

benefits from others.

The writing is clear, factual, grammatical, and words are used with care. The result is a style that conveys the message the author intended without any charm, interest, or enjoyment. Equally, the mechanics necessary for classroom use of this book show through, like the bones of a skeleton in costume. Each chapter begins and ends with a summary, usually reduced to a table with accompanying text. A full bibliography follows advice to the teacher under the heading "Exercises."

The book is interesting given the patience and the time to read it and a willingness not to expect grace or provocation in its craftsmanship. The story progresses from the classical heritage and England to colonial America, exploding myths along the way, even to the point of quoting Whittier's poem on the expulsion of a Quaker from the Massachusetts colony and showing in a ruled box the main features of the Sedition Act of 1798.

The five chapters of Part II deal with controls on the content of speech, it being assumed that printed messages are as much recorded speech as telegraphic codes and sound recordings. Freedom of speech means intellectual freedom, a term not used, evidently in communication courses.

The chapter on political heresy, sedition since 1917, is especially interesting in describing how the "clear and present danger" rule was established and chewed into its present form in several cases. Each of the cases is summarized in a highly useful form, readily referred to, and capable of being expanded to the full case based on the bibliographic information provided. Those that establish or refine a rule of law are called "Landmark Cases." Clearly, the book is an excellent reference source, and doubtlessly, a thorough textbook that would make a good teacher of an indifferent one offering the course.

The reviewer's interest in "religio-moral heresy," to use the language of the book, perhaps colored his opinions, because while the information conveyed is highly appropriate for a classroom text, it leaves a specialist frustrated and at times annoyed. For instance, a discussion of why the various courts become dithery

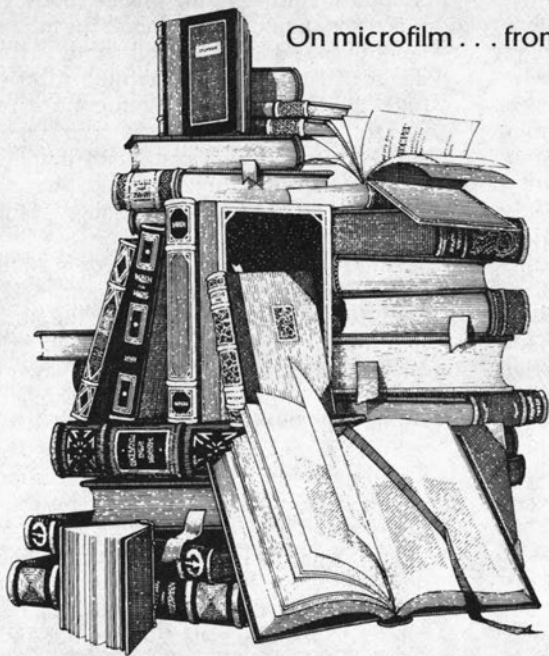
over "prurient interest" is lacking. The term is not in the index. No one has ever thought to poke around in it and find out why it became a standard reason to forbid works on one side of the river and permit them on the other, as in the banning of works in St. Paul while wicked old Minneapolis permitted them.

Nevertheless, the book is an excellent summary, superior in all respects to others in the field. The landmark cases alone make it valuable. The indexes of cases and of subjects following highly useful and informative appendixes containing, among other things a description of legal citations and how they may be used and a glossary, tables depicting the court systems of the United States and the way decisions are reached in them, make this a valuable reference book that will greatly aid any student pursuing a topic covered, from technological controls to the concept of privacy. It would be useful in library school courses in communication as resource material, and it is not so complex as it may appear. Bright students would find its neutrality appealing. The closest the book comes to taking sides is in the quotation of a seminal article by William E. Bailey. This is advanced communications research, which must be a dull subject indeed if the article is its brightest moment.—Jay E. Daily, *School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

*Financing Information Services: Problems, Changing Approaches, and New Opportunities for Academic and Research Libraries.* Ed. by Peter Spyers-Duran and Thomas W. Mann. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1985. 193p. (New Directions in Librarianship, No. 6) \$29.95. LC 84-15729. ISBN 0-3313-24644-0.

This is one of two volumes of papers presented at an international conference entitled "Contemporary Issues in Academic and Research Libraries," held in Boulder, Colorado, on February 28-29 and March 1, 1984. According to the introduction to this volume, the issues raised by the contributors can best be summarized by these two basic questions: Can academic and research libraries cope with the

On microfilm . . . from Research Publications



# The Golden Age

**Spanish Theology,  
History and  
Literature from  
1472 to 1700**

**Spanish Rare Books of the Golden Age** offers the opportunity to research the wide variety of literature written in Spain or composed in Spanish from 1472 to 1700. **Spanish Rare Books of the Golden Age** includes drama, works on Jewish and Christian theology, medicine, and classical texts written in Latin and vernacular translations.

**Spanish Rare Books of the Golden Age** represents the writings of Boscán, Luis de León, Borja, Cervantes, Alemán, and others. Based on a collection at the Library of the University of Illinois, **Spanish Rare Books of the Golden Age** encompasses the development of prose and poetic styles from a period rich in religious, literary, and political works.

Divided into units of approximately 50 reels each, the standing order unit price is only \$3,000 per unit (over 15% off the individual unit price). Prices for U.S. and Canada only. Shipping and handling charges will be added.

To order, or for more information on **Spanish Rare Books of the Golden Age** call or write:

**Research Publications**  
12 Lunar Drive/Drawer AB  
Woodbridge, Ct 06525  
(203) 397-2600  
TWX: 710-465-6345  
FAX: 203-397-3893

**Outside North and South America**  
P.O. Box 45  
Reading, RG1 8HF England  
TEL: 0734-583247  
TELEX: 848336NADL G



research publications®

current technological, economic, and organizational issues that are bringing about rapid changes in information technology and information services? Will libraries require fundamental changes in order to remain operationally effective and economically viable? The subsequent volume, *Issues in Academic Librarianship: Views and Case Studies for the 1980s and 1990s*, will also share how these issues have been handled, both hypothetically and in reality, with ideas on how they can be better addressed in the coming years.

This volume concentrates on the bread-and-butter issues of academic librarianship. How to isolate problems, issues, deal with the process of change while creating long-term solutions, which will allow for information to be retrieved, preserved, and the academic library to serve many functions due to technological enhancements and advancements.

Sigmund Ginsburg defines the economic reality of higher education as austere. He calls for better understanding in how to cope with the formidable challenge of not having sufficient financial resources, by emphasizing effectiveness, efficiency, and sound management in higher education administration and notes that the library, which has tried to serve many functions, must, like other academic units, evaluate its role and plan for better economies of scale. His focus is optimistic, for it stresses that there are five positive elements to examine: the role of government officials, trustees or regents, as well as the academic administration, faculty, and the "customer" input. These groups have responsibilities and need to understand how best to live with austerity. Ginsburg suggests leaders must be concerned with the following: cost effectiveness; a marketing, public relations and service orientation; creativity, innovation, and a concern for competition; careful evaluation of existing philosophies, policies, programs; and practices corresponding to both present and future needs and a changing environment. At the same time they must protect and advance the academic core and future of the institution. These may be accomplished by increasing income and decreasing expenses, and this

chapter identifies numerous methods for practicing that. Ginsburg notes the importance of sound, long-term planning, in order for institutions to continue to offer high quality in lifelong education, research, and public service to various constituencies, and he is confident that austerity can be overcome. This chapter is a good introduction to other issues in this volume.

The United States is not the only country in which resources have become less plentiful. Samuel Saul describes the situation for libraries and higher education in Great Britain and charges that the University Grants Committee (UGC) must evaluate its allocation to institutions. Libraries in the U.K. generate their budget based on enrollment, and British institutions are smaller than many in the U.S. The UGC determines and directs the use of the money available for each institution. Saul describes libraries' most severe problems as caused by a shift in the publishing emphasis to more serials titles, where the long-term costs are higher, and commitments greater. Inflation also contributed to the budget dilemmas. In order to meet service and collection needs, Saul asks that librarians rethink their role and contemplate whether they can in good sense justify acquiring materials that may only satisfy specialized research needs. With the end of austerity not in sight, Saul asks for cooperation and learning from other institutions' experiences while trying to make the wisest choices in staffing, and acquisitions, the two most major allocations of resources.

Edward Johnson argues that if the library is the heart of the university, those administrators must demonstrate that vitality by making wise use of the resources allocated to them and that improved support of the library benefits the entire university community. In order for that to occur, Johnson suggests that library administrators implement strategic planning and be visible and involved in all aspects of university planning, so that the library is not overlooked and misallocated. Librarians must be accountable for their resources so as to guarantee their ongoing support, and the more involved they are

in the total decision making of the campus, the stronger communication will likely evolve.

One of the distinguished pieces in the book is by Maurice Glicksman, who calls for better resource sharing and centralization for research libraries by making more effective use of consortia, such as Center for Research Libraries (CRL), or utilities, like Research Libraries Group (RLG). He also identifies three major challenges for libraries that he hopes will be met in the near future: (1) how to best deal with the proliferation of scholarly material; (2) how to respond to the need to implement preservation and conservation guidelines; (3) how to guide the introduction of new technology to maximize utility and minimize costs. These challenges require insights and participation by everyone in the profession, working together with computer developers and manufacturers to accomplish many of the tasks ahead, in order that research libraries may continue to serve the academic community.

Paul Kantor's paper is a comparison of library costs and services. This relationship is best understood with the premise that the "academic library is a nonprofit center operating within a nonprofit institution." Kantor says that the most important tool for obtaining a rational understanding of the relations between costs and services is the determination of unit costs. Developing a budget and living within it is one of the toughest challenges for academic libraries. University administrators will have more insight into the process of determining these costs after reading this paper.

Daniel Lester reviews twenty years of using the Clapp-Jordan Formula, which was adopted to assist librarians and state higher-education commissions in assessing the adequacy of library collections and services. If anything, after reviewing the data it can be concluded that Clapp-Jordan may not be sophisticated enough to deal with current library demands.

Library finance is addressed by Murray Martin in a very objective chapter in which he calls for libraries to reexamine the services they provide in terms of inputs and outputs. His plan is to create new budget-

ary concepts, to include cost-of-user access. This plan has roots in the reality that libraries cannot be all things to all users, and also identifies one of the largest financial drains on a library: service to unaffiliated users. Martin makes some very important suggestions for librarians to consider as they reassess how far their budgets will stretch, with the most significant one being that goals must be stated and current programs evaluated.

The total resource budget planning guide is defined and illustrated by Sherman Hayes. He mentions a number of techniques he finds useful to increase operating budgets, and depending on institutional specifics, can offer potential growth in library resources.

The section of papers on New Opportunities concentrates on automation and networks. Richard McCoy and David Weber address issues related to technical change and related economic challenges. They cover many ideas, including coordinated collection development or conspicuous projects, planning and technological

## Heritage on Microfilm

Rare and out-of-print titles and documents on 35mm silver halide microfilm.

- French Books before 1601
- Scandinavian Culture
- 18th Century English Literature
- Victorian Fiction
- Literature of Folklore
- Hispanic Culture

Send for catalog and title information today.



GENERAL  
MICROFILM  
COMPANY

70 Coolidge Hill Road  
Watertown, MA 02172  
(617) 926-5557

support, while sharing many of the experiences at Stanford.

Joan Segal provides a very informative chapter on networking and networks. The specific considerations of networks vary, and Segal discusses the variety of definitions, methods of cooperation and operation, levels of networking, program development, marketing and user services, and finally, the financing of networks. This is a very good and clear explanation of how most networks function and what their capabilities are within certain governance parameters.

Nina Cohen offers an explanation of what external contracting for library services consists of and means in different environments. How viable this practice is for academic libraries or how common I am not sure, however, it is an alternative. Theodore Welch shares information about how to attract donor dollars and external contributions. Again, what may be successful at one institution may not work at another, and practices vary widely. Strategies should contain common practices in

the fund-raising world and will reflect working with other development personnel on campus.

The entire volume reflects many different ideas, and unfortunately a common thread is missing. Each article contains useful information, descriptive and prescriptive, for making planning more effective in the context of academic libraries. How much influence this volume will have collectively is uncertain, but individual articles are distinguished and merit reading and discussion. The conference must have generated ample discussion, and it is too bad that the book does not include those sentiments and viewpoints. The bibliography is not, by any means, comprehensive nor complete but does include a few basic and common entries in each subject area. It is difficult to make a book of such readings more important, but this one will be useful, because the individual articles are very worthwhile and credible.—*Julia Gelfand, University Library, University of California, Irvine.*

## ABSTRACTS

*The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse of Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.*

*Documents with an ED number here may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or paper copy (PC) from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P. O. Box 190, Arlington, VA 22210. Orders should include ED number, specify format desired, and include payment for document and postage.*

*Further information on ordering documents and on current postage charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.*

***Videodisc and Optical Disk Technologies and Their Applications in Libraries.*** A Report to the Council on Library Resources. Information Systems Consultants, Washington, D.C., 1985. 200p. ED 257 433 MF—\$0.83; PC—\$12.32.

This report examines the potential impact of optical media—videodiscs, compact audio discs, and optical discs, tapes, and cards—in

library-related applications. A detailed consideration of the technology includes discussion of the underlying principles, the various forms in which the technology is marketed, production methods and costs, and the capabilities of each different medium. An introductory chapter outlines the different forms of optical media and their potential applications in libraries. Each of the remaining eleven chapters then addresses the details of one of the following technologies: videodiscs; interactive videodiscs; recording digital data on videodisc; videodisc production; compact audio discs and CD ROM (compact disc read-only memory); videodiscs and CD ROM as digital publishing media; optical digital discs; optical digital products; and erasable optical media. A number of video and compact audio disc projects currently being developed or investigated in library settings are examined in the appropriate chapters, including audio and video applications at Video Pat-search, the National Library of Medicine, and the Library of Congress; digital data publishing projects at MiniMARC, Information Access Corporation, Carrolton Press, the Library Corporation, and other companies; and library applications of optical digital disk technology at