cessive and irrelevant" (p.94).

Anglo-American librarianship needs more ideas brought in from the outside, and in spite of the problems connected with this work, it is a worthy attempt—the kind of publication which ought to be encouraged.

—Robert Broadus, Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.


This volume is composed of seventy-six fictionalized problem cases exemplifying various aspects of library management. It is uncertain, however, whether this book is to be considered a revised edition of the author's Management of Libraries and Information Centers (4 vols., 1968-71) or only as a revised edition of one of the four volumes. The author died while the volume was in preparation, and this point remains unclear.

Some of the cases are new. Most, however, are revisions in one form or another of cases which appeared earlier in one of the volumes of Management of Libraries and Information Centers. Each case is an episode in the life of a librarian. The cases cover all types of libraries. There are cases to be role-played. There are my favorites, the in-basket cases.

The general structure follows the author's conception of the first three phases of management: organizing, planning, and controlling. The fourth phase, leading and motivating, was to have been a part of a projected volume, Library Personnel Cases.

Slight introductory material, of a few paragraphs, precede the cases in each chapter. These introductions summarize the managerial precepts that the cases in the chapters exemplify. Following each case, except for those of role playing, one or more questions or suggestions are appended. The questions occasionally do not refer to the more important points of the cases; and readers may have a tendency to focus on answers to the appended matter rather than on what they perceive to be the ramifications of the cases themselves. Since the book is to be used in management courses in library schools or in seminars, workshops, institutes, and continuing education programs, these suggestions or questions may inhibit the imagination of the reader as well as inhibit the initiative of the instructor or program leader.

There are indexes by title and by subject, but each entry refers to a case number instead of a page number. The time required to locate a reference is thus needlessly lengthened.

This edition is certainly better than the author's Management of Libraries and Information Centers, because the author has eliminated some of the objectionable aspects of those four volumes, for example, the lecture outlines, suggested readings, or bibliographies in volume 2. Yet this is a volume which I judge should never have been published, because there are potentially few persons who should, or would care to, read it. Its sole justification might be in its becoming a library school textbook. Even that possibility is diminished greatly because management courses in library schools have changed so dramatically in the past few years.—G. A. Rudolph, Dean of Libraries, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Association of College and Research Libraries. Community and Junior College Libraries Section. Bibliography Commit-


Bibliography of the Publications of the Librarians of the State University of New York, 1975. Comp. by the Public Information and Communication Committee. N.p.: State University of New York Librarians Assn., 1975. 46p. (Available free from Terry Hubbard, University Library, SUNY at Stony Brook, NY 11794)


Fawcett, Margot J., ed. The 1976 Corpus Almanac of Canada. Toronto: Corpus


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).


Some university academic departments contend that they do not receive a fair share of approval-plan books. The study attempts to measure the proportion of books for each departmental subject in general publishing and to compare those ratios to their proportion in approval plan receipts. It also sought to determine whether and to what extent, book receipts that are low in some areas are also proportionately higher in cost. Results indicate that approval-plan selection closely follows proportions in general publishing and that some departments with small shares of books may require disproportionately larger shares of the book budget.


A guide to educational research and reference materials is presented for use at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, library. The materials covered include guides, overviews, dictionaries and encyclopedias, bibliographies, periodical indexes and abstracts, book reviews, unpublished research, tests and measurement tools, research reviews, dissertations and theses, statistics, directories, government publications, and biographical works.


In order to optimize the use of available bibliographic data in machine-readable form by Canadian libraries, the National Library of Canada is developing new automated systems. Implementation priorities are related to the development of national and international standards, systems, and networks. One major project is the design of a system, using MARC formats, for cataloging and compiling Canadiana, the national bibliography. Development of Canadian MARC tapes is another major project. A third project will be the establishment and coordination of an automated Canadian union catalog system.


Proposed guidelines for the selection and utilization of nonprint material to support the curriculum of the California State University System are outlined. These guidelines are organized into major functions and components of library organization and services. Six standards outlined are: functions, collections, staff, facilities, cooperative activities, and operations.

In order to investigate current campus utilization of media, a learning resources survey questionnaire was sent to all California State University and Colleges (CSUC) library directors. Results indicated that nonprint holdings in the CSUC libraries are marginal and mostly uncataloged, that equipment was meager, and that there are stronger ties between the audiovisual department and the library than between the audiovisual department and instructional television or computer centers.


A study was made to determine the present state of book storage in large North American academic libraries. A letter was sent to every academic library in the Association of Research Libraries to inquire if it engages in book storage. From the thirty-five which answered affirmatively, fifteen were selected for visitation. Results indicated that book storage is viewed with distaste because it inhibits free access to materials and because the costs of weeding, changing library records, and maintaining a storage facility mask its economic advantages. Two alternatives may be available: the conversion of library materials to a less bulky form or the reduction of individual collections through increased interlibrary cooperation. Although review of the policies and practices of the libraries revealed no firm guidelines for book storage, general suggestions were made for the size, location, and design of a storage facility; record keeping; weeding policies; and retrieval for patrons.


A discussion of alternatives and costs for building monographic bibliographic files for an on-line management system using minicomputers at the University of Minnesota Libraries considers secondary and primary sources of MARC II records, including Blackwell North America, Information Dynamics Corporation BIBNET, and Ohio College Library Center as potential sources of both retrospective and current MARC II records. Methods of partial retrospective conversion and the costs of using other bibliographic files in machine-readable form are also examined. In-house conversion costs for an on-line minicomputer system are presented as derived from the system installed in the University's Bio-Medical Library. The findings presented indicate that (1) building and storing at least a partial MARC II file on-line, with the remainder on removable disc packs, would cost less than telecommunication from other sources and (2) in-house retrospective conversion directly from catalog cards using the on-line minicomputer system would be less costly than using outside sources.


A guide which any library may use to achieve its own statement of personnel policy presents policy models which suggest rules and regulations to supervise the staffs of public and academic libraries. These policies cover: (1) appointments; (2) classification of positions; (3) faculty and staff development; (4) performance evaluations; (5) promotions, transfer, demotion, tenure; (6) separation from service; (7) employee relations; (8) working conditions; and (9) welfare and economic conditions.

An Evaluation of Computer Assisted Instruction in the Merrill Library at Utah State University. By J. Nicholls Eastmond, Jr., Merrill Library and Learning
A study was conducted for the purpose of clarifying decision alternatives concerning computer-assisted instruction (CAI) in the Merrill Library at Utah State University. A series of four questionnaires was used to poll students, library staff, faculty users, and prospective users. With the exception of a portion of the library staff, feelings expressed about the CAI system were generally positive. Negative feelings encountered were due to mechanical difficulties. It is concluded that the CAI system appears to have considerable support from users and is in a position—through anticipated expansion of terminal usage—to demonstrate a level of operation that is more cost-effective than has previously been the case.

**Audio-Visual Space Reorganization Study.**
By Martha Baker. Univ. Libraries, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. 1975. 63p. (ED 112 927, MF—$0.76, HC—$3.32)

Space layout and work-flow patterns in the Audiovisual Center at Purdue University were studied with respect to effective space utilization and the need for planning space requirements in relationship to the activities being performed. Space and work areas were reorganized to facilitate the flow of work and materials between areas, and equipment and material storage was reorganized to expedite retrieval and restocking.

**Circulation of Materials for Purdue University Libraries.**
By Miriam A. Drake. Univ. Libraries, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. 1975. 31p. (ED 112 929, MF—$0.76, HC—$1.95)

A study of the Purdue University Libraries was conducted to help allocate costs by user group and academic department. A circulation survey was taken to determine user identification. The sampling included reserve material used in the library, materials borrowed overnight or longer, and use of photocopy service. Results of the study were compiled in six statistical tables which indicate the number of loans by location, level of user, and school and department.

**Document Availability and Use Patterns at the University of California, Berkeley, Library: A Comparison with California State University, Sacramento.**
By Charles Martell. Inst. of Library Research, Univ. of California, Berkeley. 1975. 43p. (ED 112 931, MF—$0.76, HC—$1.95)

A study was conducted of three key availability characteristics of material at the University of California (UC), Berkeley, library system: (1) status of materials, (2) time required to obtain them, and (3) their location. These characteristics were examined in light of interlibrary loan criteria set forth in a major report on library cooperation by the Audits Division of the California Department of Finance. Circulation data gathered from the libraries of UC, Berkeley, and California State University, Sacramento, formed the basis for the examination. Using a classification algorithm developed by the Audits Division, it was ascertained that 82 percent of the books in the sample were high-use, while only 13 percent of the sampled books would have been available or eligible for interlibrary loan. It was determined that the highly dedicated delivery system recommended in the auditor's report could not be justified without a substantial revision of the resource sharing criteria.

**Selective Dissemination of Microfiche Documents in a University Setting: Phase I.**
Final Report. By Joseph C. Meredith. Learning Resources Center, Governor's State Univ., Park Forest South, Ill. 1975. 83p. (ED 112 954, MF—$0.76, HC—$4.43)

A selective dissemination service (SRIM) of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) features semi-monthly dissemination of microfiche copies of documents newly added to the NTIS collection, on the basis of interest profiles. The service was used to test a university subsystem wherein a number of individual profiles were combined and submitted to NTIS as a composite. Microfiche documents received were duplicated in sufficient copies to meet local distribution requirements, including one copy for library purposes. The study indicates the effect of local agency in stimulating and mediating the use of an SDI
system, and the relative economy of local copying and redistribution of microfiche over direct ordering at current NTIS prices. SRIM is evaluated from the viewpoint of middleman and of users engaged in science, technology, and higher education.


A proposed reorganization plan for the J. Murrey Atkins Library of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte would organize the library in the collegial mold with two departments, Public Services and Technical Services. Within each department, librarians would form a faculty with emphasis on participatory management. Decisions involving the activities of particular library units would be made with the participation of the support staff working in that area. To implement this scheme, a three- to twelve-month period of analysis and experimentation would be conducted with staff members other than department heads acting as coordinators for reorganization. Through training sessions, staff members would develop needed skills in management techniques, communication, and decision making. Detailed recommendations for implementing the scheme are included.


This second compilation of library network acronyms and initialisms cites sixty-one networks throughout the United States. Each annotated entry includes the network’s acronym or initials, name, and address. A source of further information is cited in many entries, and an ED number is given for references available through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).
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