ABSTRACTS

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

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In response to a May 1983 Association of Research Libraries (ARL) survey, 94 university library members (90 percent of this category of ARL membership) provided information and documents about current library branches, changes during the last five years, and current and planned automation activities. It was found that 63 respondents (68 percent) considered their library systems centralized, with a main library and/or central processing facilities; that 94 respondents listed 1,008 branches with either centralized systems administering an average of 6.4 branches or decentralized systems administering an average of 12.6 units; and that 58 libraries (65 percent) reported branch library automation, with most projects involving circulation systems (40) and online catalogs (14).

This document presents survey results; policy statements regarding branch libraries from Iowa State University and University of Kentucky; documents on closing or consolidating branches from Ohio State University, University of Cincinnati, and Queen's University; documents on establishing new branches from University of Chicago, University of New Mexico, and State University of New York, Albany; and documents on automation from Queen's University and University of Texas, Austin.

Also provided are a seven-item bibliography on branch libraries, centralization, and decentralization; a concise summary of related issues and trends; and an evaluation sheet for this ARL Systems and Procedures Exchange Center (SPEC) kit.


Produced as part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP), this publication provides government and nongovernment archivists and records managers with a comparative study of past and present policies and practices for selecting moving images for preservation, and with a series of guidelines based upon the most widely accepted of these policies and practices. Sections cover: (1) the history and organization of moving image archives; (2) appraisal or selection standards for motion pictures and their acceptance in archival theory; (3) categorization of archival moving images by provenance, function, and form; (4) moving image appraisal policies and practices recommended by UNESCO and those utilized in the United States, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Argentina, Malaysia, Canada, and West Germany; (5) the relationship of records management and the appraisal of moving images; and (6) the appraisal of documentation related to the moving images; e.g., production files and critical reviews. Also provided are a series of 14 conclusions related to the appraisal and archival retention of moving images and a bibliography listing publications by more than 250 authors.


Official opening statements, organizational reports, and papers on libraries in a technological world, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference include: (1) welcoming addresses by Franz Georg Kaltwasser and Mathilde Berghofer-Weichner; (2) opening speeches by Else Granheim (IFLA president) and Jacques Tocatlian (UNESCO representa-

Papers on official publications (government documents), automation, and electronic publishing, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (1) “The Automation of Documentation as It Relates to Official Publications and Its Importance in a Developing Country” by Ahmed Fassi-Fihri (Morocco), which describes the planned development of a decentralized computer system at Morocco’s National Centre for Documentation; (2) “Electronic Publishing: Impact on Libraries,” in which David Russon (United Kingdom) outlines types of electronic publishing and its impact on library equipment purchases, library staff, access to information, archival practices, copyright, and related issues; (3) “The Computerization of Administrative Documents in France and Citizen Information,” in which Pierre Pelou (France) outlines the conceptual framework of the computerization of French government activities, the categories of tele- matically available data, and foreseeable data processing developments in the field of information; (4) “Use of International Documents in Developing Countries,” a report by Luciana Marulli-Koenig on a survey of libraries and users in Colombia, Malaysia, and Morocco in order to determine the impact of literature produced by United Nations organizations and the effectiveness of their dissemination and bibliographic control practices; and (5) “Amtliche Veröffentlichungen in der Bundesrepublik und commercial systems developed to improve access to literature not available through normal bookselling channels; (4) “International Exchange of Publications in the Library and Information System of the Chinese Academy of Sciences” by Zhai Zongshu (China); (5) “Present Problems in Foreign Literature Acquisition for Research Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany,” a discussion by Dieter Oertel (West Germany) of budget limitations and cancellations of orders in German university libraries; and (6) “Study on the Problem of the In-Service Training of Acquisitions and Exchange Staff in Libraries: Professional Requirements, Training Problems” by Boris P. Kanovsky (USSR).
Deutschland" (Official Publications in the Federal Republic of Germany) by Siegfried Detemple (West Germany—paper in German).


Papers on rare and precious books and documents, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (1) "Report on the State of Work on the Union Catalogue of Incunabula (GW) and Progress in the International Cataloging of Incunabula by Ursula Altmann (East Germany); (2) "Survey of Incunabula in France—Progress So Far" by Ursula Baurmeister (France); (3) "Census of Italian XVIth Century Editions: A Progress Report" by Maria Sicco (Italy); (4) "The Central Catalogue of Historical Libraries in the Castles of Bohemia and Moravia" by Jaroslav Vrchotka (Czechoslovakia); (5) Buchmuseen: Ihre Probleme und Ihre Beziehungen zu Bibliotheken" (Book Museums: Their Problems and Their Relationships to Libraries) by Jaroslav Vrchotka (Czechoslovakia—paper in German); (6) "Retrospективke, Maschinenlesbare Katalogisierung in München and Gottingen" (Retrospective, Machine-Readable Cataloging in Munich and Gottingen) by Klaus Haller (West Germany—paper in German); (7) "Technological Advances in Librarianship and Printing and the Teaching of the History of the Book" by Richard G. Landon (Canada); (8) "Computer Technology as Applied to Rare Book Cataloging" by Stephen Paul Davis (United States); (9) "The Curator's Point of View," an outline by Karl Dachs (West Germany) of librarians' and curators' concerns related to rare book preservation and conservation; (10) "The Incunabula Catalog of the Bavarian State Library" by Elmar Hertrich (West Germany); (11) "Progress Report on the ISTC (Incunabula Short Title Catalog" by L. Hellinga (United Kingdom); and (12) "Der Gegenwartige Stand der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich" (The Present Status of Manuscript Description in Austria) by Otto Mazal (Austria—paper in German).

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Papers on the education and training of librarians, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (1) "The Role of New Technology in the Librarianship Curriculum," in which J. A. Large and R. F. Guy (United Kingdom) describe possible problems related to the integration of new technology in library school curricula and the experience of introducing such instruction at the College of Librarianship Wales; (2) "Teaching New Technologies: Whose Role Is It?" in which G. Edward Evans (United States) outlines his view that library schools must teach students about operations, applications, and use of information/telecommunications technology; (3) "The Codified System of Post-School Training of Librarians in the Slovak Socialist Republic," a report by Horst Hogh (Czechoslovakia) on that country's permanent cyclical continuing education system for librarians; (4) "Comparative Trends in Library and Information Science Curricula in the USA, Canada, and the Federal Republic of Germany—A Study Originating from the IFLA Project 'Equivalency and Reciprocity,'" in which Diann D. Rusch focuses on educational requirements and specializations and on the response of library schools to changes in the job market; and (5) "The Training of Librarians for Technological Society. Polish Experience and Problems" by Stefan Kubow (Poland).


Papers on book and document conservation and restoration, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (1) "The Problems of Conservation of Valuable Library Possessions," in which Karl Jackel (West Germany) discusses problems in obtaining restoration materials, storage facilities, craft techniques, and guidelines for preservation and restoration of various types of library materials; (2) "Mass Deacidification of Paper," in which Peter G. Sparks (United States) describes the causes of and known solutions for brittle paper, including the manufacture of alkaline paper and the mass deacidification process as used in the Library of Congress and other United States archives/libraries; (3) "On the Possibilities for Mechanisation in the Restoring Profession," a description by Wolfgang Wachter (East Germany) of the development of mechanized work processes in the restoration workshop of the German Library in Leipzig, including wet treatment of paper and stabilization of wood-pulp paper by the splitting method; (4) "The Treatment of Paper for the Conservation of Rare and Precious Books," in which Anthony G. Cains (Ireland) describes the cleaning, buffering, and strengthening of paper by immersing it in or floating it on a processing solution as well as brush application of methyl magnesium carbonate, use of a spray gun, fixing, and book repair.


Papers on art libraries and information services for the arts, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (2) "'I See All': Information Technology and the Universal Availability of Images" by Philip Pacey (United Kingdom); (2) "Online Databases in the Fine Arts" by Michael Rinehart (United States); (3) "State of Automation in Swiss Art Libraries: The General Situation" by Karl Jost (Switzerland); (4) "Computerisation in Swiss Art Libraries: State of the Art" by Jean-Pierre Dubouloz (Switzerland) (English translation by Morag Morton); (5) "Computer Applications to Slide Collections" by A. Zelda Richardson (United States); (6) "ARLIS/ANZ (Art Libraries Society/Australia New Zealand) and Art Libraries in the Antipodes" by Valerie Richards (New Zealand); (7) "The Art and Architecture Thesaurus Project" by Pat Molholt (United States); (8) "Information Technology & Visual Images: Some Trends & Developments" by
Patrick Purcell and Henry Okun (United States); (9) "The Development, Management, and Preservation of Art and Architecture Microform Collections" by Paula Chiarmonte (United States); (10) "Online Databases for Architects and Designers" by Valerie J. Bradfield (United Kingdom); (11) "CcCILE: A Bibliographic Database for Design at the Pompidou Centre" by C. Mihailovic (France) (English translation by Ian Sheridan); (12) "Systeme Descriptif des Representations (A System for Describing Representational Art)" by Francois Garnier (France—paper in French); (13) "Universal Accessibility of Art Images and Information Technology" by Sven Sandstrom (Sweden); (14) "Art Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany" by Thomas Lersch (West Germany); and (15) "Videodiscs and Art Documentation" by Janice Sorkow (United States).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST


Dictionary of American Medical Biography. 2v. Ed. by Martin Kaufman, Stuart Galishoff,


Lancaster, F. Wilfred and Smith, Linda C. Com-


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