

library development as a necessary element in nation-building; and it illustrates needed use of professional guidance in shaping this aspect of national policy.—*Carl M. White, University of California, San Diego.*

Roads to Research: Distinguished Library Collections of the Southeast. By Thomas H. English. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. xiii, 116p. \$1.95, paper (68-54088).

Early in 1967 officers of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries decided to sponsor publication of a guide to research collections in the libraries holding membership in their organization, and Professor Thomas H. English, scholarly chairman emeritus of Emory University's Department of English, was selected as compiler and editor. Professor English proceeded with dispatch and good judgment to produce within slightly more than a year's time this useful, small volume.

Roads to Research is a collection of fifty-one brief sketches each of which describes a special collection that can be regarded as of value to serious scholars. The collections are listed in the table of contents and by each title is the name of the library of which it is a part. The range is surprisingly broad; included, of course, are the regional collections—Georgiana, South Caroliniana, Virginiana, etc.—but in addition one finds such diverse topics as emblem books, detective stories, ornithology, children's poetry, Irish literature, and New Orleans jazz. Twenty-eight libraries are members of ASERL and sixteen of them reported collections which the librarians and Professor English judged worthy of inclusion. Those reporting the largest number of research collections were Duke and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with eight apiece; they were followed by Louisiana State University with six.

The descriptive notes were prepared in collaboration with the holding libraries, and the editor visited the libraries to gain firsthand knowledge of the collections and to bring a measure of uniformity to the whole. In spite of this the reports vary in quality and usefulness, but perhaps this is

only natural since the collections themselves vary so widely. However, by bringing this information together in one published work ASERL has performed a service that will be appreciated by librarians. With the collections identified and the general facts made available, scholars who need detailed information can inquire directly and more intelligently.

In general the format of the volume is good. There is a bibliography which is probably too general to be of much help, and there is a well-prepared, selective index. It is to be regretted that at least three of the more important libraries in the Association are conspicuously absent. Also, this reviewer wishes that the essays had been arranged by some plan or classification; an alphabetical arrangement might have served nicely.—*J. Isaac Copeland, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.*

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. Ed. by Allen Kent and Harold Lancour. 18 vols. Vol. 1: A-Associac. 676p. illus. Marcel Dekker, 1968. \$45. per vol. (nonsubscribers); \$35. per vol. (subscription). (68-31232).

Publication of the first of the projected eighteen volumes of this work has partially satisfied the curiosity and expectation of many librarians, information specialists, and possibly others. Although a studied and just review of the encyclopedia should await completion of the set with its index, a preliminary estimate may now be based on Volume 1, *A to Associac.* This reviewer's evaluation is mixed, but with the balance on the plus side. The work establishes two major firsts: it is the first encyclopedia published anywhere covering the two related fields of library and information science, and it is the first American encyclopedia on the former discipline. Information science is well represented, filling about 40 per cent of the first volume, but in terms of articles it is outnumbered by library science by about three to one. There has been a recognized effort to be international, both in choice of articles and in the information included in the articles, rather than limiting the scope to topics and practices applying only in the United

States. Some contributors seem to have taken too literally the instructions to represent world library practice, as in the article "Abbreviations," where nearly half of the titles cited are either in a language other than English or refer to practice in countries other than the United States. But in "Academic Status of Librarians" the international approach is well handled and appropriate.

Within the intended scope of the work, the selection of articles appears to be, for the most part, adequate. Contributors, at least those whose names are known to this reviewer, are well suited to their assignments. But a reference work of this kind is barely begun when decisions have been made on articles to be included and contributors have been invited and have submitted their articles. There remains the long and painstaking job of editing the contributed pieces for length, style, level of information, and bibliographic form. This kind of editing is conspicuously absent in the work. No control seems to have been exercised on the length of articles commensurate with their importance. The article on "Airlie House Conferences" runs to nine pages, the one on "Abbreviations" more than eleven pages, and that on "Abstracts and Abstracting" twenty-two pages; but the article on "Acquisitions" is given only nine pages, that on "Administration" only six pages. Further inequities in length are "Armed Forces Libraries" twenty-eight pages, and "Art Libraries and Collections" fifty pages, but "Architectural Libraries and Collections" only five pages! Style differences are more difficult to control than those of length, and rigid standardization of style is not desirable. But the opening sentences of the article "Airlie House Conferences" hardly seem appropriate to a work of this kind: "Airlie House is a 'U-Haul' think-tank situated, very appropriately for those who remember Oscar Wilde's definition, in the fox-hunting country of Virginia. The style is English country house; the menu is hearty, is uninspired." The desirable level of information and sophistication for the expected reader should also be sought and ensured by careful editing of each article. In this first volume most articles are written on a level that should provide helpful information to

the average reader. But the opening paragraphs of the first article, "Abbreviations," are almost meaninglessly elementary. Good editing would have eliminated some articles like that on "Aden, Libraries in," the first sentence of which states that practically no information is available on the subject, with the remaining few sentences quoting matter from the yearbook, *Middle East and North Africa*. There need be no compulsion to include articles like this simply because articles on libraries of other countries are included.

Mention has not been made of the many excellently written articles or of the quantity of useful information in this volume. While it may be unfair and unnecessary to single out any articles for specimen mention, those on "Abstracts and Abstracting," "Aldus Manutius," "Algorithms," "Alphabet," and "Ancient and Medieval Libraries" seem to this reviewer especially informative and well written. Despite any faults it has, the set will, when completed, serve a much felt need and be a useful reference work.—*Rolland E. Stevens, University of Illinois.*

Copyright in Historical Perspective. By Lyman Ray Patterson. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1968. 264p. \$8.50 (68-22415).

The author of this book is a law professor at Vanderbilt University. As would be expected, therefore, it is written with an eye to its value to his colleagues in the legal profession as well as to those who have a more general interest in the history of copyright.

It should be of interest to any librarian who is concerned with protecting the respective rights of users, authors, and the publishers of books. And at this point, there is hardly any librarian who is responsible for the copying policies of a research library who should not be so concerned. Whether we like it or not, librarians are in the middle of these conflicting interests which are becoming more complicated by the day.

The book presents a dispassionate legal history of the development of the idea and use of copyright from a device to protect the printer-publisher through its use by the