formulas for shelving capacities for books, a historical overview of methods for housing sound discs, and a bibliography of approximately sixty monographs, theses, and periodical articles dating from 1881 to 1977.

The author's figures are based on actual measurements that were made for an expansion of facilities at the Indiana University Music Library. Orchestral and choral parts were excluded from those measurements; they are discussed only briefly in his book. Also, materials in the Library of Congress Class MT for musical instruction and study were not measured because of the mixture of books and scores in this category; a formula has yet to be developed. In general, the formulas that have been presented may not be completely suitable for every music library. Nonetheless, this slender, succinctly written volume should provide an invaluable preliminary step in analyzing the space needs of any music library.

Many music librarians have recently been confronting the problem of insufficient shelf space. Ann Basart's article, "Criteria for Weeding Books in a University Music Library" (Music Library Association Notes 36:819–36 [1979–80]), offers guidelines for one alternative to this dilemma of the "space crunch," namely, the selection of books for storage or discarding. Now for the first time, librarians have a working model for yet another alternative—the reevaluation of music collections in terms of redistributed, expanded, or brand-new shelving areas. Mr. Fling certainly deserves to be congratulated for this landmark in music librarianship.—Victor Cardell, Yale University Music Library.

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse of 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 comparison of the results of two surveys of library instruction programs in California academic libraries, conducted in 1974 and in 1980 by the California Clearinghouse on Library Instruction, includes discussions of the number of survey returns by library type; teaching methods used for library instruction; materials used to teach course-related instruction, formal credit courses, self-paced credit instruction, and noncredit instruction; libraries by type in 1980 reporting instructional activities such as self-guided tours and library handbooks; and use of audiovisual media by library type. These survey results are also compared with those of two national surveys reported by Project LOEX (Library Orientation/Instruction Exchange) in 1973 and in 1979. Eleven tables and four references are provided, as well as a copy of the 1980 questionnaire and a list of nine commercially published texts used in library instruction courses.


The error-correcting algorithm described was constructed to examine subject headings in online catalog records for common errors such as omission, addition, substitution, and transpositional errors, and to make needed changes. Essentially, the algorithm searches the authority file for a record whose primary key exactly matches the test key. If an exact match is not found, the algorithm identifies records in the authority file, first with the same initial charac-
mers, or if that is unsuccessful, with similar endings. The heading is then examined to see if by making simple changes, it can be modified to match a valid record in the authority file. If no match can be found, even after modification, it is then assumed that the heading is one of questionable validity—being either a valid heading with no corresponding record in the author file or an invalid heading containing extensive errors. The algorithm separates the subject headings into groups of valid headings, corrected headings, and questionable headings that require manual examination. Provided are one table, five figures, and twenty-one references.

**Emerging Personnel Requirements in Academic Libraries as Reflected in Recent Position Announcements.** By David Block. 1980. 17p. ED 215 703. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

This study of the personnel requirements and hiring patterns of academic libraries draws on data collected from academic-library position announcements issued nationwide during the fourth quarter of 1980. Data on 224 announcements were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, and the resulting statistics are interpreted as a means of describing facets of the contemporary job market—its positions and salaries, geographical distribution, and required skills for technical services, public services, administrative, and other positions. Traditional positions, principally in cataloging and reference, account for the majority of the listings, and requested skills in the physical sciences, business, mathematics, and computer applications were found to be conspicuous by their absence. Six tables display the data discussed in the report, and eight references are listed.


A self-examination of the Central Library System (CLS) at Temple University was undertaken by a task force made up of staff members to examine the current organizational structure in the light of technological, financial, curricular, enrollment, and library service considerations, as well as such organizational concerns as workflow, appropriate staffing, and reporting relationships. Each library department was asked for a description of its operations, including an organizational chart, and a master organization chart for CLS was prepared based on these data. Additional information on the background of the CLS was assembled by the task force, and the structure of four libraries at universities comparable to Temple was examined. Data on the individual departments were analyzed in terms of strengths and weaknesses and interviews were held with each department along with library administrators to discuss the findings. In the design phase, emphasis was placed on two main problems: one relating to the organization of functions, and the other to the structure of library administration. Design options were discussed with cooperating consultants, and three alternative organization plans were developed which comprise the major part of this report.


In May 1981 the American Library Association (ALA) conducted a survey to determine how online search services are financed in publicly supported libraries and in libraries in nonprofit organizations. The survey questionnaire was prepared by the ALA Office for Research (OFR), and three vendors of online services—BRS, Lockheed, and SDC—mailed the surveys to their subscribers in the population of interest. Completed questionnaires were returned by 985 libraries and processed by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The survey provides data on decisions made by publicly supported libraries on such questions as whether or not to charge for online services, how many searches are performed per year, and what factors should be considered in deciding how to finance online services. Data are summarized in eighteen tables. Appended are the questionnaire and its covering letter, the ALA position statement on free access to information, a supplemental report on free structures by Susan Bonzi, and a review of the related literature. A thirty-seven-item reference list is provided.


This set of materials assembled by the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center (SPEC) of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) contains seven examples of general use surveys and eight samples of user surveys on specific topics from a group of major research libraries.
Among the items included are (1) a final report on a library user survey from the University of California at Riverside; (2) a user survey from the Elmer Holmes Bobst Library at New York University; (3) questionnaires on the adequacy of library service at Emory University; (4) library use surveys from Colorado State University, the University of Colorado, and the University of New Mexico; (5) an availability analysis report from the University of Arizona; and (6) an undergraduate library availability study from the University of Tennessee, a user assistance tally from the University of Georgia, a faculty questionnaire on branch and division libraries from the University of Colorado, a search-services-user and availability-oftiations questionnaire from Boston University, and the executive summary of a Cornell University user survey on the libraries' research-support performance.


In the fall semester of 1981, librarians at the Sims Memorial Library of Southeastern Louisiana University (SLU) surveyed the faculty of the university to ascertain their perceptions of the status and professional contributions of librarians. Of the 264 questionnaires sent out to faculty at the four major colleges (business, education, humanities, and science and technology), 137 were returned completed, representing a response rate of 51.9 percent. Responses were analyzed for each major college according to the rank of the respondents (i.e., professor, associate professor, assistant professor, or instructor). The questionnaire was modeled after an instrument developed at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (SIU-C), covering such topics as the frequency of library use by faculty members, the importance of librarians as assistants in research and teaching, whether or not librarians should conduct research, what type(s) of research librarians should conduct, and whether librarians should be granted full faculty status. It was found that a majority of faculty view librarians as professionals and that most of those surveyed felt that librarians should be granted faculty status. Data are presented in twelve tables, and a reference list and twenty-five-item bibliography are attached.


A general introduction to computer-based national information systems, and the context and basis for future studies are provided in this report. Chapter one, the introduction, summarizes computers and information systems and their relation to society, the structure of information policy issues, and public policy issues. Chapter two describes the background and purpose of the study, and chapter three examines the current states of computer technology and information industries and their projected future developments. These topics are elaborated on in chapters thirteen and fourteen. Political, economic, and social trends are identified in chapter four, and chapter five discusses political, economic, and social trends that affect the use of computer-based information systems. An analysis of selected policy issues that may confront Congress over the next decade are discussed in chapters six to twelve and include innovation, productivity, employment, privacy, computer systems security, government management of data processing, society's dependence on information systems, constitutional rights, and regulatory and other issues.


The first of six sections in this manual outlines a series of steps to be followed when an emergency or problem occurs. These procedures are divided into four categories: (1) behavioral emergencies, i.e., bomb threats, building takeovers, problem patrons, or thefts; (2) building emergencies, i.e., elevator failure, fire, flooding of building/water leaks, power failure; (3) medical emergencies, i.e., animal bites, death, drug or psychiatric problems, or fumes (possibly toxic); and (4) weather emergencies, i.e., heavy rain/icy conditions or tornados. Sources of assistance are listed in the second section under emergency organizations, which include emergency medical services, the fire department, hospitals, the infirmary, and security. Library floor plans in the third section indicate the location of fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and fire stairs. The remaining sections provide a listing of members of the Library Executive Council with their home and office telephone numbers, a telephone directory of library administrators and emergency services, and a keyword index to the manual.

An Approach to Study the Relationship between Organizational Information
Keep on top of new management and research techniques with these ACADEMIC PRESS titles.

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR LIBRARIANS
SECOND EDITION
G. EDWARD EVANS
Judiciously expanded and revised since its initial publication in 1976. Applies basic management concepts to libraries, media centers, and information centers.
1983, in preparation
ISBN: 0-12-243856-6 (t) *

THE EFFECTIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
DIANA M. THOMAS
ELIZABETH R. EISENBACH
ANN T. HINCKLEY
Introduces the library school student and the new librarian to the complexity of actual reference work.
1981, 224 pp., $17.50
ISBN: 0-12-688720-9 (t) *

THE MULTIMEDIA LIBRARY
SECOND EDITION
MATERIALS SELECTION AND USE
JAMES CABECEIRAS
Examines the broad range of information materials currently available to libraries, describes each medium's characteristics, and discusses the selection and utilization of materials and equipment, as well as their integration into library information systems.
1982, 282 pp., $19.50
ISBN: 0-12-153952-0 (t) *

ADVANCES IN LIBRARIANSHIP
VOLUME 12
Edited by WESLEY SIMONTON
1982, 320 pp., $32.00 ISBN: 0-12-024612-0

Also of interest...

COMPUTER-MEDIATED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
STATUS AND EVALUATION
ELAINE B. KERR
STARR ROXANNE HILTZ
A Volume in the HUMAN COMMUNICATION RESEARCH Series
Presents the systematic findings of a panel of experts who designed and evaluated computer-mediated communication systems including computerized conferencing systems, electronic mail, and office information-communication systems.
1982, 232 pp., $26.50
ISBN: 0-12-404980-x

SOURCES AND METHODS OF HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY
J. DENNIS WILLIGAN
KATHERINE A. LYNCH
A Volume in the STUDIES IN SOCIAL DISCONTINUITY Series
Assesses the strengths and weaknesses of major source materials, integrates diverse strands of research, and expands methodological and theoretical approaches to historical demographic research.
1982, 528 pp., $39.50
ISBN: 0-12-757022-5 (paper) *

JOURNAL OF MICROCOMPUTER APPLICATIONS
Editors in Chief: J. L. ALTY and M. J. TAYLOR
In 1982 Academic Press took over from Liverpool University Computer Laboratory the publication of the Journal of Microcomputer Applications. This international quarterly journal provides a forum for all those involved in the applied areas of microcomputing in university, industrial, and commercial environments.
Volume 6, 1983, 4 issues
Annual subscription rate: $87.00
ISSN: 0143-3792

*To obtain examination copies of asterisked titles, please write to the Sales Department. Give the title and enrollment of the course for which the book will be considered.
Processing and Organizational Climate in Academic and Public Libraries. By Charles R. McClure. 1981. 15p. ED 213 403. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

The proposed research project is designed to better understand the impact of organizational information processing variables on other organizational variables such as the organizational climate. A brief summary of the research related to organizational information processing and climate is followed by a suggested research design to study information processing and climate in academic and public libraries. Following the specific hypotheses for the project, the paper concludes by noting that such research will assist investigators to identify organizational climate contingencies where information variables are maximized/minimized, to describe the effect of various informational processing variables on specific aspects of organizational climate, and to develop models to predict the effect of information processing and organizational climate on overall organizational effectiveness. Included are twenty reference notes.


As a part of York University's academic planning process, the library staff prepared a list of possible alternatives for twenty-six library functions to be used as a basis for the development of a three-to-five-year planning guide. Compiled over a period of two months, these represent a range from pie-in-the-sky to bare-boned or eliminated operations. Included are options for audiovisual services, automated systems, cataloging, circulation services, various aspects of collections, equipment and furnishings, hours of service, cooperation and loans, library management, online searching, acquisitions, reprography, physical facilities, public relations, reference services, and the reserve collection. A five-year plan for development of a minicomputer-based library system is appended.


A brief statement on the advantages of using computer-output microform (COM) for library catalogs introduces a general plan for implementing such a catalog in an academic library. The factors involved and types of decisions that must be made are discussed for each of eight steps in the process: determining the objectives of the catalog; choosing the format; data elements to be used; the visual presentation of the data; choosing a microfiche reader; determining the number of readers needed; choosing a service bureau; and user instruction. A formula for determining the monthly cost of maintaining the COM catalog is appended. The more than sixty references provided are listed in subject categories.


The survey documented in this report was conducted in 1981 to investigate the preservation conditions, practices, and needs of the units of the University of Texas at Austin General Libraries. The report is divided into six major portions. The first five sections report the responses to questionnaires on specific formats: books and serials; audiovisual materials (including microforms); newspapers; maps; and archives, manuscripts, and broadsides. Pro-
cessing, storage conditions, handling, and repair are considered in each section. The sixth section is concerned with environmental conditions, including air conditioning, humidity, lighting, and particulate control and related housekeeping functions. A narrative summary, preliminary recommendations on how to better environmental conditions or materials conservation, and collated responses to the questionnaires are provided for each section. Copies of the survey instruments are appended.


This discussion of the difficulties of protecting copyright for audio and video recordings focuses on the application of the 1976 Copyright Act and the Fair Use Principle to educational off-air taping and private home recording. Court cases such as Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation v. Crooks and Universal Studios, et al. v. Sony Corporation of America, etc., are discussed as well as German and British copyright legislation.


Discussions of library resources, services, and related activities as well as library materials selection and acquisition are provided for faculty to facilitate and enhance their use of the library. Included in the library resources section are books, periodicals, microforms, and special collections and archives. Instruction in library use, computerized literature searches, interlibrary loans, and audiovisual services are among the library services described. The related activities described focus on library publications. Ten appendices include reserve book request forms, senior projects standards and procedures, and floor plans.


Based on data gathered in a survey of college and university libraries which was part of the Higher Education General Information Survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, this report provides highlights of the findings and brief discussions with tables summarizing data on collections, transactions, expenditures, library staff, library staff salaries, and management data. Appendices include a description of the survey methodology, technical notes on microform acquisitions and holdings, and a list of joint libraries and member institutions. The bulk of the report comprises three tables providing statistics on U.S. college and university libraries: (1) number of volumes in collections by state or other area and institution for 1978 to 1979 and fall 1979; (2) library operating expenditures, by category of expenditures and by state or other area and institution, for 1978 to 1979; and (3) indexes on operating expenditures for 1978 to 1979, book stock held at the end of 1978 to 1979, and library staff as of fall 1979.


Following a brief history of York University libraries, this document outlines current objectives of library operations, the problems faced in establishing future priorities, and the objec-
A NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR NORTH AMERICA

HMSO Books & Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd

HMSO, the British government publisher, are delighted to announce the appointment of the Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd as their new agent in the USA and Canada from 1st January, 1983.

Orders for HMSO titles should be sent as follows:

Standing Orders, Subscriptions and Official Publications
Bernan Associates, Inc
9730-E George Palmer Highway
Lanham, Maryland 20706
USA
(301) 459-7666

All other HMSO books
Kraus-Thomson Organization
Route 100, Millwood, New York 10546
USA
(914) 762-2200


The purpose of this project was to develop a computerized videotape catalog and booking system to serve school personnel in the 109 schools of Pinellas County, Florida. This system was designed to eliminate manual file maintenance, decrease time spent in booking, shipping, and receiving videotapes, and reduce the cost of producing and updating videotape catalogs. Results of the interviews and survey conducted during the six-month period following the introduction of the system indicated that booking procedures were simplified and confirmations were made more rapidly. Professional staff time involved in manual file maintenance was eliminated, and booking, shipping, and receiving time was reduced. The respondents to the questionnaire provided evidence that the videotape microfiche catalog and booking system were more effective than the manual system, and production costs for the new microfiche catalog were less than for the previous catalogs. This system was adopted for permanent use in the Pinellas County School District. Twenty-two references are listed.


This essay focuses on use of the Library of Congress subject headings in online catalogs for the retrieval of information by subject. Among the topics addressed are differences for implementation or investigation for the next three to five years. The current mission and operating objectives in the functional areas of collecting, organizing, storing, and retrieving and disseminating are presented. The major and most pressing problems of the libraries are identified, and a statement of interim library goals that was developed to address these problems is discussed. Long-range-planning goals have been established for a three-to-five-year period, and currently place primary importance on collection development. The impact of such external factors as changing copyright law, a national centralized periodicals system, financial constraints, electronic communications networks, and proliferation of publications is explored. Six appendixes present statistical information about personnel, collections, book and serials holdings, expenditures, acquisitions, and Telex functions.
among catalog forms (card, microform, and computer); user interface with different forms of catalog; the types of subject indexes employed in present online catalogs; and factors to be considered in designing future online catalog systems, including several desirable features not provided by current systems. Accompanying the essay are seven figures, three tables, and a fourteen-item reference list.


A survey of more than 200 academic, public, and special libraries in thirteen selected states was conducted in the fall of 1979 to provide a state-of-the-art report on online or computerized reference services. Libraries were selected from states that had demonstrated leadership in networking, and data were sought in four areas: (1) users of online information, (2) suppliers of those services, (3) training and retraining of searchers, and (4) funding patterns. Of the 192 libraries that responded, 91 offered computerized reference service—35 academic, 16 public, and 40 special libraries. Findings indicate that: (1) the technical-professional community received the most service, followed by graduate students, faculty, and undergraduate students; (2) in decreasing order, Lockheed, the System Development Corporation, and the Bibliographic Retrieval Service were the major vendors; and (3) these vendors trained most of the users, who are primarily the professional staff in all types of libraries, to search online. In the area of funding patterns, it was found that most academic and public libraries recovered at least partial costs from their clients, and fees were rarely charged in special libraries. The questionnaire is appended. Two figures and twenty-two references are provided.


This paper presents the results of a review of professional compensation systems in a number of major academic libraries which was conducted in order to advance the understanding of librarian compensation and to help libraries choose and develop systems that best promote librarians' interests. The systems of compensation identified during the review are briefly described, including free form, professional ranking, position classification, and mixed. As background to the discussion, the most common industrial compensation systems are reviewed. An outline of professional compensation systems are reviewed. An outline of professional compensation methods, specifically position description, standard job evaluation, generic classification, the career-curve approach, and the individual contribution approach, is also provided. The salary compensation systems represented by libraries contributing information to the study are then discussed in detail, with special attention paid to professional ranking with and without subdivisions and to position classification as in the federal system. Among major issues reviewed are other institutions could be adapted to the History of Art Department's needs, five systems were examined: (1) the International Museum of Photography at the George Eastman House; (2) the Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Arts (NCFA) Slide and Photographic Archives; (3) the Santa Cruz Classification System; (4) the slide library of Cornell University's College of Architecture, Art, and Planning; and (5) the slide classification scheme of Stanford University's Art Department. Based on such criteria as adaptability to machine-readable classification and the subject terminology used, the NCFA system was selected to test a sample of approximately 250 slides by assigning them to subject categories. It was found that NCFA is applicable, with some modifications, to the History of Art Department's slides of paintings, graphic arts, and sculpture. Recommendations for reorganizing the slide library include adapting general filing procedures and indexing the slides by subject. A twenty-two-item bibliography and three appendices, one a prototypical thesaurus, are provided.
institutional and financial constraints on library compensation systems, the use of merit review procedures, job value, and alternate reward systems. A nine-item reference list is included.

Boston College Libraries: Systems, Services, Resources. By Rhoda K. Channing and John C. Stalker, editors. 1982. 49p. ED 216 693. MF — $0.83; PC — $3.32. Prepared to inform and update Boston College faculty and administrative personnel on the impact of automation and resource sharing on the Boston College library system and the services it provides, this report contains sections on: OCLC and its interlibrary loan subsystem; the consortia in which the Boston College libraries participate; present and future serial handling systems at Boston College; the totally integrated automated system anticipated for the new central library (including a public online catalog); and the relationship of faculty research and teaching needs to collection development, media services, bibliographic instruction programs, and special collections. The emphasis throughout is on the evolution of systems and services to aid faculty in teaching and research. Included are numerous illustrations, a glossary of library terms, and a directory of Boston College library personnel.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST


Everywoman's Guide to Colleges and Universities: An Educational Project of the Feminist Press. Ed. by Florence Howe, Suzanne Howard, and
ders. Contact CRL's Public Information Office for more information.


SPEC Kit/Flyer #87: Collection Description and Assessment in ARL Libraries. 117p. Kits are available by subscription from: SPEC, OMS/ARL, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Individual kits may be purchased (prepaid only) for $15 (U.S.) with a check payable to ARL Office Management Studies. Library members of ARL receive kits for $7.50.


It's Time To Try A New ROUTE.

Introducing ROUTE, The Newest Module In Faxon's LINX System.

Now there's a computerized system for creating, updating and printing journal routing slips. The ROUTE system.

With ROUTE, all the time-consuming details of managing routing lists are taken care of for you. ROUTE keeps track of who gets what publications, it lists readers by name, location, address and other identifiers you specify, it can prioritize routing order by title or other parameters, and it produces all your routing slips for you.

ROUTE also gives you valuable management and statistical reports, a simplified procedure for changing reader records, and much more.

For the full story on easy-to-use, easy-to-learn ROUTE, part of Faxon's LINX serials management system, just return the coupon or call 617-329-3350, outside of Boston, call 800-225-6055.

13 Southwest Park, Westwood, MA 02090

The Art and Science of Serials Management.