management of innovation, illustrate the interrelationships with the previous topics. For example, research projects are strengthened if integrated with extension. One problem connected with this is the need for suitable local publications and other mechanisms "to complement the role of revered international journals in disseminating research results of greater than local interest." Management of innovation appears to support a need for two attitudes—interpreting the principles of diversity and sensible planning by the institution.

Direct quotations from discussions as well as from the formal papers are intermingled with the reporters' (authors') own concepts of the values and ideas presented. Occasionally, outside citations are included that add supportive information. The style is readable and the material well organized. The book should be of interest to educators in institutions of higher education who are, now more than ever, searching for innovative means to strengthen or rejuvenate programs, to readers interested in the development of international programs of education at the university level and in the idea that universities have a major role to play in a nation's growth and change, and finally, to library education and librarians who must keep abreast of educational patterns at all levels and in all areas of the curriculum both here and abroad.—*Jean E. Lowrie, Western Michigan University.*

Chen, Ching-chih and Bressler, Stacey E., eds. *Microcomputers in Libraries.* New York: Neal-Schuman, 1982. 259p. $22.95. LC-82-6493. ISBN 0-918212-61-8.

This book is the outgrowth of a two-day Institute on Microcomputers in Libraries held at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College on November 6-7, 1981, and repeated March 26-27, 1982. The information presented at these institutes was revised and expanded for publication. According to the introduction, this book was developed for librarians and information professionals at all levels. The objectives are "to provide the readers with some of the most basic fun-

damentals of microcomputers, and their hardware and software; to offer a state-of-the-art coverage on the applications of micros in libraries; and to speculate on the potential future of micros in our field." It is an ambitious undertaking—too ambitious for a book whose main body includes only 174 pages. While the glossary and bibliography are valuable, Appendix 2 "Questionnaire Survey of the Institute on Microcomputers in Libraries held at Simmons College, Boston, November 6-7, 1981" and Appendix 3 "Quick Survey on the Potential Use of Microcomputers in Libraries" are mainly filler, as is the "Pictoral Presentation of Selected Microcomputer Systems." The idea of Appendix 1, "Introduction to Hardware Comparison" sounds good, but anyone who has worked with evaluating micro systems knows that comparisons always end up with apples mixed with oranges and this is true of this charting attempt.

The first article, "An Introduction to Microcomputers" by Leonard Soltzley is excellent; any novice will be greatly enlightened and relieved by this penetration of the mystique of the computer and its accompanying special language. Unfortunately, the other introductory articles on software and hardware leave out more than they tell. A real beginner will do him/herself a favor by turning to an introductory text such as Steven Mandell's *Computers and Data Processing: Concepts and Applications* (2d edition, St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1982) to lay the necessary foundation in computer basics before worrying about specific microcomputer selection or software for library applications.

The articles on microcomputer applications in academic, public, special libraries, and school library media centers offer some specific examples of who is using what and how, but no comprehensive breakdown of library applications of particular software is included. Indeed, the software choices explicated in these articles are not necessarily the best available, nor is any explanation of why these particular packages were selected. As with all books covering technology and its application to growing and changing areas, in

many instances, the information is out-of-date. Upgraded hardware is available, new manufacturers have come into being, the software industry is booming, and libraries are charting new paths with their micros.

An important contribution to this book should have been the articles on staff development. Unfortunately, "Technology: Staff Issues" is little more than a summary of Ron Havelock's and Everett Roger's work on the dissemination patterns of innovation. It does not apply itself directly to the issue of libraries and technology in general, or micros, in particular. Much more space and detail should have been devoted to this area and to needs assessment if a manager is to seriously address these concerns. The bibliography and the glossary are two of the book's strengths. The glossary has excellent, short, well-explained definitions. The bibliography is divided into journals, books, journal articles, and technical reports and conference proceedings; the list is not comprehensive but the choices are excellent. It offers a good, well-rounded list for the librarian who needs to delve deep.

Microcomputers in Libraries is for the novice. It's a good place to begin the journey to the understanding of computers and library applications.—*Judith A. Sessions, George Washington University.*

Hernon, Peter, ed. *Collection Development and Public Access of Government Documents: Proceedings of the First Annual Library Government Documents and Information Conference.* Westport, Conn.: Meckler Publishing, 1982. 160p. $29.95. LC 82-3435. ISBN 0-930466-49-7.

The papers in *Collection Development and Public Access of Government Documents; Proceedings of the First Annual Library Government Documents and Information Conference* were delivered in Boston, March 3 and 4, 1981. In the preface, editor Hernon points out that many writings about government publications are provincial and redundant and that there is a clear need for "research related to government publications, the introduction of innovative approaches to resolve ongoing problems, and more critical evaluation of underlying assump-

tions." These papers represent a first step in defining and addressing this need.

The book begins with Bernard Fry's "The Need for a Theoretical Base" which argues that consensus on a theoretical base is essential if document librarians are to actively meet the public need for government information in the face of accelerating numbers of publications and the growth of electronic information systems and services. Charles McClure's paper "Structural Analysis of the Depository System: A Preliminary Assessment" addresses the need for formal evaluative review of the U.S. federal depository system based on measuring performance against stated goals and objectives. McClure suggests several interesting alternatives to the existing depository structure but concludes that clear objectives and performance measures must be developed before rational decisions can be made about improvements in the system.

Two reports on research in progress, "Collection Development as Represented through the GPO Automated List of Item Numbers" by Peter Hernon and Gary R. Purcell and "Government Documents in Social Science Literature: A Preliminary Report of Citations from the Social Sciences Citation Index" by Peter Hernon and Clayton A. Shepherd, provide inconclusive preliminary results and explain some of the difficulties encountered in the research. Because GPO's item number file is archival rather than subject-oriented, it is virtually impossible to use it to analyze collection development patterns in depository libraries. Furthermore, it is extremely complex to carry out the type of citation analysis Hernon and Shepherd attempted using *SSCI,* but this kind of research could be extremely useful for government publications collection development work.

The remaining five papers in the volume are less oriented toward research and perhaps more directly applicable for the document librarian. LeRoy C. Schwarzkopf describes the historical development of the U.S. depository library program and explains his thesis that it is "basically a library sponsored and initiated program for the benefit of libraries, and not a program