service to children, growth of the library catalog, etc.). Introduced by a short introduction, these topic headings all end with a bibliography of suggested "Additional Readings."

Due to the potential student audience for such a work, such frivolous study-impairments as text-illustrations or an index have been omitted. One may criticize the lithograph cover illustration depicting an interior scene of an English library, drawn by either David Loggan (1635–1700?) or one of his contemporaries. This cover is standard for all titles in this series. A seventeenth century English library interior may be an appropriate cover for a *Reader in Library Administration* or *Reader in the Academic Library*, etc.; but as the single illustration for a book dealing with American library history, it is of questionable value. Other criticisms include misspelled words within the text, such as "Pennsylvaina" (p. 204), "farily" (p. 175) and "made" in the phrase "could made an exchange" (p. 66). An identical Justin Winsor quotation appears in two neighboring selections (p. 206 and p. 212).

Unlike the earlier *American Library History Reader* (ed. by John David Marshall), no separate biographical essays on American librarians are included. Marshall's book was compiled from papers delivered before the American Library History Roundtable; whereas Harris depends upon bibliographical selection from among a multitude of widely scattered subject-related materials. On the whole, this is an excellent, thoughtfully-constructed reader that can be heartily recommended for background study in American intellectual history or library science-oriented reserve collections.—*Paul A. Snowman, III, formerly at Sullivan County Community College, South Fallsburg, New York.*

Conference on Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks Proceedings. Joseph Becker, ed. (and conference director). Chicago: ALA, 1971. $15.00 (Sponsored by the American Library Association and the U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology held at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, Sept. 28, 1970–Oct. 2, 1970).

These are the proceedings of what must be the most elaborate, expensive, and well-organized library conference yet held. A planning group, representing some seventeen professional organizations, worked for over a year to plan the conference and to commission thirty-one studies that were distributed in advance to the 125 invited participants who were selected to represent all interested professional communities, all types of libraries and information centers, all geographic areas, and "new blood." The participants were then convened for five days to "identify and discuss the propositions fundamental to the establishment and operation of a national network of libraries and information centers." They were given three tutorial sessions—one on telecommunications, one on librarianship and interlibrary cooperation, and one on computer concepts and the relationship of the computer to library automation—in order to provide a common basis for the terminology and concepts of the interdisciplinary groups represented; heard a keynote speech on "Federal Telecommunications Policy and Library Information Networks"; and then organized into five working groups—network needs and development, network services, network technology, network organization, and network planning—which examined in detail the commissioned papers, discussed the issues, and prepared written summary reports of discussions and recommendations. These recommendations, unfortunately, consisted mainly of statements of sentiments that all can endorse but few can enforce. ("Personal privacy and other human considerations should be protected in the interface with technology, and freedom of access to information without the constraints of censorship should be guaranteed.")

The conference passed two major resolutions. The first asked "That, as a matter of priority, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science devise a comprehensive plan to facilitate the coordinated development of the nation's libraries, information centers, and other knowledge resources." The second asked the Federal Communications Commission to allocate specific frequencies for space and terrestrial noncommercial public and educational ser-

vices, including library and information services.

In his introduction to this volume the editor and conference director summarizes his personal observations of the conference as follows: (1) the papers represent the most comprehensive collection of material on networks available; (2) a national network of libraries and information centers appears to be a viable concept; (3) the individual is the one to be served by a national network; (4) the development of the network concept is an interdisciplinary task; (5) libraries and information centers will need to be "proactive" rather than reactive; and (6) new patterns of organization that will permit networks to operate effectively must be developed, and meaningful network development cannot be imposed from the top down but must grow from grassroots motivation and support. It is, incidentally, difficult to reconcile this observation with the conference resolution asking the National Commission to devise a comprehensive plan.

This publication presents the thirty-one commissioned papers, the five working group summary reports, a bibliography, and, as an epilogue, a poetic parody *Hiawatha's Network*. While the papers are uneven, contain much duplication (*Gone With the Wind* is constantly being transmitted by telefacsimile in two minutes but Ralph Shaw's slow messenger is nowhere to be seen), and too often consist of speculation about networks they do, in general, bear out Becker's conclusion that this is the most comprehensive source of information on networks available. In particular the papers by Casey, Hacker, Hayes, Kenney, Miller and Weber, and Lynden represent good summaries of the historical development of networks. On the other hand it is hard to believe that the network concepts of the future as described by Licklider and Samuelson will be attained by 1980, as Licklider suggests. The papers of most significance are those by Bunge ("Reference Service in the Information Network"), Chapin ("Limits of Local Self Sufficiency"), and Dennis ("The Relation of Social Science Data Archives to Libraries and Wider Information Networks") which represent analyses of and commentaries upon present-day practices and problems.

The major value of the conference was probably the preparation and publication of this information. It is difficult to see how the conference otherwise advanced the cause of networks. There are now, and were at the time this conference was planned, many elements of a network in existence. A major conference of those actively involved in those elements which discussed ways of developing standards and practical bases of cooperation and intercommunication would certainly have been a more productive use of the grant funds than the discussions represented here.

The most distressing element of this conference, however, is how little attention was paid to the major question of what it is libraries have to communicate and what the real purpose of a national network is. Only Chapin's paper seems to have directly addressed this problem and there is little evidence in the working group summaries that anyone at the conference paid much attention to it. His paper deserves further attention, especially the conclusion that "Elaborate schemes, at great expense, that do little more than make the last 3 or 4 percent of materials available are likely to be [and should be] rejected by librarians and the public."—*Norman D. Stevens, University of Connecticut.*

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

American Book Publishing Record Annual Cumulative 1971. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1972. 1087p. $35.00. (66-19741). (ISBN 0-3852-0531-2).

Appleton, Marion B., ed. *Index of Pacific Northwest Portraits.* Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1972, 210p. $7.50. (70-38982). (ISBN 0-295-95179-6).

Bachman, Jerald G., Green, Swayzer and Wirtanen, Ilona D. *Youth in Transition.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1971. 250p. (79-630045). (ISBN 87944-111-9).

Berlin, Charles, ed. *Studies in Jewish Bibliography History and Literature; In Honor of I. Edward Kiev.* New York: KTAV