Resources (at-large); Suanne W. Muehlner, director of the Colby College Library (at-large); and Julie Carroll Virgo, ACRL executive director, serving without vote.

Those with suggestions for this study group should write Page Ackerman at 310 20th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90402; (213) 393-2376. ▪▪

New Technology

- **BAKER & TAYLOR** will introduce their LIBRIS II automated acquisitions system at the ALA Philadelphia Conference. The system has been field-tested at 30 libraries and is now fully operational. LIBRIS II features: pre-order online searching; electronic ordering; complete record editing and updating; open order control and duplicate order checking; fund accounting; automatic receiving; and management reports. It also provides access and interface with all Baker & Taylor distribution centers. Central to the system is a database of approximately 600,000 title records, including current LC cataloging data. For more information, contact Baker & Taylor, 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036.

- **BATTELLE**, Columbus, Ohio, now offers a screen-oriented data entry and editing feature on its BASIS Data Management System. The new capability (called SCREEN) can be used to record information for library catalogs using formatted terminal screens. SCREEN requires no programming effort because each screen is defined in the BASIS data definition language. It can be used with DEC VT100 and VT52 and HP2600 terminals, and soon will be available for IBM 3101 and 3270 terminals.

- *Machine-Mediated Learning* is a new quarterly journal that will be published by Crane, Russak & Company, beginning in September. Its major focus will be on the scientific, technological, and management aspects of the application of machines to instruction and training. Subscriptions will be $86 annually for institutions and $45 for individuals, plus postage and handling.

- **MAXWELL LIBRARY SYSTEMS**, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has developed software that enables the Radio Shack TRS80 computer to be used as a terminal for access to OCLC. The software uses translation tables to permit the TRS80 keyboard to perform all the special commands required for access to OCLC. Information found in the database can be transferred to the microcomputer's memory and saved on floppy or hard disks for later use. Libraries using this sys-

tem will not have to wait for OCLC to send an archival tape of their holdings for use with other automated systems. For further information, contact Maxwell Library Systems, Suite 206, 186 Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge, MA 02138.

• **OCLC, INC.**, Dublin, Ohio, will participate with the Library of Congress, the Research Libraries Group, and the Washington Library Network in the design of a telecommunication protocol that would permit exchange of bibliographic data from one system to another (reported in this column last month). OCLC will provide review, recommendations, and technical consultation in the design of a telecommunications protocol that will eventually be used to link a variety of networks.

The April issue of *Action for Libraries*, published by the Bibliographical Center for Research, provides some interesting information on the OCLC database. The number of records has now surpassed 8 million, with an average of 13.1 holdings per record. Approximately 85% of the records in the database are for monographs. Of the 6.6 million monographic holdings (as of July 1981), about 1.7 million have a publication date more recent than 1975, another 1.2 million have a date between 1971 and 1975, and another 1.7 million have a date between 1951 and 1970. Some 25% of all the records are LC MARC records, while the others are member inputs.

• **SUPERINDEX, INC.**, Boca Raton, Florida, has selected over fifty major research-oriented organizations to participate in the testing of a new scientific database called Superindex. The index, created by nine publishers of scientific reference books, consists of indexes to some 650 reference titles, including handbooks and manuals. Among libraries participating in the test are the University of Texas, the Library of Congress, MIT, and Stanford.

• **SYSTEMS CONTROL** has developed an automated cataloging system that features interactive maintenance of complete MARC bibliographic records and retrieval by 10 keys, including full and truncated author, title and subject. The database accepts records via OCLC archive tapes, online transfer, and interactive entry. For further information, contact Systems Control, 1801 Page Mill Road, PO Box 10025, Palo Alto, CA 94303.

• The **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ**, has converted its 60-volume set of computer-produced catalogs that filled twelve feet of shelf space into 490 sheets of microfiche. The library had been using computer printouts since 1966, within one year of its opening. Microfiche supplements of new acquisitions will be produced every two weeks and will be combined with the basic catalog once a year. The library estimates that by converting to microfiche it has saved approximately $70,000 in the first year alone. ■■

Publications

RECEIVED

(Selected items will be reviewed in future issues of *College & Research Libraries*.)

• The first volume of a new library publication, **Advances in Library Administration and Organization**, edited by Gerard B. McCabe, Bernard Kreissman, and W. Carl Jackson (Jai Press, 1982, $34.50), includes articles on the following topics: personnel issues, Archibald Cary Coolidge and the Harvard University Library, library automation, the microforms facility at the Golda Meir Library of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, RLIN and OCLC (two comparison studies), and faculty status and participative governance in academic libraries.

• An analysis of the position of the library and the librarian in American higher education is given in Orvin Lee Shiflett's **Origins of American Academic Librarianship**, available from Ablex Publishing (1981, $22.50). The book is "historical in the sense that that author strongly feels that the present status of academic librarians is not really a modern problem, but one that derives directly from the evolution of higher education and American librarianship."

• A discussion of Zero Base Budgeting and a brief comparison with other budgeting systems is provided in Part I of Ching-chih Chen's **Zero-Base Budgeting in Library Management: A Manual for Librarians** (Oryx Press, 1980, $27.50). An introduction to the ZBB process, a discussion of the disadvantages and advantages of the system, and further enumeration on the key factors in successful ZBB relating its implementation to libraries are also included in Part I. Part II of the hardcover provides seven actual ZBB preparations from diverse types of libraries, and a glossary and bibliography are provided at the end.

• The **International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship**, edited by Miles M. Jackson (Greenwood Press, 1981, $65), was conceived in 1977 as a project that would present an overview of the major developments and most significant trends in librarianship since 1945. The 619-page hardcover is organized by region (Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North America, Mexico, and the Caribbean) and by country within each region. Sixty-five countries are represented in 34 chapters.

• The American Library Association has published **Charles McCarthy: Librarianship and Re-**