

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