ward professional conservation programs, training, and practice, although Mr. Cunha continues to argue forcefully for nonprofessional "in-house" treatment. Approximately 65 percent of the first volume is text with the remainder divided among fourteen remarkably diverse appendixes ranging from a discussion of "Artificial vs. Natural Aging of Paper" (appendix H) to "Testing for Magnesium Carbonate Concentration" (appendix I).

The second volume contains 383 pages of serial-numbered bibliographic citations arranged in substantially the same complex and sometimes cumbersome fashion as was used in the 1971 edition. The earlier edition listed 4,882 entries, while the present work begins at #5,000 and ends with #10,871.

This present work of George and Dorothy Cunha reflects not only the progress that has been made in the conservation effort over the last decade, but also underlines the problems that remain. It is a verbal statement of the influence and the involvement of these authors in the conservation movement. In almost every chapter the careful reader will find a personal glimpse of two individuals whose enthusiasm and missionary spirit have made a lasting impression on the world of library conservation.—Frederick E. Bauer, Jr., American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester, Massachusetts.

**ABSTRACTS**

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse of 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 collection of twelve essays on bibliographic services in Australia has been published as part of the National Library of Australia's effort to encourage a voluntary national information system. An introduction and overview of bibliography in Australia are followed by brief surveys of the major desiderata for Australian subject bibliography in literature (A. Lawson), children's books and materials (J. D. Adams), music (K. Horn), politics (J. Rydon), wildlife (M. C. Downes), legal writings (E. K. Braybrooke), economics (F. G. Davidson), education (J. Thawley), agriculture (H. M. Russell and G. Levick), geography (R. G. Freestone), and non-Australian history materials located in Australian libraries (R. J. Shultz and Janet F. Schultz). Each essay is contributed by a subject specialist and contains a review of current bibliographic sources available and recommendations for improvement in bibliographic information in that subject area. Among a wide range of suggestions are included the inauguration or strengthening of national information clearinghouses, union lists of sources, or national bibliographies; the updating of previously existing subject bibliographies; the creation of new periodical indexes; the computerization of data; the full utilization of international bibliographical machinery for Australian material; and the improvement of book indexing. References are provided for each subject essay.


In order to explain the derivation and implications of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Library Index (a descriptive statistical indicator of research library quality that is based on an analysis of certain key library characteris-
tics), this paper discusses regression and correlation as methods for measuring relations between such variables as size of professional library staff and size of library collections, and describes the use of factor analysis to identify major characteristics common to ARL members. A summary of the techniques of regression and factor analysis is given. Data provided include a table listing ARL members’ Library Index scores from 1969 to 1979, and a set of seventy-five graphs illustrating fluctuations in individual ARL members’ Library Index scores from 1969 to 1979, and notes on the text are appended.


As part of its continuing interest in evaluating new technological developments, including videotex, the National Library of Australia presents a synopsis of a 1981 study by Insearch Ltd. and an in-house assessment of the potential usefulness of interactive videotex services for the Australian business and library communities. The Insearch study involves demonstration of Prestel International and British Prestel to librarians or information specialists from eight libraries and three business information centers, the collection of 303 questions received at these organizations and selected as appropriate for answering on Prestel, and follow-up interviews with study participants to ascertain their reactions to videotex. Evaluation of questions collected and difficulties in study methodology are discussed. The study finds that Prestel’s incomplete information base and inadequate indexing are seen as hindrances to its general reference usefulness. Further reactions to videotex, suggestions for videotex applications, comments on U.K. and U.S. library/videotex studies, and proposals for continuing research conclude this report, with a sample data collection form and an extensive bibliography provided as appendices. Following Insearch’s report is a brief assessment of videotex and libraries completed by the National Library of Australia in May 1981. This appraisal finds little potential for Prestel as an information source or as a vehicle for National Library information provision, but recommends monitoring of further developments in the field.


This 1974–75 survey with a follow-up study in 1980 assembles data on the management and use of vertical file (VF) collections in the eighteen libraries of the City University of New York. Results of questionnaires sent to 188 reference department heads or reference librarians show that the sizes of the VF collections studied range from 1,000 to 79,000 pamphlets and that respondents have a favorable attitude toward the use of VF materials. Findings are also recorded for pamphlet circulation procedures and statistics; respondents’ reasons for provision of VF collections; selection tools for vertical files; cataloging practices; physical location of vertical files; staff time devoted to vertical files; allocation of file maintenance activities to different types of library personnel; publicity provided for vertical files; weeding of vertical files; and respondents’ perceptions of the usefulness of vertical files, amount of file usage,
and value of this usage in relation to other reference materials. Current problems in proper file maintenance identified in eight on-site visits are reported, and recommendations for the enhancement of vertical file collections are provided.

**Battle of the Library Superstars. A Videotape Script.** By Tom McNally and Jane Segal. Ohio State Univ., Columbus Libraries. 1981. 17p. ED 221 183. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

In this videotape script, a parody of a television sports competition serves as a vehicle for introducing college freshmen to the Ohio State University Library System and to the concept of search strategy. In the script, two student contenders participate in three events: the "card catalog combat," the "magazine mania," and the "Library Computer System shootout." In the process, the function of Library of Congress subject headings, the use of indexes, and information retrieval via online catalog systems are introduced. The "competition" is interrupted by five commercials, which describe various services offered to students through the library system, such as library orientation courses, reserve reading room usage, the provision of career information, the lending of art prints, and phone-in circulation and book renewal.

**Statistical Analysis of the Association between Subject Headings and Their Corresponding Class Notations in Science and Technology Monographs.** By Abolghasem Khosh-Khui. 1981. 40p. ED 220 092. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

This study investigates the degree of relationship between scientific and technical subject headings and their corresponding class notations in the Dewey decimal (DDC) and Library of Congress (LC) classification systems. The degree of association between a subject heading and its corresponding class notation decreases. Except for subject headings with the order of one, LC and DDC were not significantly different. There are twenty references.


This paper provides an update on the status of library systems development in Canada and describes the new initiatives that the National Library is undertaking cooperatively with other institutions to facilitate the development of a nationwide decentralized bibliographic communication network. In order to place current network initiatives and the leadership role of the National Library in perspective, the highlights of library automation in Canada over the last two decades are reviewed. The role of the National Library in network development is then recounted, with emphasis on the various task groups that have taken part in specific activities. The characteristics and differences between closed and open library/information networks are also discussed, major steps that have been taken toward implementation of a decentralized Canadian library network are outlined, and the importance of specific committees and interest groups in network implementation is stressed.

**Procedures for Inventorizing and Replacing Missing Monographs in a Large Research Library.** By Thomas W. Shaughnessy. 1981. 10p. ED 220 094. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

Divided into inventory project procedures for the identification of missing books for future replacement and inventory guidelines for use by subject librarians to determine whether an item should be replaced, this report sets forth very specific procedures for conducting a comprehensive inventory of monographic holdings. They are based on experience gained through the University of Houston’s inventory of monograph collections in the central research library, which was initiated partly to combat the frustration experienced by users when missing books are not traceable to shelving and loan procedures. Information is provided on work scheduling, performance standards, and the correction of bibliographic records, and an inventory problem checklist is included.

As part of its responsibility for the development of bibliographic services in Australia, the Australian National Library presents this draft proposal for a national online shared cataloging facility to be known as the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN). A preface describes ABN's historical background and relationship to BIBDATA, a previously proposed system. A glossary of terms is followed by discussions of the following considerations: (1) network benefits and forward planning procedures; (2) basic network concepts and standards; (3) network services including the database, system facilities, and ancillary services; (4) network costs and charges; (5) network governance; and (6) the relationship of consortia to ABN. Appendices provide guidelines for an ABN Pilot Study; a schedule of National Library editing and input standards; a list of proposed ABN databases; a guide to publications on the Washington Library Network (WLN), which is the National Library’s current in-house cataloging system; considerations of ABN costs and the cost of providing an online selective record service; a schedule indicating costs and fees; proposals for the appointment of an Australian Bibliographic Network Committee and an ABN Standards Committee.


As organized by the Working Party on Bibliography of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, this conference brings together librarians and bibliographers to examine Australian national requirements for bibliographic services and control. Seven conference sessions provide discussions of the Australian National Bibliography (ANB) (J. Flesch), Australian government publications (A. E. Miller), Australian indexing services (D. Abbot), nonbook materials including maps and music (J. Wells, H. Sugden, and G. Stecher), national union catalogs (N. Stockdale), and retrospective national bibliography (D. H. Borchardt). Each session as presented in the proceedings includes a paper with recommendations for improvement of the service in question, introductory remarks made at the conference by the author of the paper, a prepared response by another conference participant, and the more significant comments on the paper as they emerged from edited versions of the tape-recorded discussions. A summary of all the recommendations made in the course of the conference, an explanation of abbreviations used throughout the proceedings, a name and title index, and a list of conference participants are attached.


Based on its statutory duty to provide comprehensive holdings of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people, the National Library of Australia outlines in this selection policy the directions in which its collections are to be developed. Following a policy summary and an extensive history of the National Library's collections, guidelines are presented that apply to all subsequent chapters of the selection policy, each dealing with a particular type of acquisition. Principles of collection are provided for both book acquisitions—including subject coverage of Australian, the humanities and the arts, science and technology, and the social sciences—and nonbook acquisitions comprising manuscripts, maps, oral history materials, coins and medals, items of philatelic interest, other objects, films, music, sound recordings, and pictorial material. A discussion of the language of material to be acquired, a select list of guides to the collections of the National Library, and a list of institutions involved in consultation before purchase of expensive items are appended.

Characteristics of Public Service Staffing at ARL Libraries. By Scott Stebelman. 1981. 15p. ED 220 090. MF-$0.83; PC—$1.82.

A survey of eighty-eight research libraries measuring staff involvement in key public service functions indicates that professional personnel are significantly more active in providing graduate library instruction, online searches, and reference service than parapro-
THE THIRD EDITION
Publication Manual
of the
American Psychological Association

The third edition of APA's indispensable aid to authors and researchers is now available. The newest revision of this best-selling style manual is the culmination of over a half-century of continuing effort to refine and define the elements of manuscript preparation for APA publication. Areas covered include manuscript organization; writing style, including a new section on common grammatical errors; APA editorial style, including an expanded section on how to prepare references; typing instructions; submission and proofreading procedures; and a sample single-experiment paper. This new edition of the Manual also describes the APA publication policies and journal program. In addition, specific, to-the-point questions are provided to help authors assess their manuscripts.

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LIBRARY USE:
A Handbook for Psychology

This handbook by Jeffrey G. Reed, a psychologist, and Pam M. Baxter, a librarian, is a research guide designed especially for those entering the field of psychology. Although aimed primarily at undergraduate and beginning graduate-level students, the guide is an equally useful tool for the more advanced student or researcher by virtue of its comprehensive treatment of available source materials. To make the information as clear as possible, each chapter presents a hypothetical search topic with examples. Subjects include the selection and defining of research topics in psychology and a description of sources such as Psychological Abstracts, ERIC, and government publications. Information on tests and measurements, as well as on services such as interlibrary loans, is also provided.
professionals. When professional groups were compared, it was found that in those libraries employing both subject specialists and generalist reference librarians, the generalists were more responsible for online searching and reference selection and were only slightly less responsible than subject specialists in providing graduate library instruction. A copy of the questionnaire is included.


The possible uses of excess central processing unit capacity in an integrated academic library automation system discussed in this draft proposal include (1) in-house services such as word processing, electronic mail, management decision support using PERT/CPM techniques, and control of physical plant operation; (2) public services such as the support of reference activities through the development of online indexes and information files and the development of public access online catalogs; (3) network services, in particular participation in local library and information networks; and (4) entrepreneurial services such as the sale of computer time to academic departments. Included with the report are four figures illustrating possible computer system configurations, a forty-six-item reference list, and a supplemental bibliography.

Information System Design Based on User Concept Systems and User Vocabulary. By David Batty and Christopher Hitchens. 1981. 12p. ED 220 111. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

Recent work on the development of Synthesized User Based Terminology Index Languages (SUBTIL), i.e., index and query languages for information systems that employ vocabulary elicited from potential users of the system, is described in this paper. Following a brief review of the literature on thesaurus construction and index languages is a discussion of a proposed procedure for eliciting a common and significant indexing language from a user group. The role of a computer in the procedure is described. Preliminary tests of the procedure are then summarized and the functions performed by a set of computer programs for analyzing the results of vocabulary elicitation are reviewed. Some of the questions that remain to be answered regarding the utility of SUBTIL are outlined, and the potential advantages of the SUBTIL process are considered. A twelve-item reference list accompanies the text.


This report presents findings of the first national survey of U.S. library networks undertaken by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) from 1977 through 1979. A definition of library networks as used in the survey is provided, as well as information on the organizational type, general characteristics, nature of participants, expenditures, funds, staff, computerized support, services, and activities of library networks. The first section of the report provides a summary or explanatory material for the library network data that are more fully presented in fourteen statistical tables constituting the second section. Selected report findings are listed as follows: (1) there were 608 library networks in the United States in 1978 with 32,148 participants; (2) participants included public, academic, public school, and special libraries, and state library agencies; (3) 60 percent of library networks were publicly administered and 72 percent were regional in service; (4) 87 percent of network staff were paid, with 23 percent of paid staff being librarians; (5) networks received $193.6 million in 1978; (6) the largest network expense was salaries and wages; (7) networks provided acquisitions, cataloging, reference, circulation, and administrative services; and (8) 59 percent of library networks had computer support. An appendix briefly discusses the survey methodology.


This exploratory investigation of the process of defining the information needs of computer users and the impact of that process on information retrieval focuses on communication problems. Six sites were visited that used computers to process data or to provide information, including the California Department of Transportation, the California Almond Growers Exchange, the University of California at Davis, the Systems Data Processing Corporation, and the California State Library. Interviews were conducted with managers, intermediaries, and users of services at each site, and observations of the information seeking process were made. It was concluded that the process of defining information needs in biblio-

Included in this collection of papers from the Louisiana Library Association’s Academic Section 1982 Micro Symposium are (1) an overview of the history and changing role of academic libraries by Jane P. Kleiner; (2) “Afro-American Literature and the Contemporary Publishing Industry,” a paper by Dorothy Davis, which discusses the present state of the publishing industry, black writers in American society, and the relationships between black authors and contemporary publishers; (3) “Academic Law Libraries,” by Lance Dickson, a paper in which the differences between academic law libraries and other types of libraries are highlighted; and (4) “Online Bibliographic Retrieval Services in the Undergraduate Library,” by Eleanor Elder, in which the advantages of providing online information service to undergraduates are evaluated.

Use of the OCLC Acquisitions Subsystem in a Special Library via Dial Access. By Margaret Maes Axtmann. 1982. 15p. ED 221 180. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

Based on the experiences of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) library in employing dial access to the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) Acquisition Subsystem (ACQS), this paper presents an overview of dial access systems as an alternative to the use of OCLC dedicated terminals. Dial access into online systems is briefly described, the considerations that go into the automation of a library’s acquisition system are reviewed, acquisition problems at NCSC are discussed, NCSC staff expectations of the OCLC ACQS are detailed, and recommendations for the improvement of dial access use of ACQS are made. The positive effects of the use of ACQS at NCSC are also discussed, as are the overall responses of the NCSC staff to ACQS.


Materials in this collection were submitted by respondents to a survey that sought specific data on the numbers and types of approval plans in Association of Research Libraries (ARL) libraries, whether such plans are meeting expectations, their relative importance in the library, who makes the key decisions, and the kind of thought and study that preceded adoption, rejection, or alteration of an approval plan. Included are a copy of the survey ques-
tionnaire with a tally of responses from 101 libraries; a list of vendors that sell materials to libraries on an approval basis; questions and statements of criteria for evaluating vendors of approval plans from the University of Cincinnati, Brown University, and Stanford University; analyses, studies, and statistics on approval plans proposed or in use at Brown University, Texas A&M University, the University of Texas at Austin, Temple University, the University of Michigan, Michigan State, and Stanford University; and general comments, program descriptions, and guidelines relating to approval plans from the University of Toronto, Dartmouth College, the University of Virginia, Queens University, Florida State University, the University of Miami, the University of Michigan, Northwestern University, Ohio State, and the University of North Carolina.


Intended to update the data given in the handbook entitled Bibliographical Services throughout the World, 1975–1979 (compiled under the auspices of UNESCO), this supplement contains information on the development of bibliographical services throughout the world subsequent to the compilation of the handbook. The survey questionnaire used by UNESCO to gather the supplementary information is included. The fifty-seven countries listed in the supplement are arranged alphabetically by country name. The entries include information on national bibliographic agencies, legal depository practices, national bibliographies, special materials listed in national bibliographies, current serialized bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services, interlibrary cooperation, and professional associations.


Three papers set the framework for a 1982 program session on document delivery organized by the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee. Following a list of committee members, the first paper, by James L. Wood describes: (1) dimensions of document delivery activity in the United States including statistics on borrowing and lending organizations, document delivery transactions, fill rates, turnaround times, types of documents requested, and costs; (2) component parts of the current document delivery process, incorporating awareness of document existence; identification of sources for borrowing; request verification, generation, transmittal, and processing; loan or copy transmittal; fee payment; and return of originals; and (3) changes expected in the document delivery process up to 1986. A glossary and explanation of acronyms are provided. The second paper, by M. E. L. Jacob, briefly reviews the technologies affecting document delivery in terms of input, storage, communication, and output. A bibliography is supplied. The third paper, by Susan H. Crooks, sets the stage for the future of libraries in the year 2000 by creating five scenarios encompassing a printed text service without books, a national reference service provided by a public corporation, a community culture center, a college/university information service, and an institute of research libraries. The impact of technology and market developments on library services is also discussed.


This report describes a survey of 2,366 randomly selected U.S. academic, public, special, and school libraries that examined the usage and impact of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program on three areas of library operations: acquisitions, cataloging, and public services. Utilization of CIP data by a separate group of large U.S. libraries is also reviewed. Following discussion of the study’s scope, objectives, background, and methodology, a summary of twenty-five findings and nine recommendations for enhancing the CIP program is presented. It is recorded that a majority of all libraries responding to the survey use CIP data for one or more purposes, and that the majority of respondents express a favorable or very favorable opinion of the CIP program. In addition, high use of CIP for cataloging purposes, medium use for acquisition activities, and low use for public services are reported. A total of sixty-one tables throughout the main body of the report present statistical answers to thirty-seven questions on the usage, benefits, and
problems of the CIP program and possible changes and/or improvements to it. Appendices comprise a brief description of CIP, a list of members of the CIP Advisory Group, and a sample questionnaire and survey cover letter.


This paper provides a brief history of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), as well as an overview of the present state of the ERIC system, i.e., its management, technical operations, current products and services, current plans, and projected new activities. After an account of the legislative mandate that resulted in the formation of ERIC, the organization’s beginnings and early developmental history are recounted. A management perspective on the present state of ERIC is then presented, which includes an outline of ERIC’s organizational mission, objectives, and functions; a summary of ERIC’s structure; and a description of the governmental environment within which ERIC functions. The operational aspects of ERIC are also addressed, with specific attention devoted to ERIC system components (Central ERIC, the ERIC Clearinghouses, the ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, the CIJE Publisher, the U.S. Government Printing Office, and online retrieval vendors), the roles of system components, controls for system coordination, and output products and services. Prospects for future ERIC activities are then addressed. Accompanying the text is a set of nine figures, tables, and graphs.

**CSU Standard for the CLSI Expanded Title Record.** By Karen Anderson and others. California State Univ., Northridge. 1982. 19p. ED 221 188. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

The revised system specifications described in this document were adopted by the nineteen California State University and College (CSUC) libraries for a second test version of the CLSI “Expanded Title Record” public access online catalog at California State University at Chico. Should this pilot demonstration of the data format prove successful, it is expected that implementation of the CLSI public access system at all CSUC campus libraries will follow. The specifications, which assume machine-readable bibliographic input through OCLC archival tapes or LC-MARC compatible formats, are designed to accept and process all OCLC formats and their revisions, including those necessary for compatibility with Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, 2d edition. Included in the document are a list of all variable length data fields, a table in which variable field contents are described, a set of general and specific rules regarding variable field contents, and a description of fixed length field contents. An algorithm for constructing derived author/title keys is described in an appendix.


This loose-leaf manual was compiled during a cataloging and indexing project that covered government publications issued primarily by regional office, field offices, federal-state organizations, quasi-official agencies, or nongovernmental institutions producing federally funded reports. Processing of these publications utilized the National Union Catalog; Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, 2d edition; Library of Congress Subject Headings; Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) classification numbers; and the OCLC online cataloging system. Checklists and charts delineating work flow, searching and cataloging procedures for the project, and a brief discussion of the establishment and maintenance of a name authority file are presented. The major part of the manual consists of a series of memos created throughout the life of the project in order to instruct project members in correct policies and procedures. The memos are divided into sections comprising fixed-field memos for 1979-80 and descriptive or subject cataloging memos for 1979-80 and January to September 1981. Fixed-field memos are in numerical order by field, while cataloging memos are in alphabetical order by subject of memo. A memo number and date of issuance are provided on each document. The manual concludes with sample work forms used in processing publications and collecting project statistics.

**Personal Space and User Preference for Patterns of Carrel Arrangement in an**
Academic Library. By Larry Larason and Rebecca DiCarlo. 1982. 31p. ED 222 166. MF—$0.83; PC—$3.32.

Based on a series of six field experiments conducted from 1978 through 1981 at Northeast Louisiana University’s Sandel Library, this report examines user preferences related to library carrel arrangement in the context of personal space theory. A brief review of research on personal space requirements and a description of Sandel Library and its users precede a composite plan of the library’s third floor, which was the location for the field experiments. The various study phases described include experiments with carrels in free-standing, sheltered, partially sheltered, wall-facing, and double-row positions and data collection on pattern preference by sex of user.

It was found that carrel pattern and position exert significant effects on carrel use and that females and males display significant differences in preference for particular carrel arrangements. The proxemic model of human behavior proposed by Edward T. Hall was used to develop a four-point model of average user preference. Diagrams and photographs of carrel patterns are presented throughout the report, as well as tables of data on the advantages, disadvantages, and user preference for each carrel arrangement and diagrams showing personal space zones in relation to carrel positioning. Six references are listed.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST


Historical Geography of the United States: A Guide to Information Sources. V.5 in the Geography
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