chapter—unusual because the topic is penetrated with a comprehension rare to these ephemeral yet vital sources. Tips to the would-be compilers/authors of these catalogs are of an astute nature and reveal a mind experienced in such matters.

One could certainly quibble with the selective chapter on famous libraries and research centers, which ignores institutions as potent as the Museum of Modern Art Library (the M.O.M.A. library catalog is discussed at length in a previous section). Despite these lacunae, the guide is a highly functional and necessary tool.—Lamia Doumato, University of Colorado, Boulder.


This textbook on literature searching is intended to “sensitize students to the information process and to develop attitudes toward the utilization of sources.” It is written for third-year students—at the point in their careers where they have a definite need to search the literature of their specialized field.

This text could also be used by the scientist as a quick review of literature search techniques. The book succeeds in its purpose: “to inculcate in the user skills, techniques, and attitudes which will facilitate user interaction with information systems.” The field of the environmental sciences is employed as a basis for the examples.

The book is concise, covering nine basic chapters in only eighty-nine pages. These chapters include research literature and the search strategy, library basics, topic selection, the subject catalog, retrieving books, indexes and abstracts, locating serials, reference materials, and organizing the bibliography. It also has a “Glossary of Terms” and an index.

The first chapter, “Research Literature and the Search Strategy,” guides researchers in helping themselves yet reminds them to use the librarian when necessary. Primary, secondary, and tertiary sources are defined, but these definitions need expanding if the text is used outside the field of environmental sciences.

Although “Topic Selection” is the title of chapter 3, this concept permeates much of the rest of the book, where the authors stress the continual refining of the search, and/or the question.

“Computerized searches and current awareness services” are mentioned but briefly on pages 54–55. This will be a fruitful area for expansion in a later revision of the text.

On page 67 the authors emphasize inter-library loans, both as a system and as a service, and point out some of the system’s rules and limitations.

For students beginning their own extensive subject searches, this text serves as an excellent guide. Although not written as a library science text, it capably presents the librarian’s view of “literature search strategies.” I have taught such a course this year and would have been grateful to have had such a text.—Deanne Holzberlein, Principia College, Elsah, Illinois.

CORRECTION

In the review of the anthology Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped, in the May 1978 issue, p.229–30, the article “The World Will Never Be So Small Again” by Robert Russell is described. This article was originally published in the Wilson Library Bulletin for November 1971.

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse 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.

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ments and on current postage charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.


This report is concerned with the present and future development of national bibliographies. The basis and objectives of national bibliographies are considered, including descriptions of universal bibliographic control (UBC), objectives and functions of the national bibliography and national bibliographic agency, and the national imprint and national collection. Sections follow on: (1) requirements and specifications—access to and selection of materials, the printed national bibliography in other forms, and contents on the bibliographic record; (2) expansion and development—cataloging, publications of intergovernmental organizations, the national bibliography in relation to international information systems, the International Serials Data System, resource sharing, and a draft of an international framework; (3) recommendations; and (4) the future of national bibliography. A list of relevant readings is included.


The Southwestern Library Association (SWLA) conducted an inventory and study of the SWLA libraries in cooperative, network, and computer activities to collect data for use in planning future activities and in minimizing duplication of efforts. Questionnaires were mailed to 2,060 academic, public, and special libraries in the six SWLA states. Completed questionnaires returned by 938 libraries were encoded into a Hewlett-Packard 2000 minicomputer, using a standard questionnaire analysis program to tabulate and cross-tabulate the answers. Tabulated information includes network participation, type of computer activities participation, circulation system employed, and survey summaries by state and by type of institution. The ninety-eight library networks within the SWLA, including the member libraries and cooperative activities in which they participate, are listed.


This project proposed to develop and test the use of microform catalogs produced from computer-generated magnetic tape records in both fiche and film formats. The computer output microform (COM) catalog developed for this purpose is a union list of titles from the five participating libraries—Houston and Dallas public libraries, Texas State Library, Waco-McLennan County Library, and Stephen F. Austin University Library. The project was divided into four phases: (1) conversion of data to machine-readable form, (2) microform catalog production, (3) catalog test, and (4) project evaluation. The following activities were documented: (1) vendor selection process and results, (2) production procedures and cost statistics for preparation of machine-readable bibliographic data using the OCLC system, (3) library staff and library user acceptance of the catalog formats, and (4) microform copies of the union catalog. The eight appendixes include input and edit procedures, request for proposal to COM vendors, analysis of vendors' bids, sample questionnaire (user), and the project interviewer's manual.


Activities of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) in 1976 included a series of initiatives designed to promote, improve, and systematize the provision of library and information services on a nationwide basis. This report discusses work in the area of (1) bibliographical services—work in progress, control of Australian government documents; (2) national information resources—availability of Australian government publications, depository holdings of international organizations; (3) library services—federal aid to public libraries, copyright, interlibrary loans and photocopying, communications costs; and (4) efforts towards resource sharing. Activities of the council and its committees are outlined, and reports from the working parties on bibliography, information resources, research and development, systems and communications, and user needs are appended.

NUC: Location or Cataloging Information—A Conflict of Role. By Eleanor
A catalog committee operating within the University of California library system investigated ways to standardize subject and name entries for the National Union Catalog (NUC). Two sources identified as the contributors of most of the unreliable NUC card copies were research libraries with large special collections requiring expanded or refined subject headings and staff of special libraries whose primary function is not cataloging. The following solutions were proposed to the Cataloging and Classification Section (CCS) Executive Committee of RTSD at the ALA Midwinter Meeting: (1) addition of brackets to non-LC subject headings; (2) addition of a letter system (i.e., "X") to the reporting symbol of independent special libraries that do not avail themselves of the central cataloging agency available to them; and (3) inclusion of classification numbers to NUC card copy, with brackets around those numbers that are not LC or Dewey authorized. The CCS committee felt the addition of brackets would increase the cost of producing the NUC, and computerized libraries would need to reprogram in order to avoid brackets around transactions when they appeared at the top of a card. The report concludes with follow-up recommendations made by the California committee, with a special plea for an authority list to be created and maintained when the NUC becomes available in machine-readable form.


Data from forty-four respondents in a survey of the fifty largest academic members of the Association of Research Libraries and the four largest black university libraries are analyzed in this report on reference services. Included in the analysis are data on reference and directional transactions collected by the fall 1976 LIBGIS survey for the institutions surveyed here. Discussion focuses on staff size and functions, new services, organization of reference departments, and reference collections. Findings indicate a lack of uniformity in tasks assigned to reference departments at large university libraries, differences in established norms for staff size resulting from this lack of uniformity, and a need for more comparative data. The percentage of departments responsible for each of seventeen tasks is provided in table 1. Data for each responding library presented in table 2 include responsibilities of the reference department, staff size, size of library collection, university enrollment, and size of faculty.
The Effectiveness of Library Science 1011 in Teaching Bibliographical Skills. By David H. Eyman and Alven C. Nunley, Jr. 1977. 30p. ED 150 962. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

An introductory library course at Northeastern Oklahoma State University was examined to determine whether bibliographic skills acquired through this course were comparable to skills acquired by students who had not taken this course. The hypothesis was that students acquire no greater skills through Library Science 1011 than through immersion in a normal college curriculum. All students in the study were tested for data on catalog cards groups of students took the 1976 fall term through written exams that measured the ability to identify bibliographical skills. Three recommendations were made: (1) remove the present LS 1011 course from the curriculum; (2) make faculty aware of the bibliographic lectures already given by the Reference Department; and (3) develop in-depth bibliographic instruction in specific academic disciplines. Appendixes contain the LS 1011 syllabus and the written tests.


The language and linguistics (Dewey 400s) collection in Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library was studied to determine rate of book loss. A random sample of 384 cards was drawn by a computer program from the shelflist of approximately 19,000 cards. The initial search for items in the stacks resulted in location of 354 items, or 91.56 percent of the sample. Circulation records accounted for an additional eight items. Six percent (twenty-two items) was statistically computed as the loss rate. The study concluded that the loss rate of 22.22 percent found by a previous study was less accurate because of the different method used and that there is no indication of a special security problem in the 400s collection.


This manual, prepared for the UCLA Law School Library, outlines sample policies, procedures, and rules for a law school reference department. The manual consists of (1) a discussion of patron categories and priorities; (2) a statement of the kinds of services to be offered; (3) determination of the means of providing these services via procedures and rules; (4) a plan for staff development and a statement of staff needs; and (5) guidelines for improved interaction among library components. The last two segments apply particularly to one library but may extend in theory to other situations. The appendixes include a sample statistical form for tallying reference requests and sample pages of the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. A bibliography and subject index are attached.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Contains papers presented at the Ninety-First Membership Meeting of the ARL in October 1977. These papers provide a view of the operation and progress of the Collection Analysis Project.


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Contains reprints of bibliographical surveys originally published in the periodical The Classical World.


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Cordasco, Francesco. Italian Americans: A Guide to Information Sources. Ethnic Studies Infor-


Farm and Garden Index. Mankato, Minn.: Minnesota Scholarly Pr., 1978– v.1, no.1–$55/yr. (Available from: Minnesota Scholarly Press, Inc., P.O. Box 224, Mankato, MN 56001.) Published quarterly with an annual cumulation. Provides citations to popular magazines as well as research journals in agriculture and horticulture.


Kennedy, John Fitzgerald. The Kennedy Presidential Press Conferences. New York: Earl M.
Lewytzkyj, Borys, and Stroynowski, Juliusz, eds. Marcus, Jacob R., ed.

Marean, Miffien, Jessie.


First part is available. The other three parts will be published in 1978.


Three parts a year, with the third part containing a cumulation of all the indexes for the year.


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**COMPUTER-BASED CIRCULATION SYSTEMS**

*Library Technology Reports* has published an update of its July/September, 1975 report on automated circulation control systems. The new report by William Scholz describes and evaluates the following systems:

**LIBS 100 (CL Systems Inc.) / SCION (Systems Control, Inc.)**
**ULISYS Universal Library Systems, Ltd.)**
Gaylord's Circulation Control System
3M's Inventory Control System.

The 92 page report is contained in the May, 1977 issue of LTR now available to non-subscribers as a single issue for $40.

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