

The chapter on innovative uses includes information on reserve reading material in microform for correspondence and extension students, color fiche in place of slides for medical illustrations, various COM applications, and updatable (for adding new images to already exposed) film.

There is much useful data in the chapter "Space and Financial Implications of Microforms"; but several details in the cost comparison between hard copy and microforms are left out, such as microform equipment maintenance and hard copy reader table costs. No reasons are given for the statement that "Microforms can sometimes reduce cataloging loads" (p. 55).

Selection criteria for equipment are well organized. Specifications are given for eleven readers and two reader/printers, accompanied by illustrations and comments from twelve university librarians on their performance. There are already some newer and improved models on the market. The need for special reading equipment for ultra-microfiche is mentioned, but the fact that two of the described "tried and true" readers accommodate

lenses for them is not brought out specifically.

Appendix A contains the California State University and Colleges Microforms Policy Statements. Appendix B lists names and addresses of reader and storage equipment manufacturers and distributors.—*Leo R. Rift, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York.*

Collection Development Policy for the University of Kansas Libraries. Edited by Ted Sheldon, with the assistance of Martha Kehde and Alexandra Mason. Lawrence, Kans.: Univ. of Kansas Libraries, 1978. 1v. (var. pag.) \$10. (Available from Collection Development Council, Univ. of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, KA 66045.)

This volume has a 5-page introduction, a 1-page list of abbreviations, a 3-page table of contents, approximately 286 pages of subject statements, and an index of 22 pages. There are sixty-one collection development policy statements, with classics divided into four subsections and education into six. The longest statement is education's thirty-two pages, but averaging out to nearly five pages per statement. There are twenty-six authors listed, all designated as bibliographers, except for two from documents and the map curator and the university archivist.

It might have been helpful if the table of contents gave full pagination for each subject. The first page is given, such as C3-1, but not the final page; also, consecutive paging throughout the volume would be useful. The introduction states the collection development policy "provides an orderly outline of collecting activity within the University of Kansas libraries It helps bibliographers build a collection covering all fields of knowledge, aids in communicating the collection activities of the libraries to students, faculty, academic administrators, and others, and enhances the ability of the libraries to plan for future development the policy does not deal with the history of the collection though it intimately reflects that history"

The outline that guided bibliographers as they wrote the policy statements includes these elements: academic programs served, clientele served, a statement of relationships with other fields, exclusions/inclusions, primary and secondary languages collected, chronological emphasis, geographical emphasis, treatment of subject, types of material,

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date of publication, other resources (this would be very helpful to the users on the local campus), reference to other subject policy statements of interest to this clientele, levels of collecting intensity, and, finally, a statement on the collection's strengths and weaknesses.

The policy uses a system of six levels for definition of collecting levels, the five from *Library Resources & Technical Services* 21:42 (Winter 1977), plus one called "exhaustive." These designations are overly broad, though a few are further broken down, such as for maps and music. The statements are usually in standard English, rather than library-ese, so that even students and faculty can comprehend them! Some are refreshingly honest—for example, the strengths and weaknesses summary for architecture and urban design.

Business administration covers fourteen pages, including an entire page on purpose, a summary of the reference collection, business periodicals, business books, a study of the effectiveness of the approval and standing order program as it affects monographs, the percentage of publications received, importance of the work of the bibliographer, and a study of core titles (wandering a bit afield?).

The children's collection statement tells what it is not, plus the admission that it is an "unselective collection." For economics there is much on the history of the local collection, including comments on the uncataloged titles—one may question if this belongs in a collection development policy.

There are policies on some new or unusual collections, such as women's studies, university archives, special collections, social welfare, radiation biophysics, other foreign languages, museum of natural history, current fiction, and applied English. Much work went into this compilation, and it is well indexed.—*Wilmer H. Baatz, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Martin, Susan K. *Library Networks, 1978-79.*

White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1978. 144p. \$24.50 pbk.; \$29.50 hardbound. LC 78-10666. ISBN 0-914236-26-1; 0-914236-18-0 pbk.

This is the third edition of a work that was originally issued by Knowledge Industry Publications in 1974. Although Susan Martin did

not prepare the first edition, she revised it in 1976 and again last year. By heeding criticisms of the earlier volumes, Martin has managed to produce a generally excellent overview of recent activities in on-line bibliographic networking throughout North America. Her new book discusses computerized library systems in terms of individual libraries, regional networks, and national programs.

Writing for librarians and for those in business who require only a brief introduction to on-line networks for libraries, Martin has not created a scholarly monograph, but she has included some footnotes and a bibliography.

The eleven chapters deal concisely with such topics as: the growth and scope of networking; uses and standards for machine-readable data; major computer utilities (OCLC, BALLOTS, UTLAS, and WLN); existing network organizations; commercial suppliers of services and systems; relations with hardware manufacturers, subcontractors, and consultants; selection, operation, and management of on-line systems; unsolved issues and problems in network development and implementation; planning for a national library information network; and merging traditional library cooperatives with on-line systems. Computer-based indexing and abstracting services are only mentioned parenthetically.

The information supplied is definitely current, with references to 1978 publications and events, including the adoption of Proposition 13, appearing frequently in this volume. Networking plans for 1979 and subsequent years are also given in some instances. In the appendix are up-to-date (mid-1978) listings for twenty-six on-line bibliographic networks operating in the United States and Canada. While entries vary considerably in detail, most provide the following data: location, membership (with a complete list of member libraries), director, a status report, and future plans.

This book contains a two-page bibliography and a two-page index, both of which need improvement. Nevertheless, *Library Networks, 1978-79* is a very useful, albeit inordinately overpriced, publication.—*Leonard Grundt, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.*

Jeffries, John. *A Guide to the Official Publications of the European Communities.* New