have been added. Longer treatment has been given to Benjamin Franklin, Theodore Low De Vinne, and Stephen Dave. Unfortunately, the added information on Stephen Dave errs in naming his son Michael instead of Matthew. Examples of some new entries are for Samuel Green, Archibald Binny, and George Clymer. The new entry for "Green, Samuel, fl. 1649-1702" describes him as "the first printer in what became the United States of America." The entry for "Daye, Stephen, fl. 1638-48," on the other hand, names him as an "Englishman who worked the first press set up in North America." Both Green and Dave worked in Cambridge, Massachusetts. As far as North America is concerned, Juan Pablos of Mexico City was a hundred years earlier, as so indicated in the article on Juan Pablos. There is still no entry for the Washington press to match the one for the Albion press, and mention of it was even dropped from the rewritten article on the handpress. It is mentioned in the expanded article on Hoe, but the inquirer has to know where to look to find it.

Examination of these few entries leads to the conclusion that this glossary is not an infallible source of information about the history of the book in America, and it casts some doubt on the care taken about the other areas covered. Yet it is an important reference book. The 3,932 cross-referenced entries in this handsomely produced volume have value as a first place to look. The entries for technical terms are very useful, and illustrations contribute to their clarity. Generally it is an improvement over the first edition, but it does not completely replace it. Some illustrations and the examples of marbled paper that appeared in the 1960 edition are missing from the new one.-Howard W. Winger, University of Chicago.

National Libraries. Edited by Maurice B. Line and Joyce Line. Aslib Reader Series, v.1. London: Aslib, 1979. 328p. \$27 North America (\$22.50 Aslib members); £9 U.K. (£7.50 Aslib members); £11.25 overseas (£9.50 Aslib members). ISBN 0-85142-114-8 cloth; 0-85142-116-4 paper.

National libraries are increasingly called

upon to fulfill major roles of national importance, particularly for establishing bibliographic and other services significant to libraries within a country and across political boundaries. The goals of Universal Bibliographic Control and Universal Availability of Publications cannot be reached without the strong support and involvement of national libraries. Yet, as a group, these libraries are of great variety in the scope of their collections and functions and also in their roles as contributors to national prestige. And some countries do not have national libraries. Therefore, it has always been difficult to formulate a definition of a national library with its characteristic functions.

This work, edited by Maurice B. and Joyce Line, is a collection of articles published between 1955 and 1977. It is a welcome attempt to identify the key issues of national libraries, such as archival and bibliographic functions, and their relationship with other state bodies, other libraries, users, and other countries. The editors state that they did not include any papers on planning a nation's library resources, rather, that the selection is confined to articles on national libraries as such. Included also are summaries and reports from UNESCO seminars and conferences, such as the first seminar, held in Vienna in 1958, and the first one to deal with national libraries in developing countries, held in Manila in 1964. The contributors, about whom no indication of nationalities and positions is given, come from all over the world. Most are British, five are Americans, and four are from socialistic countries. Each of the three sections of the book is preceded by the editors' commentary; at the end of the work is an extensive annotated list of "Further Readings," organized by country, and an author index.

The first of the three sections is entitled "The Nature and Aim of National Libraries." It consists of general articles, including the two much-quoted essays by K. W. Humphreys on the role and functions of a national library. The first paper, prepared for IFLA, quotes the stated functions of several national libraries and categorizes them as "fundamental, desirable and inessential." The second section, entitled

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"Special Functions and Aspects of National Libraries," considers in more detail their wide variety, emphasizes in particular how national library responsibilities in many countries are divided among several libraries, how some libraries combine national and other functions, and how in some countries there are subject-specialized national libraries or regional or state "subnational" libraries. In the third section, "National Libraries in Individual Countries and Areas of the World," particular national libraries at a particular time are described. Some of the articles are historical, some describe a national library at a critical period at its creation or reorganization, and others relate its operations to a set of functions. A concluding note to the work summarizes the key issues that have emerged in the papers collected here and also mentions issues not dealt with.

The editors are well-known British librarians. Maurice B. Line, as director general of the British Library Lending Division, has a close and personal acquaintance with a national library. Since these essays, gathered from many sources not always readily available, are a good survey of problems currently faced by national libraries and present a perception of their actual and desirable functions, this volume is a valuable source of information, recommended for all larger libraries and library schools.—Mathilde V. Rovelstad, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Downs, Robert B. Australian and New Zealand Library Resources. London: Mansell, 1979. 164p. \$33.30. ISBN 0-7201-0913-2.

Yet another study has come from the prolific pen of Robert B. Downs, this one giving us "information on special collections and specialized holdings in (Australian and New Zealand) libraries" (p.7). Aside from the usual front matter, this consists of four parts: General Subjects and Types of Material (86p.), Individual Biography, Bibliography and Criticism (6p.), Bibliography (25p.), and Index (14p.); all pages are set in double columns.

