefulness in the U.S. The price of Microform Publishing, $36.50 for about 200 pages, makes it unlikely that many personal copies will be sold.—Carl M. Spaulding, Sunnyvale, California.

Out of Stock?
Back Orders?

If your wholesaler has long delays in completing "out of stock" and "back orders", why not try the firm that specializes in this area. Current imprints are easy to deliver but it takes a personalized, specialized attention to give you reliable service on back list or other hard-to-get items.

At Book House we call it "Concerned Service" and it works every day for a growing clientele including academic libraries just like yours.

- Call 517 849 2117 Collect -

the BOOK HOUSE
SINCE 1967
JOBBERS SERVING LIBRARIES
WITH ANY BOOK IN PRINT
208 WEST CHICAGO STREET
JONESVILLE, MICHIGAN 49251
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 (PC) 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 charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.


A research/evaluation project was conducted to assess library needs, use, and services for nontraditional students and to construct an experimental library skills course. A survey of every tenth student assessed needs for library services and facilities in relation to seventeen personal factors, using the chi-square test to establish relationships. A new credit-bearing library skills course was developed with emphasis on individualized instruction, and special efforts were made to recruit students who were starting or resuming college after several years out of school. Thirty-seven students completed the library skills course; more than half of this group had had some interruptions in education. Data from a pretest and posttest and from other courses taken concurrently by this group were analyzed by t-test, multiple regression, and one-way analysis of covariance. Analyses showed that the students who took the course improved their library skills substantially, that interrupted students did not differ significantly from others in success with the course, and that taking the course did not significantly affect success in other courses taken concurrently. The library needs survey, a breakdown of responses, correlations between personal factors, the pretest, the posttest, and the course evaluation are appended.


The main instrument of data collection in this survey of library technical processing centers was a questionnaire sent to sixteen network coordinators. Following a review of current literature, results of the questionnaire are discussed with regard to five areas: (1) each network's means of identification (definition) of processing centers, (2) types of clients served, (3) means by which libraries became clients, (4) charges levied, and (5) needs of processing centers for continuing access to cataloging data. Each network's definition of a processing center is presented; statistical tables present data from the other four areas of concern in the questionnaire. Information from "Totea Network Billings" supports a discussion on system use data. Tables are used to show system activity of institution, proportions of first-time uses, distribution of titles produced, and other information. In the next section, a table lists thirty-two commercial processing centers and indicates which of four standard services are available through each (book catalog services, book processing kits, cataloging services, or printed catalog cards). Appendices containing the processing center questionnaire and cover memorandum, an essay on the state-of-the-art of processing centers in Wisconsin, and network billing data complete the report.


This evaluative study hypothesizes and addresses three system approaches to a National Periodicals Center (NPC) that could be pursued at this time: (1) System A, a nonintervention approach that assumes events will be allowed to develop without introduction of federal legislation designed to subsidize or create a National Periodicals System (NPS) or an NPC; (2) System B, the creation of a centralized single-collection NPC as a main component of an NPS, subsidized with federal funds; and (3) System C, the creation of a subsidized utility that offers requesting libraries access tools for identifying the location of periodical articles and performs switching of requests for article copies to multiple market-oriented, fee-charging supplier sources. This system would be coupled with the creation and operation of a dedicated NPC market-type collection for items not covered by market-oriented document suppliers. The study's overall view is that cost economies by themselves do not provide a rationale for adopting either system B or C, and
that there are other criteria of greater importance that warrant further study. Chapters of the report discuss background, systems and issues, and criteria elements, and analyze financial costs and benefits as well as qualitative issues. Tables and figures provide relevant data.


Intended for users of on-line bibliographic retrieval systems, this set of learning modules incorporates instructional aids in three modes: textual, computer-assisted learning, and emulations of actual systems (DIALOG and ORBIT) that access a data base of segments of more than sixty commonly used source files. The textual materials can be used with local or remote access to the target systems, the emulators can be accessed remotely or brought up on any computer system supporting ANSI FORTRAN, and the computer-assisted learning and practice (CALP) sequences can be accessed remotely or implemented on a system that maintains a capable lesson designer-type language. The modules are followed by sections on data base structure and organization, analyses and evaluations of the modules and the collected use data, and the dissemination of the training program. Appendixes contain selected pages from two retrieval training manuals, an illustration of use of CALP modules by trainees, excerpts from runs of DIALOG and ORBIT emulators, data collection forms, summaries of system use, abstracts of FORTRAN programs, a description of a proposed cooperative project, and a list of published articles and papers on scientific and technical information services.


Designed to provide logical guidelines and to outline optimum conditions for the conservation of a research library collection, this "mock" policy statement can be modified to a particular library's situation. It includes principles of conservation and elements of a comprehensive conservation program, such as collection maintenance and organization of a conservation department. A selection of sixty-four readings provides the basis for further study of conservation administration in a research library.

A project was undertaken jointly by the Seattle Public Library and Seattle University's Community Resource Center to establish a method of making pertinent information available to community group members. Activities of the Community Resource Center were to: (1) coordinate a computerized directory of community groups, (2) publish a newsletter, (3) edit five case studies of community activities, (4) answer information and referral requests, (5) form a community information advisory committee, and (6) design and implement the project evaluation. The Seattle Public Library pursued these activities: preparation for the establishment of a community resource system, establishment of neighborhood resource centers, training sessions for library staff, and project promotion. Activities of both project participants groups were evaluated through questionnaires given to branch library staffs, project staff, and key persons involved with the project. Use of neighborhood resource centers was evaluated through preproject and follow-up questionnaires sent to leaders of community groups. Effectiveness of the program and plans for its second year complete the report, with information-gathering tools and samples of community publications appended.


This report describes a four-day institute funded by the U.S. Office of Education to increase the utilization of government publications by extending the knowledge of academic reference librarians about them. Librarians from twenty-five universities attended the institute. Discussion of the use of government publications was divided into three broad subject disciplines: humanities, social sciences, and sciences. Available publications and materials were enumerated, and speakers provided examples of the use of government information sources in their research. An evaluation of the institute follows, with a discussion of the responses to the questionnaire given to the participants. The majority of responses were positive, and it is recommended that additional regional institutes be held to inform reference librarians of available publications, as well as a national institute. Appended to the report are the agenda for the institute, a list of the twenty-seven reference librarians who participated, and the questionnaire that was distributed.


This annual report describes the first-year progress of a project funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and Council for Library Resources for the integration of the teaching of library use into courses in the humanities. The program has experienced a shift away from early efforts to offer specialized instruction in a variety of courses and course sections in the humanities toward development, over several years, of instruction on two levels. The first involves integration of instruction into an English composition course, proceeding to a second level that will involve instructional components keyed to selected courses in the major and minor sequences of various academic departments in the humanities, emphasizing the bibliography and literature of the particular humanities discipline. Two essential factors will determine future prospects for bibliographic instruction at Ball State University: one is the willingness and ability of the department of library science to produce and use various media methods for instruction; the other is the department's success in organizing its range of instruction and orientation activities, especially the CLRI program and the present general instruction service, into a cohesive and unified program.


This collection of materials describes a project at the University of Richmond that addressed the areas of faculty development and bibliographic instruction in order to promote relationships between library services and academic programs, as well as to increase and improve students' use of libraries. Over a period of four years, fifteen faculty members selected to serve as "library partners" were given released time from teaching to design or revise existing courses and to develop library-centered teaching approaches. The report includes the proposal for this project, a year-by-year review of project activities, and
assessments of project impact on faculty and libraries. Appendixes contain faculty participation reports, criteria for selection of faculty, a list of faculty participants, sources checked for collection development, criteria for weeding, a bibliography of faculty publications and papers, a description and evaluation of a self-instructional unit for teaching library skills to freshmen in English classes, a sample faculty interview questionnaire, a summary of the Earlham College workshop on bibliographic instruction, and a proposal for the continuation of the library-faculty partnership.


This self-evaluation form for map storage and care was designed to assist librarians who work with active nonbook collections. Developed from an extensive literature search on the storage and care of nonbook materials, the form has been field-tested for value and usability in twenty institutions representing a variety of types of library situations and revised on the basis of field test results and recommendations made by several nonbook authorities. Forms developed for other media formats are listed, as well as sources for rental of related slide-tape productions. A rationale for having a storage and care program is discussed and recommendations are made. An extensive bibliography on the care of maps and a bibliography on miscellaneous nonbook media are included.


This self-evaluation form for microform storage and care was designed to assist librarians who work with active nonbook collections. Developed from an extensive literature search on the storage and care of nonbook materials, the form has been field-tested for value and usability in twenty institutions representing a variety of types of library situations and revised on the basis of field test results and recommendations made by several nonbook authorities. Forms developed for other media formats are listed, as well as sources for rental of related slide-tape productions. A rationale for having a storage and care program is discussed and recommendations are made. An extensive bibliography on the care of microforms and a bibliography on miscellaneous nonbook media are included.

Original Paintings/Prints and Non-Original Prints: Storage and Care Self-Evaluation Form. By John W. Ellison. Buffalo, N.Y.: School of Information and Library Studies, State Univ. of New York at Buffalo, 1979. 18p. ED 181 884. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

This self-evaluation form for original paintings/prints and nonoriginal prints storage and care was designed to assist librarians who work with active nonbook collections. Developed from an extensive literature search on the storage and care of nonbook materials, the form has been field-tested for value and usability in twenty institutions representing a variety of types of library situations and revised on the basis of field test results and recommendations made by several nonbook authorities. Forms developed for other media formats are listed, as well as sources for rental of related slide-tape productions. A rationale for having a storage and care program is discussed and recommendations are made. An extensive bibliography on the care of original paintings/prints and a bibliography on miscellaneous nonbook media are included.


This self-evaluation form for magnetic tape storage and care was designed to assist librarians who work with active nonbook collections. Developed from an extensive literature search on the storage and care of nonbook materials, this form has been field-tested for value and usability in twenty institutions representing a variety of types of library situations and revised on the basis of field test results and recommendations made by several nonbook authorities. Forms developed for other media formats are listed, as well as sources for rental of related slide-tape productions. A rationale for having a storage and care program is discussed and recommendations are made. An extensive bibliography on the care of magnetic tapes and a bibliography on miscellaneous nonbook media are included.

Information and Educational Technology. Discussion Papers for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (Washington, D.C., November
The seven short papers in this collection were developed to support discussions during the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The first paper, by Donald P. Ely, discusses information and education in a multimedia world. Other papers discuss technology and information transfer in education (Blanche Woolls); teaching and learning in library information systems (Gerald R. Brong); telecommunications developments and the White House Conference (Frank W. Norwood); technology in education (Frank B. Withrow); information resources available in education (Jenny K. Johnson); and symbol processing in information, communication, and education (Dale W. Brown).


This selected and annotated list of publications includes those pieces published between 1969 and 1979 that treat various aspects of OCLC. They were chosen on the basis of their historical value, their current relevance, and the amount of new information they contain. Titles are arranged alphabetically by author.

Card Catalogs: Alternative Futures. A Selected Bibliography on Closing Card Catalogs and Alternative Catalog Formats with Separate Sections on AACR2 and PRECIS. Compiled by George L. Abbott. 1979. 27p. ED 181 908. MF—$0.83; PC not available from EDRS.

This listing of 227 citations includes references to existing books, computer output microfilm, and on-line catalogs, the cost of conversion, the success of existing systems, Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2), and the Preserved Context Indexing System (PRECIS). It is intended to aid libraries in making major decisions on what form their catalogs will take in the future. References for non-U.S. journals, some not in English, have been mentioned to give a broader perspective of the issue at hand; however, it is pointed out that there are many differences in costs, equipment, and user expectations for a catalog outside the United States.

Improving Library Education for Selected Minorities. By Norman C. Higgins. Tempe, Ariz.: Department of Educational
Technology and Library Science, Arizona State Univ., 1979. 55p. ED 181 911. MF—$0.83; PC—$4.82

Intended to identify educational practices that have been effective in preparing Spanish-surnamed and American Indian students for library careers and to describe recommendations for improving library education programs for these minorities, this study examined eight such programs through their final program narrative reports, interviews with participating faculty and students, and documents associated with program development and academic affairs. The set of eighteen recommendations resulting from this study are organized under five topics: student recruitment, student selections, curriculum design, support services, and placement/follow-up activities. Study procedures are detailed, and appendices include a list of library education programs for the above-mentioned students, a list of preliminary recommendations, and the use of the special review panel members.


This library skills program, which is offered by Slippery Rock State College (Pennsylvania) as part of its Vacation College program, was developed for adults who have been out of school many years. The vacation college concept of leisure and lifelong learning emphasizes the learning of recreational activities, along with more practical and intellectual courses such as the library skills program, in a relaxed, informal manner: the course is low cost and of one week’s duration. The major concern of the library skills program, which is designed to raise the level of consciousness of the participants toward the library and its services, is to make the course enjoyable as well as instructional for persons on vacation and out of school. Five one-and-a-half-hour sessions use a mix of tours, demonstrations, slides, films, discussions, and lectures to achieve understanding by the participants of the resources, services, roles, objectives, and problems of the library. Evaluation of the program shows it to be enjoyable and rewarding for the participants and the instructors. Appendices provide a brief questionnaire, a participants’ handbook, and a bibliography.

An Annotated Bibliography of Slide Library Literature. Bibliographic Studies no. 3. By Stanley W. Hess. Syracuse, N.Y.: School of Information Studies, Syracuse Univ., 1978. 50 p. ED 181 926. MF—$0.83; PC not available from EDRS.

Intended as a guide to the current literature of nonbook librarianship dealing with the care and administration of slide collections, this listing surveys post-1960 imprints that emphasize organization, control, indexing, cataloging, general planning, acquisition, and the unique requirements of specialized area collections such as fine arts. Fourteen sections cover the following: bibliographies, general works, audiovisual materials, slides, acquisition and selection of slides, care and preservation of films and slides, cataloging and classification of audiovisual materials, cataloging and classification of slides, using slides for instruction, planning physical facilities, journal and periodical publications, indexes and reviews, professional organizations in the arts and humanities, and pre-1960 imprints.


This annotated bibliography for undergraduate libraries lists sixty-seven reference resources on women’s issues and thirteen periodicals for a core collection to support women’s studies. The works listed were chosen as a representative sampling for ready reference or as the initial step for in-depth research on women and women’s issues.


Using data bases of the DIALOG system, new teaching techniques and materials are presented to an audience of library educators. Included are search demonstrations, teaching approaches, sample exercises and instructional projects, multidata base searching methods, utilization of search aids and off-line resources, the conduct of pre-search interviews, information search tactics, and educational program planning. The question “What level of training do we/should we provide?” served as a major topic of discussion. Distributed to participants at the final session were two position papers: “Proposed Standards for Education in Online Searching in the Professional Library Curriculum” and “On the Relationship between Library Schools, Search Service Vendors, and Database Producers.”
OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


"A guide to sources for the history of the American Federation of Teachers, covering the development and activities of the AFT from the founding of the earliest locals through June, 1979."


The Blodgett Collection of Spanish Civil War Pamphlets: Author and Title Listing and Listing by Place of Publication. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard College Library, 1980. 16p. $10. Lists 680 pamphlets on the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) that have been reproduced in microfiche format for publication by the Harvard College Library. Inquiries regarding purchase of this list and of the microfiche collection should be addressed to Margarita Anderson Imbert, Widener Library 197, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.


De George, Richard T. The Philosopher's Guide:... and again, the most complete catalog of Library and AV Equipment, Furniture & Supplies ever published. Write today for your free copy.

Highsmith
P.O. 25 CR9 Fort Atkinson, WI 53538


Tomorrow's Answer Today.

Continuation/Standing Order Service
A New Benchmark In...

Serials Data Management
and Control Systems.

- Customer Reports
- History Reports
- Management Reports
- Automatic Claiming
- Collective Claiming
- Check-In Claiming

For further information
write or call:
66 Austin Boulevard, Commack, New York 11725
Toll-free Watts line: (800) 645-5237.

Regional Offices: Atlanta, GA, Palo Alto, CA
1981 edition just published!

Encyclopedia of Associations

15th Edition

Over 90% of the entries in the 15th edition have been revised to reflect new addresses, phone numbers, executive names, or other important items of information. For 25 years EA has been the standard reference book for locating those associations that information seekers turn to for highly qualified sources. The new edition tells you exactly whom to write, phone, or visit for information too fresh to appear in books and periodicals.

Volume 1... NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE U.S.
Describes 14,726 organizations in 17 subject categories. Entries give official name of group, popular name or acronym, address, phone number, chief executive, number of members, committees, publications, convention schedule, and more. With massive 47,000-line keyword/alphabetical index. 1,600pp. ISBN 0-8103-0141-5. $110.00.

Volume 2... GEOGRAPHIC AND EXECUTIVE INDEXES
Listings in both indexes give organization name, chief executive, address, phone number, and the entry number of the more detailed organization entry in Volume 1. 825pp. ISBN 0-8103-0142-3. $95.00.

Volume 3... NEW ASSOCIATIONS AND PROJECTS
An inter-edition, cumulatively indexed supplement that reports on new groups concerned with the latest problems and ideas. ISBN 0-8103-0130-X. Subscription, $110.00.

EA is available on Standing Order.
(5% discount for Standing Orders.)
Customers outside the U.S. and Canada add 10%.

GALE Research Co.
Book Tower • Detroit, MI 48226

Reviewers Praise EA

Reference and Subscription Books
Reviews: "Indispensable... As a result of the work's current and extensive coverage and the continuing high demand for the type of data found in the Encyclopedia of Associations, it remains one of the most useful and essential titles in any library's reference collection." (Booklist, April 1, 1979)


Best Reference Books:

Choice: Listed in the current edition of Choice's "Opening Day Collection."