OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Croslund, Andrew T. A Concordance to


Every Librarian a Manager. Proceedings of a conference sponsored by the Indiana Chapter, Special Libraries Association and Purdue University Libraries and Audio-Visual Center, September 27-28, 1974. West Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, 1974. 85p. $7.00. (Make checks payable to Indiana Chapter, Special Libraries Association and send to Miriam Drake, Conference Coordinator, Library Offices, 363 Stewart Center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.)


Index Omnibus; A Guide to the Internally Produced Indexes in the Central Departments of Los Angeles Public Library. Comp. by Sally Dumaux. Los Angeles: Southern California Answering Network, Los Angeles Public Library, 1974. 56p. $2.00.


Lazorich, Frank, comp. Film Studies; A Selective Guide to Materials in the U.C.S.B. Library. Santa Barbara: University of California, University Library, 1974. 68p. $2.00, handling charge. (Make checks payable to the Regents of the University of California.)


Native Americans of North America; A Bibliography Based on Collections in the Libraries of California State University, Northridge. Comp. by David Perkins and Norman Tanis. (Bibliography Series of the University Libraries, Vol. 2). Northridge, Calif.: California State University, 1975. 558p. $12.00. (Send payment in advance to the CSUN Library in care of David Perkins.)


Progress in Urban Librarianship; A Seminar on Community Information Needs and the Designing of Library Education Programs to Meet These Needs. Comp. by Theodore Samore. (Library Science
Studies, no.4). Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin, School of Library Science, 1974. 128p. (74-620030). (Copies available upon request; send self-addressed 9-by-12-inch envelope with $.18 postage.)


Register of Research into Higher Education 1974-5 Mainly in the United Kingdom Incorporating the Register of Research and Innovation in Medical Education. London: Society for Research into Higher Education, with the Association for the Study of Medical Education, 1974. 152p. £ 3.60.


Style Guides for Technical Reports, Journal Articles, Dissertations, Term Papers, Publications, Theses. Santa Barbara: University of California, University Library, 1975. 26p. $1.00, handling charge. (Make checks payable to Regents of the University of California.)


Women’s Studies: A Guide to Publications and Services Available in the Library of the University of California at Santa Barbara and in the Santa Barbara Area. Comp. by Albert Krichmar. Santa Barbara, Calif.: University of California, 1975. 71p. $2.00. (Order from: Librarian’s Office, Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Make checks payable to the Regents of the University of California.)

Editor's note: With the special assistance of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, we are able to resume publication in this issue of selected abstracts of documents of particular interest to academic librarians.

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, School of Education, Stanford University.

Documents with an ED number here may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or paper copy (HC) 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. Postage charges are $.18 for up to 60 microfiche or for the first 100 pages of paper copy; $.08 for each additional microfiche or each additional 100 pages of paper copy.

Further information on ordering documents may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education (formerly Research in Education).


The African-American Materials Project was a three-year venture in bibliographic control of African-American materials. It was a regional project, designed to locate and describe materials in six Southern states. The project was divided into three periods. Phase I was devoted to locating existing collections. During Phase II substantial progress was made toward locating manuscripts and archives, theses, oral histories, and pre-1950 imprints. Phase III activities included completion and distribution of a consortium list of materials purchased with a special purpose grant and submission of a manuscript to a publisher.


This overview study examines the systems presently used at Purdue University to circulate library and audiovisual materials in the general library, the twenty-eight departmental libraries, and the audiovisual center. Also examined are three basic approaches to the automation of library circulation systems, with examples drawn from systems already in operation. In addition, the impact of the emergence of consortia of libraries dedicated to cooperative processing of materials has been considered and incorporated into the design. The conclusion of the design team is that the online system at Ohio State University be adopted with minor modifications for use at Purdue. Of particular interest in a technical sense are the recommendations for use of a new technology, light pens reading bar-encoded labels, and the adaptation of an existing operational circulation system from another university. The proposed system will also have an impact on other future university applications because of the inclusion of the bar-encoded, machine-readable label on the university passport usable for many purposes.


The McLennan Library of McGill University has created these student guide bibliographies as library orientation tools. They cover reference materials in specific subject areas in the social sciences and humanities, with special reference to their locations in McLennan Library. The guides are intended for the master's level student and have proved useful to advanced undergraduates and faculty.

**A Longitudinal Study of the Costs and Benefits of Selected Library Services:**
The purpose of the investigation is to identify an operationally viable research methodology for assessing the value derived from selected library services at Cranfield Institute of Technology and to evaluate and comment on the costs of providing such value. Four population groups are critical in the development of the expected value of library services. These are the library policymakers, the library staff, the faculty, and the students. Field studies were carried out for students in management and mechanical engineering. The four populations were investigated by means of interviews and attitude surveys. Proposals for the continuation of this research are made.


Eight Canadian and U.S. universities that have combined several information services under one administrator were studied. These services include the library and one or more other information handling functions such as audiovisual services, technical aids to instruction, computing services, telecommunications, bookstore, artistic properties, university press, and printing services. The main objective was to determine to what extent new organizational models exist, the configuration of these models, and whether there is any trend or pattern developing. Rationales for such combined services are discussed, along with the benefits and problems of multiple information services and the characteristics of their administrators.


With the purpose of designing a learning center to fit the instructional programs of Gallaudet College, a review of the literature and visits to twenty schools and colleges were made and options considered for the provision of nonprint materials. The costs, advantages, and utility of various nonprint retrieval systems are analyzed, specifically videocassette systems, television, and dial access equipment. Library functions necessary in the support of a nonprint collection are defined, including selection of materials, with emphasis on faculty participation; organization and housing of the collection; personnel; dissemination; outreach to students and faculty; and evaluation. Recommendations are then made, in the form of performance objectives through 1980, for the development of the nonprint retrieval services at Gallaudet College Library. Cost estimates are provided for achieving these objectives. Because the provision of such a learning center has implications for the total program of the college, suggestions are made for increased coordination between the library and students, faculty, and administration.


Based on initial questionnaires, plus followup contacts and interviews, this survey documents for the first time the holdings, rates of growth, and information resources available at seventy-two of Kentucky’s scientific and technical libraries. Included are library book collections that emphasize the business, economic, biological, physical, medical, and engineering sciences.

The Relationship between Use of the Seaver Science Library of the University of Southern California and Selected Personal Characteristics of the Student Population. By Shirley Joyce McFall. 1974. 80p. (ED 096 964, MF—$0.75, HC—$4.20).

A study was undertaken to examine the relationship between use of Seaver Science Library at the University of Southern California and selected personal characteristics.
of students in four science classes (two undergraduate, two graduate), selected from those courses for which materials were on reserve at Seaver library. Results proved use of Seaver library to be highly course related and showed a strong correlation between class standing and increased use of books, journals, indexes and abstracts, reference service, and card catalog.

**The Duplication of Monograph Holdings in the University of California Library System.** By William S. Cooper and others. Inst. of Library Research, Univ. of California, Berkeley. 1974. 38p. (ED 097 883, MF—$0.75, HC—$1.85).

Cooperative book acquisition plans and improved systems of interlibrary lending are intended to eliminate duplication of library holdings. In order to calculate possible savings, an investigation of how much duplication exists in the libraries on the various campuses of the University of California was made. Estimates were developed for the extent of the overlap of the monograph holdings of the UCLA collection with those of the other southern University of California campuses, and of the monograph holdings of the Berkeley collection with those of the other northern campuses. The historic usage rates of the overlapped portions of the collections also were estimated. The methodology by which these estimates were obtained is quite general and with appropriate modifications should be applicable in investigations of a similar nature in other library systems.


The College of Education Libraries Research Project was commissioned by the Department of Education and Science at Didsbury College of Education, Manchester, England. The topics investigated included the aims and objectives of college of education libraries, effective use of library materials, funding, book selection methods, staffing requirements, staff and student library use, and student book buying habits. Data for the report were gathered from surveys, questionnaires, use studies, circulation analyses, existing statistics, inventories, budgets, and various types of visits and investigations. The study was comprehensive, covering all the standard in-house library functions, plus interlibrary loans, audiovisual materials, and bookstores.


This volume contains the appendices to the report of the College of Education Libraries Research Project (ED 098 917) commissioned by the Department of Education and Science, Didsbury College of Education. It includes tables, graphs, statistical data, letters, questionnaires, and some narrative text on the subjects of effective library materials use, funding and expenditures, materials selection, staffing, staff and student library use, and students' book buying habits.


The scholarly record, produced, distributed, and procured because of complex social values and by means of complex bureaucratic institutions, is now so large and continues to grow at such a pace that the task of identifying what should be purchased and retained for a particular library agency requires a highly abstract verbal model to explain. Collection development policy statements are not reducible to a logico-mathematical model because the ranges of each of the variables that are involved in the decision-making process are wide. A perspective is developed based on the communication structure of scholarship and on the system of information dissemination. Given these two institutionalized and interrelated systems, a structure can be devised to serve as guidelines for making decisions on the extent of Wayne State University's collecting through establishing the kind and extent of the participation of the
university in the scholarly communication process.


In order to acquire information for use by the University of New Mexico General Library Faculty Salary Committee, a questionnaire was sent to eleven university library directors in nearby states. Nine responded. Results of the study showed that in most universities librarians have faculty status, but are on eleven-month contracts. Degrees, experience, and rank are the major influences on salaries, with raises based on cost of living and merit. Beginning salaries for 1974–75 ranged from $8,640 to $10,340, average salaries from $11,704 to $14,557, and highest salaries (excluding directors) from $14,340 to $28,525.


Intended mainly for internal use, this manual provides an outline of procedures for library acquisitions at the University of North Carolina. There is information on fiscal matters; routing; request forms; expediting factors; use and usefulness of various kinds of catalogs; photocopying; standing orders; ordering procedures for second copies, undergraduate library materials, and the reserve reading collection; notifications of availability and cancellation; ephemeral materials; and procedures for initiating a periodical subscription.


A budgetary analysis and allocation system for college and university media (audiovisual and library) resources and services is proposed which is aimed at helping administrative personnel to make decisions concerning future needs. This Minnesota Plan, used for the state college system, proposes a media materials budget based on three components—an annual base budget of $100,000 per institution, a materials budget of $15 per FTE student and faculty (to be divided 85 percent for program materials and 15 percent for special allocations), and a collection deficiency supplement, to be determined by a formula called minimum materials collection size. A media services staffing formula is also produced, based on the amount of public services, technical services, and production services.


Relatively little is known about the information-seeking patterns of students using college libraries. In order to assess the bibliographic search process of students, a questionnaire and log form were given to fifty-five undergraduate students at Bucknell University's Bertrand Library. Forty-seven students completed the log and questionnaire. Each of the thirty-nine usable responses was examined, evaluated, and rated on the basis of six rating scales concerning the statement of the research topic and the conduct of the search. A number of conclusions can be drawn from the information gathered: In general, students seem poorly skilled in use of a college library. Instructions on how to use the library seem to have little effect. Students at Bucknell tend to search the card catalog most frequently by subject. Students seem unskilled in translating their questions into terms compatible with the library system. Logical progression and systematic approaches to checking sources of information often appear to be absent. The conception of research on the part of many students appears to be limited and unsophisticated.

Selective Dissemination of Microfiche Documents in a University Setting—Phase I. By J. C. Meredith. 1974. 19p. (ED 100 309, MF—$0.75, HC—$1.50).
Governors State University (Illinois) has developed and studied a system of selective dissemination of microfiche documents. Twenty-six faculty members in science and engineering were interviewed in depth to determine their information needs, interest categories, and descriptors to be used in searches. Individual profiles were constructed for each faculty member. These were sent to National Technical Information Service (NTIS), which then retrieved documents from its data base on a regular basis for the faculty. Some changes at NTIS, and the categorical structure used, made the service less relevant than it might have been and somewhat difficult to use.


Three contiguous schools in the upper midwest—a teacher's training college and a private four-year college in one state, and a land-grant university in another—were studied to see if their libraries could merge one of their major divisions—technical services—into a single administrative unit. Potential benefits from such a merger were felt to be economic, political, social, and educational. The investigator found that these schools were not yet ready for such a merger. Several alternative courses of action were suggested which would allow the schools to begin preparing for such a move as painlessly as possible. Supporting the study is a methodology for analyzing library cooperative proposals including a questionnaire, interview techniques, a statistical analysis of acquisition (on-order) files to determine potential overlap, a processing diary study, flow process charts, a staff dispersion study, cost analysis, and a policies and procedures analysis chart.


In the United States there are fifteen to twenty independent research libraries designed to provide the corpus of records necessary to intellectual inquiry in one or more disciplines, in dimensions as complete as possible, and with the optimum provision of scholarly apparatus and physical convenience. The rare nature of much of the collections of these libraries requires special handling and highly trained staffs, and often means restricted public access. Because of these special circumstances, research libraries may not be able to permit the general public access mentioned in the National Program for Library and Information Services. They would be able to participate in making their material available to the scholarly public with support in the form of: assistance in preparing and issuing major catalogs and bibliographies; equipment for photoduplication and transport of needed records; and transport of qualified users to the libraries. Additional support is needed to maintain the collections and for training of staff. The recognition of the independent research libraries as a national information resource and their support would be a great service to the scholarly community.


Since college and junior college libraries are imbedded in the organizational framework of the colleges they serve, the perspective of the colleges with regard to educational planning at the national level will bear directly on the library’s role in the National Program for Library and Information Services. As educational costs rise and available moneys decline, college libraries will be asked to demonstrate that a national plan for sharing library resources and building information networks will be cost beneficial. The resources of many college libraries would be inadequate to meet the standards required for participation in a national program. Financial support would be needed to bring them up to standard. To meet the expectations of the college community from a nationwide library network, the federal government must insure reciprocity in the exchange of services.