

the LC work may be the only source of identification, although, unfortunately, far from complete.

The *Cumulative Personal Author Indexes* will be used principally to find the *Monthly Catalog* entries for publications cited by personal author which formerly could be located only by a time-consuming subject search in the monthly and cumulative indexes.

The new work, comprehensive rather than selective, will be useful for personal names of authors and translators listed under the Joint Publications Research Service heading in the *Monthly Catalog*, but which are omitted from the monthly and cumulative indexes.

The volumes appear to be photocomposed from magnetic tape, a suitable methodology and format for turning this type of data into finished copy. There is some unevenness in plate work resulting in some pages being lighter than others but the information is legible. Each volume is bound in dark brown library-grade cloth which closely resembles that used in the two published decennial cumulative indexes to the *Monthly Catalog*.

The editor is Edward Przebienda, lead programmer at the Center for Urban Studies at the University of Michigan. The preface to each volume contains acknowledgements to those who assisted in the preparation, but does not indicate whether any of them are librarians nor if any librarians were consulted. It is not clear how much editing was done.

There is no question that an author's name, when known, can be the quickest and most direct approach to the identification of a government report, particularly when the name is not obscured by too many entries. Because of the inclusion of both primary and secondary authors as well as others associated with government reports, the new *Cumulative Personal Author Indexes* are recommended both for libraries which fully catalog and integrate their documents and for those which rely almost exclusively on the *Monthly Catalog* as an approach to the government publication collection.—Catharine J. Reynolds, Head, Government Documents Division, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder.

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

- Beal, S. W., comp. *Legal Reference Collections for Non-Law Libraries*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The Pierian Press, 1973. 106 p. \$5.95.
- The Black Press Clipping Bureau. *The Black Press Periodical Directory 1973*. Newark, N.J.: Systems Catalog, Inc., 1973. 53 p. \$45.00.
- Books in Print Supplement, 1972-1973*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 2245 p. \$19.50.
- Bowker's Medical Books in Print 1973*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 806 p. \$24.50.
- Brown, James W., et al. *Administering Educational Media: Instructional Technology and Library Services*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 449 p. \$10.95.
- Cooper, M. Frances, comp. *A Checklist of American Imprints 1820-1829, Author Index*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 172 p. \$6.00.
- Crowley, Ellen T. and Thomas, Robert C., eds. *Acronyms and Initialisms Dictionary*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1973. 635 p. \$27.50.
- Durey, Peter, ed. *Reader Services in University Libraries in New Zealand*. Auckland: Auckland University Library, 1973. 53 p.
- Fredericksen, Burton B. and Federico Zeri. *Census of Pre-Nineteenth-Century Italian Paintings in North American Public Collections*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1972. 678 p. \$25.00.
- Georgi, Charlotte. *The Arts and the World of Business: A Selected Bibliography*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 123 p. \$5.00.
- Havlice, Patricia Pate. *Index to Artistic Biography*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 2 vols., 1370 p. \$35.00.
- Hirsch, W. Z. *Financing Public First-level and Second-level Education in the U.S.A.* New York: UNIPUB, Inc., 1973. 49 p. \$2.00.
- International Bureau of Education. *Initiatives in Education*. New York: UNIPUB, Inc., 1972. 117 p. \$2.50.
- Johnson, Elmer D. *Communication: An Introduction to the History of Writing*,

- Printing, Books and Libraries*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 322 p. \$7.50.
- Jordan, Alma, ed. *Research Library Cooperation in the Caribbean*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1973. 145 p. \$8.50.
- le Gall, A., et al. *Present Problems in the Democratization of Secondary and Higher Education*. New York: UNIPUB, Inc., 1973. 238 p. \$6.50.
- Mason, Elizabeth B. and Starr, Louis M., eds. *The Oral History Collection of Columbia University*. Glen Rock, N.J.: Microfilming Corporation of America, 1973. 459 p. \$12.50.
- McGrath, William E. *Development of a Long-Range Strategic Plan for a University Library*. Bethesda, Md.: LEASCO Information Products Inc., 1973. 184 p. \$6.58.
- Menzenska, Sister Mary Jane. *Archives and Other Special Collections: A Library Staff Handbook*. New York: Columbia University School of Library Service, 1973. 87 p.
- Mersky, Roy M. and Jacobstein, J. Myron, directors. *The Impact of the Environmental Sciences and the New Biology on Law Libraries*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1973. 174 p. \$15.00.
- Nobel Foundation. *Nobel Lectures, Physiology or Medicine 1963-1970*. N.Y.: American Elsevier, Inc., 1973. 503 p. \$38.00.
- Perkins, James A., ed. *The University as an Organization*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973. 273 p. \$8.95.
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr., gen. ed. *History of U.S. Political Parties*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 4 Vol. Set, \$135.00.
- Storr, Richard F. *The Beginning of the Future*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973. 99 p. \$5.95.
- Thaxton, Lynn, ed. *Major Microform Holdings of Member Institutions of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries*. New Orleans: Tulane University Library, 1973. 49 p.
- Vickery, B. C. *Information Systems*. Hamden, Conn.: The Shoe String Press, Inc., 1973. 350 p. \$18.00.
- Wasserman, Paul, ed. *Consultants and Consulting Organizations Directory*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1973. 835 p. \$45.00.
- Wiener, Philip P., ed. *Dictionary of the History of Ideas*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973. 4 vols., \$35.00 ea. vol.
- Wilson, John H., Jr., ed. *Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Co., 1973. 295 p. \$12.00.

ABSTRACTS

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.

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, LEASCO Information Products, Inc., P.O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014. Orders must include ED number and specification of format desired. A \$0.50 handling charge will be added to all orders. Payment must accompany orders totaling less than \$10.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

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

A Comparative Analysis of Five Regional Reference and Information Networks.

By Michael W. Spicer. Ohio State Library, Columbus. 1972. 36 p. (ED 071 667, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

Increasing demands for more information more quickly has called into serious question the traditionally fragmented nature of library service by creating a need for greater interlibrary cooperation. Libraries have responded to this need by the formation of networks which are nothing more nor less than a formalized tool for interlibrary cooperation. This study of five regional reference networks in the State of Ohio has emerged as an outcome of the cooperation of state and local library personnel. The purpose was to analyze five of the Regional Reference and Information Networks in Ohio from a comparative viewpoint. The networks selected are: Appalachia Improved Reference Services (AIRS), Cleveland Area Interlibrary Network (CAIN), Miami Valley Library Organization (MILO) Information Exchange Project, Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries (SWORL), and Western Erie Library Development (WELD). The study sought to compare the finance, organization, and scope of the networks and to evaluate the networks using three key criteria: service to the patron, time taken to provide the service, and cost of that service.

Leadership for Change: A Report of the Outreach Leadership Network. By Bar-

bara Conroy and others. New England Center for Continuing Education, Durham, N.H., Outreach Leadership Network. 1972. 187 p. (ED 071 671, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$6.58).

The Outreach Leadership Network (OLN) was a regional program of continuing education for public librarians in New England. Federally funded under the Higher Education Act (Title II B), the project began July 1971, and continued formal activities through October 1972. The overall goal of the project was that of providing for more effective programs of public library services directed toward presently unserved community groups. OLN sought to provide educational programs which would increase the ability of librarians to plan and launch successful and effective programs to actively extend library services to more citizens than presently were being served. This outreach educational program also served as a training ground for the development of a cadre of public library leaders—librarians not only committed to outreach service but also skilled in program planning and in working with groups. Project activities provided multiple opportunities for outreach-committee librarians to "network" with each other; that is, to share ideas and resources within each state and across state lines. This document contains an administrative report by the OLN project director and a report of the evaluation team.

Books in Canada, 1972. Basil Stuart-

Stubbs, ed. Canadian Library Association, Ottawa (Ontario). 1972. 37 p. (ED 071 677).

A symposium on the Canadian book was intended to provide the delegates to the annual conference of the Canadian Library Association with a survey of current developments in Canadian authorship, book production, and distribution, and to explore the relationship which library activities bore to these. This document contains some of the speeches and discussion from that symposium. The secretary of state reviewed new federal policies in the area of publishing, and reminded librarians of their role in assisting in the realization of the objectives of these policies. The editor of *Books in Canada* summarized the situation of Canadian publishing, and offered opinions on what direction government policy might take. Addresses on the operation and effects of Scandinavia's legislation in public lending rights, on the implications of Canadian studies for future readers, on bookselling in Canada, and to the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians are included.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Annual Report 1971-1972. Author same, Washington, D.C. 1973. 34 p. (ED 071 679, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is a permanent independent agency within the executive branch, established by Congress and signed into law on July 20, 1970. As specified by the enabling legislation, the commission has been concerned in its initial year with every type of library and with all types of information resources and services. This first annual report summarizes the year's activities under the following headings: meetings and committees, other agencies, regional hearings, working philosophy, major goals, organization of library service, information needs of users, financing of libraries, adequacies and deficiencies of present libraries and information systems, applications of new technology, and improved manpower. Contained in the appendixes are: Public Law 91-345 which established the commission, list of members, commit-

tees, list of witnesses at commission hearings, contracts awarded, and the fiscal statement. (The commission hearings and testimony are available as ED 068 143 through ED 068 145.)

The New Media in Academic Library Orientation 1950-1972: An Annotated Bibliography. Philip John Schwarz, compiler. Wisconsin University—Stout, Menomonie. Media Retrieval Services. 1973. 30 p. (ED 071 682, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

A review and report on the literature dealing with the use of media in academic library orientation for the inclusive period of 1950 to 1972 is presented in this paper. In a few cases papers relating to special or high school library orientation have been included when the approach and information is equally useful for academic libraries. The bibliography is divided into two parts. The first part is arranged in alphabetical order by source to assist the reader in searching the literature. Each entry is preceded by an abstract number and a letter. The letter indicates the subject emphasis of the article and corresponds to the subjects listed. The second part consists of an author index.

A Library Management Game: A Report on a Research Project. By P. Brophy and others. Lancaster University Library, England. 1972. 96 p. (ED 071 700, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

For thirteen months from June 1971 the Office for Scientific and Technical Information supported members of the Library Research Unit, University of Lancaster, in an investigation of the feasibility of designing computer-aided games to assist in teaching the principles and techniques of management to students of librarianship and information science. This volume is a report of the feasibility study, which resulted in the development, to prototype stage, of one such management game; it is expected that further work will result in "production models" of this and other games, for use in actual teaching situations.

The Cost of Cataloguing: Three Systems Compared. By R. G. Woods. South-

ampton University Library, England. 1972. 39 p. (ED 071 707).

Too little is known generally about the cost of the various operations carried out in libraries. At present, new techniques are being devised using computers to store, sort, file, and reproduce data formerly dealt with by traditional manual methods. Computer time, however, is expensive, and the computer programs to handle bibliographic data are difficult and costly to write and test. There is a danger that the new techniques may simply be too expensive. This study reports on three cataloging systems, and the costs incurred by each, employed at the University of Southampton library: manual, mechanized (using a tape typewriter), and automated (using MARC data).

User Preference in Printed Indexes. By Angela M. Hall. Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, England. 1972. 97 p. (ED 071 708, MF—\$0.65, HC—0).

Since subject indexes are extensively used in retrieval from abstracts journals it is surprising how little data is available on the performance of the many types of indexes now available. A handful of projects have been carried out in which an attempt has been made to isolate the elements which influence the performance of printed subject-indexes for manual searching and to study the extent of this influence. There are many problems involved in a project of this type and not least, those arising from the continuous interaction of the user with the index and the modification of his initial requirement in the light of the information which the index presents. For the studies reported here, the importance of the role of the user in the performance of the indexes was accepted and the reactions of the users to various characteristics of printed indexes were sought. By means of a questionnaire both information workers and scientific personnel were invited to indicate their use of different abstracts journals and indexes and to assess the characteristics of the indexes. The design of the questionnaire, choice of a representative sample of users, and the results extracted from the responses are detailed in this report.

A Comparison of Panizzi's 91 Rules and the AACR of 1967. By Donald J. Lehman. Illinois University, Urbana. Graduate School of Library Science. 1972. 40 p. (ED 071 711, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

The fact that so many notions and principles set forth by Panizzi are still in evidence today is proof of his great contribution to present day cataloging. The comparisons made of the two sets of rules point out many contrasts and similarities. But even more significant is that, while reading the comparisons, one is constantly reminded of the importance of having good guidelines to follow in describing and recording the materials for a catalog. The catalog is, in reality, "the key to the library's collection," because it is the only efficient means of access to the materials. Any catalog compiled according to a code that does not permit or provide for appropriate entries under titles, or under names (or forms of names) of persons or corporate bodies under which some catalog user might reasonably look, is not fulfilling its role as "the key to the library's collection" as adequately as it should. Therefore, it can be said that the code of cataloging rules used in compiling the records which constitute a catalog strongly influences a library's effectiveness in assisting the user to determine the availability of desired materials and their location.

A User's View of BALLOTS. A. H. Epstein and Allen B. Veaner. Stanford University, California. 1972. 34 p. (ED 071 723, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

BALLOTS (Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations using a Time-sharing System) is an on-line interactive library automation system that supports the acquisition and cataloging functions of the Stanford University libraries' technical processing operations. The BALLOTS system is being implemented in a series of eleven modules. This paper describes the first module, BALLOTS-MARC, or simply the MARC module, and various aspects of system hardware and software as they pertain to this module. The MARC module supports the production of purchase orders,

catalog card sets, spine labels, and several types of file slips and management reports. An on-line MARC file stored on disk is updated from the weekly Library of Congress MARC tapes. Several indexes are maintained in the file in order to support extensive on-line interactive file searching. One way of describing **BALLOTS** is to explain how the system looks to the user and how it is used in normal day-to-day library operations. A typical book cycle will be traced in the examples that follow. (Other documents on **BALLOTS** are available as ED 038 153, 044 049, 049 786, and 060 883.)

Current and Emerging Budgeting Techniques in Academic Libraries, Including a Critique of the Model Budget Analysis Program of the State of Washington.

By Kenneth S. Allen. 1972. 53 p. (ED 071 726, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

Techniques employed in the study included: an examination of the relevant literature; actual visitation and interviews with directors, associate directors, assistant directors, heads of appropriate divisions of the selected and other libraries, vice-presidents for business and finance, deans, budget officers, and budget managers of the institutions visited. In an attempt to maintain a common basis for inquiry, a questionnaire was developed and was used in the process of the field interviews. The questionnaire results appear as an appendix to this report. The responses, while representing only a small segment of the research library population, are sufficient to provide some intriguing insights into the present state of research library budgeting. It was inevitable that questions concerning budgets, financial support, and fiscal management would lead into an exploration of management and administrative problems in general. Thus the questions range from the effect of the current economic recession on library schools to the impact of faculty status on a library's budget.

Microform Readers—the Librarian's Dilemma. By George F. Tate. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Graduate Department of Library and Information Science. 1972. 39 p. (ED 071 728, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

Because of the dilemma faced by librarians in the selection of suitable microform reading equipment for the 35mm format, this paper is designed to analyze the problem of reader and microimage incompatibility, to provide a key for readily determining incongruities, to evaluate presently available readers, to provide modification and development suggestions and to consider the possibility of 35mm microfiche for research materials. Reasons for the ascendancy of 16mm microforms to their present dominant positions are examined and librarians are urged to voice their needs for retaining the 35mm size essential for research materials. Actions taken by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Library of Medicine supporting 35mm are cited.

Communication Research for Librarians.

By Patrick R. Penland. Pittsburgh University, Pennsylvania. Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences. 1972. 132 p. (ED 071 729, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$6.58).

Research design is a product of the scientific method in Western Civilization whose major purposes are to eliminate the biased judgments of individual researchers and to ensure replication of the study. In general, the formal protocol of the research design includes several elements: theoretical position out of which the hypotheses to be tested grew; relation of definitions to the measurement scales; methods of observation (data collection) and sampling; analysis of data and summary of findings; conclusions and recommendations for further research. Such in outline is the overall format of the formal report of basic research. With it alone, another investigator should be able to perform precisely the same study with no other information but the protocol of the research design itself. The task of an author of a research study is to establish, and then describe with precision, the way in which the following elements of a study are to be defined: subject, attribute, setting, moment, and method. (For related documents see: ED 048 902, ED 049 801 through 049 804, and ED 054 840-054 841.)

Communications Manual for Librarians.

By Patrick R. Penland. Pittsburgh University, Pennsylvania. Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences. 1972. 167 p. (ED 071 730, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$6.58).

The existence of problems in libraries has two significant dimensions: the theoretical and the practical even though to a large extent problems occur mainly in the minds of people. The orientation of this manual is therefore entirely practical and introductory to the point of being useful with any library staff regardless of size. Even librarians of some communicative sophistication will find the manual helpful in working towards staff development. No claim is made for the originality of the material in this manual and this is probably the strength of its usefulness to the practicing librarian. The materials and methods have been tried out in numerous contexts and for numerous problem-solving purposes. What is original with this manual, however, is the selection and arrangement of the material based upon the consultant work undertaken by the Communications Research and Media Center, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. (For related documents see: ED 048 902, ED 049 801 through 049 804, and ED 054 840-054 841.)

A Cost Analysis Comparison of University Funded Faculty Facsimile Service and Faculty Journal Circulation Privileges. By Faith Van Toll. Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. Library and Biomedical Information Center. 1972. 21p. (ED 069 315, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

The traditional avenue of accessibility to library materials for faculty members of a university has been virtually unlimited circulation of journals. In recent years the provision of facsimile copy service has supplemented and in some instances supplanted the circulation of journals as the mechanism for accessibility to research materials. This study compares the cost of faculty photocopy service at Shiffman Medical Library for September 1971 and March 1972 with the projected cost of journal circulation for the same months. Appendix 1 summarizes

the cost of facsimile copying for September 1971 and appendix 2 summarizes these costs for March 1972. These summaries indicate the number of persons requesting service as well as the service load per department. The total costs for the services are \$710.20 (September 1971) and \$794.90 (March 1972). These costs are lower than the projected costs of journal circulation and the photocopy service had the additional advantage of freeing faculty time for other tasks. The economic and service advantages demonstrated in this report indicate that photocopy service for faculty members is the most feasible avenue of access to research materials in the university.

National Inventory of Library Statistics Practices, Volume II; Agency Profiles and Individual Site Descriptions. Final Report. By Saul Herner and Matthew J. Vellucci, Herner and Co., Washington, D.C. 1972. 423p. (ED 069 311, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$16.45).

The various profiles and descriptions prepared as part of a nationwide study of library and information center statistics and data practices are compiled in this report. Part I of the study contains agency profiles. These were prepared from responses to a questionnaire survey of over 3,500 State and Federal agencies, or units thereof, and almost 200 selected nongovernment organizations, such as library associations, library schools, and accrediting bodies. Of the 244 respondent agencies and organizations that indicated they collected library and information center statistics and data, 200 submitted enough information to prepare a profile summarizing their practices, reasons, difficulties, and plans. These profiles are given exactly as reported. Part II contains the individual site descriptions of practices in 65 libraries, library systems and information centers. The descriptions are based on notes recorded by the interviewers and from the various materials requested. Both parts of this study give an overview of the present condition of library and information center statistics and data practices in this country. (Volume I of this study will be made available as soon as it is ready.)

Serials for Information Service. Report on

a Survey to Examine Current Subscriptions of the Major Libraries of the Midwestern Regional Library System to a Selected List of Indexed Serial Titles.

By John D. McCallum, Midwestern Regional Library System, Kitchener (Ontario). 1972. 64p. (ED 069 302, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

In 1971 the board of the Midwestern Regional Library System authorized a study of the periodical collections of the major public libraries, the three universities, and one community college within the region. It was felt that the study would have immediate implications for the regional library's developing "Information Services Program," and would also be beneficial to the public libraries in general by making the composite checklist of periodical titles available to libraries that might wish to match their holdings against this list comprising titles from a dozen selected periodical indexes. The project carried through the spring and summer months of 1972, and a preliminary synopsis of the survey's findings was presented at the first fall meeting of the Professional Advisory Committee, which consists of the chief librarians of the public libraries involved in the survey. This is the final report of the project. Critical comments regarding the validity of the premise on which the survey was based, and the data and means by which they were gathered are invited. The conclusions drawn from the analysis of the data resulted in suggestions for the expansion of periodical and index subscriptions to better serve the reference function of public libraries.

A Delphi Approach to a Selected Book Retirement Policy. By Ralph C. Simon. 1972. 11p. (ED 069 298, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

A solution to a perennial library inventory problem by the application of known and proven systematic techniques used in other nonlibrary areas is proposed. The traditional and new approaches are briefly compared and explained while the actual planning and development are discussed with an eye toward producing as an ultimate goal the ideal information center which if fully realized would not have a

book on its shelves. The feedback techniques described can be further enhanced by introducing or modifying existing automated routines. The statistics thus derived would greatly assist future library planning. By incorporating the expert knowledge of the specialists in the various areas of interest the librarian operating under the Delphi approach gains an insight infrequently realized that can lead to a more effective and efficient use of space and provide the patrons of a given library with the assurance that the material at their fingertips is of high relevance to their scholarly needs.

Library Policies: Analysis, Formulation and Use in Academic Institutions. (Occasional Papers 2). By Duane E. Webster, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. University Library Management Studies Office. 1972. 45p. (ED 070 U72, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

This paper examines the topic of policy analysis and draws upon the recently developed Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Management Review and Analysis Program which is a guide to conducting a self-study of an academic library's management and organization. The program was designed by the Management Studies Office and is presently being tested and refined prior to making it generally available. The purpose of the Management Review and Analysis Program is to analyze the success of the library's present approaches to several management topics, such as the formulation and use of library policies. This occasional paper goes beyond this assessment process and proposes a system for improving the use of management policies in large academic libraries. Its intent is to propose an approach to the formulation and use of academic library policies, and to demonstrate their importance for academic library management.

Indiana Seminar on Information Networks (ISIN), Proceedings (October 26-28, 1971). By Donald P. Hammer and Gary C. Lelvis, compilers, Purdue University Libraries, Lafayette; Indiana State Library, Indianapolis. 1972. 97p. (ED 070 U59, MF—\$0.65, HC \$3.29).

The Indiana Seminar on Information

Networks (ISIN) was the result of the realization that many Indiana librarians were not fully aware of the benefits of library networking and were not really using the Indiana TWX network to its fullest advantage. In addition, it was felt that the statewide TWX arrangement and its available services needed more publicity in the state than it had received in the past. A far more important consideration was that a seminar on networking would increase the knowledge of Indiana librarians and would broaden their perspective of the subject, thereby expediting the cooperative efforts

so badly needed all over the state. The following topics were discussed: (1) Introduction to Networks; (2) Library of Congress MARC & RECON; (3) NELINET (New England Information Network); (4) An On-line Interlibrary Circulation and Bibliographic Searching Demonstration; (5) Ohio College Library Center; (6) User Response to the FACTS Network; (7) Indiana TWX Network Discussion—Operational Aspects; (8) Indiana TWX Network Discussion—Financial and Organizational Aspects; and (9) How Does the Network Serve the Researcher?