sonal name, title, and subject) at the end of the work provide access to any item in the text.

Perhaps as a result of the time involved in organizing and annotating such a great wealth of material, some of the information is dated. For example, numerous Superintendent of Documents classifications have been changed. More distressing is the absence of any mention of the Department of Energy, established in 1977, and the lack of any reference to the publications of the Executive Office of the President. A longer introduction with a more detailed explanation of the organization of the work would also have been useful.

Nevertheless, as a guide to executive publications of the U.S. government, O'Hara's work is without peer and is a significant contribution to the growing reference literature dealing with U.S. government publications.—Steven D. Zink, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

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.


This report is an evaluation of an interlibrary loan system that was put into operation for a six-month experimental period beginning January 1, 1978, by the Cleveland Area Metropolitan Library System (CAML S), a regional cooperative network of nineteen public, academic, and special libraries in northern Ohio. The objective of the system was to increase efficiency by means of three major components: (1) the use of OCLC as the principal locator source with telefacsimile machines to relay requests directly from borrowing to lending library; (2) the use of a central resource library (Cleveland Public) to screen all requests for which OCLC did not provide a potential lending library; and (3) the use of referral circuit utilizing telefacsimile to route the remaining unfilled requests among member libraries. A statistical analysis of the ILL requests during the period indicated that more than one-half of all the requests were handled directly between the borrowing and lending libraries; of the remaining requests, one-third were filled by the resource library; and less than one-third of all requests were placed on the circuit. The evaluation concluded that the experimental system was successful and should be continued. Other recommendations and the questionnaire used in the evaluation are included in the report.


Designed to be of assistance to the new ERIC user, this glossary provides brief definitions of more than sixty terms associated with the ERIC data base and the search process. These include titles of indexes, agencies, and acronyms peculiar to ERIC as well as terms used to describe computer search strategy. A directory of ERIC network components—including the sixteen clearinghouses—is also provided.


As a first step toward resource sharing among libraries in the Cleveland Area Metropolitan Library System (CAML S), a method, called the Site Appraisal for Area Resources Inventory (SAFARI), was developed to examine the library collections. This approach was different from others in that collections were compared by experts in a specific field. After a committee was organized, specific libraries that had significant
collections were visited; other libraries with pertinent materials, but perhaps smaller collections, were canvassed through questionnaires. Six different subjects were studied in this manner—education, music, business, local history and genealogy, religion, and nursing—and the findings were published in a written report. Since the technique provides a fairly quick inventory of resources, the information can be used by faculty members and individuals working in the subject area as well as by librarians. Furthermore, the compilations provide the beginning steps toward delineating subject responsibilities to specific libraries for the purposes of joint acquisition programs and eventual resource sharing.


This report documents the procedures and problems encountered during the evaluation of Western Illinois University's library by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) and proposes recommendations for future evaluations of university libraries. Basic problems with the NCATE evaluation involved: (1) an unqualified library evaluator; (2) the absence of a library specialist on the visiting team and the failure of the provost and dean of education to check on visiting team qualifications; (3) providing detail about the library in the institutional report, which resulted in misinterpretation by the evaluator; and (4) the lack of library evaluation due to vague standards and unqualified evaluators. It is recommended that visiting team members should be more conscientiously selected from rosters of nominees provided by NCATE's constituent and associate organizations and that NCATE should arrange with one of the library associations to nominate persons qualified to evaluate college and university libraries. In particular, NCATE should revise its standards on libraries so that they are more specific and meaningful.

A Study of the Administration of Library Use Instruction Courses by Committee. By Jeanne Biggins. 1978. 51p. ED 171 241. MF—$0.83; PC—$4.82.

This study examines the effectiveness of a course committee in the administration of a library use instruction program by analyzing the committee on library instruction at Milne Library, State University College, Oneonta, New York. The study describes the development and operation of the course committee, analyzes its position in the college's and library's organizational structures, and evaluates the committee and its role. Information and data were collected through selective reviews of the literature of library use instruction and course committee documentation, interviews with and questionnaire surveys of committee members, and review of relevant library and college administration documents. Criteria for evaluation included the scope of the committee's activities, its current role, its relationship to the library's organizational structure and to the college administration, and the allocation of resources to its work. A limitation of this study is the lack of cost data for this site. It was found that the committee on library instruction has effectively administered library use courses despite limited resources and support. Future needs include staff support and budgetary allocations, along with formal recognition in the organizational structures of the college and library.


This annotated bibliography has been developed as a means of alerting ERIC users to recent commercially available publications in their fields. Titles have been selected on the basis of usefulness and general interest rather than very specialized technical reports for a restricted audience. All books chosen deal with some aspect of libraries, information science, media or educational technology, though not necessarily in an educational context. Citations are arranged in alphabetical order by author, and a simple subject index lists titles under the headings of bibliographies, catalogs, directories, guides, and indexes; broadcasting and communications; cataloging and classification; computers; film, radio, and television; how to do it; information management, models, and systems; instructional design and development; instructional media; libraries, librarians, and librarianship; miscellaneous; and school media programs and learning resource centers. A director of publishers is appended.


Problems encountered in the first seven years of operation of the Interlibrary Delivery System.
(IDS) for the transport of interlibrary loan materials among libraries in Pennsylvania prompted this study of present delivery at the local and state levels, with the objectives of evaluating benefits, costs, routing, funding, and governance of delivery systems. This report describes the development of IDS, evaluates its current operations and costs in comparison with those of the U.S. Postal Service and other commercial carriers, and evaluates the feasible alternatives to IDS. The major recommendations are that IDS should be retained with much of its present structure, but that an annual appropriation should be sought from the state legislature to subsidize the service in lieu of LSCA funds, giving it the stability in funding that it needs for sound planning and development. Data collected through on-site visits, interviews, and questionnaires are presented in twenty-seven tables, and maps showing the various systems, delivery areas, and routes are provided.


The purpose of this report is to acquaint all personnel with some technical aspects of micrographics. The various film types used in the production of microfiche are discussed, including silver halide, diazo, and vesicular films. Other imaging systems used in micrographics are reviewed, and a basic introduction to sensitometry is given. The archival considerations of micrographics are explained in terms of their use properties and image stability, as well as prediction of image stability by chemical kinetics. The microfiche testing program currently underway at the government printing office is reviewed, and recommendations for the use of the three primary types of film are offered.


This computer-produced directory lists New England college, university, and institute libraries and their bibliographic instruction programs based on responses to a questionnaire. "Program" is used to describe an instructional unit defined by characteristics such as format, target audience, materials used, subject focus, and frequency or repetition. Arranged alphabetically by name of academic institution, entries are divided into sections that describe the institution of which the library is part, the scope and staff of the library, details of the administration of the library's instructional program, an in-depth review of some aspects of each current program, and the availability of information about the programs. Each program description includes a title for easy identification, format, indication of when the program was established, who triggers the implementation of the program, average annual attendance, frequency with which the program is offered, target audience, site where the program occurs, publicity, evaluation, print or audiovisual materials used to implement the program, the subject focus of the program, and comments by the respondent. A detailed classified index is provided.


This document explains and evaluates the information and referral services traineeship program, which was designed to take information
professionals who work in information and referral centers and provide them with information training to meet the needs of the constituent groups they serve more effectively. Trainees, who were recruited and selected according to specific criteria, were instructed using an open curriculum model that allowed student selection of courses on the basis of individual need. Data for evaluation were gathered from the trainees, director, and faculty, using oral and written instruments during on-site visits and follow-up evaluations. Data indicated that two program objectives were reasonably well achieved—trainees increased their understanding of library services, information needs, and cooperation, and many increased their skills in information retrieval. The third objective, to improve agency information services, was achieved in only two agencies and was deemed an unrealistic expectation. The laissez faire method of conducting management functions was experienced as largely counterproductive. Trainees cited the faculty members and director for their unique contributions, concern, helpfulness, and warmth. In conclusion, trainees saw themselves as better prepared to provide an unusual and increasingly important community service following completion of the program. Program and evaluation materials are appended.


The effectiveness of the Management Review and Analysis Program (MRAP) of the Association of Research Libraries, an "assisted self study" involving administrators, librarians, and staff in an internal study of management procedures and practices, was evaluated in 1976/77 by research measuring its impact on twenty-two participating academic and research libraries. The goals of MRAP were identified and evaluated according to behavioral, attitudinal, and organizational changes in the climate, performance, and effectiveness of each library and its management determined as a result of their involvement in the MRAP process. Methodology included the following procedures: (1) questionnaires were sent to ninety-two individuals from ten libraries; (2) fifty-four "key informants" were interviewed in-depth; (3) a "goals-Delphi" procedure compared goal statements for a management self-review process made by forty MRAP participants and forty non-MRAP participants; (4) eleven library directors answered a questionnaire to assess the effect of "authoritarianism" on the process; and (5) three libraries readministered an "organizational profile" and the results before and after the MRAP experience were compared. Results indicated difficulties before, during, and following MRAP. These included the time element, complexity of the program, methods of implementation, selection of study teams, and the role of management. Data tables, questionnaires, and other related materials are appended to the report.


In Pennsylvania 375 public, academic, and special libraries were surveyed in an effort to gather information concerning their interlibrary loan activity during April 1978; personal discussions with librarians across the state were also conducted. Both sources were used in the development of recommendations for improving bibliographic access. The results from the 254 libraries that responded, which consisted of a representative cross-section of types, showed that (1) the fill rate for interlibrary loan is more than 70 percent; (2) the main reason for not filling requests was that the library did not own the item; (3) more than 85 percent of borrowing and lending was in-state; (4) monographs predominated over periodicals; (5) 50 percent of the activity concerned demand for material published since 1972; (6) OCLC is heavily used for bibliographic verification and as a location tool; and (7) in-state interlibrary delivery system is the predominant form of delivery. Implications of the survey and the discussions with librarians led to the recommendations to develop a coordinated plan to expand access to older bibliographic records within Pennsylvania, including retrospective inputs into the OCLC data base by a greater number of libraries and the creation of a statewide, on-line union list of serials; to provide incentives for libraries to share their collections; and to encourage existing agencies that produce indexes to subject collections in Pennsylvania libraries to adopt compatible formats and terminologies.


This resource guide provides the user who is considering purchasing microfiche equipment with annotated citations of: (1) books that include
general selection guidelines and criteria for the purchase of many types of audiovisual equipment, (2) directories and guides that are useful for descriptions of equipment and in the comparison of different types of equipment, (3) articles concerned with equipment evaluation, and (4) articles concerned with the training of equipment users. Also included are a list of associations whose memberships are interested in some aspect of micrographics, a list of titles of periodicals and newsletters whose articles may deal with micrographics, and a list of dealers of microform equipment.

Correlating the Classes of Books Taken out of and Books Used within an Open-Stack Library. Research Report. By Ralph E. Domas. 1978. 22p. ED 171 282. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

The purpose of this study was to determine if a correlation existed between the classes of books checked out of the San Antonio College Library and the classes of books used in the library. Data for out-of-library and in-library use were collected during February 1978 and arranged by Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) tens. By using the Pearson product-moment correlation formula, the author found a significant positive correlation between out-of-library and in-library use of books. It was also concluded that over-the-counter circulation count is a reliable indicator of total library use within the DDC tens class spans.


Prepared for students who participate in the California State University Long Beach (CSULB) Library Instruction Program (LIP), this document is both a working syllabus for classroom use and an outline of the lecture presentations given by librarian instructors, though it can also be used as a reference guide to review library research methods, major bibliographical and information sources, and the various procedures in constructing a search strategy. Three features facilitate its usefulness: (1) questions, selected from actual ones asked frequently at the reference desks, introduce the chapters; (2) instruction in the selection and content of reference sources is accomplished with annotated, sample pages from bibliographies, indexes, and catalogs; (3) the summary chapter, "Search Strategy," presents a flexible model of library research methodology.

The order of the chapters logically proceeds from a description of the library with floor plans to the card catalog, filing rules, subject headings, classification and location, bibliographies, indexes, reference works, biographical dictionaries, book reviews, and government publications. A short chapter on style manuals is also provided.


In the spring of 1978, the Virginia State Library commissioned The Computer Company to conduct a feasibility study of the possibility of establishing a statewide library network for the Commonwealth of Virginia. In this report, the authors respond to that study by identifying three areas of concern for academic libraries: (1) the need for academic libraries in Virginia to acquire on-line circulation control systems—the development of a statewide circulation system; (2) the need to clarify the right and responsibility of academic libraries to participate in national networks—the establishment of a state policy for such participation; and (3) the need for careful study and planning for the integrated library network proposed in the study—a recommendation to study, weigh, and debate the concepts and standards essential to such a network. Attached to the report is an outline on circulation control and data base utility.


Faculty members of many different library schools participated in an Institute on Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped at Florida State University, August 27—September 1, 1978. These proceedings from that institute include the instructional materials—revised as a result of the discussions at the institute—used in five core courses at the Florida State University School of Library Science; five presentation papers on library services to the handicapped; a selected bibliography on library services to the handicapped; and a list of the institute's consultants, speakers, and participants. The subjects of the core courses described are foundations, administration, information services, materials, and research methods; the subjects of the papers are national library service for the handicapped, an
historical summary of library service to the handicapped and institutionalized, current research on library service to the handicapped, standards for such library service, employment of handicapped librarians, and audiovisual materials on the handicapped—the latter paper also provides a directory of producers and distributors and a subject index to the materials.


The Texas Information Exchange (TIE) is a statewide library network organized in 1967 for the purpose of sharing resources among Texas libraries. Its membership includes thirty-seven college and university libraries, the Texas State Library, and ten public libraries that serve as Major Resource Centers in the Texas State Library Communications Network. In April 1978 the members of TIE were surveyed on their use of computer-based reference services; this report provides a summary of their questionnaire responses concerning fifteen different topics, numbered to correspond to the questions on the survey form: libraries providing computer-based reference services, vendors and numbers of searches, data bases searched most frequently, average search time, organization, equipment, marketing users, financing, evaluation, impact, SDI or current awareness services, batch searches, data bases, and future plans. The survey form is included.

**Course-Related and Personalized Library Instruction.** By Mary Mancuso Biggs and Mark Weber. Clifford Library and Learning Resources, Evansville University, Evansville, Ind. 1979. 28p. ED 172 724. MF—$0.83; PC—$3.32.

Effective library instruction must be course- and assignment-related, planned cooperatively by the librarian and course instructor, and based upon personal contact between the librarian and students, as illustrated by the instructional program at the University of Evansville library. Before beginning instruction, the librarian must determine the deficiencies of the professor and the students, as well as the necessity and validity of the assignment. A class presentation should be based on information provided by the professor in the form of syllabi, assignment sheets, questions, and suggestions. An annotated bibliography of important sources, specifically detailed handouts, transparencies, optional library tours, and individual instruction are key elements in the instruction program. In addition to expected outcome, library instruction yields unanticipated benefits and problems. Although the future of this service is uncertain and is dependent on several factors, it will be a powerful tool in higher education for both students and the academic community.


A study was conducted to examine and evaluate the impact of the Cooperative Information Network (CIN) Staff Development Project (CIN-S) in individual CIN libraries and to recommend methods for establishing ongoing staff development programs in libraries. This report presents findings gathered from a survey employing questionnaires and interviews, provides an assessment through twelve conclusions, and proposes a number of specific recommendations. A large portion of the study is a staff development evaluation form, developed from the CIN staff development experience and intended as a tool to assist library administrators and staff members in establishing ongoing staff development programs in their libraries. Appendices provide the study methodology, survey findings, staff development questionnaires for libraries using and not using CIN-S, schedules of interview questions (staff and administrator forms), and list of the systems and libraries participating in the study and the library personnel interviewed. CIN is a communications network among all types of libraries in five northern California counties intended to expand and improve information services.


This report outlines topics addressed at the meeting in the areas of policy and procedures, planning and development, reading materials, equipment, reference services, music services, volunteer services, and publication services; information is presented in question-and-answer format in each subject area. Questions and comments directed to guest speakers and panelists who participated in the conference are included in six appendices, which are concerned with access to the media, volunteer resources, student resources, religious resources, training, and extension of services. A list of conference attendees is also appended.

With the scholarly record growing faster than funds to employ individuals in libraries to process materials for storage and distribution, libraries must use electronic data-processing equipment to distribute such information. The world of electronics, however, requires that different interinstitutional relationships be established. Although the possibilities for action seem to be many, the limitations are real; e.g., (1) the nation’s libraries are dependent on the eighty-year-old program of the Library of Congress (LC) to catalog the world’s literature; (2) existing bibliographic utilities are dependent on the high quality and quantity of LC’s bibliographic production; and (3) the utilities have not been able to deliver all the services they say are technically feasible. Thus no single library is independent of LC’s bibliographic control, and the electronic distribution of records has roots in the past and future national bibliographic system. Interdependence among libraries is increased by the requirement to communicate bibliographic information; the unanswered question is how this interdependence grows. Does each library proceed on its own and make changes whenever necessary as the national system evolves, or do libraries form an organization for the purpose of sharing development and implementation costs with the expectation of lower costs and work more consistent with the national system?


This evaluative report describes the results of a program that sought to make students and faculty more fully aware of the library’s resources, to demonstrate how to make best use of such resources, and to provide basic training for nonprofessional members of its staff. It is presented in three parts: (1) the report of the administrator, which describes the program’s goals, results, and conclusions; (2) the report of the reference-librarian coordinator, which reviews the services initiated during the grant period, describes plans for continuing and developing these services, and evaluates the attainment of the program’s objectives; (3) the report of the director of the summer workshops, which very briefly summarizes the activity pattern on the workshops, provides the syllabus used in the workshops, and lists faculty and library staff members who completed the summer course. Included in the second part are a copy of the library guide, annotated lists of the library’s basic reference sources in government and foreign affairs, history, and English and American literature; a proposal for a program of library instruction; and a questionnaire on library instruction sessions. The summer workshop report includes lists of basic reference works and sample reference questions.


Intended to foster a common language for information exchange about library operations and resources, this handbook provides library managers, boards of trustees, and other library decision makers with guidance in identifying items of information from which to obtain factual and comparative data for (1) developing policies and decisions; (2) communicating with constituencies, legislative bodies, and governing organizations;
and (3) fulfilling information requests of external agencies. Its scope comprises basic management information needs in academic, public, school, and special library communities. Information is structured and classified according to three basic categories—library environment, library resources, and library programs—and the terms are listed in tables that provide a code number and a page reference to a glossary where each is defined. A chapter that provides general guidelines and suggestions for data collection and use is also included. The appendix acknowledges all of the people and organizations that were involved in the project, and an index provides access to both the classification and definition of terms, as well as see also references.


When planning the interior of a library facility, the planning team of librarian, library consultant, architect, and interior design consultant must focus attention on the basic principles of interior design and the psychological needs of the user. Colors for an interior should be selected with careful regard to space, light, and emotional and physical effects. Furnishings should be taken into account in the preliminary planning stages of the library with consideration given to the functional requirements, comfort, and efficiency. For library interiors, special areas of concern include seating, study carrels, tables, card catalog cases, circulation desks, shelving, floors, and walls. Lighting and acoustics pose special problems in libraries because of the importance of eye comfort and reduced sound. Space planning requires the determination of present and future needs for housing the collection, equipment, staff, and users over the next twenty years. Although planning for the handicapped mostly involves entrance and movement within a facility, it should begin during the early design stages to help control costs and allow for proper space allocation.


This guide to the literature of bibliographical press work is comprised of brief introductory notes on the field and a bibliography with citations listed in seven categories: (1) book production, (2) handmade paper, (3) printer’s ink, (4) type design, (5) book design, (6) hand printing, and (7) hand bookbinding. Introductory as well as specialized materials are included. Related materials, i.e., associations and journals, are listed at the end of each unit.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Annotated catalog of 321 books about American life selected for showpiece exhibit in AAP exhibit at the Moscow Book Fair in 1979. Titles selected by committee chaired by Kurt Vonnegut. Copy of poster and of Russian catalog available for an additional $1 from the Fund.


Directory of Accredited Institutions with Programs in Biocommunications. Comp. by HeSCA Committee on Education. 3d ed. Wauwatosa, Wis.: Health Sciences Communications Assn., 1979. 46p. $3. (Available from: HeSCA, Phyllis Duke, 2343 N. 115th St., Wauwatosia, WI 53226.)

Directory of Online Databases. Comp. and ed. by Ruth N. Landau, Judith Wanger, and Mary C. Berger. Santa Monica, Calif.: Cuadra Associates, Inc., 1979-. V.1, no.1-. $48/yr. $90/2yr. LC 79-54776. Published four times a year with two complete directory issues and two mini-directory supplements.


Provides access to the contents of 320 English-language books whose contents are concerned either with the Northwest as a regional unit or with smaller areas within that region.


The Effects of the Dioxins on the Environment: A Selective Bibliography. Library Bibliography Series, no.7. Orlando, Fla.: Univ. of Central
Florida Library, 1979. 13p. $1. (Available from: Gifts and Exchange Department, University of Central Florida Libraries, P.O. Box 25000, Orlando, FL 32816.)


Designed to facilitate the location and retrieval of information from microfilmed volumes of the Rusyn immigrant serial publication Amerikansky Russky Viestnik. A second volume is in preparation.


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Provides information on population, structure of administration, party and state apparatus, science and education, national economy, and public organizations in the fifteen republics of the Soviet Union.


The three issues published each year report on national and international developments in the preservation, bibliographic control, and location of endangered and deteriorating library materials.


Discusses the functions and procedures necessary to the development of a local studies or local history library.


This directory of 212 modern British painters and sculptors provides bibliographical information on each artist and a statement by the artist (or an art critic) on his or her own work.


Provides annotated entries on works dealing with Rhodesia/Zimbabwe's history, geography, economy, and politics and with its people, culture, customs, religion, and social organization.


This revised and expanded edition lists 101,000 publishers' addresses. Smaller, remote companies, societies, and institutions that publish only occasionally have been included as well as those active in publishing.


Reed, Robert D. How and Where to Research Your Ethnic-American Cultural Heritage. Saratoga, Calif.: Robert D. Reed, 1979. 12 booklets. $3.50/per booklet. (Available from: Robert D. Reed, 18551 McFarland Ave., Saratoga, CA 95075.)

The series includes booklets covering black Americans, Chinese Americans, German Americans, Italian Americans, Japanese Americans, Jewish Americans, Mexican Americans, native Americans, Polish Americans, Russian Americans, and Scandinavian Americans.


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cluded. Only prose works are listed; drama and verse are excluded." There are six different indexes: author, title, series, awards, and Ace and Belmont Doubles. The second volume, "Contemporary Science Fiction Authors II[,] is the second edition of a biographical directory first published in 1970 as Stella Nova . . . and later reprinted with slight revisions as Contemporary Science Fiction Authors, First Edition (1975). It includes 1,443 bibliographies of science fiction and fantasy authors active in the twentieth century."


Annotated bibliography of periodical literature concerned with Western history. Items of history and developments after 1945 are excluded. The geographic region covered includes the trans-Mississippi West and the trans-Shield Canadian West.


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