the National Libraries of the U.S.S.R., Latin America, Africa” (p.291-93) appear as an Appendix; they would obviously be of greater utility placed with the respective articles.

The index (p.295-307) appears to be more than adequate as far as entries under countries and names of specific institutions go, although there are a few problems—e.g., entries under both Egypt and United Arab Republic, but not references to the same pages. The policy on entry for cities seems somewhat inconsistent, but the greatest drawback, at least in this reader's view, lies in the topical entries. The heading for national libraries does not even record the pages for two of the three articles in the volume (granted that they also deal with bibliographies), nor does the cross reference “Special libraries. . . . See also Library and libraries; National libraries; University libraries” seem helpful. Moreover in a volume on librarianship one wonders what purpose the phrase “Library and libraries” serves. Random check of entries failed to disclose any blind references.

The volume is well printed; this reviewer noted very few typographical errors, even in citations to foreign language publications. There were, however, a few minor inconsistencies of bibliographical style, probably due to slips in making entries submitted by twelve authors conform to house style.

We are indebted to the compiler and publisher for making available a group of interesting essays—all of them worth reading. And perhaps that is the best way to judge such a volume, for the difficulties in securing overall unity and comprehensiveness are almost insurmountable.—William Vernon Jackson, George Peabody College for Teachers and Vanderbilt University

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Baird, Violet M., ed. Texas Medical History in the Library of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. Dallas, TX.: University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, 1972. 91p. $10.00 (76-187337).


From Now On... An Environmental Bibliography. St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis University, 1972. 82p.


Juris, Gail; Krash, Margaret; and Krash, Ronald. Survey of Bibliographical Activities of U.S. Colleges and Universities on Black Studies. St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis University, 1972. 60p.


Medling, Margaret, comp. The Eagle and the Dove; Selected Titles on War and Peace. St. Louis University, 1971. 41p.


ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC/CLIS), American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 804, Washington, DC 20036.

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, LEASCO Information Products, Inc., P.O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014. Orders must include ED number and specification of format desired. A $0.50 handling charge will be added to all orders. Payment must accompany orders totaling less than $10.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

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Phase I involves two questionnaire surveys aimed at identifying all academic library consortia in higher education and, within this universe, providing a list of participating libraries and services. The major product of this phase is a “Directory of Academic Library Consortia.” The descriptions of the individual tasks outlined in this Phase I report are: (1) initial planning, (2) developing the survey plan, (3) developing the survey instruments, (4) making other survey preparations, (5) mailing of questionnaire 1, (6) follow-up of questionnaire 1, (7) mailing of questionnaire 2, (8) follow-up of questionnaire 2, (9) inspection and preparation for analysis, (10) analysis, (11) confirming directory content and form and (12) preparation of directory.


Phase II involves a case-study analysis of fifteen selected consortia to help determine the usefulness and effectiveness of academic library consortia. The two major products resulting from the project are the “Directory of Academic Library Consortia” and the “Guidelines for the Development of Academic Library Consortia.” This Phase II report presents the summary for both the Phase I and Phase II activities and findings, the survey findings, and the dissemination of the findings.


Present day shortcomings in information retrieval are the results of a failure to properly contend with the problem of data representation. The index provides the necessary linkage between a multiplicity of sources and a single receiver. Whether considering the source/document-space interface or the query/index interface, the elements of the underlying communication phenomena are the same: sets of documents, sets of attributes, and sets of relations expressing a connection between documents and attributes. The essential operation of the indexing system is the creation of a representation of the document space. The analysis—document transformations and the final index-query transformations are shown to be, respectively, a prerequisite to, and function of, the document space representation. The operating characteristics of the indexing system are modeled by means of the index space. From a dif-
ferent point of view, the concept of error, organization, information and search are introduced through a consideration of the indexing process as a thermodynamic system. Thus, indexing is viewed as an order-increasing operation that identifies common data elements and relations between data elements present in the input document stream.

Copyright Program Information. National Center for Education Communication (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. 1971. 14p. (ED 057 845, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

The purpose of this publication is to provide information about the U.S. Office of Education (USOE) Copyright Program. It is the July 1971 revision of the “Copyright Program Information” April 1971 edition (ED 051 855). It is a supplement to the “Copyright Guidelines” published in the Federal Register on May 9, 1970 (ED 051 854) and effective June 8, 1970. The information is provided primarily for those institutions and organizations which are developing educational materials under USOE contracts and project grants and which desire to obtain commercial dissemination, under copyright, for those materials.


The twenty-four job descriptions in this report represent a consensus of all the participants. The participants feel that the full capabilities of the incumbent of a job are not utilized. The job descriptions illustrate the increased standards of performance of professional categories and provide for the assignment of nonprofessional duties to other job classifications. Descriptions are provided for the following occupational titles: (1) community aide (four descriptions), (2) library technical assistant (three descriptions), (3) library associate (three descriptions), (4) cataloging assistant, (5) librarian—fifth year (seven descriptions), (6) personnel and budget officer, (7) media librarian or media specialist, (8) librarian—sixth year librarian/specialist, (9) sixth year—assistant director of libraries, (10) director of libraries (senior librarian—large public library), and (11) library specialist—Chicano studies librarian.


This state-of-the-art report summarizes current practice and accepted standards in library physical facility design. It is intended to serve as an interim planning guide for Army technical libraries until the completion of the Guided Inquiry System in the second phase of this study. Recommendations made in the report are based on a thorough review of the literature on library planning and design, an analysis of the present Army procedures for obtaining library facilities, interviews with librarians, building consultants and architects, and site visits to a number of different types of military and non-military libraries. The report concludes that a generic base exists from which to plan all libraries and makes specific recommendations to improve the procedures for providing Army technical libraries. Recommendations include (1) using a planning team approach throughout the building project; (2) using a written, fully documented building program; (3) the team explore all options for a new facility; (4) the team should use a proximity chart to analyze library activity relationships until the Guided Inquiry System is developed; (5) the team should use the interim generic evaluation method described in this report in the evaluation process until the method is fully developed.

The Williams & Wilkins Company v. the United States; Report of Commissioner to the Court. Court of Claims, Washington, D.C. Feb. 16, 1972. 63p. (ED 058 921, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

In this copyright infringement suit, the plaintiff (Williams & Wilkins Company)
alleges that the defendant (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) through its agencies, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) has infringed plaintiff's copyrights in medical journals by making unauthorized photocopies of articles from such journals. The Commissioner to the Court holds that the defendant had infringed the plaintiff's copyrights and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover "reasonable and entire compensation." For convenience and orderly discussion of the many complex problems raised by this case, the opinion is divided into three parts. Part I is a synopsis of the material facts, most of which are not in dispute. Detailed facts are set out in the findings of fact. Part II deals with the copyright law as it applies to resolution of the case. Part III deals with some ancillary matters.


The third phase of a four-phase program developed by the Federal Library Committee Task Force on Library Automation in conjunction with its overall objective of reviewing and reporting upon the status of automation in Federal libraries is reported. The first phase of the overall program appraised the current activities in library automation and identified major trends. The second phase involved a series of studies reporting on the history and development of selected Federal library automation projects. The third phase, reported here, had three goals: (1) study and define library operations susceptible to automation; (2) survey and describe in meaningful terms, the current techniques of automation which are potentially useful in library application; and (3) establish criteria for making determinations as to feasibility, functions to be automated, types of hardware and software to be used, internal and external services, and extent of involvement with other systems. The three major tasks of this phase were: (1) a survey of the Federal library community; (2) preparation of a handbook to guide Federal librarians in automation feasibility and planning; and (3) preparation of a report summarizing the survey results, and automation findings, and presenting recommendations for phase four.


Lack of adequate administration is concluded to be the main cause of Network inefficiency and ineffectiveness. Some of the recommendations for improvement of Network administration are: (1) The Colorado State Library (CSL) should remain the central agency for administration of the Statewide Reference Network (SRN). CSL should accept responsibility for the planning and design of the Network; it should delegate role responsibilities and specialties; and it should be responsible for implementing operations and continuous evaluation; (2) CSL should identify a position within the organizational structure at the appropriate level for an administrator of the SRN; (3) A governing committee other than the Colorado Council on Library Development should be established to work closely with the administrator of SRN in the guidance and direction of the Network's development; and (4) Objectives of the SRN should be established.

**Wayne State University Libraries Operations, a Description of Staff Employment.** By Vern M. Pings and Lothar Spang. Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. December 1971. 61p. (ED 058 887, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.29)

The study has produced a description of the Library System that can be stated in quantitative statements with an assurance of accuracy not possible previously. The data provide a means of reformulating value statements into factual statements directly or provide a base line from which to determine what additional data are needed to make factual statements which can be tested empirically. Planning for improvement can be undertaken because the data demonstrates, although in a very sim-
plified manner, the interrelatedness of li-
brary functions. The data reported are a
description of the Library System as of
the Fall of 1971; as changes are instituted,
these data may serve as a check in the
future as to the actual results in staff de-
ployment and cost allocations. The study
will enable the library staff to assess the
relevancy or the inadequacy of services at
present and as changes occur.