variety of problems from the major-library-in-a-metropolitan-setting (New York University) to the special use problems of a geological library (Stanford), and the persistent building planner may find the very problem he is struggling with has been tackled and solved elsewhere. For each of the eight academic buildings there is a floor plan, for most of them there are illustrations of the facades, and a few have site-diagrams. The resulting spectrum of problems and solutions is impressive. The illustrations are well placed in relationship to the text they supplement.

In addition to excellent illustrations and variety of building types a third virtue of this volume is the occasional spark of tell-it-like-it-is as when, near the beginning, Robert Rohlf quotes from the minutes of a librarians' conference in 1877 the description of a book retrieval device virtually identical to the modern Bibliophone system. Mr. Rohlf's comment is, ". . . we are still discussing the same type of thing, but now we are calling it automation." And other librarians speak out forthrightly also, for example a sentence from Keyes Metcalf's critique of a building, "As it is now, you have an 18-foot ceiling over the main book-stacks all the way around, which seems to me to be perfectly absurd."

In summary, if you buy architectural or library literature for your collection you must buy this book—then you have to pay extra money to have it bound, and then you have to listen to the users of it complain about no index and the fact that it is five years out of date; but if you (and they) are persistent you may find it useful and even occasionally entertaining.—*W. David Laird, University Librarian, University of Arizona, Tucson.*

Grove, Pearce S., and Clement, Evelyn G. eds. *Bibliographic Control of Nonprint Media.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1972. 415p. $15.00.

This volume is a collection of sixty-eight papers that resulted from the 1969 USOE Media Institute, Systems and Standards for the Bibliographic Control of Media. The efforts of forty-nine contributors (from library, audiovisual, and information science fields, and Canada, Great Britain, and the United States) are represented here.

The text is edited from taped transcripts of the institute proceedings. Although the editors were kind enough to spare readers a verbatim transcription of the meetings, they have retained enough of the discussion to capture the flavor of the sessions. Audience commentary appears now in the midst of a presentation, now at the end. Authors of the papers are named, but identification of discussion participants is erratic. The length of the volume makes such a format rather weary reading. The presentations are grouped into ten sections, each section with a short introduction. A good index and bibliography are appended.

The book is heralded as "the first volume to present the best of current thinking on systems and standards for the control of audiovisual material throughout the world" (dustjacket blurb). With regard to international coverage this statement is inaccurate. Only one paper (by Jules Leni on the activities of the International Film and Television Council) out of sixty-eight considers bibliographic control of nonprint media in countries other than Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Current thought on systems and standards for the control of audiovisual materials in the English-speaking world would have been a more appropriate claim (although Australia and New Zealand are still excluded).

From the papers and discussion produced by this institute two conclusions are drawn: (1) "nonprint media is not presently organized for its intelligent selection and utilization"; and (2) "professional bibliographers in the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, the Educational Film Library Association, the American Society for Information Science, and the American Library Association have failed to establish standards, while commercial companies, less constrained by tradition, are answering the cries of collectors and users with incompatible schemes, codes, and forms of bibliographic entry" (page xix). Much interesting information is presented in support of these conclusions.

A major purpose of the institute and its resultant publication seems to have been to publicize the need for better bibliographic control of nonbook media. In this

the volume succeeds admirably. The publication would have been of greater value, however, if the institute had also been convened to produce some sort of unified blueprint for action. The problems confronting users of nonbook materials and the need for an effective solution to these problems have been effectively documented; what is needed now is a directive on what steps must be taken to bring order out of bibliographic confusion. If there was any hope that the institute would produce such a directive, this hope does not appear to have been met.—*Cathleen Flanagan, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois.*

Kent, Allen and Lancour, Harold, ed. *Copyright: Current Viewpoints on History, Laws, Legislation.* New York: R. R. Bowker, 1972. $11.95.

The Copyright Act of 1909, though frequently amended, was constructed for an archaic era of communications. Attempts to write a comprehensive revision of domestic copyright legislation since 1956 have been constantly interrupted by one innovation after another in information handling and word processing. Although copyright legislation is based on a Constitutional policy, the efforts at revision have had to focus on difficult practical issues of the rights of various parties in the chain of diffusion of knowledge and the vested interests and practices of many segments of the information industry, including, of course, libraries.

The issues in copyright application and revision are complex and the literature concerning them vast, starting in recent times with thirty-five studies commissioned by the Copyright Office in the late 1950s. It is helpful, therefore, to have at least the key facts of copyright and of issues in revision affecting libraries brought together in one place. This was done recently in a series of short essays in the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science.* The book here reviewed is a reprint of that material. The presentation is sound, but constrained by the limitations of space and the purpose of the *Encyclopedia.*

Unfortunately, the essays are unevenly developed. Some are scholarly, some are rhetorical, some are dense, and some are light and inflated. Throughout there is a considerable redundancy, and lack of balance. Nearly one-third of the book's 125 pages are devoted to a highly detailed discussion of the viewpoint of a computer scientist, including a ten-page uncritical bibliography of writings long and short on this aspect of the copyright issue—everything you wanted to know about the literature of computers and copyright and wished you had never asked! Add to that the pages that give the text of the two international copyright agreements (good for reference but out of place in the midst of a series of short essays) and nearly one-half of the text is used up.

The short piece on the publisher's point of view by Curtis Benjamin is merely a restatement of the major provisions of the Copyright Act (given in another part of the volume in the text of the law), and of the problem area of its applications. There is no point of view at all. Charles Gosnell and Dan Lacy, long active in trying to bring order into the tangle, make their usual well-styled and cogent presentations on the librarian's point of view and the history of revision. The sections on legal implications by Abe Goldman and on copyright and the public interest by Lyman Patterson are superb and meaty, and right on the mark, particularly in the analysis of the irrelevance of the historical roots of copyright to today's social and technological environment.

In short, the information in this book is basic and good, and in some places brilliant. But the facts are too often repeated, the details of the key issues are lost in uneven style of presentation of the various views. Overall, the book is not worth the $11.95 price.—*Russell Shank, Director of Libraries, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*

Coughlin, Robert E.; Taieb, Francoise; and Stevens, Benjamin H. *Urban Analysis for Branch Library System Planning.* Greenwood, 1972, 167p.

Public library planners for over three decades have functioned with several basic assumptions regarding library facility location as it relates to maximum effective usage. These planning assumptions include