ence: "In the discussion which followed, the audience appeared reluctant to take up the big issues which the speaker had raised, nor did they attempt to rival him in prophecy about future developments."

Also, it is unfortunate that three articles of a general nature (p.323-44) were included in section VI rather than in section II (under "Principles and Techniques"). After the substantial four articles that precede them, it is a decided letdown to switch abruptly back to generalities.

Considering that one assumes that the original text was both edited and read through by an indexer and likewise with the reprinted text, it was surprising to come across fourteen typographical errors and two author errors. Eight of the typographical errors, unfortunately, occur in illustrations, where they cause more confusion than they would within the text.

Of course, there is an index! Using the "Criteria Used as Guidelines by the Wheatley Medal Selection Committee" (p.29) and checking the first three pages of the index against the text, as well as spot-checking the text against the index, this reader was surprised to discover that three of the fifteen criteria were not met: 2. The index must be accurate (ten page reference errors were found in the first three pages); 3. Significant items in the text must appear in the index (Boolean logic, 384, and INIS, 386, were omitted, as was the additional reference 329 for Ranganathan); 8. The terms must be chosen consistently (the CRG entry on p.418 is inconsistent with the treatment of the SMRE entry and should have been a one-line cross reference—where would have eliminated the two-line entry entirely, since referral would have been made to Classification Research Group, where the 306, 308 variation of the correct 306-308 page reference already was entered under the appropriate subheading).

Other index errors were discovered. A cross-reference from Cathedrals (p.19) to Churches seems warranted. The second subheading under Chapter headings should read "sub-divisions as substitute for index entries" instead of "sub-divisions as useful index entries." The subheading "cumulative index, usefulness, 372" under Indexer, The, was not warranted, since it leads to this bit of non-information: "But consider the value of a ten-year cumulative index to the Library Association Record or The Indexer." Finally, it was most annoying to find no subheading "criteria, 25-29" under both Index(es) and Indexing when "criteria, need for" was added to each. The criteria cited above were found only through reference to the Wheatley Medal entry where "criteria" is a subheading.

Despite the deficiencies noted above, it seems clear that this very handsomely produced and durably bound volume belongs in library school collections and all other collections attempting comprehensive coverage of library science and publishing materials. Its balanced and representative selection of the more important articles on indexing deserves the widest possible audience. In addition to its being of use to indexers and would-be indexers, it is to be hoped that many non-indexers (including publishers!), after being exposed to its contents, will appreciate the importance—the necessity, even—of good indexes to make information more accessible.—Eldon W. Tamblyn, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon.

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.

Further information on ordering documents and on current postage charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.


Reference statistics were collected and analyzed for a three-year period from fall 1974 to
spring 1977 at the Pennsylvania State University main undergraduate library. Reference questions were classified and recorded in three categories: (1) search, (2) ready reference, and (3) directional. Hour of question, interlibrary loan, book, and telephone requests were also recorded. During the three-year period an instructional program for students was conducted consisting of a workbook, self-instructional units, and class instruction. There was an increase in the total number of questions asked from fall 1976 to spring 1977. Following introduction of the workbook, the number of directional and search questions increased, while ready reference questions decreased. Peak reference desk use periods were between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Appended are the statistics sheet, frequency polygons depicting type and number of questions asked and distribution of questions asked by category and semester, a histogram showing the number of questions asked per semester, and chart listing percentages of questions.

The Development of Course Related Library and Literature Use Instruction in Undergraduate Science Programs. Vol. 1 By Thomas Kirk. Richmond Ind.: Earlham Coll., 1977. 120p. ED 152 230. MF—$0.83; HC—Not available from EDRS.

This project was funded by the National Science Foundation to help institutions of higher education develop course-related library instruction programs for students in undergraduate science programs. The first volume of the annual report for 1976-77 describes the project, which involved bringing together teams of librarians and teaching faculty from selected institutions who attended and subsequently evaluated two workshop/conferences on library instruction. It includes a summary of the project proposal; descriptions of participant selection, project director activity, the October 1976 workshop, and interim period activity; and the May 1977 outline of second-year plans. Announcements, a program list of materials, and the first section of the October 1976 workshop transcript are included in appendices one through four.

Volume two (ED 152 231) continues with appendix four of the first volume. The third volume (ED 152 232) of the annual report for 1976-77 also continues with appendix four and includes appendices five through nine. The fourth volume (ED 152 233) contains appendices ten through twelve.


19p. ED 152 266. MF—$0.83; HC—$1.67.

A study conducted at the Western Australian Institute of Technology (W.A.I.T.) investigated the declining use of an external library collection consisting of 12,000 volumes and 1,600 photocopies of articles from journals and monographs. The problem was approached along several avenues: (1) a survey was made of study guides to ascertain what emphasis was placed on the library collection and how much use students were supposed to make of it; (2) interviews were held with staff members; (3) 1974 and 1975 usage statistics were analyzed and compared to establish usage and borrowing patterns in different subject areas and reveal any variations that could account for changes in loan figures; and (4) questionnaires were sent to all external students eligible to use the library.

Findings indicate that most students relied only on the reading material suggested by their lecturers; external students did not have enough exposure to the mechanics of information selection and retrieval; 64 percent of the students who responded to the questionnaire had access to materials at other libraries; and, while the number of students eligible to use the library collection had increased by 49 percent, the number of registered borrowers had increased by only 25 percent.

Media Selection Policy. Media Retrieval Services—Pierce Library Learning Resources. Menomonie: Media Retrieval Services, Wisconsin Univ.—Stout. 1978. 46p. ED 152 298. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

This selection policy statement for media materials incorporates guidelines contributed by academic departments in the University of Wisconsin-Stout, as well as by professional staff of the media retrieval services at Pierce Library. The overall special mission of the university and the special missions of learning resources and media retrieval services are outlined. Objectives, policies, and procedures for the selection process are presented, including the philosophy, ground rules for selection, preview policy for materials, collection review, periodicals, newspapers, films, other media, integrated shelving of resources, gifts, standing order monographs, pamphlets, reprints, theses and dissertations, paperbacks, the special collection, selection responsibilities, and annual review of the media selection policy. Four selection guides are defined—graduate level, instructional or teaching level, basic level, and minimum level. A level is assigned to each department subject area. Guidelines for selecting...
government documents and for collection review are attached.


The purpose of this project is to develop a set of computer programs to perform a variety of collection development analyses on the machine-readable cataloging (MARC) records that are produced as a by-product of use of the on-line cataloging subsystem of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) and made available through the OCLC Distribution Tape Service. To test the programs, a tape of 32,138 OCLC/MARC records representing the combined on-line cataloging of four academic institutions over a twelve-week period beginning January 10, 1977, are analyzed. The results are evaluated by the project advisory group composed of representatives from the four institutions, and the programs are evaluated by a program design consultant. The project demonstrates that valuable and important management information about a library collection development program can be derived from OCLC/MARC records.


This bibliography is meant to provide coverage of all aspects of management related to personnel evaluation, including affirmative action, management by objectives, communication, interpersonal relationships, interviewing, and organizational environment. Most items were published between 1967 and 1977 and are listed in two sections: (1) audiovisual materials—cassettes, films, video cartridges, videotapes, audiocassettes, filmstrips, and transparencies; and (2) printed materials. All materials are arranged alphabetically by title, and a subject index is included.


This report studied the alternative method of using book duplicates as replacement copies for worn or missing stack items. The simple opera-
tional procedure that is proposed and evaluated could be adapted to virtually any library setting. When tested in Brigham Young University’s Lee Library, it was found that such a procedure cost an estimated $110 and saved more than $4,000 for the replacement of 1,000 books.

Planning Space for the Government Documents Collection in Research Libraries.

This report summarizes views of government documents librarians interviewed during visits to seventeen large research libraries throughout the United States in 1977. Information was gathered to alert the prospective planner of new or remodeled libraries to the special characteristics and problems of government documents collections and some alternative ways of handling them. The report focuses on the location, spatial arrangements, and facilities of the separate documents division within a research library, particularly as its needs may differ from those of other library operations. Some of the specific topics covered include space for processing, reception and reference areas, user amenities, staff work space, records to be maintained, storage and stack areas, and the need for separate microform facilities. The most crucial needs for a separate documents collection identified during the study were an easy-to-find location; a concentration of staff resources; compact reference and user facilities; microform facilities and storage within the documents area; large stack areas near public and work areas; and facilities and amenities equal to those in other public areas of the library.


Three thousand questionnaires were distributed by the Committee on Comparative Library Organization to identify and quantify some of the factors affecting the governance of academic libraries and to measure organizational changes within the libraries between 1971 and 1975. The questionnaire was specifically designed to measure the changes in decision-making bodies above and below the chief academic librarian, faculty status, unionization, and tenure. Of the approximately 1,000 questionnaires returned, 352 in the

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The 1978 editions of Profile of Medical Practice and Socioeconomic Issues of Health have just been published by the American Medical Association’s Center for Health Services Research and Development. Both editions have been expanded to include studies by prominent outside health researchers, as well as original articles on key health issues by the Center’s staff.

Profile of Medical Practice—focuses on such characteristics of medical practice as physicians’ work patterns, expenses, income, and fees.

Socioeconomic Issues of Health—features the latest data on the U.S. health system, such as health characteristics, expenditures, financing.
category "four year institutions with graduate programs," but not members of the Association of Research Libraries, were selected for analysis. Listings, tabulations, and analysis of the questionnaire data were made using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Computer Program. Major findings include: (1) professional staff of 52 percent of the libraries were organized as a library faculty or in a similar manner; (2) librarians had tenure at 54 percent of the responding libraries; (3) 15.1 percent of the respondents indicated their library staffs were unionized; and (4) 4.5 percent acknowledged a change in the reporting line above the chief librarian, although only 1.2 percent reported a change in the final supervisory body or office to which the librarian reported. The questionnaire and tabular data for selected items are appended.

Introducing the College Student to Academic Inquiry: An Individualized Course in Library Research Skills. By Mark E. Blum and Stephen Spangehl. 1977. 35p. ED 152 315. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

This paper discusses a course designed to equip students to use library resources while conducting academic research. By employing the methods of individualized instruction, a minimal teaching staff can direct the learning of large groups of students. Identifiable competencies are developed and can be assessed in: (1) the critical thinking which supports research, (2) research methods used to acquire knowledge, and (3) the methods of accessing and utilizing library collections in conducting research. The format of the course includes each week one lecture session and one library practicum. The lecture is both informational and motivational; it provides the student with an overview of (1) the research procedure to be used that week in the library, (2) the library resource to be accessed and utilized, and (3) selected critical thinking skills which will support the research procedure and use of the library resource (e.g., making classifications, producing analogies, paraphrasing, summarizing). The practicum, which is designed to allow the student to pursue self-paced learning, begins with modeling by the instructor of the research procedure and use of the library resource (e.g., making classifications, producing analogies, paraphrasing, summarizing). The practicum, which is designed to allow the student to pursue self-paced learning, begins with modeling by the instructor of the research procedure and use of the library resource (e.g., making classifications, producing analogies, paraphrasing, summarizing). 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43p. ED 152 316. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06. During 1976-77, the Berkeley Division of the Librarians Association of the University of California sponsored four seminars on career development for academic librarians. The speakers and their topics were: Archie Kleingartner (vice president for academic and staff personnel relations, University of California), "The Professional in the Institutional Setting"; William F. McCoy (assistant university librarian for personnel, University of California, Davis), "Career Expectations for Librarians in the University of California"; Page Ackerman (then university librarian, UCLA), "The Responsibility of the Individual and the Obligation of the Institution in Developing a Professional Library Career;" and Gail Ann Schlachter (assistant university librarian for public services, University of California, Davis), "Research and the Inquiring Librarian." The remarks of the four speakers, along with questions and answers which followed their presentations, have been brought together and edited with an introduction by Richard S. Cooper, 1977 chair of the Berkeley Division.

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Grants Magazine: The Journal of Sponsored Research and Other Programs. N.Y.: Plenum Pr., 1978–. v.1, no.1–. $45/4 issues Institutional Rate; $20/4 issues Personal Rate.

Published quarterly. Provides articles, information about grant programs, guides to effective

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Lewytszyj, Borys, and Sroynowski, Juliusz, eds.


McIntosh, Melinda, comp. and ed. Major Five College Microforms. Amherst, Mass.: Univ. of Massachusetts, 1978. 297p. $4. (Available from: Melinda McIntosh, Reference Department, Univ. of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, MA 01003.)

Describes the microform collections at Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith Colleges, and at the Univ. of Massachusetts at Amherst.


Quarterly index to English-language materials on the Middle East.


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Quarterly subject index to periodicals published in English or which contain summaries in English.


Originally printed in 1935 with the title Lexical Evidence from Folk Epigraphy in Western North America; A Glossarial Study of the Low Element in the English Vocabulary.


Provides access to citations from a variety of sources (nonprint as well as print) on scientific aspects of life in all forms outside earth, whether biological, chemical, geological, or physical.


First published in 1975 as Sisters Have Resources Everywhere, A Directory of Feminist Librarians.

Van Zant, Nancy Patton. Selected U.S. Govern-


**CORRECTION**

In the article by James Michalko and Toby Heidtmann, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of an Electronic Security System" (C&RL 39:263--67 [July 1978]), the second last sentence in the section "Conclusions" on page 264 should read as follows: "In 1971 the loss rate of the most recently acquired documents was estimated at .0228 per year while in 1976 the estimated rate had dropped to .0102—a reduction of approximately 55 percent."

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