exploits of cowboys, explorers, or tough detectives shocked middle class prejudices, most authors followed a story line in which virtue always triumphed over evil. They also tried to instill in their readers a strong sense of patriotism, and it was no accident that A. J. Hoffman, a pulpwod publisher, played a key role in the formation of the American Legion. The importance of this proletarian literature to the historian of ideas and social attitudes has long been recognized, but their troublesome format and poor quality paper has discouraged librarians from collecting pulps in quantity. Only a few large research libraries have built extensive collections for researchers.

There is a real need for an objective history of pulp publishing which will assess its contribution to our national culture. Unfortunately, this book fails to fill that need despite the author's obvious familiarity with this literature. His book is essentially a scissors and paste job, consisting of generous extracts from the stories, references to the works of other historians, and extensive quotations from the oral reminiscences of pulp fiction greats. It lacks an index, a bibliography, and bibliographic footnotes. It may prove to be a useful introduction to this literature and its authors, however, for those librarians who are becoming involved in the acquisition of popular culture for the research libraries. —Jack A. Clark, University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wisconsin.

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


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, DC 20036.

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Documents available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22151 have NTIS number and price following the citation.


This study examines the first two years of the Higher Education Act (HEA) Title II-B Institute Program, 1968 and 1969. The primary objective is to describe the institutes and provide a data base for the program. The data base includes Division of Library Programs records, final evaluative reports, “plans of operation,” and information on the institute participants and directors collected by mailed questionnaires. Unstructured, in-depth interviews were held with Regional Program Officers, Division of Library Programs staff, and with a sample of institute directors. During the two-year period 156 institutes were funded, which some 4,668 participants attended. Most of the institutes were full-time residential programs with 67 percent held during the summer months. Roughly classified, some 39 percent of them were school library-oriented; the next highest, 10 percent, were oriented to public libraries. The directors reported the greatest impact (32 percent) was “stimulation and interaction between the regular staff and students and those of the institute.” For the participants, attitude change, job satisfaction, job skills, and improved job performance were given the highest ratings. Directors derived greatest satisfaction from interaction with participants. The issues of greatest concern to directors were negotiations with the Division, participant selection, ad hoc decision-making, and timing.


This procedural manual is designed to be used in bindery sections in public, university, and special libraries. It briefly discusses these general matters: administrative control; selection of a binder; when and what to bind; conventional binding; routines; missing issues; schedule for shipments; temporary binding; rare books, maps and newspapers; advertisements, thickness of bound volumes; and supplements. The following topics are covered in the working manual: sources of material for binding, types of material received in the bindery section, collection of material for binding, preparation of material for the bindery, preparation of serials for binding, preparation for the receipt of shipment from the binder, processing the bound material, rush binding, payment of invoices, and miscellaneous items.
of concern. A standard lettering system, material on pamphlet binding and mending, and some binding samples are in the appendices.


This report is a ten year review of the regional depository library system for federal government documents which was established by the Depository Library Act of 1962. It describes the status of programs which regional libraries have undertaken to comply with the requirements of the Act to "provide interlibrary loan, reference service, and assistance in the disposal of unwanted publications." Also described are the retention policy of regional libraries for materials which they are authorized to discard as an exception to the Act, and the attitude of documents librarians on the desirability of providing federal support to regional depository libraries. The report traces the history of earlier depository library legislation, and analyzes the ten year results of other major changes of the Act of 1962: increase in the number of congressional designations, increase in the number of federal depository libraries, and distribution of non-GPO documents through the depository library system. The report is based on response to a mail questionnaire, visits to selected regional depositories, and the experience of the author who is a regional depository librarian.


This is the report of an exploratory study aimed at testing one method of obtaining data on the information needs and sources of people in a medium-sized city, New Brunswick, New Jersey. An underlying goal was to explore what is often assumed, that needed information is gathered and used, and that there is an unmet need for information. Poverty was selected as the topic around which to focus the study. To find out what information was available to the community, the mass media were monitored on a sample basis. In addition, representatives of a sample of organizations were interviewed about the information concerning poverty disseminated by their organizations. This sample, and a random sample of household representatives were interviewed as to their exposure to information about poverty, their beliefs and attitudes, and their needs for information. An analysis was made of the nature of the fit between exposure on the one hand and attitudes and beliefs on the other. Of interest to libraries concerned with disseminating information is the finding that different segments of the community are attuned to different types of media, and within the types, to different media agents.


The Smithsonian Science Information Exchange is intended to be a clearinghouse for information on current research in physical, biological, and social sciences. The information is compiled to facilitate more effective planning and coordination of research and development programs sponsored by federal funds. This report informs the Congress of a situation in which failure on the part of federal agencies to report all pertinent information to the exchange is hindering the effective coordination of federal research programs. It is recommended that the role of the exchange should be evaluated by the Office of Management and Budget, and if it is decided to continue the exchange, federal agencies should be required to submit pertinent, timely information about their research projects to the exchange.