OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Correction

Because of an error in the entry for the following volume in the July 1976 issue, a corrected entry is provided below:


Elnor, Nancy and others. *While You're Up, Get Me a Grant: A Basic Bibliography on Grants.* Berkeley, Calif.: San Francisco Bay Area Social Responsibilities Round Table, 1976. 10p. $1.50. (To order, make checks payable to: Nancy Elnor, 2745 Stuart #3, Berkeley, CA 94705.)


Information Systems, Their Interconnection and Compatibility. Vienna: International Atomic Energy Agency; dist. by Unipub,
1975. 470p. $28.00. (ISBN 92-0-070075-6)
Review of the Impact of the OCLC System on the Administration of a Large University Technical Services Operations. (Graduate School of Library Science, Occasional Papers, no.123) Champaign, Ill.: Graduate School of Library Science, Univ. of Illinois, 1976. 35p. $2.00.


bound; $10.00, pap. (Distributed through Dawson’s Book Shop, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Robinson, William C. The Utility of Retail Site Selection for the Public Library. (Graduate School of Library Science, Occasional Papers, no. 122) Champaign, 1976. 51p. $2.00.


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 described here may be accessed by means of the ED number from collections of ERIC documents in microfiche format located in many academic libraries. Specific price information for ordering a document, either in microfiche or paper copy, may be obtained from the abstracting journal, Resources in Education, which arranges the abstracts in ED number order.


In response to the increased need for libraries to automate their systems and to share their resources, this bibliography lists some 150 automated citations, most of which are drawn from the ERIC system, concentrating on library networks.


An overview of the present and possible future trends in networking, the use of computer communications technology to facilitate the sharing of information, and computer resources over great distances. The text reviews networks already being used by universities to share instructional resources and computing ability, and by libraries to facilitate systematic acquisition, serial control, and retrospective bibliographic searches. Networking implies problems of uniformity of users, unused capacity, fee sharing, and financial support; each problem is discussed in depth. With an awareness of possible budgetary and political constraints, the present state of network technology is discussed, and predictions are made for the future.


A study was conducted to inventory and describe in an academic library system the quantitative performance measures which originate as a result of the activities at an automated loan desk. Visits were made to twenty-four academic libraries whose experience in library automation ranged from the completely on-line system with user self-service and in-house computer to the wholly batch-oriented system. It was concluded that, with the exception of a few outstanding examples, there is little sophistication in the collection, manipulation, or use of the statistical management data now being produced by computer-automated circulation systems for the support of library planning/operational functions. Libraries need to exploit the work already done on quantitative performance measures in both business and higher education.


With help from the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities, a five-year Library Outreach Orientation Program was instituted at Eastern Michigan University. Through intensive contacts between the orientation librarian and faculty members in the humanities and social sciences, library sessions were set up during academic class periods to help students learn about resources and search strategies relevant to their current assignments. The program also included an elective library instruction course, production of a slide-tape for group and individual use, contact with student groups, campus publicity, and the initiation, in 1971, of annual conferences on library orientation for academic libraries. Questionnaires administered to both faculty and students elicited enough positive re-

A study measured the extent of bibliographic access available to off-campus users for the resources of the libraries of the University of California campuses at Berkeley (UCB) and at Los Angeles (UCLA). Random samples of bibliographic items were drawn from card catalogs on both campuses, with each sample representative of the resources of both the general library systems and most of the unaffiliated campus libraries. Major printed catalogs which contained a significant number of records for materials on these campuses were checked to see if each sample item was identified with the campus from which it was drawn. A maximum of 67.2 percent of the UCB sample and 69.5 percent of the UCLA sample were found to be bibliographically accessible through available printed catalogs. The maximum possible net off-campus bibliographical and physical access to the total library resources, based on the compound factors of bibliographical access, interlibrary loan policy, and physical availability in inventory, appears to be about 54.2 percent for the UCB campus and, based on the factors of bibliographic access and interlibrary loan policy, about 59.6 percent for the UCLA campus.


A report on technical processing of monographs and serials at Purdue University Libraries and Audio-Visual Center was compiled as part of preparation for the use of Ohio College Library Center services. The current organization and flow of work in the acquisitions and cataloging departments were described in narrative and flowchart form, and information was collected on processing times for ordering, receiving, and cataloging monographs. The flowcharts and data derived from these activities form the bulk of this document.


Intended to introduce the novice book selector to a wide range of duties and to serve as a source of instruction for library science students, this manual deals with the review, selection, and ordering of current, retrospective, and periodical collections. It examines how collection priorities are established and discusses the documentation, budgeting, and technological procedures that are necessary to modify and maintain an adequate collection. Specific information is provided in the areas of budgeting; accreditation; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reporting; collection revision; and statistics.


Eighty-eight academic libraries were surveyed to determine what kinds of slide-tape library instruction materials are available for purchase or loan. The conclusions reached were: (1) there are less than a dozen libraries that have produced presentations of sufficient quality and adaptability to be widely used; and (2) the slide-tape format demands time, expertise, and resources that are often underestimated. For each responding library a summary of the purpose, course use, subject, producer, financing, and evaluation of the slide-tape presentations are included.


Information is provided about instructional methods and materials utilized by 80 academic, 337 public, and 1,333 school libraries in Wisconsin. For both academic and school libraries, a listing of libraries is followed by an index. The listing is arranged alphabetically by the name of the institution, and each institution is numbered.
for indexing purposes. Each entry contains the address of the institution, the person responsible for the instructional program, demographic information, and specific characteristics of the program. Indexing is done by grade levels, subjects covered, and instructional methods.

**A Demographic Study of Students Enrolled in Library-Based Courses at Black Hawk College, Moline, Illinois, June 1, 1975, to February 3, 1976.** By Mary A. Stevens. Black Hawk College, Moline, Ill., 1976. ED 119 613.

This study surveys student characteristics of age, sex, use of veterans' benefits, employment and enrollment status, and residence for students enrolled in Black Hawk College's cooperative program with the River Bend Library System to offer individualized courses, primarily on videocassette, in area public libraries. It concludes that the program is serving the students for whom it was designed—the part-time student over age twenty-five who has full-time employment or full-time home responsibilities. The introductory section provides a detailed description of the cooperative program.

**The Role of Mechanized Services in the Provision of Information with Special Reference to the University Environment.** By Kathleen M. Heim. 1975. ED 119 725.

The use, history, and role of machine-readable data base technology is discussed. First, the development of data base technology is traced from its beginnings as a special resource for science and technology to its broader use in universities, with descriptions of some specific services. Next, the current status of mechanized information services in academic settings is considered, along with the organization of such centers and the role of data bases in information dissemination. Differences between university and industrial information centers are discussed, and the operations of six university information services funded by the National Science Foundation are described. Finally, there is a review of the literature concerning the reference or information service librarian's role in the interface between user and data base. Special emphasis is placed on query formulation, question negotiation, and educating the user. A list of acronyms and a bibliography are included.


Librarians at seventeen New York public and academic libraries designated as depositories for New York State publications were surveyed to obtain information on such depository practices as acquisition, shelf arrangement, bibliographical access, and processing time. Information was sought on estimated document use and value, and various aspects of the state depository system were evaluated. Results are summarized in thirteen tables. The survey questionnaire is included.