flect the conference theme which was to explore problems and current practices in library orientation and instruction.

In the first article, Mary Jo Lynch offers sound advice which is applicable to the planning phase of any type of instructional program. This article should also be of particular interest to those librarians who are considering transplanting the Earlham College Library type program to a university setting.

The second article by Marvin E. Wiggins of Brigham Young University describes an instructional program which utilizes programmed type instructional devices. For those interested in an instructional program which utilizes these devices, this article describes a rigorous methodology for developing them and for evaluating their effectiveness.

After a rather long and rambling introduction which dominates the third article, Alice Clark of Ohio State University sketches a computer assisted instructional program which her library is preparing and testing.

The final article, by Charlotte Millis of Wabash College, is entitled "Involving Students in Library Orientation Projects: A Commitment to Help." Set in a small college and funded initially by a Council on Library Resources grant, the purpose of this unusual program is to develop an awareness by students of the library and to help them discover it for themselves. The library is thus represented not just as a collection of resources, but as an aid to develop the potential of each student. Ms. Millis states, "It is my belief that the key to orientation is being open to experiences which can involve students in actual ongoing library work, work which relates to their own particular interests and personal thrust. It is also offering them measurable results of their efforts-a product or effect they helped create—either a publication or a satisfied client." Through the freshman seminar program and a variety of other programs described in this article, the boundary between library and student is softened. Students serve as reference assistants at the reference desk and as bibliographic counselors in the dormitories. Students are also encouraged to design library displays, develop vertical files on topics of interest to students, create bibliographies, and design guides to the library from the student point of view.

I believe Ms. Millis articulates rather well the role librarians involved in instructional service programs see for themselves when she asks, "Rather than being dispensers of information, merely giving students the facts, can we not see our role as facilitating total learning experiences so the student becomes less a recipient and more a creator, less a performer and more an explorer?" However, there are no hard and fast rules about how to achieve these ends, as is attested to by this book. A major value of this work is that it does provide a description of a body of experience gained by individuals who have helped to define or establish instructional programs, programs which themselves employ a variety of means to achieve their ends. The title is misleading, however, if it is interpreted to infer that this book contains proven methods for motivating students to use the library. None of the authors really discuss the issue of whether or not students who participate in library instructional programs use the library more often or more effectively. Long-term evaluation of the results of these programs lies in the future.—John R. Haak, Associate University Librarian, University of California, San Diego.

## OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

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Illinois University Press, 1973. Vol. 1 443p., Vol. 2 487p., \$19.85 each volume. (LC 71-157068) (ISBN 0-8093-0518-6).

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Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) only from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, 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.

'PROBE' Computer Search of the ERIC Tapes. Eva L. Kiewitt, Indiana University, Bloomington, School of Education. 1973. 9p. (ED 075 050, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

PROBE, a search and retrieval program, was developed in 1970 at Indiana University to search the computer tape bases for the two ERIC publications, Research in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE). The ERIC tapes are received, converted, and combined at the university and implemented on the Wrubel Computing Center CDC 6600. This brief paper reviews the early experimental stages of the program and documents the project growth in staff and number of searches conducted in response to user requests. (A more detailed description of the PROBE program is ED 059 596.)

The National Union Catalog, Reference and Related Services. John W. Kimball, Jr., Comp., and Ruth S. Freitag. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. General Reference and Bibliography Division. 1973. 36p. (ED 075 036, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

The National Union Catalog (NUC) is a record of publications and their location in more than 1,100 libraries in the United States and Canada. As such, it is the central register of library resources in North America. Major portions of the NUC are published on a continuing basis, but most of the records for imprints before 1956 con-

sist of card files housed principally in the Main Building of the Library of Congress, on Deck 33. The Union Catalog Division, until its abolition in July 1970, exercised most NUC functions, including liaison with the public, but now the various activities relating to the NUC are distributed among several Library of Congress divisions. The various functions and services of the NUC are discussed.

The Invisible Medium: The State of the Art of Microform and a Guide to the Literature. Frances G. Spigai, ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences, Washington, D.C.; ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Media and Technology, Stanford University, California. 1973. 38p. (ED 075 029, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

Thirteen micrographic events have been identified which are expected to have the greatest impact on the libraries of today and tomorrow. They can be divided into two groups: Nine are of a technological nature and involve micrographic products; the remaining four are basically educational in nature and reflect positive responses from the library community to a changing micrographic technology. Most of the thirteen have taken place within the past five years. Only recently have most events become powerful enough to have an individual effect on library practice. It is at this point in time, however, that a true synergy of the influence of these events is rendering the current level of library-micrographic knowledge obsolete. The thirteen events to be discussed within the framework of this report are briefly presented. The author describes the many types of microforms, explains the differences between each type, and discusses the uses, benefits, and drawbacks of the various microforms. Included are a discussion of related technological events of the past decade and a list of microform equipment. Many technical terms are defined such as those describing the reproduction process of the various microform types. Also included is an annotated bibliography of the literature of micrographics.

The Development of a Computerized Regional Library System. Final Report. Frederick G. Kilgour and Hillis D. Davis, Comps. Ohio College Library Center, Columbus. 1973. 58p. (ED 080 117, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

The purpose of the research and development described in this report is to implement and operate an on-line, computerized regional library system that makes available to faculty and students in individual colleges and universities the library resources throughout a region, while at the same time decelerating the rate of rise of per-student library costs. The major intellectual problem solved in the course of the investigation was the design of on-line computer files of bibliographic records and a technique for efficient retrieval of bibliographic data from the files employing derived, truncated search keys. The research and development culminated in the successful implementation of an on-line union catalog and shared cataloging system. A variety of libraries, large and small, had demonstrated that the system not only could slow the rate of rise of per-student costs but also could effect net savings for libraries. The conclusions of this report are that the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system does make available library resources throughout a region to individuals at a participating institution, that it decelerates the rate of rise of per-student costs and can effect net savings, and that it is transferrable to other regions.

Conversion of Periodical Holdings to Mi-

croform: A Rating Form. Philip John Schwarz, Wisconsin University—Stout, Menomonie. Pierce Library. 1973. 8p. (ED 080 125, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

The past decade has seen an increasing number of libraries move to convert their periodical holdings to microform. The very practical problem arises of how to determine which part of the collection should be converted and in what priority. A simple, yet effective, tool for use in non-research oriented colleges and universities is described.

Placement Services in Accredited Library Schools. Helen Rippier Wheeler, American Library Association, Social Responsibilities Round Table. Task Force on the Status of Women in Librarianship. 1973. 17p. (ED 078 847, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

A questionnaire was mailed to the chief administrative officer of each of the fiftyone accredited library schools in the United States at the beginning of January 1973 by the Committee on Accreditation of the American Library Association. The purpose of the questionnaire was to determine the type of placement services offered by the library schools because library schools seem to provide the main access to employment for many professional librarians and for most new graduates beginning their careers. Specifically, the questionnaire sought to determine the status of women in librarianship and what role the placement services have played regarding female librarians. The tabulated results of the questionnaire, which show that library school placement is not generally socially responsible (i.e., is sexist), are included along with a copy of the questionnaire.

Evaluation of a Computer-Based Cataloging Support System for Use by the Cornell University Libraries. David Koehler, Barry N. Shrut, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, Graduate School. 1973. 73p. (ED 077 520, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

Cornell University libraries maintains one central technical services processing department which processes all material for endowed division libraries. It is divided into four functional departments: acquisitions, serials, cataloging, and catalog maintenance. This report is concerned with the latter two functions. The present manual system of cataloging books was analyzed to determine the cost per title. The feasibility and cost effectiveness of installing the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) online computer system for cataloging was then analyzed. The authors recommend implementation of the OCLC system by leasing three terminals with a projected cost savings of \$5,000 per year.

Evaluation of the University of Minnesota Libraries Reference Department Telephone Information Service. Pilot Study. Geraldine B. King and Rachel Berry, Minnesota University, Minneapolis, Library School. 1973. 58p. (ED 077 517, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

This pilot study was conducted to evaluate the telephone reference service of a university library. Questions were called in by volunteers to several different divisions of the library to try to determine: (1) factual accuracy of responses, (2) level of interviewing by the staff person, and (3) attitude of the staff person. Results of the study are presented, in tables, by divisions which include the reference division, government documents division, newspaper division, and the periodical division. General trends were evident, however. Interviewing of the caller was not practiced where it might have helped the staff locate a correct answer. Also the source of an answer was seldom given to the user even though it was an academic setting where the user would probably find this information of value if not a necessity. Suggestions for further study are made and appendix material includes the original proposal, a record sheet, sample questions, and an instruction sheet for volunteer callers.

Development of a Long-Range Strategic Plan for a University Library; The Cornell Experience: Chronicle and Evaluation of the First Year's Effort. William E. McGrath, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, University Libraries. 1973. 191p. (ED 077 511, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$6.58).

The purpose of this report is to describe, chronicle, and evaluate for the academic library community at large the Cornell University long-range planning effort. Planning effort is the phrase now used by Cornell librarians to describe their recent and continuing experience in developing a planning team, a dynamic long-range strategic plan, participative management, and the planning process itself. The three-way as-sociation between Cornell University libraries, the Council on Library Resources. which provided the financial resources, and the American Management Association, which provided the expertise, makes this planning effort unique and of interest to other libraries. This unique planning ef-fort is described and evaluated in this volume.

Proposal for an Information Service for University Administrators: Office of Specialized Services—Implementation.

Mary B. Cassata and Roger C. Palmer, State University of New York, Buffalo University Libraries. 1973. 16p. (ED 077 540, MF—\$0.65, HC—\$3.29).

In response to a directive to the director of libraries, State University of New York at Buffalo, to investigate the possibility of establishing a resource/research office to handle the specialized reference needs of university administrators, this document outlines a proposed Office of Specialized Services (OSS). Staff, clientele, and dates of pilot operation are spelled out, along with services to be provided (current awareness, reference service, photocopy service, literature searches, existing abstracts, requests, special telephone number, special requests), services not provided (report writing, editing), staff job descriptions, and proposed development of a data base. Budget requirements and plans for postpilot continuation of services are presented. Proposed forms for use by the OSS, including client profiles, search requests, and request analyses, are appended.