tion and assistance they have received on copyright issues from their professional organizations? Sixty-four libraries wanted ACRL to provide additional, basic information with a focus on academic libraries.

In spite of the large number of libraries who have a printed copyright policy in effect (25 libraries supplied a copy of their policy and permission to reproduce it), 49 libraries want ACRL to take an active role in clarifying or responding to public statements concerning copyright and libraries. A fair number of comments highlighted a continuing uncertainty about library reserve operations and photocopying and asked for more guidance on these issues.

Thirty-eight libraries felt that ALA and ACRL had done a good job of keeping librarians informed through published materials and conference programs. Some made the point that we are an information hungry profession with new librarians coming into the profession all the time and, therefore, our educational efforts must be ongoing and continuous.

In summary, survey results show that academic libraries have made a serious and continuing effort to comply with the spirit and the letter of the New Copyright Law. Contrary to often repeated claims made by the Association of American Publishers, many academic libraries have increased their journal holdings to comply with the law and some have refused requests from users which went beyond the limits suggested by the CONTU Guidelines. Although they have some uneasiness about copyright issues which remain unresolved, academic librarians have found their academic institutions and their professional organizations ready and willing to offer guidance and support. Although no longer the "burning issue" it once was in 1978, copyright is a topic of extreme importance to the library community and librarians want to be informed about copyright issues on a continuing basis.

A review of the 27 copyright policies submitted by various colleges and universities points out once again the need to remind librarians to exercise their full rights of "fair use" under the law. For the most part, the policies did a good job of informing constituencies of the basic requirements of the New Copyright Law and various guidelines, and stayed away from interpretation. However, in nearly every policy, the most conservative interpretation of photocopying possibilities was offered, often in a cautionary or foreboding tone. Very few policies encouraged library users to exercise their full fair use rights and very few policies gave evidence that librarians were exercising their fair use rights to the fullest extent. The ALA model policy printed in this issue offers a more generous interpretation of rights and responsibilities, one which librarians would do well to adopt. ■■

Letter

To the Editor:
As a librarian currently engaged in bibliographic instruction, I found the article "Think Tank Recommendations for Bibliographic Instruction" in the December issue quite stimulating. Surely, however, there is a misprint in one of its statements. On page 397, under Section V, Subsection C, the text reads: "Effective bibliographic instruction contributes to students' misunderstanding of the nature of learning and scholarship..." And all this time I thought we were trying to remove their misunderstanding!—*Marie E. Devine, Instructional Services Librarian, University of North Carolina at Asheville.*

Editor's Note: Thank you for pointing out this typographic error. How it got past my proofreading, I just don't misunderstand. ■■
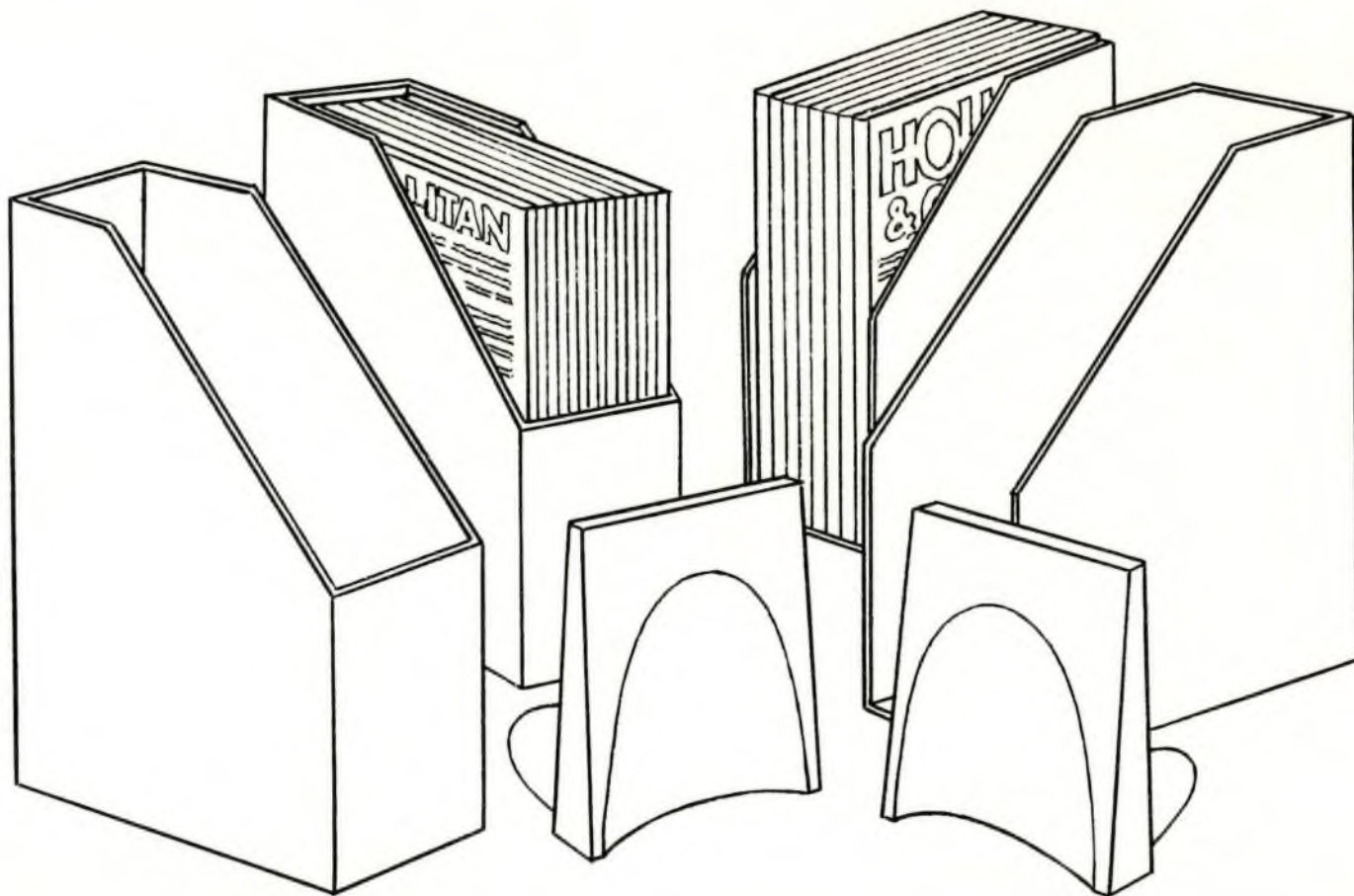
More Fallacies of Librarianship

ACRL has received suggestions for a few more fallacies to be added to the list appearing in *C&RL News*, January 1982, p.13:
21. The computer and data bases will solve all information problems.
22. The computer and data bases can solve none of our information problems.
23. Grants are free.
24. Shelf browsing is unimportant for the serious scholar.
25. Users bring their reference questions to the Reference Desk.
26. Directional questions are not reference questions.
27. The system used before was preferable to the one recently adopted.
28. The quality of the bibliographic record is more important than its production.
29. Centralized processing is always cheaper than decentralized operations.
30. Data base services will be abused by users if charges are not affixed.

The contributors of these suggestions are: William Brace, Rosary College; Alice F. Dalbey, Dominican College of San Rafael; Justine Roberts, University of California, San Francisco; and L. Yvonne Wulff, University of Michigan.

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