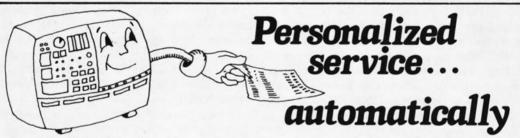fied, books uncataloged, guards with guns.

The book contains a range of other interests—sketches of Sir Thomas Bodley and Henry Clay Folger (though not of Huntington), experiences in the British Museum Library and the Bodleian in 1930, and reminiscences of a far more relaxed academic world. The director of the Huntington, in the 1930s, spent every summer at Bar Harbor.

Of the two accounts, that of the Huntington shows a certain amount of feeling, whereas that of the Folger is rather flat and mechanical. Wright's heart remained behind in southern California where he had been most happy. As autobiographical writing, Wright's style, which holds his material at arm's length from himself, is unfortunate. His writing does not involve him as a person, and it does not reflect the qualities and mind of a remarkable person. Consequently, although his material has a range of interest for anyone interested in libraries and scholarship, its presentation is not very exciting.—*Ellsworth Mason, Head, Special Collections Department, University of Colorado, Boulder.*

A Study of Coverage Overlap among Fourteen Major Science and Technology Abstracting and Indexing Services. Toni Carbo Bearman, principal investigator. William A. Kunberger, project coordinator. NFAIS-77/1. Philadelphia: National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS), 1977. 75p., 8 microfiche in pocket. $15.00 (prepaid).

Abstracting and indexing services are virtually essential for gaining access to information contained in an ever-increasing volume of journals. It is hardly necessary to point out that, as the body of scientific literature has grown, problems in reaching information in this literature have intensified. The authors state in their introduction: "If each A & I service must scan a constantly growing number of journals, including many which are interdisciplinary in scope,

it is logical to assume that many A & I services must cover the same journals." The authors question the degree of journal overlap between services but more importantly seek to establish the extent of journal article overlap. Thus their definition of overlap as a two-level concept: journal and journal article.

This report is *exactly* what its title purports it to be. The journal and journal article overlap among the chosen fourteen abstracting and indexing services are studied and reported in minute detail.

The fourteen services are: *Nuclear Science Abstracts, GeoRef, International Aerospace Abstracts, Mathematical Reviews, Psychological Abstracts, Meterological and Geoastrophysical Abstracts, Searchable Physics Information Notices, BIOSIS, Chemical Abstracts Service, Engineering Index, INSPEC, Bibliography of Agriculture, Index Medicus,* and *Selected Water Resources Abstracts.*

Journal literature published in 1973 covered by at least one of the fourteen services constitutes the population for the study.

A painstaking and ponderous description of the progression of the study leads the reader through the mathematics and statistical methods employed. The tables are excellent and profuse with, in most cases, commendable explanations. The study reveals that of the approximately 26,000 journals scanned by the services, 5,466 of them had articles included in at least two services. This figure reflects journal overlap; the individual articles are not necessarily covered by more than one service. Statistical treatment of the massive study data allowed the authors to estimate a 23.4 percent maximum article overlap for the 5,466 journals.

This project, which was supported by the National Science Foundation, Division of Information Contract C875, was completed within the short period of eighteen months. Therein may lie the reason for some of the errors which mar the report. More careful editing perhaps would have eliminated the profusion of typefaces encountered and straightened out the mix-up in page numbers early in the report. An exception to the commendable explanations of tables is that given for Table 8, "Article Overlap—Services Perspective." The description, far from explaining the table, renders it unintelligible.

The appendix contains some of the most interesting information found in the report, namely the comparison of the fourteen services by the methods of factor analysis and multidimensional scaling (MDS). Clusters of services in the graphical form, resulting from multidimensional scaling, clearly reveal similarities of coverage.

The study makes no qualitative judgment of overlap. The data are provided, figures for maximum possible article overlap and estimates of actual overlap are given, and the conclusion "overlap is considerably less extensive than was estimated by the researchers before the study" is drawn. This information will probably be most useful to the services included in the study. The practical application for academic librarians is not readily apparent.—*Dolores B. Owen, Documents Librarian, University of Southwestern Louisiana Libraries, Lafayette.*

Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, 13th, Champaign, Ill., 1976. *The Economics of Library Automation.* Papers Presented at the 1976 Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, April 25–28, 1976. Edited by J. L. Divilbiss. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1977. 164p. $8.00. LC 77-075153. ISBN 0-87845-046-7. ISSN 0069-4789.

This volume contains the papers presented at the thirteenth annual clinic in a series which has managed to attract recognized authorities on specific topics in the field each year. Contents of this volume are "The Economics of Library Computerization," by Frederick G. Kilgour; "Cost Analysis of Automation in Technical Services," by Ryburn M. Ross; "The Economics of Automated Circulation," by A. Robert Thorson; "Performance Measures in Automated Systems Management," by Martha West and Brett Butler; "The Impact of Computers on Book and Journal Publication," by Hugh Folk; "Cost Analysis and Reporting as a Basis for Decisions," by Douglas S. Price; "The Economics of Book Catalog Production," by Maurice J. Freedman; "The Economics of Catalog Conversion," by Michael Gorman; "Cost Advantages of Total System Develop-