sembed here in one volume. It is not an essential reference work.—Louis A. Kenney, Director of Library Services, San Diego State University.


If you like Irish stew this book is for you. Hidden behind a vague title is a symposium on on-line interactive data base services. The Data Base Industry, or more accurately the Data Base Complex, embraces activities ranging from creating data bases to providing data base services to end-users. It faces issues of design, economics, organization, and user requirements, and hardware-software-telecommunication arrangements.

The actors in the data base drama are: organizations that create and often publish data bases; organizations that produce machine-readable versions of data bases; organizations that provide software access to data bases; organizations that supply telecommunication connections; organizations that offer services directly to users or to intermediaries such as librarians, research organizations, and their funders; the administrators and staffs of these organizations; and the end-users themselves. Most of the actors are represented in the symposium.

The issues facing these actors include the optimal design of data bases, of hardware, of software, and of service interfaces. They include issues of financing development and operation, of subsidizing and recovering costs, and of marketing and pricing services. Issues relating to users include the characteristics of various user groups, their work requirements, and the system and service functions that best meet these requirements.

Most of these issues are covered in varying depth in the symposium. Some of the more substantive presentations are Roy Kidman's statement of the harsh constraints on academic libraries in offering on-line services; Thomas Martin's review of alternatives in designing interactive retrieval software; Donald King and Raymond Brown's economic model for decisions on using interactive services; Bennet Lientz's quantification of factors in deciding to secure computer services through a network; Kenneth Siler's description of criteria for evaluating data base management systems; and Paul Zurkowski's discussion of the role of the marketplace in providing access to information. In addition, there are lucid discussions of data bases and services in areas such as toxicology, medicine, aerospace, biology, and chemistry. Historical and summary papers offer background information for the nontechnical reader.

The virtue of this symposium is that the main actors and issues in the Data Base Complex are represented. Its defect is a lack of a unifying plot that highlights the parties at issue and the alternatives each face. The papers appear one after the other, covering an astonishingly wide range, more like a drama festival than an evening with Ibsen. The symposium advances our ability to reach an integrated understanding of what commercial, academic, professional, and governmental groups must do to make interactive services better and supportable. Librarians, systems personnel, administrators, and business people will each find several valuable papers in this symposium. The organizers deserve credit for making the proceedings available rapidly.—Douglas Ferguson, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

Alloman, Katherine A. A Reference Guide to Postsecondary Education Data Sources; A Directory to Data Sources Corresponding to Items in the NCHEMS Statewide Measures Inventory. Boulder, Colo.: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems at Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1975. 1v. unpaged. $12.00. American Library Association. Office for Library Service to the Disadvantaged. Multi-Ethnic Media; Selected Bibliogra-
Building a Children's Literature Collection


Energy Information Resources; An Inventory of Energy Research and Develop-


Film Literature Index. Albany, N.Y.: Film-Literature Index, Inc., 1973- . $125.00, quarterly.


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Look, Listen, Explain: Developing Community Library Services for Young Adults. Chicago: American Library Association, Young Adult Services Division, 1975. 24p. $2.00. (ISBN 0-8389-3171-5)


Research in Parapsychology 1974; Abstracts and Papers from the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Parapsychological Association, 1974. Ed. by J. D.

Sackton, Alexander, comp. T. S. Eliot Collection of the University of Texas at Austin. Austin: The Humanities Research Center, University of Texas at Austin, 1975. 407p. $18.95. (LC 70-169270)


Wynar, Lubomyr R. Ethnic Groups in Ohio with Special Emphasis on Cleveland; An Annotated Bibliographical Guide. Cleveland: Cleveland Ethnic Heritage Studies Development Program, Cleveland State University, 1975. 254p. $6.50.

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 $.18 for up to 60 microfiche or for the first 60 pages of paper copy; $.08 for each additional 60 microfiche or 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).


An automated project for converting a library collection from Dewey Decimal to Library of Congress classification was compared with a manual reclassification project. The Joint University Libraries (JUL) served as an example of manual reclassification. The JUL project processed 260,703 volumes, less than half of the total collection, in six years. Automated reclassification was studied at Western Kentucky University. In that project, a computer was used to maintain a master file and to print working list, author-title book catalogs, labels, pockets, and circulation cards. An automated circulation system was developed as a by-product of the reclassification project. The project was finished in two years, having processed 390,000 volumes. Comparative cost data were not available for study. Suggestions from JUL for manual reclassification projects are included.


The feasibility of developing cooperative arrangements for sharing exotic foreign-language serial titles among the health sciences libraries of California was investigated. Preliminary circulation counts indicated that 74 percent of the seventy-seven titles counted had circulated twice a year or less and that the health sciences libraries do maintain multiple subscriptions to those titles. Because the National Library of Medicine is encouraging cooperative programs among health sciences libraries and because the libraries represented in this study now have access to an on-line serials data base to aid in the implementation of such arrangements, there exist the incentive and the means to initiate some cooperative arrangements. The study results indicate that exotic foreign-language serials might be a useful category with which to begin. Some particular titles are suggested for consideration.

Methodology and Background Information to Assist the Planning of Serials Cancellations and Cooperative Serials Collection in the Health Sciences. By Charles P. Bourne and Dorothy Gregor. Inst. of Library Research, Univ. of California, Berkeley. 1975. 69p. (ED 104 408, MF—$0.76, HC—$3.32)

To aid in controlling the cost of acquisitions in a research library, techniques were developed for the rational selection of serial titles for cancellation. The context for the proposed methodology was a network or multicampus environment rather than an individual library, and it was tested with a specific body of health sciences serial titles in the University of California library system and in Region XI of the National Library of Medicine's Biomedical Communications Network. Background data were collected on about 600 current foreign-language serial titles. Employing several different decision rules, estimates were made of the subscription cost savings that might be realized in the network. It appeared feasible to extend the same method-
ology to other groups of serial titles.

The Use Status of Books Requested from the University of California, Berkeley, Inter-Library Loan. By Barbara Nozik. Inst. of Library Research, Univ. of California, Berkeley. 1974. 18p. (ED 104 411, MF—$0.76, HC—$1.58)

The validity of the assumption that those documents which are requested from a University of California (UC) library by the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) campuses through interlibrary loan are the "low use" items, according to the in-house circulation statistics of the lending institution, was tested. This was one of the assumptions from the California State Audits Division analysis of the opportunities for increasing UC-CSUC library cooperation. In this study, however, approximately 57 percent of the CSUC requested material had "high use" status on the UCB home campus.

Interlibrary Loan Turnaround Time: A Study of Performance Characteristics of the University of California, Berkeley, Interlibrary Loan Lending Operation. By Charles R. Martell, Jr. Inst. of Library Research, Univ. of California, Berkeley. 1975. 43p. (ED 104 413, MF—$0.76, HC—$1.95)

Data from the interlibrary loan lending office files at the University of California, Berkeley, for 1971-72 were examined in order to determine the pattern of interlibrary loan traffic with other University of California campuses and California State Universities and Colleges (CSUC) in northern California. Turnaround time for the average California State University, Sacramento, request to Berkeley was more than twenty days. Other CSUC campuses had similar delays for comparable processing intervals. These results indicate a need for significant changes in current interlibrary loan procedures before the implementation of a dedicated interlibrary loan delivery system based on a twenty-four-hour turnaround time.

A Classification System and Procedure Manual for Cataloging Textbooks in a University Library Curriculum Labora-


The textbook cataloging and classification scheme described was developed to assist students in gaining easy access to the textbook collection of the Herbert H. Lehman College Library. Textbooks are cataloged in three basic divisions: texts for grades one through six, texts for grades seven through twelve, and texts which overlap or can be used at both the elementary and secondary level. Each text is further cataloged by subject area, and a specially developed taxonomy has been created for that purpose. Examples of the cataloging procedures are provided as they were applied to selected books.


The University of Calgary Library has developed an automated information system to aid decision making in the area of collections development. The traditional format for collections policies is a written description of the areas and levels where a particular institution is collecting actively. Using a computer-based management information system permits frequent and rapid updating by entering new data as required. The departmental library coordinators and the subject specialists work together to ensure that the system reflects present priorities. The system enables the library administration and the various advisory committees to obtain up-to-date information by having a sort done of the pertinent data fields.


Budgeting and accounting control of serials are examined based on a survey of 100 academic and public libraries. The ques-
tionnaire used in the survey stressed classification and encumbering of serials but was open-ended to encourage commentary. The lack of consensus among respondents regarding budgetary control of serials precluded the development of a formal procedural model, but the methods used by a few of the libraries are presented as guides.


The Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario suggests that these guidelines be the minimum requirements for the employment of a registered professional librarian. Under conditions of employment, the guidelines provide for an employment contract, a probation period, job security, and promotion opportunities. Methods are suggested for making appointments and terminating employment. Under conditions of work, a thirty-five-hour work week and a twenty-day paid vacation are recommended. Other types of leave, fringe benefits, evaluation and grievance procedures, and opportunities for continuing education and professional development are also suggested.


A six-month internship at the Stanford University Library allowed the author to observe the processes of setting objectives, planning services and programs, coordinating activities, and motivating personnel to work for common goals both within and outside the library, and to draw conclusions from this experience relevant to her own library. This report outlines the segments of the internship program and the observations made on the structure of library governance at Stanford. An analysis is made of the value of the internship program and its implications for changes in management style.


The history of efforts to establish standards for junior college libraries is outlined. The 1960 “Standards for Junior College Libraries” and the 1972 “Guidelines for Two Year College Learning Resources Programs” are broken down into eight main subject areas and compared item by item. The 1972 guidelines are shown to be more general, avoiding quantitative measures. Changes are noted in the stated goals of the library and in the head librarian’s control of the budget.

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