"Holmes, Sherlock." The title page subtitle reads "Selective Bibliography," the subtitle on the cover "Selected Bibliography."

In the opinion of this reviewer, this volume should be in the reference collection of all academic, art, and historical libraries, as well as in public and school libraries who can afford the purchase.—*Antje B. Lemke, School of Library Science, Syracuse University.*

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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.

Planning Aids for the University Library Director. By Duane Webster. Association of Research Libraries (ARL), Washington, D.C. December 1971. 29p. (ED 061 949, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

The planning program described here focuses on the value of the planning process itself, and emphasizes that planning done by groups offers greater flexibility, creativity, and information than can be provided by a single individual. At the same time, the program stresses the importance of the planning activity as a central library function. The proposed organizational structure and managerial approaches integrate the input of the several groups with the efforts of individual administrators to develop a productive planning process. This process includes: the formal organization (the library director, the planning-budgeting officer, and unit heads); the seven steps of a planning program; and staff involvement through a senior planning board, a planning task force and program advisory groups. The steps of the planning program are: (1) Formulation of objectives that can be used to guide future library operations, (2) Assessment of requirements for change, (3) Development of unit plans and alternative courses of action, (4) Determination of required resources for proposed courses of action, (5) Evaluation and recommendation of proposed courses of action, (6) The installation and monitoring of programs, and (7) Review and updating of plans.

The Fourth Revolution: Instructional Technology in Higher Education. Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, Berkeley, Calif. June 1972. 114p. (ED 061 994, MF—$0.65 HC—$6.58)

The technology of communications and data processing that has had a profound impact on American society generally in recent decades promises to have powerful influences on higher education as well. What these influences may be and what steps should be taken to assure that the benefits of instructional technology will be realized in an orderly and reasonably prompt manner are the concerns of this report. The utilization of technology for administrative and research tasks in higher learning is acknowledged but the emphasis is on its role in instruction. This report also makes a distinction between instruction that is designed for a formal teaching-learning situation, and the more general information that may result from informal exposure to information and ideas. Thus, this report is only incidentally concerned with the informal educational potentials of television, while it is very much concerned with the uses of television for instruction. Particular emphasis is given to the direction of new effort that is required if the full advantages of technology in higher education are to be realized. The findings and recommendations are a blend of suggestions and practice which are considered to have the greatest merit as part of a coherent policy.

Report on Survey of Subscription Agents Used by Libraries in New York State Conducted by the Technical Committee in 1970. By Juanita S. Doares and others. New York Library Association, Woodside, N.Y. 1971. 12p. (ED 061 950, MF —$0.65 HC—$3.29)

In a questionnaire survey of all libraries in New York state and subscription agents used by them, it was determined that libraries appear to know very little about what their subscription agents can be expected to do for them. The information collected in the survey is presented in tabular form and by type of library. The names and addresses of the subscription agents are presented with a description of types of materials, services rendered, business data (fees), and ratings by the libraries. The following recommendations are made: (1) that agents develop more efficient ways of claiming missing issues, (2) improvement of internal organization of the agencies, (3) development of more efficient handling of supplemental charges, (4) enhance cooperation between publishers and agents, and (5) that regular personal contact be maintained between libraries and their subscription agents.

Information Networks: Definitions and Message Transfer Models. By Richard E. Nance and others. Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, July 1971. 28p. (ED 060 862, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

A mathematical definition of an information network is constructed with the purpose of developing a theory useful in answering practical questions concerning information transfer. An information network includes: (1) users, (2) information resources, (3) information centers, and (4) the total information transfer structure linking (1), (2), and (3). Emphasis is placed on the message transfer structure, as distinguished from the document transfer structure, to identify some basic network configurations. Any message transfer structure is shown in graph theory concepts to be either isographic or nonisographic. Among the isographic structures, the cyclic and decentralized networks are defined. The strictly hierarchial network is also defined, and the two-regular network, reflected in the ARPA design, is identified. Measures of network structure, in particular the accessibility and flexibility in message transfer, are developed. These measures for the basic structures are used to characterize more general structures. While some comparisons of message transfer structures can be made, development of more comprehensive measures is a necessity.

Preparation of Detailed Specifications for a National System for the Preservation of Library Materials. Final Report. By Warren J. Haas. Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. February 1972. 34p. (ED 060 908, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

This report identifies steps that might be taken by organizations, individual libraries, and libraries acting collectively to work towards resolution of the many problems that create the difficult and complex situation facing research libraries, brought on by the physical deterioration of books and journals. An attempt is made to clarify the nature of the preservation problem and to assess progress made in recent years. A number of specific recommendations for action are made. In the area of research into the causes of paper deterioration and remedial techniques, a method of generating broader participation is suggested. An analytical investigation of the merits of alternate methods of text preservation is also proposed. Additional needs in the area of education and training are identified, and the importance of specific preservation activity by individual libraries is underscored. The fundamental requirement that preservation of library materials be seen as an inseparable part of the broader objective of extending access to recorded information is affirmed. Approaches to developing a capability for collective action are advanced, and measures to be taken in such areas as storage standards, identification and recording of preservation copies, and preservation priorities are suggested.

Demand Models for Books in Library Circulation Systems. Final Report. By Gerald J. Lazorick. National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. July 1970. 235p. (ED 061 980, MF—$0.65 HC—$9.87)

This research is a study of demands for books in library circulation systems. Demand data for random samples of books were collected and fitted to various standard distributions. The numbers of demands for collections of books are shown to be Negative Binomially distributed. As is shown, this implies that the numbers of demands for individual books in the collection are Poisson distributed and that the demand rate varies from book to book according to a Gamma distribution. Using these facts and assuming exponentially distributed loan intervals, a model is developed which will predict the availability and unavailability of a book in a library. The practicality of using the model is demonstrated.

How Well Are They Paid? Compensation Structures of Professional Librarians in College and University Libraries, 1970-71; the Second Survey. By Donald F. Cameron and Peggy Heim. Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C. February 1972. 23p. (ED 060 915, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

Tables and analysis of compensation figures for academic librarians during the 1970-71 academic year are presented. The objectives of this survey were: to investigate the staff structure and compensation levels of professional librarians in college and university libraries; to explore some relatively new routes for possible advancement—such as the positions of bibliographer, collection builder, curator and other specialists; and to provide the basis for continuation of salary studies if such action seemed warranted. The rates of salary increase obtained by librarians from 1969/70 to 1970/71 appear to be about equal to or somewhat lower than those reported for a comparably ranked faculty. The small number of librarians in highly paid positions offers little attraction to competent individuals not interested in an administrative career. Suggestions for ways of upgrading the profession include: (1) development of a new administrative trainee track to provide instruction in techniques needed for future libraries, (2) creation of a specialist classification outside the administrative hierarchy, and (3) upgrading the professional image.

Organization and Staffing of the Libraries of Columbia University: A Summary of the Case Study Sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries in Cooperation with the American Council on Educaton Under a Grant from the Council on Library Resources. Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Chicago, Ill. 1972. 31p. (ED 061 948, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

This report summarizes the detailed case study of the organization and staffing of the research libraries of Columbia University. The study examines present patterns and recommends how the resources of thirty-five operating libraries ought better be arranged and deployed to fulfill their important roles. As a case study, the conclusions and recommendations are specifically geared to Columbia's unique requirements; certainly, no other university would completely profit from the wholesale adoption of the plan proposed for Columbia. The study may, however, be of general interest to those concerned with possible approaches to organizing for a research library's multifaceted roles in a major urban university. In particular, it is believed that the recommended plan will better accommodate the widening range of user needs and increasing sophistication of the faculty and student groups served. It should strengthen processes of collection development by bringing acquisition decision making closer to academic planning as well as help users gain more effective access to the constantly increasing volume and changing form of information resources available. The study also discusses the need to develop staff capabilities in library areas which can benefit from application of specialized talents and new technology.

Libraries and Information Technology; A National System Challenge: A Report to the Council on Library Resources. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1972. 95p. (ED 060 872, available from Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. $3.25)

A study of the applications of computer to libraries and information systems carried

out with the support of the Council on Library Resources is reported. The report presents recommendations derived from the synthesis of facts, views, and opinions obtained from sources such as: visits to selected projects and installations, published and private information, and discussions with individuals. In addition to the observations and recommendations, the report directs attention to the initial two findings which point out: (1) the primary bar to development of national level computer-based library and information systems is no longer basically a technology feasibility problem. Rather it is the combination of complex institutional and organizational human-related problems and the inadequate economic/value system associated with these activities; and (2) the quantitative contribution of information to productivity or effectiveness of industry, government, and education is unknown; therefore, the construction of value/cost analysis is severely hampered.

Evaluation Study of ERIC Products and Services. Summary Volume. By Bernard M. Fry. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. March 1972. 52p. (ED 060 922, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29; Vols. I–IV, ED 060 923–060 926)

The purpose of this study was to examine the use made of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) products and services by members of the educational community, and in this context to evaluate the extent to which the ERIC system is achieving its objectives of guaranteeing ready access to the nation's current significant literature in the field of education. The report is prepared in four volumes and a summary volume. This, the summary volume, contains the introduction and summary of findings and recommendations. The findings presented in the summary are designed to call attention to conditions, trends, and issues concerning use and user reactions to ERIC products and services. The purpose is to provide a concise, analytical basis on which to evaluate the extent to which ERIC has met its goals, and to identify deficiencies and weaknesses. The recommendations presented in Part II of Chapter 2 propose needed improvements and courses of action to correct deficiencies identified by this study.