

Library Resources & Technical Services

ISSN 0024-2527

July 2001

Volume 45, No. 3

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Library Resources & Technical Services (ISSN 0024-2527) is published quarterly by the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. It is the official publication of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association. Subscription Price: to members of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, \$27.50 per year, included in the membership dues; to nonmembers, \$55 per year in U.S., Canada, and Mexico, and \$65 per year in other foreign countries. Single copies, \$15. Periodical postage paid at Chicago, IL, and at additional mailing offices. **POSTMASTER:** Send address changes to *Library Resources & Technical Services*, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Business Manager: Charles Wilt, Executive Director, Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association. Send manuscripts to the Editorial Office: John Budd, Editor, *Library Resources & Technical Services*, University of Missouri, 221M Townsend Hall, Columbia, MO 65211; (573) 882-3258; fax: (573) 884-4944; e-mail: buddj@missouri.edu. Advertising: Bill Coffee, c/o Benson, Coffee & Associates, 1411 Peterson Ave., Park Ridge, IL 60068; (847) 692-4695; fax: (847) 692-3877. ALA Production Services: Troy D. Linker, Kevin Heubusch; Ellie Barta-Moran, Angela Hanshaw, Kristen McKulski, and Karen Sheets. Members: Address changes and inquiries should be sent to Membership Department—*Library Resources & Technical Services*, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Nonmember subscribers: Subscriptions, orders, changes of address, and inquiries should be sent to *Library Resources & Technical Services*, S & S Computer Services, Inc., 434 W. Downer, Aurora, IL 60506.

Library Resources & Technical Services is indexed in *Library Literature*, *Library & Information Science Abstracts*, *Current Index to Journals in Education*, *Science Citation Index*, and *Information Science Abstracts*. Contents are listed in CALL (Current American—Library Literature). Its reviews are included in *Book Review Digest*, *Book Review Index*, and *Review of Reviews*.

Instructions for authors appear on p. 65–68 of the January 2001 issue and on the LRTS Web page at www.ala.org/alcts/lrts. Copies of books for review should be addressed to Margaret Rohdy, Book Review Editor, *Library Resources & Technical Services*, Van Pelt-Dietrich Library Center, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, 3420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104-6206 (e-mail: rohdy@pobox.upenn.edu).

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The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1992. ∞

Publication in *Library Resources & Technical Services* does not imply official endorsement by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services nor by ALA, and the assumption of editorial responsibility is not to be construed as endorsement of the opinions expressed by the editor or individual contributors.

Sameness and Difference

A Cultural Foundation of Classification

Hope A. Olson

The idea of sameness is used to gather material in classifications. However, it is also used to separate what is different. Sameness and difference as guiding principles of classification seem obvious but are actually fundamental characteristics specifically related to Western culture. Sameness is not a singular factor, but has the potential to represent multiple characteristics or facets. This article explores the ramifications of which characteristics are used to define classifications and in what order. It explains the primacy of division by discipline, its origins in Western philosophy, and the cultural specificity that results. The Dewey Decimal Classification is used as an example throughout.

The duality of sameness and difference is an underlying principle of classification as we construct and practice it in Western culture. We try to group similar things together and separate them from things that are different. This principle is taught at an early age. In children's books and television shows, we learn to identify "which of these things is not like the other." In newspaper comic pages and activity books used in school or to keep children amused on long trips, we are given two nearly identical pictures and asked to find the details that are different. Once we learn to view the world in this manner, classification that groups similar things together seems to be an almost natural or innate way of organizing things. Indeed, for those of us who have been acculturated to identify sameness and difference, we find classification an extremely useful arrangement for browsing. It is so ingrained that we do not even think of it as a "real" way of finding information. It is not uncommon to hear people deprecating their searching skills by admitting that in a library they just find a call number and then browse the shelves. They take the classification for granted as though it were a natural landscape rather than a well-manicured lawn that is the product of intellectual labor.

Classification gathers things according to their commonalities. In doing so it demonstrates the effectiveness of this sameness/difference-principle duality. However, a large body of library literature suggests that classifications embody the biases most common in our culture. This literature, summarized by Olson and Schlegl (1999), documents bias in the placement of topics outside of mainstream North American and European culture and the omission of topics associated with marginalized groups. A. C. Foskett posits that this bias exists because classifications reflect the views and values of the classificationists who create them (1971; 1984). I suggest that a concentration on sameness can explain at least part of this bias and has been an unquestioned presumption of most classificationists. Two questions will help in exploring this possibility:

1. What is the same?
2. Which sameness takes precedence?

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The author thanks Michael Taft for assistance in understanding the distinction made between literature and folk literature and Connie Winther for her assistance with the manuscript.

This paper builds on work presented at the session: One-size-fits-all Subject Access Systems: Tailoring General Schemes to Meet the Needs of Specific Communities of Searchers, sponsored by the Subject Access Committee of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services at the ALA Annual Conference, Washington, D.C., June 27, 1998.

Manuscript received October 31, 2000; accepted for publication January 4, 2001.

In this article I will first examine the sameness/difference duality of classification in more depth, especially its cultural role in creating disciplines, our first level of classificatory gathering. I will then probe each of the two questions I have posed. Finally I will consider how we might look towards solutions, rejecting the idea of universal solutions and pointing in directions where some potential solutions might lie.

The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is a useful example that I will use throughout this exploration of classification because of its familiarity to most of us; because of the way its notation reflects its structure making that structure more visible than in other classifications; and because Melvil Dewey, its creator, was articulate in his reasons for constructing the classification as he did. However, the same duality arises in other classification schemes as well, both within libraries and in a broader social and cultural context.

The Duality of Sameness and Difference

The sameness/difference duality has been with us at least since the ancient Greeks. Before Plato and Aristotle, Parmenides proposed the notion that any given thing either is or is not. It exists or does not exist. While Parmenides would not have envisioned anything resembling our present-day classifications as a result of this either/or choice, Aristotle did (for a fuller discussion see Olson 1999). Aristotle applied the notion of being or not being as something being or not being part of a category. So something either belongs to category X because it is in some way the same as other things in category X, or it does not belong because it is different. Sameness is the privileged factor in this pair because X defines sameness, while difference is defined negatively as not-X. Certainly there are other complexities in the construction of classification, but this duality is a requisite first principle for classification in our Western culture. For us, classifications, as their most fundamental function, gather things that are the same and separate things that are different.

As mentioned above, classifying by sameness as opposed to difference seems to fit the way we use information. However, it is at odds with other principles that we employ, and problems begin to appear when we look at what we are classifying. The body of information-bearing documents that we organize in libraries is not based on sameness and difference. Published documents tend to offer something new. We typically value novelty over redundancy. Publishers deciding what to publish and librarians selecting what to collect will look for new topics and fresh approaches to old topics. However, once we collect this innovative material we try to organize it by gathering what is the same.

Of course, our perspective is not really this naive. We

gather things that have one or more elements or facets in common. We build our classifications using these facets that bring things together according to some kinds of sameness. So a facet of time brings together things relating to the same chronological period. A facet of space brings together things relating to the same location. The things we gather are the same in limited ways as Dewey pointed out:

The skeme givs us for each topic, as it wer, a case of 9 pigeonholes, with a larj space at the top; and we uze them as every practical business man uzes such pigeonholes about his desk. . . . If [a businessman] insisted on having a different case made to order for each use, it wud cost over twice as much; he cud not group them together or interchanje them, and they wud not fit offis shelves (Dewey, DDC13 1932).

Classifications such as the DDC set up pigeonholes for certain samenesses. Dewey himself recognized that dividing all of knowledge into tens is absurd in any theoretical sense but asserted that because it is efficient in practice—like the pigeonholes on a nineteenth-century businessman's desk—it is justifiable. Unfortunately in their efficiency, preformed pigeonholes do not conform to the shape of the information in our documents. Pigeonholes will accommodate some facets and not others—that is, they will give preference to some samenesses over others. S. R. Ranganathan in explaining his conception of faceted classification, echoed Dewey:

A characteristic used as the basis for the classification of a universe should differentiate some of its entities. . . . The characteristics relevant to the purpose of classification are usually many. Practical considerations, however, will restrict us to the inclusion of only a few of them . . . (1967, 146)

Topics may have large numbers of characteristics, facets, or samenesses, but it is not feasible to express all of them in classification. While a few are included, the remainder are excluded.

Disciplines—The Primary Facet in Classification

In the DDC, the nine main classes (those other than 0 Generalities) represent the primary facet of discipline. The introduction to the DDC states clearly that “the parts of the Classification are arranged by *discipline*, not by *subject*” (Dewey for Windows 1998). There has been much discussion about how these classes came to be considered the first level (or facet) and how they came to be in the

sequence in which we find them. Figure 1 suggests that the roots of the classes in the DDC, as an example, go deep into Western philosophy.

Looking at Dewey's main classes, we see an arrangement that came from William T. Harris's classification for the St. Louis public school library system that is allegedly a reverse order of Francis Bacon's classification of knowledge (Comaromi 1976). Bacon's Renaissance views came from Aristotle directly and via the medieval classification of knowledge for the sake of pedagogy into Trivium, Quadrivium, and Theology. Our current disciplines bear considerable resemblance to this medieval scheme. However, Bacon added a more philosophically sound ordering to them derived through a dialectical method (Jardine 1974). He viewed Memory as the basic store of experience that, when compared and contrasted via Imagination, can be processed through Reason into Knowledge. So Bacon's classification of Knowledge is based on History as an emanation of Memory, Poetry as an emanation of Imagination, and Philosophy as an emanation of Reason. Bacon, then, saw knowledge as the ultimate end of this development—it is basically an epistemological foundation for classification.

Since Harris was also a scholar of Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hegel and Dewey himself was heavily influenced by Hegelians at Amherst College (Wiegand 1996), one might also compare the DDC main classes to Hegel's classification of knowledge. Hegel's *Logic* enumerated three categories of existence: Being (*Sein*), Essence (*Wesen*), and Idea (*Begriff*). Harris (1895) wrote an explication of Hegel's *Logic* in which he explained this three-part ontology. Harris describes Hegel's concept of Being as an illusory condition in which a person perceives reality as though it is only what it appears to be—it is the immediate perceived and requires no mediation. Hegel sees Being giving way to Essence—a disillusioned state in which a person recognizes that what appears is not independent reality but is the dependent results of various forces hidden behind the illusions of independent Being. So Essence is a condition in which the obvi-

ous is mediated by a skeptical understanding. Finally, Essence leads to the self-activity of Idea—a higher category that is the revelation of a higher being. Hegel describes plants, animals, and "man" as "imperfect Idea" (Harris 1895, 144–45). Idea transcends these forms to become a revelation of Hegel's theistic view of God. With this in mind, it is possible to see how there is a rough correlation (see figure 1) between History and Being as simple observation, the Fine and Mechanical Arts and Essence as an understanding of illusions, and the Sciences and Religion and Philosophy and Idea as states that are beyond and independent of both material being and illusion. Interestingly, Harris and other classificationists have put the highest state first rather than last. While he describes Hegel's ontological progression from Being to Essence to Idea, Harris reverses this sequence in his classification, placing the pinnacle of human understanding in a position of primacy at the beginning (much as the Soviet classification placed Marxism-Leninism first).

It is no surprise then that Dewey's approach is reflective of both the epistemological and ontological presumptions of Western philosophy. Taking Dewey's ten big pigeonholes as a beginning one can see in figure 1 how he interpreted Harris's interpretation of Bacon's epistemological dialectic and Hegel's ontological model of logic. This arrangement of disciplines sets the first level of sameness (and difference) in the DDC and is very similar in other classifications, notably the Library of Congress (LC) classification. Although we no longer equate philosophy and science or technology and poetry, we do still think of the world of knowledge as carved up into much the same categories as Dewey defined with his disciplinary pigeonholes, and these disciplines reflect the tradition from which they have grown.

Discipline—as the primary facet in our classifications—is the fundamental sameness. Within each discipline in a classification the subdivision reflects the discourse of specialists. Dewey depended upon specialists at Amherst College to help him devise the contents of each class. The current DDC follows disciplinary practice as in its recent major changes in the life sciences so that they are divided

0 Generalities									
DDC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Philosophy and Psychology	Religion	Social Sciences	Language	Natural Sciences and Math	Technology	The Arts	Literature and Rhetoric	Geography and History
Bacon	Reason Philosophy					Imagination Poetry			Memory
Hegel	Idea		Imperfect Idea			Essence			Being
Harris	Science (Philosophy)					Art (Poetry)			History

Figure 1. DDC and Western Philosophy

first by process rather than by organism. LC classification was originally structured by subject specialists and has a long tradition of literary warrant, reflecting the patterns of publication by specialists. The discourses of individual disciplines, then, determine the citation order—the internal structuring of classes according to priority amongst samenesses.

Clare Beghtol suggests that “increasing multidisciplinary knowledge creation makes it critical to reconsider the traditional reliance on discipline-based classification and to try to solve the problems that orientation has created” (1998, 2). The following discussion will demonstrate some of these problems as evidence that bias is linked to the DDC’s disciplinary structure and its discourses surrounding sameness and difference. The final section below will propose some directions for seeking solutions.

Two Problems in the Sameness/Difference Duality

What Is the Same?

How does the primacy of sameness play out in the current DDC? As an example, we can look at a seemingly universal discipline such as literature. In the DDC, the 800s are designated for literature. It is interesting, however, to look at the difference between literature and folk literature in the DDC. The definition, expressed in the following entry from the DDC manual, undoubtedly reflects dominant North American and European cultural values:

Manual Entry: 800 vs. 398.2 Literature (Belles-lettres) and rhetoric vs. Folk literature

Notes:

Folk literature consists of brief works in the oral tradition and is classed in 398.2. Whatever **literary individuality the folk literature may once have had has been lost** to the anonymity that the passage of time brings. Anonymous **classics**, however, are not considered to be folk literature. Despite the fact that their authorship is unknown, such works have a **recognized literary merit**, are almost always **lengthy**, and form a **part of the literary canon**. Therefore, they are classed in 800, e.g., *Chanson de Roland* 841.1, *Cantar de mio Cid* 861.1, *Kalevala* 894.54111. (*Dewey for Windows* 1998—emphasis added)

This definition implies that literature is created by individuals, not built up through the contributions of many people over generations. Here, DDC makes the same presumptions as other institutions, such as our intellectual property regimes, that individuals should be credited with

the production of texts even when they are drawn from long cultural traditions. Other cultures do not necessarily have these same presumptions (which are actually relatively recent even in dominant Western culture). Hence, DDC makes an exception for classics of “recognized literary merit” if they are part of the “literary canon.” The result is that a work like the *Kalevala*, a collection of anonymous fragments from an oral tradition drawn together by an individual in the nineteenth century, is treated as literature because it is long and a recognized classic while comparable uncollected fragments would be folk literature. The *Kalevala* is identified with Elias Lönnrot, the nineteenth-century scholar who collected and recorded the fragments and structured them into a lengthy narrative that ceased to resemble the oral originals just as it established their canonicity. It came into a published international canon as it gained recognition through the work of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a recognized contributor to that canon. Recent recognition of the validity of oral literary traditions and the questioning of existing literary canons suggest that this definition of literature is exclusive rather than inclusive. It is defined by difference as much as by sameness. Literature is defined as a limited set, the literary canon, and what does not meet the subjective criteria of canonicity is excluded.

While literature is classed in the 800s, folk literature is classified in 398.2 in the DDC, placed hierarchically under customs, etiquette, folklore. The manual tells us:

Manual Entry: 390 Customs, etiquette, folklore

Notes:

Customs, etiquette, and folklore are among the **raw material of the social sciences**, particularly of anthropology and sociology—the descriptive and analytical aspects of the study of the behavior of mankind in general social groups. **Melvil Dewey considered customs to be the culmination of social activity** and classed them in 390 (1998—emphasis added)

So folk literature is part of this culmination of social activity, the raw material of the social sciences, while literature consists of individuals’ refined products. The valuation placed on individuality and individual production in our culture suggests that folk literature is devalued by being separated out. Its anonymity and social nature place it outside of the category of *Literature*. It is different, not the same. Interestingly, the tradition of Bacon, Hegel, and Harris puts folk literature in a position nearing Hegel’s summit of enlightenment, the Idea, rather than in the illusory realm of the Essence. This valuation of folk literature over canonical literature is no longer a part of our discourse, and its remnant fails to reflect the original intent. However, the

arrangement serves to differentiate rather than gather, even though the status of the concepts is reversed.

This particular example illustrates how much the DDC reflects the culture (past and present) of which it is a product in the way that it allocates its pigeonholes. It is a problem of what we consider the same and what we consider different. We need to be aware of how we define our samenesses and how those definitions are culturally grounded.

What Is the Hierarchy of Samenesses?

The hierarchy or order of precedence of samenesses is the other problem rooted in the sameness/difference duality that I will explore. It both comes from and creates the hierarchical structure of classification. As discussed above, few things that we classify are made up of one aspect or facet. More typically they have many facets and in arranging them we privilege one facet over another. That is, we divide first by one facet, then by another and another and so on in a prescribed citation order. The result is a hierarchical arrangement that gathers effectively by the first facet following the idea that we gather what is the same and separate what is different. However, this arrangement then separates what is the same in subsequent facets. Continuing with the previous example, in the DDC main class 800 for literature the first facet is language, followed by genre and then by period with arrangements for geography sometimes interposed between language and genre. So all literature in German regardless of genre or period is together, but poetry of different languages is not all together. Genre is scattered according to the language in which it was written. Poetry in English is in 821, poetry in German is in 831, poetry in French is in 841, poetry in Italian is in 851, and so on for other languages. Further, if you want literature of the twentieth century it is even more widely scattered with twentieth-century German literature in 830.8009 (collections), 830.9009 (criticism), 831.9 (poetry), 832.9 (drama), 833.9 (fiction), 834.9 (essays), twentieth-century Spanish literature in 860.8006, 860.9006, 861.6, 862.6, and so on for all of the possible permutations of language, genre, and topic that can be further subdivided by period. So even something fairly specific such as an interest in twentieth-century European poetry will be diasporized across the 800s.

One problem with this hierarchy of facets in a one-size-fits-all standard such as our major library-classification schemes is that we do not always want to choose the same sameness first. That is, we do not always want what the citation order gives us. For example, if you are studying German literature you will probably want literature written in German together. However, if you are studying Canadian, South African, or U.S. literature you will want literature

grouped by geographic origin.
Looking up Canadian literature in the DDC 21 index you will find:

- Canadian literature—English 810
- Canadian literature—French 840
- Canadian literature—Inuit 897.12

And of course it is possible to build numbers for Canadian literature in other languages—Cree, Chinese (Mandarin or Cantonese), Hindi, Ukrainian, and so on. However, taking only the three languages listed in the index illustrates the problem of studying Canadian literature. It becomes scattered because it is written in a variety of languages (see figure 2).

The same thing happens with South African literature:

- South African literature—Afrikaans 839.36
- South African literature—Bantu 896.39
- South African literature—English 820

The problem demonstrated here is that the cultural background influences not only how we define our samenesses but which samenesses are primary for the organization of the classification. The fact that the major colonial languages define the majority of space in the 800s whereas the literatures of hundreds of different languages are crammed into the 890s is indicative of both bias and literary warrant in North American collections. However, the focus on language is also indicative of the largely colonial perspective of the classification of literature. It reflects the dominant discourse of the discipline. Colonizing countries have been more likely—in the past—to use a single language and impose that language on colonized countries. As Britain colonized many colonies, its language, English, is used in countries all around the world. Countries like Canada, South Africa, and the United States that were colonized by more than one European power have multiple European languages in addition to indigenous languages.

		800s								
		810s	820s	830s	840s	850s	860s	870s	880s	890s
Canadian	810 English				840 French					897.1 Inuit
South African			820 English	839.36 Afrikaans						896.4 Bantu

Figure 2. DDC Literary Classification

Choice of language as the first facet in organizing literature has the systemic effect of continuing to privilege colonizers over colonized. This dilemma is tacitly recognized in the existence of 810 American literature in English, which privileges geography and language simultaneously. Unfortunately, it does not solve the problem but creates an anomaly by splitting literature in English using the sameness of geography without addressing the multilingual nature of our national literatures. For example, American literature in Spanish is still separated from American literature in English.

The problem illustrated by the citation order of facets for literature is that our samenesses are hierarchically arranged. Some samenesses are deemed more important than others. The result is a system that works for much of the mainstream status quo, but it is not usually effective for that which is marginalized or even slightly outside of a disciplinary discourse.

Towards Solutions

Problem of Universal Solutions

In this paper thus far I have identified two problems that can be traced to the implementation of the sameness/difference duality in classification:

1. what we define as the same is culturally grounded
2. classification as we practice it creates a hierarchy of samenesses

From the examples, it should be apparent that there will not be a single solution to suit all possible situations. Organization of literature by geography would be useful for accommodating certain national literatures but would poorly serve language students wanting texts to read, literary scholars wanting to look at the role of language, or even postcolonial scholars wanting to trace the influence of colonizers' literatures on those colonized. Oral literary traditions are unlikely to fall into the same genres as are useful for the current literary canon. With the cultural implications of these critiques, it is especially crucial to address this problem in the DDC since it is the most widely used classification in the world. Classifications also have an impact on the way people perceive cultures different from their own. Such perceptions are increasingly important in a globalized context as we try to understand each other without stereotyping or exploitation. Further, cultures are not confined by national borders and occur within and across frontiers. Classifications used primarily in one or a few Western countries will in this way have an influence on relations within diverse and between different societies.

Certainly there are things that could still be changed unilaterally in the DDC to make it better for everyone. However, revisions to the DDC are best for changes that address specific problems of blatantly biased or outdated practice. These are acute problems. They can be fixed in much the same way that modern medicine can fix a broken leg. However, the structural problems that I have described are more systemic. They are more like arthritis than like a broken leg. It will not be possible to completely fix them without changing the system altogether. However, our bones and joints are integral parts of our systems. Their aching comes with experience as does the wisdom to adapt and ameliorate.

Where Some Solutions Lie

How then can we accomplish this amelioration and adaptation? Carrying my metaphor to a rather silly extreme, I will suggest creative solutions, often using technology—something like hip replacement. It's painful in the short term but generally successful and effective after that initial recovery period. Like any medical practice of that sort it takes not only the medical team but also the patient's commitment to achieve its success. It will not solve all of the problems, but it will make life much more liveable for people with certain conditions. It is not a universal solution. We should not go out and order hip replacement for the entire population. Some will need a different therapy altogether. It will also not solve all of the problems, only the most critical.

What then is the classificatory equivalent of hip replacement? Following are four possible solutions. Readers of this article will undoubtedly be able to offer more.

Solution 1: Application Options

Options in the application of classification are one possible therapeutic approach. This solution is neither new nor radical. However, it offers the possibility of local control. Take for example the DDC number for bibliographies regardless of topic: 016. To this number is added the number for the topic of the bibliography. A bibliography on cats will be 016.6368—gathered with other bibliographies (that is, gathered by form) and then subdivided by topic. The DDC already contains the commonly used option of classifying a bibliography with the topic—636.8 for cats—and then adding the standard subdivision, -016 from DDC table 1 for form. So the bibliography on cats could instead be in 636.8016—gathered with cats, the topic, and then subdivided by form. Use of this option is so widespread that many MARC records carry both possible numbers. This type of option can certainly be used to address other concerns as well.

Solution 2: Notational Options

Notational options can ameliorate certain problems such as my examples of Canadian or South African literature. As solutions they are more complex but not insurmountable. In fact, the option in the 800s of using 810 for a locally prominent literature or of prefacing the number of a national literature with a letter are existing opportunities. Canadian literature can also be classified in a new range intended to file before the 810s, the 8C0s (although this may cause more confusion in shelving order than it provides help in gathering national literatures). Again, such options for changing the criteria for gathering can be applied more widely.

Solution 3: Incorporating Other Standards

Other types of solutions can also be developed. They can even be outside of the official purview of DDC. For example, Dennis B. Ward and I are currently completing a project indexing DDC numbers for women's studies materials using a feminist vocabulary called *A Women's Thesaurus* (Olson and Ward 1997; Ward and Olson 1998). The emerging results are a tool that can be used to search catalogs using the DDC and an expansion (as supplements to the DDC are called) to help in classifying feminist materials. It comes from a very different perspective than the mainstream legacy left us by Dewey. It does not require changes to the classification (although we are suggesting some). It does not solve all of the problems of classifying or searching feminist materials. But it will have a sort of anti-inflammatory effect on the arthritis.

This same type of approach can be made to other perspectives or cultures. To allow interchange of conceptualizations—or even just cataloging copy—it is important that we remember that the structures developed by Bacon, Hegel, Harris, and others are those of mainstream Western culture. These structures are not universal as the instance of colonial and postcolonial literatures suggests.

Solution 4: Varying Citation Order

Flexibility can also be achieved by varying the citation order of classifications—shifting which samenesses get priority. It must involve rejecting at least some of the samenesses and differences of our classifications. For example, the Universal Decimal Classification has a standard citation order, but it allows for variation of citation order “to give greater priority to any element” (Robinson 1999, 12). If not varied according to a standardized policy, this approach will introduce inconsistencies, which have always concerned librarians. However, because UDC has a notation that consistently reflects its facets, electronic searching can gather by facets or samenesses other than those first in the citation order. The research being done on “decomposition” of DDC numbers

into their individual facets would allow this type of flexibility (Mitchell and Vizine-Goetz 2000).

Conclusion

Two things you will have noticed about these solutions is that they do not result in a universally applicable system and that the responsibility for them is diffuse. As Francis Miksa has pointed out, classification now exists in a postmodern age (1998). Postmodernism is typified by a rejection of universal truths, and poststructuralism, its accompanying critical stance, questions the universals that were previously taken for granted. Miksa suggests some classificatory trends similar to the solutions described above. I would like to build on the idea of diversity rather than universality as a way of accommodating our diverse users and collections and, thus, decreasing levels of bias. To do so requires a variety of approaches—not only can we not have a universal solution, we cannot even have a universal method for achieving solutions. We can not simply say that Dewey's pigeonholes have problems and tell the editors of the DDC to fix them. That would be like abdicating responsibility for one's body to the medical profession. They can help, but individuals need to “listen to your body.” Since it is not possible to have a one-size-fits-all classification that will work for everyone (any more than you would want an off-the-rack hip replacement), everyone must take some responsibility. Solutions would be more difficult if the DDC establishment were not receptive. The editors of the DDC and of other classifications regularly respond to concerns about bias at the same time that they endeavor to make their changes manageable for existing collections. However, it is also crucial that individual librarians, libraries, associations, and researchers take some responsibility. We need to look at the diversity of groups using libraries and apply a range of optional, partial, and local solutions. If we fail to take on the task of making materials accessible to different groups and cultures and well-represented to users outside of those cultures, then we are complicitous in the failures of our classifications.

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Trends in Source of Catalog Records for European Monographs 1996–2000

A Preliminary Study of Italian Monographs

Charlene Kellsey

Minimal-level catalog records created by European booksellers for non-English language books are being loaded into OCLC. These vendor records lack Library of Congress (LC) call numbers and subject headings, and their names and series do not necessarily conform to the U.S. authority file, therefore they require upgrading by original catalogers. A preliminary study of Italian language monographs was done at a large research university library to discover the prevalence of these vendor records compared with records created by LC and OCLC member libraries. It was found that over the period 1996–2000 there has been a drastic decline in the number of original member records for Italian books and a corresponding increase in vendor records, which then must be upgraded by member libraries. The implications of this finding include changes in cataloging-department workflow and a decrease in national-level cooperative cataloging, depending on the extent to which libraries export unmodified vendor records and edit them in-house.

Minimal-level catalog records created by European booksellers for non-English language books have been loaded in increasing numbers into the OCLC database since 1997. Concern about the quality of these vendor records and their effect on cataloging departments has been expressed in several venues including the inaugural meeting of a new cataloging discussion group under the auspices of the Western European Specialists Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Philadelphia in January 1999. Many libraries have separate workflows for books for which a catalog record already exists in a national database (“copy”) versus books which need an original record created. Records appearing in the copy cataloging workflow that need extra work cause interruptions and delays in the workflow. Many libraries also do not have the authority to modify an existing record in OCLC but are allowed to contribute new records. If there are many more minimal records already in the database, they are then precluded from contributing to the national cooperative cataloging effort or are forced to contribute a duplicate record.

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Manuscript received February 26, 2001; accepted for publication May 11, 2001.

Minimal-level records contributed by book vendors are useful to acquisitions departments, since they include title, publisher and ISBN, making automated ordering with an attached order record easier. For catalogers, vendor minimal-level records are more problematic. They do not contain call numbers or subject headings, and the author names and series do not necessarily conform to the U.S. authority file maintained by the Library of Congress (LC) and contributing Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) libraries. For example, Casalini Libri usually includes all known parts of a name and dates in name headings. The name may have been established in the U.S. authority file without this information, so the bibliographic record needs to conform to that established form when included in U.S. catalogs. This problem is especially prevalent in the field of Classics, where many well-known Greek and Latin authors were established under the English form of their last name alone. Examples include Plutarch (instead of the Greek *Ploutarchos* or Latin *Plutarchus*) and Ovid (instead of *Ovidius Naso*, *Publius*). While the wisdom of this practice may be questioned in retrospect, especially in light of the growing globalization of information access, the fact remains that new records coming into the catalog must be consistent with the already established forms of the names and series.

Large numbers of minimal-level records needing enhancement by catalogers appearing in the bibliographic utilities may affect the workflow and costs of cataloging in libraries that acquire many European language monographs. An advantage of vendor records is that they relieve catalogers of some of the bibliographic data entry that would be necessary if completely original records had to be created. OCLC also allows a larger credit to contributing libraries for upgrading records to Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) level than for providing entirely new records, if a library has that authorization. Conversely, a disadvantage is that unless the records are checked carefully for conformance to AACR2 standards for bibliographic description and compatibility of names, series, and uniform titles with the established forms before the records are added to a local catalog, inconsistencies may develop in the catalog that would be confusing to patrons and costly to correct.

In order to discover how prevalent these vendor records are becoming, a limited study of the source of catalog records for Italian monographs in the field of Classics, acquired over the last five years, was undertaken using the online catalog of the University of Colorado, Boulder (UCB) libraries. Italian-language monographs were selected because the Italian vendor, Casalini Libri, has been contributing records to OCLC since 1997, allowing a trend to be observed over time. The field of Classics was chosen because it is of a manageable size with a reasonable proportion of Italian language monographs purchased each year.

Literature Review

Only two major reports of research concerning the cataloging of foreign language materials have appeared in the library literature within the last ten years. Da Conturbia (1992) reported results of a survey of heads of cataloging of Association of Research Libraries (ARL) members on backlogs of foreign-language materials and foreign-language capabilities of catalogers in those libraries. One limitation that she discovered was the unavailability of separate cataloging statistics for foreign language materials, either maintained manually or available from computerized catalogs, so participants were asked to provide estimates. Of the 80 libraries responding, 32.5% reported a foreign-language cataloging backlog of over 5,000 items, 21.3% had a backlog of less than 500 items, with the rest falling in between. Another finding of da Conturbia's study was that increased foreign-language material acquisitions (22.50%) and insufficient staffing (36.25%) were the most prominent reasons for the existence of cataloging backlogs of these materials. These circumstances led 18.75% ($n=15$) of responding libraries to begin using minimal-level cataloging and another 18.75% to consider using it. It may be that the appearance of minimal-level vendor records has been beneficial in alleviating foreign-language backlogs, if roughly 37% of surveyed ARL libraries were already using minimal-level records or considering it. The study was done before OCLC began loading vendor records into the database, however. Some member-contributed minimal-level records include a call number and subject headings (although they are optional) and use the authorized forms of names and series, whereas the vendor records never include a call number or subject headings, and forms of names and series have not been checked. A follow-up study of ARL libraries on their current use of minimal-level records would be useful, in light of these differences.

Leazer and Rohdy (1995) reviewed previous studies and conducted a study of their own in 1993 to ascertain the level of bibliographic control over foreign monographs. Although there were problems of differing methodologies in the studies reviewed, they concluded that the studies showed that approximately three-quarters (75%) of the cataloging records for general samples of books acquired in the libraries in the studies came from LC while only a mean of 48% of records for foreign publications came from LC. One drawback to this comparison is that some of the studies, including that of the authors, included foreign monographs in their general samples of all acquisitions. While this may be useful for determining the overall availability of LC records for a library's acquisitions, it would also be useful to know what differences exist in availability of LC records for English-language books versus books in other languages. Language, rather than country of publication, is the greatest hurdle in cataloging foreign monographs, espe-

cially in determining subject content in order to assign subject headings and a call number.

Leazer and Rohdy conclude that American libraries are failing to provide complete access to foreign-published research materials. Their data do show that even after searching OCLC again one year after the initial search, there were records for only 77.9% of foreign publications in their sample versus records for 99% of U.S. publications (1995, 40). Their data also show, however, that the percentages of full-level records found were actually slightly higher for foreign publication (86.3% versus 84.2% for U.S. publications) (40). They do not say what was done with books for which no record was found in OCLC after a year, but this is a significant issue. Before 1997, a library could either wait for a record to appear in their cataloging utility or they could provide an original record. With the advent of vendor records into the utilities, the initial hit rate of finding a record has probably improved, but if access points are missing and fewer libraries choose to upgrade the records, access may be deteriorating rather than improving. A comparative study of the cataloging practices of libraries collecting a large number of foreign publications would draw a clearer picture of the current state of access to foreign publications.

Beall (2000) recently introduced to the literature the question of the impact of vendor records on cataloging of foreign publications. He notes that the role that OCLC is filling in the library world has changed from an exclusive concern with quality cooperative cataloging to a goal of serving a wider constituency of library patrons, booksellers, and acquisitions departments. He demonstrates the low quality of the vendor records with examples and points out that minimal-level records contributed by member libraries "have a much higher likelihood" of using the authorized form for names, series, and subjects (when present) than do vendor records, although no substantiating data is available (232).

Many catalogers would agree with Beall's correspondents that the amount of intellectual work required to upgrade vendor records is nearly equivalent to that of doing an original record. The problem is that the existence of these records in OCLC as "copy" means that they are routed to copy catalogers rather than to original catalogers. Beall reports that the procedures of some libraries make it time-consuming to separate minimal-level vendor records from other copy since there is no code or easily identified marker to distinguish them from other minimal-level records. OCLC procedures also may make it more difficult and more expensive (depending on the library's contract with OCLC and whether they may enhance records online) to upgrade an existing record than to contribute an original one.

The present study is a preliminary attempt to supply some quantitative data on the prevalence of minimal-level vendor records as a source of cataloging for European language books. Specifically, this study documents the num-

bers of records from a vendor versus the number of original member records and LC records available from OCLC for Italian language books over a period of five years, from 1996 through 2000. It is retrospective and therefore studies records already in the catalog rather than hit rates for new acquisitions, so by definition, a bibliographic record exists for all the books. The records are also all full level since the UCB Libraries' catalog department has a policy of upgrading minimal-level records to full level or PCC level, but it is possible to tell from the MARC 040 field in the record how many records had to be entered originally or were upgraded. The present study was done with a computerized catalog (Innovative Interfaces) that does provide the capability for compiling statistics by language of the material and date cataloged, allowing for more accurate data than was possible in da Conturbia's study. The cataloging source for English-language books in the same subject will also be examined as a point of comparison.

Method

The list-making capability of the Innovative Interfaces catalog was used to compile a list of all records with language equal to Italian, in the call number range PA1-PA9999 with a cataloging date between 1/1/1996 and 12/31/2000. The list was then sorted by cataloging date so that the data could be separated by year. The cataloging source field (MARC tag 040) was included in the data printed out and the library codes in that field were used to manually count how many records were created by LC, member libraries (including UCB), and Casalini Libri. For comparison, an equivalent list with language equal to English was also created.

Results

The replacement of records for Italian monographs contributed to OCLC by member libraries with records created by a vendor and then upgraded is clearly demonstrated by the table 1 data. Records contributed by LC show a modest increase over the period studied, from a low of 24% to more than 30% in 1998-2000. Member-contributed records, however, declined drastically from a high of 76% in 1996 (the year before vendor records began to appear) to a low of 10% in 2000. Conversely, vendor records have increased steadily to 60% of records for Italian monographs in 2000. By contrast, for English-language books in the same field, the number of records created by LC has risen from 50% of the total in 1996 to 80% in 2000, while the number of member records has declined from 50% to 16% (table 2). Four records for English books from the German vendor Harassowitz were found in both 1999 and 2000.

Discussion

The number of records in this study is relatively small, since this was a preliminary investigation, so the percentages should not be seen as fixed numbers. The trend, however, was so striking that it seemed useful to report on it to the technical services community while further data is being collected on monographs in other languages and subject areas.

The total number of Italian books cataloged annually remained fairly constant over the study period, but the total number of English books has declined quite a bit, which raises collection development questions, since the budget for Classics monographs remained the same during this period. Further data collection in other subject areas will be useful in order to confirm the increase in the percentage of LC cataloging for English language books. The high total numbers for both English and Italian books in 1996 probably represents catch-up cataloging, since the new automated system was installed at UCB in 1995.

Conclusions

The data collected in this study has confirmed the impression that a rapid and large-scale replacement of original records contributed by member libraries with minimal-level vendor records has occurred for at least one European language and subject area. Data for French, German, and Spanish books in other subjects such as history, literature, and science is being collected by the author in order to con-

firm the trend. The reporting of this trend towards vendor records appearing in OCLC is in no way intended as a disparagement of the Casalini Libri firm, whose excellent work of gaining bibliographic control over the output of Italian publishers has provided a great service to research libraries worldwide (Casalini 1995). The usefulness of even brief records for ordering purposes seems indisputable.

The usefulness of these records for WorldCat patrons is more problematic, given their lack of access points, but it seems unlikely that OCLC will discontinue loading vendor records. Given these realities, the new questions become: how are library cataloging departments handling vendor records, how many libraries upgrade the records in OCLC or RLIN, how many download them as they appear, and what modifications do they make in-house? A recent small study of vendor records for Spanish books by Shedenhelm and Burk (2001) found that full-level records were available for 81.25% of the titles by the end of one year and for 95.31% by the end of two years. It would be interesting to know how many libraries are contributing those full-level records or upgrades and what other libraries do with the titles until full-level copy appears.

The trend reported in this study underscores the need for a dialogue among catalogers in academic and research libraries, as called for by Beall (2000, 237), about upgrading records for foreign publications so that the benefits of cooperative cataloging do not slip away. Discussions with OCLC and RLIN also might lead to beneficial changes such as a different cataloging-level code for vendor records so that they could more easily be separated from other minimal-level records. Further research to provide some answers to the questions outlined above is needed, as are efforts at the national conferences to begin a dialog among catalogers on the current state of cooperative cataloging and the economic and technical disincentives working against it.

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Table 1. Records for Italian books in PA Class

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
LC	27 (24%)	15 (23%)	22 (36%)	29 (38%)	22 (30%)
Member	87 (76%)	32 (50%)	15 (25%)	15 (20%)	7 (10%)
Vendor	0	17 (27%)	24 (39%)	32 (42%)	44 (60%)
Total	114 (100%)	64 (100%)	61 (100%)	76 (100%)	73 (100%)

Note: Percentages have been rounded off. Numbers in each column represent the source that first input the record into OCLC. All vendor records were upgraded by member libraries or UCB before inclusion in the UCB catalog.

Table 2. Records for English books in PA Class

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
LC	152 (50.3%)	165 (64%)	114 (79%)	117 (74%)	88 (80%)
Member	150 (49.7%)	93 (36%)	30 (21%)	38 (24%)	18 (16%)
Vendor	0	0	0	4 (2%)	4 (4%)
Total	302 (100%)	258 (100%)	144 (100%)	159 (100%)	110 (100%)

Note: Percentages have been rounded off.

Reviews, Holdings, and Presses and Publishers in Academic Library Book Acquisitions

John C. Calhoun

The introduction characterizes Library Journal (LJ) and Choice. The literature survey focuses on Reviewing, Selection, and Evaluation to develop several questions for study. To answer these questions, the methodology proposes a model for academic library book acquisitions using a two-year relational-database file of 32,725 approval-plan records based on the presses and publishers most often cited in Choice Reviews. The study then identifies titles cited in Choice Reviews 1997–1998, Book Review Digest 1998–1999, and the Wilson Indexes 1998–99. The study next defines a complementary or reciprocal core collection for the twenty-one comprehensive-university libraries of the California State University System using holdings from both the Online Union Catalog and the Unified Information Access System. The study also characterizes differences between presses and publishers in academic library book acquisitions. The conclusion summarizes the patterns or major factors delineated through the examination of reviews, holdings, and presses and publishers.

For this study, the most significant components of academic library book acquisitions are found under the headings Book Reviews and Reviewing, Book Selection, and Collection Development Evaluation. Before surveying those subjects, however, it is worth taking a look at two of the most influential editors in recent times so that the author's objective correlatives for reviews and reviewing will be clear. These editors are Francine Fialkoff, executive editor of *Library Journal* (LJ), and Patricia E. Sabosik, editor and publisher of *Choice*.

Fialkoff has written a regular feature called "Inside Track," which appeared in LJ throughout the 1990s. A dozen of these features provide a representative selection of her editorial focus. She has written about how the editors select the forty-three hundred titles they review from among the thirty thousand books they receive (1991a), how they try to match each book with an informed subject specialist (1991b), and how important the concluding phrase or "tag line" is (1991c). She has also written about not setting out to review "bad" books but not being averse to running negative reviews (1991d), avoiding conflicts of interest in the selection of reviewers (1991e), and mastering the short review (by considering such factors as content, execution, accuracy, completeness, style, and level), so that it will not devolve into a prescribed formula or laundry list (1992). Also, she has written about how controversial books can evoke both positive and negative reviews (1993a), the value of small presses in presenting new literary discoveries and alternative multicultural perspectives (1993b), and how in selecting the judicious number of titles they review, the editors do not go out of their way to pick "bad" books (1994a). Finally, she has written about how the editors want unvarnished opinion, prose to convey a

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The author would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Marvin Pollard, UIAS Manager; Shilo Moreno, CDH Acquisitions Assistant; and Shanda Smoot, CDH Student Assistant.

Manuscript received June 2, 2000; accepted for publication March 28, 2001.

sense of the book, and attention to content, execution, and accuracy (all articulated in fewer than 150 words), but still must impose some editorial standards (1994c), about how "best" lists such as the National Book Awards bring titles that readers may have missed to their attention (1994d), and about the demise of H. W. Wilson's *Cumulative Book Index* (2000).

A number of other editors have supported Fialkoff's views. Two collections of interviews and a separately published collection of essays by the editor of the *Writer* illustrate the extent of this support. Eisenberg's article contains ten interviews with metropolitan newspaper editors about what makes them choose certain books (1987); Gorman's article contains ten interviews with national magazine editors about why they decide to review particular books (1981); and Kamerman's collection contains ten chapters by other editors about how they make their editorial decisions (1978). These editors all confirm what Fialkoff has said about wanting to preserve the reviewer's individual voice within the constraints of editorial standards, and wanting the minority of titles they review, from among the majority they receive, to be the best, not the worst.

Sabosik has written a series of editorial and feature articles that appeared in *Choice* in the late 1980s and early 1990s. As with Fialkoff, a dozen of these provide a representative selection of her editorial focus. First she has written about the makeup of *Choice*'s reviewer pool of subject specialists (which number about three thousand—most actively reviewing, male, faculty [rather than librarians], with a Ph.D., associated with a university [rather than a college], and with five years of experience) (1987); the appearance of the third edition of *Books for College Libraries (BCL)* edited by Virginia Clark (1988); and the political and ethical issues of reviewing (selecting materials appropriate for undergraduates, matching titles to the subject specialists while avoiding conflicts of interest, observing the constraints of space limitations while preserving the reviewer's original meaning, and resisting pressure from publishers and authors (1989a). Then she has written about the two thousand books received every month for review (only 28% of which are actually reviewed) (1989b); the current market for translations into English (a little more than 3% of everything published—most from Russian, French, German, or Spanish originals) (1990a); and a readership survey that reveals that most readers believe *Choice* provides the best coverage for academic titles, most read at least half of every issue, and most find the features (outstanding lists, bibliographic essays, and forthcoming books) useful (1990b). Also she has written about review coverage in the social sciences (40% of the titles in *Choice*, *BCL*, and *Guide to Reference Books* belongs to this class) and compares that to U.S. book publishing output (also 40%) (1990c); social science publishing at fifteen university presses centering on history, political science, and sociology (1991); and

review coverage in the humanities (30% of the titles in *Choice*) and compares that to U.S. book publishing output (32%) (1992a). Finally she has written about humanities publishing at twelve university presses centering on literary theory and criticism of English and European languages (1992b); review coverage in the sciences (15% of the titles in *Choice*, concentrated in biology, engineering, health, and computer science) (1992c); and American Association of University Presses affiliate members (such as Gallaudet) and associate members (such as Beacon Press) (1993).

Sabosik's general views are similar to Fialkoff's, but often they include some academic concern (which is most often the place and nature of university presses within the review process, though this is not entirely absent from Fialkoff's views). Sabosik's views and concerns are supported by a number of *Choice* editors: Balay has written about the need to relate the work being reviewed to other works in the subject discipline (1987). Bartlett has written an annual feature on the university press about the increase in series, regional, and course-adoption books, the increase in trade titles, and the increase in electronic publishing (1997). Clark has written about the goal of invisibly editing *Choice* to preserve the voice of the reviewer, to reach some agreed-upon standard, to shorten the review to a necessary ideal, to create parallel structures among strings of phrases or clauses, or to provide clarifying or defining interpolations (1990). Graf has written about how the editorial staff has tried to balance and diversify the reviewer pool by recruiting from institutions with strong programs in various academic disciplines (1995). McLam has written about the role of the academic reviewer (which should include considering a book's value, its presentation of new ideas, and an awareness of small and alternative presses) and the elements of the review itself (which should include the author's qualifications, comparable titles, and the book's strengths and weaknesses) (1992). And Rockwood has written about the size and shape of the editorial operation (number of titles received and reviewed, number of titles received and not reviewed, number of reviewers, and number of staff) (1995). A number of these general views and academic concerns have been incorporated into the most recent statements of *Choice*'s selection policy: the 1997 revision and the 1993 revision (1997, 1993).

Sabosik's views and concerns also are supported by a number of other editors: Berry, editor and publisher of *Small Press Book Review*, has written about three small press reviews and six small press distributors (1988). Lang, editor of *Reference Sources for Small and Medium Sized Libraries*, has listed sixteen criteria (artistry, authenticity, authority, clarity, credibility, durability, impact, interest, originality, presentation, readability, style, thesis, universality, validity, and worth) that he believes should be pres-

ent, in some number, in a good reference work (1987). Lehmann and Walther, book review editors for *College & Research Libraries (CRL)*, have proposed that librarians be more willing to review and readers more willing to respond, that serious scholarly critique and counter-critique would raise publishing standards, and that journals should include more than just an occasional foreign book (1993). Schlachter, reference book editor of *RQ*, has considered the materials of *RQ*'s Reference Books column (reference only); number (five to six hundred per year); selection (by format, subject, audience, price, publisher); reviewers (faculty or librarians); instructions (length, scope, strength, value); time (two to three weeks); pay (review copy); and editor (match books and reviewers) (1987). Walford, editor of *Walford's Guide to Reference Materials*, has written on the art of reviewing in the first chapter of a separately published work on reviews and reviewing (to which he contributed several chapters and an annotated bibliography), treating definitions, value of a review, qualifications of a reviewer, need for objectivity and anonymity, difference between checklist selection and review evaluation, time-lag, recommended techniques (from three lists), and including a brief history (1986). Katz, editor of *Magazines for Libraries* (and the crow among the larks of this group), has written about the phenomenon of "the sunny book review," suggesting that major library book-review media from *Kirkus* and *LJ* to *Choice* and *Booklist* are taking a noncritical approach, and recommending that these journals publish a list of titles considered but not reviewed together with a plus (recommended) or minus (not recommended)—an idea that might have application for library journal-review media as well (1985). Earlier, in the same vein, Katz suggested that *CRL*, *Library Resources & Technical Services*, and *Library Quarterly* consider limiting statistical studies, which reduced collection development to a quantitative formula, to just one a year (1983).

Having acknowledged these important editors and delineated more exactly just what reviews and reviewing is for the study, we turn now to the topics most relevant to this study of academic library book acquisitions: reviewing, selection, and evaluation. In each instance the literature survey will look first at a small group of authors who have written a cluster of closely related articles on the topic and thus have been the most frequently identified as significant representatives, and then at a large group of authors who have written one or two articles (or studies) on the topic and thus have been less frequently identified as influential representatives. The author regrets having to treat the large groups cursorily, because they contain some important studies (Lindholm-Romantschuk 1998, for example).

Literature Survey

Book Reviews and Reviewing

The authors that represent the most significant aspects of reviewing for this study include Paula Wheeler Carlo, Joseph W. Palmer, Judith Serebnick, and Deborah J. Shaw.

Carlo (with Natowitz) has written about a content analysis (or quantification of qualitative data that finds and tabulates the frequency with which certain specific subjective categories occur) for *Choice* reviews in the area of American history done on a random sample of 375 reviews published between 1988 and 1993. She found analysis, research, and readability the criteria most mentioned by reviewers, followed by editing and context, then objectivity, and finally thesis (two of these criteria with an average, which is to say good, review; and three with an outstanding review) (1995). Then (again with Natowitz) she has written about distinguishing outstanding reviews from average, which is to say good, reviews using these same seven criteria. Here she found that analysis, research, and readability were the most often required criteria that distinguished these two classes (1997).

Carlo (with Natowitz as first author) also has written about broadening the content analysis of *Choice* reviews done in her previous studies to include *American Historical Review (AHR)* and *Journal of American History (JAH)* (which also entailed reducing the number of reviews from 375 to 153). She found analysis, thesis, and research the criteria most mentioned by reviewers, followed by objectivity and readability, then context, and finally editing. There also was a lack of unanimity as to what each journal considered outstanding (which is in concert with Fialkoff 1993) (1997). Finally (with Duchin and Natowitz) she has written about assessing the strengths and weakness of *Choice*, *AHR*, and *JAH* using a group of 1,017 reviews from the early 1990s. Here she found the reviews in *Choice* to be the most timely, the reviews in *AHR* to include fewer titles overall and the least number of unique titles in American history, and the reviews in *JAH* to include more titles overall and more unique titles in American history (1998).

Joseph W. Palmer has compared three major sources for locating reviews of popular books (*Book Review Digest [BRD]*, *Book Review Index [BRI]*, and *Current Book Review Citations*) to see which of the last two would best compliment the first for coverage of titles appearing on fiction and nonfiction best-seller lists from *Publishers Weekly (PW)* in 1976 and 1978. He found *BRI* reported more citations, but *Current Book Review Citations* provided access to reviews not otherwise indexed (1979). Then he has written about the availability of Canadian fiction in U.S. libraries, investigating 182 novels in *Canadian Book Review Annual*, *BRI*, and the OCLC database. He found that 60 of the 74 novels were available in a U.S. edition (and reviewed

in a U.S. source) and had a substantial number of holding libraries (a median of 304), and only one of the titles not available in a U.S. edition (and reviewed in six U.S. sources) had an equivalent number of holding libraries (344) (Joseph W. Palmer 1987).

Palmer also has written about major differences between U.S. public- and academic-library acquisitions of Canadian fiction. He found that reviews were most influential with the first, and approval plans and faculty recommendations most influential with the second. He also found that *LJ*, *Booklist*, *PW*, and *Kirkus Reviews* were preferred by the first, and *New York Times Book Review*, *PW*, *LJ*, and *Choice* were preferred by the second; and he concluded that the most used approval vendors were Coutts, Blackwell, Baker & Taylor, and Yankee (1988). Finally he has written to compare fiction reviews in *Booklist*, *LJ*, and *PW*. Here he found that 17% of the 253 titles were reviewed in one, 33% in two, and 50% in three sources. He also found that 78% of the one-source reviews were positive and 98% of the two- or three-source reviews included at least one positive review. He concluded that the frequency of positive reviews was *Booklist* first (96%), *LJ* second (84%), and *PW* third (76%) (1995).

Serebnick has written about the relationship between the book reviews in six of the most widely read journals (*Booklist*, *Choice*, *Kirkus Reviews*, *LJ*, *New York Times Book Review*, and *PW*) and the selection of 385 potentially controversial titles by thirty medium-sized public libraries in New Jersey, Illinois, and Michigan. She concluded that the willingness to review potentially controversial titles was a key factor in their selection (1981). Then she has analyzed the 146 publishers from her previous study, grouping them into 4 Bradfordian zones, and comparing them to a later sample of 360 titles from 168 publishers, grouping those into 4 similar levels. She showed that most of the publishers from the first 3 levels were large publishers and frequently reviewed, while the publishers from the fourth were small presses and infrequently reviewed (1984).

Serebnick (with Cullars) also has analyzed reviews (from *BRI*, *Current Book Review Citations*, and *Alternative Press Index*) and holdings (from the OCLC database) for 214 randomly selected titles by 150 publishers from *Small Press Record of Books in Print (SPRBP)*, grouping the journals into 4 Bradfordian zones and the OCLC holdings into 4 similar levels of reviews received. She showed that by consulting a small core of journals it would be possible to find a large number of reviews (1984). Finally she has written about the influence of publishers, reviews, and vendors on small-press title selection reflected in the OCLC database. Here she checked 450 random titles by 246 publishers from *SPRBP*, identifying 9 core publishers (Black Sparrow, Fiction Collective, Globe Pequot, McFarland, Naiad, Graywolf, Human Kinetics, Sunstone, and Women's Press), 4 core jour-

nals (*Booklist*, *Choice*, *LJ*, and *PW*), and the small-press vendor of choice (Quality Books) (1992).

Shaw (with Davis as first author) has analyzed a random sample of 100 monographs from 3 Indiana source libraries in 5 Canadian target libraries, and another random sample of 100 monographs from 2 Canadian source libraries in 5 Indiana target libraries. She found that the percentage overlap, plotted as a function of target library size was linear within the range observed (85,000 to 760,000 volumes in Canadian, 30,000 to 1,200,000 volumes in American libraries) (1979). Then she has analyzed 3,073 titles taken from proportional random samples in 26 Indiana libraries. Here she found that library type was a good predictor only for similar library type and that library size was a good predictor for large libraries (but not small academic or medium-sized public libraries). She also found that publication date influenced overlap in large libraries (but not in small academic libraries and medium-sized public libraries) and that subjects correlated with the extent of collection overlap (1985).

Shaw also has studied the availability of cataloging copy in OCLC, selecting a sequential sample of 200 general fiction titles from *PW* forecasts and a similar sample of 204 health sciences titles from vendor approval slips. After eight weeks she found authoritative records from the Library of Congress (LC) for 94% of the fiction titles and authoritative records from the National Library of Medicine for 81% of the health sciences titles. She thus was able to show that fiction titles cumulated exponentially, while health titles cumulated linearly (1990). Finally she has analyzed the relationship between book reviews and fiction holdings, using the sample of titles from her previous study, searched in *BRI* and then in OLUC. She suggested that a power or logarithmic curve best fits the data (although holdings increased faster than reviews, so other factors must have been involved), and she found reviews and holdings for general fiction and science fiction correlated well, but reviews and holdings for mysteries did not correlate well (1991).

Important aspects of reviewing also may be found in sixteen other authors. For convenience these authors have been arranged in four alphabetical groups.

The first group on particular aspects of reviewing includes Virgil L. P. Blake, Lois J. Buttlar, Nancy Dean Cleland, and Beth Clewis. Blake has described the differences between book reviewing and nonprint reviewing (1989). Buttlar has profiled reviewers by sex (evenly divided), occupation (librarians or faculty), affiliation (from one of ten library schools), and geographic location (from the Midwest, Northeast, or West) (1990). Cleland has compared the sports coverage for 580 titles reviewed in *BRD* (which indexed 8%) and *BRI* (which indexed 36%) (1984). Clewis has compared *Science Books & Films* reviews to those in *LJ* and *Choice* and

Horticulture reviews to those in *IJ*, *Booklist*, and *PW*, to find half unique to their source journals (1991, 1992).

The second group on reviewing includes Donald C. Dickinson, Adrian Furnham, Robert J. Greene, and Jonathan D. Lauer. Dickinson has surveyed ARL reference managers about their acquisitions of foreign language reference materials (1983). Furnham has written about bias in book reviews, which he attributes to a lack of editorial guidance, reliance on single-source evaluation, and the temptation of the reviewer to engage in self-promotion (1986). Greene (with Spornick) has compared book reviews with other types of reviews, using *Periodical Abstracts Ondisc*, to find that positive press (except possibly for film reviews) is not unique to books (1995). Lauer has studied the book reviews in five religion journals, to find an average lag-time of almost two years and a high degree of scholarly-to-scholarly or popular-to-popular overlap between the two liberal and the two conservative publications (1989).

The third group includes Marvin D. Leavy, Ylva Lindholm-Romantschuk, Beth Macleod, and Marcy Murphy. Leavy has explored the validity of *Choice's* outstanding list by comparing its titles to other titles with the graded reviews of the *General Periodicals Index* to find no significance difference (1992). In a major study, Lindholm-Romantschuk has examined scholarly book reviewing using two outstanding titles, each reviewed in more than 30 other sources, to conclude that authors should take a more proactive role (1998). Macleod has compared *LJ* and *Choice* with a computerized content analysis of 2,600 reviews, noting that editors made the key decisions and reviews were relatively uncritical (1981). Murphy (with Rehman) has examined the reviewing of management literature through a sample of 252 titles from 114 journals, to identify an overlap of 113 titles and a core of 12 journals (1987).

The fourth group on particular aspects of reviewing includes Judith L. Palmer, Jean McGruer Parker, Daniel L. Ream, and Tony Stankus. Judith L. Palmer has compared *LJ* and *Booklist* for coverage (*LJ*, more), review content (*Booklist*, more), and promptness (*LJ*, positive) (1988). Parker has examined 914 reviews from ten scholarly journals indexed by the *MLA Bibliography* for content (purpose, outline, and context), timeliness (one-year lag), and evaluation (generally positive) (1989). Ream has compared four book review journals (*Booklist*, *Choice*, *LJ*, and the *New York Times Book Review*) by number of reviews, percentage of notable reviews, and timeliness of notable reviews, to rank *LJ* best (1979). Stankus has studied positive and negative comments from 1,000 book reviews and 240 journal reviews (all from *Choice*) to find reviewers expect books to be tutors and see journals as brokers (1985).

Book Selection

The authors whose work represents the most significant aspects of selection for this study include John M. Budd, John C. Calhoun, Larry Hardesty, and E. Stewart Saunders.

Budd has written about the practical considerations of book reviewing in scholarly journals in the humanities through a survey. The survey showed that most of the responding journals reviewed an average of fifty-six titles a year with an average publication delay of just under seven months. The survey also showed that most would not accept unsolicited reviews but would furnish explicit instructions (three examples were quoted) for the 1,500 word reviews most frequently required (1982). Then he has written about the debate over quality versus demand in public libraries through a study that suggests that Pulitzer Prize-winning fiction, drama, and biography (when compared to standard lists from H. W. Wilson's *Fiction Catalog* and *Public Library Catalog*) were found more frequently in public library-related lists than were best sellers (1991a).

Budd also has written about the utility of core lists such as *BCL*. In this study he checked a sample of titles in three different academic disciplines, first against holding symbols from four institutional types in the OCLC/OLUC (to determine mean holdings by academic discipline and institutional type), and then against *Books in Print Plus* and three indexing services (to determine the availability of bibliographic and evaluative information) (1991b). Finally (with Craven) he has written about academic library acquisitions of *Choice's* Outstanding Academic Books. In this study he checked a sample of 350 titles from three separate time periods (1984–85, 1990, 1995) and six different subjects (English and American literature, North American history, psychology, sociology, biology, and chemistry), using the OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD to show a general pattern of declining holdings from largest to smallest libraries (1999).

Calhoun (with Bracken) has written about using an automated acquisitions system developed in-house, which he compared to the OCLC Acquisitions Subsystem, for which Knox College (in Galesburg, Illinois) served as user evaluator, to perform collection development analysis in an academic library setting. He compared the imprints of the publishers that appeared most frequently in *Choice's* Outstanding Academic Books to those that the faculty most preferred in their book selection process (1982). Then he (with Bracken) has written about correlating data from *Choice's* Outstanding Academic Books with data from *Literary Market Place's* U.S. Book Publishers to get a ratio, or measurement of publisher quality, which he indexed to the standard of Oxford and Cambridge's performance. This idea interested Ashbel Green of Alfred A Knopf, who suggested improvement; but dismayed James T. Sabin of Greenwood Press, who suggested disagreement (1983).

Calhoun (with Bracken and Firestein) also has written about modeling an academic approval program using an 80/20 corollary based on *Choice's* Outstanding Academic Books and Wilson's *Cumulative Book Index* (in place of *Literary Market Place's* U.S. Book Publishers from the previous article) to develop strategies for acquiring commercial-publisher titles for a medium-sized research library (1990). Finally he has written about measuring the reception of *Choice* titles by searching OLC holdings one year after the review's appearance. The results were applied to a publisher-based notification slip plan, and this was supported in turn by searching OLC holdings one month after the book's appearance (or the vendor's profiling) (1998).

Hardesty has done one use study at DePauw University (in Greencastle, Indiana), which he compared to the use study at University of Pittsburgh. He examined the circulation records of 2,031 books over five years, to find 50% with light, 9% with moderate, and 5% with heavy circulation. He also compared DePauw's study to Pittsburgh's (similar use), DePauw's purchased books to their gift books (less use), and DePauw's librarian-selected books to their faculty-selected books (less use) (1981). Then he did another use study at Eckerd College (in St. Petersburg, Florida), where he examined the circulation records for 1,398 books over three years, to find 60% with light, 5% with moderate, and 2% with heavy circulation. He also compared Eckerd's study to DePauw's (similar use), and Eckerd's recorded circulation to its in-house circulation (similar use) (1988).

Hardesty also has looked for a liberal arts core collection with the assistance of Collette Mak (who developed the Collection Analysis CD). Instead he found highly distinct collections in the Oberlin Group Study: half of the titles were in only one library, no single title was in all 64 libraries, and a core of the size associated with *BCL* had to be defined as what was held by a simple majority of libraries. He attributes this to a diversity of faculty interest (1993). Finally (with Mak) he has mentioned the history of core lists (Shaw, Lamont, Michigan, and *BCL*); past overlap studies (McGrath, Evans, Moore, Potter, and Sanders); and the Oberlin Group Study, before examining another 427 distinct collections. Here he noted that state university press titles are coded as state government publications in current cataloging practice, and again he attributed what he found to the diverse interests of the faculty, whose career advancement depended on scholarly productivity (1994).

Saunders has written about whether a use-defined core was roughly equivalent to a quality-defined core. He looked at 240 exit interviews and the circulation history of 639 monographs and found that 84% were not recommended by faculty, 76% were not included in *BCL*, and 70% were not reviewed in *Choice* (though he found the minority of students who based their selection on faculty recommendation were twice as likely to read a book included in *BCL* or

Choice) (1982). Then (with Schmitt as first author) he has assessed *Choice* as a selection tool through a sample of 310 reviews in six subjects (literature, philosophy, education, history, political science, and sociology). He found highly recommended titles had 77% use, recommended titles had 74% use, recommended-with-limitation titles had 59% use, recommended-with-reservation titles had 61% use, and not-recommended titles had 70% use (1983).

Saunders also has studied the circulation records for 147 university-press titles and 146 commercial-publisher titles reviewed in *Choice*, representing thirteen years of use in the humanities, social sciences, and education library. These showed only a small difference in average use (5.120 for 92 university-press humanities titles, 5.714 for 49 commercial-publisher humanities titles, 5.901 for 55 university-press social science titles, and 6.753 for 97 commercial-publisher social science titles) (1996). Finally he has written about whether the relationship between the quality of a collection and its circulation increased as it grew older. He tested this idea by adding circulation data for the 1980s to circulation data from his earlier study mentioned above, and looking at regression results for both humanities titles and social science titles. These showed only small increases that explain very little of the variability in circulation (1996).

Important aspects of selection also may be found in the works of sixteen other authors. For convenience these authors have been arranged in four alphabetical groups.

The first group on particular aspects of selection includes Charles W. Brownson, Boyd Childress, Mark Cyzyk, and Judith H. Fox. Brownson has discussed mechanical and expert selection, and possible inefficiency, or inaccuracy (1988). Childress (with Gibbs) has described ordering from approval slips for retrospective titles in Southern history, aviation history, criminology, and public administration (1989). Cyzyk has tried to clarify the dilemma of collection development, which has to satisfy current needs (tied to existing canons) and successfully predict future requirements (1993). Fox has compared *Choice* as a book selection tool in sociology to *Contemporary Sociology*, to find that it is less complete but more timely, and to recommend against its use as a sole source (1990).

The second group on selection includes Charles A. Gardner, Edward A. Goedeken, Paul O. Jenkins, and Matthew L. Jordy. Gardner has suggested a reappraisal of the traditional model of college library book selection in which faculty were responsible for selection, recommending an alternative in which librarians control book funds (1985). Goedeken has replicated an earlier study with recent data to show that university presses have increased their presence among the most frequent publishers of *Choice's* Outstanding Academic Books (1993). Jenkins has compared the results of a survey, in which most faculty indicated

reviews were important in their selection, to actual practice of submitting some requests from publisher catalogs (1999). Jordy (with McGrath and Rutledge) has compared the reviews for titles from two presses and three publishers from the First Search version of *BRD* and *Choice* (1999).

The third group includes Steven R. Kirby, Christopher Millson-Martula, Brian Quinn, and Karen A. Schmidt. Kirby has checked a sample of 291 titles from American history in *BRI* to find a high yield zone (which contained 17% of the journals and 67% of the reviews) of library and book trade publications or scholarly history journals (1991). Millson-Martula has compared selectors by initial circulation (breadth of interest) and multiple circulations (depth of interest) (1985). Quinn has enumerated implications of the canon debate for collection development, advocating the retention of the traditional canon and its expansion through new and varied interpretations (1994). Schmidt has recommended a publisher-based approval plan for domestic titles and a subject-based approval plan for international titles based on her experience at the University of Illinois in Urbana (1986).

The fourth group on particular aspects of selection includes Mary C. Scudder, Katina Strauch, Richard Hume Werking, and Joan H. Worley. Scudder has developed a book allocation formula for academic libraries based on availability (reviews from *Choice*), cost (tables from *PW*), enrollment, and estimated use (1987). Strauch has contrasted library with faculty selection, recommending library control, faculty participation, and allocation as the key to accountability (1990). Werking (with Getchell) has developed a 1978 price analysis of *Choice* subject categories and recommend its use to academic libraries that wish to incorporate literature-size criteria into their allocation process (1981). Worley has described an allocation formula that includes factors based on circulation correlated by academic department, declared majors, number of students, and cost of materials (1988).

Collection Development Evaluation

The authors whose work represents the most significant aspects of evaluation for this study include Anthony W. Ferguson, Paul Metz, Thomas E. Nisonger, and William Gray Potter.

Ferguson has written about a collection development systems model based on David Eastman's structural-functional political system of inputs (demands and supports) and outputs (decisions and actions). Although this did not produce predictable, quantifiable results, he said, it did provide a useful management perspective (1986). Then (with Grant and Rutstein) he has written about ten ways the Research Libraries Group (RLG) conspectus could benefit the internal operations of American research libraries: determining

collection priorities, making the best use of the library's space, selecting materials for preservation, allocating materials budgets, requesting material funds, preparing for accreditation reviews, improving faculty-library communications, training materials selectors, establishing processing priorities, and finding outside funding for library programs (1987).

Ferguson (again with Grant and Rutstein) describes the Conspectus as a necessary and useful tool for research libraries. He notes that it is both a survey and a matrix of past collecting depth and current collecting intensity. He illustrates how it can be used to define primary collection and preservation responsibilities, and he concludes that it can be used to improve internal management in several ways (combining two and omitting one of the benefits from the 1987 study) (1988). Finally, he also has written about the Conspectus, which was designed to facilitate cooperative collection development among research libraries. He finds it appropriate only in the face of high need and low resources, and openly admits the barriers to cooperative collection development offered by the problems of competitiveness, the desires for autonomy, and the gratifications of ownership (1992).

Metz has analyzed 58,000 titles (in 80 call-number ranges) borrowed by 10,000 users (in 5 patron groups with departmental affiliations) at the Virginia Tech Library. He showed that proportional use of subject literature by patron groups outside departmental affiliations was more interdisciplinary than heretofore realized (chemistry, geology, and physics faculty might use art, music, and theater books or economics, political science, and sociology books more than previously thought) (1983). Then (with Litchfield) he did a second study (in 30 call-number ranges) of 4 types of use (current periodicals, bound periodicals, in-house use of continuations, and circulation of monographs). This allowed him to conclude that in-house use and circulation were highly correlated, current periodicals differed from other kinds of use, and circulation was stable across time. He also found that a three-day sample of circulation was normally sufficient to insure accuracy and that holdings influenced use (1985).

Metz also has written about library use and citation studies as bibliometric research, looking at age, language, subject, and past use, and considering scattering of use, concentration of use, and mega- and subdisciplinary use. He recommended that use studies exploit previously ignored data from the MARC record, be complemented by ongoing analyses from local systems, and focus on individual disciplines. He also recommended that use studies ground themselves through the observation of users and consider how to measure electronic use (1990). Finally (with Stemmer) he has surveyed 180 ARL and Oberlin Group collection development officers as to the familiarity, relevance, and quality of 60 academic publishers. He listed the publishers by arithmetic mean of the responses, and he

correlated them by relevance and quality (.65), relevance and familiarity (.32), and familiarity and quality (.27). He concludes with five high-covariance clusters for relevance and five high-covariance clusters for quality (1996).

Nisonger has analyzed 4 subjects from the University of Manitoba library (American Novel, Family Therapy, Medieval French Literature, and Modern British History) with a methodology suggested by Manuel D. Lopez, checking citations from successive bibliographies (each enclosed within a preceding bibliography and weighted by age). He found the methodology useful in determining the depth of a particular subject, but not the collection overall (where the results were conflicting) (1980). Then he has evaluated a single subject (political science) in 5 Washington, D.C. university libraries with a similar methodology, checking citations from journal articles (2 samples from *American Political Science Review*, and 2 samples from the bibliographical volumes of 5 other journals). He tabulated the distributions by language, date, and call number, to conclude that the methodology was useful in comparing collection strengths in a particular subject shared by several academic libraries (1983).

Nisonger also has described an overlap study of 17 academic libraries in Texas, which considered several alternatives (the Conspectus, the Shelflist Count, and the Higher Education General Information System codes). He adopted an edited version of the first and delineated 60% of the subject heading more exactly. He produced a subject profile for each library and concluded that the Conspectus might be too detailed for libraries whose collections were smaller than ARL size (1985). Finally he has edited a separately published annotated bibliography about academic library collection evaluation with chapters on Methodology (citing Budd, Katz, Nisonger, and Saunders); Use (citing Hardesty and Metz); Overlap (citing Potter and Shaw); Citations (citing Budd, Hardesty, Metz, and Nisonger); the Conspectus and the Shelflist Count (citing Ferguson and Nisonger); and Applications (citing Calhoun and Potter) (1992).

Potter has written a bibliographic essay on collection overlap, breaking the subject down into union-catalogs studies (mentioning Altman in New Jersey, McGrath and Simon in Louisiana); centralized-processing studies (Leonard in Colorado, Knightly in Texas); cooperative-development studies (Evans in New York, Moore in Wisconsin); and analytical research studies (Buckland in Lancaster, Davis and Shaw in Indiana) (1982). Then he has modeled collection overlap on a microcomputer, describing how an IBM PC and BASIC interpreter can be used to develop an efficient duplicate checking scheme with a test database of 20,000 records in 400 partitions (or 4.5 title keys) drawn from four Illinois state university libraries. In this process he looked at LC card number and date, at title string bits, at a decision table based on card number, date, main entry, and place,

and finally at subject code, format code, and edition (1983).

Potter also has studied collection overlap in the Library Computer System network in Illinois with the model developed in his previous work, charting the overlap of 33,758 titles from twenty-one pairs of libraries (overlap and size having a .9689 correlation when the largest library is excluded). He noted frequency distributions (unique titles comprised 66.5% of the total when the largest library is excluded), and he concluded that duplication increases with size (though this was tempered by the special collections of the largest library) (1986). Finally he has written about descriptive bibliometrics, which included Lotka's Law (most of the authors will appear once, some twice, a few many times); Bradfords's Law (a few journals account for the first tier of articles, more for the second, and many for the third); and Zipf's Law (the rank of a word in a text multiplied by frequency will be constant). These were important, he said, as general principles for evaluative bibliometrics in either written or published communication (1988).

Important aspects of evaluation also may be found in the works of sixteen other authors. For convenience these authors have been arranged in four alphabetical groups.

The first group on particular aspects of evaluation includes Anne C. Ciliberti, Wanda V. Dole, Rodney Erickson, and Curt Holleman. Ciliberti has evaluated holdings by class number ranges with the Collection Analysis CD, to find the results hard to understand (1994). Dole (once with Chang) has written about consortium use of the Collection Analysis CD with spreadsheets to produce graphic representations of research collections (1994, 1997). Erickson has written about cooperative collection development based on *Choice* reviews between three libraries in Minnesota and North Dakota (1992). Holleman has looked at overlap and how small errors can invalidate statistics with electronic products, and then at national collecting where he believes use of a 1991 product to check 1989 imprints invalidated conclusions (1997).

The second group on evaluation includes Sally Loken, Thomas A. Lucas, Bonnie MacEwan, and Barbara Moore. Loken has described the Conspectus as a method for using the hierarchical structure (of 25 divisions, 500 categories, and 4,000 subjects) to do collection assessment with automated support (title overlap analyses or comparison to *BCL*) (1994). Lucas has discussed two Conspectus problems (a lack of verification studies and an institutional reluctance to admit weakness) and the hope offered by a simplification of methodology (1990). MacEwan has suggested using the Inventory Project to revise approval plans and understand faculty purchases (1989). Moore (with Miller and Tolliver) has studied collection overlap for University of Wisconsin Libraries, using OCLC archival tapes for 125,000 recent imprints (1976-79), to find most (68%) were owned by only a single library (1982).

The third group includes Jill Newby, Evelyn Payson, Nancy P. Sanders, and Scott Stebelman. Newby (with Promis) has described an assessment tool based on the Conspectus that they model, assigning class numbers to course listings and faculty research, and using bibliographies as checklists to assess holdings (1990). Payson (with Moore) has analyzed OCLC-MARC tape records by call number ranges, and uses these to generate reports relating academic department to subject (1985). Sanders (with O'Neill and Weibel) has extracted random samples of OCLC records in botany and in mathematics, to find the unique holdings of 11 research libraries (1988). Stebelman has found the majority of a sample taken from recent issues of *Choice*, analyzed the results by publisher within LC main class, and concluded that *Choice* is a key tool for judicious collection building (1996).

The fourth group on particular aspects of evaluation includes Frederick J. Stielow, Sherry L. Vellucci, Michael G. Webster, and Richard J. Wood. Stielow (with Tibbo) has reported the results of a practicum on the Conspectus in the arts and humanities and suggests rephrasing the second and third levels to indicate lower-division and upper-division support (1987). Vellucci has suggested using the Collection Analysis CD with peer group or verification studies, with subject area or longitudinal studies, and with course analyses or desiderata lists) (1993). Webster has compared academic library holdings from Schedules D-DZ and E-FZ to average Peer Group 9 listings and history department credit hours, using the Collection Evaluation CD (1995). Wood (with Strauch) has edited a separately published collection on the Conspectus that includes a general, nontechnical overview and a selected, annotated bibliography (1992).

The twelve authors who have written in significant general terms (and the forty-eight who have written in important particular terms) have treated the subjects of book reviews and reviewing, book selection, and collection development evaluation quite thoroughly. Content analyses, complementary reviews, Bradfordian zones, and exponential curves have been used to answer important questions in reviewing. Outstanding lists, quality indexes, core quests, and assessment studies have been used to answer significant questions in selection. And the RLG Conspectus, reputational studies, citation checking, and overlap studies have been used to answer valuable questions in evaluation. But there are still questions for this study to address: First, how do the major components of the academic review process (*Choice Reviews*, *BRD*, and the Wilson Indexes) fit together? Second, how can we define an academic core collection (or in this case, academic core purchases) that intuition suggests must exist? And third, how can we use the patterns encrypted in the statistics and graphics associated with the acquisitions process to improve the logistics of mechanical selection?

Method

The method necessary to answer the questions posed at the end of the literature survey requires modeling academic library book acquisitions: that is, setting up a bibliographical database in which an academic library might reasonably expect to find the majority of its recent holdings.

For the last four or five years the Dominguez Hills library has had two notification-slip approval plans in place that seem to provide the basis for just such a database: the first was for all titles from the fifty to sixty university presses that have appeared most often in *Choice Reviews* (the CD-ROM version of *Choice*, which is our chief reviewing source); and the second was for all titles from the fifty to sixty commercial publishers that have appeared most often in *Choice Reviews*. These approval plans were adapted from Karen A. Schmidt's "Capturing the Mainstream" (1986) and Charles W. Brownson's "Mechanical Selection" (1988). The vendors supplied the library with paper slips in these plans (in the first instance, with about one hundred slips for university-press titles each week; and in the second, with about two hundred slips for commercial-publisher titles each week), and we also imported the bibliographic information that appeared on the paper slips from the vendors' Web sites into a relational database. That allowed us to collate the weekly records electronically and print bimonthly lists of prospective titles from the database to supplement the boxes of paper slips from which our subject bibliographers made their approval selections. It also allowed us to collate the bimonthly lists at the end of the academic year and compare the annual cumulation from the approval plans to a similar yearly cumulation from *Choice Reviews* (from which we had been importing similar monthly lists of machine-readable bibliographical records into the relational database as well) at the end of the calendar year, since vendor profiling normally preceded book reviewing by about six months.

An initial comparison of the two involved finding a majority of the titles from *Choice Reviews* in the annual cumulation (to validate the approval plans) and adding or deleting a few presses or publishers to the lists (to keep the plans up to date). A more detailed comparison, which was done once the Outstanding Academic Books list for the next year had appeared (precluding all but about 5% of the selection activity for titles from the previous year), would involve searching *Choice Reviews* and the approval plans in the OLC. It occurred to us, as we began to try to look at *Choice Reviews* in this larger context, that it would be worthwhile trying to find as many titles as possible from *BRD* and from the reviews cited in the various Wilson Indexes (which used to be called *Cumulative Book Review Citations*) in the annual cumulation as well. That would

allow us to define more exactly the review components of the approval plans and test our lists of presses and publishers more thoroughly.

Although we had identified a database for the project we had in mind (and *BRD*, like *Choice Reviews*, was available in CD-ROM format, which would allow bibliographical information from that source to be imported into a relational database), experience soon taught us that we would have to wait, not six months (as had been the case with *Choice Reviews*), but eighteen months (as proved to be the case with *BRD* and the Wilson Indexes), if we wanted to find as many titles as possible from these other services. We also were concerned with the prospect of relying upon a single year for our test database, since that year might contain a few anomalies; and so to the 16,000 titles from the academic year 1996–97 (that would correspond to *Choice Reviews* 1997, *BRD* 1998, and the Wilson Indexes 1998) with which we started, we decided to add another 16,000 titles from the academic year 1997–98 (that would correspond to *Choice Reviews* 1998, *BRD* 1999, and the Wilson Indexes 1999). This decision, however, would introduce a problem of parallax into the searching.

Figure 1 will help to make this problem clear (all figures found in appendix A). In the left half of the figure, the holdings for calendar years 1989–93 of *Choice Reviews* have been searched from the vantage point of February and March 1995. In the right half of the figure, the holdings for calendar year 1994 have been searched from the vantage point of February 1996; the holdings for calendar year 1995, from the vantage point of February 1997; and so forth. The average holdings still vary slightly, but the problem of parallax (which was introduced by searching several years worth of records from the vantage point of a single year, and which gives the mistaken impression of a decline in fortune for *Choice Reviews* titles) has been removed through annual searching. When it is not possible to correct for parallax through annual searching (as would be the case, for example, in combining calendar years 1989–93 with calendar years 1994–98), the OLC holdings can be normalized by adjusting them by review date (or in the case of the database we now were constructing, by adjusting the holdings by vendor profiling date, which we have accepted as equivalent to publication date).

Table 1 shows how this procedure has been incorporated into the approval plan database (all tables found in appendix B). In the table, the fields for LC main class and OLC holdings appear to the left (under MC and OLC); the fields for title, author, and publisher appear in the middle (under TI, AU, and PB); and the fields for International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN) (under IS and LCN) appear at the right. Two codes accompany the fields in the middle: the first precedes the title to indicate an Outstanding

Academic Book (O under X), and the second precedes the publisher to indicate university press or commercial publisher (U or C under O). And finally, three fields accompany the main class and OLC holdings to the left: the vendor profiling date for July 1996, the corresponding indexing value of 0.985, and the normalized OLC holdings (under DATE, INDEX, and NORM).

Table 2 shows how the normalized OLC holdings have been ranked and then weighted by percentiles within each main class to the left (under NORM, NRANK, NSIZE, and NPCT). The decimal or metrical weighting of the n-percentiles allows a ready comparison between the best received titles in main classes such as E, PS, and QA (American History, American Literature, and Mathematics), where the normalized OLC holdings may be as much as 1,000, and the best received titles in main classes such as JQ, PC, and TA (Asian Political Science, Romance Languages, and Civil Engineering), where the normalized holdings may be as little as 500. The normalized holdings provide an absolute value for each title, and the weighted percentiles provide a relative value for each title.

Table 3 shows the first of four subsets derived from tables 1 and 2, after the review sources have been added to the file. In the table, normalized OLC holdings and percentile weights have been condensed to the left (under NORM and NPCT), and review numbers indicating inclusion in *Choice Reviews* (not *BRD*) appear at the right (under RN). Table 4 shows a second subset of titles, with review numbers and linking numbers indicating inclusion in *Choice Reviews/BRD* at the right (under RN and LN). Table 5 shows a third subset of titles, with linking numbers to indicate inclusion in *BRD* (not *Choice Reviews*) at the right (under LN). And table 6 shows a fourth subset of titles with an initialism to indicate inclusion in one of the various Wilson Indexes (not *Choice Reviews* not *BRD*) at the right (under WI). (The parenthetical logical operator not explicitly stated here should be implicitly understood throughout.)

Table 7 shows how table 6 can be unfolded to specify which of the various Wilson Indexes the review has been cited in: *Art Index*, *Biological & Agricultural Index*, *Business Periodicals Index*, *Education Index*, *General Science Index*, *Humanities Index*, *Library Literature*, *Legal Periodicals Index*, *Readers Guide*, *Social Science Index*, and *[Applied] Science & Technology Index* (under AI, BI, BP, ED, GS, HU, LL, LP, RG, SI, ST).

An initial criticism of the methodology we had developed to this point was that the normalized OLC holdings from OCLC (which included, not only academic libraries, but also public, research, and special libraries) were not exact enough to answer the questions posed at the end of the literature review; and so after some discussion with, and with assistance from, the Project Manager for the new

OLUC from the State University System (which included only academic libraries), we were able to add normalized UIAS holdings by having a flat file of ISBNs machine searched.

Table 8 shows how this new procedure has been incorporated into the approval plan database as well: the fields for LC main class and UIAS holdings appear to the left (under MC and UIAS); the fields for title, author, and publisher appear in the middle (under TI, AU, and PB); and the fields for ISBN and LCCN (under IS and LCN) appear at the right. Two codes again accompany the fields in the middle: the first precedes the title to indicate an Outstanding Academic Book (O under X); and the second precedes the publisher to indicate university press or commercial publisher (U or C under O). And as with the OLUC example above, three fields accompany the main class and UIAS holdings to the left: the vendor profiling date for July 1996, the corresponding ratio of 0.940, and the *standardized* UIAS holdings—which is an equivalent way of saying *normalized*, used to distinguish this second regular adjustment within the database file (under DATE, RATIO, and STAN).

Table 9 shows how the standardized UIAS holdings have been ranked and then weighted by percentiles within each main class to the left (under STAN, SRANK, SSIZE, and SPCT). The decimal or metrical weighting of the s-percentiles, like that of the n-percentile above, allows a ready comparison between the best received titles in main classes such as HQ, ML, and Q (Marriage & Family, Music Literature, and General Science), where the standardized UIAS holdings may be as much as 20, and the best received titles in main classes such as K, PA, and QR (General Law, Classical Languages, and Microbiology), where the standardized holdings may be as little as 10. The standardized holdings provide an absolute value for each title, and the weighted percentiles provide a relative value for each title.

Table 10 shows the first of four subsets of tables 7 and 8, after the review sources have been added to the file: the normalized UIAS holdings and metric weights have been condensed to the left (under STAN and SPCT), and review numbers indicating inclusion in *Choice Reviews* appear at the right (under RN). Table 11 shows a second subset of titles, with review numbers and linking numbers indicating inclusion in *Choice Reviews/BRD* to the right (under RN and LN). Table 12 shows a third subset of titles, with linking numbers to indicate inclusion in *BRD* to the right (under LN). And table 13 shows a fourth subset of titles with mnemonics to indicate inclusion in one of the Wilson Indexes (under WI).

Table 14 shows how table 13 can be unfolded to specify which of the various campuses within the California State University System the reviewed titles have been purchased

by: Bakersfield, Chico, Dominguez Hills, San Diego, Fullerton, Fresno, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Northridge, Pomono, San Luis Obispo, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Hayward, San Marcos, San Jose, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Monterey Bay (under CBA, CCH, CDH, CDS, CFI, CFS, CHU, CLA, CLO, CNO, CPO, CPS, CSA, CSB, CSF, CSH, CSI, CSJ, CSO, CTU, AND MBA).

In sum, the methodology proposed will allow us to do two things: first, examine the review constituents of a file of 32,725 records representing two years worth of recent purchases by several thousand academic, public, research, and special libraries from the OLUC; and second, examine the review constituents of 28,122 records representing two years worth of recent purchases by twenty-one comprehensive university libraries from the UIAS.

Reviews

In order to answer the first question posed at the end of the literature survey, we will look at the standardized UIAS holdings and the associated metrical weights, first from a subject axis that lists the 100 most commonly occurring main classes from the approval plan database, and then from a publisher axis that lists the 100 most commonly occurring presses and publishers from the approval plan database. The idea for this approach stems from a reading of Paul Metz's *Landscapes of Literature* (1983) and Thomas E. Nisonger's "Editing the RLG Conspectus to Analyze the OCLC Archival Tapes of Seventeen Texas Libraries" (1985).

Figures 2 and 3 show stacked bar graphs of the four major review components, first for the 100 most commonly occurring subjects, and then for the 100 most commonly occurring publishers in the approval plan database. In these figures it is possible to see in a single view, first from the standpoint of subject, and then from the standpoint of publisher, the relative importance of the review components for a comprehensive university library.

Tables 15 and 16 list the data associated with figures 2 and 3 in the first four columns. Each of the 4 components has been represented as a percentage of the metrical weights from that subject or publisher. Thus the titles cited in *Choice Reviews* account for 22.9% of the metrical weight from General Philosophy; the titles cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD* account for 16.4% of the metrical weight; the titles cited in *BRD* account for 6%; and the titles cited in the Wilson Indexes for 22.9%. In similar fashion the titles cited in *Choice Reviews* account for 19.3% of the metrical weight from ABC-Clio; the titles cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD* account for 58.3% of the metrical weight; the titles cited in *BRD* account for 2.3%; and the titles cited in the Wilson Indexes for 3.3%.

Even limiting the study to a hundred subjects and a hundred publishers may present something of a challenge to immediate and complete understanding; and the reader may find it more expedient to look at the four review components each in turn and more precisely.

First, let us look at the titles cited in *Choice Reviews*. Figure 4 shows a profile by percentiles of the UIAS titles cited in this review component, and figure 5 shows a similar profile by percentiles of the OLC titles cited by this same source. The tendency of a comprehensive university library (and of many other academic, public, research, and special libraries) to rely upon this review component would seem to be very well founded, since the reception indicated by these figures is overwhelmingly favorable. Figures 6 and 7 show more precisely 10 subjects and 10 publishers in which titles cited in *Choice Reviews* play a significant role in the recent acquisitions of UIAS libraries.

Then, let us look at the titles cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD*. Figure 8 shows a profile by percentiles of the UIAS titles cited in this review component, and figure 9 shows a similar profile by percentiles of the OLC titles cited by this same source. Again, the tendency of a comprehensive university library (and of many other academic, public, research, and special libraries) to rely upon this review component would seem to be very well founded, since the reception indicated by these figures is also highly favorable. Figures 10 and 11 show more precisely 10 subjects and 10 publishers in which titles cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD* play a significant role in the recent acquisitions of UIAS libraries.

Next, let us look at the titles cited in *BRD*. Figure 12 shows a profile by percentiles of the UIAS titles cited in this review component, and figure 13 shows a similar profile by percentiles of the OLC titles cited by this same source. Once more, the tendency of a comprehensive university library (and of many other academic, public, research, and special libraries) to rely upon this review component would seem to be well founded, since the reception indicated by these figures is also favorable. Figures 14 and 15 show more precisely 10 subjects and 10 publishers in which titles cited in *BRD* play a significant role in the recent acquisitions of UIAS libraries.

Finally, let us look at the titles cited in the Wilson Indexes. Figure 16 shows a profile by percentiles of the UIAS titles cited in this review component, and figure 17 shows a similar profile by percentiles of the OLC titles cited by this same source. Figure 18 also shows a profile by percentiles of the UIAS titles not cited in any of the 4 review components, and figure 19 shows a similar profile by percentiles of the OLC titles not cited in any of the same 4 sources. Here too, the tendency of a comprehensive university library (and of many other academic, public, research, and special libraries) to rely upon this review component

would seem to be well founded, since the reception indicated by these figures, when compared to the reception indicated by the figures for titles not reviewed in any of the same 4 sources, is not unfavorable. Figures 20 and 21 show with more precision 10 subjects and 10 publishers in which titles cited in the Wilson Indexes play a not insignificant role in the recent acquisitions of UIAS libraries.

We might sum up this part of the discussion by saying that we have been looking at 4,468 records (representing 22% of the UIAS weight or impact) cited in *Choice Reviews*; 3,668 records (representing 25% of the UIAS impact) cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD*; 2,377 records (representing 11.4% of the UIAS impact) cited in *BRD*; 5,245 records (representing 15.8% of the UIAS impact) cited in the Wilson Indexes; and 12,364 records (representing 25.7% of the UIAS impact) not cited in any of these 4 sources. The review components that we have been looking at clearly are very important to a comprehensive university library.

We also should note that we have examined these 28,122 UIAS records against profiles from a larger group of 32,725 OLC records that included 4,573 records (representing 17.8% of the OLC weight or impact) from *Choice Reviews*; 3,700 records (representing 17% of the impact) from *Choice Reviews/BRD*; 2,548 records (representing 11.6% of the impact) from *BRD*; 5,695 records (representing 16.1% of the impact) from the Wilson Indexes; and 16,209 records (representing 37.5% of the impact) not cited by any of these 4 sources. The same review components that we have been looking at clearly are very important to many other academic, public, research, and special libraries as well.

Holdings

In order to answer the second question posed at the end of the literature survey, we will look for a way to sort the approval plan database into complementary or reciprocal subsets. An example may help to make this intent clear. The *Choice Reviews 1989–1998* database (which was the basis for figure 1), for example, can be condensed to a *Choice Publisher* file: first normalizing the publisher field in the *Choice Reviews* database to the standard used in *Cumulative Book Index*; then sorting the database on the publisher field; and finally cumulating the normalized OLC holdings and percentile weight associated with each title to a corresponding publisher record in the *Choice Publisher* file. If we were to establish a threshold of 1,000 for the percentile weight cumulated for each publisher (by setting a filter to $PBPT > 1000$), we would have a subset of 308 from 3,329 *Choice* publishers with 2,952,414 of the 3,261,011 cumulated percentile weights—a 91/9 complementary or reciprocal core that might prove to be very useful in setting up publisher-based notification-slip approval plans for a comprehensive university library.

The *Choice* Publisher file of our example had publisher records on which normalized percentiles were cumulated and the approval plan database of our study had title records on which standardized percentiles would have to be cumulated, so we had to add a field called UIASPCT to permit this. Initially we found what we thought was the natural core of the database by setting a filter to UIAS>6 and SPCT>66; but after further experimentation, we found a simpler single-statement threshold by setting a filter to UIASPCT>540. That produced a subset of 8,679 from 28,122 UIAS records with 8,195,331 of the 11,842,171 standardized percentiles—a complementary or reciprocal 69/31 core that should prove to be very useful in analyzing the recent purchases of a comprehensive university library.

Because the machine searching of the flat file had associated each campus mnemonic with each book number (see table 14), it was possible to derive the same sort of review-component profile for the campuses that we had for UIAS; and after defining the UIAS core as we had, it would be possible to look at the core either from the perspective of the university or from the perspective of the campuses.

Campuses will see the UIAS core in different ways, since how much of it they can afford and how much of their resources they have to devote to it is dependent on size: Figure 22, with the campuses sorted left to right along the x-axis in descending order by number of purchases, shows the core from the perspective of the university (that is, as a percentage of available titles); and figure 23, again with the campuses sorted from left to right along the x-axis in descending order by number of purchases, shows the core from the perspective of the campuses (that is, as a percentage of purchased titles). The larger campuses can afford to buy more of the core, and the smaller campuses must devote more of their resources to the core. These findings are in concert with earlier studies correlating overlap and size (Davis and Shaw 1979; Potter 1986).

Campuses should see the 4 review components of the core in similar ways however, since the components are independent of size: Figure 24 shows the 4 review components discussed in the previous section for the core titles purchased by each campus; and figure 25 shows the same components for the noncore titles purchased by each campus. The reader may remember that figure 22 showed a range of available UIAS core titles from a high of about 90% on some of the campuses with the largest number of purchases to a low of about 20% on some of the campuses with the smallest number of purchases. In view of this, it would seem to be an inherent quality of core titles that they are frequently reviewed; and it also would seem to be an intrinsic quality of noncore titles that they are much less frequently reviewed.

The 4 review components for core titles play a very significant role for the system as a whole: There are 2,172 UIAS core titles (representing 24.6% of the core weight or

impact) cited in *Choice Reviews*; 2,455 core titles (representing 32% of the core impact) cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD*; 1,961 core titles (representing 13.1% of the core impact) cited in *BRD*; and 1,233 core titles (representing 13.1% of the core impact) cited in the Wilson Indexes. The review components for core titles thus account for 82.8% of the core impact.

The 4 review components for noncore titles play a much less significant role for the system as a whole: There are 2,296 UIAS noncore titles (representing 16.4% of the noncore weight or impact) cited in *Choice Reviews*; 1,213 noncore titles (representing 9.4% of the noncore impact) cited in *Choice Reviews/BRD*; 1,316 noncore titles (representing 7.6% of the noncore impact) cited in *BRD*; and 4,012 noncore titles (representing 21.8% of the non-core impact) cited in the Wilson Indexes. The review components for noncore titles thus account for only 55.3% of the noncore impact.

One sometimes hears an author say that the academic core has to consist of a group of commonly held titles from a source like *BCL* (Hardesty 1993; Hardesty and Mak 1994), and one sometimes hears a bibliographer (or even a director) say that the campuses are all buying the same books; so it is instructive to look a little more closely at the approval plan file after defining the UIAS core as we have.

There are, it turns out, only 7 titles held in common by the 21 comprehensive university libraries in UIAS (the system also includes a Marine Academy, which does not offer the full range of degrees associated with a comprehensive university, which has been omitted from this account). The 7 titles held in common by the 21 UIAS libraries are *Black Intellectuals* (0-393-03989-7), *Border Visions* (0-8165-1422-4), *Children* (0-679-41561-0), *Dream Endures* (0-19-510079-4), *Easy Burden* (0-06-017362-9), *Europe* (0-19-520912-5), and *Folklore* (0-87436-986-X).

There are also only 97 titles held in common by the 14 comprehensive university libraries with the largest number of purchases; and there are only 1,357 titles held in common by the 7 comprehensive university libraries with the largest number of purchases. If we consider our initial attempt at defining the UIAS core (UIAS>6 and SPCT>66), the overlap that most closely approximates that attempt would be this last—the titles held in common by the 7 UIAS libraries with the largest number of purchases. It is true that all but 28 of these 1,357 overlapping titles are core titles, but defining the core by overlapping titles would omit 7,322 of the 8,679 titles (or 84%) that the complementary or reciprocal definition includes.

BCL is sometimes used synonymously with core lists, and *Choice's* Outstanding Academic Books are also used with the same intent (Budd 1991; Budd and Craven 1997). Because the approval plan database consists entirely of recent titles or purchases, we could not use *BCL* to test the UIAS core the way standard bibliographies are used to

validate the RLG Conspectus; but we have searched *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998, and we can use the Outstanding Academic Books to test the core.

If we combined the records for the first two review components from the UIAS database (4,468 + 3,669), we would have the total number of citations from *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998 found (8,137); and if we combined the citations from *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998 (6,596 + 6,621), we would have the total number of citations it was possible to find (13,217): so we have found 62% of *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998 in the approval file. If we combined the records for the first two components and added $X="O"$ to the search statement from the database (349 + 493), we would have the total number of citations for the Outstanding Academic Books from *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998 found (842); and if we combined the citations for the Outstanding Academic Books from *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998 (620 + 623), we would have the total number of citations it was possible to find (1,243): so we have found 68% of the Outstanding Academic Books from *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998; and 697 of these 842 Outstanding Academic Books (83%) are in the UIAS core.

The author also was interested to know if a criterion similar to that used to define the comprehensive university library core with the UIAS file might be used to define a similar core with the OLUC file. In order to test that notion, he compiled the normalized holdings and associated percentile weights into a new field, and after some experimentation found a single-statement threshold by setting a filter to $OLUCPCT > 19,500$. That produced a subset of 9,227 from 32,725 OLUC records with 392,771,762 of the 547,842,385 normalized percentile weights—a complementary or reciprocal 72/28 core that should prove to be very useful in analyzing the recent purchases of public, research, special, and perhaps academic libraries that are not comprehensive university libraries (that is, liberal arts college libraries).

Figure 26 shows the 4 review components of the percentile weight associated with 2,904 records unique to the UIAS core to the left, the same 4 components associated with 5,775 records common to the UIAS and OLUC cores in the middle, and the same 4 components associated with 3,452 records unique to the OLUC core at the right. The records common to the UIAS and OLUC cores fall into three quanta: a primary group from *Choice Reviews/BRD*; a secondary group from *Choice Reviews* or *BRD*; and a tertiary group from the Wilson Indexes. (About a tenth of the common core is not cited by any of these components.) The records unique to the UIAS core fall into three quanta also: a primary group from *Choice Reviews* or the Wilson Indexes; a secondary group from *Choice Reviews/BRD*; and a tertiary group from *BRD*. (About a third of the unique UIAS core is not cited by any of these components.) The records unique to the OLUC core fall into three quanta as

well: a primary group from *BRD*; a secondary group from *Choice Reviews/BRD*; and a tertiary group from the Wilson Indexes. (About a third of the unique OLUC core is not reviewed in any of these components.)

This suggests a tendency on the part of comprehensive university libraries to pursue unreviewed titles of unique interest at the expense of titles cited in *BRD*; and this may suggest a tendency on the part of public, research, special, and perhaps academic libraries that are not comprehensive university libraries (that is, liberal arts college libraries) to pursue titles of unique interest at the expense of titles cited in *Choice Reviews* or the Wilson Indexes.

The first tendency is even more pronounced in noncore UIAS purchases (44.8% of the noncore weight or impact is not cited in any of the review components, and 7.6% of the noncore impact is cited in *BRD*). Figure 27 suggests, however, that unreviewed subject categories (almost all from the science-medicine-technology part of the spectrum and outside the 4 review components we have identified) may play as much of a role in this as was previously attributed to the diverse interests of faculty, whose career advancement depends on scholarly productivity (Hardesty and Mak 1994).

The second tendency will have to be the subject of additional study by public, research, special, and perhaps liberal arts college libraries (if indeed it is necessary to distinguish qualitatively between academic libraries, as Fitzgerald insisted to Hemingway it was necessary to distinguish between economic classes).

Presses and Publishers

In order to answer the third question posed at the end of the literature survey ("How can we use the statistical information encrypted in the graphic profiles of the study to improve the logistics of mechanical selection?"), we will look at UIAS core titles and UIAS reviewed titles among the approval plan titles that were the basis of the present study: the first plan was for all titles from the fifty to sixty university presses that have appeared most often in *Choice Reviews*; and the second plan was for all titles from the fifty to sixty commercial publishers that have appeared most often in *Choice Reviews*.

By combining the first two review components (*Choice Reviews* and *Choice Reviews/BRD*), we have been able to see that the approval file includes a majority of the titles cited in *Choice Reviews* 1997–1998, and two-thirds of the Outstanding Academic Books listed in the January 1998–99 issues that followed; but *Choice Reviews* citations by themselves only account for a quarter of the approval plan titles. Subject bibliographers might feel overmatched by these circumstances until they realize that the citations from *BRD* and the Wilson Indexes account for another quarter of the file. Once they consider all of the review components, the situation may seem a little more balanced: 16,516 of 32,725,

or half, of the records in the file have been cited in one of the 4 review components. In this section, we will look at how best to find UIAS core titles (which number 8,630, or about a quarter of the file) and UIAS reviewed titles (which number 15,758, or about half of the file) among all the titles in the approval file.

We do not have initial UIAS percentiles that we could compare to the standardized UIAS percentiles gathered through machine searching (though the university has discussed adding an interactive version of the Washington Library Network's Automated Collection Analysis Services to do interactively what this study attempts through more traditional methods); but we do have initial OLC percentiles that we can compare to the normalized OLC percentiles gathered through online searching.

Table 17 shows a group of 50 university-press titles from the approval file, with the initial and normalized OLC percentiles in the middle and to the right (under IPCT and NPCT): The *i*-percentiles and *n*-percentiles can be summed and divided by the number of records to get the *i*-mean and *n*-mean (53.15 and 56.93); the means can be used to compute the deviation squared for each record (under IPCTDEV2 and NPCTDEV2); the deviations squared can be summed, divided by the number of records, and the square root taken to get the *i*-standard deviation and *n*-standard deviation (28.62 and 26.04); and the product of the standard deviations divided by the means, the *z*-numbers (under ZNUMBER), can be summed and divided by the number of records to get the correlation coefficient (which for the 11,664 university-press titles in the file is .47).

Table 18 shows, in like fashion, a group of fifty commercial-publisher titles from the approval file, with the initial and normalized OLC percentiles in the middle and to the right (under IPCT and NPCT): As with the university-press titles, the *i*-percentiles and *n*-percentiles can be summed and divided by the number of records to get the *i*-mean and *n*-mean (48.77 and 46.91); the means can be used to compute the deviation squared for each record (under IPCTDEV2 and NPCTDEV2); the deviations squared can be summed, divided by the number of records, and the square root taken to get the *i*-standard deviation and *n*-standard deviation (29.03 and 29.74); and the product of the standard deviations divided by the means, the *z*-numbers (under ZNUMBER), can be summed and divided by the number of records to get the correlation coefficient (which for the 21,061 commercial-publisher titles in the file is .67).

In practical terms these correlations between initial and normalized OLC percentiles suggest that a university-press title sometimes might start in a lower decile and still finish in a higher one, but a commercial-publisher title almost always would have to start in a higher decile in order to avoid finishing in a lower decile.

Figure 28 shows UIAS commercial-publisher core titles by initial OLC percentiles, figure 29 shows UIAS university-press core titles by initial OLC percentiles, and table 19 shows cumulative deciles for both. In like fashion, figure 30 shows UIAS commercial-publisher reviewed titles by initial OLC percentiles, figure 31 shows UIAS university-press reviewed titles by initial OLC percentiles, and table 20 shows cumulative deciles for both. By comparing figure 28 and figure 29 to figure 30 and figure 31, one can see why selecting UIAS core titles (which account for about a fourth of the file) would be twice as difficult as selecting UIAS reviewed titles (which account for almost half of the file). One interesting fact about the tables is that university-press core titles from the fifth decile upward account for about half of all university-press titles in the file, while commercial-publisher reviewed titles from the second or third decile upward account for about half of all commercial-publisher titles in the file.

Different strategies are possible based on these figures and tables: One strategy might be for a subject bibliographer, who wanted to select some and not all of these titles, to take a conservative approach with commercial-publisher core titles (choosing only from the top two or three deciles) and a moderate approach with university-press core titles (choosing from the top five deciles); and to take a moderate approach with commercial-publisher reviewed titles (choosing from the top five deciles) and an activist approach with university-press reviewed titles (choosing from all the deciles). Another strategy (remembering the effects of figures 22 through 25) might be for a smaller campus to take a disciplined approach with core titles and a balanced approach with reviewed titles, and for a larger campus to take a balanced approach with core titles and a dynamic approach with reviewed titles, each selecting more assiduously among commercial-publisher titles so that the number of commercial-publisher titles chosen in each subject category balanced the number of university-press titles chosen in the same subject category.

The approach the author recommends would be to combine the strategies just outlined: With either core-level or review-level selection, allow more flexibility in choosing university-press titles compared to commercial-publisher titles; and with either small or large campuses, adjust the selection so that the number of commercial-publisher titles in each subject category approximates the number of university-press titles in the same subject category.

At the end of the previous section, the author also raised the question of whether or not Science-Medicine-Technology titles (main class Q through T) were different in nature from the other titles in the file. The following figures and tables will help to answer that question: Figure 32 shows UIAS commercial-publisher core SMT titles by initial OLC percentiles, figure 33 shows UIAS university-press

core SMT titles by initial OLCU percentiles, and table 21 shows cumulative deciles for both. In like fashion, figure 33 shows UIAS commercial-publisher reviewed SMT titles by initial OLCU percentiles, figure 34 shows UIAS university-press reviewed SMT titles by initial OLCU percentiles, and table 22 shows cumulative deciles for both. By comparing figure 32 and figure 33 to figure 34 and figure 35, one can see why selecting UIAS core SMT titles (which account for about a sixth of the file) would be twice as difficult as selecting UIAS reviewed SMT titles (which account for about a third of the file). Here university-press SMT core titles from the third decile upward account for about half of all university-press SMT titles in the file, but there is no corresponding figure for commercial-publisher SMT reviewed titles.

Here too, the approach the author recommends would be to combine the strategies outlined above: With either core-level or review-level selection, allow more flexibility in choosing university-press titles compared to commercial-publisher titles; and with either small or large campuses, adjust the selection so that the number of commercial-publisher titles in each subject category approximates the number of university-press titles in the same subject categories. The differences will be that selecting from SMT subject categories will bring in more unreviewed (but still well-received) titles, and the approximation between commercial-publisher and university-press SMT titles will favor commercial-publisher SMT titles slightly (7:9 or 3:2).

Figure 36 shows UIAS commercial-publisher uncollected titles by initial OLCU percentile; figure 37 shows UIAS university-press uncollected titles by initial OLCU percentile; and table 23 shows cumulative deciles for both. None of these 4,603 titles was purchased by a UIAS library, and yet some bibliographers (and directors) have expressed concern that there might be valuable books among these uncollected titles that should be the subject of UIAS cooperative collection development. There were in fact ten Outstanding Academic Books among these uncollected titles; and if the university was able to add an interactive version of the Washington Library Network's Automated Collection Analysis Services to do interactively what this study has attempted through more traditional methods, then the question of how many of these titles UIAS libraries should collect certainly would have to be considered.

Comparing tables 19–22 may provide some insight into this question. Table 19 shows that the ratio of UIAS CP to UP core titles is 4,081:4,549, and table 20 shows that the ratio of UIAS CP to UP reviewed titles is 7,916:7,842. Table 21 shows that the ratio of UIAS CP to UP SMT core titles is 900:716, and table 22 shows that the ratio of UIAS CP to UP SMT reviewed titles is 1,826:1,255. Thus the ratio of UIAS commercial-publisher to university-press collected titles is approximately equal, and the ratio for UIAS commercial-

publisher to university-press collected SMT titles favors commercial-publishers only slightly. The approach the author recommends with UIAS uncollected titles, therefore, would be to consider adding commercial-publisher uncollected titles from the first two or three deciles, and university-press uncollected titles from any decile. This approach would find seven of the ten uncollected Outstanding Academic Books.

Conclusion

In answering the questions posed at the end of the literature survey, we have come to see how the patterns of reviews, holdings, and presses and publishers associated with notification-slip approval plans represent major factors in academic library book acquisitions. Reviews divide the approval plan file into a reviewed half (with three-fourths of the associated percentile weight) and an unreviewed half (with only one-fourth of the associated percentile weight). Holdings divide the approval plan file into a core third (with two-thirds of the associated percentile weight) and a noncore two-thirds (with only a third of the associated percentile weight). And presses and publishers divide the approval plan file into a press third (with half of the associated percentile weight) and a publisher two-thirds (with half of the associated percentile weight).

In the reviewed half of the file (which carries three-fourths of the impact), the review components vary by subject and publisher (tables 15 and 16): detailed views show particular subject and publisher strengths for *Choice Reviews* (figures 6 and 7), for *Choice Reviews/BRD* (figures 10 and 11), for *BRD* (figures 14 and 15), and for the Wilson Indexes (figures 20 and 21). We have found that the answer to our first question was that the review components represented 22%, 25%, 11.4%, and 15.8% of the UIAS impact.

In the core third of the file (which carries two-thirds of the impact), titles are frequently reviewed (figure 24); and in the noncore two-thirds of the file (which carries only a third of the impact), titles are much less frequently reviewed (figure 25). We have found that the answer to our second question was that a UIAS core (representing 69% of the impact) could be distinguished from a complementary or reciprocal noncore (representing 31% of the impact). We also have found that a similar OLCU core (representing 72% of the impact) could be distinguished from a complementary or reciprocal noncore (representing 28% of the impact); and the overlap of the two would allow us to distinguish a characteristic reliance of the UIAS core on *Choice Reviews* and the Wilson Indexes and a characteristic reliance of the OLCU core on *BRD*.

In the press third of the file (which carries half of the impact) and the publisher two-thirds of the file (which car-

ries half of the impact), there is a balance between press and publisher core titles (figures 28 and 29 and table 19) and press and publisher reviewed titles (figures 30 and 31 and table 20), and a near balance between press and publisher SMT core titles (figures 32 and 33 and table 21, which have a 7:9 press-to-publisher ratio) and press and publisher SMT reviewed titles (figures 34 and 35 and table 22, which have a 2:3 press-to-publisher ratio). We have found that the answer to our third question was that academic library book acquisitions display a strong tendency to balance the purchase of university-press titles and commercial-publisher titles over a wide range of subjects: the overall average for the UIAS was 49%–51%.

The author had intended the study for use with mechanical selection (which is typical of approval plans), but there is no reason not to use it with review selection (which is typical of firm orders) as well. The importance of the brief notices found in *LJ* and *Choice* for the methodology of the study can hardly be overstated, and yet some critics have suggested that only the journal-in-hand approach characteristic of deliberative review selection, and never the spreadsheet-in-hand approach characteristic of expeditious mechanical selection, has any place in a real academic library. (They believe the Academy belongs to Plato and not Aristotle, even if Dante considered him, in the Sayers trans-

lation, the master of the men who know.) Sitting down with a journal in hand requires no more reading of the books themselves than walking around with a spreadsheet in hand. Why then value one secondary process over the other? Because we naturally incline more toward letters than numbers? The argument sounds like Chomsky's story of the difference between Oxford intellectuals and Harvard intellectuals, one with genuine superficiality and the other with phony superficiality (Barsky 1997).

Whether we use review selection with firm orders or mechanical selection with approval plans, an important part of our methodology should include validation (as with any advocacy of the *Conspectus*); and the best way to validate either review selection or mechanical selection is to read as many of the books selected as possible. Core titles would be a good place to start: readers that prefer letters might try Robert Barsky (author), *Noam Chomsky: A Life of Dissent* (title), MIT Press (publisher), or Linguistics—United States—Biography (subject); and readers that prefer numbers might try 0-262-02418-7 (book number), 96-29013 (control number), 975428 (linking number), or 34-6062 (review number). The odds are that both the Academic School and the Peripatetic School (each with a little help from *Choice Reviews*, *BRD*, and the Wilson Indexes) will find their separate ways to many of the same books.

Appendix A

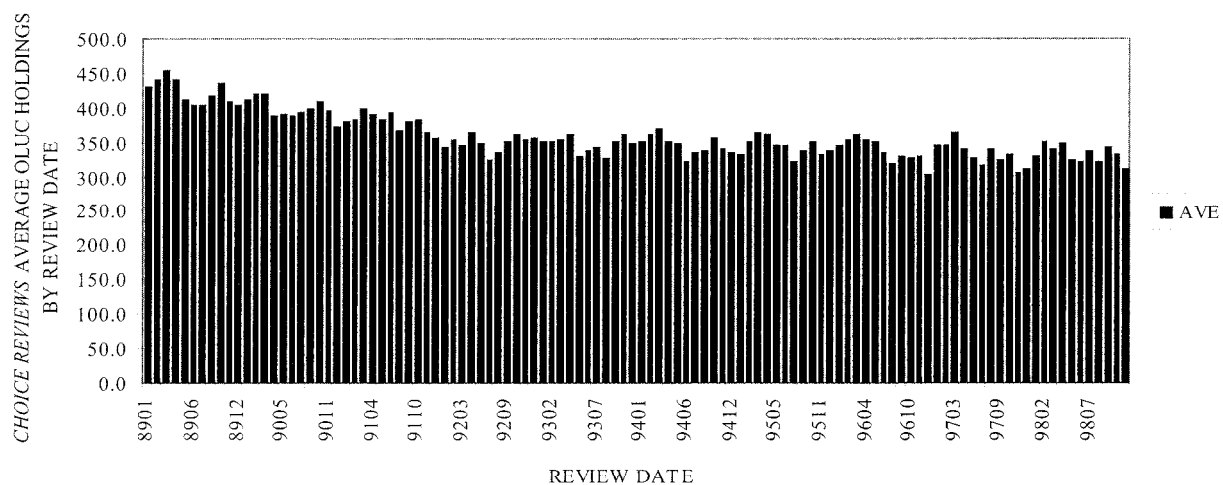


Figure 1. Choice-Reviews Average OLC Holdings by Review Date

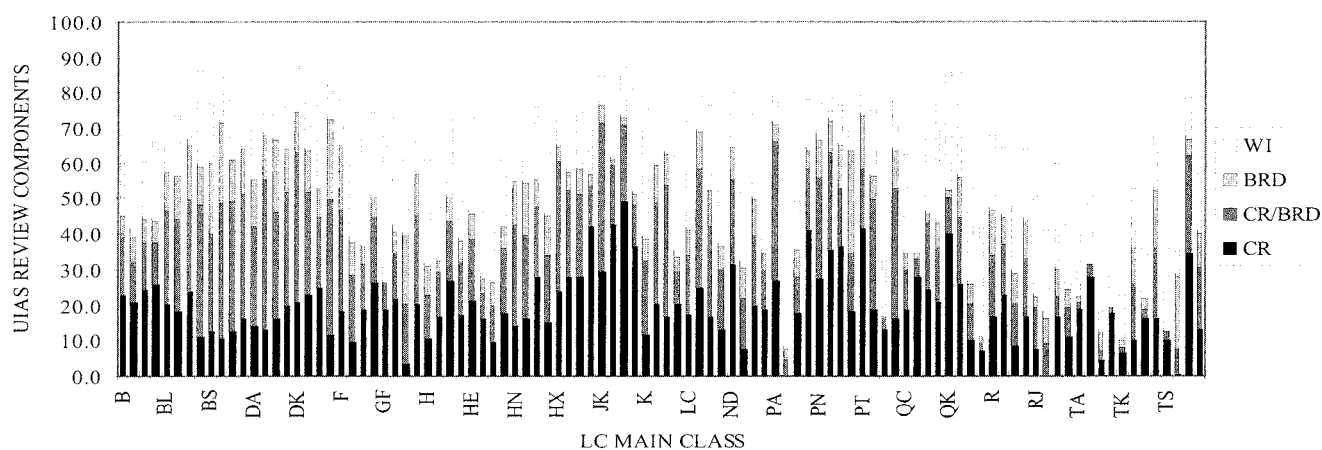


Figure 2. UIAS Review Components by LC Main Class

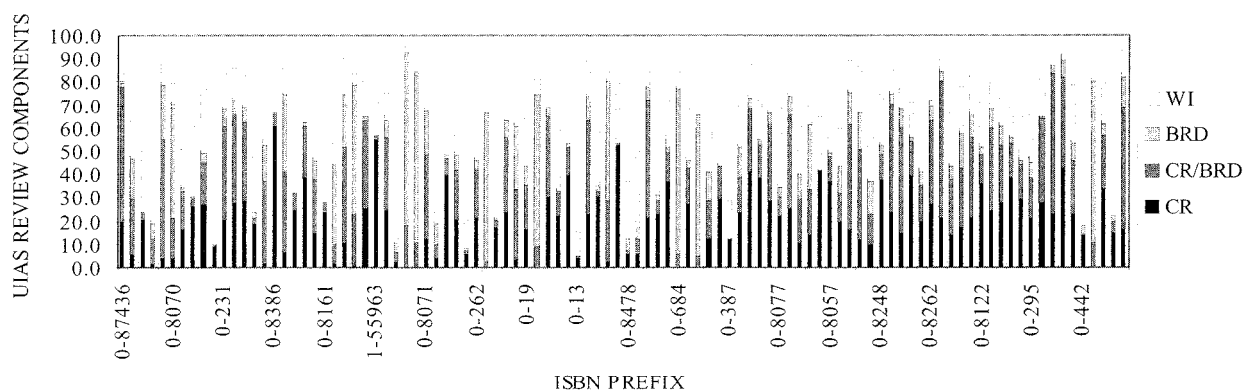


Figure 3. UIAS Review Components by ISBN Prefix

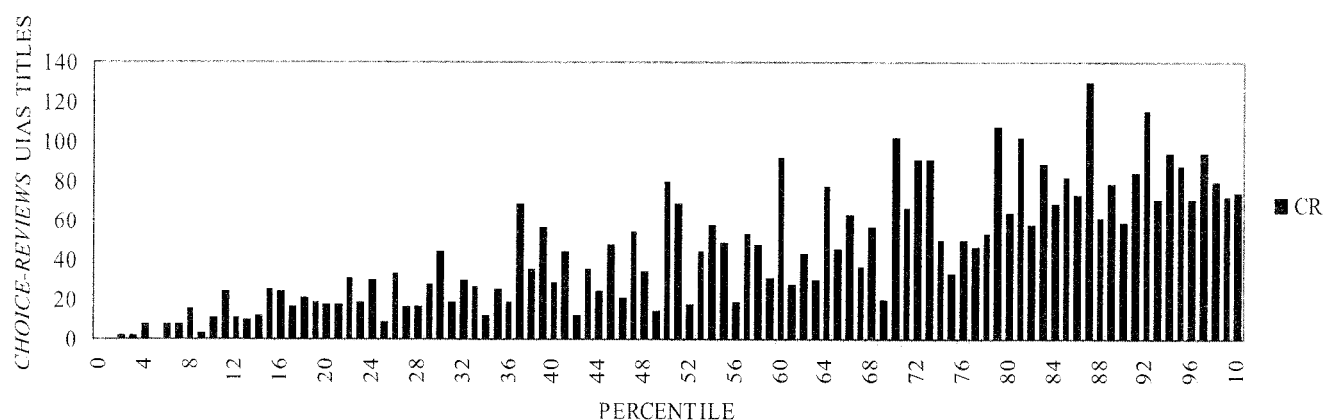


Figure 4. Choice-Reviews UIAS Titles by Percentile

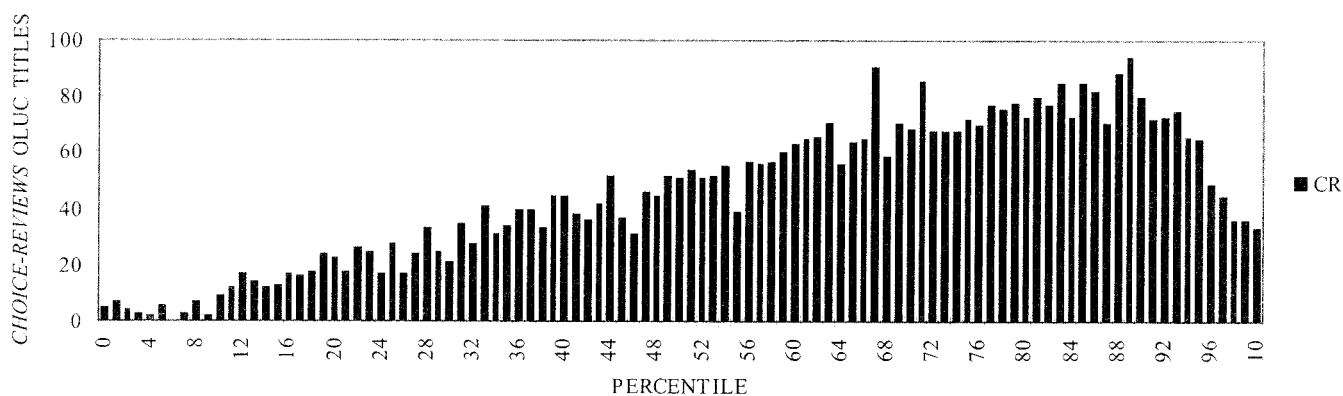


Figure 5. Choice-Reviews OLCU Titles by Percentile

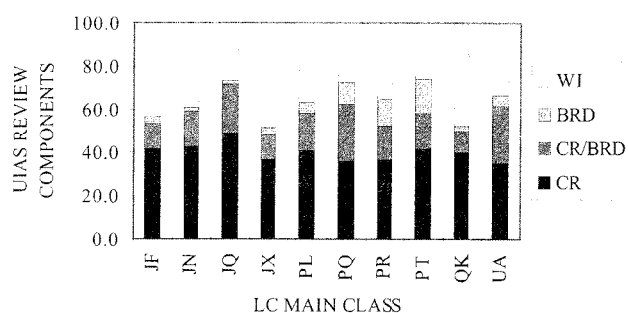


Figure 6. Detail of UIAS Review Components by LC Main Class Featuring Choice-Reviews Titles

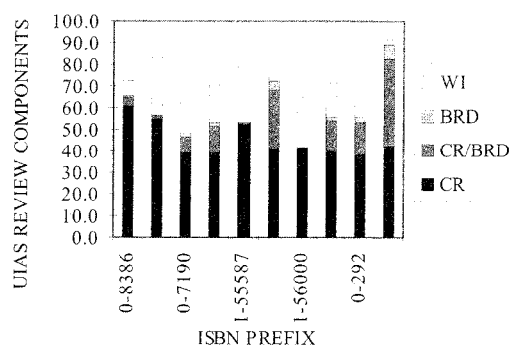


Figure 7. Detail of UIAS Review Components by ISBN Prefix Featuring Choice-Reviews Titles

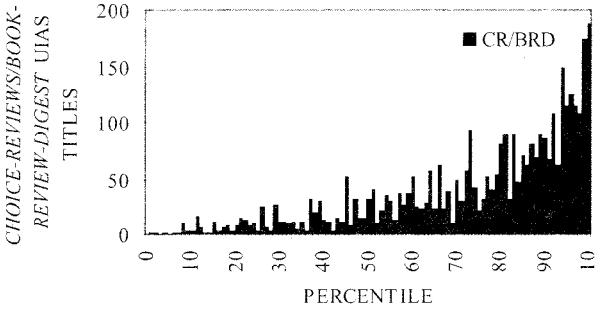


FIGURE 8: *Choice-Reviews/Book-Review-Digest* UIAS Titles by Percentile

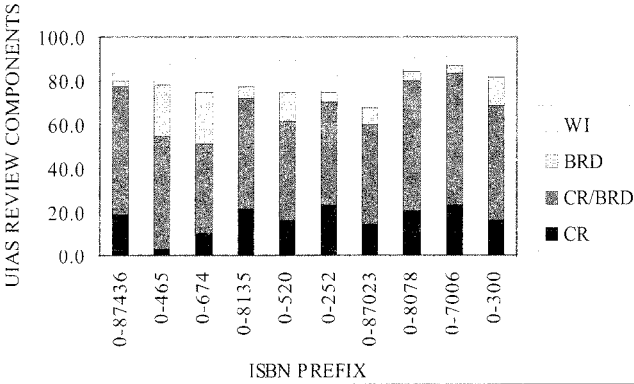


FIGURE 11: Detail of UIAS Review Components by ISBN Prefix Featuring *Choice-Reviews/Book-Review-Digest* Titles

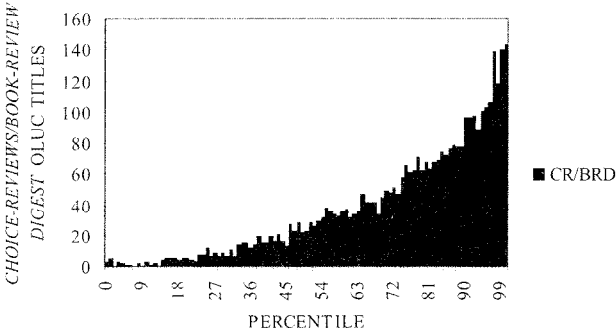


FIGURE 9: *Choice-Reviews/Book-Review Digest* OLCU Titles by Percentile

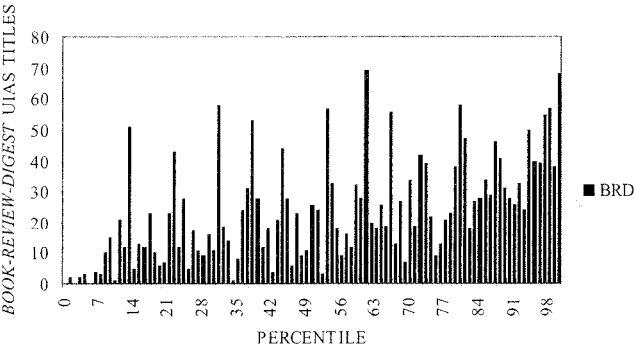


FIGURE 12: *Book-Review-Digest* UIAS Titles by Percentile

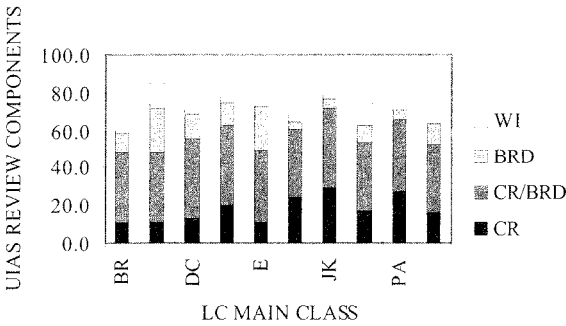


FIGURE 10: Detail of UIAS Review Components by LC Main Class Featuring *Choice-Reviews/Book-Review-Digest* Titles

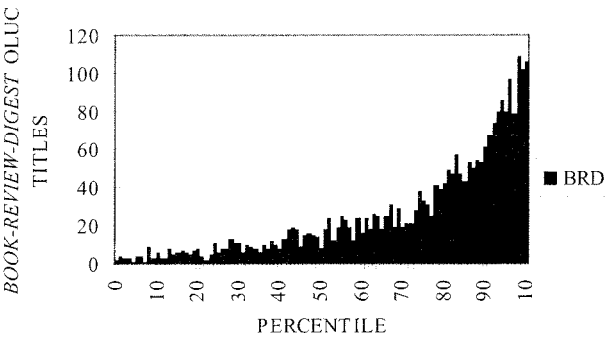


FIGURE 13: *Book-Review-Digest* OLCU Titles by Percentile

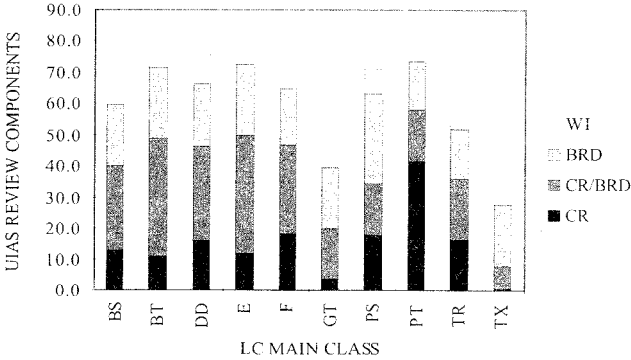


FIGURE 14: Detail of UIAS Review Components by LC Main Class Featuring *Book-Review-Digest* Titles

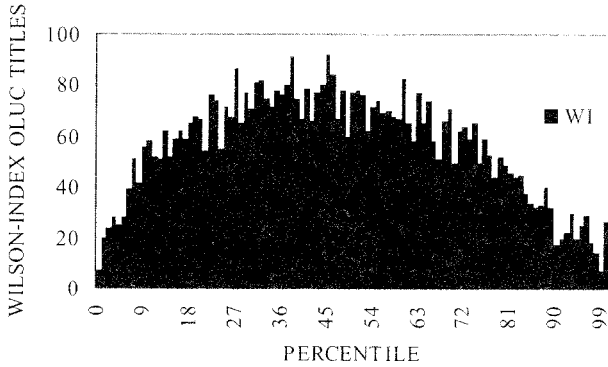


FIGURE 17: Wilson-Index OLC Titles by Percentile

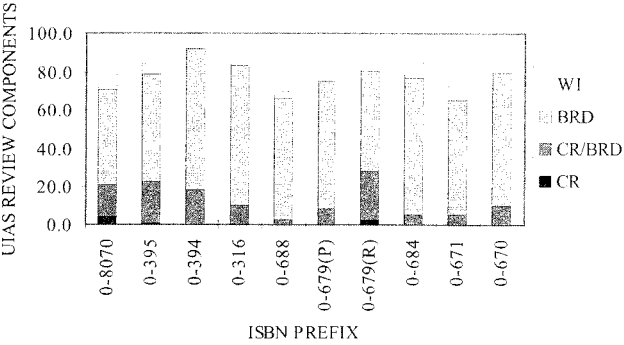


FIGURE 15: Detail of UIAS Review Components by ISBN Prefix Featuring *Book-Review-Digest* Titles

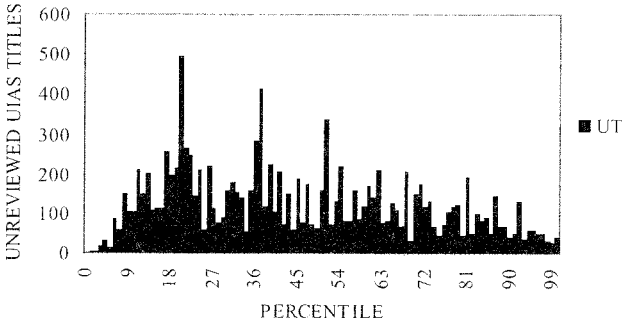


FIGURE 18: Unreviewed UIAS Titles by Percentile

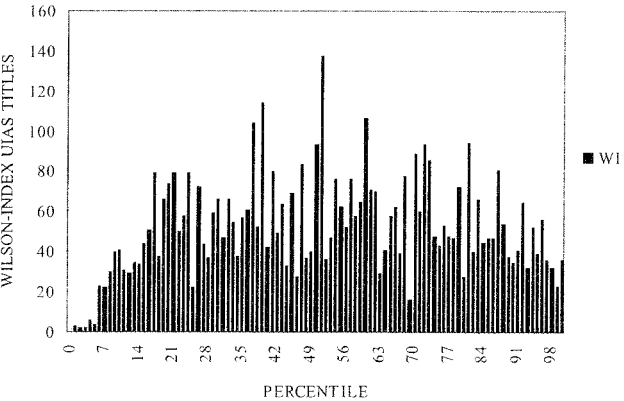


FIGURE 16: Wilson-Index UIAS Titles by Percentile

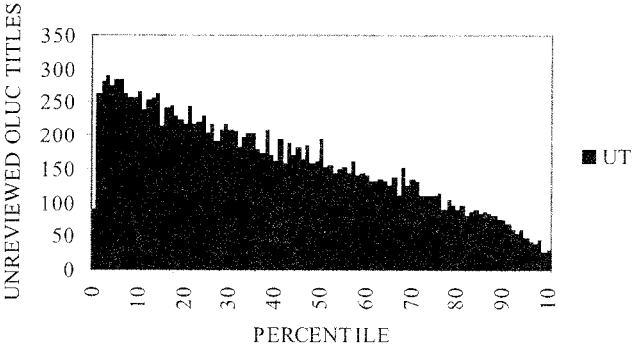


FIGURE 19: Unreviewed OLC Titles by Percentile

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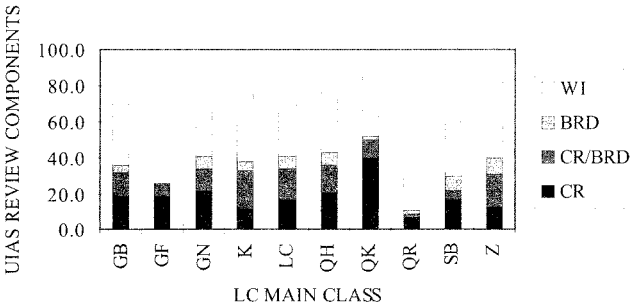


FIGURE 20: Detail of UIAS Review Components by LC Main Class Featuring Wilson-Index Titles

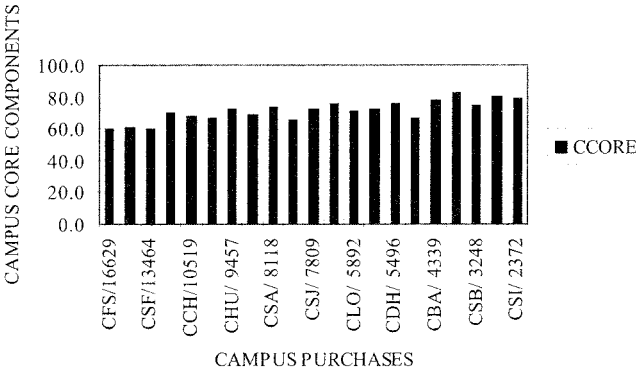


FIGURE 23: Campus Core Components by Campus Purchases

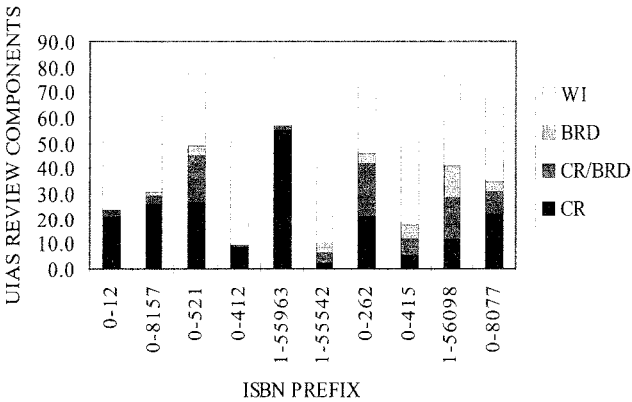


FIGURE 21: Detail of UIAS Review Components by ISBN Prefix Featuring Wilson-Indexes Titles

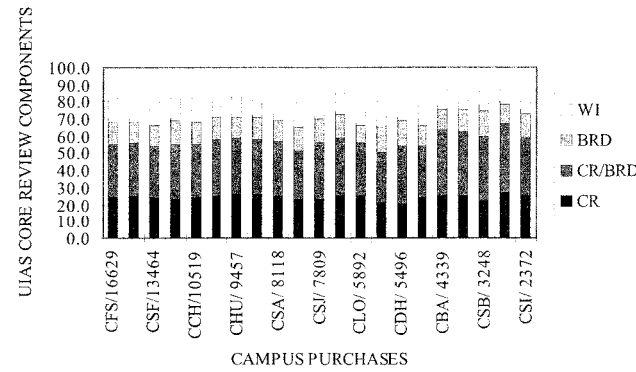


FIGURE 24: UIAS Core Review Components by Campus Purchases

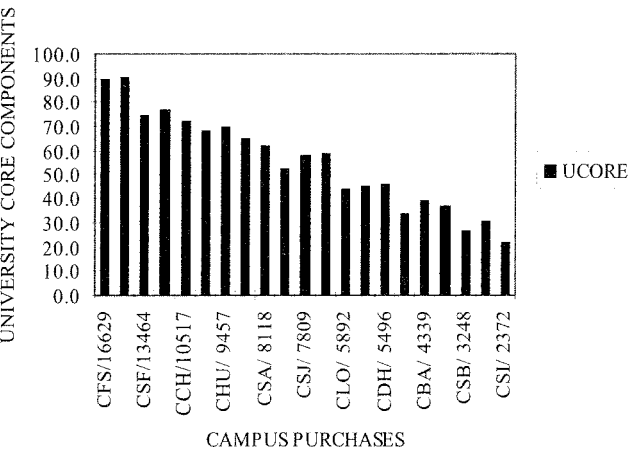


FIGURE 22: University Core Components by Campus Purchases

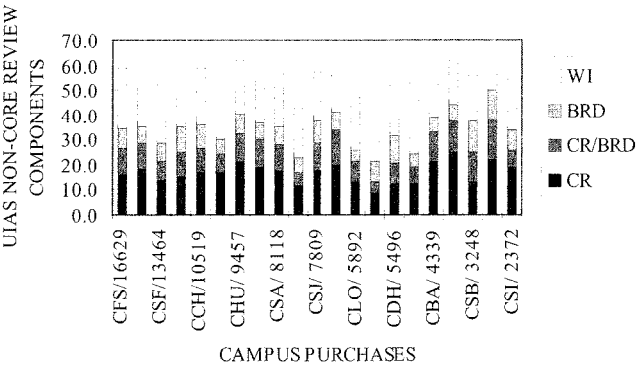


FIGURE 25: UIAS Noncore Review Components by Campus Purchases

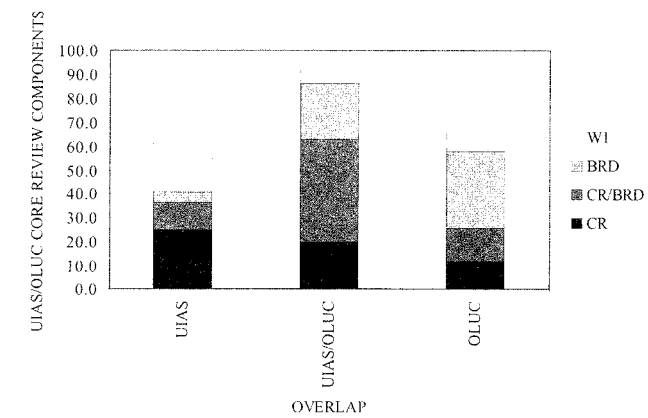


FIGURE 26: UIAS/OLUC Core Review Components by Overlap

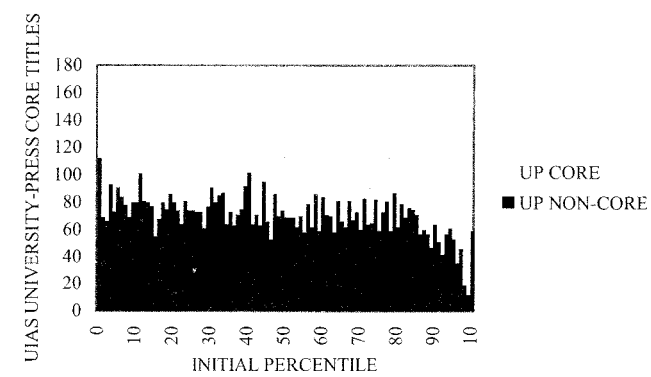


FIGURE 29: UIAS University-Press Core Titles by Initial Percentile

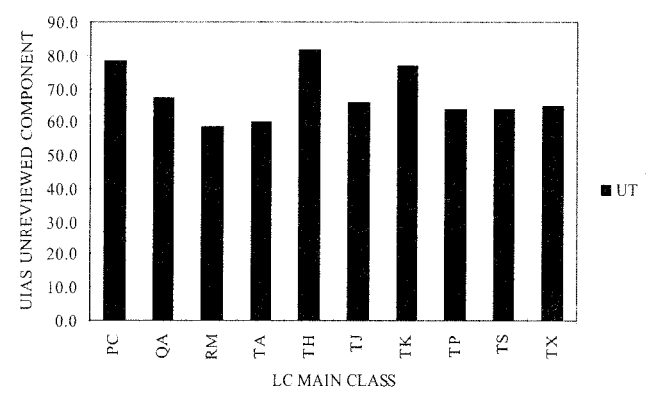


FIGURE 27: Detail of UIAS Unreviewed Component by LC Main Class

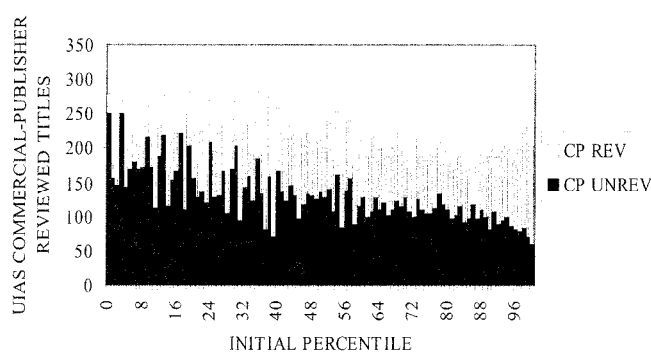


FIGURE 30: UIAS Commercial-Publisher Reviewed Titles by Initial Percentile

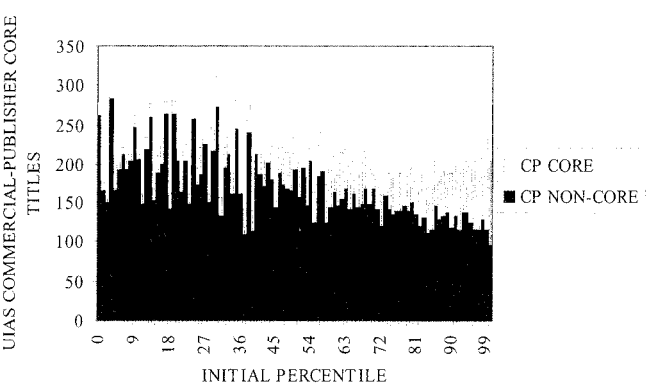


FIGURE 28: UIAS Commercial-Publisher Core Titles by Initial Percentile

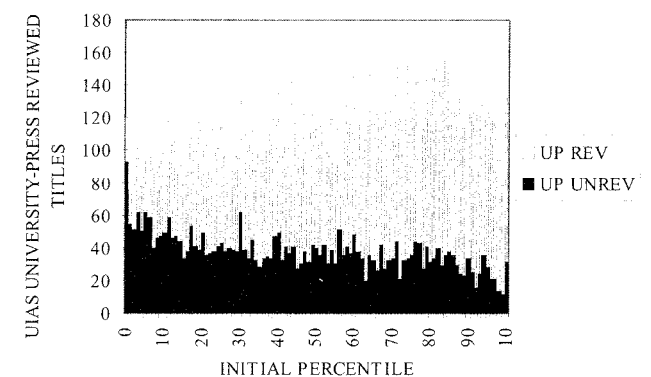


FIGURE 31: UIAS University-Press Reviewed Titles by Initial Percentile

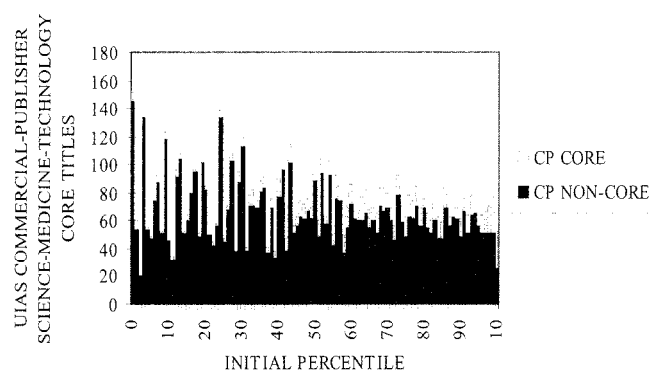


FIGURE 32: UIAS Commercial-Publisher Science-Medicine-Technology Core Titles by Initial Percentile

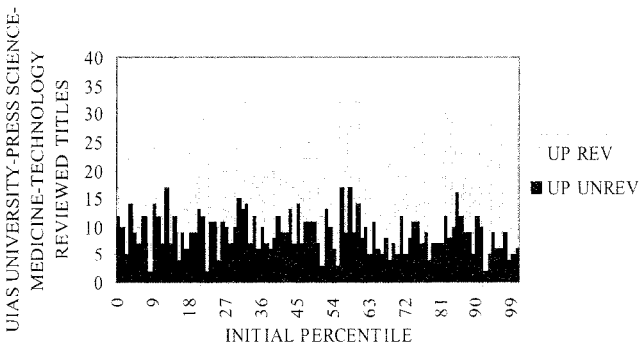


FIGURE 35: UIAS University-Press Science-Medicine-Technology Reviewed Titles by Initial Percentile

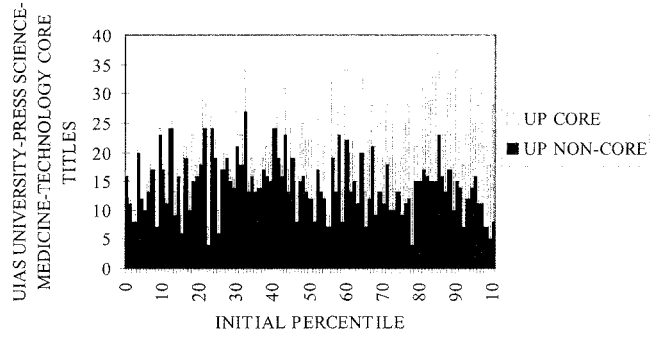


FIGURE 33: UIAS University Press Science-Medicine-Technology Core Titles by Initial Percentile

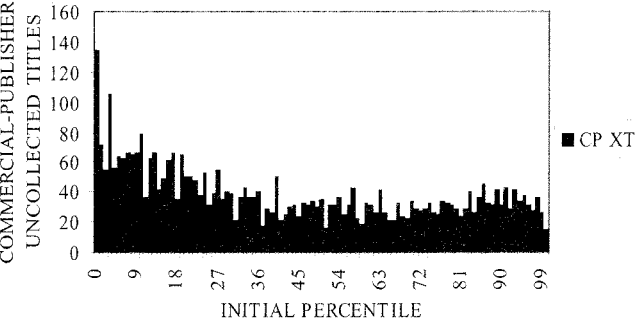


FIGURE 36: Commercial-Publisher Uncollected Titles by Initial Percentile

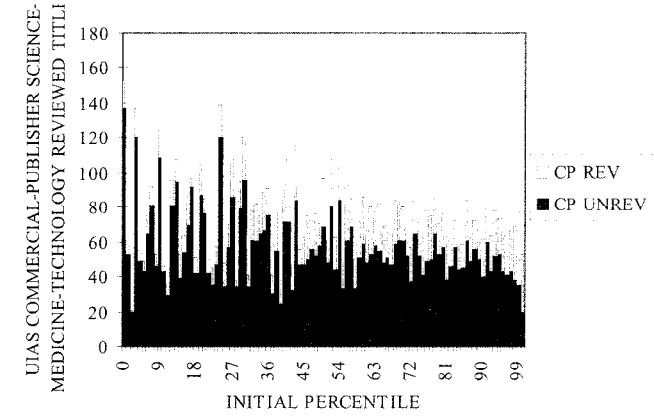


FIGURE 34: UIAS Commercial-Publisher Science-Medicine-Technology Reviewed Titles by Initial Percentile

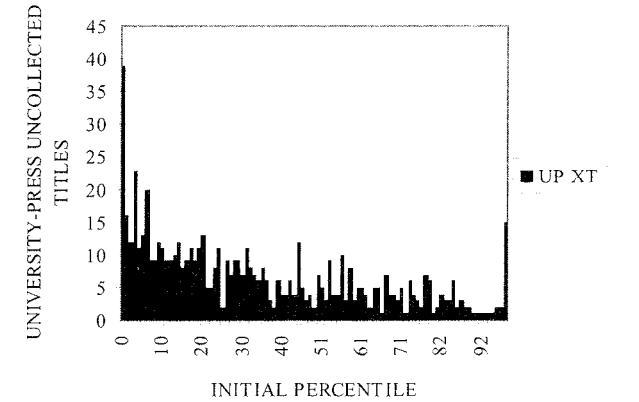


FIGURE 37: University-Press Uncollected Titles by Initial Percentile

Appendix B

Table 1: Approval Plan Database Sorted by Date, LC Main Class, and OLCU Holdings in Descending Order

Mc Oluc	Date	Index	Norm	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN
B	728	9607	0.985	717	<i>Hypatia's Daughters: Fifteen</i>	Mcalister, Linda	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33057-2	95-45598
B	278	9607	0.985	274	<i>Martin Buber and the Human</i>	Friedman, Maurice	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2875-3	95-19176
B	248	9607	0.985	244	<i>Russell</i>	Grayling, A. C.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-287683-X	95-26131
B	216	9607	0.985	213	<i>Identity, Culture, and the Pos</i>	Sarup, Madan	U	University of Ga. Pr.	0-8203-1867-1	96-11941
B	188	9607	0.985	185	<i>Authenticating Culture In Impe</i>	Pincus, Leslie	U	University of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20134-5	95-12978
B	183	9607	0.985	180	<i>Thought Styles: Critical Essay</i>	Douglas, Mary	C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-7655-0	96-67253
B	151	9607	0.985	149	<i>Being and Logos: Reading and</i>	Sallis, John	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33061-0	95-50382
B	109	9607	0.985	107	<i>George Grant: Selected Letters</i>	Grant, George	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0757-0	96-183185
B	56	9607	0.985	55	<i>Twentieth Century Continental</i>		C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-450826-2	96-6794
BC	137	9607	0.985	135	<i>Being Good and Being Logical:</i>	Forrester, James W.	C	Sharpe, M.E.	1-56324-879-4	96-15791
BD	390	9607	0.985	384	<i>Deconstructing the Mind</i>	Stich, Stephen P.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510081-6	95-42096
BD	243	9607	0.985	239	<i>Real Knowing: New Versions of</i>	Alcoff, Linda	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3047-X	95-53329
BD	151	9607	0.985	149	<i>Intersubjectivity: The Fabric</i>	Crossley, Nick	C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-7903-7	96-162838
BD	137	9607	0.985	135	<i>Return to Philosophy</i>	Molnar, Thomas S.	C	Transaction Bks.	1-56000-251-4	96-408
BF	1004	9607	0.985	989	O <i>How We Grieve: Relearning the</i>	Attig, Thomas	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-507455-6	95-31907
BF	406	9607	0.985	400	<i>Working Memory and Human Cog</i>		U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510099-9	95-23830
BF	342	9607	0.985	337	<i>Near-Death Experience: A Reader</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-91430-2	95-26366
BF	331	9607	0.985	326	<i>Language in Cognitive Developm</i>	Nelson, Katherine	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55123-4	95-39717
BF	323	9607	0.985	318	<i>X-Files Book of the Unexplained</i>	Goldman, Jane	C	Harpercollins Publs.	0-06-105236-1	96-6470
BF	308	9607	0.985	303	<i>Artist and the Emotional World:</i>	Gedo, John	U	Columbia Univ. Pr.	0-231-07852-8	95-26644
BF	284	9607	0.985	280	<i>Dead Reckoning: A Therapist Co</i>	Treadway, David C.	C	Basic Bks.	0-465-00728-7	96-3842
BF	275	9607	0.985	271	<i>Building Self-Esteem in At-Ris</i>	Frank, Ivan C.	C	Praeger Publs.	0-275-95267-3	95-34414
BF	274	9607	0.985	270	<i>Religious and Romantic Origins</i>	Kirschner, Suzanne	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-44401-2	95-16490
BF	262	9607	0.985	258	<i>Freud's Paranoid Quest: Psych</i>	Farrell, John	U	New York Univ. Pr.	0-8147-2649-6	95-50156
BF	256	9607	0.985	252	<i>Cognitive Psychology of Proper</i>	Valentine, Tim	C	Routledge	0-415-13545-1	95-9582
BF	256	9607	0.985	252	<i>Introduction to Vygotsky, Ed.</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-12864-1	95-32749
BF	254	9607	0.985	250	<i>Functional Theory of Cognition</i>	Anderson, Norman	C	Erlbaum	0-8058-2244-5	96-1834
BF	246	9607	0.985	242	<i>Handbook of Counseling Psychol</i>		C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-8991-1	96-67251
BF	235	9607	0.985	231	<i>Causes of Human Behavior: Imp</i>	Mohr, Lawrence	U	Univ. of Mich. Pr.	0-472-10665-1	95-52492
BF	191	9607	0.985	188	<i>Cognition and Complexity: The</i>	Reeves, Wayne W.	C	Scarecrow Pr.	0-8108-3101-5	95-49462
BF	156	9607	0.985	154	<i>Expressive Processes in Group</i>	Brown, Nina W.	C	Praeger Publs.	0-275-95509-5	95-45417
BF	143	9607	0.985	141	<i>Parenting Behavior and Children</i>	Meadows, Sara	C	Erlbaum	0-86377-402-4	96-21367
BF	140	9607	0.985	138	<i>Psychology of Language: A Crit</i>	Forrester, Michael A.	C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-7990-8	96-67702
BF	97	9607	0.985	96	<i>Unsolved Mysteries of the Mind</i>		C	Erlbaum	0-86377-392-3	96-19951
BF	90	9607	0.985	89	<i>Introductory Dictionary of Lac</i>	Evans, Dylan	C	Routledge	0-415-13522-2	95-40239
BF	90	9607	0.985	89	<i>Handbook of Perception and Act</i>		C	Academic Pr.	0-12-516160-3	
BF	64	9607	0.985	63	<i>Create Your Own Future: A Prac</i>	Georgian, Linda	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81089-1	96-15157
BF	31	9607	0.985	31	<i>Cognition</i>	Benjafield, John G.	C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-398876-7	96-6427
BF	30	9607	0.985	30	<i>Life Management: Skills for Bus</i>	Walters, Brenda L.	C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-227539-2	96-18516
BJ	401	9607	0.985	395	<i>Moral Dilemmas and Moral Theor</i>	Mason, H. E.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509681-9	95-16122
BJ	238	9607	0.985	234	<i>Formal Ethics</i>	Gensler, Harry	C	Routledge	0-415-13065-4	95-38892
BJ	199	9607	0.985	196	<i>Utilitarianism</i>	Scarre, Geoffrey	C	Routledge	0-415-09527-1	95-38889
BL	615	9607	0.985	606	O <i>Creation of the Sacred: Track</i>	Burkert, Walter	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-17569-7	95-44787
BL	574	9607	0.985	565	<i>Feet of Clay: Saints, Sinners</i>	Storr, Anthony	C	Free Press	0-684-82818-9	96-11884
BL	376	9607	0.985	370	<i>Religions of China in Practice</i>	Lopez, Donald	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-02144-9	95-41332
BL	263	9607	0.985	259	<i>World Mythology: An Annotated</i>	Sienkewicz, Thomas J.	C	Scarecrow Pr.	0-8108-3154-6	96-10156
BL	36	9607	0.985	35	<i>Burmese Supernaturalism</i>	Spiro, Melford E.	C	Transaction Bks.	1-56000-882-2	95-50654
BP	278	9607	0.985	274	<i>From Black Muslims to Muslims:</i>	Marsh, Clifton E.	C	Scarecrow Pr.	0-8108-3089-2	95-41590
BP	57	9607	0.985	56	<i>Divine Revelation</i>	Shumsky, Susan G.	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80162-0	96-3787
BR	289	9607	0.985	285	<i>Church, Book, and Bishop: Con</i>	Kaufman, Peter	C	Westview Pr.	0-8133-1816-5	96-5047

Table 2: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Normalized OLC Holdings in Descending Order Weighted by Percentiles

Mc	Norm	Nrank	Nsize	Npct	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN
B	1535	1	398	100		<i>Consilience: The Unity of Know</i>	Wilson, Edward O.	C	Knopf	0-679-45077-7	97-2816
B	975	2	398	100		<i>Routledge Encyclopedia of Phil</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-07310-3	97-4549
B	968	3	398	99		<i>Encyclopedia of Classical Phil</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28775-9	96-2562
B	717	4	398	99		<i>Hypatia's Daughters: Fifteen H</i>	Mcalister, Linda	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33057-2	95-45598
B	698	5	398	99	O	<i>John Dewey: Rethinking Our Ti</i>	Boisvert, Raymond D.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3529-6	96-52291
B	679	6	398	99		<i>Cambridge Companion to Mill</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41987-5	97-2968
B	676	7	398	98		<i>Martin Heidegger: Between Goo</i>	Safranski, Rudiger	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-38709-0	97-40754
B	643	8	398	98	O	<i>Descartes: His Life and Thoug</i>	Rodis-Lewis, Geneviev	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3372-X	97-38681
B	625	9	398	98		<i>Passion for Wisdom: A Very Bri</i>	Solomon, Robert	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-511208-3	96-42034
B	615	10	398	98	O	<i>Comparative History of World P</i>	Scharfstein, Ben-Am	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3683-7	97-19489
B	583	11	398	97	O	<i>Last Word</i>	Negel, Thomas	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510834-5	96-5509
B	582	12	398	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to Wittgen</i>	Sluga, Hans	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46025-5	96-5300
B	568	13	398	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to Kierkeg</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47151-6	97-617
B	557	14	398	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to William</i>	Putnam, Ruth	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-45278-3	96-29099
B	548	15	398	96		<i>Companion to World Philosophie</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19871-7	96-36179
B	540	16	398	96		<i>Illusions of Postmodernism</i>	Eagleton, Terry, 1943-	C	Blackwell	0-631-20322-2	96-8101
B	537	17	398	96		<i>What Is a Person? An Ethical E</i>	Walters, James	U	Univ. of Ill. Pr.	0-252-02278-5	96-9991
B	519	18	398	96	O	<i>Paul Ricoeur: His Life and Hi</i>	Reagan, Charles	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-70602-8	95-52099
B	518	19	398	95		<i>Reflections on Jesus and Socra</i>	Gooch, Paul W.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06695-3	96-15792
B	514	20	398	95		<i>Companion Encyclopedia of Asia</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-03535-X	96-29027
B	503	21	398	95	O	<i>Cambridge History of 17th Cent</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58864-2	96-25475
B	503	21	398	95		<i>Bertrand Russell: The Spirit of</i>	Monk, Ray	C	Free Pr.	0-684-82802-2	96-15103
B	502	23	398	94	O	<i>Confessions of A Philosopher:</i>	Magee, Bryan	C	Random House	0-375-50028-6	97-26479
B	480	24	398	94		<i>Being and Time: A Translation</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2677-7	96-476
B	471	25	398	94		<i>Essential Peirce: Selected Ph</i>	Peirce, Charles S.	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33397-0	91-32113
B	457	26	398	94	O	<i>Manhood at Harvard: William J</i>	Townsend, Kim	C	Norton	0-393-03939-0	95-50101
B	422	27	398	93		<i>Medieval Thought</i>	Luscombe, D. E.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-289179-0	96-29604
B	421	28	398	93		<i>Reading Dewey: Interpretation</i>		U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33384-9	97-40911
B	420	29	398	93		<i>Companion to Continental Philo</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19013-9	97-10146
B	411	30	398	93		<i>Cambridge Companion to Plotinu</i>	Gerson, Lloyd P.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47093-5	95-45305
B	403	31	398	92		<i>Yoga: Discipline of Freedom</i>	Miller, Barbara S.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20190-6	96-23393
B	402	32	398	92		<i>Evolution: Society, Science A</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57208-8	97-23260
B	400	33	398	92		<i>Pathmarks</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43362-2	97-22565
B	400	33?	398	92		<i>Religion of Socrates</i>	Mcpherran, Mark L.	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01581-0	95-45059
B	396	35	398	91		<i>Cynics: The Cynic Movement in</i>	Bracht, Branham R.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20449-2	96-20375
B	393	36	398	91		<i>Heidegger's Silence</i>	Lang, Berel	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3310-X	96-16193
B	393	36?	398	91		<i>Plato and the Socratic Dialogu</i>	Kahn, Charles H.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43325-8	95-48307
B	391	38	398	91		<i>Prayers and Tears of Jacques D</i>	Caputo, John D.	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33268-0	96-47839
B	391	38?	398	91		<i>Wittgenstein's Place in Twenti</i>	Hacker, P. M. S.	C	Blackwell	0-631-20098-3	95-42004
B	388	40	398	90		<i>G. W. F. Hegel: The Philosophica</i>	Kainz, Howard P.	C	Twayne Pubs.	0-8057-7808-X	96-38516
B	387	41	398	90	O	<i>Biographical Dictionary of Tra</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28836-4	95-45187
B	385	42	398	90		<i>Spinoza, Liberalism, and the Q</i>	Smith, Steven B.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06680-5	96-34870
B	380	43	398	89		<i>Oriental Enlightenment: The E</i>	Clarke, J. J.	C	Routledge	0-415-13375-0	96-41067
B	378	44	398	89		<i>Jewish Philosophers and Jewish</i>	Fackenheim, Emil	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33062-9	95-52976
B	377	45	398	89		<i>One Hundred Twentieth-Century</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-17996-3	97-30846
B	373	46	398	89		<i>Sovereignty of Reason: The De</i>	Beiser, Frederick C.	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-03395-1	96-14461
B	367	47	398	88		<i>Descartes's Legacy: Minds and</i>	Hausman, David B.	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0947-6	97-169884
B	366	48	398	88		<i>Digital Phoenix: How Computers</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20352-4	98-5373
B	364	49	398	88		<i>Erasmus of the Low Countries</i>	Tracy, James D.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-08745-3	96-19335
B	360	50	398	88		<i>John Locke and the Origins of</i>	Kramer, Matthew H.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58412-4	96-4467

Table 3: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Normalized OLC Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Choice-Reviews Titles

MC	Norm	NPCT	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN
B	698	99	O	<i>John Dewey: Rethinking Our Ti</i>	Boisvert, Raymond D.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3529-6	96-52291	35-5581
B	679	99		<i>Cambridge Companion to Mill</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41987-5	97-2968	35-5582
B	582	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to Wittgen</i>	Sluga, Hans	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46025-5	96-5300	34-6203
B	568	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to Kierkeg</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47151-6	97-617	35-4423
B	537	96		<i>What Is a Person? An Ethical E</i>	Walters, James	U	University of Ill. Pr.	0-252-02278-5	96-9991	34-6213
B	503	95	O	<i>Cambridge History of 17th Cent</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58864-2	96-25475	36-0246
B	422	93		<i>Medieval Thought</i>	Luscombe, D. E.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-289179-0	96-29604	35-2049
B	421	93		<i>Reading Dewey: Interpretation</i>		U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33384-9	97-40911	36-0903
B	420	93		<i>Companion to Continental Philo</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19013-9	97-10146	36-0247
B	402	92		<i>Evolution: Society, Science A</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57208-8	97-23260	36-0894
B	400	92		<i>Pathmarks</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43362-2	97-22565	36-0896
B	400	92		<i>Religion of Socrates</i>	Mcpherran, Mark L.	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01581-0	95-45059	35-0210
B	387	90	O	<i>Biographical Dictionary of Tra</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28836-4	95-45187	34-2492
B	385	90		<i>Spinoza, Liberalism, and The Q</i>	Smith, Steven B.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06680-5	96-34870	35-0845
B	373	89		<i>Sovereignty of Reason: The De</i>	Beiser, Frederick C.	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-03395-1	96-14461	35-0205
B	367	88		<i>Descartes's Legacy: Minds and</i>	Hausman, David B.	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0947-6	97-169884	35-3228
B	366	88		<i>Digital Phoenix: How Computers</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20352-4	98-5373	36-0893
B	358	87		<i>Lectures on Ethics</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56061-6	95-50944	35-0841
B	350	87		<i>Rethinking the Rhetorical Trad</i>	Kastely, James	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06838-7	96-26861	35-0094
B	347	86		<i>Nietzsche's Philosophy of the</i>	Lowith, Karl	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-06519-0	96-19802	35-2647
B	343	86		<i>Philosophy and the Return to S</i>	Verene, Donald P.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06999-5	97-7881	35-3234
B	342	86	O	<i>Gassendi's Ethics: Freedom in</i>	Sarasohn, Lisa T.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-2947-1	96-18279	34-4413
B	341	86		<i>Postmodern Fables</i>	Lyotard, Jean-Francoi	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2554-9	97-25953	35-5588
B	341	86		<i>Socrates Dissatisfied: An Ana</i>	Weiss, Roslyn	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-511684-4	97-12126	36-0259
B	335	85		<i>Nietzsche and The Promise of P</i>	Klein, Wayne	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3549-0	97-3885	35-3230
B	334	85		<i>Religion and Rational Theology</i>	Wood, Allen W.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-35416-1	95-32045	34-5014
B	330	84		<i>Lectures on Metaphysics</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-36012-9	96-8599	35-1464
B	315	82		<i>Inner Citadel: The Meditation</i>	Hadot, Pierre	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-46171-1	97-46971	36-2117
B	312	82		<i>Realistic Theory of Categories</i>	Chisholm, Roerick M.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55426-8	95-39427	34-4403
B	309	81		<i>Sense of the World</i>	Nancy, Jean-Lu	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2610-3	97-11889	36-0254
B	308	81	O	<i>Paracelsus: Speculative Theor</i>	Weeks, Andrew	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3147-9	96-16616	34-4418
B	307	80		<i>Rule of Reason: The Philosoph</i>	Brunning, Jacqueline	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0829-1	97-142335	35-0220
B	305	80		<i>Seeds of Virtue And Knowledge</i>	Horowitz, Maryanne C.	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-04463-5	97-18580	35-6166
B	298	79		<i>Philo and Paul among The Sophi</i>	Winter, Bruce W.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-59108-2	96-44600	35-4445
B	298	79		<i>Kierkegaard: A Critical Reader</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20198-X	97-22299	36-0899
B	287	78		<i>Objectivity in the Making: Fr</i>	Solomon, Julie R.	U	Johns Hopkins Univ. Pr.	0-8018-5675-2	97-19115	36-0906
B	286	77		<i>Groundwork of the Metaphysics</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-62235-2	97-30153	36-0897
B	283	76		<i>Thomas Hobbes</i>	Martinich, Aloysius	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-16493-9	96-28495	34-3807
B	282	76		<i>Good European: Nietzsche's Wo</i>	Krell, David Farrell	U	University of Chicago Pr.	0-226-45278-6	96-39541	35-3801
B	281	75		<i>Aristotle on Nature and Incomp</i>	Cohen, Sheldon	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56081-0	95-51036	34-3245
B	279	74		<i>Philosophical Writings</i>	Mendelssohn, Moses	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57383-1	97-16141	35-3803
B	278	73		<i>Plato's Sophist</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33222-2	96-32709	35-0840
B	277	73		<i>History of Jewish Philosophy</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-08064-9	95-26075	34-5012
B	277	73		<i>Cognition: An Introduction to</i>	Rockmore, Tom	U	University of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20661-4	96-33059	35-1468
B	276	72		<i>Genealogical Pragmatism: Phil</i>	Stuhr, John J.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3557-1	97-1948	35-3808
B	274	72		<i>Mencius and Early Chinese Thou</i>	Shun, Kwong-Loi	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2788-0	96-12393	35-0222
B	257	68		<i>Transformations of The Confuci</i>	Berthrong, John H.	C	Westview Pr.	0-8133-2805-5	98-10945	36-0910
B	252	66		<i>Forms of Transcendence: Heide</i>	Sikka, Sonya	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3345-5	96-41496	35-0223
B	247	65		<i>Things That Happen Because The</i>	Stout, Rowland	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-824063-5	96-20124	34-5020
B	242	63		<i>Feyerabend: Philosophy, Scien</i>	Preston, John, 1957-	*	Blackwell	0-7456-1675-5	97-10139	35-1467

Table 4: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Normalized OLC Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Choice-Reviews/Book-Review-Digest Titles

MC Norm	NPCT	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN
B	975	100	<i>Routledge Encyclopedia of Phil</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-07310-3	97-4549	36-1926	985744
B	968	99	<i>Encyclopedia of Classical Phil</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28775-9	96-2562	35-2457	980070
B	643	98	O <i>Descartes: His Life and Thoug</i>	Rodis-Lewis, G.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3372-X	97-38681	36-1514	986641
B	615	98	O <i>Comparative History of World</i>	Scharfstein, Ben-Am	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3683-7	97-19489	35-6168	992491
B	583	97	O <i>Last Word</i>	Negel, Thomas	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510834-5	96-5509	35-0213	981067
B	557	97	<i>Cambridge Companion to William</i>	Putnam, Ruth	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-45278-3	96-29099	35-2642	997189
B	548	96	<i>Companion to World Philosophie</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19871-7	96-36179	35-3796	984742
B	540	96	<i>Illusions of Postmodernism</i>	Eagleton, Terry, 1943-	C	Blackwell	0-631-20322-2	96-8101	34-3798	977061
B	519	96	O <i>Paul Ricoeur: His Life and His</i>	Reagan, Charles	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-70602-8	95-52099	34-2698	972437
B	518	95	<i>Reflections on Jesus and Socra</i>	Gooch, Paul W.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06695-3	96-15792	34-5621	977900
B	514	95	<i>Companion Encyclopedia of Asia</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-03535-X	96-29027	34-5630	985226
B	502	94	O <i>Confessions of A Philosopher:</i>	Magee, Bryan	C	Random House	0-375-50028-6	97-26479	35-6167	984889
B	480	94	<i>Being and Time: A Translation</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2677-7	96-476	34-3801	975030
B	457	94	O <i>Manhood at Harvard: William</i>	Townsend, Kim	C	Norton	0-393-03939-0	95-50101	34-2964	973405
B	396	91	<i>Cynics: The Cynic Movement in</i>	Bracht, Branham R.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20449-2	96-20375	34-6205	976560
B	393	91	<i>Heidegger's Silence</i>	Lang, Berel	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3310-X	96-16193	34-5016	976164
B	393	91	<i>Plato and The Socratic Dialogu</i>	Kahn, Charles H.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43325-8	95-48307	35-0208	992736
B	391	91	<i>Prayers and Tears of Jacques</i>	Caputo, John D.	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33268-0	96-47839	35-3795	993529
B	391	91	<i>Wittgenstein's Place in Twenti</i>	Hacker, P. M. S.	C	Blackwell	0-631-20098-3	95-42004	34-3800	975883
B	380	89	<i>Oriental Enlightenment: The</i>	Clarke, J. J.	C	Routledge	0-415-13375-0	96-41067	35-1458	981991
B	364	88	<i>Erasmus of the Low Countries</i>	Tracy, James D.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-08745-3	96-19335	34-6227	983895
B	360	88	<i>John Locke and the Origins of</i>	Kramer, Matthew H.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58412-4	96-44671	35-4426	993855
B	323	83	<i>William and Henry James: Sele</i>	James, William	U	Univ. Pr. of Va.	0-8139-1694-1	96-25921	35-1463	981007
B	295	78	<i>Hegel's Ethics of Recognition</i>	Williams, Robert R.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20948-6	97-1662	35-5597	997320
B	285	77	<i>History of Structuralism: V.</i>	Dosse, Francois	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2239-6	96-51477	35-2047	982018
B	281	75	<i>Heidegger, Philosophy, Nazism</i>	Young, Julian	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58276-8	96-29115	35-3235	984512
B	267	70	<i>Pragmatic Mind: Explorations</i>	Bauerlein, Mark	U	Duke Univ. Pr.	0-8223-2004-5	97-6289	35-3794	992861
B	263	69	<i>Proclus: Neo-Platonic Philoso</i>	Siorvanes, Lucas	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06806-9	96-22687	34-5627	986775
B	261	68	<i>Emancipation and Illusion: Ra</i>	Fleming, Marie	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01654-X	96-34937	35-3799	992235
B	254	67	<i>Francis Bacon</i>	Zagorin, Perez	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-05928-4	97-41404	36-0906	991052
B	247	65	<i>Cross & The Sickie: Sergei Bu</i>	Evtuhov, Catherine	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3192-1	96-23239	34-6216	981556
B	239	61	<i>Exact Imagination, Late Work:</i>	Nicholsen, Shierry W.	U	Mit Pr.	0-262-14062-4	97-9398	35-3806	984381
B	237	60	<i>Religion and Faction in Hume's</i>	Herdt, Jennifer A.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55442-X	96-48933	35-5586	997245
B	236	59	<i>Since at Least Plato . . . 'and</i>	Devaney, M. J., 1964-	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-17511-6	97-7781	35-2046	983515
B	231	57	<i>Tommaso Campanella and the</i>	Headley, John M.	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-02679-3	96-37931	35-4722	997396
B	231	57	<i>Rousseau and the Politics of A</i>	Morgenstern, Mira	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01572-1	95-44174	34-5017	986232
B	226	54	<i>Democratic Philosophy and the</i>	Peterson, Richard	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01544-6	95-23637	34-4411	983144
B	225	53	<i>Walter Benjamin and the Bible</i>	Britt, Brian M., 1964-	C	Continuum	0-8264-0879-6	95-53723	34-5007	975965
B	220	51	<i>Epicurus in Lycia: The Second</i>	Gordon, Pamela	U	Univ. of Mich. Pr.	0-472-10461-6	96-42968	34-5011	986816
B	216	50	<i>Abyss of Freedom</i>	Slavoj Zizek.	U	Univ. of Mich. Pr.	0-472-09652-4	96-51746	35-1469	982395
B	214	49	<i>Plato's Charmides and the Socr</i>	Schmid, Walter T.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3763-9	97-27154	36-2126	995261
B	185	33	<i>Aristotle on the Sense-Organs</i>	Johansen, T.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58338-1	96-46730	36-0252	993967
B	61	4	O <i>First Modern: Profiles in the</i>	Everdell, William R.	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-22480-5	96-44334	35-1299	980800
B	55	3	<i>Technology, War and Fascism;</i>	Marcuse, Herbert	C	Routledge	0-415-13780-2	97-14885	36-2123	992969
BD	1015	99	<i>Goodbye, Descartes: The End</i>	Devlin, Keith J.	C	Wiley	0-471-14216-6	96-25493	34-5009	976018
BD	445	95	O <i>Human Animal: Personal Identi</i>	Olson, Eric	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510506-0	96-7018	35-0843	995298
BD	351	86	<i>Archive Fever: A Freudian Imp</i>	Derrida, Jacques	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-14336-8	96-18568	34-5619	978134
BD	340	84	O <i>Dialogue on the Infinity of Lo</i>	Russell, Rinaldina	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-13638-8	96-28841	35-0839	980087
BD	334	83	<i>Value Judgement: Improving</i>	Griffin, James	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-823553-4	96-10751	34-3250	977912
BD	320	81	<i>Self after Postmodernity</i>	Schrag, Calvin	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06842-5	96-38600	35-0221	993537

Table 5: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Normalized OLC Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Book-Review-Digest Titles

MC	Norm	NPCT	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN	WI
B	1535	100		<i>Consilience: The Unity of Know</i>	Wilson, Edward O.	C	Knopf	0-679-45077-7	97-2816		984502	
B	676	98		<i>Martin Heidegger: Between Goo</i>	Safranski, Rudiger	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-38709-0	97-40754		986650	
B	625	98		<i>Passion for Wisdom: A Very Bri</i>	Solomon, Robert	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-511208-3	96-42034		976897	
B	503	95		<i>Bertrand Russell: The Spirit O</i>	Monk, Ray.	C	Free Pr.	0-684-82802-2	96-15103		971946	
B	403	92		<i>Yoga: Discipline of Freedom</i>	Miller, Barbara S.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20190-6	96-23393		978496	
B	352	87		<i>Truth and Progress</i>	Rorty, Richard	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55347-4	97-37616		990116	
B	317	83		<i>Era of the Individual: A Cont</i>	Renaut, Alain	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-00637-7	96-45263		982279	
B	287	78		<i>Fruits of Sorrow: Framing Our</i>	Spelman, Elizabeth V.	C	Beacon Pr.	0-8070-1420-6	96-53179		993373	
B	287	78		<i>Leibniz' Universal Jurispruden</i>	Riley, Patrick	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-52407-1	96-8903		981141	
B	280	74		<i>Freedom's Moment: An Essay on</i>	Cohen, Paul	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-11285-3	96-17928		994961	
B	251	66		<i>Young Sidney Hook: Marxist An</i>	Phelps, Christopher	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3328-2	97-23738		983779	
B	242	63		<i>Postmodernism—Local Effects,</i>	Leitch, Vincent	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3009-X	95-38880		982946	
B	222	52		<i>World in Fragments: Writings</i>	Castoriadis, Cornelius	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2762-7	96-37014		992898	
B	202	43		<i>Anglo-American Postmodernity:</i>	Murphy, Nancey C.	C	Westview Pr.	0-8133-2868-3	96-37711		995640	
B	199	41		<i>French Intellectual Nobility:</i>	Kauppi, Niilo	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3143-6	96-3771		985965	
B	192	37		<i>Peirce, Pragmatism, and the Log</i>	Ochs, Peter	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57041-7	96-53323		995641	
B	187	34		<i>Critique and Conviction: Conv</i>	Ricoeur, Paul	U	Columbia Univ. Pr.	0-231-10734-X	97-27567		996843	
BD	756	97		<i>Undertaking: Life Studies from</i>	Lynch, Thomas, 1948–	C	Norton	0-393-04112-3	96-40900		980981	
BD	408	92		<i>How Do We Know Who We Are?</i>	Ludwig, Arnold M.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509573-1	96-23944		983667	
BD	365	88		<i>Spiritual Universe: How Quantu</i>	Wolf, Fred Alan	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81200-2	96-29051		974110	
BD	343	85		<i>City of Man</i>	Manent, Pierre	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01144-3	97-42953		994595	
BD	262	73		<i>Psychic Life of Power: Theori</i>	Butler, Judith P.	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2811-9	96-40851		994249	
BD	222	55		<i>Knowledge as Culture: The New</i>	Mccarthy, E. Doyle	C	Routledge	0-415-06496-1	96-5489		986013	
BF	1164	99		<i>Next of Kin: What Chimpanzees</i>	Fouts, Roger	C	Morrow	0-688-14862-X	97-15144		980230	
BF	1152	99		<i>Born to Rebel: Birth Order, Fa</i>	Sulloway, Frank J.	C	Pantheon Bks.	0-679-44232-4	96-5382		972527	
BF	920	98		<i>Imperfect Control: Our Lifelon</i>	Viorst, Judith	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80139-6	97-37302		986693	
BF	823	98		<i>Carl Gustav Jung</i>	Mclynn, Frank J.	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-15491-7	97-12830		981413	
BF	794	98		<i>Creation of Dr. B: A Biography</i>	Pollak, Richard.	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80938-9	96-30920		975236	
BF	719	96		<i>Older and Wiser: How to Mainta</i>	Restak, Richard M.	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-82976-2	97-14232		982035	
BF	714	96		<i>Soul of Sex: Cultivating Life</i>	Moore, Thomas	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-018697-6	98-174556		991604	
BF	621	94		<i>Confirmation: The Hard Evidenc</i>	Strieber, Whitley	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-18557-X	98-17868		990547	
BF	599	93		<i>Magical Passes: The Practical</i>	Castaneda, Carlos	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-017584-2	97-26884		984177	
BF	571	93		<i>Castles Burning: A Child's Lif</i>	Denes, Magda, 1934–	C	Norton	0-393-03966-8	96-16311		978132	
BF	569	92		<i>How To Raise A Child with A Hi</i>	Shapiro, Lawrence E.	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-018733-6	97-5533		981404	
BF	566	92		<i>User Illusion: Cutting Conscio</i>	Norretranders, Tor.	C	Viking	0-670-87579-1	97-39580		986600	
BF	562	92		<i>Anatomy of Disgust</i>	Miller, William I.	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-03154-7	96-35420		975682	
BF	541	91		<i>Private Matters: In Defense of</i>	Smith, Janna M.	C	Addison-Wesley	0-201-40973-9	96-38158		981203	
BF	535	90		<i>Unlimited Power: A Black Choic</i>	Robbins, Anthony	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-82436-1	96-39232		978014	
BF	478	88		<i>Power Principle: Influence Wit</i>	Lee, Blaine	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81058-1	97-09793		980951	
BF	477	88		<i>Aliens in America: Conspiracy</i>	Dean, Jodi	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3463-7	97-44509		985239	
BF	462	87		<i>Figments of Reality: The Evol</i>	Stewart, Ian	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57155-3	96-49357		983867	
BF	438	86		<i>Disrupted Lives: How People C</i>	Becker, Gaylene	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20913-3	96-52482		994837	
BF	429	86		<i>Unto Others: The Evolution An</i>	Sober, Elliott	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-93046-0	97-42185		996887	
BF	413	84		<i>Threat</i>	Jacobs, David M.	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81484-6	97-27040		990892	
BF	385	81		<i>Wizards and Sorcerers: From Ab</i>	Ogden, Tom	C	Facts on File	0-8160-3151-7	96-52305		980649	
BF	385	81		<i>Friday's Footprint: How Socie</i>	Brothers, Leslie	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510103-0	97-13482		984164	
BF	381	81		<i>Winning People Over: 14 Days T</i>	Kaplan, Burton	C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-315359-2	96-33660		973111	
BF	350	79		<i>Beast in the Nursery</i>	Phillips, Adam	C	Pantheon Bks.	0-375-40049-4	97-19575		984949	
BF	345	78		<i>Witch in History: Early Modern</i>	Purkiss, Diane, 1961–	C	Routledge	0-415-08761-9	96-11316		990049	
BF	320	75		<i>Channeling Zone: American Spir</i>	Brown, Michael F.	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-10882-5	96-38375		978330	

Table 6: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Normalized OLCUC Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Wilson-Index Titles

MC	Norm	NPCT	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN	WI
B	411	93		<i>Cambridge Companion to Plotinu</i>	Gerson, Lloyd P.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47093-5	95-45305			WI
B	388	90		<i>G. W. F. Hegel: The Philosophica</i>	Kainz, Howard P.	C	Twayne Pubs.	0-8057-7808-X	96-38516			WI
B	351	87		<i>Hiding</i>	Taylor, Mark C.	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-79159-9	97-15648			WI
B	324	84		<i>Philosophy as Passion: The Thi</i>	Vintges, Karen	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33059-9	95-51748			WI
B	319	83		<i>Philosophy of Peter Abelard</i>	Marenbon, John	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55397-0	96-11872			WI
B	314	82		<i>Justice and Justification: Re</i>	Daniels, Norman	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46152-9	96-3888			WI
B	311	81		<i>Philosophy of Simone De Beau</i>	Bergoffen, Debra	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3151-7	96-1516			WI
B	308	81		<i>Towards Justice and Virtue: A</i>	O'Neill, Onora	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-48095-7	95-49161			WI
B	306	80		<i>Cultural Software: A Theory</i>	Balkin, J.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-07288-0	97-37011			WI
B	291	78		<i>Making a Necessity of Virtue:</i>	Sherman, Nancy	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56383-6	96-26314			WI
B	291	78		<i>Creating the Kingdom of Ends</i>	Korsgaard, Christine M.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-49644-6	95-876			WI
B	285	77		<i>Foucault and His Interlocutors</i>		U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-13713-9	96-50315			WI
B	283	76		<i>Descartes and Augustine</i>	Menn, Stephen P.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41702-3	97-7878			WI
B	281	75		<i>Knowledge and Faith in Thomas</i>	Jenkins, John I.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58126-5	96-43918			WI
B	281	75		<i>Feminist Interpretations of Ja</i>	Holland, Nancy J.	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01634-5	96-28716			WI
B	279	74		<i>African Philosophy: An Antholo</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20337-0	96-40926			WI
B	269	71		<i>Erasmus on Women</i>	Erasmus, Desider	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0816-X	96-208071			WI
B	268	71		<i>Emmanuel Levinas: Basic Philos</i>	Levinas, Emmanuel	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33078-5	95-49540			WI
B	263	69		<i>Legacy of Parmenides: Eleatic</i>	Curd, Patricia	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01182-6	97-8636 7			WI
B	263	69		<i>What Is Enlightenment?: Eighte</i>	Schmidt, James	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20225-2	95-46975			WI
B	263	69		<i>Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptic</i>	Sharples, R. W.	C	Routledge	0-415-11034-3	95-26248			WI
B	257	68		<i>Heidegger</i>	Inwood, M.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-283192-5	97-2969			WI
B	257	68		<i>Valuing Emotions</i>	Strocker, Michael	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56110-8	95-43038			WI
B	255	67		<i>Postcolonial African Philosoph</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20339-7	96-24388			WI
B	251	66		<i>Cognition and Commitment in</i>	Garrett, Don	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509721-1	96-20578			WI
B	245	64		<i>Jewish Philosophy and the Cris</i>	Strauss, Leo	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2773-0	95-8058			WI
B	244	64		<i>Representation and the Mind-Bo</i>	Della Rocca, Michael	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509562-6	95-41277			WI
B	243	64		<i>Continuity of Wittgenstein's T</i>	Koethe, John	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3307-X	96-28102			WI
B	242	63		<i>Discourse on the Method: And</i>	Descartes, Rene	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06772-0	96-5885			WI
B	241	62		<i>Mourning Becomes the Law:</i>	Rose, Gillian	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57045-X	96-74890			WI
B	241	62		<i>Aristotelian Explorations</i>	Lloyd, G. E. R.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55422-5	95-50624			WI
B	241	62		<i>Between the Absolute and the A</i>	Elgin, Catherine Z.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3359-2	96-444469			WI
B	238	60		<i>God of Spinoza: A Philosophic</i>	Mason, Richard	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58162-1	96-29112			WI
B	235	59		<i>Bodily Nature of Consciousness</i>	Wider, Kathleen V.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3395-9	97-16989			WI
B	233	58		<i>Theories of Cognition in the L</i>	Pasnau, Robert	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58368-3	96-36249			WI
B	233	58		<i>Socrates' Education to Virtue</i>	Lutz, Mark J.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3653-5	97-16696			WI
B	229	55		<i>Metaphysics of Morals</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56217-1	95-44890			WI
B	227	54		<i>Primer to Postmodernity</i>	Natoli, Joseph P., 1943-	C	Blackwell	1-57718-060-7	97-7779			WI
B	226	54		<i>Phenomenological Interpretatio</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33258-3	96-44479			WI
B	221	52		<i>Revolution and Subjectivity in</i>	Koschmann, J. Victor	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-45121-6	96-21882			WI
B	221	52		<i>What Minds Can Do: Intentional</i>	Jacob, Pierre	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57401-3	96-14157			WI
B	218	51		<i>Rule-Following and Realism</i>	Ebbs, Gary	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-78031-0	96-51880			WI
B	215	49		<i>Cultural Universals and Partic</i>	Wiredu, Kwasi	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33209-5	96-14528			WI
B	214	49		<i>Nietzsche and Buddhism: A Stu</i>	Morrison, Robert G.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-823556-9	96-53341			WI
B	208	46		<i>Stoic Studies</i>	Long, A.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-48263-1	95-38497			WI
B	207	46		<i>Parmenides and Plato's Late Ph</i>	Turnbull, Robert G.	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-4236-8	98-171166			WI
B	207	46		<i>World of States of Affairs</i>	Armstrong, D. M.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58064-1	96-8598			WI
B	206	45		<i>Utilitarianism, Institutions,</i>	Bailey, James W.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510510-9	96-41290			WI
B	205	45		<i>Analysis and Science in Aristo</i>	Byrne, Patrick H.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3321-8	96-37783			WI
B	205	45		<i>Habermas and the Unfinished Pr</i>		U	MIT Pr.	0-262-04156-1	95-46264			WI

Table 7: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Normalized OLC Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Wilson-Index Titles and Extended View of Indexes

MCNorm	NPCT	Title	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	N	WI	AI	BI	BP	ED	GS	HU	LI	LP	RG	SI	ST
B	411	93	<i>Cambridge Companion to Plotinus</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47093-5	95-45305		WI						Hu					
B	388	90	<i>G. W. F. Hegel: The Philosophica</i>	C	Twayne Pubs.	0-8057-7808-X	96-38516		WI										Si	
B	351	87	<i>Hiding</i>	U	Univ. Of Chicago Pr.	0-226-79159-9	97-15648		WI									Rg		
B	324	84	<i>Philosophy as Passion: The Thi</i>	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33059-9	95-51748		WI						Hu					
B	319	83	<i>Philosophy of Peter Abelard</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55397-0	96-11872		WI						Hu					
B	314	82	<i>Justice and Justification: Re</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46152-9	96-3888		WI						Hu					
B	311	81	<i>Philosophy of Simone De Beauv</i>	U	State Univ. Of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3151-7	96-1516		WI						Hu					
B	308	81	<i>Towards Justice and Virtue: A</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-48095-7	95-49161		WI						Hu					
B	306	80	<i>Cultural Software: A Theory</i>	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-07288-0	97-37011		WI							Lp				
B	291	78	<i>Creating the Kingdom of Ends</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-49644-6	95-876		WI						Hu					
B	291	78	<i>Making a Necessity of Virtue:</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56383-6	96-26314		WI						Hu					
B	285	77	<i>Foucault and His Interlocutors</i>	U	Univ. Of Chicago Pr.	0-226-13713-9	96-50315		WI										Si	
B	283	76	<i>Descartes and Augustine</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41702-3	97-7878		WI						Hu					
B	281	75	<i>Knowledge and Faith in Thomas</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58126-5	96-43918		WI						Hu					
B	281	75	<i>Feminist Interpretations of Ja</i>	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01634-5	96-28716		WI										Si	
B	279	74	<i>African Philosophy: An Antholo</i>	C	Blackwell	0-631-20337-0	96-40926		WI						Hu					
B	269	71	<i>Erasmus on Women</i>	U	Univ. Of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0816-X	96-208071		WI						Hu					
B	268	71	<i>Emmanuel Levis: Basic Philos</i>	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33078-5	95-49540		WI						Hu					
B	263	69	<i>Legacy of Parmenides: Eleatic</i>	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01182-6	97-8636 7		WI						Hu					
B	263	69	<i>What Is Enlightenment?: Eighte</i>	U	Univ. Of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20225-2	95-46975		WI						Hu					
B	263	69	<i>Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptic</i>	C	Routledge	0-415-11034-3	95-26248		WI						Hu					
B	257	68	<i>Heidegger</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-283192-5	97-2969		WI						Hu					
B	257	68	<i>Valuing Emotions</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56110-8	95-43038		WI						Hu					
B	255	67	<i>Postcolonial African Philosoph</i>	C	Blackwell	0-631-20339-7	96-24388		WI										Si	
B	251	66	<i>Cognition and Commitment in Hu</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509721-1	96-20578		WI						Hu					
B	245	64	<i>Jewish Philosophy and the Cris</i>	U	State Univ. Of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2773-0	95-8058		WI						Hu					
B	244	64	<i>Representation and the Mind-Bo</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509562-6	95-41277		WI						Hu					
B	243	64	<i>Continuity of Wittgenstein's T</i>	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3307-X	96-28102		WI						Hu					
B	242	63	<i>Discourse on the Method: And</i>	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06772-0	96-5885		WI						Hu					
B	241	62	<i>Mourning Becomes the Law: Phil</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57045-X	96-74890		WI						Hu				Si	
B	241	62	<i>Aristotelian Explorations</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55422-5	95-50624		WI						Hu					
B	241	62	<i>Between the Absolute and the A</i>	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3359-2	96-444469		WI	AI										
B	238	60	<i>God of Spinoza: A Philosophic</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58162-1	96-29112		WI						Hu					
B	235	59	<i>Bodily Nature of Consciousness</i>	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3395-9	97-16989		WI						Hu					
B	233	58	<i>Theories of Cognition in the L</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58368-3	96-36249		WI						Hu					
B	233	58	<i>Socrates' Education to Virtue</i>	U	State Univ. Of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3653-5	97-16696		WI										Si	
B	229	55	<i>Metaphysics of Morals</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56217-1	95-44890		WI						Hu					
B	227	54	<i>Primer to Postmodernity</i>	C	Blackwell	1-57718-060-7	97-7779		WI									Rg		
B	226	54	<i>Phenomenological Interpretatio</i>	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33258-3	96-44479		WI						Hu					
B	221	52	<i>Revolution and Subjectivity in</i>	U	Univ. Of Chicago Pr.	0-226-45121-6	96-21882		WI						Hu					
B	221	52	<i>What Minds Can Do: Intentional</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57401-3	96-14157		WI						Hu					
B	218	51	<i>Rule-Following and Realism</i>	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-78031-0	96-51880		WI						Hu					
B	215	49	<i>Cultural Universals and Partic</i>	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33209-5	96-14528		WI						Hu					
B	214	49	<i>Nietzsche and Buddhism: A Stu</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-823556-9	96-53341		WI						Hu					
B	208	46	<i>Stoic Studies</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-48263-1	95-38497		WI	AI					Hu					
B	207	46	<i>Parmenides and Plato's Late Ph</i>	U	Univ. Of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-4236-8	98-171166		WI						Hu					
B	207	46	<i>World of States of Affairs</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58064-1	96-8598		WI						Hu					
B	206	45	<i>Utilitarianism, Institutions,</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510510-9	96-41290		WI										Si	
B	205	45	<i>Analysis and Science in Aristo</i>	U	State Univ. Of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3321-8	96-37783		WI						Hu					
B	205	45	<i>Habermas and the Unfinished Pr</i>	U	Mit Pr.	0-262-04156-1	95-46264		WI						Hu					

Table 8: Approval Plan Database Sorted by Date, LC Main Class, and UIAS Holdings in Descending Order

Mc Uias	Date	RatioStan	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN
B 16	9607	0.940	15	<i>Hypatia's Daughters: Fifteen H</i>	Mcalister, Linda	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33057-2	95-45598
B 9	9607	0.940	8	<i>Russell</i>	Grayling, A. C.	U	Oxford Univ. Press	0-19-287683-X	95-26131
B 8	9607	0.940	8	<i>Authenticating Culture in Impe</i>	Pincus, Leslie	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20134-5	95-12978
B 7	9607	0.940	7	<i>Being and Logos: Reading and P</i>	Sallis, John	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33061-0	95-50382
B 5	9607	0.940	5	<i>Martin Buber and the Human Sci</i>	Friedman, Maurice	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2875-3	95-19176
B 5	9607	0.940	5	<i>Identity. Culture. and the Pos</i>	Sarup, Madan	U	University of Ga. Pr.	0-8203-1867-1	96-11941
B 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Thought Styles: Critical Essay</i>	Douglas, Mary	C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-7655-0	96-67253
B 1	9607	0.940	1	<i>Twentieth Century Continental</i>		C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-450826-2	96-6794
B 1	9607	0.940	1	<i>George Grant: Selected Letters</i>	Grant, George	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0757-0	96-183185
BC 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Being Good and Being Logical:</i>	Forrester, James W.	C	Sharpe, M. E.	1-56324-879-4	96-15791
BD 12	9607	0.940	11	<i>Deconstructing the Mind</i>	Stich, Stephen P.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510081-6	95-42096
BD 8	9607	0.940	8	<i>Real Knowing: New Versions of</i>	Alcoff, Linda	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3047-X	95-53329
BD 5	9607	0.940	5	<i>Return to Philosophy</i>	Molnar, Thomas S.	C	Transaction Bks.	1-56000-251-4	96-408
BD 2	9607	0.940	2	<i>Intersubjectivity: The Fabric</i>	Crossley, Nick	C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-7903-7	96-162838
BF 16	9607	0.940	15	O <i>How We Grieve: Relearning the</i>	Attig, Thomas	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-507455-6	95-31907
BF 15	9607	0.940	14	<i>Building Self-Esteem in At-Ris</i>	Frank, Ivan C.	C	Praeger Pubs.	0-275-95267-3	95-34414
BF 14	9607	0.940	13	<i>Language in Cognitive Developm</i>	Nelson, Katherine	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55123-4	95-39717
BF 12	9607	0.940	11	<i>Artist and the Emotional World:</i>	Gedo, John	U	Columbia Univ. Pr.	0-231-07852-8	95-26644
BF 10	9607	0.940	9	<i>Causes of Human Behavior: Imp</i>	Mohr, Lawrence	U	Univ. of Mich. Pr.	0-472-10665-1	95-52492
BF 8	9607	0.940	8	<i>Cognition and Complexity: The</i>	Reeves, Wayne W.	C	Scarecrow Pr.	0-8108-3101-5	95-49462
BF 7	9607	0.940	7	<i>Working Memory and Human Cogni</i>		U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510099-9	95-23830
BF 6	9607	0.940	6	<i>Functional Theory of Cognition</i>	Anderson, Norman	C	Erlbaum	0-8058-2244-5	96-1834
BF 6	9607	0.940	6	<i>Freud's Paranoid Quest: Psych</i>	Farrell, John	U	New York Univ. Pr.	0-8147-2649-6	95-50156
BF 6	9607	0.940	6	<i>Near-Death Experience: A Reade</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-91430-2	95-26366
BF 6	9607	0.940	6	<i>Cognitive Psychology of Proper</i>	Valentine, Tim	C	Routledge	0-415-13545-1	95-9582
BF 5	9607	0.940	5	<i>Expressive Processes in Group</i>	Brown, Nina W.	C	Praeger Pubs.	0-275-95509-5	95-45417
BF 5	9607	0.940	5	<i>Handbook of Counseling Psychol</i>		C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-8991-1	96-67251
BF 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Dead Reckoning: A Therapist Co</i>	Treadway, David C.	C	Basic Bks.	0-465-00728-7	96-3842
BF 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Religious and Romantic Origins</i>	Kirschner, Suzanne	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-44401-2	95-16490
BF 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Introductory Dictionary of Lac</i>	Evans, Dylan	C	Routledge	0-415-13522-2	95-40239
BF 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Introduction to Vygotsky; Ed.</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-12864-1	95-32749
BF 2	9607	0.940	2	<i>X-Files Book of the Unexplaine</i>	Goldman, Jane.	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-105236-1	96-6470
BF 1	9607	0.940	1	<i>Unsolved Mysteries of the Mind</i>		C	Erlbaum	0-86377-392-3	96-19951
BF 1	9607	0.940	1	<i>Parenting Behavior and Childre</i>	Meadows, Sara	C	Erlbaum	0-86377-402-4	96-21367
BF 1	9607	0.940	1	<i>Cognition</i>	Benjafield, John G.	C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-398876-7	96-6427
BF 0	9607	0.940	0	<i>Handbook of Perception and Act</i>		C	Academic Pr.	0-12-516160-3	
BF 0	9607	0.940	0	<i>Psychology of Language: A Crit</i>	Forrester, Michael A.	C	Sage Publs.	0-8039-7990-8	96-67702
BF 0	9607	0.940	0	<i>Create Your Own Future: A Prac</i>	Georgian, Linda	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81089-1	96-15157
BF 0	9607	0.940	0	<i>Life Management: Skills for Bu</i>	Walters, Brenda L.	C	Prentice-Hall	0-13-227539-2	96-18516
BJ 10	9607	0.940	9	<i>Moral Dilemmas and Moral Theor</i>	Mason, H.E.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509681-9	95-16122
BJ 4	9607	0.940	4	<i>Formal Ethics</i>	Gensler, Harry	C	Routledge	0-415-13065-4	95-38892
BJ 3	9607	0.940	3	<i>Utilitarianism</i>	Scarre, Geoffrey	C	Routledge	0-415-09527-1	95-38889
BL 14	9607	0.940	13	<i>Religions of China in Practice</i>	Lopez, Donald	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-02144-9	95-41332
BL 12	9607	0.940	11	<i>Feet of Clay: Saints, Sinners</i>	Storr, Anthony	C	Free Pr.	0-684-82818-9	96-11884
BL 11	9607	0.940	10	O <i>Creation of the Sacred: Track</i>	Burkert, Walter	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-17569-7	95-44787
BL 6	9607	0.940	6	<i>World Mythology: An Annotated</i>	Sienkewicz, Thomas J.	C	Scarecrow Press	0-8108-3154-6	96-10156
BL 0	9607	0.940	0	<i>Burmese Supernaturalism</i>	Spiro, Melford E.	C	Transaction Bks.	1-56000-882-2	95-50654
BP 7	9607	0.940	7	<i>From Black Muslims to Muslims:</i>	Marsh, Clifton E., 1946-	C	Scarecrow Press	0-8108-3089-2	95-41590
BP 0	9607	0.940	0	<i>Divine Revelation</i>	Shumsky, Susan G.	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80162-0	96-3787
BR 5	9607	0.940	5	<i>Religion and Society in Early</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-11848-4	95-38690

Table 9: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Standardized UIAS Holdings in Descending Order Weighted by Percentiles

MC	Stan	Srank	Ssize	Spct	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN
B	19	1	383	100		<i>Routledge Encyclopedia of Phil</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-07310-3	97-4549
B	18	2	383	100	O	<i>First Modern: Profiles in the</i>	Everdell, William R.	U	University of Chicago Pr.	0-226-22480-5	96-44334
B	17	3	383	99		<i>Cambridge Companion to Mill</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41987-5	97-2968
B	16	4	383	99	O	<i>Manhood at Harvard: William</i>	Townsend, Kim	C	Norton	0-393-03939-0	95-50101
B	16	4	383	99		<i>Consilience: The Unity of Know</i>	Wilson, Edward O.	C	Knopf	0-679-45077-7	97-2816
B	16	4	383	99		<i>Encyclopedia of Classical Phil</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28775-9	96-2562
B	15	7	383	98		<i>Cambridge Companion to Kierkeg</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47151-6	97-617
B	15	7	383	98		<i>Cambridge Companion to Plotinu</i>	Gerson, Lloyd P.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47093-5	95-45305
B	15	7	383	98		<i>Hypatia's Daughters: Fifteen H</i>	Mcalister, Linda	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33057-2	95-45598
B	15	7	383	98		<i>Companion Encyclopedia of Asia</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-03535-X	96-29027
B	14	11	383	97		<i>Mencius and Early Chinese Thou</i>	Shun, Kwong-Loi	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2788-0	96-12393
B	14	11	383	97	O	<i>Last Word</i>	Negel, Thomas	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510834-5	96-5509
B	14	11	383	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to William</i>	Putnam, Ruth	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-45278-3	96-29099
B	14	11	383	97		<i>Cambridge Companion to Wittgen</i>	Sluga, Hans	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46025-5	96-5300
B	14	11	383	97		<i>G. W. F. Hegel: The Philosophica</i>	Kainz, Howard P.	C	Twayne Pubs.	0-8057-7808-X	96-38516
B	13	16	383	96		<i>Bertrand Russell: The Spirit</i>	Monk, Ray	C	Free Pr.	0-684-82802-2	96-15103
B	13	16	383	96		<i>Digital Phoenix: How Computers</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20352-4	98-5373
B	13	16	383	96		<i>Postmodern Fables</i>	Lyotard, Jean-Francoi	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2554-9	97-25953
B	12	19	383	95	O	<i>John Dewey: Rethinking Our Ti</i>	Boisvert, Raymond D.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3529-6	96-52291
B	12	19	383	95		<i>Francis Bacon</i>	Zagorin, Perez	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-05928-4	97-41404
B	12	19	383	95		<i>What Is a Person? An Ethical E</i>	Walters, James	U	Univ. of Ill. Pr.	0-252-02278-5	96-9991
B	12	19	383	95		<i>Martin Heidegger: Between Goo</i>	Safranski, Rudiger	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-38709-0	97-40754
B	12	19	383	95		<i>Democratic Philosophy and the</i>	Peterson, Richard	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01544-6	95-23637
B	12	19	383	95		<i>Essential Peirce: Selected Ph</i>	Peirce, Charles S.	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33397-0	91-32113
B	12	19	383	95		<i>Heidegger's Silence</i>	Lang, Berel	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3310-X	96-16193
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Rethinking the Rhetorical Trad</i>	Kastely, James	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06838-7	96-26861
B	11	26	383	93	O	<i>Paul Ricoeur: His Life and Hi</i>	Reagan, Charles	U	University of Chicago Pr.	0-226-70602-8	95-52099
B	11	26	383	93	O	<i>Cambridge History of 17th Cent</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58864-2	96-25475
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Jewish Philosophers and Jewish</i>	Fackenheim, Emil	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33062-9	95-52976
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Reading Dewey: Interpretation</i>		U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33384-9	97-40911
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Companion to Continental Philo</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19013-9	97-10146
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Good European: Nietzsche's Wo</i>	Krell, David F.	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-45278-6	96-39541
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Philosophy and the Return to S</i>	Verene, Donald P.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06999-5	97-7881
B	11	26	383	93		<i>Philosophy of Simone De Beauv</i>	Bergoffen, Debra	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3151-7	96-1516
B	10	35	383	91	O	<i>Descartes: His Life and Thoug</i>	Rodis-Lewis, Geneviev	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3372-X	97-38681
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Existentialism, Feminism, and S</i>	Mahon, Joseph	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-17606-6	97-3279
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Legacy of Parmenides: Eleatic</i>	Curd, Patricia	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01182-6	97-8636 7
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Young Sidney Hook: Marxist An</i>	Phelps, Christopher	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3328-2	97-23738
B	10	35	383	91		<i>History of Structuralism: V.</i>	Dosse, Francois	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2239-6	96-51477
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Descartes's Legacy: Minds and</i>	Hausman, David B.	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0947-6	97-169884
B	10	35	383	91	O	<i>Gassendi's Ethics: Freedom in</i>	Sarasohn, Lisa T.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-2947-1	96-18279
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Companion to World Philosophie</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19871-7	96-36179
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Discourse on the Method: And, M</i>	Descartes, Rene	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06772-0	96-5885
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Theory of Language and Mind</i>	Bencivenga, Ermanno	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20791-2	96-48498
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Existence in Black: An Antholo</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-91450-7	96-24896
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Emancipation and Illusion: Ra</i>	Fleming, Marie	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01654-X	96-34937
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Leading a Human Life: Wittgen</i>	Eldridge, Richard T.	U	Univ. of Tex. Pr.	0-226-20312-3	97-7998
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Cynics: The Cynic Movement</i>	Bracht, Branham R.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20449-2	96-20375
B	10	35	383	91		<i>African Philosophy: Myth and</i>	Hountondji, Paulin J.	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33229-X	96-12249
B	10	35	383	91		<i>Valuing Emotions</i>	Strocker, Michael	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56110-8	95-43038

Table 10: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Standardized UIAS Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Choice-Reviews Titles

MC Stan	Spect X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN	WI
B 17	99	<i>Cambridge Companion to Mill</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41987-5	97-2968	35-5582		
B 15	98	<i>Cambridge Companion to Kierkeg</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47151-6	97-617	35-4423		
B 14	97	<i>Mencius and Early Chinese Thou</i>	Shun, Kwong-Loi	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2788-0	96-12393	35-0222		
B 14	97	<i>Cambridge Companion to Wittgen</i>	Sluga, Hans	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46025-5	96-5300	34-6203		
B 13	96	<i>Digital Phoenix: How Computers</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20352-4	98-5373	36-0893		
B 13	96	<i>Postmodern Fables</i>	Lyotard, Jean-Francois	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2554-9	97-25953	35-5588		
B 12	95	O <i>John Dewey: Rethinking Our Ti</i>	Boisvert, Raymond D.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3529-6	96-52291	35-5581		
B 12	95	<i>What Is a Person? An Ethical E</i>	Walters, James	U	Univ. of Ill. Pr.	0-252-02278-5	96-9991	34-6213		
B 11	93	<i>Rethinking the Rhetorical Trad</i>	Kastely, James	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06838-7	96-26861	35-0094		
B 11	93	O <i>Cambridge History of 17th Cent</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58864-2	96-25475	36-0246		
B 11	93	<i>Reading Dewey: Interpretation</i>		U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33384-9	97-40911	36-0903		
B 11	93	<i>Companion to Continental Philo</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19013-9	97-10146	36-0247		
B 11	93	<i>Good European: Nietzsche's Wo</i>	Krell, David F.	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-45278-6	96-39541	35-3801		
B 11	93	<i>Philosophy and the Return to S</i>	Verene, Donald P.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06999-5	97-7881	35-3234		
B 10	91	<i>Existentialism, Feminism, and S</i>	Mahon, Joseph	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-17606-6	97-3279	35-4427		
B 10	91	<i>Descartes's Legacy: Minds and</i>	Hausman, David B.	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0947-6	97-169884	35-3228		
B 10	91	O <i>Gassendi's Ethics: Freedom in</i>	Sarasohn, Lisa T.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-2947-1	96-18279	34-4413		
B 9	87	<i>Lectures on Metaphysics</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-36012-9	96-8599	35-1464		
B 9	87	<i>Sense of the World</i>	Nancy, Jean-Lu	U	Univ. Of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2610-3	97-11889	36-0254		
B 9	87	<i>Nietzsche's Philosophy of the</i>	Lowith, Karl	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-06519-0	96-19802	35-2647		
B 9	87	<i>Nietzsche and the Promise of P</i>	Klein, Wayne	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3549-0	97-3885	35-3230		
B 9	87	<i>Genealogical Pragmatism: Phil</i>	Stuhr, John J.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3557-1	97-1948	35-3808		
B 8	83	O <i>Paracelsus: Speculative Theor</i>	Weeks, Andrew	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3147-9	96-16616	34-4418		
B 8	83	O <i>Biographical Dictionary of Tra</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28836-4	95-45187	34-2492		
B 8	83	<i>Simplicity and Complexity: Po</i>	Merrell, Floyd	U	Univ. of Mich. Pr.	0-472-10860-3	97-40774	36-1512		
B 8	83	<i>Transformations of the Confuci</i>	Berthrong, John H.	C	Westview Pr.	0-8133-2805-5	98-10945	36-0910		
B 8	83	<i>Evolution: Society, Science A</i>		U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57208-8	97-23260	36-0894		
B 8	83	<i>Pathmarks</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43362-2	97-22565	36-0896		
B 8	83	<i>Kierkegaard and Nietzsche: Fa</i>	Kellenberger, James	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-17347-4	96-46722	35-2048		
B 7	72	<i>Sovereignty of Reason: The De</i>	Beiser, Frederick C.	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-03395-1	96-14461	35-0205		
B 7	72	<i>Realistic Theory of Categories</i>	Chisholm, Roerick M.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55426-8	95-39427	34-4403		
B 7	72	<i>Socrates Dissatisfied: An Ana</i>	Weiss, Roslyn	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-511684-4	97-12126	36-0259		
B 7	72	<i>Lectures on Ethics</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56061-6	95-50944	35-0841		
B 7	72	<i>Spinoza, Liberalism, and the Q</i>	Smith, Steven B.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06680-5	96-34870	35-0845		
B 7	72	<i>Plato's Sophist</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33222-2	96-32709	35-0840		
B 7	72	<i>Giordano Bruno and the Kabbala</i>	DeLeon-Jones, K. S.	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-06807-7	96-51858	35-3226		
B 7	72	<i>Cognition: An Introduction to</i>	Rockmore, Tom	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20661-4	96-33059	35-1468		
B 7	72	<i>Religion of Socrates</i>	Mcpherran, Mark L.	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01581-0	95-45059	35-0210		
B 7	72	<i>Medieval Thought</i>	Luscombe, D. E.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-289179-0	96-29604	35-2049		
B 7	72	<i>Philosophical Writings</i>	Mendelssohn, Moses	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57383-1	97-16141	35-3803		
B 7	72	<i>Religion and Rational Theology</i>	Wood, Allen W.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-35416-1	95-32045	34-5014		
B 7	72	<i>Objectivity in the Making: Fr</i>	Solomon, Julie R.	U	Johns Hopkins Univ. Pr.	0-8018-5675-2	97-19115	36-0906		
B 6	61	<i>Introduction to Comparative Ph</i>	Benesch, Walter, 1933-	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-16546-3	96-34793	35-1456		
B 6	61	<i>Philo and Paul among the Sophi</i>	Winter, Bruce W.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-59108-2	96-44600	35-4445		
B 6	61	<i>Thomas Hobbes</i>	Martinich, Aloysius	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-16493-9	96-28495	34-3807		
B 6	61	<i>Thomas Reid, an Inquiry into T</i>		U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01702-3	97-16293	36-0256		
B 6	61	<i>Reason, Reality, and Speculati</i>	Murphy, Arthur E.	U	Univ. Of Wis. Pr.	0-299-15040-2	96-5988	34-3254		
B 6	61	<i>Problem of Being Modern, or, T</i>	Saine, Thomas P.	U	Wayne State Univ. Pr.	0-8143-2681-1	97-9952	35-4430		
B 6	61	<i>Carnap's Construction of the W</i>	Richardson, Alan W.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43008-9	97-8814	35-5594		
B 6	61	<i>Knowing and Being: A Postmod</i>	Mensch, James R.	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01554-3	95-40442	34-3252		

Table 11: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Standardized UIAS Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Choice-Reviews/Book-Review-Digest Titles

McStanSpt	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN	WI
B 19	100	<i>Routledge Encyclopedia of Phil</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-07310-3	97-4549	36-1926	985744	
B 18	100	O <i>First Modern: Profiles in the</i>	Everdell, William R.	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-22480-5	96-44334	35-1299	980800	
B 16	99	O <i>Manhood at Harvard: William</i>	Townsend, Kim	C	Norton	0-393-03939-0	95-50101	34-2964	973405	
B 16	99	<i>Encyclopedia of Classical Phil</i>		C	Greenwood Pr.	0-313-28775-9	96-2562	35-2457	980070	
B 15	98	<i>Companion Encyclopedia of Asia</i>		C	Routledge	0-415-03535-X	96-29027	34-5630	985226	
B 14	97	O <i>Last Word</i>	Negel, Thomas	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510834-5	96-5509	35-0213	981067	
B 14	97	<i>Cambridge Companion to William</i>	Putnam, Ruth	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-45278-3	96-29099	35-2642	997189	
B 12	95	<i>Francis Bacon</i>	Zagorin, Perez	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-05928-4	97-41404	36-0906	991052	
B 12	95	<i>Democratic Philosophy and the</i>	Peterson, Richard	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01544-6	95-23637	34-4411	983144	
B 12	95	<i>Heidegger's Silence</i>	Lang, Berel	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3310-X	96-16193	34-5016	976164	
B 11	93	O <i>Paul Ricoeur: His Life and Hi</i>	Reagan, Charles	U	University of Chicago Pr.	0-226-70602-8	95-52099	34-2698	972437	
B 10	91	O <i>Descartes: His Life and Thoug</i>	Rodis-Lewis, Geneviev	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3372-X	97-38681	36-1514	986641	
B 10	91	<i>History of Structuralism: V</i>	Dosse, Francois	U	Univ. of Minn. Pr.	0-8166-2239-6	96-51477	35-2047	982018	
B 10	91	<i>Companion to World Philosophie</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-19871-7	96-36179	35-3796	984742	
B 10	91	<i>Emancipation and Illusion: Ra</i>	Fleming, Marie	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01654-X	96-34937	35-3799	992235	
B 10	91	<i>Cynics: The Cynic Movement</i>	Bracht, Branham R.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20449-2	96-20375	34-6205	976560	
B 9	87	<i>Since at Least Plato . . . 'and</i>	Devaney, M. J., 1964-	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-17511-6	97-7781	35-2046	983515	
B 9	87	<i>Pragmatic Mind: Explorations</i>	Bauerlein, Mark	U	Duke Univ. Pr.	0-8223-2004-5	97-6289	35-3794	992861	
B 9	87	<i>Prayers and Tears of Jacques D</i>	Caputo, John D.	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33268-0	96-47839	35-3795	993529	
B 9	87	<i>Plato and the Socratic Dialogu</i>	Kahn, Charles H.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-43325-8	95-48307	35-0208	992736	
B 8	83	<i>Erasmus of The Low Countries</i>	Tracy, James D.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-08745-3	96-19335	34-6227	983895	
B 8	83	<i>Cross and the Sickle: Sergei Bu</i>	Evtuhov, Catherine	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3192-1	96-23239	34-6216	981556	
B 8	83	O <i>Confessions of a Philosopher:</i>	Magee, Bryan	C	Random House	0-375-50028-6	97-26479	35-6167	984889	
B 8	83	<i>Exact Imagination, Late Work:</i>	Nicholsen, Shierry W.	U	MIT Pr.	0-262-14062-4	97-9398	35-3806	984381	
B 8	83	<i>William and Henry James: Sele</i>	James, William	U	Univ. Pr. of Va.	0-8139-1694-1	96-25921	35-1463	981007	
B 8	83	<i>Being and Time: A Translation</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2677-7	96-476	34-3801	975030	
B 8	83	O <i>Comparative History of World P</i>	Scharfstein, Ben-Am	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3683-7	97-19489	35-6168	992491	
B 8	83	<i>Tommaso Campanella and the Tra</i>	Headley, John M.	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-02679-3	96-37931	35-4722	997396	
B 7	72	<i>Oriental Enlightenment: The E</i>	Clarke, J. J.	C	Routledge	0-415-13375-0	96-41067	35-1458	981991	
B 7	72	<i>Heidegger, Philosophy, Nazism</i>	Young, Julian	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58276-8	96-29115	35-3235	984512	
B 7	72	<i>Proclus: Neo-Platonic Philoso</i>	Siorvanes, Lucas	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06806-9	96-22687	34-5627	986775	
B 7	72	<i>Hegel's Ethics of Recognition</i>	Williams, Robert R.	U	University of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20948-6	97-1662	35-5597	997320	
B 6	61	<i>Reflections on Jesus and Socra</i>	Gooch, Paul W.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06695-3	96-15792	34-5621	977900	
B 6	61	<i>Plato's Charmides and the Socr</i>	Schmid, Walter T.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pro	0-7914-3763-9	97-27154	36-2126	995261	
B 6	61	<i>Rousseau and the Politics of A</i>	Morgenstern, Mira	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01572-1	95-44174	34-5017	986232	
B 6	61	<i>John Locke and the Origins of</i>	Kramer, Matthew H.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58412-4	96-44671	35-4426	993855	
B 6	61	<i>Abyss of Freedom</i>	Slavoj Zizek.	U	Univ. of Mich. Pr.	0-472-09652-4	96-51746	35-1469	982395	
B 6	61	<i>Illusions of Postmodernism</i>	Eagleton, Terry, 1943-	C	Blackwell	0-631-20322-2	96-8101	34-3798	977061	
B 6	61	<i>Wittgenstein's Place in Twenti</i>	Hacker, P. M. S.	C	Blackwell	0-631-20098-3	95-42004	34-3800	975883	
B 5	51	<i>Religion and Faction in Hume's</i>	Herdt, Jennifer A.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55442-X	96-48933	35-5586	997245	
B 5	51	<i>Epicurus in Lycia: The Second</i>	Gordon, Pamela	U	University of Mich. Pr.	0-472-10461-6	96-42968	34-5011	986816	
B 5	51	<i>Walter Benjamin and the Bible</i>	Britt, Brian M., 1964-	C	Continuum	0-8264-0879-6	95-53723	34-5007	975965	
B 3	22	<i>Aristotle on the Sense-Organs</i>	Johansen, T.	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-58338-1	96-46730	36-0252	993967	
B 2	14	<i>Technology, War, and Fascism</i>	Marcuse, Herbert	C	Routledge	0-415-13780-2	97-14885	36-2123	992969	
BD 10	94	<i>Goodbye, Descartes: The End O</i>	Devlin, Keith J.	C	Wiley	0-471-14216-6	96-25493	34-5009	976018	
BD 10	94	O <i>Dialogue on the Infinity of Lo</i>	Russell, Rinaldina	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-13638-8	96-28841	35-0839	980087	
BD 10	94	O <i>Human Animal: Personal Identi</i>	Olson, Eric	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510506-0	96-7018	35-0843	995298	
BD 10	94	<i>Unsnarling the World-Knot: Co</i>	Griffin, David R.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20944-3	97-8390	35-6165	992284	
BD 9	86	<i>Value Judgement: Improving Ou</i>	Griffin, James	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-823553-4	96-10751	34-3250	977912	
BD 8	85	<i>Self after Postmodernity</i>	Schrag, Calvin	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06842-5	96-38600	35-0221	993537	

Table 12: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Standardized UIAS Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Book-Review-Digest-Titles

MC	Stan	Spct	X Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN	WI
B	16	99	<i>Consilience: The Unity of Know</i>	Wilson, Edward O.	C	Knopf	0-679-45077-7	97-2816		984502	
B	13	96	<i>Bertrand Russell: The Spirit O</i>	Monk, Ray	C	Free Pr.	0-684-82802-2	96-15103		971946	
B	12	95	<i>Martin Heidegger: Between Goo</i>	Safranski, Rudiger	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-38709-0	97-40754		986650	
B	10	91	<i>Young Sidney Hook: Marxist An</i>	Phelps, Christopher	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3328-2	97-23738		983779	
B	9	87	<i>Leibniz' Universal Jurispruden</i>	Riley, Patrick	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-52407-1	96-8903		981141	
B	8	83	<i>Postmodernism—Local Effects,</i>	Leitch, Vincent	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3009-X	95-38880		982946	
B	8	83	<i>Fruits of Sorrow: Framing Our</i>	Spelman, Elizabeth V.	C	Beacon Pr.	0-8070-1420-6	96-53179		993373	
B	8	83	<i>Freedom's Moment: An Essay on</i>	Cohen, Paul	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-11285-3	96-17928		994961	
B	8	83	<i>Truth and Progress</i>	Rorty, Richard	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55347-4	97-37616		990116	
B	7	72	<i>Yoga: Discipline of Freedom</i>	Miller, Barbara S.	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20190-6	96-23393		978496	
B	7	72	<i>World in Fragments: Writings</i>	Castoriadis, Cornelius	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2762-7	96-37014		992898	
B	6	61	<i>Anglo-American Postmodernity:</i>	Murphy, Nancey C.	C	Westview Pr.	0-8133-2868-3	96-37711		995640	
B	6	61	<i>Era of the Individual: A Cont</i>	Renaut, Alain	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-00637-7	96-45263		982279	
B	5	51	<i>Peirce, Pragmatism, and the Log</i>	Ochs, Peter	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57041-7	96-53323		995641	
B	5	51	<i>Critique and Conviction: Conv</i>	Ricoeur, Paul	U	Columbia Univ. Pr.	0-231-10734-X	97-27567		996843	
B	5	51	<i>Passion for Wisdom: A Very Bri</i>	Solomon, Robert	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-511208-3	96-42034		976897	
B	4	37	<i>French Intellectual Nobility:</i>	Kauppi, Niilo	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3143-6	96-3771		985965	
BD	11	97	<i>Undertaking: Life Studies from</i>	Lynch, Thomas, 1948–	C	Norton	0-393-04112-3	96-40900		980981	
BD	8	85	<i>City of Man</i>	Manent, Pierre	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01144-3	97-42953		994595	
BD	7	76	<i>How Do We Know Who We Are?</i>	Ludwig, Arnold M.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509573-1	96-23944		983667	
BD	7	76	<i>Psychic Life of Power: Theori</i>	Butler, Judith P.	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-2811-9	96-40851		994249	
BD	6	59	<i>Spiritual Universe: How Quantu</i>	Wolf, Fred Alan	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81200-2	96-29051		974110	
BD	3	32	<i>Knowledge as Culture: The New</i>	Mccarthy, E. Doyle	C	Routledge	0-415-06496-1	96-5489		986013	
BF	18	100	<i>Next of Kin: What Chimpanzees</i>	Fouts, Roger	C	Morrow	0-688-14862-X	97-15144		980230	
BF	17	99	<i>Born to Rebel: Birth Order, Fa</i>	Sulloway, Frank J.	C	Pantheon Bks.	0-679-44232-4	96-5382		972527	
BF	15	98	<i>Anatomy of Disgust</i>	Miller, William Ian	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-03154-7	96-35420		975682	
BF	14	96	<i>Disrupted Lives : How People C</i>	Becker, Gaylene	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20913-3	96-52482		994837	
BF	14	96	<i>Friday's Footprint: How Socie</i>	Brothers, Leslie	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510103-0	97-13482		984164	
BF	13	94	<i>Creation of Dr. B: A Biography</i>	Pollak, Richard	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80938-9	96-30920		975236	
BF	11	88	<i>Figments of Reality: The Evol</i>	Stewart, Ian	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-57155-3	96-49357		983867	
BF	11	88	<i>Unto Others: The Evolution An</i>	Sober, Elliott	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-93046-0	97-42185		996887	
BF	9	79	<i>Carl Gustav Jung</i>	Mclynn, Frank J.	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-15491-7	97-12830		981413	
BF	9	79	<i>William James on Consciousness</i>	Taylor, Eugene	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01136-2	96-898		973497	
BF	9	79	<i>Bequest and Betrayal: Memoirs</i>	Miller, Nancy	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509130-2	96-19954		980381	
BF	9	79	<i>Castles Burning: A Child's Lif</i>	Denes, Magda, 1934–	C	Norton	0-393-03966-8	96-16311		978132	
BF	8	73	<i>Private Matters: In Defense of</i>	Smith, Janna M.	C	Addison-Wesley	0-201-40973-9	96-38158		981203	
BF	8	73	<i>User Illusion: Cutting Conscio</i>	Norretranders, Tor	C	Viking	0-670-87579-1	97-39580		986600	
BF	7	65	<i>IQ in Questions: The Truth Abo</i>	Howe, Michael J. A.	C	Sage Publs.	0-7619-5577-1	97-67535		995561	
BF	6	58	<i>Witch in History: Early Modern</i>	Purkiss, Diane, 1961–	C	Routledge	0-415-08761-9	96-11316		990049	
BF	6	58	<i>Channeling Zone: American Spir</i>	Brown, Michael F.	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-10882-5	96-38375		978330	
BF	5	50	<i>Imperfect Control: Our Lifelon</i>	Viorst, Judith	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80139-6	97-37302		986693	
BF	4	43	<i>Soul of Sex: Cultivating Life</i>	Moore, Thomas	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-018697-6	98-174556		991604	
BF	4	43	<i>Magical Passes: The Practical</i>	Castaneda, Carlos	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-017584-2	97-26884		984177	
BF	4	43	<i>Beast in The Nursery</i>	Phillips, Adam	C	Pantheon Bks.	0-375-40049-4	97-19575		984949	
BF	3	33	<i>Unlimited Power: A Black Choic</i>	Robbins, Anthony	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-82436-1	96-39232		978014	
BF	3	33	<i>Dead Reckoning: A Therapist Co</i>	Treadway, David C.	C	Basic Bks.	0-465-00728-7	96-3842		973407	
BF	3	33	<i>Soul of Shamanism: Western Fan</i>	Noel, Daniel C.	C	Continuum	0-8264-0932-6	96-32504		976811	
BF	2	23	<i>Wizards and Sorcerers: From Ab</i>	Ogden, Tom	C	Facts on File	0-8160-3151-7	96-52305		980649	
BF	2	23	<i>Confirmation: The Hard Evidenc</i>	Strieber, Whitley	C	St. Martin's Pr.	0-312-18557-X	98-17868		990547	
BF	2	23	<i>Older and Wiser: How to Mainta</i>	Restak, Richard M.	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-82976-2	97-14232		982035	

Table 13: Approval Plan Database Sorted by LC Main Class and Standardized UIAS Holdings in Descending Order with Filter Set for Wilson-Index Titles

MC	Stan	Spect	X	Title	Author	O	Publisher	ISBN	LCN	RN	LN	WI
B	15	98		<i>Cambridge Companion to Plotinus</i>	Gerson, Lloyd P.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-47093-5	95-45305			WI
B	14	97		<i>G. W. F. Hegel: the Philosophica</i>	Kainz, Howard P.	C	Twayne Pubs.	0-8057-7808-X	96-38516			WI
B	11	93		<i>Philosophy of Simone De Beauv</i>	Bergoffen, Debra	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3151-7	96-1516			WI
B	10	91		<i>Legacy of Parmenides: Eleatic</i>	Curd, Patricia	U	Princeton Univ. Pr.	0-691-01182-6	97-86367			WI
B	10	91		<i>Discourse on the Method: And</i>	Descartes, Rene	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-06772-0	96-5885			WI
B	10	91		<i>Valuing Emotions</i>	Strocker, Michael	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56110-8	95-43038			WI
B	9	87		<i>Foucault and His Interlocutors</i>		U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-13713-9	96-50315			WI
B	9	87		<i>African Philosophy: An Antholo</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20337-0	96-40926			WI
B	9	87		<i>Hiding</i>	Taylor, Mark C.	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-79159-9	97-15648			WI
B	8	83		<i>Philosophy as Passion: The Thi</i>	Vintges, Karen	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33059-9	95-51748			WI
B	8	83		<i>Heidegger</i>	Inwood, M.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-283192-5	97-2969			WI
B	8	83		<i>Cultural Software: A Theory</i>	Balkin, J.	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-07288-0	97-37011			WI
B	8	83		<i>Authenticating Culture in Impe</i>	Pincus, Leslie	U	Univ. of Calif. Pr.	0-520-20134-5	95-12978			WI
B	8	83		<i>Representation and the Mind-Bo</i>	Della Rocca, Michael	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509562-6	95-41277			WI
B	8	83		<i>Cognition and Commitment in Hu</i>	Garrett, Don	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-509721-1	96-20578			WI
B	8	83		<i>Revolution and Subjectivity in</i>	Koschmann, J. Victor	U	Univ. of Chicago Pr.	0-226-45121-6	96-21882			WI
B	8	83		<i>Cultural Universals and Partic</i>	Wiredu, Kwasi	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33209-5	96-14528			WI
B	7	72		<i>Feminist Interpretations of Ja</i>	Holland, Nancy J.	U	Penn. State Univ. Pr.	0-271-01634-5	96-28716			WI
B	7	72		<i>Society, Economics, and Philosop</i>	Polanyi, Michael. 1891-	C	Transaction Bks.	1-56000-278-6	96-42469			WI
B	7	72		<i>Shipwreck with Spectator: Para</i>	Blumenberg, Hans	U	MIT Pr.	0-262-02411-X	96-32034			WI
B	7	72		<i>Writing Cogito: Montaigne, De</i>	Melehy, Hassan	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3571-7	97-679			WI
B	7	72		<i>Utilitarianism, Institutions,</i>	Bailey, James W.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510510-9	96-41290			WI
B	7	72		<i>Aristotelian Explorations</i>	Lloyd, G. E. R.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-55422-5	95-50624			WI
B	7	72		<i>Bodily Nature of Consciousness</i>	Wider, Kathleen V.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3395-9	97-16989			WI
B	7	72		<i>Descartes and Augustine</i>	Menn, Stephen P.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-41702-3	97-7878			WI
B	7	72		<i>Malebranche's Theory of the So</i>	Schmaltz, Tad M.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-510344-0	95-32041			WI
B	7	72		<i>Phenomenological Interpretatio</i>	Heidegger, Martin	U	Indiana Univ. Pr.	0-253-33258-3	96-44479			WI
B	7	72		<i>Nietzsche and Buddhism: A Stu</i>	Morrison, Robert G.	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-823556-9	96-53341			WI
B	7	72		<i>Rule-Following and Realism</i>	Ebbs, Gary	U	Harvard Univ. Pr.	0-674-78031-0	96-51880			WI
B	6	61		<i>Giordano Bruno and the Philoso</i>	Ordine, Nuccio	U	Yale Univ. Pr.	0-300-05852-7	95-39256			WI
B	6	61		<i>Continuity of Wittgenstein's T</i>	Koethe, John	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3307-X	96-28102			WI
B	6	61		<i>Meeting of Minds: Intellectual</i>	Bloom, Irene	U	Columbia Univ. Pr.	0-231-10352-2	95-20957			WI
B	6	61		<i>Stoic Studies</i>	Long, A.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-48263-1	95-38497			WI
B	6	61		<i>Creating the Kingdom of Ends</i>	Korsgaard, Christine M.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-49644-6	95-876			WI
B	6	61		<i>Semblance of Subjectivity: Es</i>		U	MIT Pr.	0-262-08257-8	96-37741			WI
B	6	61		<i>Idealism and Objectivity: Und</i>	Martin, Wayne M.	U	Stanford Univ. Pr.	0-8047-3000-8	97-9355			WI
B	6	61		<i>Postcolonial African Philosoph</i>		C	Blackwell	0-631-20339-7	96-24388			WI
B	6	61		<i>Justice and Justification: Re</i>	Daniels, Norman	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-46152-9	96-3888			WI
B	5	51		<i>Self and its Body in Hegel's P</i>	Russon, John E.	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0919-0	97-930066			WI
B	5	51		<i>Actuality of Adorno: Critical</i>		U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-3331-5	96-22721			WI
B	5	51		<i>Erasmus on Women</i>	Erasmus, Desider	U	Univ. of Toronto Pr.	0-8020-0816-X	96-208071			WI
B	5	51		<i>God of Spinoza: A Philosophic</i>	Mason, Richard	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-58162-1	96-29112			WI
B	5	51		<i>After Modernity: Husserlian Re</i>	Mensch, James R.	U	State Univ. of N.Y. Pr.	0-7914-2985-7	95-33584			WI
B	5	51		<i>Leibniz and Clarke: A Study of</i>	Vailati, Ezio	U	Oxford Univ. Pr.	0-19-511399-3	96-45589			WI
B	5	51		<i>Between the Absolute and the A</i>	Elgin, Catherine Z.	U	Cornell Univ. Pr.	0-8014-3359-2	96-444469			WI
B	5	51		<i>Primer to Postmodernity</i>	Natoli, Joseph P., 1943-	C	Blackwell	1-57718-060-7	97-7779			WI
B	5	51		<i>Habermas and the Unfinished Pr</i>		U	MIT Pr.	0-262-04156-1	95-46264			WI
B	5	51		<i>Metaphysics of Morals</i>	Kant, Immanuel	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56217-1	95-44890			WI
B	5	51		<i>Robert Boyle and the Limits of</i>	Wojcik, Jan W.	U	Cambridge Univ. Pr.	0-521-56029-2	96-35166			WI
B	5	51		<i>Lukacs after Communism: Inter</i>	Corredor, Eva L.	U	Duke Univ. Pr.	0-8223-1754-0	96-34207			WI

Table 14: Approval Plan Database with Filter Set for Wilson-Index Titles and Extended View of Campuses

X Title	ISBN	WI	CBA	CCH	CDH	CDS	CFI	CFS	CHU	CLA	CLO	CNO	CPO	CPS	CSA	CSB	CSF	CSH	CSI	CSJ	CSO	CTU	MBA
<i>Cambridge Companion to Ploti</i>	0-521-47093-5	WI	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>G. W. F. Hegel: The Philosophi</i>	0-8057-7808-X	WI	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Philosophy of Simone De Beau</i>	0-7914-3151-7	WI	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Legacy of Parmenides: Eleati</i>	0-691-01182-6	WI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Discourse on the Method: An</i>	0-300-06772-0	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Valuing Emotions</i>	0-521-56110-8	WI	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Foucault and His Interlocuto</i>	0-226-13713-9	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>African Philosophy: An Antho</i>	0-631-20337-0	WI	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Hiding</i>	0-226-79159-9	WI	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Philosophy as Passion: The Th</i>	0-253-33059-9	WI	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Heidegger</i>	0-19-283192-5	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Cultural Software: A Theory</i>	0-300-07288-0	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Authenticating Culture in Imp</i>	0-520-20134-5	WI	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Representation and the Mind-Bo</i>	0-19-509562-6	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cognition and Commitment in</i>	0-19-509721-1	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Revolution and Subjectivity in</i>	0-226-45121-6	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cultural Universals and Parti</i>	0-253-33209-5	WI	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Feminist Interpretations of Ja</i>	0-271-01634-5	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Society, Economics, and Philo</i>	1-56000-278-6	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Shipwreck with Spectator: Par</i>	0-262-02411-X	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Writing Cogito: Montaigne, De</i>	0-7914-3571-7	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Utilitarianism, Institutions,</i>	0-19-510510-9	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Aristotelian Explorations</i>	0-521-55422-5	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Bodily Nature of Consciousne</i>	0-8014-3395-9	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Descartes and Augustine</i>	0-521-41702-3	WI	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Malebranche's Theory of the</i>	0-19-510344-0	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phenomenological Interpretat</i>	0-253-33258-3	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Nietzsche and Buddhism: A St</i>	0-19-823556-9	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rule-Following and Realism</i>	0-674-78031-0	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Giordano Bruno and the Philo</i>	0-300-05852-7	WI	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Continuity of Wittgenstein's</i>	0-8014-3307-X	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Meeting of Minds: Intellectu</i>	0-231-10352-2	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stoic Studies</i>	0-521-48263-1	WI	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Creating the Kingdom of End</i>	0-521-49644-6	WI	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Semblance of Subjectivity: Es</i>	0-262-08257-8	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Idealism and Objectivity: Und</i>	0-8047-3000-8	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Postcolonial African Philoso</i>	0-631-20339-7	WI	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Justice and Justification: Re</i>	0-521-46152-9	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Self and its Body in Hegel's P</i>	0-8020-0919-0	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Actuality of Adorno: Critical</i>	0-7914-3331-5	WI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Erasmus on Women</i>	0-8020-0816-X	WI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>God of Spinoza: A Philosoph</i>	0-521-58162-1	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>After Modernity: Husserlian Re</i>	0-7914-2985-7	WI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Leibniz and Clarke: A Study of</i>	0-19-511399-3	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Between the Absolute and the</i>	0-8014-3359-2	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Primer to Postmodernity</i>	1-57718-060-7	WI	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Habermas and the Unfinished</i>	0-262-04156-1	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Metaphysics of Morals</i>	0-521-56217-1	WI	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Robert Boyle and the Limits of</i>	0-521-56029-2	WI	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Lukacs after Communism: Inter</i>	0-8223-1754-0	WI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15: UIAS Review Components by Subject and LC Main Class

Subject	MC	CR	CR/BRD	BRD	WI	UT	Titles
Philosophy (General)	B	22.9	16.4	6.0	22.9	31.9	398
Speculative Philosophy	BD	21.0	11.0	6.9	19.5	41.6	115
Psychology	BF	24.2	13.2	6.7	16.2	39.7	596
Ethics. Social Usages	BJ	25.8	11.7	6.2	22.4	33.9	121
Religion	BL	20.4	26.3	10.7	17.2	25.4	241
Judaism	BM	18.1	26.1	12.2	17.2	26.4	63
Islam, Bahaism	BP	23.9	25.9	15.4	7.4	27.4	63
Christianity	BR	11.0	37.1	10.8	27.3	13.8	126
The Bible	BS	12.7	27.2	19.9	17.3	22.9	106
Doctrinal Theology	BT	10.7	38.0	23.0	13.4	14.9	71
Christian Denominations	BX	12.9	36.3	11.5	19.7	19.6	154
History (General)	D	16.2	35.2	12.5	13.8	22.3	359
Great Britain	DA	14.2	28.1	12.8	16.2	28.7	249
France	DC	13.0	42.5	12.7	6.1	25.7	81
Germany	DD	16.1	30.2	20.1	9.3	24.4	75
Italy	DG	20.0	31.8	12.1	12.2	23.9	80
Soviet Union	DK	20.7	42.2	11.7	14.7	10.6	114
Asia	DS	22.9	28.9	11.6	14.0	22.7	609
Africa	DT	24.8	20.1	8.1	27.1	19.9	138
America (General)	E	11.6	38.2	22.8	9.4	18.0	993
United States Local History	F	18.4	28.2	18.4	13.3	21.7	553
Geography (General) Atlases	G	9.5	18.8	9.2	22.0	40.4	137
Physical Geography	GB	18.7	12.9	4.8	33.7	29.9	62
Environmental Sciences	GE	26.5	18.1	5.7	24.2	25.5	113
Human Ecology	GF	19.0	7.2	0.0	43.5	30.3	62
Anthropology	GN	21.7	12.6	6.4	32.6	26.7	253
Manners and Customs (General)	GT	3.6	16.5	19.7	21.1	39.0	70
Recreation. Leisure	GV	20.1	24.9	11.8	9.4	33.8	340
Social Sciences (General)	H	10.5	12.2	8.5	29.6	39.2	82
Economic Theory. Demography	HB	16.8	12.5	3.0	17.6	50.1	353
Economic History and Conditions	HC	26.9	16.7	6.5	22.4	27.5	504
Industries. Land Use	HD	17.2	14.7	6.1	22.6	39.5	1360
Transportation and Communication	HE	21.5	17.0	7.2	27.3	27.0	103
Commerce	HF	16.1	7.3	4.1	18.7	53.8	808
Finance	HG	9.4	10.3	6.7	20.4	53.2	505
Sociology (General)	HM	17.6	18.6	6.1	18.9	38.8	303
Social History. Social Problems	HN	14.3	28.4	12.1	17.5	27.7	195
The Family. Marriage	HQ	16.4	23.3	14.6	16.1	29.7	809
Communities. Classes	HT	27.7	19.9	7.6	20.8	23.9	150
Social Pathology. Welfare	HV	15.2	18.8	11.0	17.9	37.1	619
Socialism. Communism	HX	23.9	36.7	3.9	17.8	17.8	68
Political Science (General)	JA	27.9	24.2	5.2	18.5	24.3	91
Political Theory. Theory Of State	JC	28.1	23.2	6.9	16.2	25.7	259
Constitutional History (General)	JF	41.9	11.3	3.8	13.2	29.8	72
United States Government	JK	29.4	42.2	5.2	8.0	15.2	205
Europe	JN	42.5	17.0	1.3	17.5	21.7	130
Asia. Africa. Australia	JQ	49.3	22.0	2.0	14.0	12.7	83
International Law. Emigration	JX	36.8	11.3	3.4	29.7	18.8	143
Law (General)	K	11.6	21.1	5.8	36.9	24.7	112
Law of the United States	KF	20.4	28.4	10.4	16.2	24.5	434
History of Education	LA	16.7	37.0	8.7	19.4	18.3	83
Theory and Practice of Education	LB	20.1	9.1	4.5	28.2	38.0	475
Special Aspects of Education	LCc	17.5	16.3	7.2	31.0	28.0	277
Literature of Music	ML	25.0	33.5	10.5	10.1	20.9	427
Visual Arts (General)	N	16.6	25.7	10.1	24.3	23.3	348
Architecture	NA	13.3	16.4	6.9	23.6	39.8	236
Painting	ND	31.5	23.6	9.6	15.4	19.9	181
Decorative Arts. Applied Art	NK	7.7	14.0	8.6	21.6	48.1	127
Arts in General	NX	19.9	19.5	10.6	24.2	25.7	65
Philology and Linguistics	P	18.9	10.9	4.5	20.8	44.9	341

Table 15: UIAS Review Components by Subject and LC Main Class, Continued

Subject	MC	CR	CR/BRD	BRD	WI	UT	Titles
Classical Language and Literature	PA	27.1	38.7	5.3	8.2	20.7	124
Romance Languages	PC	0.0	4.8	2.6	14.0	78.6	84
English	PE	17.6	10.5	7.4	13.9	50.6	223
Languages and Literature Of Asia	PL	41.0	17.3	5.1	14.6	22.0	98
Literary History and Collections	PN	27.5	28.2	10.9	10.6	22.7	1036
Romance Literatures	PQ	35.7	27.2	9.2	6.8	21.0	248
English Literature	PR	36.3	16.5	12.2	11.6	23.4	1194
American Literature	PS	18.1	16.5	28.8	7.4	29.2	1885
Germanic Literature	PT	41.5	16.8	15.5	11.1	15.1	82
Science (General)	Q	18.9	30.9	6.4	19.1	24.8	232
Mathematics	QA	13.4	2.8	0.6	15.6	67.6	2065
Astronomy	QB	16.2	36.4	11.0	14.3	22.0	197
Physics	QC	18.8	11.3	4.5	27.6	37.8	493
Chemistry	QD	27.8	5.1	1.5	19.7	45.9	243
Geology	QE	24.3	18.7	2.9	28.5	25.5	134
Natural History (General)	QH	20.8	15.0	7.3	33.3	23.6	388
Botany	QK	40.2	10.1	1.8	33.6	14.3	113
Zoology	QL	26.0	18.9	11.1	29.8	14.1	268
Physiology	QP	10.4	9.9	5.7	26.9	47.1	326
Microbiology	QR	7.0	2.1	2.0	30.3	58.6	106
Medicine (General)	R	16.8	17.1	12.7	21.5	31.9	200
Public Aspects of Medicine	RA	22.7	14.6	7.3	19.7	35.7	375
Internal Medicine	RC	8.4	12.1	8.2	18.9	52.5	955
Gynecology and Obstetrics	RG	17.0	15.8	10.8	20.4	36.0	83
Pediatrics	RJ	7.8	11.4	3.3	28.4	49.1	147
Therapeutics, Pharmacology	RM	0.0	9.3	7.1	24.7	58.8	101
Plant Culture	SB	16.6	5.5	7.7	30.3	39.8	169
Technology (General)	T	11.4	8.0	4.9	18.5	57.2	230
Engineering (General)	TA	18.8	2.1	1.2	17.6	60.4	380
Environmental Technology	TD	28.1	3.3	0.0	19.2	49.4	116
Building Construction	TH	4.7	2.5	5.2	5.8	81.9	87
Mechanical Engineering	TJ	18.0	1.2	0.0	14.8	66.0	161
Electrical Engineering	TK	6.5	1.7	1.9	12.8	77.1	658
Motor Vehicles, Aeronautics	TL	10.0	16.1	10.1	16.8	47.0	112
Chemical Technology	TP	16.0	2.9	2.9	14.0	64.2	143
Photography	TR	16.4	19.5	16.2	15.6	32.3	106
Manufactures	TS	9.9	3.0	0.0	23.2	63.9	148
Home Economics	TX	0.7	7.1	20.0	7.4	64.8	364
Armies: Organization, Description	UA	34.6	27.4	4.5	12.4	21.2	66
Books in General	Z	13.2	17.4	9.6	43.2	16.5	176

Table 16: UIAS Review Components by Publisher and ISBN Prefix

Publisher	ISBN	CR	CR/BRD	BRD	WI	UT	Titles
ABC-Clio	0-87436	19.3	58.3	2.3	3.3	16.8	104
Abrams	0-8109	5.7	24.0	16.8	16.3	37.1	218
Academic Press	0-12	20.2	3.2	0.0	26.9	49.7	364
Addison-Wesley	0-201	1.5	10.8	6.3	14.3	67.2	530
Basic Bks.	0-465	3.7	51.4	23.4	9.1	12.4	103
Beacon Press	0-8070	4.3	16.9	49.6	9.1	20.0	68
Blackwell	0-631	16.4	16.3	1.8	16.6	48.9	371
Brookings Institution	0-8157	26.1	3.0	1.5	30.3	39.1	78
Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521	27.0	17.9	3.9	28.3	22.9	1889
Chapman & Hall	0-412	8.9	0.6	0.0	40.7	49.8	498
Columbia Univ. Press	0-231	20.6	39.7	8.0	15.0	16.7	197
Cornell Univ. Press	0-8014	28.0	37.6	6.7	14.1	13.7	220
Duke Univ. Press	0-8223	28.6	33.8	6.2	13.8	17.6	167
Erlbaum	0-8058	18.8	2.9	2.2	24.0	52.0	327
Facts on File	0-8160	2.0	35.2	15.3	2.3	45.2	66
Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. Press	0-8386	60.6	4.6	0.9	6.1	27.8	81
Free Press	0-02(F)	6.4	34.9	33.5	14.1	11.2	156
Garland	0-8240	24.6	7.6	0.0	8.4	59.3	389
Greenwood Press	0-313	38.2	22.5	1.3	15.5	22.4	574
Guilford Press	0-89862	15.1	22.3	8.1	23.6	30.8	136
Hall, G. K. & Co.	0-8161	23.7	3.9	0.0	4.4	67.9	63
Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06	1.5	8.2	34.2	9.7	46.4	460
Harvard Univ. Press	0-674	10.7	40.8	23.2	15.7	9.5	237
Houghton Mifflin	0-395	1.1	21.8	55.9	5.1	16.1	181
Indiana Univ. Press	0-253	25.5	37.5	2.1	15.2	19.7	189
Island Press (Covelo)	1-55963	55.1	1.5	0.0	26.9	16.4	65
Johns Hopkins Univ. Press	0-8018	24.5	31.0	7.9	12.0	24.6	256
Jossey-Bass	1-55542	2.7	3.6	4.0	29.9	59.7	264
Knopf	0-394	0.1	18.3	74.0	2.4	5.2	264
Little, Brown	0-316	0.0	10.5	72.3	1.7	15.6	126
Louisiana State Univ. Press	0-8071	12.6	35.9	18.4	12.8	20.3	96
Macmillan	0-02(M)	4.1	5.8	8.7	5.5	75.9	179
Manchester Univ. Press	0-7190	39.2	7.5	2.0	23.2	28.1	174
Mcfarland & Co.	0-89950	20.6	21.4	6.2	16.0	35.7	267
Mcgraw-Hill	0-07	5.8	1.2	1.0	12.5	79.5	1033
MIT Press	0-262	21.0	20.7	3.9	27.5	26.9	248
Morrow	0-688	0.0	2.6	63.7	3.7	30.0	250
National Acad. Press	0-309	17.3	3.4	0.5	19.6	59.1	174
New York Univ. Press	0-8147	24.0	32.1	6.8	13.2	23.9	280
Norton	0-393	3.5	29.8	27.2	8.5	31.1	408
Oxford Univ. Press	0-19	16.4	18.7	8.2	20.7	36.0	1947
Pantheon Bks.	0-679(P)	0.0	9.0	66.0	6.2	18.9	65
Pennsylvania State Univ. Press	0-271	30.7	34.1	4.3	15.8	15.0	132
Plenum Press	0-306	21.9	10.4	0.4	26.2	41.1	376
Praeger Pubs.	0-275	39.0	12.5	1.8	17.2	29.5	495
Prentice-Hall	0-13	4.2	0.4	0.0	11.0	84.4	1757
Princeton Univ. Press	0-691	23.0	39.9	10.5	15.7	10.8	334
Quorum Bks.	0-89930	30.1	2.4	2.4	23.6	41.5	127
Random House	0-679(R)	2.6	25.8	52.1	3.8	15.6	297
Rienner Pubs.	1-55587	52.3	0.9	0.0	26.1	20.8	77
Rizzoli Int. Pubs.	0-8478	6.0	1.6	4.6	24.8	63.1	123
Routledge	0-415	5.8	6.3	4.9	33.3	49.6	1600
Rutgers Univ. Press	0-8135	21.5	50.4	5.9	7.0	15.2	110
Sage Pubs.	0-8039	22.9	5.6	2.3	24.7	44.5	555
Scarecrow Press	0-8108	37.2	12.3	1.9	20.5	28.1	303
Scribner	0-684	0.0	5.5	71.7	7.5	15.3	172
Sharpe, M.E.	1-56324	27.1	15.5	3.0	22.7	31.7	185
Simon & Schuster	0-671	0.3	4.7	60.6	6.9	27.5	564
Smithsonian Institution Press	1-56098	12.0	16.5	12.6	35.1	23.7	102

Table 16: UIAS Review Components by Publisher and ISBN Prefix, Continued

Publisher	ISBN	CR	CR/BRD	BRD	WI	UT	Titles
Southern Ill. Univ. Press	0-8093	29.2	14.2	0.0	14.1	42.4	72
Springer-Verlag	0-387	12.6	0.1	0.0	15.8	71.4	1771
St. Martin's Press	0-312	24.1	14.3	13.1	18.1	30.4	1694
Stanford Univ. Press	0-8047	40.8	27.5	4.6	14.9	12.2	198
State Univ. of N.Y. Press	0-7914	38.3	14.2	2.4	17.0	28.0	436
Syracuse Univ. Press	0-8156	28.5	32.9	5.1	8.4	25.1	73
Teachers College Press	0-8077	22.2	8.4	4.1	33.9	31.4	114
Temple Univ. Press	0-87722	25.2	40.0	8.4	6.4	20.0	105
Thames & Hudson	0-500	10.7	18.9	10.2	20.5	39.6	121
Times Bks.	0-8129	14.3	19.4	27.6	8.0	30.7	84
Transaction Bks.	1-56000	41.5	0.0	0.0	23.5	34.9	150
Twayne Pubs.	0-8057	36.8	11.0	1.4	6.5	44.4	145
University of Ariz. Press	0-8165	19.7	12.2	11.2	16.8	40.1	75
University of Calif. Press	0-520	16.8	44.8	13.6	14.0	10.8	322
University of Chicago Press	0-226	12.2	38.8	15.2	20.8	13.1	321
University of Ga. Press	0-8203	9.8	13.1	13.8	18.7	44.6	123
University of Hawaii Press	0-8248	38.0	10.1	4.5	22.1	25.4	95
University of Ill. Press	0-252	23.8	46.9	4.2	10.1	15.0	167
University of Mass. Press	0-87023	14.9	45.0	8.3	8.6	23.3	60
University of Mich. Press	0-472	39.7	14.2	1.9	15.8	28.5	235
University of Minn. Press	0-8166	19.6	16.0	5.6	20.6	38.4	131
University of Mo. Press	0-8262	26.8	36.2	7.0	1.8	28.3	88
University of N.C. Press	0-8078	21.0	59.3	4.1	6.0	9.5	140
University of N.M. Press	0-8263	14.1	24.0	5.0	23.6	33.2	99
University of Neb. Press	0-8032	17.6	25.1	14.7	20.4	22.3	129
University of Okla. Press	0-8061	21.0	34.9	9.3	18.3	16.5	99
University of Pa. Press	0-8122	36.1	12.2	3.2	19.9	28.5	106
University of Pittsburgh Press	0-8229	24.7	35.4	7.7	12.0	20.2	89
University of S.C. Press	0-87249	27.5	25.3	7.6	12.7	27.0	75
University of Tex. Press	0-292	38.5	14.8	2.8	13.1	30.9	130
University of Toronto Press	0-8020	29.4	15.2	0.9	19.6	34.9	235
University of Wash. Press	0-295	21.5	17.4	6.3	20.2	34.5	84
University of Wis. Press	0-299	27.6	36.4	1.0	16.2	18.8	61
University Press of Kan.	0-7006	23.2	60.3	3.2	4.9	8.4	84
University Press of Ky.	0-8131	42.3	39.8	6.9	2.9	8.2	94
University Press of Va.	0-8139	22.6	23.0	7.5	25.7	21.2	79
Van Nostrand Reinhold	0-442	14.3	0.0	3.6	15.0	67.1	114
Viking	0-670	0.0	10.3	69.7	6.8	13.2	166
Westview Press	0-8133	33.4	23.1	4.6	18.0	20.9	393
Wiley	0-471	15.1	4.3	2.9	21.4	56.3	1998
Yale Univ. Press	0-300	16.5	52.4	12.7	11.6	6.8	365

Table 17: University-Press Approval-Plan Titles Sorted by Initial OLUK Percentile and Correlated with Normalized OLUK Percentile

X	Title	O	Publisher	ISBN	MC	Init	lpct	lpctdev2	Znumber	lpctdev2	Npct	Norm
	<i>Family Encyclopedia</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Press	0-19-521367-X	AE	21	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	212
	<i>Weird and Wonderful: The Dime</i>	U	New York Univ. Press	0-8147-1885-X	AM	92	100	2194.92	1.51313	579.36	81	261
	<i>Literature Lost: Social Agend</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-06920-0	AZ	180	100	2194.92	1.63885	679.64	83	629
	<i>Constitution of Selves</i>	U	Cornell Univ. Press	0-8014-3167-0	BC	194	100	2194.92	2.51894	1605.60	97	311
	<i>Sublime: A Reader in British E</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-39545-3	BH	155	100	2194.92	0.25585	16.56	61	245
O	<i>Oxford Dictionary of the Jewis</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Press	0-19-508605-8	BM	244	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	1349
	<i>Antigay Agenda: Orthodox Visi</i>	U	Univ. of Chicago Press	0-226-32764-7	BR	261	100	2194.92	2.33035	1374.18	94	666
O	<i>IHistory of Heaven: The Singing</i>	U	Princeton Univ. Press	0-691-01161-3	BT	212	100	2194.92	2.51894	1605.60	97	848
	<i>Cambridge Illustrated History</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-45498-0	CC	549	100	2194.92	2.51894	1605.60	97	823
O	<i>Vatican Archives: An Inventor</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Press	0-19-509552-9	CD	73	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	432
	<i>Power of Money: Coinage and P</i>	U	Univ. of Pa. Press	0-8122-3441-3	CJ	81	100	2194.92	-1.50433	572.64	33	176
	<i>Writing the Dead: Death and W</i>	U	Stanford Univ. Press	0-8047-2859-3	CN	61	100	2194.92	-0.43564	48.02	50	160
	<i>Women in the Holocaust</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-07354-2	D	326	100	2194.92	2.45608	1526.46	96	680
O	<i>Central Europe: Enemies, Neig</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Press	0-19-510071-9	DAW	82	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	759
O	<i>Coasts of Bohemia: A Czech Hi</i>	U	Princeton Univ. Press	0-691-05760-5	DB	287	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	842
	<i>Cambridge Illustrated History</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-45341-0	DD	622	100	2194.92	2.51894	1605.60	97	857
O	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i>	U	Oxford Univ. Press	0-19-866172-X	DE	254	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	1532
	<i>Nationalism Reframed: Nationh</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-58224-X	DJK	158	100	2194.92	1.45026	532.22	80	412
O	<i>Philip of Spain</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-07081-0	DP	203	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	1027
	<i>Beggar and the Professor: A</i>	U	Univ. of Chicago Press	0-226-47323-6	DQ	169	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	544
	<i>Cambridge Illustrated History</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-43510-2	DS	470	100	2194.92	2.58181	1686.74	98	850
	<i>Cambridge Illustrated History</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-43519-6	DS	417	100	2194.92	2.45608	1526.46	96	726
O	<i>Columbia Gazetteer of the Worl</i>	U	Columbia Univ. Press	0-231-11040-5	G	759	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	1492
	<i>Self-Made Map: Cartographic</i>	U	Univ. of Minn. Press	0-8166-2700-2	GA	124	100	2194.92	-0.93855	222.90	42	164
	<i>Misreading the African Landsca</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-56353-4	GF	123	100	2194.92	1.76458	787.92	85	260
	<i>Tricks of the Trade: How to T</i>	U	Univ. of Chicago Press	0-226-04123-9	H	150	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	668
	<i>Nber Macroeconomics Annual: I</i>	U	MIT Press	0-262-02435-7	HB	443	100	2194.92	-3.57882	3241.02	0	0
	<i>Models of Bounded Rationality</i>	U	MIT Press	0-262-19372-8	HB	442	100	2194.92	2.39322	1449.32	95	458
	<i>New Information Industry: Regu</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-4944-9	HD	330	100	2194.92	2.45608	1526.46	96	533
	<i>Mismanaged Trade?: Strategic</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-2846-8	HD	291	100	2194.92	2.26749	1301.04	93	460
	<i>Gas Pipelines and the Emergenc</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-56166-3	HD	277	100	2194.92	1.89031	904.20	87	349
	<i>Cable TV: Regulation or Compet</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-1610-9	HE	300	100	2194.92	2.45608	1526.46	96	550
	<i>New Gatt: Implications for the</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-1059-1	HF	480	100	2194.92	2.39322	1449.32	95	520
	<i>Checking on Banks: Automomy</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-4922-8	HG	304	100	2194.92	2.26749	1301.04	93	463
	<i>Our Guys: The Glen Ridge Rape</i>	U	Univ. of Calif. Press	0-520-20596-0	HV	474	100	2194.92	2.51894	1605.60	97	923
	<i>Bram Fischer: Afrikaner Revol</i>	U	Univ. of Mass. Press	1-558-49135-X	HX	192	100	2194.92	1.32454	443.94	78	320
	<i>Political Paranoia: The Psych</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-07027-6	JA	208	100	2194.92	2.58181	1686.74	98	550
	<i>Privacy and the Politics of In</i>	U	Cornell Univ. Press	0-8014-3271-5	JC	236	100	2194.92	1.45026	532.22	80	322
	<i>Politics of Aristotle</i>	U	Univ. of N.C. Press	0-8078-2327-9	JC	235	100	2194.92	2.20463	1229.90	92	418
	<i>Future of Governing: Four Eme</i>	U	Univ. Press of Kan.	0-7006-0793-5	JF	162	100	2194.92	2.33035	1374.18	94	365
	<i>Democratic Wish: Popular Part</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-07465-4	JK	661	100	2194.92	-1.44146	525.78	34	249
	<i>Electoral College Primer</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-07009-8	JK	464	100	2194.92	2.64467	1769.88	99	923
	<i>Silencing the Guns in Haiti:</i>	U	Univ. of Chicago Press	0-226-77626-3	JL	217	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	579
O	<i>Democratization and Revolution</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-3748-3	JN	200	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	608
	<i>Mission to Civilize: The Repu</i>	U	Stanford Univ. Press	0-8047-2999-9	JQ	110	100	2194.92	1.45026	532.22	80	282
	<i>FDR and the Creation of the U</i>	U	Yale Univ. Press	0-300-06930-8	JX	286	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	733
	<i>Barriers or Benefits?: Regula</i>	U	Brookings Institution	0-8157-9075-9	K	228	100	2194.92	2.14176	1160.76	91	393
	<i>Scholars of the Law: English J</i>	U	New York Univ. Press	0-8147-1533-8	KD	111	100	2194.92	2.33035	1374.18	94	249
	<i>Criminal Law, Tradition, and Le</i>	U	Cambridge Univ. Press	0-521-55320-2	KDC	28	100	2194.92	2.70753	1855.02	100	152
	<i>Parallel Paths: Fiduciary Doct</i>	U	Univ. of Toronto Press	0-8020-0821-6	KE	17	100	2194.92	0.38158	36.84	63	123

Table 18: Commercial-Publisher Approval-Plan Titles Sorted by Initial OLC Percentile and Correlated with Normalized OLC Percentile

X	Title	O	Publisher	ISBN	MC	Init	lpct	lpctdev2	Znumber	Npctdev2	Npct	Norm
	<i>Radios: Short Takes on Life An</i>	C	Norton	0-393-04119-0	AC	93	100	2624.51	1.19211	403.61	67	216
	<i>Of Course I'm for Monogy: I'm</i>	C	St. Martin's Press	0-312-14693-0	AG	130	100	2624.51	0.59873	101.81	57	300
	<i>Historical Dictionary of the U</i>	C	Scarecrow Press	0-8108-3288-7	AS	311	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	480
	<i>Topical Index of Early U.S. Al</i>	C	Greenwood Press	0-313-26049-4	AY	9	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	135
	<i>Greek and Roman Philosophy Aft</i>	C	Free Press	0-684-83643-2	B	740	100	2624.51	2.78357	2200.55	0	17
	<i>Consilience: The Unity of Know</i>	C	Knopf	0-679-45077-7	B	452	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1535
	<i>True Love: Stories Told to and</i>	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-018784-0	BD	551	100	2624.51	3.03160	2610.19	98	806
	<i>Next of Kin: What Chimpanzees</i>	C	Morrow	0-688-14862-X	BF	577	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1164
	<i>Moral Intelligence of Children</i>	C	Random House	0-679-44811-X	BF	569	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1829
	<i>Love and Survival: The Scientifi</i>	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-017213-4	BF	485	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	953
	<i>Words I Wish I Wrote: A Collec</i>	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-017560-5	BJ	351	100	2624.51	3.03160	2610.19	98	659
	<i>Road Less Traveled and Beyond: S</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81314-9	BL	512	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1153
	<i>Manifest Your Destiny: The Nin</i>	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-017528-1	BL	371	100	2624.51	2.79425	2217.47	94	612
	<i>Original Man: The Life and Tim</i>	C	St. Martin's Press	0-312-15184-5	BP	394	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1283
	<i>Some of the Dharma</i>	C	Viking	0-670-84877-8	BQ	209	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	764
	<i>How Good Do We Have To Be?:</i>	C	Little, Brown	0-316-50741-5	BS	375	100	2624.51	2.91293	2409.83	96	981
	<i>Living Faith</i>	C	Times Bks.	0-8129-2736-2	BV	476	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1196
	<i>Shattered Faith</i>	C	Pantheon Bks.	0-679-43995-1	BX	323	100	2624.51	2.97226	2509.01	97	729
	<i>Paris Noir: African Americans</i>	C	Houghton Mifflin	0-395-68399-8	C	175	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	736
	<i>Great Books: My Adventures</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80975-3	CB	561	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1217
	<i>United States Flagbook: Everyt</i>	C	Mcfarland & Co.	0-7864-0156-7	CR	75	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	237
	<i>Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide</i>	C	Houghton Mifflin	0-395-85410-5	CS	249	100	2624.51	2.55689	1856.75	90	477
O	<i>Titan: The Life of John D. Roc</i>	C	Random House	0-679-43808-4	CT	605	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1767
	<i>Citizen Soldiers: The U.S. Arm</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81525-7	D	581	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1675
	<i>My Story</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-83581-9	DA	548	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	960
	<i>Death of a Princess: The Inves</i>	C	St. Martin's Press	0-312-19037-9	DA	468	100	2624.51	2.79425	2217.47	94	586
	<i>Paris in the Fifties</i>	C	Times Bks.	0-8129-2781-8	DC	258	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	604
	<i>Short History of Byzantium</i>	C	Knopf	0-679-45088-2	DF	641	100	2624.51	2.91293	2409.83	96	792
	<i>Fortune is a River: Leonardo D</i>	C	Free Press	0-684-84452-4	DG	151	100	2624.51	2.73491	2124.29	93	455
	<i>Luxembourg: Ed. by Jul Christo</i>	C	ABC-Clio	1-85109-249-8	DH	39	100	2624.51	1.19211	403.61	67	166
	<i>Gypsy in Me: From Germany to R</i>	C	Random House	0-679-44138-7	DJ	114	100	2624.51	2.08219	1231.31	82	307
	<i>Resurrection: The Struggle for</i>	C	Random House	0-679-42377-X	DK	436	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1390
	<i>Scandinavia and the United Sta</i>	C	Twayne Pubs.	0-8057-7935-3	DL	121	100	2624.51	2.14153	1302.49	83	284
	<i>Blood and Vengeance: One Famil</i>	C	Norton	0-393-04651-6	DR	264	100	2624.51	2.91293	2409.83	96	757
	<i>Israel: A History</i>	C	Morrow	0-688-12362-7	DS	450	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1021
O	<i>Anatomy of a Miracle: The End</i>	C	Norton	0-393-03997-8	DT	293	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1211
	<i>Tasmania; Ed. by I. Kepars</i>	C	ABC-Clio	1-85109-273-0	DU	106	100	2624.51	0.89542	227.71	62	154
	<i>Time of the Gypsies</i>	C	Westview Press	0-8133-3198-6	DX	32	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	539
	<i>America in Black and White: On</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80933-8	E	738	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1459
	<i>Children</i>	C	Random House	0-679-41561-0	E	696	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1672
	<i>Dark Side of Camelot</i>	C	Little, Brown	0-316-35955-6	E	663	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1534
	<i>Choice</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81308-4	E	594	100	2624.51	3.03160	2610.19	98	1316
	<i>Easy Burden: The Civil Rights</i>	C	Harpercollins Pubs.	0-06-017362-9	E	564	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1558
	<i>West: An Illustrated History</i>	C	Little, Brown	0-316-92236-6	F	427	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1148
	<i>Lewis and Clark: The Journey</i>	C	Knopf	0-679-45450-0	F	377	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1083
	<i>Big Trouble: A Murder in a Sma</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-80858-7	F	371	100	2624.51	3.09094	2713.37	99	1142
	<i>Water: A Natural History</i>	C	Basic Bks.	0-465-03779-8	GB	221	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1278
	<i>Universe Below: Discovering</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81108-1	GC	261	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	976
	<i>Greening the Millennium?: The</i>	C	Blackwell	0-631-20619-1	GE	274	100	2624.51	2.49756	1771.57	89	453
	<i>From Lucy to Language</i>	C	Simon & Schuster	0-684-81023-9	GN	267	100	2624.51	3.15028	2818.55	100	1304

Table 19: Core-Title Initial-Percentile Cumulative Deciles

CUMDEC	CPCORE	CPTI	CPIPCT	UPCORE	UPTI	UPIPCT
90	8232	044	40.3	756	1191	63.5
80	1377	3878	35.5	1518	2608	58.2
70	1888	5803	32.5	2148	3953	54.3
60	2395	7856	30.5	2689	5183	51.9
50	2881	9975	28.9	3178	6370	49.9
40	3282	12147	27.0	3573	7475	47.8
30	3599	14250	25.3	3892	8587	45.3
20	3821	16469	23.2	4186	9623	43.5
10	3982	18676	21.3	4422	10642	41.6
0	4081	21061	19.4	4549	11664	39.0

Table 23: Uncollected-Title Initial Percentile Cumulative Deciles

CUMDEC	CPXT	CPTI	CPIPCT	UPXT	UPTI	UPIPCT
90	323	2044	15.8	24	1191	2.0
80	663	2878	23.0	52	2608	2.0
70	962	5803	16.6	87	3953	2.2
60	1243	7856	15.8	127	5183	2.5
50	1532	9975	15.4	181	6370	2.8
40	1827	12147	15.0	228	7475	3.1
30	2166	14250	15.2	289	8587	3.4
20	2597	16469	15.8	361	9623	3.8
10	3135	18676	16.8	462	10642	4.3
0	3966	21061	18.8	637	11664	5.5

Table 20: Reviewed-Title Initial-Percentile Cumulative Deciles

CUMDEC	CPREV	CPTI	CPIPCT	UPREV	UPTI	UPIPCT
90	1196	2044	58.5	963	1191	80.9
80	2022	3878	52.1	2058	2608	78.9
70	2827	5803	48.7	3051	3953	77.2
60	3736	7856	47.6	3961	5183	76.4
50	4601	9975	46.1	4758	6370	74.7
40	5495	12147	45.2	5505	7476	73.6
30	6282	14250	44.1	6239	8587	72.7
20	7006	16469	42.5	6863	9623	71.3
10	7560	18676	40.5	7433	10642	69.8
0	7916	21061	37.6	7842	11664	67.2

Table 21: SMT Core-Title Initial-Percentile Cumulative Deciles

CUMDEC	CPSMTCORE	CPSMTTI	CPSMTIPCT	UPSMTCORE	UPSMTTI	UPSMTIPCT
90	162	700	23.1	142	247	57.5
80	272	1371	19.8	273	535	51.0
70	394	2108	18.7	381	760	50.1
60	523	2863	18.3	467	978	47.8
50	643	3633	17.7	536	1189	45.1
40	734	4412	16.6	605	1412	42.8
30	802	5113	15.7	647	1627	39.8
20	835	5885	14.2	678	1821	37.2
10	868	6665	13.0	705	1992	35.4
0	900	7531	12.0	716	2157	33.2

Table 22: SMT Reviewed-Title Initial-Percentile Cumulate Deciles

CUMDEC	CPSMTREV	CPSMTTI	CPSMTIPCT	UPSMTREV	UPSMTTI	UPSMTIPCT
90	272	700	38.9	185	247	74.9
80	457	1371	33.3	373	535	69.7
70	673	2108	31.9	517	760	68.0
60	887	2863	31.0	666	978	68.1
50	1096	3633	30.2	776	1189	65.3
40	1310	4412	29.7	900	1412	63.7
30	1468	5113	28.7	1020	1627	62.7
20	1610	5885	27.4	1121	1821	61.6
10	1726	6665	25.9	1199	1992	60.2
0	1826	7531	24.2	1255	2157	58.2

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Book Reviews

Margaret Rohdy, Editor

FRBR Seminar: Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records=Requisiti Funzionali per Record Bibliografici, Florence, 27–28 January 2000, Proceedings. Ed. Mauro Guerrini. Rome: Associazione italiana biblioteche, 2000. 156p., 160p., tête-bêche. L. 40,000 (ISBN 88-7812-067-7).

The FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) seminar was held in Florence, Italy, January 27–28, 2000. The published proceedings contain texts in both Italian and English for each of the twelve papers presented.

The central focus of the seminar was the final report of the IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (1998). The lead paper, by John Byrum and Olivia Madison, provides an extensive overview of the IFLA study—its background, method, and the key features of the FRBR model—as well as an update on a number of follow-up activities related to the study. The other eleven papers reflect a broad range of interest within the Italian library community both in the theoretical concepts put forward in FRBR and in its potential for practical application in the development of cataloging standards and the design of bibliographic systems.

A number of the papers provide interesting insights into the development of cataloging theory and standards over the past forty years. Several of the authors trace the progression of consensus-building initiatives from the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles

held in Paris in 1961, through the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts in Copenhagen in 1969 and the subsequent development and publication of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs), to the FRBR study. From several differing perspectives, the contributors to the seminar assess the relevance of the FRBR study to the challenges that libraries face today in providing cost-effective bibliographic access to an increasingly diverse and complex range of information resources.

Several of the contributors examine in detail the concepts articulated in the FRBR study. Their interpretations of some of the conceptual distinctions made in the study and of the implications of those concepts for the design of bibliographic tools add significantly to what is becoming a substantial body of analysis centered on the model developed for the FRBR study. Of particular interest are the observations put forward by Pino Buizza on the entity defined as “expression” in FRBR, the various dimensions of that entity, and the implications of expression-to-expression relationships for the organization of the catalog.

Byrum and Madison’s overview, as well as several other papers from the seminar, highlight the extent to which the FRBR study has sparked or influenced related initiatives within the international library community. Among the current activities covered by Byrum and Madison are the review of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR), the harmonization of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials (ISBD(S)), with the descriptive standards used in

the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) network, the analysis of authority data undertaken by the IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering for Authority Records (FRANAR), the integration of FRBR by library schools into their cataloging courses, and the revision of the ISBDs to reflect the FRBR recommendations for basic-level national bibliographic records. Isa de Pinedo reports on the translation of the FRBR final report into Italian and on an experimental application of the FRBR model that is being undertaken in conjunction with the revision of the Italian cataloging rules (RICA) and the enhancement of the system that supports the Italian national bibliographic service.

One caveat should be made about the published proceedings. All the papers except the one by Byrum and Madison were originally written in Italian, so most of the English texts in this volume are translations. The quality of the translation is mixed, and that, together with the complexity of the subject matter, sometimes makes for difficult reading. Nevertheless, the organizers of the seminars are to be congratulated on publishing English translations of the papers, making them accessible to a much wider audience than they would have been otherwise. The publication of the proceedings in both Italian and English marks a significant contribution to the international dialogue on the FRBR at both a conceptual and practical level.—Tom Delsey (tjdelsey@attcanada.ca), Ottawa, Canada.

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Records. 1998. Functional requirements for bibliographic records: Final report. München: K. G. Saur. (Also available on the IFLA Web site at www.ifla.org.)

Moving Theory into Practice: Digital Imaging for Libraries and Archives. Anne Kenney and Oya Rieger. Mountain View, Calif.: Research Libraries Group, 2000. 189p. \$89 (ISBN 0-9700225-0-6)

Digital Imaging: A Practical Handbook. Stuart D. Lee. New York: Neal-Schuman, 2001. 194p. \$55 (ISBN 1-55570-405-0)

Libraries around the world are busy developing digitization projects for two crucial reasons—to improve access and preserve collections. These digitization projects vary in size and scope and are frequently coordinated efforts among numerous collecting institutions or library consortia. In the wake of this rush to digitize materials, the Web has several sites that offer useful information on digitization and imaging technology. Not only is the information available on Web sites scattered across the Internet, many of the current Web-based resources deal with specific digitization issues and collections. Fortunately, several print publications are now available, including Kenney and Rieger's *Moving Theory into Practice* and Lee's *Digital Imaging*, to better serve information professionals seeking an overview of digital imaging.

Although both resources offer insights on various aspects of digital imaging and project management, each book reaches for a different level of user; thus they contrast widely in scope and presentation. Kenney and Rieger are the editors and main authors of a resource that is a joint effort between Cornell University and the Research Libraries Group. The text includes the input of fifty highly respected contributors, and it is intended to guide professionals having

some prior experience or knowledge of digital imaging. This book successfully combines the approach of a handbook for digitization project managers with the components of a technical manual. Chapters on digital benchmarking and quality control (which include quick overviews of color theory, resolution assessment, and applying other image-quality standards) are presented to instruct and guide readers on the complex processes of image creation and digitization technology. Other chapters round out the publication with discussion of such important management issues as improving delivery and access to digitized collections, the functions of metadata, and developing improved systems to handle image management.

As the sole author and editor of *Digital Imaging*, Stuart D. Lee's intention is to provide a digital imaging handbook for relative beginners. Lee presents introductory summaries of the main issues and considerations involved in digitization, but particularly focuses on providing his readers with a guide for initiating digital imaging projects. His book is laid out as a series of steps from the first questions concerned with beginning a digitization project—the why, where, and how of digitization—to the cataloging and delivery of a digital collection. Sprinkled within five larger chapters are examples, definitions, and explanations of essential concepts and issues involved in digital imaging technology, but with the focus on how they affect the management of a digitization project.

There are several notable and helpful features in both books. Kenney and Rieger's publication is very well organized; it is apparent that much thought went into planning how to present complex technical information in a clear, easy-to-follow style. Readers will appreciate the prudent addition of tables, graphs, photographs, and other illustrations that provide crucial examples for a text on

the subject of digital imaging. Particularly helpful and informative are sidebars found throughout the book. Each separately authored sidebar focuses on a specific topic, and many of them are excellent summaries or offer useful advice on important aspects of digitization technology or image management. Lee's contribution is also quite easy to follow, and he is a master at taking rather intricate subjects and explaining them in layman's terms. The author's ability to simplify in a nonpatronizing manner is certainly an appealing aspect of an imaging handbook aimed at beginners. Another noteworthy feature of Lee's book is three appendixes that list Web sites, questionnaire forms, and references (many of them URLs), which the reader can access for a plethora of information on digital imaging.

Neither book covers one important area, the funding of digitization projects, beyond a cursory degree. Both books do discuss methods of calculating the costs of a digital project, noting that digitization can be quite an expensive enterprise for a library. Although each publication mentions funding mainly as a factor in formulating or restricting a digitization project, neither offers much in the way of information about the methods of obtaining funding or grants. While it is understandable that space is limited and certain issues could not be included in books on digital imaging, funding to pay for staff and equipment for digitization projects are prevalent concerns for many libraries. It would have been advantageous if the topic of funding and the process of securing grants had been further explored, perhaps by offering an index of Web sites for funding opportunities available from national, state, and local granting authorities.

Digital Imaging and *Moving Theory into Practice* are both instructional texts that present a wealth of information on digital imaging without overwhelming their respective

audiences. Each book is intended for library and archive professionals to consult as they work with digital imaging, and both accomplish this goal. *Digital Imaging* is highly recommended as an introduction to digital imaging or as a starter text for beginners embarking on digitization projects. *Moving Theory into Practice* is also strongly recommended for those with some experience or knowledge of digitization, yet it can also serve as a valuable reference for more experienced professionals working in the digital imaging field.—Steven Carrico (stecarr@mail.uflib.ufl.edu), University of Florida Library, Gainesville, Fla.

Organizing Audiovisual and Electronic Resources for Access: A Cataloging Guide.

Ingrid Hsieh-Yee. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited. 285p. \$40 (ISBN 1-56308-629-8) LC 99-52467

"Electronic resources present opportunities for catalogers to reexamine how they organize information," Hsieh-Yee states in the concluding chapter of *Organizing Audiovisual and Electronic Resources for Access: A Cataloging Guide* (264). In this book, she suggests and describes new ways to treat the new formats and material types for which today's catalogers are struggling to provide access.

Hsieh-Yee's terminology "organizing . . . for access" describes what catalogers do when they create bibliographic records and avoids the negative connotations that may be associated with "cataloging." However, "organizing" could mean simply the physical arrangement of materials on the shelf—which is, of course, what classification accomplishes. The subtitle, "A Cataloging Guide," implies that this book provides guidance for cataloging; in fact, Hsieh-Yee ranges into numerous related areas, including how audiovisual materials are shelved: "A 1998 study of

top 100 public and academic libraries found public librarians expressing a commitment to browsing and 99 percent shelved sound recordings by format, while 94 percent shelved videorecordings by format" (12); and what libraries collect: "A recent survey found that 100 percent of the academic library respondents collect computer files and 93 percent of the public library respondents collect computer files" (121).

In her introductory chapter, "Organization of Information and Cataloging," Hsieh-Yee discusses the information transfer cycle, principles of information organization, and the principles of cataloging and organizing audiovisual and electronic materials. She follows with an overview of cataloging that "students new to cataloging will need [to know] to be prepared for the next few chapters" (7). The following chapters are devoted to cataloging sound recordings, videorecordings, computer files, interactive multimedia, and Internet resources, with a chapter for each type of material. In the concluding chapter, Hsieh-Yee discusses changes in scholarly communication, today's information users, publishing, the OCLC's CORC (Cooperative Online Resource Catalog) project, and metadata.

In the individual chapters on cataloging, "[e]ach chapter begins with an introduction, followed by a discussion of current standards and examples for descriptive cataloging, choice of access points, and subject analysis. Each chapter concludes with analyses of 10 fully cataloged records" (7). These chapters are formatted well with boxed examples in MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) format. However, typed text from the item is provided instead of an image of the chief source of information itself (title screen, beginning and ending credits, sound recording or compact disc label, Web site screen, etc.). Exact representations of information as it appears on the piece would have

been much more effective.

There are errors in some of the cataloging examples and explanations. For instance, in discussing the 245 field for a videorecording of the motion picture *Mary Poppins*, Hsieh-Yee notes, "The name of the company, Walt Disney Company, is recorded here to indicate this is a corporate body" (117). According to *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, (AACR2R 7.1F1), catalogers are to "transcribe statements of responsibility . . . as instructed in 1.1F," which says, "Transcribe statements of responsibility appearing prominently in the item in the form in which they appear there" (AACR2R 1.1F1). "Walt Disney Company" is nowhere on the title screen representation of this example (114–115). It appears only as "Walt Disney" and "Walt Disney Pictures." According to the rules, use of the word "company" in the 245 field of this record is incorrect. In another example, a bibliographic record for the videorecording "A Century of Women" (108), includes a date qualifier in the note field (511 3 Jane Fonda, \$d 1937–) that should be in the added entry field, but is absent (700 1 Fonda, Jane).

Hsieh-Yee, an associate professor in the School of Library and Information Science at Catholic University of America, has been teaching cataloging for nearly a decade. Her stated objective in this book is "to help students, catalogers, educators, and anyone new to these media gain competency in cataloging them. The book is designed both for self-study and for classroom use" (7). Unfortunately, the text is not very well written and there are annoying repetitions. If I were a student, I would want better explanations; if I were a teacher, I would want a better-written text and error-free cataloging examples. How can a student new to cataloging learn from statements such as: "The directory refers to a block of data following the leader that lists the tags

in the record and their respective starting positions. The directory is constructed by computer based on cataloging information" (24)?

Perhaps the book is best suited for self-study by those who already have cataloging expertise but want to learn more about cataloging specialized formats and electronic resources. Even they may be disappointed because Hsieh-Yee tends to mention a new technology or means of providing access without going into enough detail to be useful. More explanation of new terminology would be helpful, and a glossary would have been a useful addition to the text.

The suggested readings at the end of each chapter and the extensive bibliography of both print and online resources are helpful sources for further information. In addition, a text-book supplement "to facilitate access to important cataloging tools and recent updates on the treatment of audiovisual and electronic resources" (xiii) is available from the publisher's Web site, at www.lu.com.textsuppl.html. Author/title and subject indexes are included but are sometimes confusing; for example, CORC Project is listed under author/title but not in the subject index.

Hsieh-Yee does not improve on or add to Nancy Olson's classic work, *Cataloging of Audiovisual Materials*, which, for its fourth edition, added "and Special Materials" to its title and now includes guidance on cataloging electronic and Internet resources. Perhaps if Hsieh-Yee had not added the subtitle "A Cataloging Guide" to her book, I would not have been so disappointed in it.—*Linda Behrend (behrend@aztec.lib.utk.edu), University of Tennessee-Knoxville Library.*

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Saving the Time of the Library User Through Subject Access Innovation: Papers in Honor of Pauline Atherton Cochrane. Ed. William J. Wheeler. Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 2000. 217p. \$30 (ISBN 0-87845-108-0).

This volume celebrates fifty years of trailblazing in user access to information. The title is a reference to "Save the time of the reader," the fourth of Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan's five laws. In 1970 Pauline Cochrane gave a series of lectures in India in which she offered an American view of Ranganathan's laws (Atherton 1973). There she identified the need for research to match the user's need with the structure of information resources, as reported by Linda C. Smith in this volume (100), so that catalogs that save the time of the reader could be constructed to reflect human search behavior. Twenty years later Cochrane again considered Ranganathan's laws, this time as criteria for information technology assessment (Cochrane 1992), and the need to demonstrate that a system "improves the timeliness, precision and comprehensiveness of information provision to users" (100). One of the few women conducting research in the 1950s, Cochrane was denied the doctorate because the statistical validity of her innovative user-evaluated relevance studies was questioned (65, 77). The topic was controversial in the politically charged environment surrounding the introduction of automated information retrieval systems, often supported by large federal grants. Undaunted, she persevered and produced an enduring legacy of publications and outstanding

students. The underlying focus of her research and teaching has been the goal of establishing empirical methods to enhance end-user subject access.

Some of Cochrane's remarkable early research projects are described by her long-time colleague Donald King in "Blazing New Trails: In Celebration of an Audacious Career." In studies undertaken for the American Institute of Physics (AIP) in the early 1960s, she looked beyond the severely limited capabilities of the available systems to examine the formulation of search queries as though an "ideal information retrieval system" were in place (60). Previously, user expectations were constrained by these limitations. Analysis of 5,000 active search requests obtained from a questionnaire sent to physicists allowed her to develop a comprehensive approach to respond effectively to the institute's actual needs (Atherton and Borko 1965). Author participation was introduced through "Aid-to-Indexing" forms completed before publication. These AIP studies flew in the face of government-contracted automation vendors' approach to system development. At a time when batch-processing retrieval was the norm, Cochrane's evaluation of an interactive Universal Decimal Classification-based system (dubbed AUDACIOUS) demonstrated vastly enhanced efficiency by combining the hierarchical and multifaceted classification with the controlled vocabulary index from the *Nuclear Science Abstracts* (Atherton, King and Freeman 1968). Interactive classification research weighed precision against recall in assessing the "cost" required to achieve various levels of recall—and pointed the way to relevance feedback. The Syracuse University Psychological Abstracts Retrieval System (SUPARS) provided online free-text searching of titles and abstracts. SUPARS was accessed by remote telecommunication terminals located across the campus. Assistance

was provided to users by telephone, three-quarters of whom had never used a computer before. Half reported successful retrieval even though at the time only two years of abstracts were available (Atherton 1971). Cochrane's scorned dissertation research sought to achieve a replicable, statistically valid experiment to evaluate a key process in document retrieval. It involved searches of a test bed of documents reviewed by proxy users to determine their relevance to each query. Intermediaries screened the search outputs using various types of indexing, including natural and controlled vocabulary. Precision and recall of the retrieved document sets were scored against the relevance previously identified by the users. Unlike previous work, such as that of Cyril Cleverdon and the Cranfield group, this experiment demonstrated the possibility of quality control for screening accuracy based on user-relevance judgment (65).

In the 1960s and 1970s, there was an explosion of information retrieval research, largely funded by federal agencies, with much competition among system design approaches. Evaluation methods were a critical issue in the battle for funding. These debates revolved around defining and measuring relevance. Crucial to the evolving model for system-accuracy assessment was the derivation of conditional probabilities from various observed relevance values. Cochrane's unique approach had produced two conditional-probability data concerning screening options, which were incorporated into standard models (72).

The in-depth evaluations of the AUDACIOUS and SUPARS projects were among the first, and for some time the last, such studies of an operational, interactive, online system. Lavish government funding had precipitated a highly competitive and contentious period of development in information retrieval, but by 1980, the

funding dried up; and the work that had been done became virtually unknown until the advent of widespread Internet use. After another twenty years, digital-library initiatives have led us to rediscover information-retrieval research, only to reinvent rather than to build upon the knowledge abandoned only a few years before (77). Although her early work was all on the cutting edge at the time, the issues Cochrane identified eerily foreshadow life as we know it in academic libraries today. One cannot help but wonder how much we have really learned in the last fifty years.

In "Obstacles to Progress in Mechanized Subject Access and the Necessity of a Paradigm Change," Robert Fugmann identifies false assumptions upon which current subject access research is predicated. As information technology has progressed, parallel achievements in subject access have not. The ability to provide unsatisfactory responses faster and cheaper has in fact undermined them (8). He attributes these to the inherent flaws of an overly positivist philosophy. The uncritical acceptance as empirical law of an "inverse relationship between precision and recall" (15) is debunked as an apparent excuse for inadequate systems. Failures in precision are attributed to poor representational fidelity from an absence of specificity in, or unreliable application of, the indexing language. Predictability, the ability of the searcher to select valid search terms in data storage and retrieval controls recall. The effects of "input parsimoniousness" (29) on system failure are detailed, particularly poor indexing grammar and vocabulary structure. Free-text searching of increasingly large files is exposed (11–15) as a fundamental absence of syntactic and semantic structure, rarely justified by user satisfaction, often only by reduced input cost. I have often found Fugmann's style dense; this is not light reading. The analysis is trenchant, his

arguments sharply articulated. Extensive previous literature is cited, if often his own. The careful reader will be amply rewarded for the effort.

Looking back twenty-five years to her initial investigations of mapping controlled vocabularies in support of cross-database searching, Linda C. Smith (one among Cochrane's many distinguished former doctoral students) reviews current developments and identifies directions in research needed to fully exploit newer technologies in her paper "Subject Access in Interdisciplinary Research." Early machine-readable databases were narrowly focused on established disciplines and retrieved document-surrogates from a limited array of controlled vocabulary descriptors and keywords from abstracts (101). Not only have the size and number of databases and related index vocabularies increased continually, so too has the diversity of sophisticated search techniques available, including full-text searching. The Internet may be viewed as an immense multiple-database-retrieval system lacking in unified access tools. Various possibilities for controlled vocabulary integration have been employed, including switching languages to mediate translation, microthesauri consisting of subsets of specialized terms extracted from larger sources, and macrovocabularies that encompass multiple existing languages into a superstructure (105–106). Various techniques for cross searching have been implemented to assist in database selection, to generate online catalog displays linking overlapping subject heading systems such as Library of Congress and medical subject headings, to facilitate interdisciplinary citation indexing and to manually map multiple vocabularies within a single large domain such as medicine or art. Interdisciplinary behavior has not been adequately documented to account for the subjectively constructed meaning of search vocabulary encountered in various contexts.

Classification and thesaurus design must be expanded to conceptualize specific work domains across which searches are conducted (110). New technologies must be exploited to improve the interfaces between users and systems to enhance navigation through large and diverse resources. Information visualization holds great potential as an aspect of system development in the environment of graphic-user-interface software (111). As much as innovations in information retrieval may enhance capabilities for interdisciplinary research, so may the need to support such research serve to reorient theoretical perspectives on knowledge organization.

Not everyone has forgotten the accomplishments of early information science research. Karen M. Drabenstott, another of Cochrane's former students, contributed to this volume "Web Search Strategies," a detailed guide to adapting standard information retrieval search strategies to the functionalities of Internet search tools. She makes the distinction between search strategy (or overall plan) and search tactic, a move made to advance the strategy, and identifies the fundamental role of Boolean algebra in the capacity of automated systems to respond to complex queries not possible before the introduction of computers. The complexity of refinement with which these concepts can be applied was a central issue in preparing librarians to search databases and continues to present a stumbling block to end-user searches (128). The half-dozen most frequently used bibliographic database search strategies were first documented in a form widely known among librarians in the training manual for Educational Information Resources Clearinghouse searchers prepared by Drabenstott and Cochrane (Markey and Atherton 1978). Different Internet search tools have developed as the Web grew in size and diversity of file types, with the use of hyperlinks for navigation as the

uniquely distinguishing feature known as "surfing the Web." Initially home pages linked to other pages recommended by the owner, were developed by "trailblazers," persons expert in a topic who graciously maintain a set of relevant links, into subject directories that systematically guide searchers to sites based on subject content rather than mere personal interest (124). As general and commercial use of the Internet skyrocketed, commercially maintained search engines appeared that continuously retrieve and index large portions of the Web based on words and phrases contained in various portions of the hypertext mark-up language coded files. These are used to retrieve ranked displays in response to search queries. Unless a search is very specific or employs a tightly constructed argument involving Boolean and truncation techniques, search engines routinely retrieve tens—even hundreds—of thousands of citations (126). As the number of search engines proliferated rapidly, meta-search engines appeared to, as it were, search the search engines, either by listing selected search engines with guided query forms for each or by providing a common query form submitted to search engines selected by the metasearch engine based on the terms entered (128). Whereas in the past the searcher's goal was primarily resource recovery, now the most severe problem is rationally sorting and browsing through large response sets. As Gregory H. Leazer has observed, we now inhabit an information economy of abundance rather than scarcity such that "the scarce resource is no longer the information, but people's attention spans" (St. Lifer 1999).

Drabenstott creatively maps basic information-retrieval strategies onto the capabilities of the new Internet search tools (129), to present six new search strategies for Web searchers not previously documented. These are

explained step-by-step with clever, timely scenarios that characterize actual Web-search user behavior (132–5) and are also charmingly illustrated with Stanley the Squirrel cartoons. Catchy titles for the strategies such as "Shot in the Dark" and "Bingo!" epitomize the droll style Drabenstott often uses to good effect in putting across complex, subtle concepts. She draws a marked contrast between Web use and use of early commercial databases that employed a uniformly terse vocabulary, limited to titles or abstracts and thesaurus descriptors. Access was restricted due to the expensive connect time required. Therefore searches were most often performed by a remote intermediary rather than the end user, limiting interaction and relevance feedback within the search process (115–116). What was once the exclusive preserve of professional searchers is now open to literally millions in their own homes because of the explosive surge in access provided by the digital revolution. The resonance with Cochrane's analysis of the user component of the SUPARS project involving interactive, online searches by computer-naïve end users now seems truly prescient. In much the same vein, Drabenstott's startling and yet down-to-earth initiatives will be a valuable contribution to bibliographic instruction and digital literacy programs.

Other contributors Raya Fidel, Bjorn Tell, Vinh-The Lam, and Eric H. Johnson present papers built on concepts and methods that Cochrane pioneered. Indeed Pauline Atherton Cochrane is a trailblazing woman, whose life and work are to be celebrated for bringing the helping profession values of librarianship to the high-tech world of online information. Her accomplishments have been far ahead of her time and their relevance has grown exponentially.—J. Bradford Young (jbyoung@pobox.upenn.edu)
University of Pennsylvania Libraries, Philadelphia.

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