tion the annual losses before and after installation.

Another section of interest to the reader is the "synopsis of user's experience" where the author has surveyed the field (using a good sample of various kinds of libraries—public, academic, school, and special) to determine the effectiveness of each system and its compatibility with individual libraries.

The reader who is contemplating acquiring a theft detection system will want to use Knight's report as a companion to Bahr's Book Theft and Library Security Systems, 1978-79. Bahr offers informative advice on conducting various inventories to help determine the needs of the system and the loss rate, while Knight's survey will be indispensable when it comes to gathering comparative information on individual manufacturers.

If Knight can be faulted for any deficiency, it would be that further editing of the manufacturers' responses would have been helpful. As it is presented, the information tends to become very tedious; a more resourceful presentation of this information would be helpful in her next report. All librarians who want to gain insight into particular theft detection systems should consult this work.—George Charles Newman, Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio


The volume includes the seven theme papers first published in the March 1979 issue of this journal as well as the sixty-six contributed papers presented at other conference sessions. They are grouped into the following sections: administration and management, bibliographic control and automation, bibliographic instruction, cooperation, economic aspects, the librarian's role, resources, and services. Many of the contributed papers include revisions and updatings not present in the microfiche copies distributed at the conference.

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 (PC) 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 survey of faculty and students to assess user needs and satisfaction with collections and selected library services is described, and the resulting data are reported. Questionnaire construction, sampling and distribution, and response rate and factors are discussed. Data analysis is broken into major categories, which include responses to general questions regarding library use and general questions about the OISE library collection. The second category is further broken into the rating of books and periodicals in the specific fields of adult education, applied psychology, curriculum, educational administration and planning, higher education, history and philosophy, measurement, evaluation and computer applications, sociology, and special education. General questions about the library focus on satisfaction with library hours, difficulty in locating material, reference and information service (including satisfaction with reference services), interlibrary loan use, orientation effectiveness, circulation services, special collections (including audiovisual and curriculum resource materials), and library facilities. Conclusions are itemized from the results of each major subdivision of the questionnaire. Appendixes include copies of the questionnaires used.

Criteria for Collection Analysis in the Academic Library. By Catherine Yancheff. 1978. 29p. ED 168 496. MF—$0.83; PC—Not Available from EDRS.

An assessment of literature from journals, reports, and monographs on criteria for the analysis of academic library collections reveals that there
are four primary methods that have been employed in the past and are still being used: (1) impressionistic, (2) bibliographic list comparison, (3) measuring unit costs, and (4) quantitative standards. Only recently have there appeared relatively innovative approaches, such as the application of new technology, bibliometrics, and more illustrative sampling techniques. In addition, there have been more frequent and varied discussions as to how the results of these analyses might be more fully utilized. A national effort toward developing readily available profiles of published materials, to be used in conjunction with institutional profiles for analytical and evaluative purposes, would be a logical step in collection analysis considering the fact that computer technology awaits a practical application.


This report summarizes the findings of the EISO project, which was funded in 1975 to develop, evaluate, and analyze an information dissemination system based upon computerized retrieval of bibliographies. With much of the research component completed, the service component is operational, providing Ontario educators with on-line bibliographic references in education and the social sciences and with access to original documents. Findings of the report are reviewed in four areas: (1) It identifies EISO users over the past three years, presents their reasons for seeking information, provides analyses of how information they received impacted upon their local situations, and identifies factors that contributed to the use or nonuse of information received. (2) It describes factors affecting interview effectiveness in on-line bibliographic retrieval, outlines a five-stage pattern or structure in negotiation, discusses the use of open and closed questions and the part role and status play in interview relationships, and develops a preliminary model of the negotiation process. (3) It discusses a systems evaluation model of user satisfaction with EISO. (4) And it reviews the current status of EISO—the result of research, development, dissemination, and evaluation.


This self-study of the Ezra Lehman Library at Shippensburg State College presents the analyses
and recommendations of two library task forces—one on organization, communication, goals and objectives, and one on user relations. The responsibility of the first group was to develop recommendations for necessary or desirable changes in the library's organizational structure and communication processes and to design an ongoing process for the formulation of goals and objectives. The internal library structure was examined using a systems approach, and a questionnaire was designed to measure staff attitudes concerning critical organizational issues. Seventeen preliminary recommendations were proposed. The second task force used data gathered in the library user survey to analyze and comment on the library's public service functions, the collections, and the physical facilities. The survey, administered to classroom and administrative faculty as well as to a student sample, received a response rate of 47.5 percent and 58 percent, respectively. This task force proposed twenty-four preliminary recommendations. Staffing and organizational charts, organizational profile display, circulation and holdings data, the user survey questionnaire, and a memo outlining library support of the MBA program are appended.

**Student Manual.** Comp. by Diana L. Stapleton. John Grant Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond. 1977. 66p. ED 168 528. MF—$0.83; PC—$4.82.

This manual for student assistants employed in the government document section of the Eastern Kentucky University Library covers policy and procedures and use of the major reference tools in this area. General policies and procedures relating to working hours and conditions, and general responsibilities are discussed, as well as shelving rules and procedures for federal and state documents and microfiche. Circulation of government document materials and policy on keeping of statistics are included, along with sample logs and other record-keeping forms. The basic reference sources covered include the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*, *ERIC'S Resources in Education*, the *Congressional Information Service Index* (CIS), and the *American Statistics Index*. A subject index is also included.

**Information Desk: Testing a Prescribed Model in the Local Environment.** By Dennis W. Dickinson and Ruta Pempe. 1978. 32p. ED 168 585. MF—$0.83; PC—$3.32.

This study was conducted in order to ascertain...
the need for an information desk in a large research library with decentralized reference service where, on the basis of a preponderance of evidence in the available literature, a considerable demand for such a service would be expected. The desk was located in the center of the library’s entrance lobby with the intent of answering directly any questions that did not require the staff to leave the desk and referring patrons to appropriate resources or departments. Staff recorded patron inquiries on a questionnaire that provided a list of anticipated questions and space to record any that were unspecified. Classification of questions by type was determined inductively after data had been collected, and questions about the library were coded on the basis of the usual distinctions of relative complexity and need for specialized knowledge. Analysis of the data reveals that, contrary to expectations, significant demand for services usually provided by an information desk is limited to only a few weeks per year.


This report presents comprehensive recommendations in the library budget formula area for public two- and four-year institutions in Washington based on recommendations adopted by the council in 1976 with some revisions. A review and analysis of statistical data supplied by the four-year institutions and community college system in the areas of staffing, collections, use, acquisitions, and institution size, provides the basis for the recommendation that the library resources portion of the formula be stated in terms of number of acquisitions per year, based on mathematically determined relationships of acquisitions to collection size derived from the experience of comparison institutions and states. These acquisition units would then be converted into dollar amounts based on each institution’s experienced unit costs adjusted for inflation. Questions were raised regarding staff years and binding. These questions were primarily related to the interpretation of the recommendations and accompanying definitions and guidelines contained in the council’s final report. As a consequence, slight modifications to three recommendations, more explicit guidelines, and specific examples of interpretations of recommendations have been added to the “Operations Element” section of the report.

Although calls for a National Library began as early as 1883, the cornerstone of the future national library was the Canadian Bibliographic Centre, established in 1950, which began work on the national bibliography and national union catalog. When the National Library of Canada was established in 1953 under the direction of W. Kaye Lamb, the National Library Act became effective and Canadian publishers were required by law to deposit two copies of each new book they published at the National Library. From 1956 to 1966, the library moved to a different building, the staff began cataloging the collections and organizing material transferred from the Library of Parliament, and the organizational structure took shape. In 1968, after another move to the National Library and Archives Building, the Office of Library Resources was created and Guy Sylvester was appointed National Librarian. Since that time, various new divisions have been created to deal with changing needs, including the automation of library service.


A survey was conducted of library users of the William Russell Pullen Library at Georgia State University to determine who is using the library, how often respondents use it, how they rate the library’s various collections and services, and how the library is used throughout the day and week. The survey instrument was distributed at predetermined time periods to all those entering the library; fifty-two percent of 6,406 distributed surveys were returned. An analysis of the data was performed, cross-classifying the respondents’ opinions about the library with their demographic factors and then with the time variables. Findings showed that, when compared to the general student population, a disproportionate number of males, upperclassmen, and liberal arts and business administration students were library users. Eleven percent of the library users were not affiliated with Georgia State University. No evidence of major barriers to use was found, and a large majority of students appeared to be satisfied with the library’s collections and services, though faculty members’ opinions were not as high. The survey instrument and data tables are provided.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


“Consisting of over 25,000 entries, the directory lists areas of specialization, addresses, telephone and telex numbers and the ISBN publisher’s prefix where available.”


“Provides bio-bibliographical essays on sixty-seven authors who wrote or began writing their major works during the period, 1820–1860.”


“Originally published as chapter 3 of Main trends of research in the social and human sciences, pt. 2.”


Previous edition entitled Computer Based Information Retrieval Services: With Special Reference to Their Availability in Australia.


Provides access to the major critical literature about the works of 335 American and Canadian creative writers.


This two-volume work indexes poems in 375 anthologies published from 1975 through 1977. Material included does not duplicate citations in earlier edition.

Danton, J. Periam, and Pulis, Jane F., with the assistance of Wallman, Patialis Khoury. Index to
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**Companion volume to the Index to Festschriften in Librarianship published in 1970.** Indexes 6,000 articles on librarianship that have appeared in 136 festschrift volumes.

**Facts and Figures on Government Finance.** 1979.


Will be published annually. Provides profiles of the fifteen most important regulatory agencies as well as descriptions of other agencies, departments, and small government units with regulatory powers. A history of government regulation is also included.


"Presents a selected list of annotated books, articles, dissertations, government reports, and international agency publications dealing with post-secondary education systems in non-communist industrial societies of Western Europe and North America."


"Originally published as chapter 1 of Main trends of research in the social and human sciences, pt.2."


Includes a cumulative index for 1974-78.


Provides access to books, periodicals, confer-
ence papers, cassette tapes and films that report objective studies of human sexual behavior and attitudes.


**The MacNeil/Lehrer Report: Broadcast Review and Index.** Sanford, North Carolina: Microfilming Corporation of America, 1979—. V.1, no.1—. $20/yr.; $95/yr. microform service (microfiche or 35mm microfilm). Published quarterly with an annual cumulation. Summarizes and indexes the daily TV MacNeil/Lehrer Report broadcasts.


"Originally published as chapters 4 and 5 of Main trends of research in the social and human sciences, pt.2."


Provides abstracts of articles from sixty newspapers and magazines dealing with ten domestic and international events of 1978.


"Presents a biographical sketch of the Robert R. Church family of Memphis, lists the holdings of the Church family papers, and explains the scope and content of each series within the collection."


"Originally published as chapters 7 and 8 of Main trends of research in the social and human sciences, pt.2."


Includes all serials entered through April 30, 1979. Letter from library announces this list "includes all titles in the library's serial collection and will be the final issue in the present format." Library plans to issue by 1981 or 1982 a holdings list of current titles only with entries based on AACR II. The 1979 list will remain in the foreseeable future as the basic source for identifying retrospective serial titles.


First edition published in 1976 under the title Guardian Directory of Pressure Groups and Representative Associations.


Provides access to 700 excerpts from 100 operas arranged by voice categories. Includes four indexes: Index of Operas; Index of Arias and Ensembles; Index of Composers; and Index to Editions of Piano-Vocal Scores.


Holdings as of September 1977 of the Africa subject catalog of the Stadt-und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt/Main. Other volumes are in preparation.