ABSTRACTS

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Library Instruction to EOP Students: A Case Study. By Ilene F. Rockman. 1978. 9p. ED 174 211. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

Since 1976, a ten-week, one-credit formal course in library instruction has been taught to entering Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) students at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, as an integral part of their core curriculum. The curriculum for these disadvantaged students places emphasis upon communication processes—reading, writing, speaking, and listening; and faculty from the departments of English, history, speech communication, and the library coordinate their lectures, instructional strategies, and assignments during the quarter to ensure an integrated learning experience for each student. Requirements for students in the library skills class do not differ significantly from those for non-EOP students; the course stresses "survival skills" for locating resources and methodically formulating a search strategy when approaching any topic for term paper or report. Instructional strategies include use of audiovisual materials, demonstrations, discussion, educational games, guest speakers, individualized instruction, learning activity packages, lecture, problem solving, questioning, review and practice, self-paced material, and simulations. A list of references useful in developing this course is provided.


This script of a slide-tape presentation, which describes the selection and processing of materials for a university library, includes commentary with indicators for specific slide placement. Distinction is made between books and serial publications, and the materials are followed from the ordering decision through processing. The role of the librarian in the selection process, the automated acquisitions system, and cataloging (original or from OCLC) are highlighted.


As librarians cope with reduced budgets, decreased staff, and increased demands for services, microcomputers will take a significant role in library automation by providing low-cost systems, solving specific library problems, and performing in distributed systems. This report presents an introduction to the technology of this low-cost, miniature computer and a description of its specific applications in libraries. The use of such computers in circulation, acquisition, serials control, reference, administration, and audiovisual services is covered, and current and probable future uses of the microcomputer in each of these areas are described. References are listed at the end of each chapter, and appendices provide glossaries of computer and library terms and a list of vendors supplying automated library systems.


This proposed policy manual for the computerized information retrieval service of the University of Houston System outlines policies for specific elements of its operation: (1) users—who is/ is not eligible for service and for equipment use; (2) cost—rates charged; (3) responsibilities of searchers—maintenance of searching skills, scheduling of appointments and interviews, the search, the postsearch; (4) responsibilities of the coordinator—compiling statistical reports, liaison and contact, arrangement of equipment repairs and maintenance, publicity, supervision, recommendations; (5) responsibilities of the office secretary—service to patrons, record keeping; (6) responsibilities of the library administration—staffing, funding; (7) complaints; (8) policy approval and change. An appendix describes methods of payment for computer searches conducted at the University of Houston Libraries.

Proceedings of a Workshop on Area Patterns for Resource Sharing. Div. of Library Services, Wisconsin State Dept. of
Public Instruction, Madison. 1978. 46p. ED 174 224. MF—$0.83; PC—$3.32.

On March 31, 1978, more than seventy administrators of libraries, library staff members, and network representatives from all types and sizes of libraries in all areas of Wisconsin participated in a workshop to investigate alternative structures for providing interlibrary loan and reference referral services at the state and area levels. These proceedings from the workshop present the texts of the four speakers' addresses on the definition of resource sharing, resource sharing and new technology, state-level library resource development, and alternative patterns for resource sharing (unstructured, clearinghouse, multiple resource center). Also included is a description of the small group discussions session that considered the ideal patterns for each of nine geographical areas of the state. Summaries of those discussions are presented in tables that list the disadvantages and advantages of each pattern by the number of groups citing them. Appendixes provide the workshop agenda, workshop goal and objectives, a list of workshop participants, and summaries of small group discussions by geographical area.


Official and unofficial tools are described in this brief guide for the uninitiated user who is searching for Canadian federal and provincial legislation and attendant regulations. The federal information presented is related to bills of the House of Commons and Senate, printing of legislative materials, standing and revised statutes, office consolidations, and statutory orders and regulations. Provincial materials have basically the same format as those for the federal jurisdiction.


Four guides and ten national and institutional listings of bibliographic sources for locating theses and dissertations are described for the user of the McGill Libraries. Annotated listings cover national and institutional bibliographic sources in Canada, as well as national sources in the United States, Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, India, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and Switzerland. Information for obtaining copies of dissertations is provided.

A Comparison of Cost Factors Used by OCLC Service Centers. By Leslie R. Morris. 1979. 16p. ED 174 238. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

Data were gathered on the costs charged by various service centers that contract OCLC services to individual libraries, and charges were compared at the levels of 3,000, 10,000, and 20,000 FTUs per year. (An FTU is the first time a library uses a cataloging record to catalog a title in its collection.) It was concluded that OCLC contracting service centers charge various rates according to the volume of FTUs used, with low-volume users generally charged more per FTU than high-volume users. Although FTU costs generally decreased from 1977-78 to 1978-79, some users had their prices increased. A sample questionnaire is appended.

The Effect of On-Line Search Services on Chemists' Information Style. By Gerald Jahoda and others. Florida State University, Tallahassee. 1979. 325p. ED 174 240. MF—$0.83; PC—$19.87.

On-line searches of bibliographic data bases were conducted for scientists and technologists in one academic and one industrial setting. In order to determine the effect of this new technological development on its users' information-seeking habits and to determine how, how often, and with what satisfaction on-line search services are used, records of use were maintained, and both users and nonusers of the on-line search service in the two environments were surveyed prior to the start and at the conclusion of the project's first phase. In the first phase, free, mediated (searched by information specialists) search service was provided; in the second phase, mediated search service at half the computer connect and off-line printing costs was provided; and in the third phase, free searches were conducted by final user of the information. No striking change in information style that held true for both settings could be identified. Data on more than 900 uses of on-line search service by almost 200 users are broken down and analyzed by such factors as information sources used prior to requesting on-line search service; amount of negotiation time required; number of nonretrieved relevant documents; and user satisfaction with currency, size, and utility of search output.

The papers included in this volume constitute the proceedings of a conference on the theme of the expected role of the professional librarian in an academic library, a public library, a school library, and a special library. Grouped under these four different library headings, the papers present the viewpoints of library administrators, library science educators, and young practicing professionals and provide a comparative analysis of the expected roles.

Report on the Study of Library Use at Pitt by Professor Allen Kent, et al. (A Pittsburgh Reply.) By Murdo J. MacLeod and Casimir Barkowski. Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1979. 51p. ED 178 100. MF—$0.83; PC—$4.82.

This report from the Senate Library Committee at the University of Pittsburgh evaluates a study of monograph and periodical use conducted at Pitt by Allen Kent and his associates from 1975 to 1977 (published as The Use of Library Materials: The University of Pittsburgh Study [New York: Marcel Dekker, 1979]). Areas of the study that are examined include structure in text and footnotes; experimental design; execution; and manipulation of data, in terms of holdings, use, and costs. In particular, the use of sampling, accuracy of "official figures," comparative method, and cost-benefit model of the study are questioned. The Kent study had produced conclusions the committee consider invalid: that Pittsburgh libraries are spending too much money on books and periodicals that are seldom or never used. Findings of the Kent study represent impetus for a change in acquisitions policy, but the committee strongly discourages acceptance of these recommendations because it feels that the study is improperly presented and contains some inaccuracies.

The Status of Status: The Status of Librarians in Texas Academic Libraries. By Jo Anne Hawkins and others. Univ. of Texas at Austin Libraries, Austin. 1978. 65p. ED 178 042. MF—$0.83; PC—$4.82.

This report presents the findings of a survey that sought to relate the status of Texas academic librarians to national standards. Consisting of seventy questions in seven categories—identification of library staff, general (status), appointment, promotion and tenure, professional development, governance, and benefits—the survey was based, in part, on the ACRL 1971 Standards for College and University Librarians. Questionnaires were sent to all 144 academic libraries in Texas, includ-
serve the handicapped, (5) rationalization of resources, (6) role of library services to the handicapped, (7) design of facilities to accommodate the handicapped, and (8) delivery of library services to the handicapped.


Six general recommendations reflect the findings from this final report on subject analysis of African and Asian library materials: (1) more specificity of headings, especially subdivisions and unique terms, is needed; (2) more attention should be given to Asian and African materials, using available expertise; (3) efforts to eliminate offensive terms and to avoid Western orientation in establishing new terminology should be continued; (4) more guidance should be given to catalogers, and thus to library users, through increased history and scope notes made available through the depository set, Library of Congress (LC) subject headings, and LC names headings; (5) use of appropriate local term for cultural-specific concepts and, conversely, use of English for concepts with multicultural status when appropriate English term exists, accompanied by cross-references should be attempted; and (6) guidelines to established principles should be widely distributed and consistency of application heavily encouraged. More specific suggestions are provided in the accompanying individual subject area reports on East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East and North Africa, and Africa (south of the Sahara).


More than 8,000 miles of travel and more than sixty hours of interview time with various library staff members at eighteen United States academic libraries were involved in this study of gift and exchange functions and their organization and accomplishment. This study focuses on the extent to which material can be acquired through gift and exchange arrangements, describes the relevance of such material to academic research collec­tions, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of using gifts and exchanges as a means of acquisition. Sections review the historical setting, gift and exchange policies, functions, the organization of gift and exchange work, gift and exchange staffing, specific considerations, and statistical and budgetary considerations.


The ACRL Bibliographic Instruction Section Committee on Cooperation sent questionnaires to library and professional associations in various academic disciplines to identify existing groups concerned with bibliographic instruction. The first questionnaire, sent to current chairs of all ACRL sections, chapters, and discussion groups and to other ALA divisions and selected round tables, indicated that thirteen ALA-related units have a committee for instruction. Only two units mentioned a discipline association with an instruction committee. Three library associations outside the ALA, according to the responses to the second questionnaire, have instruction committees or involvement. Nineteen of seventy-four professional associations in all major disciplines met at least one of the criteria listed in questionnaire three to determine concerns for library instruction and information. Acting upon these findings, the Subcommittee on Professional Organizations should concentrate on communication and cooperation within ACRL and ALA, initiating contact with discipline associations and establishing a joint committee with the Special Libraries Association.


This report presents and discusses the findings of a study, undertaken at the Education Library of Wayne State University in 1977, that tested library user acceptance of a selected group of current journals in a microfiche format. Problems and conditions of the study, the environment of the Education Library, and methodology are considered; data, in the form of statistical tables and charts, are provided for the three consecutive academic quarters of the study.
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V.4 (Developmental Psychology) and 6 (Psychopathology) are in press.


Proposed two-volume work designed to analyze major issues concerning communication law. In addition to a bibliography of books and journal articles on communication law, major court cases are described and analyzed. Volume II, Journalistic Freedom, is to be published later in 1980.

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V.1 (19p.): Text. V.2 (32p.): Appendices and Summaries of Responses. Available from: Central Library Services, University of London, Senate House, Malet St., London WC1E 7HU.


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Patterson, Lewis D. Benefits of Collegiate Cooperation: A Digest of the Costs and Benefits of Interinstitutional Programs with Consortium Case Studies and Guidelines. University, Ala.: Council for Interinstitutional Leadership, 1979. 27p. Single copies available free of charge. (Available from: Council for Interinstitutional Leadership, P.O. Box 6293, University, AL 35486.)

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