

er of library literature, and the academic librarian, in particular, will be disappointed in the coverage given his specialty. Small isolated libraries without regular access to the more common library periodicals may find this book worth its substantial purchase price. Academic libraries which support a program of library education will undoubtedly want a copy for their students of librarianship. The large class of libraries which falls outside these categories might

do well to invest the money in some more uniquely useful item.

The book includes an index of authors and a brief but adequate subject index. The production and typography characteristic of Scarecrow publications have received enough critical comment elsewhere. It suffices to say that this example exhibits the defects we have learned to expect from that concern.—*Jerold Nelson, University of California, Berkeley.*

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, D.C. 20036.

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Microfiche 1969—A User Survey. By Harold Wooster. 1969. 20p. (ED 038 984; available from CFSTI as AD 695 049, MF—\$0.65 HC—\$3.00).

An informal survey of microfiche users was conducted by correspondence, resulting in over 300 letters. Industrial libraries led all others in their acceptance of fiche, with a ratio of two to one in favor. Half of the individual users despised fiche; 25 percent liked it with some reservations and 25 percent were strongly in favor. Half of those who liked fiche had found it useful in handling personal reprint collections,

primarily because it saved storage space, but also because it was easy to retrieve and manipulate, and was inexpensive. The chief reason for disliking fiche was the unavailability of readers, either on the job or at home; a close second was the poor optical and mechanical quality of the readers currently available. The author offers three alternative strategies for dealing with microfiche (1) ignore it and it will go away, (2) drive it underground, and (3) learn to live with it until something better comes along. In pursuit of (3) practical suggestions are offered for format of reports to be reproduced on microfiche.

Library Circulation Systems—An Overview. By Cecily J. Surace. 1970. 25p. (ED 039 001, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$1.35).

The model circulation system outlined is an on-line real time system in which the circulation file is created from the shelf list and the terminal inquiry system includes the capability to query and browse through the bibliographic system and the circulation subsystem together to determine the availability for circulation of specific documents, or documents in a given subject area, or by a certain author, etc. The system is designed independent of the input medium. The user does not have to be present to borrow an item. The model goes beyond the operational limits of most existing circulation systems and can be considered a reflection of the current state of the art. Four types of circulation systems are discussed in order to measure the capabilities of these systems against the model and each other. The four systems are: (1) manual, (2) semiautomated (noncomputer), (3) data collection (batch), and (4) on-line.

A Cost Analysis of Minimum Distance TV Networking for Broadcasting Medical Information. By J. A. Dei Rossi and others. 1970. 84p. (ED 038 988, MF—\$0.50 HC—\$4.30).

Two specific applications for networks might be used to serve the biomedical community: (1) networking of the nation's educational television (ETV) stations for occasional or one-time broadcasting and (2) networking of the nation's medical schools for continuous broadcasting. These two applications are analyzed in detail. A second contribution of this analysis is the provision of data and methodology for examining costs and effectiveness (in terms of physicians and students within broadcasting range) of configurations of subsets of points in the full network. The data and methodology could also be used for determining the minimum cost for networks using media other than broadband television broadcasting, such as audio only broadcasting in conjunction with slides or still

pictures. The cost attractiveness of networked, simultaneous broadcasting can also be compared with, for example, sequential broadcasting using mailed video tapes.

A MARC Bibliography: A Guide to the Literature on LC/Machine Readable Cataloging. By Barbara Herrgesell, comp. 1970. 18p. (ED 038 994, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$1.00).

A comprehensive, unannotated listing of important English language materials about, or related to, Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC), from the King report up to October 1969. Citations of a few materials published later have been added because of their considerable and primary interest. News notes which are repetitive and of little value when the primary document is in hand have been excluded. The United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom are the geographic limits. Citation sources included: (1) "Library Literature," (2) "Annual Review of Information Science and Technology," (3) "The Information Bulletin," (4) "Bibliography of Library Automation," and (5) miscellaneous bibliographies owned by the Library Education Experimental Project (LEEP).

Library Information System Time-Sharing (LISTS) Project. Final Report. By Donald V. Black. 1970. 216p. (ED 039 009, MF—\$1.00 HC—\$10.90).

The Library Information System Time-Sharing (LISTS) experiment was based on three innovations in data processing technology: (1) the advent of computer time-sharing on third-generation machines, (2) the development of general-purpose file-management software, and (3) the introduction of large, library-oriented data bases. The main body of the report contains: (1) purpose, (2) background and development of LISTS, (3) conduct of the LISTS experiment, (4) problems encountered, (5) results, and (6) conclusions. The five appendices cover: (1) on-line circulation simulation, (2) LISTS system users manual, (3) LISTS system users manual for circulation control subsystem at Fullerton Jun-

ior College Library, (4) instructions for operating an on-line circulation system, and (5) LISTS evaluation questionnaire. Based on this experiment, it appears that automation is an improvement over manual processing in some parts of the acquisitions process, for bibliographic searching of the Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) records, for circulation control and for production of bookform catalogs. One of the most important results of this experiment was the understanding gained by the participants of what automation can offer for library applications.

System Scope for Library Automation and Generalized Information Storage and Retrieval at Stanford University.

By Glee Cady and others. 1970. 152p. (ED 038 153, MF—\$0.75 HC—\$7.70).

The scope of a manual-automated system serving the forty libraries and the teaching and research community of Stanford University is defined. Also defined are the library operations to be supported and the bibliographic information storage and retrieval capabilities to be provided in the system. Two major projects have been working jointly on library automation and information retrieval since 1968. One is the Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations on a Time-sharing System (BALLOTS) funded by the Office of Education and the other is the Stanford Physics Information Retrieval System (SPIRES), funded by the National Science Foundation. The creation of a production system for library automation (BALLOTS II) and generalized information storage and retrieval (SPIRES II) requires the continuation of a comprehensive system development process. This process has six phases: (1) preliminary analysis, (2) detailed analysis, (3) general design, (4) detailed design, (5) implementation, and (6) installation. The document represents the main output of the preliminary analysis phase encompassing the definition of goals, description of the user environment, analysis of the existing system, selection of the system scope, and establishment of gross technical feasibility of the selected first implementa-

tion scope. Included is a twenty-page glossary of information science terminology.

Library Service for Commuting Students: A Preliminary Study of Problems in Four Southeastern New York Counties. Studies in Interlibrary Relations, Number One. By Matilda A. Gocek. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: Southeastern New York Library Resources Council, 1970. 28p. (ED 037 228, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$1.50).

This study of commuting student use of public libraries was confined to certain key public libraries in the New York counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and a section of Ulster. The purpose of this preliminary enquiry was to determine: (1) what students use public library services, how often and what materials are sought, (2) the attitudes of student users of public libraries vs. attitudes towards their academic libraries, (3) the degree of hardship imposed upon local public libraries by student demands, (4) how well the public library fills student demands, and (5) the possibility of further study into the relationship of the public library to the educational system as structured by the New York State Education Department. Study data were collected through: a review of literature pertaining to library services to commuting students, interviews with public library directors in key areas and with a random selection of commuting students, and visits to small public libraries. This enquiry showed that the library uses of the college student are a matter of community concern because responsibility cannot be successfully assigned to the college at which he is matriculated, and that more consideration of this neglected problem is needed. Specific recommendations are made for additional studies and surveys.

Books for Developing Countries: A Guide for Enlisting Private-Industry Assistance. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1969. 50p. (ED 037 227, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$2.60).

The U.S. Government has recognized that literacy, education, and the availabil-

ity of books are essential for the development of a nation's human and institutional resources. This policy stresses the importance of encouraging book publishing capability in developing countries, and this pamphlet is designed to stimulate the interest of both Americans and leaders in the developing countries by indicating how publishing can be strengthened. The pamphlet specifically guides: (1) officers of the Agency for International Development and other U.S. Government agencies in ways to involve the private sector of American book publishing in implementing the national book policy overseas; (2) the U.S. publishing industry by encouraging increased interest in working with publishers in the less developed world and by helping the U.S. industry to assess opportunities to become involved; and (3) governments and publishers in the developing countries by describing the range of considerations the U.S. Government has in mind as it approaches overseas book problems and the ways in which American publishers might be able to help overcome them. Appendixes list countries in which AID is currently operating and countries or areas with investment guaranty programs.

Development of a Computer-Based Laboratory for Library Science Students Using LC/MARC Tapes. Final Report.

By Pauline Atherton. Washington, D.C.:

Office of Education (DHEW), Bureau of Research, 1970. 51p. (ED 037 224, MF—\$0.25 HC—\$2.65).

The Library Education Experimental Project (LEEP) involved the establishment of a computer-based laboratory for library science students, utilizing the Library of Congress MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) magnetic tapes. Assignments in several classes (reference and bibliography, cataloging, and technical services) involved the use of these tapes and special purpose programs at the Syracuse University Computing Center. With the aid of these computer programs, over two hundred students in eight different courses (repeated for three semesters) were able to search and retrieve catalog records for current literature, to process their own cataloging assignments or examine the characteristics of the Library of Congress cataloging. The laboratory's usefulness was evaluated by the students and the faculty at the end of each semester. The entire laboratory (computer program, data bases, class assignments, user manuals, etc.) has been fully described to other library schools at a special institute and via a newsletter and report series. Appended are the results of a survey of program languages and computing facilities available to library schools and a bibliography of LEEP publications.

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