cooperative). Being at the conference might have been more exciting, but the editors of these proceedings have provided a smooth, almost seamless volume that gives us the opportunity to read selectively and ponder present and future networking. The book's format and production are admirable and its appearance timely. Finally, rereading this volume in 1990, when no doubt a conference on networking will again be held, will be very instructive.—*Fay Zipkowitz, Rhode Island Department of State Library Services, Providence.*

Patrick, Ruth J.; Casey, Joseph; and Novalis, Carol M. *A Study of Library Cooperatives, Networks, and Demonstration Projects.* New York: K. G. Saur, 1980. 2v. $39. LC 79-20231. ISBN 0-89664-313-1. Contents: V.1: Findings and Recommendations. V.2: Case Study Reports.

This study is a systematic evaluation of two federal programs to improve library and information services. The first, HEA II-B Library Research and Demonstration Program, provides grants to support research demonstration projects in library and information services. Title III, Inter-library Cooperation, of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA III) was enacted in 1966 to provide categorical grants to state library agencies to plan, develop, and operate cooperative library networks. Taken together, these programs are major channels of federal support to libraries.

It is an ambitious and difficult undertaking indeed to evaluate the general effectiveness and impact of programs supporting the diversity of projects funded under HEA II-B and LSCA III. Patrick, Casey, and Novalis have made an impressive attempt at this task. They have amassed a large amount of data and analyzed it in terms of a change model that "describes the stages and processes necessary for new, improved, and/or expanded library and information services and illustrates an optimal relationship among the tasks, agencies, and sources of funds currently used in the changing of library and information services." Due to the use of this model, the study is interesting from the point of view of evaluation methodology as well as for the data it presents on the HEA II-B and LSCA III programs.

Volume I reports the findings and recommendations related to the two programs. The findings are summarized and interpreted in a manner that is somewhat repetitive but that is suitable for the general reader. Volume II presents twenty-two selected case studies of projects funded under the two programs. The titles of two case studies, "Development of a Computerized Regional Library System" (OCLC) and "Library School and Education Program without Wall," serve to illustrate the diversity of data from which the authors had to develop coherent generalizations. Obviously, a study of this scope demands the use of evaluation models, and the success of the study owes much to the model used.

The detailed findings contained in the two volumes are difficult to encapsulate. In general, however, the HEA II-B and LSCA III were found to have had a favorable impact on library services, although one that is muted considerably by a number of deficiencies. These deficiencies are addressed by recommendations in four areas: 1) the need to define and focus the role of the two

programs; 2) the need to provide linkages between the different stages of the change process and the variety of agencies, individuals, and organizations that are involved in this process; 3) the need to substantially upgrade federal and state management of the programs and to redefine USOE management responsibilities; and 4) the need for USOE to reconsider the role it plays in the development process.

This work should be of interest to librarians interested in the general issues related to the management of federally funded programs, as well as those interested specifically in the administration and impact of HEA II-B and LSCA III. If proper attention is given to these findings, it could well lead to needed improvements in the effectiveness of federal funds directed to the support of the nation's libraries.—*Joe A. Hewitt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.*

Technology and Copyright: Sources and Materials. Rev. ed. Edited by George P. Bush and Robert H. Dreyfuss. Mt. Airy, Md.: Lomond Books, 1979. 552p. $22.50 clothbound; $15.50 microfiche. LC 79-65635. ISBN 0-912338-17-2 (clothbound); 0-912338-18-0 (microfiche).

This is a revised second editon of *Technology and Copyright: Annotated Bibliography and Source Materials*, originally prepared in 1972 by the distinguished bibliographer, technologist, and academician, the late George P. Bush. Robert H. Dreyfuss accepted the invitation to update and revise the first edition and worked with Bush in the early stages of the work. Reflecting the narrow scope of the work, i.e., the impact of technology on copyright and visa versa, the volume, nevertheless, consists of 80 percent new references and resource documents and is described by the publishers as a "one-stop encyclopedia . . . to understand the issues and answer questions about interrelationships of copyright and the information technologies of reprography, computers, communications, networks, micrographics and other elements of information transfer."

Three elements of the format contribute to the volume's usefulness to librarians, lawyers, publishers, information and reprographic industries, educators, and research-

ers. Part I consists of an annotated bibliography of more than 350 references grouped under thirteen major topics: technology; computer systems; reprography; video communications; microforms; CONTU; fair use; education; libraries, networks, and information systems; permissions and payments; legislation/legal; international; and basic references. The references were selected to be representative of the diverse views that have been expressed on the provisions of the new law, before and after the effective date of January 1, 1978.

Part II contains nineteen selected reprints of law review and other journal articles, research reports, essays, and documents that provide an overview of the major technology-related issues and concerns confronting copyright owners and the users of their works. That the 1976 Copyright Law is a complex piece of legislation is not in dispute. The selections include in part II, by such noted authorities as former Register of Copyrights Barbara Ringer, author John Hersey, librarians Madeline Henderson, Bernard Fry, Herbert White, Maurice Line, and Richard DeGennaro, attorney Stephen Freid, law professor and educator James M. Treece, cable TV authority Susan C. Greene, and King Research, Inc., may not resolve the complexities, but they do help to explain why the complexities exist.

The third element that makes this a useful reference tool is the name and subject indexes, as well as an index of legal cases referred to or explicated in the text. In addition to its value in reference work, the volume has selections in part II whose titles pique the curiosity and can be read as stand-alones: "Will Betamax Be Busted?" by Steven Brill, "Copyright and Compilations in the Computerized Era: Old Wine in New Bottles," by Jeffrey Squires, and "Williams and Wilkins v. the United States."

The editors assume a general knowledge of the new copyright law and an awareness of some of the major issues. They have, therefore, blessedly refrained from padding the volume with the full texts of the law, accompanying guidelines on classroom copying, music, and interlibrary arrangements, and House, Senate, and conference committee reports, which are easily available elsewhere.