

Angus Snead Macdonald, who advanced the development of library stacks and was an early proponent of the modular plan of library construction; Richard Rogers Bowker, who was a major figure in library publishing for some sixty years; Frederick Winthrop Faxon, who promoted subscription and related library services; Halsey William Wilson, who devoted more than half a century to compiling and issuing library indexes and abstract journals; and Hans Peter Luhn, whose work at IBM led to information retrieval programs, the early concept of the key-word-in-context (KWIC) index, and programs for the selective dissemination of information (SDI).

For most readers the coverage provided by this volume will appear remarkably complete and, perhaps, may even raise questions about why some individuals whose contributions could be considered modest were included. For others, however, names may come to mind of worthy people for whom sketches do not appear. Notable in the latter category is Joseph Cummings Rowell, who headed the University of California library at Berkeley for forty-four years (1875-1919); was a founder and first president of the Library Association of Central California (later to become the California Library Association); served as vice-president of the American Library Association; initiated interlibrary loan services on the west coast; compiled the first union list of periodical holdings in the San Francisco Bay area and made other contributions in the areas of classification, periodical indexing, and library building planning; and was successful in acquiring for the university the Hubert Howe Bancroft library of Californiana and western American history. Also absent from the *DALB* are sketches for James T. Babb, Emily Miller Danton, Frank A. Lundy, John Crerar, Walter L. Newberry, John Henry Ottemiller, and A. S. W. Rosenbach.

A number of impressions may be formed as one reads about the prominent library figures in the United States. They have represented a great variety of backgrounds, interests, and activities and have shown considerable diversity in their approaches to professional issues in librarianship. In short, librarians have not fit a stereotype. As a

group they have evidenced a strong sense of dedication, service orientation, and scholastic integrity. Librarians have represented a breadth of subject interests that would undoubtedly equal those of any other professional group. They have been committed to professional organizations and cooperative efforts and have had strong associations with civic movements and public causes. A significant number of prominent figures in librarianship have also had theological training and experience.

The *Dictionary of American Library Biography* is an impressive publication with which few will find fault. It is a large volume with double-column pages measuring eight and one-half by eleven inches. The physical design is attractive and the arrangement uncomplicated. The type is clear and readable; the weight and quality of paper appear to be very good; the binding should be adequate for average use but may not be sufficiently strong for library reference collections. The price is high, probably of necessity, since the *DALB*'s primary sales will be to a limited number of institutions rather than a large group of individuals. The editors, advisory board members, contributors, and publisher are all to be commended for their successful efforts in producing this important and valuable work.—Kenneth G. Peterson, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Johnston, Donald F. *Copyright Handbook*. New York: Bowker, 1978. 309p. \$14.95. LC 77-27449. ISBN 0-8352-0951-2.

Librarians and others inundated with information about the new copyright law will welcome the appearance of this handbook, which contains a vast amount of information in its 309 pages. The author, who serves as legal counsel to R. R. Bowker Co., declares his purpose is to "explain the new copyright law and its complexities, . . . to offer a general understanding of the law . . . [in] an accessible format in which specific information can be expeditiously located." The book is to be used by librarians, publishers, educators, authors, and others who "have a need for direct access to information about the law." Not only does this handbook admirably achieve the author's purpose and well serves its intended audience, but it

also provides a model for other handbooks in its thoroughness, detail, and clarity of style.

An extensive table of contents provides quick access for the user and is supported by an accurate and thorough index. The 1-page guide to the use of the handbook gives a helpful explanation of the author's system of notation, and the 120 pages of text following provide both an introduction to the topic and a detailed but concise examination of the components of the new copyright law.

A reader relatively uninformed about copyright may read the introductory material quickly to obtain a general overview of the new law but must not stop there. Some of the introductory discussion is a bit misleading in its attempt to simplify necessarily complex issues. For example, the difference between a notice of copyright and registering a copyrighted work is glossed over as is the difference between common and statutory law. However, the later chapters on components of the law are clearly written and sufficiently informative. They offer detail but do not become overwhelmingly complex. Chapter 12, which covers Section 108 Library reproductions, contains one of the best discussions this reviewer has read on the relationship of Section 107 to Section 108 and the CONTU Guidelines. The author also provides quotations from documents and reports related to the new copyright law which shed some additional light on the definition of problem words such as "systematic." While the author offers neither legal advice nor specific interpretation of the new law's more ambiguous and troublesome parts, he points out these parts and offers possible interpretations and the implications of those interpretations in an objective and succinct manner.

The major portion of the book consists of appendixes that enhance the book's research value. The complete texts of the Copyright Acts of 1976 and 1909 are reprinted in the first and second appendixes. In addition, the researcher is provided with the fair use guidelines, copying guidelines for educators, library reproduction guidelines, a useful table of statutory limits on the scope of exclusive right of copyright owner, cross-reference tables from the 1976 law to the 1909

law and vice versa, reproductions of application forms for registering copyright, and selected Copyright Office regulations.

Aside from definitive answers to all one's copyright problems, could one ask for more? This very helpful reference handbook is recommended for library as well as personal collections.—*Meredith A Butler, State University of New York, College at Brockport.*

*Use of Social Sciences Literature.* Editor, N. Roberts. Information Sources for Research and Development. London, Boston: Butterworths, 1977. 326p. \$24.95. LC 76-16548. ISBN 0-408-10602-6. (Order from Butterworths, 19 Cummings Park, Woburn MA 01801.)

This book continues the Information Sources for Research and Development series, the other volumes of which are narrower in scope: *Use of Criminology Literature*, *Use of Economics Literature*, etc. The present work consists of fourteen separately written contributions on bibliographic conditions and prospects in a variety of areas related to the social sciences; for example, "The Literature and Sources of Education," "Politics and Data Archives," "Exploiting the Official Publications of the United Kingdom."

The contributors are a mix of academic social scientists and librarians, and there seems to have been no distinction regarding the topics assigned to members of the two groups. Thus "The Information Needs and Sources of Economists" is written by two economists, "The Literature of Sociology and the Pattern of Research and Retrieval" by a librarian, and so forth. Nor is there any standard pattern for the essays' content. Some are accounts of the subject's history, orientation, schools of thought, and landmark works, with little or no attention to bibliographic organization and retrieval; others reverse the perspective and concentrate on description of bibliographic services. Some authors write critically of their field's current bibliographic arrangements and needed future developments; others do not.

The editor explains that uniformity was deliberately not imposed on the contributors to avoid creating an illusion of uni-