or when he discusses pseudo-homographs he uses

WADERS (birds)
WADERS (footwear), a word not in use for galoshes in this country.

Note also the lack of consistency in capitalization of the explanatory words. The use of "literary warrant" throughout the volume makes it a term that should be defined for the U.S. audience.

Although he has previously stated that he is concerned only with the modern, and that this is an elementary textbook, the lack of consistent bibliographic citation was a bother. Those authors whom Foskett knew, or liked, received complete citations, others, such as Library of Congress Rules for Descriptive Cataloging; the Cutter, Kaiser, Dewey volumes that are early twentieth century; and Farradane's operators which are cited for almost a full page, are mentioned without complete references, etc.

Twenty-four pages are devoted to postcoordinate systems, whereas eighty-four are devoted to precoordinate systems. Because of the organization of the volume quite a bit of redundancy occurs. This may be a reinforcing device for teaching purposes.

Despite all the foregoing, the volume is clearly and logically written and would certainly serve as an elementary exposition of subject indexing and classification. Definitions are given throughout, as well as examples. If one supplements this volume with the primary references and series such as the books on The Intellectual Organization of Information, edited by Susan Artandi, one can grasp both the concepts, development, and the literature dealing with this subject.—Henry Voos, Rutgers, The State University.

BOOKS RECEIVED

NOTE: The titles listed represent books received at the editorial office that may be of interest to academic librarians.


ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC/CLIS), American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 804, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, National Cash Register Company, 4936 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Orders must include ED number and specification of format desired. A $0.50 handling charge will be added to all orders. Payment must accompany orders totaling less than $5.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

Documents available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 have CFSTI number and price following the citation.


An international nuclear information system (INIS) which applies computer techniques to the management of the world’s nuclear literature is about to come into operation. This prompted the International Atomic Energy Agency to hold a symposium to provide a comprehensive review of the facilities and services available in the world for providing information to nuclear scientists and engineers. The symposium was attended by one hundred sixty-eight participants from thirty-one countries and twelve international organizations. A total of fifty-seven papers was presented. The broad subjects covered by the nine sessions are: (1) national and institutional information centers; (2) specialized information centers; (3) information services: manual, mechanized, and computerized; (4) information services: computerized (contd.); (5) primary publications; (6) secondary publications; (7) nuclear libraries and services; (8) indexing methods and systems; and (9) worldwide cooperation in scientific information.

English language abstracts are provided for all of the papers. The sessions chairmen, list of participants, and an author index are also included.


A continuation of the series in which the Office of Education presents general management data on the libraries of individual institutions of higher education. Statistics for 2,122 individual college and university libraries are provided. Since this is a partial listing of college and university libraries, the data are not necessarily representative and should not be used to obtain aggregates of any type. A report containing analytic or summary tables for all college and university libraries will be published later. This report is composed of the following tables: (1) number of units in library collections and holdings per full-time equivalent student in college and university libraries, by institution; (2) operating expenditures of college and university li-
libraries, estimated value of nonbudgeted support services, and expenditure ratios, by institution; (3) library staff, vacant positions, and hours of assistance in college and university libraries, by institution; and (4) number and mean salary of full-time staff in college and university libraries, by type of position, term of employment, and institution. The questionnaire form used is reproduced as the appendix. The Fall 1968 issue of “Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities. Analytic Report” is available as ED 039 888.


The introduction, part I, is composed of three sections: (1) Social Prospects of Information Utilities; (2) The Emerging Technology of Information Utilities; and (3) Information Utilities and Mass Communication. Part II covers social direction under the following headings: (1) The Regulatory Context of Information Utilities: Varieties in Law and Public Policy; (2) The Information Utility and the Idea of the Public Data Bank; (3) Experimental Prototypes for International Information Utilities; (4) The Information Utility, Science and Society; and (5) The Information Utility and Social Change: A Summary. The potential effects of the information utility on citizen participation and representational processes is considered in part III under these titles: (1) Some Potential Effects of the Information Utility on Potential Decision-Makers and the Role of the Representative; (2) Some Political Choices in the Development of Communications Technology; (3) Future Developments in Mass Communications and Citizen Participation; (4) Some Potential Effects of the Information Utility on Citizen Participation; (5) The Communication Revolution and the Future of Interest Groups; (6) Survey Research in Public Opinion Polling with the Information Utility—Promises and Problems; and (7) Information and Politics: Reflections on Reflections. Brief biographies of the authors precede the integrated subject, author index.


Although there may be no such thing as a purely undergraduate book, there are services which are more appropriate for undergraduates than for other members of the academic community. These services make the undergraduate library unique. It is the responsibility of the undergraduate librarian to develop his specialty so that our undergraduate libraries offer substantial service programs. This working paper concentrates on the problem of undergraduate library goals and three related subject areas: (1) service, (2) institutionalization, and (3) professional staff. Intangible goals, such as encouraging the lifelong habit of self-education through reading, are extremely important but they cannot guide group action, and therefore, must be supported by sets of tangible (or operating) goals which do. Unless a structure of tangible goals is developed to bridge the gap between means and ends, the means gradually function as the tangible goals. Two basic capabilities which an undergraduate library should have are self-service, where the student or teacher uses the physical means of the library; and active-service, which is dependent on the library staff working with the student and faculty. A brief bibliography of related books and articles is appended.

A study of the Oklahoma Teletypewriter Interlibrary System (OTIS), made at the request of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, covers the period April 1968 through June 1969. It is based upon an analysis of records maintained at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries including: what material was requested by what library, how the requests were verified and located, which library supplied the material and when; time span for filling requests, arranged by transmission site and resource library; monthly reports of volume of use from all transmission and resource libraries; detailed expenditure records; and miscellaneous correspondence. A questionnaire sent to the four resource libraries and ten transmission libraries was used to collect the original data. Field visits were made to nine transmission sites, all four resource libraries, and selected satellite libraries. The report is composed of seven chapters: (1) History and Purpose of OTIS; (2) Volume, Users, Materials and Impact of OTIS; (3) Records and Procedures; (4) Closing the Time Gap; (5) Cost of OTIS; (6) Problems; and (7) Summary and Recommendations.


Utilization of the card catalog in the main library (Sterling Memorial Library) of Yale University was studied over a period of more than a year. Traffic flow in the catalog was observed and used as the basis for scheduling interviews with a representative sample of catalog users at the moment of catalog use. More than 2,000 interviews were completed. Data were collected on user objectives and starting clues. Follow-up studies were done on the matches among user clues, catalog card data, and information available in the front matter of cataloged documents. Reasons for search failures were determined. In terms of immediate intent, 73 percent of searches are document ("known item") searches and 16 percent are subject searches; in terms of underlying interest, 56 percent are document searches and 33 percent are subject searches. Remaining searches are 6 percent author searches (to find out what is on hand from a known author or institution) and 5 percent bibliographic searches (to complete or verify a reference on the basis of catalog card data). The importance of secondary search clues in achieving retrieval despite incomplete or inaccurate primary clues is discussed.


The separate undergraduate library was originated to provide students with the same quality of library services as were available in a good liberal arts college library. This paper deals with how reference librarians have used this opportunity to provide reference services for the undergraduate student. The major emphasis is on case studies of reference services in two of the leading undergraduate libraries in the country (The University of Michigan and Cornell University). In 1969, the reference collection at Michigan was comprised of 3,549 volumes and 25,077 vertical file items; Cornell had 3,294 volumes and a smaller number of vertical file materials. Both undergraduate libraries offer reference assistance 76 hours per week. The number and types of questions asked at the reference desk of each library are presented in tables. Of 961 reference questions asked at Michigan, in only nineteen instances did the librarian spend more than five minutes with the student. At Cornell, the librarian helped the student for over five minutes in 8 of 230 reference questions. The basic conclusion drawn from these studies is that the advantages of the undergraduate libraries have not been realized. Reference services are of low caliber. Too often the assistance given students is superficial and too brief. Some basic reasons for this situation are given.