The relational features for the three systems are equivalent but not equal.—Phyllis A. Richmond, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

ABSTRACTS

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

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An escalation in the use of nonbook materials in the library at the University of Bath created the need for an evaluation of their uses, learning efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. Data were collected during 1976–77 using observations, short and long questionnaires, free responses, group interviews with students, and cost analysis. All information collected from the questionnaires, interviews, and free responses was transferred to cards indicating the name of the originator of materials, the number sequence of the student, type of response, and the material. Cost analysis was conducted by calculation of the cost of providing the materials for which a cost for each use could be determined. Findings are reported on (1) the use of study packs, videocassettes, slide/tape, and microfiche by both lecturers and students in various academic departments; (2) student reactions to study packs and videocassettes, based on feedback from students either in writing or during interviews concerning how the materials were used, the loan period, the basis of provision, where they were used, and access to them in the library; (3) feedback to lecturers and the library; and (4) cost analysis. Conclusions and recommendations are divided into the areas of proposed research, research strategies, the system that was investigated, and suggestions for further work. The study is supported by numerous tables and graphs and a copy of the questionnaire evaluation form is included.

The Serial Perplex. By Maree Macon Blackwell and Pearl Chopra. 1978. 34p. ED 158 713. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

The problems associated with the acquisition of periodicals from various sources and different systems used by two University of Alabama libraries for the acquisition, controlling, and recording of serials are described in this report. Sources identified and discussed include local sources and suppliers, direct subscriptions placed with publishers, special departments designed to handle subscriptions on behalf of libraries, and exchange agreements. To ensure prompt and efficient service, it is suggested that librarians should acquire periodicals from the most advantageous combination of the several sources available. The two systems described for acquisition, controlling, and

A Basic Music Library
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Pauline Bayne, editor
Music Library Association, compiler

A series of selective lists of essential scores and books about music that will be of great value to the small and medium-sized library interested in enriching its music collection. It is intended to complement and to closely relate to a basic record collection. Complete ordering information is given for each item. The collection areas covered include study scores for orchestral music; chamber music for strings and winds; performing editions for string and wind chamber music; solo song; piano-vocal scores for opera and oratorio, reference books; biographies; books on American music; periodicals; year-books; and instrumental methods and studies.

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recording of serials are a computer system used by the Lister Hill Library of Health Services and a visible and blind card system used by the Merve H. Stern Memorial Library. Description of the computer system includes criteria used by the Lister Hill Library for evaluating new periodicals, important features of the computer system, procedures for updating the files for bibliographic records and serial expenditures, and computer-generated reports and products. Discussion of the two card systems used at the Merve H. Stern Library focuses on cataloging, maintenance, and updating procedures for periodical holdings; examples of cards and forms used at the library are included. A selected list of references is appended.


Three papers presented during a one-day conference on professional development and continuing education in librarianship approached the subject from different viewpoints: the practicing librarian, director of an academic library, and dean of a library school. The conference was arranged for professional academic librarians who have sought answers to the question of how to satisfy conflicting applications of FSA 73-25, Personnel Plan for Librarians. Betty Blackman, who expressed the viewpoint of a practicing librarian, asserted that the responsibility for providing opportunities for professional development rests with the library administration and the local, state, and national associations; however, the primary responsibility for participating in these opportunities must rest with the individual professional librarian. Roy Kidman, director of libraries at USC, spoke about the problems of library directors who must attempt to deal with individual needs in a large library setting. The final paper was presented by Robert Hayes, dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at UCLA. He spoke of the financial constraints of library schools and the problems faced when they attempt to offer courses that would be useful in satisfying the needs of librarians employed full-time and what happens when enrollment is insufficient to keep the courses in the program offerings.

Raleigh: North Carolina State Univ. 1977. 106p. ED 158 715. MF—$0.83; HC—$6.01.

A study was undertaken to investigate the role of state boards and systems of higher education in the statewide coordination and funding of public senior academic libraries. Data and information were gathered during the fall of 1976 and the summer of 1977 from on-site interviews with staff members of boards and systems of higher education in ten states outside North Carolina, and questionnaires were mailed to state agencies of higher education in all fifty states. Wide variations among states in the funding and planning for libraries necessitated that the information and data obtained be presented in descriptive and expository form. Results are presented in four chapters, one for each of the major areas investigated—planning for library development; the role of advisory committees of librarians; interlibrary cooperation; and funding. Major findings indicate that (1) although little uniformity exists among states in the methods of funding academic libraries, there is a trend toward the use of formulas in statewide funding patterns; (2) a wide variety of budget formulas are presently being used and it is not likely that an "ideal" formula will be universally adopted; (3) there is a growing trend in overall planning and coordination of library resources within states; and (4) practically every state now has either an official advisory committee or volunteer committees. A selective bibliography and a copy of the questionnaire are appended.

An Approach to Assessment of Quality of a University Library Collection. Rev. ed. By Stanley A. Shabowich. 1977. 30p. ED 158 737. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

A qualitative analysis of the entire library collection, difficult to undertake because most research literature deals only with selected bibliographic areas and no single evaluation scheme can be applied to all of the different kinds of materials held, is described in this report of a study undertaken at Purdue University Calumet Campus Library in 1975. Researchers determined quality of this undergraduate collection by comparing a random sample of their entire monograph collection with *Books for College Libraries (BCL).* A numerical count of titles in the bibliography by discipline was followed by a check of the appropriate sample in the library collection and a check of the author/title card catalog. The titles in the library collection were then added up and percentages derived. Tables illustrate the techniques and results. This study indicates that most disciplines do not measure up favorably to the selected standard of reference, the one exception being the history of the United States with 65 percent of the titles. The results of a second study conducted in 1976 with a new edition of *Books for College Libraries* are appended.

Classification System for a Multi-Concept Slide Collection. By Judith Dyki. 1978. 40p. ED 158 754. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

A classification system for a 40,000-slide collection of Wayne State University campus architecture, activities, people, and events and the surrounding Detroit area is described. Classification categories are defined, and a primary code is assigned for architecture, people, events, themes, and special presentations. A secondary code indicating division (i.e., Wayne State University, Detroit, out-of-state) and a tertiary code for all architecture slides of the campus to indicate their specific location may also be assigned. A system of file cards supplements the information presented on the slides themselves. Implementation of this new classification system, which was experimental on sixty slides initially so that any deficiencies could be discerned, indicated that there may be some problems with backlog, circulation procedures, and slide storage. The appendixes include the classification schedules, file card subject headings, and abbreviations used in the classification codes.


Findings and recommendations are reported by three subcommittees charged with determining the unmet needs of the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET) and establishing a set of priorities that must be completed before the needs can be met. The report also addresses the responsibilities of cooperating libraries at all levels within the network, the role of the Research and Reference Centers, and the obligations of the state in supporting full library service to all users. Reports of each subcommittee are given in separate sections—resource identification, access, and responsibilities at all levels, followed by the enumeration and discussion of specific recommendations. Major recommendations include: (1) all participating libraries in ILLINET should adopt and foster "user oriented acquisitions" as their collection development philosophy; (2) the state library should sponsor a statewide in-depth survey to determine unmet needs, examine subject strengths, and from these examinations specify system subject collection responsibilities; (3) ILLINET should study the feasibility...
of establishing a strategically located storage center (or centers) for little-used or last-copy materials, and (4) ILLINET should move toward conversion to machine-readable form of the bibliographic holdings records of cooperating libraries. Appendixes include cost estimates for a directory of libraries and information centers in the Chicago metropolitan area; description of the nominal group technique used to determine need priorities; and a report of the Illinois State Library Task Force on Non-Print Materials.

**DePaul University Library Collection Development Program.** By Kathryn DeGraff and others. Chicago: DePaul Univ. 1977. 48p. ED 160 056. MF—$0.83; HC—Not available from EDRS.

The primary goal of the collection development program is to establish a well-balanced collection that will meet the needs of academic programs and satisfy the instructional needs of the academic community. In meeting the changing educational needs of students, faculty, and researchers, bibliographers must consider the evolving curriculum and the academic growth of the university. Bibliographers consult with the faculty in subject areas to analyze, evaluate, and select materials. They are also responsible for collection maintenance and budget management. Criteria used by the bibliographers in evaluating materials include: relevance to the collection, significance and depth of treatment of the subject matter, reputation of the author, current scholarly interest, format of the material, language, and availability of the material through loan from other sources. Five collection levels (minimal, basic, study, research, comprehensive) are used as guidelines to the number and specificity of resources that will be purchased for each subject area. The levels assigned in the DePaul collection are tabulated.


While many libraries joined the trend to convert to the Library of Congress classification scheme in the 1960s and early 1970s, DePaul University Library never made a definitive decision about retaining Dewey or converting to LC. The realization that benefits from standardized classification can be realized using the Dewey system and cost considerations for reclassification are important factors in the proposal that DePaul retain the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme. The library would receive greater and more far-reaching benefits by expending time and money on a total on-line automated system that would tie together the functional departments of the library: acquisitions and serials, cataloging, reference, and media and circulation. The system would consist of a basic local file that would use a broader system such as MARC tapes or the OCLC data base for on-line formation of the bibliographic record. A totally automated system would follow an item from point of searching through ordering and receipt, on to cataloging, and then to circulation, providing necessary subject access along the way. More comprehensive subject access and increased access points would lead to better service for faculty and students.

**Rankings of Ohio Public and Academic Library Statistics.** Columbus: Ohio State Library. 1977. 162p. ED 160 090. MF—$0.83; HC—Not available from EDRS.

Statistics of public and academic libraries for 1976 from the 1977 Ohio directory of libraries are presented in tabular form. Summary tables are presented of all characteristics alphabetically by county for public libraries and by institution for academic libraries. Counties are ranked by percentage of intangibles tax that is distributed to libraries. Public libraries are ranked by circulation, volumes added, total volumes, total operating expenses, and staff number. Academic libraries are ranked by enrollment, total volumes, total expenditures for books and library materials, total operating expenses, and total expenditures for salaries.

**Collection Organization in a Mathematical Research Library.** By Nancy Gubman. 1978. 7p. ED 160 121. MF—$0.83; HC—$1.67.

The Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences Library at New York University, with a collection of 30,000 books, 13,000 bound periodicals, 450 current periodical subscriptions, and miscellaneous reports, documents, and reprints, shelves books alphabetically by author and journals alphabetically by title. Conference proceedings and lecture notes are integrated with the book collection, using the editor as the main entry and shelving each series together by title. As a further aid for patrons with incomplete information about proceedings, the library has added a catalog entry for the geographical location of each conference; this system is helpful, since most users know the conference location. Reference books are shelved separately by category, research reports are filed alphabetically by issuing agency, and reprints from periodicals of marginal interest not received through subscription are bound and indexed by author. These arrangements seem to serve the specialized patrons best.
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The Diary of Beatrice Webb 1873-1943 on microfiche is available with printed index for $595.


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Missouri Union List of Serial Publications Representing Holdings of Libraries in Missouri and Adjacent States. 2d ed. St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Public Library, 1978. $120 hardcover; $80 microfiche (24x). (Available from: Business Office, St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive St., St. Louis, MO 63103.)


Portions of this book originally appeared in
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