

task of compiling a reader would be easy. Such is not the case, however, especially to those with some expertise in one or both of the areas concerned, for generally speaking, the literature is not too useful.

Kaplan has approached his subject with a definite purpose in mind and with a central theme. His concern is primarily with the demands made upon librarians, their response to such demands, new services made feasible by the computer, administrative organization for automation, and two specific problems emphasized by computerization, copyright, and the production of book catalogs. The theme of potentiality and the use of the computer as a tool is well woven through his selections and serves to maintain the compactness of the volume.

The readings are divided into seven sections: the challenge, varieties of response, theory of management, new services, catalogs and the computer, copyright, and information retrieval testing. "The Challenge" is represented by three selections, one from the National Commission on Libraries in which the computer is truly recognized as a tool, or a means to an end, not the end itself. The community is charged with making full and effective use of this tool and its potential. The other two selections represent prevalent, opposing attitudes so often found in the literature, but usually not so well stated. These are a kind of cautious negativism and pie-in-the-sky. "Varieties of Response" covers projects at Harvard, UCLA, Stanford, LC, Chicago, and a survey by Systems Development Corporation. The one contribution to the theory of management reflects the experience at Harvard in coping with the problems of full-scale mechanization. Much of it is cautionary but it is well written and may supply some guidance to future entrepreneurs. Some practitioners may question whether it is truly realistic.

"New Services" is a group of readings including technical information centers, selective dissemination of information, network prospects, INTREX, and extralibrary services. One of the most valuable aspects of this group is that they illustrate the need to look in nonconventional places for good literature in the field. One is a dissertation, another is a preliminary report to a national

study, the others are periodical articles. As before, they are carefully chosen and in a sense actually represent new services to most library communities. "The Catalog and the Computer" is represented by two selections, possible-feasible-desirable, and cost. The one selection in copyright touches briefly on the legal problems of traditional copyright and traditional materials and does not deal with file security or computer programs. The final selections on "Information Retrieval Testing" appear somewhat out of kilter with the rest of the work. It is true that the computer has played a large role in analysis and testing of retrieval languages and indirectly therefore affects services. This appears to be the justification for inclusion.

There appear to be only two troublesome aspects of the readings. Several of the articles are five or more years old. While one might question whether this makes much difference in the library field per se, it does definitely date some of the viewpoints. Another factor which librarians are particularly aware of is the amount of futuristic dreaming. Several of the articles are proposals and some are written in the future tense. This is included to destroy some of the effectiveness of the arguments. Neither of these two factors, however, detracts from the overall effectiveness of the readings. Kaplan is to be commended in his selection, faithfulness of purpose, and editorial cohesiveness.

As stated in the introduction, the readings are for the library school student and the librarian not very familiar with the literature. The reviewer suggests that the audience is much wider and should include anyone interested in libraries as service organizations, the computer and its potential, and the interaction of the two.—*Ann F. Painter, Drexel University.*

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

American Library Association, Children's Services Division, Library Service to the Disadvantaged Child Committee. *I Read, You Read, We Read; I See, You See, We See; I Hear, You Hear, We Hear; I Learn, You Learn, We Learn.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1971.

- 104p. \$2.00. (76-152684). (ISBN 0-8389-3124-3).
- Anderson, O. Roger. *Quantitative Analysis of Structure in Teaching*. Columbia University, N.Y.: Teacher's College Press, 1971. 205p. \$9.95. (76-150210).
- Blackwood, James R. *The House on College Avenue: The Comptons at Wooster, 1891-1913*. Boston: The MIT Press, 1968. 265p. paperback \$2.95. (67-27340).
- Books for Secondary School Libraries: 4,000 Fully Cataloged Books Indexed by Title, Subject, Author*. Compiled by the Library Committee of the National Association of Independent Schools. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1971. 308p. \$8.95. (68-17858). (ISBN 0-8352-0424-3).
- Congress and Executive: A Checklist of American Political Manuscripts, 1774-1940, in the Boston Public Library*. Boston: The Boston Public Library, 1971. 28p. \$2.00.
- Cross, A. G. N. M. *Karamzin: A Study of His Literary Career (1783-1803)*. Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Illinois University Press, 1971. 336p. \$12.50. (78-112385). (ISBN 0-8093-0452-X).
- Davies, Laurence. *Paths to Modern Music: Aspects of Music From Wagner to the Present Day*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971. 330p. \$10.00. (79-155057). (ISBN 684-12440-8).
- Eagon, Angelo. *Catalog of Published Concert Music By American Composers, Supplement to the Second Edition*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc. 1971. 150p. \$5.00 (68-9327). (ISBN 0-8108-0387-9).
- Eichelberger, Clayton L., comp. *A Guide to Critical Reviews of United States Fiction, 1870-1910*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1971. 415p. \$10.00. (77-149998). (ISBN 0-8108-0380-1).
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- Faden, Ben R., ed. *Computer Programs Directory/1971*. New York: CCM Information Corporation, 1971. 424p. \$25.00. (76-156912). (ISBN 8409-0012-0).
- Gildersleeve, Thomas R. *Design of Sequential File Systems*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1971. 49p. (72-138909). (ISBN 0-471-29900-6).
- Harding, Walter, ed. *A Bibliography of the Thoreau Society Bulletin Bibliographies, 1941-1969: A Cumulation and Index*. Cumulated by Jean Cameron Advena. Troy, New York: The Whitston Publishing Company, 1971. 323p. \$12.50. (77-150335). (ISBN 0-87875-008-8).
- Henderson, Algo D. *Training University Administrators: A Programme Guide*. With the assistance of Joseph Adwere-Boahmah and Katharine Kunst. Paris: UNESCO, 1970. 83p. \$2.00.
- Horton, Alice, ed. *Public Relations: Information Sources*. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1970. 153p. \$14.50. (77-137574).
- Immroth, John Phillip. *Analysis of Vocabulary Control in Library of Congress Classification and Subject Headings*. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1971. 172p. \$10.00. (70-165065). (ISBN 87287-017-0).
- Institute of United States Studies, Computer Committee. *Proposals for a Machine-Readable Catalogue of American Studies Material*. London: Institute of United States Studies, 1970. 26p. (ISBN 902865-00-5).
- Le Catalogue de l'Édition Française, 1970: Une Liste Exhaustive des Ouvrages Disponibles Publiés, En Français, De Par Le Monde*. Vol. 1, Classement alphabétique par auteurs; Vol. 2, Classement alphabétique par titres; Vol. 3, Classement par sujets (première partie); Vol. 4, Classement par sujets (deuxième partie). Paris: VPC Livres, S.A., and Paris Publications, 1970. 1540p. \$125.00 per four-volume set, plus \$2.00 per set for shipping and handling.
- Literary Market Place, 1971-1972 Edition; The Business Directory of American Book Publishing*. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1971. 846p. \$14.95. (41-51571) (ISBN 0-8352-0476-6).
- Lyon, John K. *An Introduction to Data*

- Base Design*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1971. 81p. (75-155904) ISBN 0-471-55739-0).
- Ma, John T. *East Asia: A Survey of Holdings at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace*. Stanford: Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1971. 24p. (74-142948).
- McGinn, Noel F., and Davis, Russel G. *Build a Mill, Build a City, Build a School: Industrialization, Urbanization, and Education in Ciudad Guayana*. Boston: The MIT Press, 1969. 334p. \$2.95, hardcover. (78-84657). (ISBN 262-13052-1).
- Maizell, Robert; Smith, Julian; and Singer, T. E. R. *Abstracting Scientific and Technical Literature: An Introductory Guide and Text for Scientists, Abstractors, and Management*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1971. 297p. \$14.50. (78-141200). (ISBN 0-471-56530-X).
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- No Crystal Stair: A Bibliography of Black Literature*. New York: New York Public Library, 1971. 63p. \$2.00.
- Rendall, Marian K., and others. *A Guide to Some Research Collections in the University Library*; ed. by Kenneth J. Carpenter. Reno: University of Nevada, Library, 1971. \$3.00.
- Rosenblueth, Arturo. *Mind and Brain: A Philosophy of Science*. Boston: The MIT Press, 1970. 128p. \$1.95, hardcover. (70-95287). (ISBN 262-18041-3).
- Rudolph, Donna Keyse, and Rudolph, G. A. *Historical Dictionary of Venezuela*. (Latin American Historical Dictionaries). Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1971. 142p. \$5.00. (70-160283). (ISBN 0-8108-0423-9).
- Sable, Martin H. *Latin American Urbanization: A Guide to the Literature, Organizations and Personnel*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1971. 1077p. \$25.00. (74-145643). (ISBN 0-8108-0354-2).
- Siemon, Frederick. *Science Fiction Story Index, 1950-1968*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1971. 228p. \$3.95. (80-162470). (ISBN 0-8389-0107-7).
- Simmons, Peter. *Collection Development and the Computer: A Case Study in the Analysis of Machine Readable Loan Records and Their Application to Book Selection*. Vancouver, B.C., Canada: The University of British Columbia, 1971. 60p.
- Sporn, Phillip. *Technology, Engineering, and Economics*. Boston: The MIT Press, 1969. 148p. paperback, \$1.95. (69-12757). (ISBN 0-262-19052-4).
- Stuart-Stubbs, B. *Purchasing and Copying Practices at Canadian University Libraries: Two Studies Performed for the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries Committee on Copyright Legislation*. Ottawa: Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, 1971. 46p.
- Sullivan, Peggy. *Problems in School Media Management*. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1971. 245p. \$9.95. (78-126023). (ISBN 0-8352-0427-8).
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- Thomson, Sarah Katharine. *Interlibrary Loan Procedure Manual*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970. 128p. \$4.50. (71-125942). (ISBN 0-8389-3113-8).
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- eds. *Soviet Science: 1917-1970. Part I Academy of Sciences of the USSR*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1971. 336p. (77-161562). (ISBN 0-8108-0440-9).
- VanDerhoof, Jack. *A Bibliography of Novels Related to American Frontier and Colonial History*. Troy, N.Y.: The Whitston Publishing Co., 1971. 501p. \$15.00. (70-150333). (ISBN 0-87875-007-X).
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- Ward, Brice. *Beginner's Guide to Computer Programming*. Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania: TAB Books, 1971. 384p. \$9.95, hardbound; \$6.95, paperbound. (77-162405).
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The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC/CLIS), American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 804, Washington, DC 20036.

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Documents available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22151 have NTIS number and price following the citation.

Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations Using a Time-Sharing System: Phase I. Final Report. By A. H. Epstein and others. Stanford University Library, April 1971. 303p. (ED 049 786, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$13.16)

The first phase of an ongoing library automation project at Stanford University is described. Project BALLOTS (Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations Using a Time-Sharing System) seeks to automate the acquisition and cataloging functions of a large library using an on-line time-sharing computer. The main objectives are to control rising technical processing costs and at the same time to provide improved levels of service. Phase I produced a prototype system that operated in the library using typewriter terminals. Data preparation and data control units were established; regular library staff were trained in on-line input and searching. After a nine-month period of operation, the entire system was evaluated. The requirements of a production library automation system were then defined. Findings are presented on shared facilities, economy and file integrity, the performance of on-line searching, terminal performance, staff and resource commitments, transferability, and the human aspects of system development. Recommendations are presented with respect to feasibility, economic factors, management, staff-

ing, documentation, terminal equipment, and national planning.

Planning for a Nationwide System of Library Statistics. By David C. Palmer, ed. Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, Library Administration Division, May 1970. 122p. (ED 049 808, MF—\$0.65; also available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, GPO HE 5.215:15070, \$1.25)

A design for a nationwide system of library statistics is provided along with specific recommendations for its structure and development. The proposed system depends upon a much more active role of the states and upon the input of research, interaction of advisory groups, inservice training, and relatively small amounts of money at strategic points along the way. An important factor of the system is the formation of an advisory group on library statistics within the U.S. Office of Education which would aid in the implementation of the proposed system, and aid in the ultimate formation of a data bank system. In the long range, the statistical needs of all users of library data can best be satisfied by an electronic National Data Bank System. This data bank is absolutely dependent upon the standardization of terminology; the systematic collecting and editing of data; the in-

terlocking, coordinated efforts of many advisory groups; the design of an electronic system by highly skilled professionals; and possibly a consortium of federal, state, and private agencies.

Media and Instructional Technology in the Library, A Bibliography of Readings. By Bruce E. Dewey and Richard Howard. Syracuse University, New York, Center for Instructional Communications. 1971. 25p. (ED 049 805, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.29)

The 108-item annotated bibliography provides both the practicing librarian and the student with a comprehensive source of literature in the field of media librarianship and instructional technology. The bibliography is divided into four parts. Part I deals with media and the library and is divided into the following four sections: (1) Sources of Materials, (2) Evaluation of Materials, (3) Cataloging of Media, and (4) Audiovisual Equipment. Part II deals with instructional technology and is divided into the following twelve sections: (1) General Readings, (2) Psychology, (3) Research, (4) Systems, (5) Instruction, (6) Communication, (7) Media and Production, (8) Evaluation, (9) Administration, (10) Facilities, (11) Change, and (12) Innovations. Part III provides a description of several periodicals related to instructional technology and the library, and Part IV provides a name index.

The Administration of Modern Archives: A Select Bibliographic Guide. By Frank B. Evans, comp. Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Service (GSA), Office of the National Archives. 1970. 225p. (ED 049 770, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$9.87)

An effort has been made to include all writings that have contributed to or illustrate the development of archival principles and techniques in the U.S. The major part of the guide is organized according to archival functions, rather than according to types of archival agencies. However, writings dealing exclusively with one type of records and archives—government, business, college and university, church—are listed under the appropriate chapter. The

guide includes the most relevant writings published through June 1969.

Two Year Report, 1968-1970. Syracuse, New York, Five Associated University Libraries, 1970. 17p. (ED 049 766, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.29)

Each of the objectives of the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) is discussed in terms of the effort FAUL has made to attain them during the past twenty-six months. These are: (1) to develop coordinated acquisitions policies; (2) to develop means for sharing resources; (3) to develop shared storage facilities; (4) to develop easy and rapid communications systems among the membership; (5) to develop compatible machine systems; (6) to explore and develop other areas of cooperation; and (7) to develop a coordinated policy for long-range growth. Fiscal year 1970-71 will be decisive for FAUL, as it gropes for an identity. Embedded in this procedure is a continual testing of the limits which cooperative acts can reach and a concomitant gradual delineation of what each library's objectives are in joining together.

An Analysis of Book Storage and Transportation Requirements of the Five Associated University Libraries. By Tesfaye Dinka and Davut Okutcu. Syracuse, New York, Five Associated University Libraries, August 1970. 38p. (ED 049 767, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.29)

The major objectives of the study were to produce a storage/transportation model which minimized (1) the cost of storage space for book materials, and (2) cost of transportation for book materials. In minimizing these costs, they are considered in relation to the time required to provide service. The data used in the study include land and construction costs, library space usage, and transportation data. These data analyzed on an annual cost-per-volume basis enabled a comparison of all of the alternative models on a common denominator. Two versions of the final model are presented. The first presents a solution to the delivery problem at the current rate of transaction between the five member libraries. Of the alternatives studied, United

Parcel Service provides the optimum time-cost trade-off in this case. The second version proposes that a high density storage library be built, incorporating a computer-controlled Randtriever system. This configuration solves not only the storage space problem but also enables the utilization of FAUL-operated vehicles, offering the cheapest and fastest delivery service when the loads are high enough. The centralization of these materials-handling services can also support other services which the libraries may wish to consider, e.g. computerized coordinated acquisitions, serials control, status file interrogation, and microform services.

Cooperative Resource Development in the Five Associated University Libraries: A Study with Recommendations. By Marion Wilden-Hart. Syracuse, New York, Five Associated University Libraries, September 1970. 83p. (ED 049 768, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.29)

The three objectives of this study of the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) are: (1) an evaluation of the FAUL Acquisition Committee; (2) a feasibility study of cooperative resource development; and (3) guidelines and recommendations to analyze the research collections. It is determined that for effective cooperative resource development, FAUL must assign priority of fulfillment to its goals of (1) increased value, (2) attainment of optimum collection size, (3) improved resources and services, (4) consideration of user needs for a more relevant system, (5) adequate budget allocations for research resources, (6) controlled special collections, (8) improved acquisitions and dissemination procedures, (9) increased research and development, (10) fostering professional education of all library personnel, and (11) determination and strengthening of FAUL's image. FAUL's planning program for cooperative resource development must include a long-range, comprehensive plan that enjoys the total commitment of the five university libraries.

Interviewing for Counselor and Reference Librarians. By Patrick R. Penland. Pitts-

burgh University, Pennsylvania, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, 1970. 140p. (ED 049 802, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$6.58)

Interviewing as it is developed in this publication is a disciplined encounter technique for counselors and reference librarians who wish to be more effective in serving the individual patron. There seem to be two polar types of patrons: those who will not talk, and those who will not stop talking. Without training, librarians tend to rush patrons to the books rather than take the time to encourage the patron to discuss his purposes and interests. The following subjects are discussed: (1) orientation to the interview; (2) patron-librarian interface; (3) counseling in librarianship; (4) interpersonal aspects of librarian counseling; (5) psychological dimensions of librarian counseling; and (6) interview question analysis. The appendices contain examples of the nondirective interview, the directive interview, and functional interviewing.

Canadian Library Association 25th Annual Conference, Hamilton, Ontario, 20-25 June 1970. Proceedings. Theme: Into the Seventies—Challenge of Change. Ottawa, Ontario, Canadian Library Association, April 1971. 88p. (Available from Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3, \$3.50.)

The fifteen speeches presented at the 25th Annual Conference of the Canadian Library Association are: (1) Presidential Address; (2) Theme Day; (3) The Revolutionary 70's, Are We Ready; (4) The Prime Mover: The Role of the National Library; (5) What You Expect Out of Machines; (6) Twenty-Seven Million People: Four Million Square Miles: Where Shall We Live in 1980; (7) Library Systems in the Future; (8) Library Systems Into the 70's, Public, Regional and Schools; (9) Systems and Associations in the Seventies; (10) Implications for Individual Libraries of the Library Systems Made Possible by Computer and Communications Technology; (11) Roses Among the Hardware: or, Gutenberg Is Alive and Well; (12) The

Summation: Through a Glass Darkly; (13) World Book-Childcraft of Canada—Howard V. Phalin Scholarship Award Citation and Reply; (14) The Past is Prologue and (15) The Well-Tempered Reader. Also included are the Resolutions Presented at the 25th Conference, the Section Meeting reports, and the Committee Reports.

Microform Utilization: The Academic Library Environment. Report of Conference held at Denver, Colorado, 7-9 December 1970. By Alta Bradley Morrison, ed. April 1971. 243p. (ED 048 901, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$9.87)

The use of microforms in academic environments has become a general source of concern to all those involved with it. To some extent, the issues underlying the concerns of these groups can be summarized as a question: How can an academic library achieve full benefit from microform media? To develop information and to probe the difficulties of managing and using library microforms, a conference was held at the University of Denver in December 1970. The overall perspective of the conference treated the library administrator as a mediator between competing interests and forces that are operative in the sphere of academic microform applications. The purposes of the meeting were to foster understanding and use of microform technology in academic libraries; enhance the utility of educational microforms through the exchange of ideas; and, inform the academic library community and industrial sector of microform techniques, systems, and requirements in an academic setting. Taken as a whole, this document reports constructive comment for the development of more effective microform utilization in the academic environment in differing situations.

Federal Information Resources: Identification, Availability and Use; Proceedings of a Conference, Washington, D.C., March 26-27, 1970. Sponsored by The Federal Library Committee, Washington, D.C.; Federal Council for Science and Technology, Washington, D.C. Task Group on Library Programs, March 1970. 129p. (Available from CFSTI as ED 043 792, MF—\$0.75 HC—\$6.55).

The conference was held because of a recognition by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) Task Group on Library Programs and the Federal Library Committee of a fundamental responsibility to interact in a meaningful way with the nonfederal sector—the state, local, and private users of federal information resources. This interaction will continue through a variety of communications approaches. This conference offered an opportunity for a face-to-face tutorial in which all parties could present their views, their needs, and their limitations. The daily program format provided morning presentations by representatives of federal information organizations, and afternoon presentations by participants representing nonfederal users of federal information products and services. The broad subject area covered on the first day of the conference was "Sharing Federal Information Resources with Research Libraries"; "Availability of Select Federal Information Services and Products" was covered during the second day. The discussion periods provided alternate views and candid criticisms. The needs of research libraries and the shortcomings of the federal information resources were the two most constant topics. The value of the conference was expressed by calling for a second one.