

would do well to peruse this compilation born of discriminating experience. *Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait!*

Two publications of *Library Journal* also treat of library buildings. The first, #15, constitutes a review article. Boll provides sixty-nine references largely from the 1970s and adds a useful index. Boll's product is quite comprehensive and competently presented.

The LJ Special Report #16 superficially treats sixteen academic libraries of the early 1970s—a couple of paragraphs by the librarian, a few from the architect, a trivia of building statistics, and half of the publication pictures of no particular distinction. It is hoped the planned second issue of "new academic library buildings" will produce something more than totally inadequate floor plans with a bit of froth.—*David C. Weber, Stanford University, Stanford, California.*

Networks for Networkers: Critical Issues in Cooperative Library Development.

Edited by Barbara Evans Markuson and Blanche Woolls. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1980. 444p. \$17.95. LC 79-24054. ISBN 0-918212-22-7.

This volume contains the proceedings of the Conference on Networks for Networkers held in Indianapolis, Indiana, from May 30 through June 1, 1979. The conference included "136 official delegates, observers, guests and speakers from the U.S. and the Virgin Islands . . . their purpose was to listen, ponder, discuss, argue, and make suggestions concerning the critical issues in library network development" (Introduction, p.xiii).

These proceedings include eight major theme papers that were delivered at the conference, twelve background papers, two keynote speeches, supplementary reading material, and appendixes that include conference participants' viewpoints, resolutions of Pre-White House Conferences on Libraries and Information Services, a glossary, and a list of acronyms.

The conference topics were selected to address public-policy issues and were geared almost exclusively to computer-based library networking. Part I is entitled "The Network Revolution" and presents a history and overview of networking. Part II,

"National Policy and Network Development," deals with national information policy development (or nondevelopment, in the view of several conference participants). Part III, entitled "Network Technology and Standards," describes in considerable detail the state of existing technology and telecommunications relevant to library networking, and looks at some trends and innovations. Part IV, "Network Governance and Funding," includes discussion of the legal aspects as well as the economics of networking. Part V, "Network Users and Services," concentrates on the interaction of networks and their clients, with presentations on the role of several types of libraries in networking.

This conference was held almost ten years after one sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education with the American Library Association, which concentrated on the establishment of library networks. *Networks for Networkers* is at once a ten-year review of the development and progress of networks in this country and a presentation of some clear-sighted assessments of the impact networks have had on libraries and librarians. There is necessarily some repetition in these chapters; from different points of view several of the papers refer to the same groups, projects, agencies, and technologies and discuss common problems in network progress. Although some libraries have resisted the movement, many academic and research libraries are in some way connected to a network, and the issues discussed in this volume are of critical importance to academic librarians. Of particular interest are the areas of national library and information policies, network governance, network economics, technology, and the crucial questions of user access to network services. The planners of the conference did not pretend to provide answers to all the networking questions and dilemmas, but all the presentations are lucid and well prepared. They range from theoretical (Don Swanson on trial-and-error evolution in library network development) to technically specific (James Barrentine on future computer technology) to pragmatic (debate between Swartz and Evans on whether state-level networking should evolve from the state library agency or a member-governed

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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 in-

formation 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

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