The range of problems Lyle discussed with his colleagues is broad. Familiar questions about compact shelving, library hours, collection development, and cooperation are discussed, as are automation, the role of the emergent Young Turks in the professions, blanket orders, library unions, library governance, and relationships of librarians to faculty. Throughout the book, often only implicitly, concern for the future of libraries as we now know them is apparent. The professional literature is, of course, rich in material on this subject and we are all not only curious about what’s to become of us, as it were, but what role the rich collections we have developed down through the decades will play in tomorrow’s higher education. Most of us think, and most of Guy Lyle’s sixteen librarians would agree, that the book is here to stay. Whether it will be acquired, processed, housed, and used as it has been in the past is another matter.

From among Lyle’s librarians, readers may identify and select their own charlatans, incompetents, or muddled sentimentals as this reviewer has done. Those few excepted, this is a group of strong librarians deeply concerned about their profession. They are not, happily, intoning palinodes to a golden past, but, in spite of their decrepitude in the eyes of my students (whom I had read the book for a course I teach), they have realistically evaluated the profession’s successes and accepted the fact that not only is change inevitable, but that it is desirable. They are equally realistic in recognizing the economic problems of higher education, the development of changing educational concepts, the necessity of finding more sophisticated technological solutions to library problems, and the need for a new kind of librarian, better trained, better educated, and more intimately involved in the whole educational process than we have had heretofore.

On the whole, a useful and interesting book. It is good to have the profession’s leaders firmly on record and all of us can look forward to throwing their words in their teeth on occasion, but (and probably more frequently) also rereading them with profit.—Stuart Forth, University of Kentucky.

BOOKS RECEIVED


Innovations and New Programs of Special Interest in Foreign Student Education. Washington: The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, 1970. 45p.


173 p. + index. $6.95. (74-12395-9).


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.

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The literature on automated serials control systems and related subjects is reviewed and conclusions are drawn on the issues raised. As much as possible, the data reported in the literature are verified. A selected bibliography of documents published prior to the date of this report is prepared. In addition to descriptions of the major serials systems, topics of concern include user studies, technological developments, emerging national standards, and costs.


The report of the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) Access Committee describes procedures for increasing ease of access to FAUL holdings by its user populations, as developed within the two-year period from 1968-1970. Brief descriptions of the activities of the committee covering in-person borrowing privileges; circulation system studies and I.D. card standardization; intra-FAUL loan studies; experimental document delivery system; reference services studies; FAUL handbook compilation; staff visitation program; multimedia orientation; photocopy charge policy; directory of subject and language specialists; library publications survey; user busing proposal; and reserve room procedures are provided. Recommendations are made for each topic and supportive documentation is cited as appropriate. An inventory of sixty-nine working papers is listed.


An environment is described in which interdisciplinary scholars at a university are able to utilize for various purposes machine-readable bibliographic and other descriptive text files. The information files include abstracts of social science and computer and information science journal literature, descriptions of research activities in information retrieval, and propositional literature in political and behavioral science. Two general purpose information storage and retrieval systems, TRIAL and RIQS,
operating in both batch and on-line modes on a CDC 6400, are used. Search requests are posed as strings of English language and may incorporate any of the Boolean operators. Output can consist of either full reports or printed indexes to the information files. An operational SDI system for social scientists is also described.

**SCOPE in Cataloguing.** By Ellen Tom and Sue Reed. Guelph University Library, Ontario, Canada, June 1970, 54p. (Available from Library Administration, University of Guelph Library, Guelph, Ontario, Canada for $2.50; or as ED 045 108, MF—$0.25).

This report describes the Systematic Computerized Processing in Cataloguing system (SCOPE), an automated system for the catalog department of a university library. The system produces spine labels, pocket labels, book cards for the circulation system, catalog cards, including shelflist, main entry, subject and added entry cards, statistics, an updated master file in machine-readable form, and an accessions file. A preliminary cost study revealed an approximate saving of $19,000 per year based on 1,000 titles per week, with an approximate cost of $.80 per title. This cost, however, does not include the actual cataloging procedure. All programs are written in COBOL and the system is run on an IBM Model 50 computer equipped with eight tape drives, two 2,314 random access devices, and 512K core. The system itself uses a maximum of four tape files, three disk files, and 160K core.


The objective of this study on the image and status of the library and information services field was to learn something about the attractiveness of an occupation and to determine, for example, how prestigious the library and information services profession is in comparison with other occupations. The status of different types of jobs within the field as perceived by employed professionals and students in training for professional work was also investigated. The methodology of the study is described in detail in the appendix. In general, the study showed a relatively close set of correspondence of attitudes of employed professionals and library students, but some decided dissonance between the aforementioned respondents and nonlibrary students. Such evidence broadly suggests that the field will need to take positive steps to change its image if it hopes to attract the kind of people who, thus far, have chosen other professions.


This study aims to contribute to the understanding of the library occupation and its capacity to accommodate the pervasive changes now confronting the field, including moves toward professionalization and unionization, a reorientation of its service role toward working-class clients, and preparing itself for computer-inspired automation and attending reconceptualizations of the character of librarianship, its traditional role, and the form of the materials with which it works. The study is presented in five chapters: (1) Theoretical Framework: Social Change and Organizational Accommodation, (2) Organizational and Authority Structure, (3) Social and Occupational Structure, (4) Occupational Values, and (5) The Accommodation Potential. Appendix A describes the methodology used for the study. Appendix B contains the ques-

The general results of this statistical sampling of book readership at a college library revealed that three times as many book readers were reading nonlibrary books as library books inside the library. About one-half of the library books being read are classified as Social Science books. Business Administration majors read books in the library relatively more frequently than either Liberal Arts or Education majors. Library readers have higher cumulative averages than the student body as a whole. Commuters read more frequently than their share in the student population; freshmen and sophomores make up two-thirds of the book readers; and men are found to read books twice as frequently as women. The chi-square ($X^2$) test applied in matrix analysis revealed that relationships exist between the reading of a library book or not and whether the reader is a student or not; between major field of study and the sex of the reader; and between place of residence of the reader, on the one hand, and the sex and class year of the reader on the other. Findings of this type should be useful in planning construction, layout, book acquisitions, staffing, and other aspects of library administration.


This paper discusses several of the trends in information handling for text-based storage and retrieval systems that are prevalent in the United States. The paper considers, in particular, specialized information products, cooperative and networking activities, and work on standards. Information products include current awareness abstract bulletins, computer-generated indexes and bibliographies, scientific paper distribution services, special-interest thesauri, newsletters for alerting purposes, microcard and microfilm aperture card distribution services, and on-line access to computer-stored information bases. Most of the cooperative endeavors are alliances among groups having common interests as to function or subject field or both. The growing emphasis on computer processing is accelerating the development of format standards and computer program interchangeability. Concentration on computer processing seems to be obscur-
ing consideration of the quality of the information being processed. Greater use of behavioral science knowledge and methods is suggested in studies of user behavior and information flow and transfer.


The historical and legal background of the Federal Copyright Law with special implications for education was studied within five general areas of concern. The areas included: (1) historical development; (2) copyright revision issues; (3) principles of copyright law embodied in state and federal statutes; (4) decisions of the courts pertaining to fair use of copyrighted materials; and (5) alternative solutions to the copyright revision impasse. The major findings were: (1) there have been three general revisions of the law, but the law is basically the 1909 Act; (2) state laws in conflict with federal legislation would be unconstitutional; (3) federal copyright statutes do not support the fair use doctrine; (4) the courts were not hospitable to two reported federal copyright cases involving educators; (5) the courts have held that fair use hinges on the circumstances of each case but there is a greater latitude for writers and others in scholarly pursuits; and (6) fourteen proposals, centering on achievement of a fair balance between the rights of authors and those of users of copyrighted materials, have been introduced to alleviate specific deadlocks in the revision attempts.


The English-language literature since 1950 was searched to gather published reports of abstracting and indexing rates and costs, and cost figures for the complete preparation of secondary publication. The search located relevant information for twenty-four abstract journals and three citation services, eighteen abstracting cost figures, and forty-one indexing cost figures. These reported figures were extracted with text or other amplifying comment and tabulated, with reference made to the included seventy-nine-item bibliography. Unit costs per bibliographic item were cited or computed. These data were plotted to detect possible patterns or trends. The reported unit costs for preparation of the secondary services were adjusted for 1968 dollar value and were plotted by number of items cited annually. Abstracting costs and indexing costs were each plotted chronologically, and then in rank order with dollar value adjustments. Abstracting and indexing rates were plotted. The plots serve to illustrate the scattering of the data and emphasize the problem of drawing generalizations from the existing data.