The identification of literature relevant to the development of a comprehensive information system was the purpose for which this bibliography was compiled. The following sources were utilized: "Use of Resource Material and Decision Processes Associated with Educational Innovation: A Literature Survey," Berkeley California Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, 1969; and "Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Indices, 1968-1971," Washington, D.C.: Office of Education National Center for Educational Communication. ERIC descriptors were used in classifying the sources. (Author/NH)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS:

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RELATED LITERATURE

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADOPTION (IDEAS)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TELEFACSIMILE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INFORMATION NETWORKS)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INFORMATION THEORY)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INPUT - OUTPUT)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INTERCOMMUNICATIONS)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INTERSCHOOL COMMUNICATIONS)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MASS MEDIA)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIAL ACCESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIFFUSION</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIFFUSION (EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INNOVATION)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INFORMATION DISSEMINATION)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was compiled for the purpose of identifying literature relevant to the development of a comprehensive information system.

The following sources were utilized in compiling the bibliography:


The following ERIC descriptors were used in classifying sources:

ADOPTION (IDEAS)
COMMUNICATIONS
COMMUNICATIONS
COMMUNICATIONS (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)
COMMUNICATIONS (INPUT-OUTPUT)
COMMUNICATIONS (INTERSCHOOL COMMUNICATIONS)
COMMUNICATIONS (INFORMATION NETWORKS)
COMMUNICATIONS (FACSIMILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS)
COMMUNICATIONS (TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS)
COMMUNICATIONS (MASS MEDIA)
COMMUNICATIONS (INTERCOMMUNICATIONS)
COMMUNICATIONS (INFORMATION THEORY)

DIAL ACCESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS
DIFFUSION
DIFFUSION (EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS)
DIFFUSION (INNOVATIONS)
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
ADOPTION (IDEAS)


This paper deals with a study undertaken among strawberry growers in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, Canada, and defines the network of personal contacts used by farmers to obtain information relevant to growing practices.


Carlson's report includes the results of a series of small studies dealing with factors affecting the adoption of educational innovations.


This paper discusses the current interest in problems associated with affecting the transition of research findings from development through utilization.

Carter Launor F. Knowledge Production and Utilization in Contemporary Organizations, in Conference on Knowledge Production and Utilization in Educational Administration.

Carter's discussion of knowledge production and utilization reviews three major studies of utilization.


This paper offers the thesis that basic educational research shows little promise for improvement in the process of educations.


Flanagan's paper appeals for a more efficient use of research funds and more systematic study and planning of educational system improvements.

* ED denotes inclusion in the ERIC information system.
ADOPTION (IDEAS)

(Cont'd.)

Glasser, E. M. *Utilization of Applicable Research and Demonstration Results.* Los Angeles, California: Human Interaction Research Institute, 1967.

Glasser's study deals with the use of empirical evidence and research in the adoption of innovations.


Source not available for annotation.


Guba develops a model of the process of educational change, discusses the ability of existing agencies and institutions to meet this model's mandates, and deals specifically with Title III programs' role in instituting the model.


A thorough and encompassing paper, this discussion deals with implementation of research and development and with various evaluation methods.


This dated report deals with innovations in Kentucky schools in the early 1960's.


The text of this paper was not available for annotation.


Source not available for annotation.
ADOPTION (IDEAS)

(Cont'd.)

Secondary Schools". The Bulletin of the National Association of

This article reviews innovations in secondary schools in the early
1960's.

ED 029 180

Nielson's article, which discusses the results of a Michigan township
agricultural extension program to encourage farmers' adoption of technolo-
gy, reviews the process of change that took place and evaluates the im-
pact of the experiment.

Research Report No. 07-01; Improvement of Instruction in Washington

This report summarizes the findings of a questionnaire assessing im-
provement in Washington state school districts over a three year period.

Research Report No. 07-09A; Washington State 1966 Inventory of
Educational Change, Part One: A Look Back Olympia, Washington: De-
partment of Public Instruction, 1967.

Part One of this report, which requires additional data for significant
benefit, discusses the degree of change in Washington schools over a four
year period.

Research Report No. 07-09B; Washington State 1966 Inventory of Educational
of Public Instruction, 1967.

Part Two discusses specific innovations in Washington state schools
over a four year period.

Research Utilization Committee, (Various working papers distributed
by the Committee.) Washington, D.C.: American Educational Research
Association.

Committee working papers generally contain highly useful information
on innovation adoption.

Rogers, Carl. "Toward a Science of the Person," Journal of Humanistic
Psychology, 1963

Source not available for annotation.
ADOPTION (IDEAS)

(Cont'd.)


Ross's study discusses administrative innovation.

Theory into Practice. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University.

Published five times yearly, this journal stresses the integral relationship between educational theory and practice, focusing each issue on a specific educational area.
Holden's study deals with communication of school policy development between school superintendent and board of education, utilizing empirical material gathered in two case studies.
COMMUNICATION (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)


This report deals with the successful results of a language skills course designed for underachieving eighth grade students in Atlanta public schools.


The proceedings of the Deaf Teacher Institute held in Frederick, Maryland in 1969 include discussion of the need for a total communication system and the further development of psycholinguistics.


This report deals with an intervention which sought to improve organizational development and the flexible problem solving ability of a junior high school faculty and discusses the difficulty of improving organizational functions while conducting the normal business of school.


Taylor's report seeks to identify variables in effective communication in military operations in order to develop tests to classify personnel on the basis of broad Air Force communication abilities.
COMMUNICATIONS (FACSIMILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM)

Busha, Charles H., and Landrum, John H. Telefacsimile Communications with the Xerox Magnavox Telecopier in Reference and Interlibrary Loans: Report of a Three Month Experimental Demonstration Conducted by the South Carolina State Library Board. Columbia, South Carolina, 1967. ED 026 074

This report deals with a three month demonstration with a Xerox Magnavox Telecopier, a telefacsimile communication device adopted in the attempt to find a suitable system for reducing the time span in handling referred information and interlibrary loan requests from public libraries in South Carolina.


Scharz's report which deals with five systems that have or are in the process of investigating uses of facsimile equipment describes the equipment of each project and indicates the necessity of change in interlibrary loan procedure.


This study of a month-long experiment using telefacsimile equipment proposes a set of procedures for the use of equipment in libraries, and analyzes performance and the nature of the demand for and cost of the system.
COMMUNICATIONS (INFORMATION NETWORKS)


Clemens' document evaluates the components of an efficient educational information system, discusses current status in such systems, and deals with system improvement for use by educational decision makers and practitioners at all levels.


This study of a pilot project directed toward planning an educational information network reports personnel data collected in higher educational institutions throughout the state of New York.


Grimes investigates assumptions, rationale, structure, personnel and physical requirements for a state-wide information system, determines the existing needs and resource status of educational information in Michigan, and specifies a physical and organizational network to provide needed information services to educators.


This document which deals with Ohio libraries' commitment to the development of a reference and information network, describes a TWX experiment linking two union catalogs and the State Library and suggests future steps in meeting information needs.


Seiden's report deals with one of a series of studies aimed at providing information and assistance to the National Library of Medicine in planning the Biomedical Communications Network.
COMMUNICATIONS (INFORMATION NETWORKS)

(Cont'd.)


This study reveals the growth of federal management information systems and the development of a network of computer-connected communication systems.

The technical report is concerned with various instructional management problems encountered in situations which stress self-selection and self-pacing principles.


Kriewall's dissertation, which treats several problems of instructional management, further discusses the efficient utilization and allocation of available human and material resources to create an operational, individualized inquiry-learning environment.


MacKay's volume, which includes a collection of papers and speeches on information theory over a twenty year period, discusses the premise that there is a valid analogy between Heisenberg's Principles of Uncertainty and certain aspects of information theory.

Mosberg, Ludwig, and Shima, Fred. Comprehension of Connected Discourse. Inglewood, California: Southwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1969. ED 036 398

After reviewing previous definitions of comprehension, this document develops a rationale for researching reading comprehension based upon information gain.


This document discusses theory and objectives in the uses of media available to social work education that have an impact on the theoretical approaches to teaching, experimentation, and research.


This document discusses the theoretical framework underlying the Total Guidance Information Support System.
COMMUNICATIONS (INFORMATION THEORY)

(Cont'd.)


This volume discusses the practical and theoretical aspects of communication from the standpoint of several related disciplines.


Ziller describes two laboratory experiments that deal with the effect of the presence of a neutral party in a communication network during a difference of opinion.

This document is a preliminary report of a project which has as its goal the construction of a mathematical model representing the interrelationships among categories of phenomena in secondary schools.


Alkin's report develops a model for evaluating instructional programs at the school district level.


This study utilizes three case studies in discussing the range of educational research problems which might be beneficially examined from a systems analytic viewpoint.


The report of this investigation deals with the nature of automatic indexing and specifically discusses the system's applicability to the indexing of drug-related information appearing in English natural language text.

Creager, J.A. Empirical Taxonomies of Four Year Colleges and Universities. 1967. ED 012 956

Creager applies a model of hierarchical grouping of differences among universities' characteristics to twenty four different institutions of higher education.


Jansen's paper is concerned with the construction of a phrase dictionary from a data base and with development of initial attempts for information retrieval from the data base.
COMMUNICATIONS (INPUT - OUTPUT)

(Cont'd.)


This informal paper describes a multi-stage input-output model that could aid school program decision makers.


This report describes a computer device with learning capacity that contains input, storage, arithmetic, and output units.


Viewing the school system as a set of subsystems with inter-subsystem inputs and outputs, Stewart discusses an organizational structure assessment instrument designed to test the hypothesis that quantification of these inputs and outputs would make possible the differences in school performance.


This report describes a three year National Project for the Improvement of Televised Instruction devised to develop a plan for using instructional television in education and emphasizing learning efficiency and a systems approach.


Tracz asserts that the application of the optimal control theory to mathematical models for educational planning will aid in revealing the values of a systems approach to social and economic problems.
Communications (Intercommunication)


This dissertation describes an investigation of four closed circuit television teaching techniques.


This report, which explores the present state of closed circuit television and video tape recording facilities at various universities in Great Britain, discusses means of development, costs, and advantages of similar systems.


Friedman's extensive study investigates specific arrangements provided by elementary and secondary schools in various New Jersey communities to encourage parental involvement, knowledge, and support of schools.

Starlin, Glen. Inter-Institutional Communications Networks. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota, 1966. ED 024 263

Starlin discusses various aspects of National Educational Television and asserts that a clear definition of objectives and a commitment to appropriate facilities is necessary for the introduction of an inter-institutional communication system.

Howard's study deals with the effectiveness of communication and its dependence on the factors of leadership behavior, leader background, organizational structure, and organizational age in Illinois Public Junior Colleges.
In expressing concern for college reading programs and the improvements needed to update methods to meet the effects of progress in reading habits in the field of communications, this paper emphasizes critical reading instruction as a primary concern.


Filep's lengthy study of Title VII, the research and dissemination activities carried out between 1958 and 1968, investigates, researches, analyzes, and assesses educational advances and innovations, strengths and weaknesses of administrative procedures.


Gans' interesting analysis of the role of media in schools proposes a comparative study to determine teaching effectiveness of network television and urban and suburban lower middle class schools.


The articles of more than forty authors in this issue describe background, curricular uses, and make recommendations for future use of radio and television in secondary schools.


This report, which examines listening group projects in over thirty countries since the 1920's, presents an historical study and review of research dealing with purposes and outcomes of projects, clientele, broadcasts and supplemental printed materials, methods of group organization, post-broadcast discussions, group leadership, and feedback.


These papers provide outlines for critical research in mass communication, international perspectives in broadcasting, and the functions and goals of mass communications in addition to discussing the problems of democratic control over broadcasting.
COMMUNICATIONS (TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM)


This paper, which concerns economic consideration inherent in designing user services that incorporate various communication systems, describes three services considered important to the biomedical community.


This report examines the feasibility of electronically connecting northern and central Michigan area schools for data processing and for instructional, administrative, informational, and audio services.
DIAL ACCESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS


Hull discusses the theory and function of DAIRS (Dial Access Information Systems), an information system that combines magnetic tape recording techniques with replay and telephone dialing switching devices.

Ingle, H.T. Dial Access in Education. Stanford, California: ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Media and Technology, 1970. ED 038 875

This pamphlet, comprised of annotated references, demonstrates what is available in the ERIC system of dial access in education, a retrieval technique that permits a large variety of learning materials to be electronically delivered to varied destinations.


Mills discusses the operational characteristics, structural make-up, and versatility of the random-access multiple-program system and compares it to previous systems.


In his discussion of DAIRS, Naber posits that system innovations should focus on the availability of greater amounts of creative material and on pupil-directed rather than teacher-oriented activities to best aid the independent learner.


This handbook establishes guidelines for planning, purchase, and utilization of dial access information systems for educational instruction.


In his progress report, Ofiesh formulates a working definition of DAIRS, covers a literature review on the subject, and discusses the necessity of further research and evaluation studies.

This study, the central premises of which remain untested, attempts to demonstrate the possibility of changing the teacher's role through adoption of an audio-video dial-select information retrieval system.


In his analysis of DAIRS, Singer asserts that the success and proliferation of these systems depend on the production of software based on student and curricular needs, on the development of a content-oriented approach to teacher training, and on the production of flexible, reliable hardware.
DIFFUSION

Abbott, Max G. "Hierarchical Impediments to Innovation in Educational Organizations", in Abbott, Max G. and Lowell, John T., EDS., Change Perspectives in Educational Administration, Auburn, Alabama: School of Education, Auburn University, 1965

Source not available for annotation.


Source not available for annotation.

Carlson, R.O. "Barriers to Change in Public Schools", in Change Processes in the Public Schools. Eugene, Oregon: Center for the Advance Study of Educational Administration, University of Oregon, 1965.

Carlson discusses the absence of a change agent, innovation that is "real knowledge" rather than research based, and the "domestication" of public schools as three barriers to change in public school systems.


This unpublished paper was not available for annotation.

Carter, Launor F. From Research to Development to Use. Santa Monica, California: System Development Corporation, 1966. ED 026 741

This paper, through the use of three studies of the impact of "new knowledge" on institutions, discusses current interest in problems associated with affecting the transition of research findings from development to utilization.


In exploring some of the problems scientists encounter in making their feedback of research findings relevant and useful to educational practitioners, the authors discuss scientist-practitioner collaboration, feedback processes, and feedback guidelines.
DIFFUSION

(Cont.d.)


This study explores and develops the theory that certain innovation attributes are as relevant to implementation as external factors.


Source not available for annotation.


This document deals with the dissemination and adoption of innovative instructional practices.


Goodlad's paper deals with innovative instructional practices in public schools.

Guba, Egon G. The Impending Research Explosion and Educational Practice. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University, 1965.

Source not available for annotation.


A thorough and encompassing paper, this discussion deals with implementation of research and development in terms of various kinds of evaluation.

Innovative Methods for Studying Innovation in Education and an Illustrative Analysis of Structural Effects on Innovation Diffusion Within Schools. LIN, NAN. 1968 ED 017 741

This paper examines the research methods generally utilized in diffusion research and suggests research methods to help provide a better understanding of the diffusion process.
DIFFUSION
(Cont'd.)


The documents included in this bibliography, which treat such subjects as educational change, social and cultural change, diffusion and adoption, group dynamics, power structure, administration, and manpower development in emerging nations, stress the dissemination and implementation of new practices.

Lindquist, E.F., and others. Educational Information Project. Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa. 1966

Source not available for annotation.


This study uses a diffusion model in an attempt to understand the role of the researcher in the evaluation of an educational innovation in a school setting.


McClelland's paper, which includes a summary of relevant literature on the diffusion of information, describes change characteristics and indicates the importance of improved understanding of the change process.


This book, which utilizes studies of research and theory in educational innovation, emphasizes the process rather than content of change.


Miller's book is of interest to school administrators and state department officials interested in team-teaching and non-gradedness, and to those planning graduate courses in education and specialists in educational change.

Source not available for annotation.


Source not available for annotation.

Research Implications for Educational Diffusion. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, 1968. ED 026 535

These papers present a condensed synthesis of research needs in educational diffusion.


Richland's report describes an approach for reducing the time lag between the development of new classroom practices and diffusion of proven ideas throughout the nation's school districts.


This paper reviews the findings of a study conducted to determine the diffusion of educational innovations to urban and rural government secondary schools in Thailand and to teachers in these schools.

Robers, E.M. Needed Research on Diffusion within Educational Organizations. JAIN. NEMIC. ED 017 740

Source not available for annotation.


Source not available for annotation.
DIFFUSION

(Cont'd.)


Source not available for annotation.

Strickland, R.G. "Innovations in the Language Arts," The National Elementary Principal. Vol. 43. 1963

Source not available for annotation.

Stufflebeam, D.L. Catalog of Educational Changes in Ohio Public Schools. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1966.

Source not available for annotation.


Source not available for annotation.
DIFFUSION (EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION)

ED 023 303

Babcock stresses that the training and retraining necessary to update teaching methods is best accomplished by an educational television system that not only enables teachers to learn with their pupils, but in addition provides them with inservice training.

ED 017 968

This study surveys and reports the policies and practices of accrediting agencies, state departments of education, and selected professional educational organizations and discusses their negative position concerning experimentation and innovation in public schools.


This three phase study seeks to bridge the gap between the producer of new educational ideas and the teacher through effective use of network television and recommends a weekly, flexible-format television series to discuss educational innovations useful to teachers in all subject matters and at all grade levels.


This brief report, the third in a series dealing with the development of community service programs, reviews and evaluates the concept of a center for community development and deals with two existing centers as well as existing programs that lend themselves to center adaptation.

Glines, D.E. Implementing Different and Better Schools. Mankato, Minnesota: Mankato State College, 1969. ED 039 926

Gline's lengthy document provides guidelines for change implementation at all grade levels in public schools, describes change mechanisms, and explains the organization of new structures.

In this paper based upon selected findings of a case study of an elementary school which attempted to implement a major organizational innovation (the redefinition of the teacher's role in an individualized instructional program), Gross identifies factors that explain implementation failure.


This study, which seeks to acquaint personnel in local school districts and other agencies with the process of adopting educational innovation, develops the hypothesis that innovation adoption can occur only in the presence of initiating and sustaining mechanisms.

Merriman, N.O. *Evaluation of Planned Educational Change at the Local Education Agency Level.* Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Evaluation Center, 1967. ED 025 042

Based upon a systems analysis approach, this four stage evaluation model called CIPP (context, input, process, product) assesses innovative programs in education.


This plan designs a school in which adaptive, exemplary, and innovative instructional programs can be introduced and evaluated.
DIFFUSION (INNOVATION)

Academic Program Statement of Sangamon State University,
Springfield, Illinois: Sangamon State University, 1969. ED 036
272

This statement discusses proposed academic organization of Sangamon State University.


Allen's report asserts that full use of the junior college can reduce the alleged artificial separation of the academic, economic, and social worlds with federal plans to let junior colleges coordinate and support diverse agencies, coordinate community action programs with remedial and work-study activities, and work with manpower programs, feeder high schools, and four year colleges.


This paper describes the development of a system of computerized reports for counselors and discusses conclusions reached regarding the system.


Roberts develops a functional model of research and systems development based upon logical sequencing and tight-line modular linkage between task assignment and implementation to avoid failure in closing modular gaps in innovation diffusion.


Supplementing an earlier work, this bibliography lists all new publications added to the Diffusion Documents Center, Michigan State University, from July, 1967 to September, 1968.
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION


This document discusses the dissemination process and suggests a model for implementing the concepts of the Pace I.C. Center, a Title III Elementary and Secondary Act project of the South San Francisco Unified School District, that is concerned with the effectiveness of early intervention techniques focused on the young child and his total environment.


This report summarizes the activities of a conference comprised of representatives of rehabilitation agencies in the Southeast held in June, 1968, to review ways and means of disseminating, retrieving, and utilizing research and demonstration results.


This final technical report deals with the establishment and operation of an "Exchange of Information" among universities, corporations, and government agencies concerned with the use of the computer as an aid to the instructional process.

Farr, R.S. Knowledge Linkers and the Flow of Educational Information. Stanford, California: Educational Resources Information Center, 1969. ED 032 438

This document deals with the role of the "Knowledge Linker", and interpersonal network of communication within a target audience.


Green's report describes a project sponsored by the Colorado State Department of Education to inform Colorado schools of the use and scope of instruction media and to determine the best method of disseminating the information.

This document, which is primarily a series of four pamphlets that describe the Regional Information System of the Michigan-Ohio regional Educational Laboratory, a system designed to provide an effective systematic methodology for linking users with relevant resources, gives an overview of the history, structure, and utilization of the information system.


This document identifies and defines five major types of organizational settings for educational research.


Havelock's lengthy and complete report provides a framework for understanding the processes of innovation, dissemination, and knowledge utilization, and it reviews the relevant literature in education and other fields of practice within this framework.


The final part of the four part report designed to identify, synthesize, and evaluate shared services research and development throughout the nation presents a model to disseminate information concerning shared services information to rural educators.

Hergenreter's study surveys the activities of Colorado University's Research Coordinating Unit, a facility responsible for coordinating state agency data collection and State Board of Education and teacher training institution research.


This study reports the Task Force's findings of factors that hinder the development of efficient information flow.


This report outlines the history of project information exchange, describes the Metropolitan Toronto Continuing Education Directory and to obtain feedback on the value of the information that occurred, analyzes directory contributor and user response, and discusses the implications of the project findings.


This preliminary study of a communications system among the affiliates of the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library provides an outline for an initial information transfer network within a fifty mile radius of Times Square.


Nuss's study is the first of a two phase project designed to change teacher behavior to enable improved classroom utilization of new instructional media.

The authors offer practical guidelines in four areas of rehabilitation research information dissemination.


This report describes a four-state study of public use of Civil Defense publications, of county agricultural agent's distribution practices, and the attitudes of agents toward Civil Defense publications.


This report deals with research in copyright practices of library administrators responsible for photoduplication services and their interpretations of the "fair use" aspect of copyright law in providing service to their clients, and studies library copying in terms of the economics of copyright.


This study outlines problems encountered, significant findings, and future plans of the Information System for Vocational Decisions during its sixth quarter (September, 1967 through November, 1967) at Harvard University.


This document reports creative uses of well known media, utilization of language labs and educational television, needs and resources for information dissemination and guidelines for improvement of educational techniques discussed at the conference.
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

(Cont'd.)


This report discusses the attempts of a workshop on information systems to update and augment existing research skills, to work toward a more adequate interdisciplinary conceptual base, and to encourage the establishment of information centers in the conference participant's own locales.