

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 Profes-

sion," 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.

Thomassen, Cora E., ed. *CATV and Its Implications for Libraries: Proceedings of a Conference Sponsored by the Illinois State Library and University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and University of Illinois Office of Continuing Education and Public Service*. (Allerton Park Institute, Number 19) Urbana-Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1974. 91p. \$6.00 (LC 74-620101) (ISBN 0-87845-040-8)

Anderson, LeMoyné W., ed. *Networks and the University Library: Proceedings of an Institute Presented by the University Libraries Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, at Las Vegas, Nevada, June 21, 22 & 23, 1973*. Chicago, Ill.: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1974. 90p.

These publications constitute the pro-

ceedings of two conferences dealing with the external interactions of libraries: the first discussing roles for libraries in linking into cable television systems, and the second dealing with the development of formal organizational structures, or networks, for library interaction. Both publications include papers on advances in electronic media and telecommunication and what libraries are doing and might further do with these capabilities. But because libraries *can*, it does not follow that they *should*—whatever the capability.

In both of these collections, the more perceptive and useful papers are those which go beyond blue-sky speculation or descriptions of projects to focus on whether or why libraries should move in the directions charted instead of merely how.

The Conference on CATV and its Implications for Libraries was itself videotaped and cablecast through the conference center while in progress, as Cora Thomassen notes in the introduction. It is, however, this printed volume which "broadcasts" the proceedings. As to the future of cable television for education and libraries, Donald Mullally expresses guarded optimism in his paper on "Libraries and CATV: Some Hopes and Fears."

. . . Frankly, I am quite hopeful that CATV will have a profound effect upon education and a very positive effect upon society as a whole, although that attitude may sound too optimistic. (p.5)

Mullally traces some lessons from history, which do not support even guarded optimism.

In the early 1920's David Sarnoff and Lee DeForest predicted that radio would bring education and culture into every home. In general, radio has not lived up to this expectation. . . . Having failed with radio, there were in the 1940's predictions that television would cure our educational ills, but it has not. Dozens of experiments with educational television have come to almost nothing, despite millions of dollars of support. *Public* television, a somewhat different concept, will probably come to almost nothing. (p.5)

Mullally goes on to argue, not convinc-

ingly to this reviewer, that "there is a great difference" promising greater success for cable television—which has unlimited channel capacity and does not depend on mass advertising.

James Keller provides some facts and opinions relating to commercial cable developments and franchises. Brigitte Kenny reports on applications of cable television which she observed in an investigative trip across the country, and Lawrence Katz provides a blue-sky look at "Potentials of Interactive Cable Television," together with a "Hypothetical Scenario of the Use of Interactive Television by One Family," which is more the stuff of the throwaway Sunday supplement.

Ken Dowlin, Roberto Esteves, and Bobby Mariano describe public cable television applications. Russell Shank concludes the volume, identifying "CATV and Libraries: Issues and Challenges." Shank cites challenges to institutional change which must underlie technological change.

One quotation from Mullally remains with this reviewer:

. . . do not be impressed with technology for its own sake. Before you commit yourself to a new technology, be sure that it will really do a better job than one of the other technologies available, or that it makes it possible to do a job *you* should really be doing. (p.11)

The volume, *Networks and the University Library*, reports the papers presented at the 1973 American Library Association Pre-Conference. Maryann Duggan began by providing some useful definition and requisite conditions. Brigitte Kenny shares some purposes for which networks are organized.

Frederick Kilgour provided facts and figures on OCLC, and A. H. Epstein gives similar details on Stanford's BALLOTS system. Alice Wilcox describes operations of the MINITEX network in Minnesota, Donald Davidson outlines the multitype TIE cooperative in California, and John Berthel provides information on the MARLIN network for the Middle Atlantic States. These four reports have a certain journalistic, descriptive quality, which limits their usefulness. They are already inaccurate with the passage of time. While useful as discussions

at the conference, their preservation in this volume is less valuable.

Of more lasting interest are papers which probe to the underlying issues. Jean L. Connor clearly identifies ten factors of network success, while Michael M. Reynolds explores similar issues, but gets lost in wordiness:

Efforts to promote cooperation should continue because of the social value for libraries, regardless of the operant facts, since the consequences of the idea of cooperation not being present will be detrimental to the library as an institution and as an organization, and will inhibit the possibilities for developing other alternatives to achieve professionally desirable goals—goals which frequently do not lend themselves easily to operational definitions. (p.51)

Wallace Olsen and Hugh Atkinson provide perceptive papers on constraints influencing network development. As Atkinson states: "Constraints are not to be construed as reasons to avoid networks, but really parameters within which networks exist." (p.57)

Paxton Price looks at some state plans relating to networks, and Gordon Williams examines national plans. Williams proceeds beyond descriptions to critically examine the assumptions in network planning.

Finally, Glyn T. Evans, charged with discussing "Networks: The Future," eschews more of the blue-sky and instead focuses on the prime and more difficult question: What do we want to become?

Both publications reflect quick and inadequately edited transcripts from tapes: a reference to "Urbana-Champagne" (p.30) in the CATV volume, and a citation in the "Networks" report to a paper by Donald Urquhart, director of the National Lending Library in Great Britain, "A National Loan Policy for Syrians" (p.80).

Both reports contain some worthwhile and perceptive papers, and provide useful overviews of topics of current interest.—*John W. Aubry, Coordinator of Library Systems, Five Associated University Libraries, Syracuse, New York.*

Wilson, T. D., and Marsterson, W. A. J.
Local Library Cooperation: Final Report on a Project Funded by the De-

partment of Education & Science. (Occasional Publications Series No. 4) Sheffield: University of Sheffield, Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science, 1974. 2 vol. (v.1: 223p. [text]; v.2: 3 microfiche [additional tables and exhibits]) £3.50 (ISBN 0-903522-01-2)

Wilson and Marsterson, with a grant from the British government's Department of Education and Science, explored cooperative projects whereby six Sheffield libraries might increase the availability of their library resources to user groups in higher education. The study included libraries of the university, the polytechnic, the city, the University Institute of Education, the City College of Education, and the Totley/Thornbridge College of Education.

The principal report is printed in volume one. Volume two consists of three microfiche inserted in a pocket inside the back cover of volume one. Over 100 statistical tables and charts compare such variants as resources, expenditures, users, services, and staff.

The report is numbered and subnumbered for easy reference, although scarcely for smooth reading. Nevertheless, the authors occasionally included unrelated information in a paragraph; for example, on page 75 in paragraph 5.5 headed "Cataloguing and Classification" the last two sentences deal with charging systems.

The authors found library cooperation in Sheffield rather limited. The study suggested improved communication links both between librarians and between librarians and patrons in regard to the resources available in the Sheffield libraries. The authors recommended a more in-depth study of a cooperative transport system to facilitate interlibrary loan service; a complete union list of periodicals; coordination of nonbook resources; cooperative cataloging and acquisitions systems; and cooperative purchase and use of computer data bases. Two suggestions beg implementation—including patrons of other libraries in the orientation program of each library and providing familiarization training sessions for staff members at other libraries.

This study should be read by librarians interested in either cooperative library proj-