a few of these and concentrates only on the high intentions, largely aborted, of the Interagency Committee on Books, on which Paxton Price was the H.E.W. representative, established in 1966 by an enlightened Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Charles Frankel, in an attempt to support the goals of President Johnson's "Great Society." The Committee's National Policy Statement on International Book and Library Activities, issued in January 1967, was an unexceptionable pronouncement, but politically it came too late. Two years later the new Nixon Administration, as is the custom, abandoned this along with such other Johnson projects as it could. The only fruit of the National Policy Statement was, in effect, this book, which consists of little more than about two hundred pages of largely undifferentiated extracts from the responses of overseas missions and posts to Dean Rusk's requests for comments on the several paragraphs of the intended new policy—paragraph by paragraph, country by country—with no useful analysis or synthesis, and, of course, with no results.

The National Policy Statement itself should not be forgotten, but it should be recalled as a footnote in some larger theme, such as an article on the little-known but impressive Government Advisory Committee on International Book and Library Programs, which actually drafted the National Policy Statement for the Interagency Committee. There, in G.A.C., is a story waiting to be told.—Robert Vosper, University of California, Los Angeles.

ABSTRACTS

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

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This paper maintains that staff needs which are both implicit and explicit within the automation-laden technical services work in a library setting most often do not receive adequate attention from the library's supervisory staff. It argues that analysis of problem areas within a given unit in the library can better promote positive strategies for dealing with technology related concerns of library personnel. Further, the paper recommends that supervisory personnel be aware of the importance of reaffirming the value of the human services rendered by support or clerical staff within the work setting.


This study of library requirements for a new circulation system is organized into three sections: (1) items required for initial implementation in July 1982; (2) items relating to notice generation and activity statistics, with implementation expected by fall 1982; and (3) items provided in the system as initially implemented, with additional programming required. Items in the first section include borrower information, conversion process, borrower information requirements, reserves, fines, requests, internal borrowers, CMF/item file, table governing routine procedures with online read and write access, and form of information display. Items in the fall 1982 implementation section are listed under fines, requests, internal borrowers, and additional requirements. The final section lists items under borrower information, reserves, internal borrowers, general system requirements, and additional requirements.

A description of various activities of the Programmed Learning Committee of the Concordia University Libraries precedes sections on computer-assisted instruction (CAI) applications for computer facilities in the library, other computer applications, and space and environment implications of these applications. The first section addresses such topics as CAI applications; CAI courseware; networks, focusing on the Health Education Network and its available systems such as the SDC PLATO and EDUNET; CAI at Concordia; planning for the future; the role of the library; and physical facilities required. Included in the section on other computer applications are discussions of numeric and bibliographic databases. The concluding section presents a summary of CAI applications and describes facilities required in terms of terminals and microcomputers for specific library areas, and recommends furnishings and the proper environment. Listed are three references and a 17-item bibliography.


The findings of a study team on the preservation of library materials are presented in three sections. The first section, which is a general analysis of the factors which created the current situation, discusses the library in its institutional setting; external factors affecting preservation, including publishing trends, developments in the library profession, and the emergence of preservation; major concerns of preservation problems; and planning assumptions regarding a preservation program. The second section presents recommendations which are organized under five broad headings: (1) administrative coordination of preservation policies, (2) environmental factors, (3) physical protection of library materials, (4) physical treatment of materials, and (5) education for preservation. An implementation strategy for carrying out the recommendations concludes the report. Two appendices are provided, including a timetable for completion of tasks.


This self-study, undertaken in March 1981 to collect and analyze data regarding the library's preservation problems and to develop a program addressing these needs, is presented in four sections. The first briefly describes the major findings of the study. The following section summarizes the major areas of need identified by an analysis of the data collected and a review of the recommendations of the task forces, including: environmental control; organization and coordination of preservation activities of staff and users; provision of facilities, equipment, and supplies for preservation activities; crisis management; and budgeting and funding for preservation. The third section presents goals and objectives for a comprehensive planning project, and the final section consists of detailed action plans for implementing these goals over the next several years. The plans identify specific steps to be taken, the staff members or groups to carry out each step, and timetables for completion. A list of participants in the preservation planning project and a 4-item bibliography are provided.


The product of a combined consultant approach to library evaluation, this report provides an extensive, detailed evaluation of current library conditions, comparison with national norms and peer university libraries, and projections of alternative options for collection growth, user facilities, and staff development translated into building facilities requirements over the next twenty years. The team, composed of a planning and design firm, a program planning and information research firm, architectural planners, and a university library consultant, provides a series of general findings followed by a comparison with twenty-seven other university libraries for planning perspective. Projections to twenty years are made and converted to assignable floor space for users,
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staff, and services. A final chapter deals with a capital staging plan to finance new construction and renovation. Appendices provide nine tables on the evaluation of current conditions, seven on comparisons with Association of Research Libraries peers, and nineteen of projections for University of Missouri-Columbia libraries; floor plans of existing libraries; and a campus map showing existing and potential libraries. More than thirty references are listed.


The 3-year retrospective catalog conversion project described involved the conversion of 446,913 selected monographic records of six major New York State research libraries into machine-readable format. The records were searched against the OCLC, Inc., data file. If a match or an identical record was found, the corresponding OCLC record was revised to include the call number and locator information of the participant. A complete catalog record was entered into the data file for any record unique to the file. Objectives of the project include the strengthening of the resource capabilities of New York's major networks—the New York State Interlibrary Loan Network and the State University of New York/OCLC. Included in the report are discussions of the project's participants and its history, conversion administration and staffing, conversion methodology, and quality control. The bulk of the report consists of six appendices: (1) schedule of tasks implemented, (2) surveys of participants' shelf-lists, (3) a list of subject collections contributed by participants, (4) photocopying instructions, (5) job descriptions, and (6) input procedures.


A study was conducted in the New York State Library (NYS L) during one week in October 1981 to determine characteristics of traffic rates, user intent, and user status of visitors. Visitors were counted and recorded at 15-minute intervals and a sampling of visitors was administered surveys on leaving the main portion of NYS L through the single public access on the seventh floor and the separately accessible eleventh floor research room for historical and archival materials. Completed interviews represented a 16.4 percent sample of all visitors in the main area of the NYS L and 21 percent in the his-
tory/archival reading room. Findings of the study in the main area include user traffic averaging 332.9 visits per day by 281 visitors; 46 percent of the visits were for searching material on some topic, 12 percent for genealogy research, and 17 percent for viewing a known publication. Findings for the main area are compared with those of a study conducted in March 1981 and with those for the research room. Future research studies are discussed. Provided are fifteen figures, twenty-eight tables, and three references.


This compilation of documents submitted by various academic and research libraries on library services to the disabled is arranged under six topics. Policy and procedure statements are addressed by Colorado State University and the Universities of Wisconsin at Madison, Connecticut, and Missouri. The University of British Columbia and the University of Connecticut provide position descriptions for librarians and responsibilities of student assistants for the disabled, respectively. Reports by the University of Maryland and the University of California at Santa Barbara address facilities and services planning. This is followed by discussions on building access by the Universities of Maryland, Rochester, Connecticut, and Miami and Northwestern University Libraries. Descriptions of services are described by nine universities including the Universities of Cincinnati, New Mexico, California at Riverside, Texas at Austin, Pennsylvania, and Missouri. The final topic on publicity/user guides consists of samples submitted by Harvard University, Georgetown University, and the Universities of British Columbia, Connecticut, and Georgia. Listed are thirteen sources.

**DePauw University Libraries Self-Study Report.** By Larry L. Hardesty and others. DePauw Univ., Greencastle, Ind. 1982. 236p. ED 217 862. MF—$0.83; PC—$15.32.

This report consists of a series of recommendations for the improvement of the services and facilities of the DePauw University libraries in three areas—personnel, both professional and support staff; administration and management; and buildings and equipment—with an appended set of supporting documents for the most important recommendations, and additional appendices containing more general supporting documents such as background studies on the university and the university's library system. A library mission statement and a schedule of the university offices responsible for acting on specific recommendations are also included. Documents appended include a list of DePauw University library faculty, a collection development policy statement, a building program statement, a rationale for the purchase of a terminal for online searching, and a set of materials on library policies and decision making. Also appended are: task force reports on bibliographic instruction programs at DePauw University and on the service domain of the university library system; a situational analysis of DePauw University and its affiliated libraries in relation to the national educational environment, which includes historical information on DePauw University expenditures; faculty and student library surveys; and the results of a book use study conducted by the DePauw University libraries during January of 1981.


The four papers in this collection discuss the planning, development, and use of online library catalogs. The first article on the requirements for online catalogs by Velma Veneziano describes such specific features as comprehensiveness, flexibility, affordability, availability, structured access, user friendliness, level of cataloging, and status information on holdings. The development of online cataloging is then discussed by R. Bruce Miller in his paper on planning, creating, and maintaining the bibliographic database. This is followed by Elizabeth Wallace's article on selling and explaining the online catalog to a user community, which includes a description of survey findings on the use of online catalogs by library staff, faculty, and students and a reference list. Richard Woods' presentation on the costs of online library catalogs identifies such costs as software and hardware components and discusses computer facilities management and the feasibility of implementing an online catalog.

**BRS Study Committee Report, Concordia University.** By J. Tallon. 1982. 14p. ED 217 845. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

This report by the BRS (Bibliographic Retrieval Services) Committee, which was formed to identify costs and benefits of joining BRS,
provides a summary of anticipated use of the BRS system and projected savings, and recommendations to the library on joining BRS. The majority of the report comprises seven appendices: (1) a comparison of search system features for BRS, DIALOG, and CAN/OLE (Canadian On Line Enquiry); (2) a summary of databases available and unique to BRS, identifying hourly rates, dates available, and interest areas; (3) a comparison of costs and availability for databases on BRS and systems currently used at Concordia; (4) a list of seven information sources consulted to produce the three proceedings appendices; (5) detailed estimates of the anticipated yearly BRS use, indicating numbers of hours per year for databases unique to BRS and databases currently searched on other systems; (6) detailed estimates of anticipated yearly BRS connect time savings by database for both 60 and 120 contract hours; and (7) detailed estimates of anticipated yearly BRS offline print savings, including charge difference per citation per abstract for DIA/CAN/OLE and BRS.


Written from the vantage point of a library personnel director, this paper presents recent graduates of M.L.S. programs with practical guidance for finding first jobs. It covers four basic areas: (1) the ways one may look for a job, (2) what one should expect from an employer in the employment processes and on the job, (3) what an employer expects in the same circumstances, and (4) recent trends and projections for placement.

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