

One minor criticism relates to the printing of the illustrations. For some reason, a decision was made to print in two colors, black and gray, with the result that what should be white background has come out gray, obliterating many of the finer graphic distinctions visible in the originals. In addition to the one hundred plates at the back of the book and additional illustrations interspersed with the text, there are a comprehensive bibliography and indexes of artists, authors, and titles.

John Crawford is another long-time friend of the Morgan Library who exhibited his private collection there. In his case, the exhibition also marked the gift of his William Morris materials to the library, already a major repository of books owned and printed by Morris.

William Morris and the Art of the Book explores three different activities the versatile Morris pursued with distinction: book collecting, calligraphy, and printing and book design. The materials cataloged offer a fascinating view of these activities. Included are documentation in the form of letters and other manuscripts by Morris and his associates, discussing his many projects, as well as the fruits of his work—sumptuous medieval manuscripts and illustrated incunabula, Morris's own illuminations of his writings and those of earlier (mostly medieval) poets, and the exquisite productions of the Kelmscott Press. Of special interest are pencil drawings by Edward Burne-Jones for the illustrations to the Kelmscott Chaucer.

Catalog entries for the 101 exhibited items have been written by Paul Needham, curator of books and bindings at the Morgan Library, who has woven them into a coherent narrative of Morris's book-arts activities. Needham has also written the first of three essays which preface the volume, a history of Morris as book collector. It is a fascinating, original study of a hitherto unexamined aspect of Morris's life. Also of great interest are Joseph Dunlap's contribution on Morris's calligraphy and John Dreyfus's essay on Morris's progress in typography.

All three essays present much original material, hence it is a pity that they are not well-documented. In many cases the information they offer derives from the cata-

loged items, but nowhere are references to catalog entries provided; nor is any of the abundant literature on Morris cited, though the authors surely had recourse to much of it. This failure seriously impairs the usefulness of the volume as a research tool. This is exacerbated by the absence of a bibliography or index.

The physical production of *William Morris and the Art of the Book* would not have been a disappointment to the proprietor of the Kelmscott Press. The text has been printed letterpress, with ornaments and section headings in color; the 114 plates suffer from none of the graying found in Ray's volume.

Both these volumes contain much information unavailable elsewhere, presented here in an interesting, beautiful, and, for the most part, useful format. Both are indispensable for any collection interested in the history of English art or letters in the nineteenth century. The exacting printing requirements for reproducing fine illustrations result in what may seem high prices, but these books are value for money. Individuals, however, may opt for the less expensive softcover versions available only from the library.—*Joan M. Friedman, Curator of Rare Books, Yale Center for British Art, New Haven, Connecticut.*

Anders, Mary Edna. *Libraries and Library Services in the Southeast. A Report of the Southeastern States Cooperative Survey, 1972-1974.* Prepared for the Southeastern Library Association. University, Ala.: Univ. of Alabama Pr., 1976. 263p. \$10.00. LC 75-44140. ISBN 0-8173-9705-1.

"As the 1970s began, an optimist viewing the Southeast with the rosier of glasses would have had to admit to the relative nature of its progress and to the continued existence of serious problems in the region. At the same time, the gloomiest pessimist would have had to agree that abundant signs of change and progress can be identified in the Southeast" (p.8). This book, itself one of the promising signs, should provide an admirable basis for further progress.

Commissioned by the Southeastern Library Association (SELA), the survey reported by Dr. Anders was cosponsored by

the Tennessee Valley Authority and was supported by the state library agencies and state library associations of the nine-state region—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. It updates a similar survey conducted in 1946-47 under the aegis of the Tennessee Valley Library Council.

Since its primary intention, as stated in the preface, was "to provide a data base for regional planning for library development and for cooperative action," one might expect somewhat more emphasis on the implications for cooperation in the course of the presentation of data gathered. Several references are made, for example, to limitations which placed time constraints on the scope of the study, among them the decision not to collect data on academic consortia.

As it stands, however, the volume offers valuable information on almost every kind of library resource in the area, and we are told that a supplementary volume of statistical data has also been issued (see M. E. Anders, *The Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey, 1972-74: Tables* [Atlanta: Industrial Development Division, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1975]).

The report is simply organized and easy to approach. In successive chapters, the author describes the region, the major agencies responsible for leadership, the types of institutions providing library services, and general characteristics of library personnel with a cursory look at library users. The services offered by the various types of agencies and libraries are analyzed according to the geographical area served, financial support received, materials held, personnel employed, personnel practices observed, types of people served, and physical quarters and equipment maintained. Except for state library agencies and supreme court libraries, findings are not broken down by individual institution. Specific recommendations for achieving greater effectiveness are offered for each type.

A final interpretive chapter gives an overview of the survey, assesses current conditions in terms of the goals set in the 1946-47 study, and outlines eight overall recommendations for regional action. Addressed

to the sponsoring association, these specify the hiring of a full-time SELA director with responsibility for exercising leadership in regional plans involving all types of libraries, agencies, and organizations concerned with library services. The ensuing programs would link library resources more closely with user needs, develop new networks compatible with the national program, encourage more financial support for public library service, and strengthen research collections cooperatively. Dr. Anders also suggests the strengthening of standards for school library/media centers and the provision of a regionwide continuing education program.

In deciding the future direction of their regional efforts, Southeastern leaders should perhaps give special attention, not simply to the survey director's final recommendations for SELA, but more basically to her recommendations for state library agencies and to other observations she makes along the way. Dr. Anders mentions variously the existence of legislation in eight of the nine states authorizing interstate compacts, the responsibility of state library agencies to create and support programs uniting the types of libraries, and the hazards of expecting library associations to sustain continuity in long-range planning and development.

Put together and carried to their logical conclusion, these points might suggest the solution which is currently being tried in New England. In the early 1970s the New England Library Association, seeking a focus for regionwide cooperative efforts, initiated the creation of a separate legal entity, representative of all types of libraries but directed by the state agencies under the Interstate Library Compact. SELA may wish to consider the New England experience as it seeks ways to implement the survey recommendations for regional cooperative action in the Southeast.—*Mary A. McKenzie, Executive Director, New England Library Board, Hartford, Connecticut.*

Sullivan, Peggy. *Carl H. Milam and the American Library Association*. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1976. 390p. \$17.50. LC 76-3686. ISBN 0-8242-0592-8.

Milam, Carl H. *Carl H. Milam and the United Nations Library*. Edited and with