least documented titles by what might otherwise be better-known writers, their absence creates a real loss. While these omissions are perhaps explicable if the editions were also missing from the original databases, other deficiencies in Fiction are not easily explained or excused.

The mistakes have no discernible boundaries: famous and obscure authors, cloth and paper editions, major and minor publishers alike are all mistreated. Titles are omitted; editions are omitted or incorrectly priced; entries are unnecessarily incomplete; nonfiction titles are listed as fiction; some entries are not even correctly alphabetized. Many editions published in the fifties, sixties, and seventies by major firms such as Knopf, Pantheon, Harper, Viking, and Little, Brown, and which have appeared in Books in Print, are not to be found in Fiction. For example, only one of the three hardcover editions of Nobel Prize winner Elias Canetti’s only novel is listed; the revised edition of Gore Vidal’s City and the Pillar is listed, but not the original; the hardcover editions of John Cheever’s Wapshot Chronicle and Scandal are both omitted; numerous editions of Jack Kerouac are missing; at least one of Malcolm Bradbury’s novels is absent. The errors are really so pervasive that the book must be considered profoundly unreliable.

Fiction finally strikes this reviewer as a kind of first draft, an exploratory mapping of a territory to be covered later in detail. Despite all its faults, Fiction is useful, and perhaps even without real competition as a single-source reference work. But because of its extensive deficiencies, no author entry can be assumed to be complete and accurate without some additional outside confirmation. A new and thoroughly revised and corrected edition is called for; it’s a shame that the work couldn’t have been compiled and edited a little more carefully the first time.—Tom Haydon, Wessex Books.

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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In 1981 and 1982, the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and four other organizations participated in a coordinated study of public online catalog users and nonusers. Standard, self-administered questionnaires were used to gather data from 8,094 users and 3,981 nonusers in thirty-one research, academic, community college, public, and governmental libraries with seventeen different online catalogs. This final report presents findings and implications of data collected at three institutions: Dartmouth College, Northwestern University, and Stanford University, all members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). The data from these institutions are contrasted with those collected from twelve other ARL libraries. These data include uses of the public online catalogs, perceived problems, preferences for improvement, and user and nonuser characteristics. The report also presents the results of a related special study that gathered qualitative evidence in structured interviews with library staff at Dartmouth, Northwestern, and Stanford. A final chapter discusses implications of the study and notes a general patron acceptance of public online access catalogs. Appendices include a list of participating libraries and computer systems, statistical analyses of data collected, sample questionnaires, and other documents. An executive summary and forty-seven tables are also provided.
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This document presents a review of the current consumer relations activities of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) of the Library of Congress and an overall plan to improve NLS/BPH receipt of user suggestions, comments, opinions, or complaints through libraries that form the nationwide NLS/BPH distribution system. An overview of current user input activities in matrix format is provided, as well as a review of NLS/BPH responsibilities in meeting the special needs of its patrons. A plan is presented for a consumer relations function at various levels—NLS/BPH cooperating regional and subregional libraries, and other NLS/BPH network agencies—with a discussion of staffing, training, and utilization of user input in policy formulation. A set of specific consumer relations activities for network libraries is proposed, based on library readership size and relative resource level. Examples are given for the design of reader surveys, the development of formal or informal consumer advisory committees, and the provision of staff training to increase sensitivity to patron input. A system of logging and tracking procedures is also proposed to assure proper flow of user information within the NLS/BPH network system. The report concludes with a final set of twelve recommendations to NLS/BPH.


The six surveys on photocopying and publishing activity in America that are described in this report were conducted in 1981 to assess the effectiveness of the 1976 Copyright Act in balancing the rights of creators and the needs of users for copyrighted works. An indication of
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their statistical precision precedes detailed reports on each type of survey used. These reports discuss the methodology and results of: (1) a library survey of purchasing, photocopying, reserve, online searching, and interlibrary lending and borrowing activities in U.S. public, academic, federal, and special libraries; (2) a second, more precise phase of the library survey involving compilation of two logbooks for interlibrary loan transactions and staff-conducted photocopying of library materials in 150 selected U.S. libraries; (3) a survey of U.S. book and serial publishers covering their publications, revenues, receipt of photocopying permission requests, licenses with document delivery services, and sales of reprints and article copies; and (4) two library user surveys conducted in 21 U.S. public, academic, federal, and special libraries to collect data on user photocopying practices and requests for interlibrary loans. More than ninety tables of study findings are provided and four appendixes contain sample questionnaires, log forms, cover letters, and survey instructions.


The product of consensus among representatives from all types of libraries in California, this document presents goals, objectives, and procedures for enhancing statewide library services in the 1980s in order to better meet the information needs of all people in the state. Nineteen objectives are described within four goal areas: (1) developing adequate and effective library and information services and informing people about them; (2) designing and offering services that link people with what they want to know through the widest means possible; (3) developing statewide cooperation between academic, public, school, and special libraries and other information agencies; and (4) ensuring that libraries receive financial and community support adequate to meet the library and information needs of the community. Procedures listed under each objective involve actions by a variety of institutions and organizations, particularly by the California State Library. It is noted that there is no legal mechanism to enforce the document's goals and objectives. Also included are a brief description of the California library environment, a list of persons involved in the creation of the document, a glossary of definitions and acronyms, and a detachable questionnaire to be used to register opinions of the document and indicate interest in helping to carry out its objectives.

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Academic Library Media Usage: Faculty and Student Use of the Independent Learning Center. By Susan P. Besemer. 1982. 15p. ED 226 744. MF—$0.83; PC—$1.82.

This report describes a spring 1982 survey of faculty and student users and nonusers of library audiovisual collections at the State University of New York (SUNY)-Buffalo. User frequency, the composition of user patronage, preferred media formats for learning, and users' perceptions of audiovisual services offered are described. A brief history is provided of the Independent Learning Center (ILC), which houses the audiovisual collections at SUNY-Buffalo's E. H. Butler Library. Survey response rates for faculty (26 percent) and students (62 percent) are noted. Survey findings are presented, indicating that (1) faculty use both the library and the ILC less frequently than students; (2) ILC collections are seen primarily as audiovisual "reserve rooms"; (3) many students and faculty are underutilizing media items available on loan from ILC; (4) student and faculty users have extremely positive attitudes about the ILC facility and its services; and (5) faculty (67 percent) still prefer learning by reading while students are more evenly divided among reading (41 percent), listening (38 percent), and viewing (31 percent). Based on survey results, active promotion of ILC services is recommended. The survey questionnaire is appended, with associated frequencies of response for students and faculty given for each question.


This paper briefly reviews the origins of the modern professions and examines in detail three sociological models of the professions and the professionalization process, in each case supplying indications of relevance to the library field. Models discussed include the trait or attribute, the functional, and the power or occupational control models of professionalization. The paper reviews the strengths and weaknesses of each of these sociological approaches in understanding the development of the library occupation. Incidental attention is also paid to the general family of information- and knowledge-treating occupations (publishing, archival management, and information science) and to librarianship's position in this group. The nature of library work and the implications of the American Library Association's (ALA) position on library education and work force are discussed. William J. Goode's assertion that librarianship is not a profession is analyzed and refuted. The paper concludes by presenting a composite model for the library profession, suggesting that professional schools combined with a knowledge base constitute the institutionalization of the profession and that the combination of institutionalization, the existence of professional associations, and the strength of collective orientations yields professional autonomy. A copy of the author's vita is provided.


In academic libraries, neither technical services, public services, nor administration has escaped the impact of online information systems. Online catalogs, network systems, interlibrary lending, database searches, circulation control, automated technical processes, and an increasing number of nonbook materials are
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part of a technological transition that will transform libraries into dynamic information centers. Library directors will still face pressures of accountability and new decisions for the most efficient use of computers within existing and new library operations. Budgets must include line items for retraining librarians. The issue of fees for services in database searching and interlibrary loan is critical, and assessment of the best methods for teaching patrons how to take advantage of this explosion of information means increased commitment of library resources and personnel. The library profession will assume a new identity as it incorporates the theories and practices of information science into graduate programs and existing libraries. Despite the applications of computer technology to library functions, however, what still remains is users, staff, and materials, the triad of past, present, and future libraries. Twenty-nine references are listed.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST**


