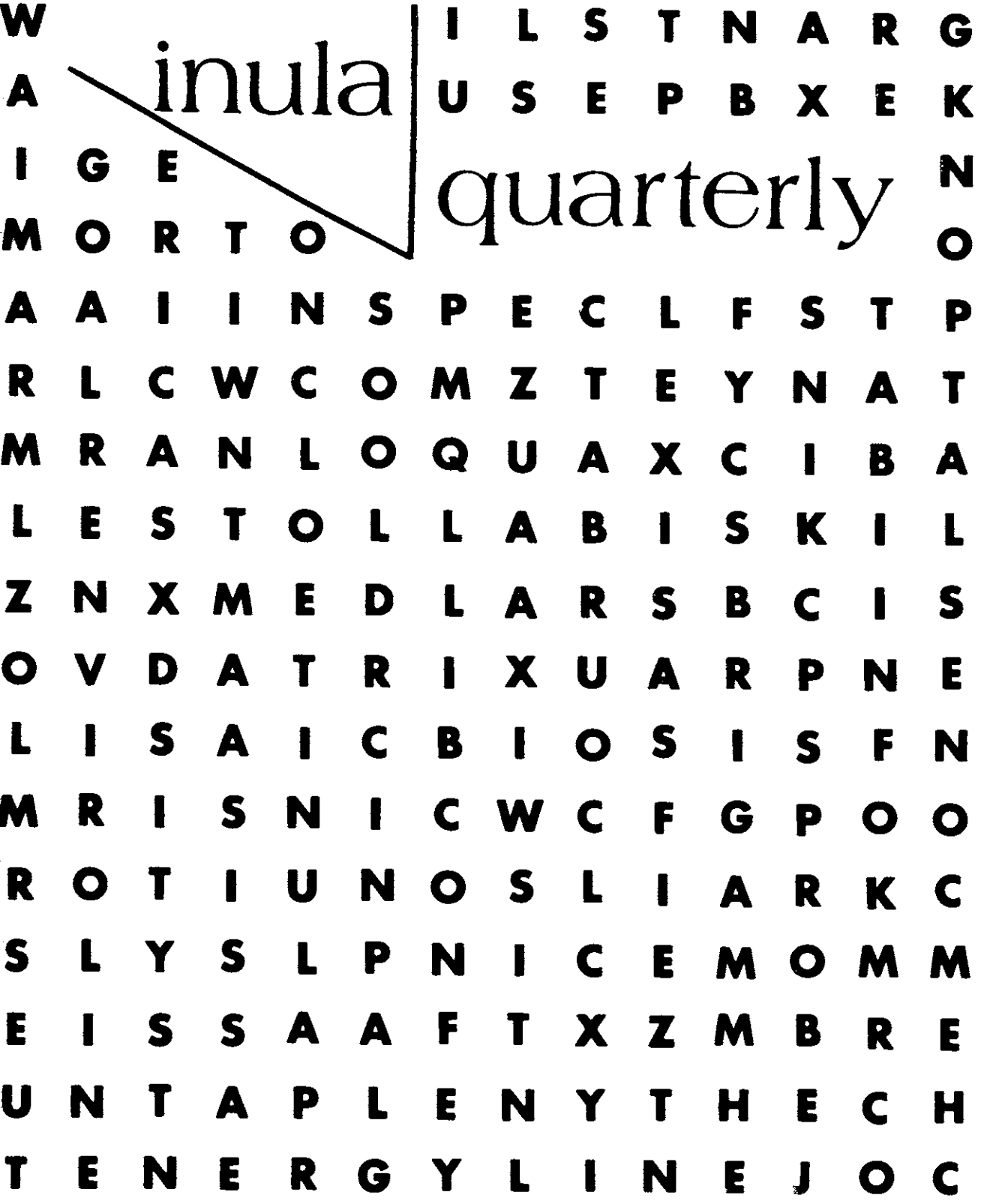
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InULA QUARTERLY

Vol. 9 No. 3 Fall 1978

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ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Try to find the 34 acronyms on our cover. You should come up with 27 data bases and 7 other assorted initialisms.

InULA Quarterly is a publication of the Indiana University Librarians Association. Articles, book reviews and news of interest to members should be submitted to Margaret Hickman, Cataloging Department, Library E350, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401. Publications committee: Jo Brooks, Larry Griffin, Frances Morton, Margaret Hickman, editor.

ACCESS TO CHEMICAL INFORMATION

Leonard Neubert was until recently Assistant Head, Chemistry Library, IU-B. He is now employed with the Chemicals and Plastics Division of Union Carbide Corp. in South Charleston, W. Va.

One of the most difficult problems for chemists today is that of "keeping up with the literature." The number of papers, patents and other documents cited each year by *Chemical Abstracts* is approaching 500,000. This figure has grown at the rate of about 9% per year despite predictions of a decrease in the rate of growth. Not only has the number of papers published increased, but the information content of the papers has increased because modern, computer controlled, automated laboratory tools make it possible to generate, process and analyze large quantities of data much more rapidly. Although the generation of more data and the publication of more papers do not necessarily reflect more significant ideas or more innovative research, they do mean more literature to keep up with. While the extensive use of computers has contributed to the information access problems, it is the application of computers to the problems of information science that offers the best hope of improving the access to the chemical information they help generate.

The Chemical Information Center (CIC) was established in 1973 by the Department of Chemistry and the Chemistry Library (IUB) to improve the access to chemical information traditionally offered by the chemistry library. The CIC, while financially independent of the library system, maintains a close relationship with the chemistry library.

The mission of the CIC is to supplement those library services available to all IUB science branch libraries through the Main Library with services and products based on modern techniques of chemical information handling. The guiding principle in determining what services to offer through the CIC thus reflects an assessment of whether current or anticipated services or resources could reasonably be expected from the Library system within a given time period.

Services offered by the CIC are fee-based with fees designed to recover vendor's charges, supplies, equipment purchase and maintenance, and personnel costs. While the services are primarily to support the research and educational activities of the chemistry department, they are made available to others both as a service and to achieve economies of scale which can result in lower costs to the patron/client.

The computer-based services offered in 1973 consisted of 1) a Current Awareness Service based on Chemical Abstracts CA Condensates (a file distributed weekly on magnetic tape, containing complete bibliographic citations and keyword index terms for all documents abstracted in CA) and 2) On-line retrospective bibliographic searching of System Development Corporation vended data bases. Access to Lockheed vended data bases was provided starting in 1975. Currently, about 160 Current Awareness Profiles are processed bi-weekly and on-line searching totaled 271 searches in FY77/78. Three current awareness profiles, originally developed for individual clients, have been offered internationally on a subscription basis.

Several recent changes in the environment within which CIC operates have taken place. The Library system has recently begun offering on-line bibliographic searching via Computer Assisted Reference Service (CARS). This alternative source of on-line searching allows CIC to concentrate its efforts on developing greater expertise in the scientific (particularly chemistry and biochemistry) data bases. The 174 searches made on data bases produced by Chemical Abstracts Service and Bio-Sciences Information Service of Biological Abstracts account for 65% of searches performed in FY77/78 which is about the same number of searches (182) as were performed on all data bases in FY76/77.

Of much greater impact on future CIC activities is the decision by Chemical Abstracts Service to stop marketing CA Condensates as of July 1, 1979. This file will be replaced by CA BIBLIO File and CA Search. CA Biblio File will contain the contents of CA Condensates excepting the keyword index terms. The file is being offered at the same cost as the present CA Condensates ($4347/year plus $0.02/hit) but

offers only about one-half of the access. CA Search, on the other hand, combines the content of CA Condensates with the newer CA Subject Alert file which contains the more comprehensive and precise CA General Subject and CA Chemical Substance index entries for the same documents. CA Search makes it possible to search both terminology used by authors, as reflected in the titles of documents and the keyword index entries that appear in the weekly issue indexes of CA, and the controlled indexing terminology used in the semi-annual CA volume indexes. The cost of CA Search will be $8347/year plus $0.04/hit or about double the current cost of CA Condensates. Adoption of either of these files in place of CA Condensates requires computer program modification for CA Biblio File or a major program revision for CA Search. New search strategies, redesign of the 160 profiles, and subscriber re-education will be required.

Access to newer information sources is currently being developed as a result of patron interest in improved access to chemical information. Clients have been helpful in the identification, selection, and implementation of information services which have a direct application to departmental research activities. The need for improved access to information on chemical reactions has led to a subscription to the Journal of Synthetic Methods by the chemistry library and on-line access via SDC's ORBIT System to CRDS by CIC. The on-line access is restricted by Derwent to the subscribers of the Journal. The on-line access (planned for Spring 1979), when implemented by SDC, will allow searching of over 20,000 reactions using both a keyword system and a code.

Considerable interest has been expressed in numeric data bases. The CIC has recently obtained on-line access to the various components of the National Institutes of Health — Environmental Protection Agency — Chemical Information System available on the computer facilities of Interactive Sciences Corporation via ISC-Net or Telenet. The components are: The Mass Spectra Search System (MSSS); The X-ray Crystallographic Search System (CRYST); The Carbon-13 NMR Search System (CNMR); The Structure and Nomenclature Search System (SANSS); The Powder Diffraction Analysis System (PDAS); The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS); The On-line Modeling Laboratory (MLAB); and the Conformational Analysis of Molecules in Solution by Empirical and Quantam-mechanical Techniques System (CAMSEO).

Although several of these data bases have bibliographic components, their fundamental utility is that they contain numerical data or they can be searched structurally (i.e., they can be examined for the presence of a given chemical structure or substructure). The results of a search can be numerical data or a bibliographic reference. Numerical data can be analyzed, either to reduce them to a form in which they can be used in the searching programs or as an end in itself.

Graphics are an essential part of any scientific data base system. If the user has access to a vector display terminal (CIC uses Tektronic 4010), spectral data can be retrieved in conventional graph form and molecular substances can be drawn and manipulated in a single two-dimensional representation or as a stereo pair. The display screen contents can be plotted with an x-y plotter providing a paper copy when desired.

In the environment within which the CIC exists it is necessary to periodically evaluate the function of the librarian in providing the various kinds of access to chemical information outlined above. The following general observations are relevant. Depending on the data bases, few people can master and remain current in more than six to eight data bases. If searching is only one of several responsibilities this number will be smaller. Knowledge of the data base as implemented by the vendor is more difficult to acquire than the query language protocols. Subject knowledge of the area covered by the data base is a major advantage. The cost effectiveness of on-line searching is heavily dependent on the searcher's experience in the data base being searched. Some data bases are much easier to master than others.

A decision that has been reached by the CIC, but not yet implemented, is that on some data bases it will be most cost effective for the librarian to obtain access to the data base and to teach one or more clients the query language, with that client (perhaps a graduate student in the department) performing the majority of the searches for other clients. This is reasonable since many of the data bases have been

designed by scientists for use by other scientists. Examples are the Chemical Abstracts data bases and the various components of the NIH-EPA-CIS. Most of the clientele of the CIC have access to computer terminals. A few have sufficient interest or need for one or more of the components of the NIH-EPA-CIS to arrange their own access had the CIC elected not to obtain access. By obtaining the access through the CIC, we can provide access to many more people, including the majority who will be infrequent users, unwilling to obtain their access independently. This is the essence of librarianship; providing access to information to anyone who wants it . . . regardless of the technology employed.

OCLC AND REFERENCE SERVICE AT THE MAIN LIBRARY

Pauline Spulber, Ph.D., is Associate Librarian on the Reference staff in the Main Library Reference Department, IU-B.

The Indiana University Library became a member of the Ohio College Library Center (now OCLC, Inc.) in the Fall of 1975, and in the Spring of 1978 a terminal linking the Reference Department to the OCLC system was put in operation. The impact of this linkage rapidly became apparent both to us and to the Reference users.

To understand this impact one must recall first of all that the scope and depth of the OCLC bibliographic utility is expanding at an extremely fast rate. This expansion is nurtured principally by the network's membership, comprised of over 1600 libraries of which 20 are the largest academic libraries in the U.S. When OCLC first implemented its on-line cataloging capability in 1971, its data base was comprised exclusively of LC Marc II records. Now, approximately 80 percent of these records are input by members. The more diverse the membership, the larger the scope of coverage and the faster the expansion of the data base. Currently, along with the main academic libraries, the gamut of specialized members of the network — libraries in medicine, biology, the sciences, agriculture, as well as various federal executive and departmental services — enrich the base to be used by all.

Accordingly, the possible scope of reference search and use is increasing at a fast rate. Let us consider now the situation of our own Reference Department as we began to make use of this expanding data system.

Before getting our own terminal we used the terminals in the Catalog and Serials Departments. We used them for brief assigned periods of time only (half an hour to one hour per day). The main purpose was the verification of interlibrary loan requests, and occasionally the verification of a citation or a location for a very recent book not yet listed in the National Union Catalog. When Reference got its terminal, the frequency of our searches increased significantly, filling a variety of needs.

The terminal is a primary tool for interlibrary loan verification, which is a part of our Department's responsibilities. Instead of starting our searches with the Union Catalog, we, or our verifiers, start with OCLC. It is faster, more convenient, and more efficient. We can process a large amount of requests at the terminal without lengthy searching of the book catalogs. We can search titles by ISBN, LC card number, or OCLC record number when we need a quick response or when the number is the only information we have. We can obtain data on recent books and periodicals for which NUC has not as yet provided locations. Now we can get locations (although not alphabetically and not with the same symbols as NUC) and select more rapidly the closest libraies. Since OCLC also includes some dissertations, the indication of locations expands the choice of possible lending places for these documents — an important alternative when the main institution does not lend its dissertations. Furthermore, if a spelling error has slipped in

somewhere in the name, title, data, etc. of the request, it can now very often be cleared up when the complete citation is called up on the terminal. Previously, this error might have led to a long and tedious search through NUC, a detective search in which imagination would have had to play a great part. This elimination of faulty spelling can also reveal that the book is in fact available and cataloged right here in our own library. Last but not least, we are also informed of how many editions of the same publication have appeared, and which one is the latest.

Immediate access to a terminal shortens our search time and increases our efficiency in answering more questions both at the desk and over the telephone. Verification, location, clarification of citation, and publishing data, whether requested in person or over the phone, can often be answered without leaving the desk. Before OCLC we had to leave the desk even at peak hours (especially when the request came long distance) to find a date, a place, or a publisher in BIP, CBI, or in the card catalog. Now we are often able to answer in a matter of seconds and be ready for the next patron. (Previously we had to limit the telephone request to about four citations per caller in order not to tie up the line or be away too long from the desk. Now we can handle roughly twice the number of citations without significant interference with the line or with the desk work.) Moreover when the patron states that he/she cannot find a publication in the card catalog, it is much easier to use OCLC to detect any possible mistake in his/her citation before going to the card catalog with him/her. In addition, we can provide the bibliographical information in a printout, greatly facilitating the user's work. In a title search the user can find, with the help of OCLC, new or related titles by other authors, or other editions, which increase the scope of his/her search.

OCLC is a helpful tool in selecting, ordering, and cataloging materials for the Reference Department and for preparing the monthly list of new reference acquisitions. We can check whether an item has been purchased by many libraries and by which ones, a factor in deciding on the usefulness and expediency of our ordering. In addition, before filling out the order forms, we can check the accuracy of the entries. Finally, when compiling the list of our recent reference acquisitions as we do each month, we can, whenever cards have not been sent to us for books already received, verify the proper bibliographic citations with the terminal.

Against these obvious advantages in the expansion of our searching capabilities, one should note the following shortcomings of the system and/or the ways in which we put it to use.

The expansion of the network increases its cataloging base but it also clogs its facilities. Author searches are available only from 7 to 9 A.M., after 5 P.M., or on Saturdays. There are no subject searches possible, since as designed, OCLC was and is for the time being primarily a cataloging tool. Information that is available through BIP, CBI, or NUC, e.g. the price of a book, often requested by the patron, is not usually given in the record, a fact which involves another search. This may also be the case when the record does not offer enough locations — a trip to alternative sources is also necessary. Finally, the system may be down for short or not so short periods, and polling time can be at times lengthy. The limit of 256 citations permissible per request at times results in dead-end searches for titles having many records.

To all this one should add a peculiar logistical problem of our own. The Reference terminal is now used not only by the Reference Department but by other departments as well according to a certain schedule. The front desk area is consequently often crowded, and at times it is difficult for a patron to know who is the librarian on duty and who is not. Accordingly, the Reference desk area seems either overcrowded or overstaffed while actually only two reference librarians are available for patrons.

Nevertheless one should not forget that OCLC helps deal only with the bibliographic aspects of reference work. It is not meant to deal with the many other aspects of reference, viz., helping people use the card catalog, indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, and teaching them how to consult biographies, encyclopedias, and other sources for a wide variety of topics, in a great number of fields.

Clearly reference work has been improved and is in the process of being greatly transformed and expanded. It can and will become increasingly more efficient and more all-embracing, thanks to the versatile imaginative utilization of new and highly sophisticated computer techniques.

COMPUTER ASSISTED REFERENCE SERVICE (CARS) AT IUB — THE FIRST TWO MONTHS

C. Patricia Riesenman is Assistant Librarian, Data Bases Librarian in the Main Library Reference Department, IU-B.

CARS — Computer Assisted Reference Service — was inaugurated on July 10, 1978, when Betty Jarboe and I took the IU Libraries' portable terminal-printer to the Swain Hall Library for a search of the Compendex data base, the computerized equivalent of *Engineering Index*. With this first on-line bibliographic search the Indiana University Libraries joined the more than 80 other members of the Association of Research Libraries which offer this kind of expansion of existing reference services — taking another step to improve "access to information."

Planning for CARS started early in 1977, when a Task Force on Access to Machine Readable Data Bases began to investigate the needs and prospects for the Libraries' involvement in such a project. The Task Force recommended in June of that year that the program be established, and a search for funds was undertaken.

The Office of the Dean for Research and Graduate Development and the University Research Operating Committee awarded a grant in January 1978, to cover the purchase of the necessary computer terminals. Early in March I was asked to coordinate the establishment of the service, with the assistance of a newly-appointed Data Bases Advisory and Implementation Committee.

Among early decisions to be made was the selection of equipment. We purchased a Lear-Siegler ADM-3A cathode ray tube terminal (CRT), which is used with a Texas Instruments TI 743 as its printer. The latter terminal can also function independently, a feature we greatly appreciated when the CRT had to be sent back to the manufacturer for adjustments soon after the inauguration of CARS.

In addition we bought a Texas Instruments TI 745, a completely portable terminal which can be used wherever there is an electrical outlet and a telephone with SUVON capability. This we used, as noted, for our first search. Besides being available for use in the branch libraries on the Bloomington campus, the portable may also be taken to regional campuses for demonstration searches; however, most searching for regional campuses will be done in Bloomington by the staff of the Regional Campus Libraries Central Reference Services.

In addition to choosing computers we also ordered furniture — some traditional office furniture (which, as of this writing, has not yet been received), and a covered table, to provide security for our equipment while allowing us to keep it in a public area (between the Reference and Circulation Desks in the Main Library). The table was specially built for us; it has been referred to variously as "that thing that looks like an old piano-forte," "that monstrosity," and, most frequently, "the coffin." Regardless of the esthetic judgments of its appearance, it has so far performed the function for which it was designed (although I would probably design it differently now).

The Task Force had recommended that we begin with the data bases available from Lockheed Information Systems, since that organization offers the largest number of data bases among the three major vendors. At present, there are more than 70 in the Lockheed group, with new ones added regularly. Our first Lockheed contact was Dr. Joseph DiSalvo, who conducted a two-day training session in mid-June; about 50 IUB librarians attended portions of the training, and Betty Jarboe, Jim Self and I, along with Jo Brooks of Vocational Education Information Services, received intensive "hands-on" training. We hope to have additional presentations by practicing librarian-searchers.

The on-line searches which we have performed so far have been at times a total substitute for a manual search of printed indexes; on other occasions they have been supplemental, particularly when a thorough retrospective search was needed. Most data bases do not extend as far back in time as their printed equivalents; whereas *Psychological Abstracts*, for example, goes back in printed form to 1927, machine readable coverage begins with 1967.

Even if the patron considers the on-line search a total substitute for use of the printed sources, the librarian-searcher ignores the latter at considerable risk of making serious blunders. Learning the terminology of the printed source helps in selecting the appropriate forms to be entered into the computer as part of the search strategy. It is, of course, possible to "browse" the vocabularly of the data base on-line, but that is a relatively expensive option. In our efforts to perform the searches as economically as possible for the patron, we spend considerable preparation time, both with the patron and with printed sources.

Typically the patron and the searcher have an initial interview, during which the appropriate data bases are selected, some of the vocabularly is determined, and the search strategy is partially formulated. There is then a waiting period of at least 24 hours. This enables the searcher to learn more about the data bases in question, to refine the search strategy, and to consult with other searchers concerning problems and other shared experience.

When the patron returns, we review the search strategy together. It is not unusual for the patron to come up with additional vocabularly items during the waiting period, other quasi-synonymous terms which can be incorporated into the search strategy. The patron then accompanies the searcher to the terminal table and is regularly consulted during the progress of the search. If, then, too much or too little is being retrieved, the searcher can modify the strategy on-line, according to the patron's wishes.

Ordinarily the next-to-last step in the search is ordering a number of citations printed off-line, at Lockheed's headquarters in Palo Alto, California, to be mailed to Bloomington within 3 to 5 days. If only a very small number of citations are retrieved, or if time is more important than money, the patron may elect to have the citations printed on-line, even though this means paying for them at the connect time rate for the particular data base. This could mean up to $1 per citation, if the data base has long abstracts.

The final step occurs when the searcher "logs off" and the computer is disconnected. One very useful feature of the Lockheed system is its 15-minute "memory" — if a patron decides that it would be desirable to add to the search within 15 minutes of log-off, the searcher can usually reconnect and resume the search, without having to re-enter all the information previously typed in. (This sometimes makes for a bit of frantic effort if the table has already been locked up; we are now making it a practice to wait and make sure the patron is *really* finished before closing the table top.)

Although this system provides access to a vast body of information, we cannot ignore the fact that this access is limited by two factors: cost to the patron and available staff. Costs which are passed on to the patron are those for which Lockheed bills us — computer connect time, telecommunications, and off-line print charges. In addition, we have a three-stage surcharge: $2 for IU patrons, $5 for other Indiana residents, $10 for out-of-state patrons.

Patron fees during the first two months of service (July 10 to September 7) ranged from $5.25, for a very simple search with only 8 citations retrieved, to $46.59 for a lengthy search with a large amount of on-line printing plus 135 citations printed off-line. The average cost during that time period was $22.53. A total of 27 separate searches of 8 individual data bases were conducted for 21 patrons; in 2 cases the patron requested 2 separate searches at the same time; 1 patron has returned for a second search later, and 1 has had 4 searches. Our clientele has included 13 graduate students and 8 faculty members or their assistants (students or staff). Most have been from the Bloomington campus, with 2 from IUPUI and one from Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

With a growing and diverse patron population and so many data bases to choose from, we need a good deal of preparation time, and at present our available staff time is limited. As I write this in mid-September, searches are stacking up about a week in advance, and the pace is increasing.

Preparation time can be expected to decrease somewhat as we become increasingly familiar with the characteristics of the most frequently-used data bases; still, each new data base involves several hours for the searcher to become comfortable and efficient in its use. Our longest recorded time was a total of 5 hours, including the preparation and on-line time of 2 librarians in our first experience with a new data base. It was also our first — and, I believe, last — experiment with a long-distance search, with the patron at the other end of a SUVON line rather than at the terminal. We learned from that search how necessary it is to have the patron present!

Even with the patron at hand, and with increased familiarity with data bases, other librarian-searchers report an average of 1½ to 2 hours per search. This inescapable fact of spending much larger amounts of time with only a few patrons raises philosophical questions about the librarian-patron ratio, questions which will undoubtedly evoke much discussion and require on-going evolution in staffing and policy decisions.

Additional considerations which could be raised include the impact of on-line searches on Interlibrary Loan activities and ways of educating patrons so that their expectations correspond realistically to the possibilities which data bases now offer. These and other questions are being treated in the rapidly growing body of literature about data bases. It is an exciting field, where there is always something new to be learned and some new question to challenge the searcher's ingenuity.

I consider myself fortunate to be among the first searchers in the CARS program; by this time next year I will be an "old hand," but there is no danger that I will be bored!

RESEARCH AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY

Hugo Kunoff, Associate Librarian and Modern Languages Subject Specialist, returned this Fall from a sabbatical leave during which he visited German libraries and archives to collect material for a study on the intensification of university research in the 18th century and the associated emergence of the modern academic research library. His research was partially funded by a fellowship from the Council on Library Resources. His areas of concentration included the renovation of the university; the character and aims of the philosophical faculty which supported the renovation; the need of the "book disciplines" of the faculty — then embracing, in addition to philosophy proper, history and philology — for a broader range of library materials and for a more assured access to them; the introduction of the modern systematic lecture and seminar. A further area studied was the role of the state in the modernization of the university and its financial support for the expansion of library collections and staffs. Of considerable importance too was the accelerating book and journal production and its implications for library acquisitions and bibliographical control.

Dorothy Niekamp, Associate Librarian on leave, is the first Amelia Earhart Research Scholar, selected by the Ninety-Nines, Inc., the international organization of women pilots. Dorothy is preparing a bibliography on the subject of women in aviation.

Ruth Beasley of the Institute for Sex Research has completed the final report on the three-year training program grant for the National Institute of Mental Health. The intent of the three-year program was to present a model program to persons working in mental health related professions (trainees) and then to measure the extent to which the trainees were able to implement the model program in their home communities. These measures of replication of the model program and ripple effect on the home communities were a prime concern to N.I.M.H. and have implications for all national training programs.

Jo Brooks, Vocational Education Information Services, has completed a user needs study. The questionnaire study compares the information uses and needs of three groups of vocational educators: those employed in state agencies, a sample of those who have completed funded research projects, and a sample of teachers and counsellors. The results of the survey will be considered in the development and implementation of the Information Service.

Gail Grisé, Assistant Librarian and Cataloger, is compiling a bibliography of reference sources for Africana catalogers for the Cataloging Sub-Committee of the African Studies Association. The bibliography, which should be published in January, will be distributed through the ASA Archives-Libraries Committee.

BOOK REVIEW

Hardesty, Larry L.

Use of Slide/Tape Presentations in Academic Libraries.

New York: Jeffrey Norton Publishers, 1978.
vii, 222 p.

Ralph Rohrer, Visiting Affiliate Librarian, is on the Reference staff in the Main Library Reference Department, IU-B.

Larry Hardesty is head of the Reference Department at Depauw University and has been at Depauw for four years. He has also served at Kearney State College.

For some time Indiana University has had instructional carrels with slide/tape presentations for instruction on the use of periodical indexes, the use of the card catalog, and finding materials in the library. Recently IU librarians have been using slides to assist the library instruction sessions and to replace walking tours. With this background, I was excited to notice the title of Hardesty's book; however, as I read, I discovered that I had expected more than I received.

I had expected a discussion of the development of the state of the art augmented by personal experiences and by reports of how particular libraries evolved their slide/tape shows. I had anticipated a vigorous book. What I found was a report of a survey of nearly 200 academic libraries, complete with tables, in which the informtion was present but not the vitality. It was as if I had expected a talk by Lee Corso and received the team's playbook instead.

Having mentioned my deflated hopes, I am able to praise what Hardesty's book does accomplish. The book serves as a useful resource on the subject of slide/tape presentations. 145 pages of the book list the presentations that particular libraries have done in the areas of instruction and orientation. Many of the materials are available for loan to other libraries.

The study itself provides a strong statistical assessment of the state of slide/tape and other audiovisual presentations in libraries. Librarians needing information about the perils and pleasures of such presentations may find the book useful to prepare their plans for presentation packages.

Hardesty has made good use of the work of others — chapters six and seven were written by other people. Chapter seven is a nine-page bibliography on the subject done by Peggy Ann Kusnerz and Marie Miller of the University of Michigan. Kathleen Owens, who received her M.L.S. from IU, updated the citations. Most of the entries dated from 1971 to 1976.

Chapter six, entitled "Sound/Slide Presentations: 6 Faults," by John Murphy is one of the strongest sections of the book. Murphy, a media specialist at Kearney State College and Southern Illinois University, outlines how an effective presentation should be constructed. He also provides simple caveats for producers of slide/tape and any other media programs.

The book does not paint a rosy picture of slide/tape presentations; it does report the disillusionment that some librarians have had. Some of the problems include equipment malfunctions (which plague the IU slide/tape carrels) and ineffective program design. Hardesty calls frequently for evaluations of slide/tape presentations but suggests no standards or measures for evaluation. He also points out the need for cooperation between librarians to reduce the duplication of effort in producing programs. Nearly one-seventh of the programs dealt with the use of Reader's Guide. One effective program could serve as the basis for programs at other libraries. If interlibrary loan cannot handle the exchange of programs, perhaps the commercial field can.

Use of Slide/Tape Presentations in Academic Libraries is a worthy addition to the literature of library instruction. It could have been better, but it is an adequate, solid, and useful book.

InULA NEWS NOTES

InULA Cosponsors Welcome Home Party:

With the IU Libraries' Social and Protocol Committee supplying the labor and InULA supplying the funds, Dean Carl Jackson was welcomed back from his solo Atlantic crossing. The party, on October 15, gave the library staff and InULA members an opportunity to express their admiration of the Dean's accomplishment and their pleasure in his return.

Book Donations:

It is not too early to donate books for the annual National Library Week book sale. Mary Popp at the GLS Library will be collecting books for the sale. You can either drop them off or mail them care of Mary. Jim Greaves, who has again generously donated his time to InULA, will be picking up the books from the GLS Library to put them into storage. If you have a large collection of books to give at one time, you can call Jim at MCPL, 339-2271, or at home, 339-1791, and he will pick up the books.

Library Management Seminar:

The InULA Continuing Education Committee, in cooperation with the GLS Continuing Education Committee, will sponsor a "Seminar on Library Management" on Dec. 2, 1978. The seminar will be presented by Mr. Herbert White of GLS. For further details contact David Mauer, Cataloging Department, E350, Main Library. Phone, 337-7511.

InULA Committees for 1978-79:

Although the response to last *Quarterly*'s request for committee volunteers was not overwhelming, a chairperson has been appointed for each committee. There is also a liaison representative from the InULA executive board assigned to each committee. If you are interested in serving on a committee, volunteers are still needed. Please feel free to contact the committee chairperson or liaison if you would like to serve or find out more about what the committee will be doing.

COMMUNICATIONS
Chair: Ann Cuthbertson
Liaison: Mary Popp

CONSTITUTION
Chair: Heidi Hoerman
Liaison: Dan Seldin

CONTINUING EDUCATION
Chair: Dave Mauer
Liaison: Colleen Pauwels

MEMBERSHIP
Chair: Dea Szatkowski
Liaison: Gail Grisé

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK
Chair: Rebecca Polit
Liaison: Eileen Fry

PROGRAM AND SOCIAL
Chair: Lou Malcomb
Liaison: Pat Riesenman

PUBLICATIONS
Chair: Margaret Hickman
Liaison: Jo Brooks

Help for Lobby Display Cases:

In response to a request from the Aesthetics Committee of the IUB Libraries, the InULA executive board voted to supply one-half of the money needed to purchase backing material for the display cases in the main library. When the project is completed, mounting displays in the cases will be much easier than in the past.

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