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.


This paper focuses on the two agencies that distribute U.S. government publications in the largest number and on the greatest range of subjects: the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Similarities and differences in operations are discussed as well as some of the issues surrounding the programs administered by these organizations.


Intended to aid librarians, this guide explores the methods librarians can and do use to influence government publishers, printers, distributors, and indexers of government information, as well as those who create and interpret the policies governing those programs. Case studies from Canada, England, and the United States are cited to illustrate the effectiveness of librarians' involvement with government information dissemination. Seventeen ways in which librarians can exert their influence are detailed, as are several areas in which such influence is needed. References are included.


This report on the problems facing editors of professional information and library science journals in developing and developed countries suggests broad solutions that might help to transfer and make available the surplus of products in one geographic area to another in which such products are in short supply. Areas addressed include (1) historical background, (2) professional organizations, (3) the paucity of authors, (4) professional responsibilities, (5) editors' requirements, (6) unwanted articles, (7) the industrial world's problems, and (8) the need for a centralized clearinghouse.


This discussion reviews the effects of technology and economics on the publishing and influence of scholarly journals and their role as a communications medium. Areas covered include the functions of the primary journal, economic pressures, and the availability of new technologies such as computers, synoptic journals, microforms, word-processing equipment, electronic journals, and the digitized transmission of information. Implications of these innovations for the future of the scholarly journal are considered.


This discussion of the development and ap-
The concluding section provides a summary of the cost-effective aspects of HA and AHL. Involved in the bibliographic process, user input, system of (ABC-SPiNex). Criteria, and classification arrangements of the two databases are described, as is the indexing capability from the institutions that provide these services.


Emphasizing journal literature from the late 1800s to the mid-1930s, this chronologically arranged compilation notes articles about library instruction in colleges, universities, and schools of teacher education in the United States. It provides access to secondary materials for historians and librarians interested in academic library development and, more specifically, the origins and growth of library instruction. The introduction specifies the criteria used in the selection of entries, and both author and subject indexes are provided. An institution index identifies schools whose programs were described in many of the entries, as well as those institutions that responded to a questionnaire distributed by Henry R. Evans in 1914 but that are not mentioned in any other source.


This examination of abstracting-indexing services for the field of history focuses on Historical Abstracts (HA) and American—History and Life (AHL), and their relationship to the American Bibliographical Center’s Subject Profile Index (ABC-SPiNex). The history, scope, selection criteria, and classification arrangements of the two data bases are described, as is the indexing system of ABC-SPiNex. Sections also explore the processing of entries, the kinds of personnel involved in the bibliographic process, user input, and the cost-effective aspects of HA and AHL. The concluding section provides a summary of major points.


This edition of a directory to 285 college and university libraries in New York State, compiled from data furnished by the State Education Department, includes address and telephone number, library director, institution president, number of volumes, number of periodical titles received, annual expenditures for library materials, annual total operating expenditures, number of professional staff, reference services librarian, interlibrary loan librarian, type of institution, 3Rs identifier, and publications issued by the library. Statistical data are summarized in the appended tables. Data on libraries are organized by size of collection, by highest earned degree granted, and by type of institution classification. The directory concludes with an alphabetical listing of head librarians.


This report to the president of the United States presents a summary of the planning, proceedings, and resolutions of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Questions the delegates addressed to the conference included: do libraries, the traditional storehouses of information and knowledge, have a place in this fast-moving information age? If so, what should it be? When should information be private, when should it be without cost, and how should freedom of information principles be applied? Is there a need for a national information policy, and, if so, what elements should it include? Can we apply the principles of access to increase the free flow of information across national borders and through the barriers of conflicting governmental philosophies? Sixty-four resolutions developed by the conference set the following major goals: to reshape the library and information services to serve the people in more useful ways, to maintain local control of these services, and to insist on more economy and accountability from the institutions that provide these services. Separate sections of the report detail goals and objectives, organization and finance, technology resource sharing and education, special constituent concerns, international issues, and conference follow-up and recommendation.

well, if you need management data that fast...

you’ll have to go online with

abi/inform

ABI/INFORM — Dept. RC-52
620 South Fifth Street, Louisville, KY 40202, U.S.A.

YES,. your database of management and administrative information for decision makers interests me. Please send the following free literature:

☐ The complete ABI/INFORM Journals List plus Article Retrieval availability.
☐ Your new Getting Acquainted With Online booklet.

Name _________________________________________

Organization ___________________________________

Address _______________________________________

In U.S., please include zip code.

This report includes tabulations of median and beginning professional salaries for budgeted positions in all Association of Research Libraries (ARL) member libraries and tables listing average salaries for filled positions in ARL's university libraries. The tables display information on average salaries by position, sex, minority-group membership, and geographical location, size, and type of institution. The report is divided into the following general headings: (1) salary levels for personnel in ARL libraries; (2) median and beginning professional salaries in ARL nonuniversity libraries; (3) average, median, and beginning professional salaries in ARL university libraries; and (4) distribution of personnel and average salaries for positions in ARL university libraries. Explanatory notes are provided.

A Library Instruction Program for Beginning Undergraduates. By Clark N. Hallman. University Library, University of Nebraska at Omaha. 1980. 36p. ED 188 633. MF—$0.83; PC—$3.32.

Intended to aid college instructors in need of library and bibliographic instruction presentations, this report describes a program that was designed by reference librarians at the University of Nebraska at Omaha to introduce beginning undergraduate students to the use of the university library and its resources. The report presents background information, as well as information on audiovisual presentations, library tours, and the Library Orientation Workbook, which is included in its entirety. The workbook contains sections on the card catalog, Library of Congress subject headings, encyclopedias, periodical indexes, location of magazine call numbers, newspaper indexes, abstracting services, and the monthly catalog of United States government publications, followed by exercises for the student. Chapters on grading the exercises and evaluating the success of the program are included in the report.

Materials Centers: A Dream of Their Future. By Lucille E. Kerr. University Library, Governors State University, Park Forest South, Ill. 1979. 29p. ED 188 635. MF—$0.83; PC—$3.32.

This paper presents an overview of the rationale of curriculum materials centers in academic libraries from their initial formation to their present status and envisions possible future roles. Terminology current in the field is defined, and materials centers are discussed in terms of curriculum materials centers and curriculum materials laboratories. A history of materials centers is traced from the 1920s when curriculum laboratories were first conceptualized, and the rationale provided focuses on two areas: the collection of teaching materials of all kinds, selected, organized, and maintained for use and study by students, faculty, and teachers; and the workshop or laboratory for developing and constructing curriculum and supplementary teaching materials. The first criteria is apparently being met, while the second varies qualitatively and quantitatively from institution to institution. Roles of other instructional materials centers are examined as each relates to a special subject field or to the teaching of specific groups of individuals. The future is postulated in terms of funds, human resources, and space. A possible enhancement of a materials center is presented as an addendum. The list of references cites twenty-six titles.


This paper reports on the development of an on-line union catalog of serials using OCLC by the Central New York Library Resources Council. The project, now in the third of four years, is converting from a hard-copy union catalog of serials to an on-line catalog that will have the important advantage of immediate update. Using the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem, the inquiring library may look at a display of library holdings and find up to five locations for a given serial—thirty of the forty-five libraries in the Central New York system currently have OCLC capability. The final year of the project will be used to complete the catalog, complete the transition from manual to on-line operation, and gain user acceptance. A users' manual furnishes instruction on reading bibliographic entries, preparation of serials requests, and submission of change information. A directory of participating libraries is included.


This investigation of how ten small, private-college libraries go about collecting books focuses on the degree of responsibility and control those
libraries exercise over what is included in their collections. The findings and conclusions of the study are based upon interviews with library administrators and acquisitions librarians at Middlebury College, Bowdoin, Colby, Bates, Wellesley, Amherst, Trinity, Hamilton, Union, and Colgate. These colleges were chosen because of their similarities of purpose, staff size, student enrollment, faculty, number of library volumes added annually, library budgets, and library holdings. Chapters identify the objectives of the study, the methodology used, findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Appendices include the application for a fellowship to conduct the study, the collection development questionnaire, and the tabulated answers.


This report describes the Library Networking Committee’s cooperative collection-development project, focusing on workshops that met to discuss five subject areas with the greatest potential for cooperative acquisition in northern Virginia: art resources, energy and environment, health science, law, and urban affairs. Workshops in the areas of local history and interlibrary loan also are summarized. Other aspects of the project outlined include use of the Virginia Library Association Region V newsletter, a summary workshop to review project activities, additional grant proposals, administration and progress reports, in-kind contributions, and project evaluation. Appendices list the purposes and goals of the committee, the committee members, member institutions of the Consortium for Continuing Education in Northern Virginia, and project personnel. A map of the region is included.


Until 1980 on-line information retrieval and dissemination services were for the most part based in the United States. Today, however, a variety of information services as well as packet-switched networks are emerging in other countries. Although U.S.-developed software still predominates in overall use, activity in Europe and other countries is developing rapidly. Information access services are coming to be seen not only as economically viable but also as an essential part of each country’s national interests. A rivalry between government-subsidized services and competitive nonsubsidized services is emerging. Competitive services discourage monopolistic practices and offer the user protection from access controls and price exploitation with the assurance of high-quality service and supplier responsiveness. Government-subsidized services have encouraged tariff barriers and bilateral agreements detrimental to the user’s interests; a user’s bill of rights is needed in the areas of privacy, charges, domestic and international telecommunications, availability of services, access to source documents, and encouragement of competition.

The Impact of Automation on the Staff and Organization of a Medium-Sized Academic Library: A Case Study. By Gary Kraskes. 1978. 16p. ED 190 153. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

A case study examining the general effects of automating operations in a medium-size academic library on both the staff and the organization over a ten-year period reveals that the major impact has been the reappraisal of functional objectives and their accomplishment. In regard to personnel, there has been an overall savings in labor costs, and, while it has decreased professional-staff requirements, it has increased support-staff positions, many of which require greater skill, experience, and training. Major organizational effects have been recognized through the creation of two new units—systems development and operations—which have had a centralizing impact upon the library. The implications of these findings for other libraries are discussed.


This paper discusses the need for and provides guidelines for the preparation of policy statements on reference-collection development for academic libraries. Policy elements recommended for inclusion are statements on collection objectives, collection scope, physical size, types of material, selector roles, removal procedures, and interdepartmental relationships. Criteria for the selection, retention, or removal of reference materials are provided, and a bibliography of twelve titles is attached.

The Ecology of the Academic Library: Articulating Library Needs to the College

This paper discusses the importance of an analytic planning model to academic libraries in the context of campus-wide planning and briefly describes two projects funded through the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges (CASC) to develop appropriate management products. The first project focused on the development and testing of analytic planning models capable of being replicated at other colleges; the second developed and tested a series of management information systems to provide the data for an analytic planning cycle, as well as other planning and data services. These projects resulted in the implementation of an analytic planning model on the campuses of most of the fifteen participating colleges and the generation of nine management modules (or data systems) capable of providing interinstitutional data for comparative purposes. These modules, which are available to interested colleges from CASC, cover library costs and services, personnel and compensation, instructional program, faculty activity, college goals and climate, student recruitment, student attrition, student financial aid, and fund raising. An outline of characteristics common to many analytic data systems and a description of the library-oriented module are included.


This paper provides an overview of the field of on-line information retrieval systems whose data bases are programmed to predict future events. These systems rely on data of past events and use mathematical techniques such as regression analysis and statistical probability to provide forecast data. The history of these systems is traced through the advent of the IBM QUICKTRAN program in 1967 and descriptions of thirteen other predictive systems. Recent trend-impact analysis studies have led to the development of INTERAX and FUTURSCAN, which offer sophisticated and complex predictive on-line capabilities. A list of fifteen references is provided.


Although spiraling costs and reduced budgets require that small academic libraries form clusters to share resources and services, consortia and library networks so far have taken only tentative or shallow steps in this direction. Real and meaningful steps can and must be taken to develop joint acquisition policies, effective and timely interlibrary loan procedures, cooperative reference services, and division of responsibility for periodicals. Resource utilization in the areas of technical processes, staff, and equipment can be improved, and librarians need to adopt an attitude of interdependency and shared mutual responsibility. Clusters of five to ten libraries within a limited geographic proximity offer a feasible framework with an individual in each committed to seek out, develop, and maintain cooperative programs.


This article describes and evaluates the IBM System 7 automated circulation system in use at Slippery Rock State College since 1973. Background information is furnished on the library and its locale as well as the general rationale and objectives for automated circulation systems. The presentation of the IBM S/7 includes (1) reasons for its selection; (2) transaction override; (3) descriptions of reports and lists such as daily circulation, overdue, fines, statistical summaries, and special printouts; (4) descriptions of hardware and software; (5) historical developments; (6) evaluation of the system and its components; (7) enumeration of system problems; (8) considerations for future development; and (9) costs. This seven-year review serves to summarize a state in automated library systems. Appendices provide details of operating features, statistical data, reports, and sample forms.

Experimental Online Catalog for the Dartmouth College Library. By Emily Gallup Fayen. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 1980. 13p. ED 190 145. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

This on-line pilot project demonstrates the feasibility of using the OCLC transaction tapes to create an on-line catalog and the utility of the BRS data-base structure for loading this data and for on-line searching. It also shows the feasibility of a user-cordial interface for patrons and for staff
and provides an opportunity to test many factors involved in developing a successful system for use by students, faculty, and staff, as well as trained on-line searchers. Preliminary results from a series of controlled experiments using the on-line catalog and the card catalog show that recall is similar. The on-line catalog is generally much more effective and faster for those topics not adequately represented by LC subject headings, but the card catalog may be more efficient for very simple author/title search. Further experiments with the on-line catalog at Dartmouth will continue, thus enabling a decision as to whether it is an acceptable alternative to the card catalog. Current planning is to use both for at least one calendar year or until a clear choice is evident.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Heritage on Microfilm

Rare and out-of-print titles and documents on 35mm silver halide microfilm.

- French Books before 1601
- Scandinavian Culture
- 18th Century English Literature
- Victorian Fiction
- Literature of Folklore
- Hispanic Culture

Send for catalog and title information today.

GM GENERAL MICROFILM COMPANY

70 Coolidge Hill Road
Watertown, MA 02172
(617) 926-5557


versity of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, England.)


Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform in East and Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography. Comp. by the staff of the Land Tenure Center
Expert Evaluations of Photocopiers, Microfiche Readers, Printer Terminals by Library Technology Reports

Photocopiers—Test reports on eight electrostatic office copiers, seven of which use plain paper and four mini-copiers which can be purchased for $500 to $1,000. An introductory article discusses selection criteria and coin operation. In the January/February 1980 issue, Vol. 16 No. 1. $40.00

Microfiche Readers—This latest set of reports includes laboratory results and informed judgments on the performance of a group of fifteen popular microfiche reader models suitable for either source document or COM fiches. In the March/April 1980 issue, Vol. 16 No. 2. $40.00

Printer Terminals—A new category of library equipment which may soon be as common as the card catalog and the date stamp. Joseph Becker, international authority in the field of library automation and information science, describes current printer technologies and discusses selection criteria. Also included are reports on nine typical printers suitable for library use. In the May/June 1980 issue, Vol. 16 No. 3. $40.00

Library Technology Reports is a unique bimonthly publication of the American Library Association that provides critical evaluations of products and services used in libraries, media centers and other educational institutions. Its purpose is to enable librarians and educators to make economical purchasing decisions and to alert manufacturers of the needs of libraries and the standards of performance expected by them. Annual subscription (6 issues) $135

Library Technology Reports
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611


Reverse Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations Dictionary: A Companion Volume to the Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations Dictionary, with Terms Arranged Alphabetically by Meaning of Acronym, Initialism, or Abbreviation. Ed. by Ellen T. Crowley. (V.3 of the


First published 1980 by Pan Books as An Introduction to Fifty British Poets 1300-1500 in the Pan Literature Guides Series.


First published 1980 by Pan Books as An Introduction to Fifty European Novels in the Pan Literature Guides Series.


First published 1980 by Pan Books as An Introduction to Fifty British Plays 1660-1900 in the Pan Literature Guides Series.


