perb book on the National Archives, *The Records of a Nation* (Atheneum, 1969), McCoy clearly and fairly defines the issues involved in this rather momentous shift in the status of the archives.

One should, in fact, read McCoy and Jones in tandem. Both help to demystify the aura surrounding the National Archives.

For those librarians and archivists who are interested in following or attempting to influence the selection of the archivist of the United States (this ought to include all archivists). McCov is a must. Indeed, if the motto adorning the approach to the National Archives building in Washington, What Is Past Is Prologue, has credence insofar as the appointment of the new archivist is concerned, then McCoy is even more pertinent. If the new appointee is not a professionally trained archivist, then his or her appointment will occasion a hue and cry similar to the one that ensued in the wake of Daniel Boorstin's appointment as Librarian of Congress. Should this occur, perhaps McCoy will have to provide us with a weighty epilogue!-Patrick M. Quinn, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

OCLC: A National Library Network. Edited by Anne Marie Allison and Ann Allan. Short Hills, N.J.: Enslow, 1979. 248p. \$14.95. LC 78-11948. ISBN 0-89490-019-6.

This collection of eight original essays and a selected bibliography calls attention to the fact that OCLC has become one of our institutions. Whether it is a or the national network is the subject of a debate not covered by this typescript paperback.

The brief introduction reviews OCLC's origins and services. The essays that follow, by Glyn Evans ("OCLC: The View from Regional Networks") and Teresa Strozik ("Staff Training and Development within the Network"), describe the functions of a network and its relationship to OCLC. This information has been buried in network bylaws, annual reports, newsletters, and workshop proceedings, and both descriptions are desirable entries in Library Literature.

Two chapters are noteworthy for the "online" librarian. "Cataloging: Workflow and Productivity" by D. Kaye Gapen documents procedural changes in implementing the OCLC cataloging subsystem at Ohio State University. Gapen's review provides those responsible for system design and evaluation with a comparative model and useful observations.

The best contribution is the seventy-three-page annotated bibliography, a "selected list of English language materials published by or about OCLC through 1977." Its value lies in its organization, selection of 244 entries, and descriptive annotations. OCLC: A Bibliography issued by OCLC in May 1979, and compiled by Allison and Allan, is a somewhat abbreviated (192 entries), updated, and cost-free alternative, without benefit of the useful annotations.

Other essays—"On-Line Cataloging and the Library School Curriculum" (reporting a 1977 survey), "OCLC and Management in a Medium-sized University Library," "Acceptance of Cataloging Contributed by OCLC Members," and "Serials Control and OCLC"—are self-descriptive.

In a rapidly changing technological and political environment, this publication becomes a historical overview. Its most recent textual reference is the A. D. Little report, and the succeeding twenty-four months have witnessed the delivery of the interlibrary loan sub-system, the testing of the acquisitions sub-system, planning for the implementation of AACR 2, the organization of the OCLC Users Council, issues concerning use of the OCLC-MARC subscription tapes, and recommendations for the enforcement of OCLC standards prepared by the Inter-Network Quality Control Council.

Equally significant are the growth of other utilities such as RLIN/RLG (BALLOTS), WLN, and UTLAS (briefly mentioned in the introduction) and the effects of catalytic agents such as CLR's Bibliographic Service Development Program and a Battelle study to examine the feasibility of linking on-line data bases. The history of OCLC will not be recorded in isolation from these external (some say "competitive") forces.

Because of the limitations outlined here, this collection is not considered a top priority purchase. It can be helpful to librarians and students seeking information on



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OCLC's development. For those with a reserved seat at the terminal, Susan Martin's Library Networks 1978-79 or the 1979 edition of CLASS's comparison of on-line resource-sharing utilities is a better investment.—Patricia Ann Sacks, Cedar Crest and Muhlenberg Colleges, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Miller, Jerome K. Applying the New Copyright Law: A Guide for Educators and Librarians. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1979. 144p. \$10. LC 79-4694. ISBN 0-8389-0287-1.

Any author who voluntarily tackles the job of writing a volume to attempt to explain the complexities of the copyright law of 1976 to educators and librarians deserves credit for a noble effort—noble because, as the author states in the introduction, "Some are sure to be displeased with the positions I have taken; some will find them too conservative, while others will find them irresponsibly radical." The author volunteers that he chose to "attempt to take

a middle ground in interpreting the disputed areas, such as placing photocopies on reserve, the question of 'spontaneity,' and videotaping television programs."

The volume has five chapters: a brief history of copyright (informative), fair use (51 of 115 pages of text), library photocopying, obtaining permission (portions of this chapter are based on the author's dissertation), and securing copyright protection. Eight appendixes (including professional and congressional guidelines, policies, and conference reports), chapter notes, and a comprehensive index round out the volume.

The author gives a detailed explanation of the concept of fair use, using excerpts from Senate, House, and conference committee reports to document his discussion and interpretation. He has also designed a fair use checklist, a "review device to help readers apply the [four] fair use criteria." Thirty-six problems are presented in the areas of "making paper copies of printed materials" and "duplicating performance materials," after which the author gives answers based

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