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.

A Report on the Level and Rate of Book Theft from the Main Stacks of the Doe Library at the University of California, Berkeley. By Neal K. Kaske. Univ. Libraries, Univ. of California, Berkeley. 1977. 70p. ED 165 726. MF—$0.83; HC—$4.67.

In order to determine the extent of loss due to theft of books and bound journals from the main stacks of Doe Library, three types of inventories were conducted: a volume count, an item-by-item inventory of the D-classed materials, and three sample inventories. Depending on certain assumptions, the results show that losses could range as high as 4.48 percent and that there is strong evidence of an increasing rate of theft. Recommendations for improving methodology in a proposed follow-up to this study are provided, as well as tables presenting the collected data. Appended are the results of the loan department service survey, a draft proposal for measuring the level of theft from the main stacks of Doe Library, and the code book for those who desire to obtain in machine-readable form the data collected in the sample inventories.


A number of sample inventories were conducted to measure the effectiveness of the Tattle-Tape book detection systems used in the Moffitt Undergraduate Library and the general reference services area of Doe Library, and to establish baseline data for missing materials in four branch libraries (education-psychology, engineering, environmental design, graduate social sciences). The utilization made of these collections was also assessed, and additional useful information regarding missing materials from these and other collections was gathered. Data tables present the levels of missing materials for each collection studied, profiles of each collection, collection utilization statistics, and specific inventories of each collection. Appended are the code book for the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), which was used to analyze the data; search forms for each branch; instructions for diagnostics and searchers; the inventory coding form and code book for education-psychology; the 1974 inventory of the Moffitt Library; the 1976 and 1977 inventories of the general reference services collection at Doe Library; and a task chart and schedules for the project.


Working from the premise that for any given periodical title there is some frequency of use at which it becomes cheaper for a library to acquire the publication than to borrow it, this report presents a mathematical model for estimating the costs of options associated with acquiring periodicals. Cost elements included in the model are initial cost, annual recurring cost, internal use cost, internal borrowing cost, external borrowing cost, storage cost, disposition (weeding) cost, and subscription cost. The report shows how, given these variables, the model can determine the crossover or break-even point at which the cost of borrowing equals the cost of owning. Appendices include a detailed derivation of the cost model and the associated computer program written in APL, details concerning the cost surveys, and results generated from the model helpful in answering questions concerning the acquisition, maintenance, and discarding of back issues of periodicals.

The report tabulates and analyzes responses to two questionnaires returned by 531 (out of 1,672) profit and nonprofit publishers of 974 (out of 2,552) United States scholarly and research journals. Certain categories of periodicals were excluded because they were not believed to ordinarily contain communications useful for scholarly purposes, or they were considered to have little economic impact. The questionnaires dealt, among other things, with present practices and anticipated future practices after the new copyright law (P.L. 94-553) goes into effect on January 1, 1978, with respect to the supplying of authorized copies directly or through agents or clearinghouses; permitting photocopying beyond the exceptions provided in the new statute; and acceptable prices for authorized article photocopying or the supplying of authorized photocopies. Responses are tabulated by circulation size, subject matter, and type of publisher. Both the complete journal and publisher questionnaires are provided, as well as a sample accompanying letter and follow-up letter. Also included is the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) serial data sheet for publishers.

ED 165 746. MF—$0.83; HC—Not available from EDRS.

The report tabulates and analyzes responses to two questionnaires returned by 531 (out of 1,672) profit and nonprofit publishers of 974 (out of 2,552) United States scholarly and research journals. Certain categories of periodicals were excluded because they were not believed to ordinarily contain communications useful for scholarly purposes, or they were considered to have little economic impact. The questionnaires dealt, among other things, with present practices and anticipated future practices after the new copyright law (P.L. 94-553) goes into effect on January 1, 1978, with respect to the supplying of authorized copies directly or through agents or clearinghouses; permitting photocopying beyond the exceptions provided in the new statute; and acceptable prices for authorized article photocopying or the supplying of authorized photocopies. Responses are tabulated by circulation size, subject matter, and type of publisher. Both the complete journal and publisher questionnaires are provided, as well as a sample accompanying letter and follow-up letter. Also included is the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) serial data sheet for publishers.


The Dartmouth College Library has produced this slide/tape individualized instruction module to assist students in researching historical problems. The seventy-nine-slide lesson begins with methods of organizing a search and continues through collecting information and analyzing the utility of research strategy. Information sources cited include numerous general materials such as the Readers' Guide, specific resources such as America: History and Life, and such indexes as the Bibliographic Index.


Included in this user's guide to the Jones Microtext Center at Dartmouth College are instructions on how to locate and use items in the microtext collection and descriptions of the center's holdings and other services. The types of mi-

Each of the three guides provides brief instructions in the use of specific indexes for locating desired items in the respective collections. The scope of each collection is described, and then a step-by-step approach, using examples, takes the reader from the selection of a topic in an appropriate index to the location of relevant items in the microform collection. Included in the guide to the Human Relations Area Files are a list of reference categories used within each culture’s areas and tables that explain the training and evaluation codes in the headings of items on the microfiche.


This study explores whether the installation of an electronic theft-detection device has an effect on the library user’s attitudes about book theft and examines opinions and attitudes on book theft motivations and potential solutions to the problem. Basic questions posed by this study are: Do the same pressures exist for the whole user population? Are the most significant variables affecting book theft internal or external to the library, or both? If both, how do these variables interact? The theoretical framework of the research isolates five major factors possibly contributing to a high rate of book theft: the library, academic pressure, individual personality, social and psychological pressures, and general criminal framework of theft. This report discusses (1) the development of a questionnaire to explore library users’ book-theft attitudes and to obtain background information about library users and the subpopulation of book thieves; (2) questionnaire distribution at two comparable academic libraries before and after one installed an electronic book-theft detection device; (3) comparison of library inventory figures before and after that installation; (4) statistical manipulation of survey information; and (5) analysis of results. Appendixes include the annotated survey instrument and cross tabulations of significant questions between samples.

Collection Development Policy for the John Vaughan Library/Learning Resources Center of Northeastern Oklahoma State University. By Mary Tressider. 1978. 71p. ED 167 075. MF—$0.83; HC—$3.50.

Presenting the long-range development plan of the university’s library collections, this policy statement identifies subjects of collecting interest and indicates appropriate collecting levels necessary to support those subjects. The major subject areas, arranged by academic divisions, include arts and letters; natural science and mathematics; social sciences; education and psychology; health, physical education, and safety; business; practical arts; and special collections and records management department. For each topic in the subject area, a policy statement provides (1) a statement of purpose, which enumerates both academic programs in the subject and known areas of interest and study; (2) general collecting guidelines, which define such considerations as languages, chronological and geographical emphases or restrictions, treatment of subject, types of materials, and dates of publication; and (3) the observations and qualifications by subject subdivisions for which collecting levels are recommended.


This manual, intended for use primarily by preservation supervisors, includes a discussion of basic leather preservation techniques and a de-
scription of the entire leather book preservation program at Olin Library, Cornell University. Discussions of work flow, materials, treatment steps, scheduling, and recruiting student assistants are included. Basic procedures, which include selection, dusting, salting, and oiling, are also discussed. A selected bibliography on leather binding preservation is appended.

**College Library Instruction/College Instruction: A Review of the Literature.** By William J. Frost. Bloomsburg, Pa.: Bloomsburg State College. 1978. 27p. ED 167 131. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

This review of sixty-four recent works concerning research in library instruction at the college level attempts to place this research in the larger context of learning outcomes and instructional approaches for undergraduates teaching in general. A live lecturer presenting subject overviews to large audiences, small student-centered discussion groups, and varied instructional media will enhance achievement levels of students being taught to use college libraries. Behavioral objectives might be used to improve achievement in library learning, although it is less certain how they might improve instruction and the evaluation of learning. There is slight evidence to support inferences regarding cognitive knowledge retention, and none regarding the transfer of knowledge from use of one library tool to another. Sufficient information about the transfer of theoretical textbook knowledge to practical in-library use is also lacking. In-house media have been reported efficient only on a long-term basis; therefore, library instruction programs, especially experimental ones, could benefit from use of commercially produced media for learning standard tools.

**Library Skills: A Self-Paced Workbook.** By Patricia Gebhard and Barbara Silver. Santa Barbara: University Library, Univ. of California. 1978. 113p. ED 167 133. MF—$0.83; HC—$6.01.

This workbook is the text for a self-paced, programmed one-unit course that teaches about library resources and their use at the University of California Santa Barbara library, a medium-sized academic university research library. It provides freshmen and incoming students with the basic information they need to know in order to use the library: (1) the kinds of services and library materials available and how to find them; (2) tools for access to these materials—catalogs, serials lists, indexes, and bibliographies—and techniques for using these tools; and (3) standard reference works—dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographies, criticism, plot summaries—and government documents. Topics are presented in twenty-one chapters with questions and operations that are to be performed in the library; five options are given so that use of the tools is split up among drawers or volumes. Evaluation has indicated the success of the course, both in instructing the students and, perhaps of more importance for entering students, changing their attitude from apprehension upon facing a complex library to the feeling of confidence that comes from knowing how to find materials and from whom to request assistance.

**Model Library Services for the Hearing-Handicapped.** By Theresa Carter Goss. 1978. 71p. ED 167 163. MF—$0.83; HC—$3.50.

This study of thirty-nine deaf students at St. Petersburg Junior College indicated that a considerable number of students with hearing impairments seek higher education in regular community colleges, and that many of them not only graduate from such institutions but also attain professional status in the occupational world commensurate with their educational achievements. It is assumed that providing some special library services in community colleges would enhance the chances of deaf students' achieving success in higher education. Special counseling early in high school to students with demonstrated academic ability, special counseling and special library services in community colleges, and greater attention to the educational needs of students with total and moderate hearing impairment are identified as three factors that influence success. It is recommended that (1) the program be revised and put into a different format as videocassette tape within the next two years, (2) librarians broaden their resource knowledge through in-service programs, and (3) guidelines be established for developing additional special programs for hearing-handicapped students.

**College and University Library Services for the Handicapped Student in Texas.** By James L. Thomas. Denton: School of Library and Information Sciences, North Texas State Univ. 1978. 49p. ED 167 165. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

The document is the compilation of results from a questionnaire that was sent to all college and university library directors in Texas requesting information about services, equipment, and accessibility to their library facilities for handicapped students contemplating entering an undergraduate program or continuing at the graduate level at these institutions. The responses
to the survey are listed alphabetically by institution and include the institution's address and telephone number, the name of a contact person, and brief descriptions of the library's special services, special equipment, and accessibility. The questionnaire used to solicit the data is also provided.


The second edition of "Books for College Libraries," a six-volume work listing 38,651 titles, is flawed, although it shows merit, and should be useful. Quality of selections and coverage range from good through excellent to superb. The primary flaws relate to the quality and extent of selections, particularly for such disciplines as history and literature; too few selections have been made among publications that appeared from the mid-50s through the early '70s. The use of strict LC classification order makes the work difficult to use as a bibliography. The evidence suggests that even a very tightly constructed list should have rounded out at more than 50,000 titles to provide an adequate basis of support for current college curricula. This edition has also attempted breadth rather than depth with extensive coverage of areas not commonly taught in liberal arts colleges. New and useful features include the provision of complete cataloging and classification information, and the availability of all titles listed on MARC tapes and in the OCLC data base. The author and title indexes are also practical and useful. A separate bibliography of over 200 new, additional, misclassified, or superseded titles appears at the end of this critical essay.

Bibliographic Instruction: Defining, Organizing, and Promoting a Program. By Larry Hardesty. 1977. 31p. ED 163 892. MF—$0.83; HC—$2.06.

This basic discussion of the organization of bibliographic instruction programs in an academic setting includes consideration of factors involved in implementing an innovative program. Several stages in developing and organizing a systematic program are reviewed: creating student awareness of the academic library in general, introduction to use of the major collections of the library through a general search strategy, introduction to more specialized library resources in their major fields of study, and teaching upper-level students relationships between the nature of a particular discipline and the nature of the organization of that discipline's literature. Acceptance of such a program hinges upon the program's innovativeness, which is characterized by relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability, and observability. The social structure as well as the individual will most probably accept innovative programs through specific stages labeled awareness, interest, evaluation, trial, and adoption.

Recent Publications / 489

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Based on the serials (including journals, annuals, newsletters, proceedings, transactions, re-
ports) and books received by the Tozzer Library.


A joint activity of the National Center for Education Statistics and the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science." On cover: "LIBGIS II/HEGIS XI." Reports of these federal surveys usually have been issued by the Government Printing Office.


Published as a section of the journal Annales de démographie historique and as an offprint available from I.U.S.S.P.


Prepared by the Governor's Office of Planning & Research in cooperation with the California Department of Water Resources.


Part 1, Citations, and Part 2, Index Section, are currently available. This work provides bibliographic data and document availability information for all state documents that Information Handling Services has been able to discover.


Directory of 110 data banks, commercial service bureaus, and educational institutions offering interactive computing, information retrieval, and other services.


Companion volume to the National Health Directory.


Provides facts about Darwin's life, his works, and his scientific correspondents.


Provides a directory listing 3,200 institutions of higher education in the U.S. and Canada; a marketplace giving names, addresses, and phone numbers of suppliers of goods and services to higher education institutions; and an almanac detailing statistics on faculty and student population.


Kruzas, Anthony T., and Schmittroth, John, eds. New Information Systems and Services: A Periodic Supplement to the Third Edition of Ency-

Will be issued periodically between editions of the basic work.


Library Computer Equipment Review. Westport, Conn.: Microform Review, 1979–. V.1.–. Yearly subscription price according to combined book and periodical budget. Issued semiannually in the spring and fall. Designed to serve as an informative selection aid to library administrators, information center managers, and other planners requiring the most recent information about electronic data processing equipment.


Marshall, John David. Louis Shores, Author-Librarian: A Bibliography. Tallahassee, Fla.: Gamma Chapter, Beta Phi Mu, School of Library Science, Florida State Univ., 1979. 77p. $5. (Available from: Gamma Chapter, Beta Phi Mu, School of Library Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.) Updates Louis Shores: A Bibliography, published in 1964. It includes items that were missed earlier and references to selected biographical sketches and news notes about Louis Shores.


Based on the collection in the University of Louisville Library.


Categorizes 2,500 U.S. colleges according to 200 characteristics. The 200 lists of characteristics include ones on colleges accepting high school equivalency certificates, colleges offering scholarships, honors programs, and accredited year abroad.


Contains abstracts of interviews conducted from 1969 to 1978 with faculty members, graduates, and others connected with the development of the Washington University Medical Center.

Parker, J. Carlyle. City, County, Town, and Township Index to the 1850 Federal Census Schedules. Gale Genealogy and Local History
Recent Publications / 493


Reproduces the Annual Register's account of the American Revolution as it appeared in the volumes from 1765 to 1783.


V.I: Academie des lettres et des sciences humaines.
V.II: Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences.
V.III: Academy of Science/Academie des sciences.


Serials Updating Service Annual. 1978. Ed. by


An annotated bibliographical survey of doctoral dissertations in English in the U.S., Canada, and other foreign countries about all phases of women's education. Volume 2, which will be issued in the winter of 1979, will be a comprehensive bibliographical guide to the most important English-language books and reports.

---

You Need Only One.

When selecting an acquisitions agent or changing from your current agent, what are your needs and who should you be looking for?

Does your library need . . . ?

1. Economical programs specially designed to aid library budgets.
2. Complete U.S. and European sales/service staffs and fulfillment centers.
3. Periodicals, continuations, and monographs, domestic and foreign.
4. Frequent bibliographic and service publications.
5. Coordinated programs for conversion from "direct ordering" or other agents.
6. Worldwide resources.

If these are your needs, then Stechert Macmillan, Inc. is your one source—one service acquisitions agency!

With over 100 years of acquisitions experience, Stechert's tradition of excellence (started way back in 1872 by Stechert-Hafner) offers you a total, comprehensive service, whether your library is large or small; academic, public or special; domestic or foreign.

Coupling these six Stechert Macmillan services with our annual "Holdings Renewal List" and quarterly claims report for periodicals; "Standing Order" program for continuations; Publisher Relations Program, and BOPFA (Blanket Order Program for French Acquisitions) and PONTA (Popular New Titles From Abroad) plans—it's easy to see why when you select Stechert Macmillan, "You Need Only One!"

Why not write our Sales Promotion Manager today for information about the complete line of Stechert Macmillan services!

Stechert Macmillan, Inc.
Serving Libraries Since 1872
866 Third Avenue / New York, N.Y. 10022 USA