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BOOK REVIEWS


Reviewing a review is not an easy task, but it is especially pleasant in the case of this ninth volume of the Annual Review of Information Science and Technology. It is of the same high caliber of its predecessors in the series under the continued editorial direction of Carlos Cuadra and his associate, Ann Luke. The authors for the individual chapters have been carefully selected, and the continuity and perspective are maintained by the chapter reviewers who are, for the most part, former contributors to ARIST.

It seems superfluous to herald this volume and, indeed, this series, as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature since nearly every follower of information science is quite familiar with the annual compilation, but in this case, it bears repeating. Instead of elaborating on the liter-
ary and stylistic qualities of this volume, it seems more important to synthesize the chapters in the review.

Volume nine is divided into four broad categories: (1) Planning Information Systems and Services, (2) Basic Techniques and Tools, (3) Applications, and (4) The Profession. There are individual chapters dealing with the most important developments during 1973 in each of these categories. Since the chapter contributors are eminent in the field, the chapters are filled with the most recent research and applications in the categories.

In the section on “Planning Information Systems and Services,” there are three chapters: one which reviews the literature of information systems, one which deals with the importance of the user’s needs in information system design and evaluation, and one which focuses on the “economics of information.”

The second and shortest section, “Basic Techniques and Tools,” consists of Jessica L. Harris’ chapter on “Document Description and Representation.” This chapter is extremely helpful in sorting out the most significant elements of the move toward standardization of bibliographic data. ISBD (S) and (M), NSDP, MARC, RECON, and SUPERMARC are explained very well, with their interrelationships, complexities, and ambiguities superbly demonstrated. It is this chapter, I feel, that leads to the most optimism about the new trends in information science, for it is in the area of standardization of bibliographic data that real progress can be demonstrated.

The section on “Applications” is the largest and represents the area of greatest activity in 1973. An overview of the state of the automation art is followed by status reports on the many emerging information networks. In another chapter, the “Use of Machine-Readable Data Bases” is examined carefully by Martha E. Williams. (As an aside, I must say that I found Ms. Williams’ list, data bases—p.224–230, one of the most helpful sections of the book because it brings together all kinds of data bases in one list.) In the section’s last chapter, there is a review of the literature relating to “Document Retrieval Systems and Techniques.”

The final section, entitled “The Profession,” focuses on two topics: “The Management of Libraries and Information Centers” and “The Copyright Issue.” Michael Buckland notes that 1973 is the year the Management Review and Analysis Program was launched by ARL’s Office of Management Studies. Also, Buckland demonstrates that management is receiving increasingly greater attention as evidenced by the number of projects that have been undertaken by many libraries.

Perhaps the most interesting article in ARIST is “The Copyright Issue” by Joseph J. Beard. It is the first time that this issue has been addressed in the Annual Review and it is noteworthy that the Williams and Wilkins case has stirred such interest primarily because of the consequences it could have on networks. At the time of the article the Supreme Court had not ruled on the case, but, in light of their rather neutral decision, Mr. Beard’s proposed solution through an economic process is a most provocative idea.

In summary, this book is well written, and the information contained in it is invaluable. The purchase of this ninth volume of ARIST is highly recommended for libraries and for librarians who want to keep abreast of developments in information science.—Deanna Hudson Marcum, Director of Research and Development, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee.
