

and interviewing for any library position would also benefit from reading the pieces in Part 1.

Part 2 offers views from librarians who have developed careers in diverse organizational environments and includes pieces on contract service companies, information brokers, bibliographic cooperatives, sales and marketing, publishing, and public relations among others. The pieces are well written and well organized. The authors have not overglamorized their careers but have provided information in a direct and honest manner about the requirements and talents needed and the long hours and commitment expected in order to be successful. The librarians who have contributed these pieces are professionals with solid experience in the fields that they have written about and they also provide a sense of the excitement and challenge that exists in their careers for the librarian willing to invest time, energy, effort, and ideas. The careers are not for the "fainthearted" though, nor are they for anyone looking for a comfortable or slow-paced career. The book—through the frank and stimulating pieces—does more than just provide information. It removes the boundaries or walls that too many perceive exist for librarians and invites us to look at the numerous opportunities that are available or that can be created for those with initiative, drive, and ambition. The book should be "must reading" for library school faculty so that they are better able to advise graduate students about career options and also how to market themselves. Graduate students should be encouraged, indeed urged, to read this book to benefit from the experiences of these professionals in alternative careers. And, for librarians already in the field but feeling restless and ready for a change, *New Options for Librarians* should provide stimulation in thinking about alternatives and opportunities.—Sheila Creth, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

New Technology and Documents Librarianship: Proceedings of the Third Annual Library Government Documents and Information Conference. Ed. by Peter

Heron. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1983. 107p. \$35. LC 83-896. ISBN 0-930466-64-0.

This collection of six articles is based on presentations given in October 1982 at a conference whose purpose was to examine current and future applications of new technology in the field of documents librarianship. The applications discussed include document format, processing, access, and delivery. Specific examples of each treated in this volume are distribution of material in microform, computer automation, database searching, and videotext and teletext transmission.

Chapters 1 and 5 describe trends in documents librarianship and suggest possible approaches for the future. "Exploiting Technology for Government Document Depository Collections: Overview and Strategies," by Charles McClure, describes technologies that are now available and can be applied in documents work. These range from OCLC to computer-based decision support systems. "New Technology and State Government Information Sources," by Terry Weech, argues that as state agencies rely more on databases created in-house, the public loses access to government information. Creation of a new profession, "government information specialist," is proposed as a possible solution.

The remaining four articles focus on specific applications. "The Effects of Technology on Access to Federal Government Information," by Judy Myers, describes problems created by the increasing movement of the U.S. Government away from information in print format. Of particular interest is her description of the Government Printing Office's change to machine-readable cataloging and the impact it has had on access to federal information. This chapter is must reading for anyone considering the use of GPO tapes. "Attitudes, Resources, and Applications: The Government Documents Librarian and Computer Technology," by Bruce Morton, exhorts documents librarians to begin to employ the tool of computer automation in their work. In "Online Retrieval of Government Documents Using Teletext and Videotext Services," by Susanna

Schweizer, a possible new delivery system for government information is examined. The concluding chapter, "CODOC in the 1980's: Keeping Pace with Modern Technology," by Virginia Gillham, describes the development and evolution of the Guelph Documents System, which can be used to access documents at any level of government.

The papers are all well written and will be easily understood even by those not familiar with the technologies discussed. The volume is not indexed but, given the length of the text, this is not a major drawback. Even if readers do not agree with every point made in the volume, it will at the very least provoke discussion and serve as an introduction to the literature for the topics it treats.

However, this reader does have reservations. Those familiar with the documents literature will probably experience *déjà vu* when reading three of the papers presented here (the McClure, Morton, and Gillham articles). In addition, it is my opinion that there are technologies not covered that might have been. For example, there is no mention of telefacsimile transmission or electronic mail in the chapter on videotext and teletext technologies. In addition, one hundred pages of text (preface included) at the price asked seems rather expensive. Those on a budget may be better advised to invest their money in another book written by the editor and one contributor (McClure), *Public Access to Government Information: Issues, Trends, and Strategies*, which is available in paper for considerably less and which covers essentially the same ground and more.

Nevertheless, this collection is recommended to those interested in documents librarianship who are not familiar with the topics discussed and to libraries collecting extensively in the library science field.—*William R. Kahles, University of Illinois at Chicago.*

Teaching Library Use Competence: Bridging the Gap from High School to College. Ed. by Carolyn A. Kirkendall. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian, 1982. 228p. \$18.95. LC 82-62645. ISBN 0-87650-145-5.

This volume, edited by the director of the LOEX Clearinghouse, is a collection of speeches given at the Eleventh Annual Library Instruction Conference, which was held at Eastern Michigan University on May 7 and 8, 1981. A major concern of the conference is noted in its title: to open lines of communication between secondary school librarians and college and university librarians on the topic of library instruction. Many of the talks offer practical suggestions for opening these lines of communication.

Teaching Library Use Competence provides both practical and theoretical information vital to the librarian struggling with a new or existing library instruction program. In it, librarians and other educators describe library instruction programs with which they are now or have been involved. Because each section within the volume is basically a transcript of a delivered speech, there is a greater air of informality than would appear in a volume of well-prepared essays.

The conference reflects the concerns not only of secondary school and college and

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