Microcomputing In Libraries: An Annotated Bibliography

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This bibliography was prepared to provide librarians with sources for obtaining information of a conceptual and practical nature about microcomputers. The organization of the citations reflects this intent. The first section includes sources which deal primarily with conceptual literature. The second section includes sources of information on general library applications with additional sources on microcomputers by types of library environments.

Computer Literacy

Glossaries, Dictionaries, and Handbooks

Bunnell, David. *Personal Computing: A Beginner's Guide.* New York: Hawthorne Books, 1978.

Lists some home and business applications for personal computers and explains the internal components of microcomputers as well as software considerations. Buyer's guides to micros and their peripherals, appendices on stores, companies, and clubs, and a glossary are included.

Burton, Philip E. *A Dictionary of Microcomputing.* New York: Garland, 1976.

Includes such features as *see* references, the ASCII code, tables of the powers of two, sixteen, and ten, and addition and multiplication tables of hexadecimal arithmetic.

Chandor, Anthony. *The Facts on File Dictionary of Microcomputers.* New York: Facts on File, 1981.

Has both *see* and *see also* cross-references.

DataPhase Systems, Inc. "Glossary of Computer Terms." *Information Reports and Bibliographies* 8 (No. 1, 1979): 21-37.

Although not limited to microcomputer terms, this glossary is intended for use by library professionals and staff.

Frederick, Franz J. *Guide to Microcomputers.* Washington: Association for Educational Communications and Technology, 1980.

This is a beginner's guide to the microcomputer. Time and resource sharing, service and maintenance, special applications, and lists of resources are included.

Grosswirth, Marvin. *Beginner's Guide to Home Computing.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1978.

Explains how computers work, describes the basic components of microcomputer systems, and discusses possible applications. Evaluative criteria for the purchase of a system and a glossary of over 200 terms are included.

Gupton, James A., Jr. *Getting Down to Business with Your Microcomputer.* Northridge, Cal.: Sourcebook, 1979.

Covers the mechanics, applications, and selection of microcomputers. Chapters on specific manufacturers' systems, glossaries of terms and acronyms, and appendices of programming languages and computer companies are included.

Serial Literature

Blair, John C., Jr. "Micro Magic (Sometimes Known as 'Micro Misery')." *Online* 5 (Oct., 1981): 90-94.

An illustrated coverage of the basic aspects of microcomputer use including why a library should use a micro, where it can be purchased, and its impact on library staff routines. Also discussed are the components of a microcomputer system and how data is processed on a micro.

_____. "Micros, Minis and Mainframes ... A Newcomer's Guide to Computers — Especially Micros." *Online* 6 (Jan., 1982): 14-26.

An overview of the current computer technology including the capabilities and applications of microcomputers. Also included are a discussion of microcomputer networks and a glossary of approximately forty terms.

Falk, Howard. "Computer Software and Equipment Considerations." *School Library Journal* 28 (Nov., 1981): 29-32.

A description of the small computer system and evaluative questions to consider before purchase.

Grant, Carl and Klevorn, Thomas. "Microcomputers and Library Automation." *Show-Me-Libraries* 31 (Aug., 1980): 10-14.

The authors give some examples of microcomputer applications, describe the basic microcomputer system, point out some problems, and offer some suggestions for automation.

Lundeen, Gerald. "The Role of Microcomputers in Libraries." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 55 (Nov., 1980): 178-185.

Outlines the characteristics of microcomputers and discusses the use of micros in library automation and as media.

Nash, John C. and Nash, Mary M. "Libraries and Small Computers — A Perspective for Decision-Making." *Canadian Library Journal* 38 Aug., 1981): 207-211.

An overview of the components, costs, functions, and acquisition of small computers, including a cost-benefit analysis, case study, and guidelines for determining the micro capacity needed.

Pratt, Allan D. "The Use of Microcomputers in Libraries." *Journal of Library Automation* 13 (Mar., 1980): 7-17.

An illustrated article describing the components of microcomputer systems, their programming, and their applications in libraries.

Library Applications

General

Ashford, J. H. "Microprocessors." *Aslib Proceedings* 31 (Dec., 1979): 584.

Some problems in library automation which are not resolved or are worsened by microcomputer technology are described.

Bivins, Kathleen T. and Palmer, Roger C. "A Microcomputer Alternative for Information Handling: REFLES." *Information Processing and Management* 17 (No. 2, 1981): 93-101.

_____. "REFLES (Reference Librarian Enhancement System)." In *Information Choices and Policies*, Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting 16. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1979, pp. 58-65.

A presentation of the prototype reference system REFLES. The data retrieval system stores factual information in an online microcomputer-based mode. Also included are speculations on future developments of the system.

"CLASS Offers Microcomputer Serials System." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 56 (Sept., 1981): 13.

The California Library Authority for Systems and Services announces a Radio Shack TRS-80 Model II based serials control system, CHECKMATE.

Craven, Timothy C. "Microcomputer Simulation of Large Permuted Indexes." In *Information Choices and Policies*, Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting 16. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1979, pp. 168-172.

The pilot NEPHIS printed index simulator and its possible applications are discussed.

Fosdick, Howard. "The Microcomputer Revolution." *Library Journal* 105 (July, 1980): 1467-1472.

A survey of the current microcomputer technology and a prediction of its impact on library automation.

Hines, Theodore C., Winkel, Lois, Collins, Rosann W., and Harvey, Francis A. *Library Applications of Microcomputers* (unpublished).

The authors list thirty-three applications of microcomputers and discuss the minimum system requirements and costs.

Krueger, Donald R. "Issues and Applications of Microcomputers for Libraries." *Canadian Library Journal* 38 (Oct., 1981): 281-285.

The impact of the microcomputer technology on the library community and possible library applications are presented.

Marcum, Deanna and Boss, Richard. "Information Technology." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 56 (Jan., 1982): 364-365.

The reasons for purchasing a microcomputer and some features to consider when choosing a micro are discussed.

Mathews, William D. "Advances in Electronic Technologies." *Journal of Library Automation* 11 (Dec., 1978): 299-307.

A discussion of the technological advances in microprocessing, storage, and transmission and their impacts on library applications.

"New Microbased System Developed." *Journal of Library Automation* 12 (June, 1979): 187-188.

Bibliographic Retrieval Services announces the PDS/1 microcomputer system for building private data bases.

"1985: New Technology for Libraries." *Library Journal* 105 (July, 1980): 1473-1478.

Top executives in information companies were asked to reply to the question of which new technology will have the greatest impact on libraries and to describe the library of 1985.

Nyren, Karl. "ASIS at Midyear 1980." *Library Journal* 105 (July, 1980): 1479-1485.

The events of the Ninth Midyear Meeting of the American Society for Information Science are related including presentations on microcomputers in the library and for the public.

"PNBC Computer Survey Finds Widespread, Varied Use." *Library Journal* 107 (Mar. 15, 1982): 590.

The Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center describes the various uses of the Apple II and Apple II Plus microcomputers in the Northwest.

Rowat, M. J. "Microprocessors." *Aslib Proceedings* 31 (August 1979): 414.

Some areas in which potential microcomputer users will probably need guidance are explored.

Simpson, George A. *Microcomputers in Library Automation.* McLean, Va.: MITRE Corp., Dec., 1978, (ERIC Document No. 174-217).

A survey of the current microcomputer technology and a discussion of the various library functions that are open to automation. A list of abbreviations, a glossary, and a list of vendors are included.

Speller, Benjamin F., Jr. and Bowie, George F., III. "Microcomputer Based Search/Save System for the Lockheed Information System (DIALOG)." *Information Processing and Management,* 18, No. 3, (1982): 161-162.

Describes a computer program written for an APPLE PASCAL system which emulates a CRT terminal with additional features which enables the user to store search profiles or diskettes; permits automatic dial-up, automatic logon, printing search results, and saving search results on diskette.

Williams, P. W. "The Potential of the Microprocessor in Library and Information Work." *Aslib Proceedings* 31 (Apr., 1979), 202-209. *Aslib Proceedings* 31 (July, 1979): 362-363.

A discussion of the use of microcomputers in libraries and information systems in light of the reduced costs and the new technology of microcomputers.

College and University Libraries

Burton, Paul F. "The Microcomputer in the Smaller LIbrary;" *SLA News* 160 (Nov./Dec., 1980): 175-178.

A description of the use of the Commodore PET microcomputer at Leith Nautical College in teaching students to program and in creating a periodicals database and an acquisitions file.

"Computers and Videotapes Help Teach Physics at Houston." *American School and University* 53 (Mar., 1981): 50.

The University of Houston's Physics Learning Center houses six microcomputers that are available to assist and to quiz students.

Hines, Theodore C. and Winkel, Lois. "Microcomputer-aided Production of Indexes." *The Indexer* 11 (Oct., 1979): 182-201.

A description of the microcomputer-based book indexing system at the Children's Media Data Bank, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

_____, and Collins, Rosann. "Microcomputers and the Serials Librarian." *Serials Librarian* 4 (Spring, 1980): 275-279.

The authors describe the use of a microcomputer in preparing a list of periodicals that are indexed by the Wilson indexes at the Children's Media Data Bank, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Intner, Sheila. "Microcomputer Backup to Online Circulation." *Journal of Library Automation* 14 (Dec., 1981): 297-299.

Describes the implementation of an Apple II microcomputer circulation backup system at Emory University.

"Microcomputer Lab Set Up in Pennsylvania." *Library Journal* 106 (May 15, 1981): 1022.

A Radio Shack TRS-80 III microcomputer has been placed in the Center for the Study of Rural Librarianship of the School of Library Science at Clarion State College to study microcomputer potential for small rural libraries.

Raithel, Frederick J. "Personal Microcomputers in the Library Environment." *Journal of Library Automation* 13 (Sept., 1980): 196-197.

Describes two experimental library microcomputer projects.

Wood, R. Kent, Woolley, Robert D., and Zsiray, Stephen W. "Videodisc/Microcomputer Research Opens New Horizons for Libraries." *American Libraries* 12 (Apr., 1981): 208-209.

The authors describe the Videodisc Innovative Projects of the Center for Instructional Project Development of the Department of Instructional Media at Utah State University.

Public Libraries

Christian, Deborah. "The Microcomputer at Oakridge, Oregon." *Library Journal* 105 (July, 1980): 1470-1471.

A report on the circulation desk use of an Ohio Scientific C2-8PDF microcomputer in an Oregon Public library.

D'Urso, Laurence A. "The Application of Microcomputers to New I&R Files: A Beginner's Experience." *RQ* 21 (Winter, 1981): 143-146.

An outline of the Chicago Public Library's development of the Native American Directory for its Native American Information/Referral Center (NAIRC).

"First Public Computers Put in Oklahoma Library." *Library Journal* 107 (Mar. 15, 1982): 591.

Four Radio Shack microcomputers have been placed in the Norman Public Library for public use.

"Forsyth County, N.C. Installs Public Computers." *Library Journal* 107 (Feb. 15, 1982): 393-394.

Two Apple microcomputers have been placed in the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem for public use.

Harvie, Barbara. "Out of the Arcades and Into the Library." *American Libraries* 12 (Nov., 1981): 602-605.

A description of the ComputerTown, USA computer literacy project at the Menlo Park Public Library, California.

"Kids' Computer Program Opens at Starkville PL." *School Library Journal* 27 (Aug., 1981), 12-13. *School Library Journal* 28 (Oct., 1981): 57.

Two Apple II microcomputers are being used at the Starkville Public Library in Mississippi to introduce children to computers.

"Making Kids Computer-Wise: Plattsburgh Buys Apple II." *Library Journal* 105 (Mar. 15, 1980): 669.

The Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library System has purchased an Apple II for use by children and adults.

Romans, Anne T. and Ranson, Stanley A. "An Apple a Day: Microcomputers in the Public Library." *American Libraries* 11 (Dec., 1980): 691-693.

The Plattsburgh Public Library in the Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library System has acquired an Apple II Plus system in order to promote computer literacy among rural New York children.

School Libraries

Arcanin, Jacob and Zawolkow, Geoffrey. "Microcomputers in the Service of Students and Teachers — Computer Assisted Instruction at the California School for the Deaf: An Update." *American Annals of the Deaf* 125 (Sept., 1980): 807-813.

A description of a library of teacher-developed and commercial computerized lessons located at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley. Preservice and inservice teachers have access to the library, which serves as a regional center in a network of schools.

Brumbaugh, Kenneth E. "Personal Computing for Information Professionals." In *Information Choices and Policies*, Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting 16, White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1979, pp. 286-288.

A listing of some educational applications for microcomputers in several different areas, including resource centers. A tabulation of the memory sizes and prices of some microcomputers that are currently available to education professionals is included.

Costa, Betty. "Microcomputer in Colorado — It's Elementary!" *Wilson Library Bulletin* 55 (May, 1981): 676-678, 717.

A description of the Apple II microcomputer catalog in the Adams County school district, Denver, Colorado.

Glotfelty, Ruth. "Stalking Microcomputer Software." *School Library Journal* 28 (Mar., 1982): 91-94.

The successes and failures of receiving Apple II software for previewing for use in the Pontiac Township High School's media center.

Goldberg, Albert L. "After the Games — What?" *Media Spectrum* 7 (3rd Quarter, 1980): 11, 20.

Raises some basic questions concerning microcomputers in education and touches on some social issues brought about by the new technology.

Hug, William E. "Videodisc, Microcomputers, and Media Program: District and School." *Indiana Media Journal* 3 (Fall, 1980): 3-5.

Examines the potential of microcomputers and videodiscs to improve educational materials and to achieve the ultimate goal of supplying the user with the information needed when it is needed.

Jones, Milbrey L. and Simmons, Beatrice (comps. and eds.) "Utilizing the New Technologies in School Library Media Centers: A Report to the Association." *School Media Quarterly* 9 (Summer, 1981): 231-234.

A report on the meeting of the American Association of School Librarians that dealt with use of microcomputers and videodiscs in school media centers. Also included are guidelines for the selection of software and recommendations for the use of microcomputers.

Lopez, Antonio M., Jr. "Microcomputers: Tools of the Present and Future." *School Media Quarterly* 9 (Spring, 1981): 164-167.

Identifies several currently available microcomputer systems, sources of educational software, and future uses of microcomputers in libraries.

Nicklin, R. C. and Tashner, John. "Micros in the Library Media Center?" *School Media Quarterly* 9 (Spring, 1981): 168-172, 177-181.

A discussion of the application, hardware, software, costs, and management of microcomputers in education.

Olds, Michael. "Microcomputers Enhance Learning, Administration in School Media Centers and Classrooms." *American Libraries* 11 (Nov., 1980): 634-635.

Discusses the use of microcomputers as instructional systems and as management tools.

"School Uses Microcomputer to Replace Card Catalog." *American Libraries 12 (May, 1981): 293-294.*

The Mountain View Elementary School in Broomfield, Colorado uses an Apple II microcomputer and a Corvus 10 hard disc as its catalog.

Stampfly, Al. "Using Microcomputers to Teach Computer Operation and Programming." *Media Spectrum* 5 (3rd Quarter, 1978): 11.

The students of Coloma High School are taught to operate and program several different computer systems and to operate various types of peripherals.

Special Libraries/Information Systems

Hume, Stephen. "Microcomputers." *Serials Review* 6 (Oct./Dec., 1980): 45-47.

Examines some of the possible effects and applications of microcomputer technology in governmental libraries.

Lundeen, Gerald. "Microcomputers in Personal Information Systems." *Special Libraries* 72 (Apr., 1981): 127-137.

Discusses the use of microcomputers in and the requirements of researchers' personal information systems. A twenty-term glossary is also included.

A number of microcomputer applications has been described in the literature of librarianship that may be beneficial to all librarians. School librarians appear to be heavily involved in the use of microcomputers as tools that are supportive of the teaching-learning process. There appears to be more microcomputer systems and software available in the school library environments, also.

In summary, there appears to be a viable and sustained interest in the role that microcomputers can play in helping librarians in all types of library environments meet their respective service and operational objectives.