ment of extensive videocassette collections on the basis of their research.

Many of the chapters appear to have been written in 1972. While a two to three year publication lag is not uncommon, it is most unfortunate that it should occur with a work in a rapidly changing field.

There is an emphasis on history and state of the art as of 1972 with little projection of trends. Forecasting is never safe, but it's important where one is investing thousands of dollars per institution in equipment and materials.

The organization of the book into nonprint formats supports the traditional, perhaps dubious, concept of the uniqueness of each format and the "problems" associated with it. There is also considerable repetition as each author covers the same basic areas of selection, classification and cataloging, equipment, and varieties of users. Because of space limitations, each treatment tends to be superficial. As with any such compilation the quality of each chapter varies enormously.

A discussion of the alternatives of centralizing nonprint resources and services in a separate department or dispersing them throughout a multidepartmental library system would have greatly enhanced this guide. The common practice of reformattting to avoid proliferation of equipment types is not discussed, neither from a service standpoint or in the light of copyright restrictions.

In discussing the area of selection and acquisition of filmstrips, Fields and Schulze-tenberg repeat the old myth that the retrospective and current evaluative tools for nonprint materials are nonexistent. They go on to commiserate with the poor librarian who is "forced then to utilize individual selection methodology rather than relying on good selection tools." The unfortunate fact is that Messrs. Fields and Schulze-tenberg's information is inaccurate and out of date.

The oft-repeated statement that there is chaos in the bibliographic control of nonprint materials is simply not accurate. The current journals are becoming more comprehensive, critical in their stance, and broader in their scope of coverage. For example, the Booklist's excellent nonprint reviewing service evaluated and recommended 815 individual filmstrips from September 1973 to August 1974. The newly reorganized Media Review Digest (formerly Multi Media Review Index, 1970–) is an excellent tool for finding reviews of specific titles, for keeping up with disconographies and filmographies, and for keeping abreast of awards and citations. In the retrospective area, the NICEM Index to 35 mm Educational Filmstrips (5th edition, 1975) provides comprehensive subject and title access to commercially produced educational filmstrips.

Those academic librarians who are specialists in nonprint materials should read this guide as well as all other literature in the field, but others might best rely on the recent journal literature.—Richard W. Boss, Librarian, Princeton University, and Anne W. LeClercq, Nonprint Librarian, University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Asheim, Lester, and Fenwick, Sara L., eds. Differentiating the Media. (University of Chicago Studies in Library Science Series) Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Pr.,
Petersen, Carl. Each in its Ordered Place: A Faulkner Collector’s Notebook. Ann


ABSTRACTS

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 $1.50 for up to 60 microfiche or for the first 60 pages of paper copy; $.08 for each additional 60 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 library-college concept is a teaching method which differs from traditional methods in that librarians and faculty work more closely together in carrying out course objectives and tend toward a convergence in role or a symbiotic relationship. In the spring of 1967 an upperclass course in library materials was taught using this method at a small university. The course plan included brief lectures, assignment of a research project, talks by library staff members, conferences with librarians, presentation of class reports, and open-book tests. Small difficulties and inconveniences, mostly arising from the lack of time and other resources, threatened the successful implementation of the library-college concept, but the concept was found to be promising with respect to increasing student involvement and enthusiasm. It was concluded that librarians will begin to play their role in implementing the library-college concept when they become aware of the efforts on the part of the faculty in this regard, and
that implementation of the concept will reveal so much basic worth that its eventual theoretical development will pose no problem.


Progress on the development of a mathematical model and associated computer programs for use by the Illinois State Library in evaluation and planning of the interlibrary loan (ILL) network is summarized. Pertinent published literature on ILL networks is reviewed in terms of network structure, operations, satisfaction of requests, and cost. A flow chart model of the Illinois ILL network is outlined, and then alternate approaches are considered for the mathematical modeling of an ILL network. Network flow theory and simulation are discarded in favor of a hierarchical queueing network which will be analyzed using approximations that will be validated with simulation. An initial version of this model, named ILLINET, has been programmed into an on-line interactive package where the user can input alternative network operating policies and test the effect upon average delay in satisfying a request, probability of satisfying a request, total network operating costs, and unit costs. Six possible hardware applications of computer and communications technology are discussed, ranging from simple telephone and WATS line to the possible use of a computer to control the whole network.


An investigation was made of the organizational characteristics of two college learning resource centers as compared with two traditionally organized college libraries with separate audiovisual units in order to determine the advantages of each organizational type. Interviews, observation, and examination of relevant documents were used to determine organizational characteristics, types and qualities of resources, facilities, staffing, and services at each institution. The author concluded that the services provided by the two types of organizations are not necessarily different, and that the attitudes of director and staff have the most important influence on the success of the service.


A survey based on the ALA “Standards for Library Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped” (1966) was sent to sixty-four four-year universities in the states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Arizona. Libraries were asked how many blind patrons they had and what services and facilities were available to them. A second survey was administered to blind students attending Brigham Young University during the spring of 1974. Eleven students answered questions on the frequency with which they used the library and which facilities and media they preferred. Students rated existing services and suggested improvements and additions to service. An analysis of both surveys showed that full potential service to the blind is not offered by universities in the intermountain West. Suggestions for improvement are provided.


Intended for the neophyte user of the law collection of Love Library at San Diego State University, this guide introduces the major reference books which enable users to work with statutory and case law. Each of the law reference tools in the library collection is described in terms of basic content and format, plus call number. Instructions are given for using the work and sup-
plementary resources. Section one of the guide covers statutory and administrative laws of the U.S. government, the state of California, and local ordinances. Section two describes the reference tools to be used in studying case law, including official law reports of the federal government and California, unofficial case reports, digests, and digest tables. Other legal reference tools, such as dictionaries, periodical indexes, directories, and research handbooks, are also described. A title index and table of standard legal abbreviations are provided.


To find out to what extent the evaluation methods described in the professional literature are actually utilized by practicing librarians, a study was conducted of the collection evaluation practices in 111 libraries supporting four-year colleges. Three assumptions were tested: that collection evaluation in the population would be more heavily weighted toward the quantitative techniques; that evaluations would tend to be limited in scope rather than comprehensive; that evaluation activity would not be formalized by written final reports and recommendations. Data collected from questionnaires supported only the last two assumptions, which led to the conclusion that collection evaluation activities were more widespread in the population than had been expected, but that much of such activity was ineffective because of a failure to conceive of evaluation as a process.


For the benefit of students at San Diego State University, a guide lists basic types of information sources, showing how to research both familiar and unfamiliar subjects, and helps locate needed materials efficiently. Explanations are included of the card catalog, periodical indexes, newspaper indexes, general reference sources, book views, government publications, and microforms and other nonbook materials. A physical description of the library is included. A final section explains how to prepare an annotated bibliography.


A time and cost study and a work sampling study were conducted during the period of June 1974 to November 1974 in the Central Technical Services department of the Cornell University Library System. This department renders acquisitions and cataloging services to all the endowed college and departmental libraries in the system except the Hotel Administration and Law Libraries. The Automated Systems Control Group, the Acquisitions Department, and the Catalog Department were studied to provide information and recommendations for the improvement of the Central Technical Services operations. Specific recommendations resulting from those studies are provided together with estimates of the costs and the time requirements of various operations.


Price trends for the major operating expenditures of the Purdue University Libraries are examined. Four years of price data on books and serials purchased for various academic disciplines are presented. Price trend data are also presented for other library expenditures including salaries, wages, equipment, telephone, and supplies. It is concluded that although computerization may reduce real labor costs, the price trends indicate that further cost increases can be expected.

Citation Manual for United States Government Publications. By George D. Brightbill and Wayne C. Maxson. Center for the Study of Federalism, Temple Univ.,
A manual was developed to give "some rational guidance in citing procedures for U.S. government publications." The manual calls for full citations, rather than abbreviations in order to ease the task of identifying and locating a document. Directions are given for bibliographic citations of: general publications; congressional publications; presidential publications; laws, regulations, treaties, Supreme Court decisions, and the Constitution; as well as periodicals. Appendices contain a selected list of style manuals and sample bibliographic citations.

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