

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 edition 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.

Of particular interest to copyright aficionados, which should gain widespread approval and appreciation from all categories of users, is the disclaimer found on the verso of the title page: "Lomond Publications, Inc. will not enforce its copyright after January 1, 1985. Permission to copy the whole or part of the bibliography of this book is hereby granted to those who wish to use such copies for educational purposes, including use for such purposes in an information storage and retrieval system. Permission to others is governed by fair use."—Nancy H. Marshall, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*.

McCabe, James Patrick, O.S.F.S. *Critical Guide to Catholic Reference Books*. 2d ed. Research Studies in Library Science, no.2 revised. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1980. 282p. \$22.50 U.S.; \$27 elsewhere. LC 80-16209. ISBN 0-87387-2030-3.

Those familiar with the first edition of Brother James McCabe's *Critical Guide to Catholic Reference Books*, published in 1971, might be surprised to learn that the second edition has been increased by 202 titles. Even though more than forty of these were earlier works omitted in the first edition, in this age of ecumenism the number of Catholic reference books is considerable. It should be kept in mind, though, that a rather broad definition of Catholic reference works is used. As Russell Bidlack pointed out in the introduction, the author has used reference books in the way Constance Winchell did in her *Guide to Reference Books* (8th ed., American Library Assn., 1976, p.xiv) to include those works "which, while intended primarily to be read through for either information or pleasure, are so comprehensive and accurate in their treatment and so well provided with indexes that they serve also as reference books." The term *Catholic* is used in a broad sense also. In addition to dealing with topics specifically relating to the Catholic church, the volume includes the social sciences, literature, the arts, and similar subjects to which Catholics have traditionally contributed their own unique perspective. Many of the works are written or sponsored by non-Catholics, but only those that deal exclu-

sively or in large part with the church are included.

The work is divided into five chapters—"General Works," "Theology," "The Humanities," "Social Sciences," and "History"—with each of these divided into main sections and then further subdivided by form or subject. Thus a glance at the table of contents, which shows chapters, sections, and subdivisions, would enable one to find all of the works on the Councils of the Church fairly easily since "Councils" is one of the sections in chapter V on history. The subheadings include each of the councils in addition to sections of sources, dictionaries, and handbooks.

Each entry gives complete bibliographical information, with the LC and ISBN numbers added when available and also an annotation ranging from two lines to four paragraphs. Some of the annotations are taken from reviews of the work and sources of these are included for those who wish to read the entire review. Although most of the works listed are in English, the author notes in his preface that no important foreign-language works have been omitted and that some of the most significant new titles are those produced in European countries. While no cutoff date for entries is specifically stated, a check of all new entries would seem to place it at 1978, and only six works, all published in the U.S., had this date.

One of the most valuable features of the guide is its thirty-page author/title/subject index. Since each entity in the book is numbered, one can find a specific work fairly quickly by turning to the proper section and numbered item. Subject entries are all in capital letters and thus can be found quickly also. Although some names are listed as subjects, e.g., Teilhard de Chardin, most of the subject entries are quite general. There is the general heading *Saints*, for example, but no entries for beatification or canonization, terms mentioned in news articles recently. This would probably pose no problem for those familiar with Catholic terminology but might present some difficulties for others.

As a reference book, the general format, the careful selection and editing of the works cited, and the useful index make this