

also provides a model for other handbooks in its thoroughness, detail, and clarity of style.

An extensive table of contents provides quick access for the user and is supported by an accurate and thorough index. The 1-page guide to the use of the handbook gives a helpful explanation of the author's system of notation, and the 120 pages of text following provide both an introduction to the topic and a detailed but concise examination of the components of the new copyright law.

A reader relatively uninformed about copyright may read the introductory material quickly to obtain a general overview of the new law but must not stop there. Some of the introductory discussion is a bit misleading in its attempt to simplify necessarily complex issues. For example, the difference between a notice of copyright and registering a copyrighted work is glossed over as is the difference between common and statutory law. However, the later chapters on components of the law are clearly written and sufficiently informative. They offer detail but do not become overwhelmingly complex. Chapter 12, which covers Section 108 Library reproductions, contains one of the best discussions this reviewer has read on the relationship of Section 107 to Section 108 and the CONTU Guidelines. The author also provides quotations from documents and reports related to the new copyright law which shed some additional light on the definition of problem words such as "systematic." While the author offers neither legal advice nor specific interpretation of the new law's more ambiguous and troublesome parts, he points out these parts and offers possible interpretations and the implications of those interpretations in an objective and succinct manner.

The major portion of the book consists of appendixes that enhance the book's research value. The complete texts of the Copyright Acts of 1976 and 1909 are reprinted in the first and second appendixes. In addition, the researcher is provided with the fair use guidelines, copying guidelines for educators, library reproduction guidelines, a useful table of statutory limits on the scope of exclusive right of copyright owner, cross-reference tables from the 1976 law to the 1909

law and vice versa, reproductions of application forms for registering copyright, and selected Copyright Office regulations.

Aside from definitive answers to all one's copyright problems, could one ask for more? This very helpful reference handbook is recommended for library as well as personal collections.—*Meredith A Butler, State University of New York, College at Brockport.*

Use of Social Sciences Literature. Editor, N. Roberts. Information Sources for Research and Development. London, Boston: Butterworths, 1977. 326p. \$24.95. LC 76-16548. ISBN 0-408-10602-6. (Order from Butterworths, 19 Cummings Park, Woburn MA 01801.)

This book continues the Information Sources for Research and Development series, the other volumes of which are narrower in scope: *Use of Criminology Literature*, *Use of Economics Literature*, etc. The present work consists of fourteen separately written contributions on bibliographic conditions and prospects in a variety of areas related to the social sciences; for example, "The Literature and Sources of Education," "Politics and Data Archives," "Exploiting the Official Publications of the United Kingdom."

The contributors are a mix of academic social scientists and librarians, and there seems to have been no distinction regarding the topics assigned to members of the two groups. Thus "The Information Needs and Sources of Economists" is written by two economists, "The Literature of Sociology and the Pattern of Research and Retrieval" by a librarian, and so forth. Nor is there any standard pattern for the essays' content. Some are accounts of the subject's history, orientation, schools of thought, and landmark works, with little or no attention to bibliographic organization and retrieval; others reverse the perspective and concentrate on description of bibliographic services. Some authors write critically of their field's current bibliographic arrangements and needed future developments; others do not.

The editor explains that uniformity was deliberately not imposed on the contributors to avoid creating an illusion of uni-

formity in scholars' perceptions and use of information. There is nothing wrong with that reasoning, except that it deprives the book of a clear purpose or audience. Thus this book is not a guide for bibliographic neophytes on the order, say, of Carl White's *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences* because it does not consistently present the basic bibliographic materials. Nor is it an introduction to the core literature, in the style of Bert Hoselitz' *Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences*, because only a few of its subjects are approached in that way. It has considerable interest for information professionals as a critical evaluation of some aspects of the bibliographic apparatus of social science, but this comes packaged with substantial quantities of familiar, and therefore boring, basic description.

Despite this, the book has a number of positive attributes. The division of the subject matter departs from the conventional disciplinary structure to cover some areas that are generally not treated in detail in standard guides: political data archives, management research, environmental planning, public administration. The British perspective offers American librarians a novel slant as well as some relatively unfamiliar information.

The editor's introductory essay, "Communication and the Bibliographical System in the Social Sciences," starts with some stimulating observations concerning the harm done to communication by the proliferation of bibliographic aids and the possibilities and requirements of a well-functioning bibliographic system, though it then drifts off, disappointingly, into a bland recital of the characteristics of existing publications. As in this book as a whole, a challenging premise falls short of fulfillment.—*Thelma Freides, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.*

Sharma, Hari Krishnan. *Organisation and Administration of College Libraries*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co., 1977. 192p. \$10.50. ISBN 0-8426-1011-1. (Distributed by Lawrence Verry, Inc., 16 Holmes Street, Mystic, CT 06355.)

A manual on college librarianship in India, one of few, this book deals not only with important aspects of organization and

administration and the routines of reader and technical services but with continuing, serious problems—indigenous to India—which are discussed in some detail.

To American librarians some problems, such as the lack of academic status and the difficulty of articulating library service with classroom instruction, will sound familiar. In India, however, where all too many librarians are still held personally accountable for book losses and where the "professor-in-charge" is still the nominal if not actual head of the college library, the librarian's struggle for recognition as a professional and for a significant measure of authority tends to compound these problems. His frank and generally effective treatment of these "taxing problems" suggests that Sharma is attempting to communicate with college administrative officials and faculty as well as practicing librarians and library science students.

In one of the best chapters, the second, "Place of the Library in College Education" (p.8-23), the writer draws mainly upon comparatively recent Indian sources to make an especially lucid and convincing argument for the educational role of the library. "The success of the library," he writes, "is neither measured by its magnificent building nor by its richness . . . as by the extent and nature of exploitation of its resources" (p.14).

When approaching the following chapters, it will be helpful to know that the usual college library in India is quite small in terms of collections, seating and work space, and staff. Collections are measured in thousands, annual expenditures for books might well be less than \$2,500, and the size of the staff might range from a total of one to five or six persons. Indeed, the University Grants Commission, which recommends to the government of India budget allocations for higher educational institutions, uses an annual book fund of 20,000 rupees (less than 2,400 U.S. dollars in June 1978) as the cut-off point for allocating staff.

Among major subjects treated in the book are finance, staffing, planning, and equipping library buildings, book selection, technical services, reference work, conservation and preservation, binding, and periodicals handling. Special emphasis is given to