

sources, decision-making, and problem-solving. It is obvious that, because of the complexity of networks, the kinds of expertise required will vary from the technician to the planner. Field experiences are also suggested as a means of manpower development. Finally, Olson points out the need for training in the social and quantitative sciences.

These are the generalized conclusions that are drawn from the questionnaire, and some of the specific data are perhaps as interesting. There is some mystification on the purpose of the "services policies" questionnaire. These seventy-three questions on twenty-two pages ask for detailed, "how do you do it" answers that do not seem to relate to the purpose at hand. The answers have not been woven into the definition of dimensions as described and only vaguely relate to the "domain" concept. The administrative questionnaire is more germane, and the relationship of conclusions drawn can be discerned in the response patterns.

Several of the responses reflecting directors' attitudes on networks' activities were quite revealing. For example, only 2 percent of the respondents felt that cooperative acquisitions could be given any priority in their cooperative endeavors, yet this phase of cooperative activity is often highly touted as a purpose.

From an analysis of the findings, it is obvious that the present attention of cooperatives is based on service. Olson sums the major objectives to be (1) handling the large volume of acquired materials, and (2) developing procedures to improve services to users. Very little attention is given to planning or research.

Training for network participation will be necessary, for as Olson points out, the directors themselves feel that lack of training, experience, and understanding are the reasons most cooperatives fail. One does wonder, however, if it took so much data to establish what some might consider an obvious conclusion. It is apparent that much additional work can be done with the data—work that may prove beneficial in completely different spheres than manpower definitions.—*Donald D. Hendricks, Director of the Library, The University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas.*

Campbell, H. C. *Canadian Libraries*, 2d rev. ed. Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books; London: Clive Bingley, 1971. 114p. \$5.00.

This volume is one of a series of Comparative Library Studies intended for use as student texts. The book was first published in 1969, and the second edition is described as "fully revised and expanded." A comparison of the two versions indicates that this is a fair claim: 114 pages in the second as compared with 90 in the first edition; updated statistics; mention of recent developments in Quebec and Saskatchewan, for example, as well as at the national level; considerable rewriting and expansion of several sections, and the addition of a new chapter. There is a satisfactory index and a dreadful map.

One might review a book like this by quoting Dr. Johnson's observation on women preachers. One must be a bold man to undertake to summarize in such small compass the major characteristics of a nation's library service. Campbell has relied primarily on his own wide-ranging knowledge of Canadian libraries and on contacts in the field, rather than on documents for his information. This makes for a readable, highly personal impression; the student or reader who wishes to look further, however, may not always be well served. There are but nine textual references, and although a *Select Bibliography* is appended, it is not always easy to link the items in the bibliography with the text. Occasional errors of fact were noted: for example, not all of the new university library buildings which *sound* complete actually *are* complete.

The book is divided into four major parts of which the first—"Canadian libraries 1900-1960"—is virtually unchanged from the first edition. This occupies a mere twenty-four pages; the remaining three sections deal with post-1960 developments in "Reference and research library resources" (university, special, and government), "Provincial and regional library systems," and "Library planning and co-operation in Canada" (a chapter new to this edition). In this edition the chapter on university libraries has been considerably expanded and reorganized by province—important, because education is a provincial responsibility in Canada. Statistics dramatically illustrate the growth of university library expenditures

and of student and faculty populations, and brief descriptions are provided of the major university libraries and their research collections. The problems facing the major libraries are reduced here primarily to a discussion of the inadequacy of research resources. One must turn to the final chapter for some indication of the strains placed on basic library resources and services by the growth of undergraduate-level populations both in these universities and in the surrounding junior and community colleges, and in some cases new universities, often founded with inadequate collections and facilities. Campbell also refers to increasing concern on the part of government and university administrations over mounting library costs, leading to proposals for sharing of resources, or "rationalization," such as that in Ontario. The results of these pressures can be seen in the increasing sophistication of library procedures, including some highly successful automated systems, and the development of regional cooperation in library services for higher education—voluntary or otherwise.

Campbell points to the coordination of library services at all levels—particularly with the strong lead taken by the National Library—as one of the emerging characteristics of what may be a distinctive Canadian "style." He rightly pays tribute to the debt Canada owes to foreign methods and ideas on which our earliest services were based, and to the expertise of the many Americans who were brought in as administrators during the formative years. But it is his attempt to identify and define for us what is distinctively Canadian—difficult though such a task may be—that gives this book its strength and unity.—*Anne Brearley Piternick, School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.*

Copyright: A Selected Bibliography of Periodical Literature Relating to Literary Property in the United States. Matt Roberts. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1971. 416p. \$10.

This is a monumental work that should be of interest to all librarians. An understanding of literary property should be one of the more important attributes of librarianship, and I have always been puzzled by its omission from the library school curriculum.

The author defines literary property as that part of the law of copyright that deals with printed materials, and he excludes maps, designs, music, radio and television, and music. In other words, this is a bibliography of that part of copyright that most concerns college and research libraries—books.

This bibliography is limited to the periodical literature in English related to literary property in the United States and its international aspects. It contains 6,214 citations gathered from approximately 500 periodicals. With so many entries on one subject, a straight alphabetical listing would be too unwieldy. The author attempts to avoid this through classification. Thus, the law of literary property is divided into twenty-six classes (A-Z). Each article is listed only once in its most approximate class. The problems of placing an article with related subjects in any one class is supposedly avoided by placing at the end of each section "see" references to entries in other classes. This, at times, makes the bibliography awkward and time-consuming in its use. For example, most articles on the problem of photocopying in libraries are placed in Section V, "Fair Use," and Copyright. To find every article on this topic, one has to examine items in seventeen other classes, including 131 in Class E (Statutory Copyright in the United States—Domestic Legislation), 28 items in Class U (Copyright Infringement and Remedies), and 25 items in Class W (Copyright and the American Library).

While realizing the listing of articles in more than one class would nearly double the size of the book (and the price), an analytic subject index would have helped to eliminate much of this problem.

A spot check in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and a few other bibliographies indicated that only very few articles have been overlooked by the author. I did find omitted such articles as "Revision of the Copyright Law: Statement of the American Council of Learned Secretaries on the Copyright Revision Bill" [*American Council of Learned Secretaries Newsletter* 16:1-15 (Dec. 1965)]; and Ernest Bruncken, "The Philosophy of Copyright" [*Musical Quarterly* 2:477-96 (1916)]. Admittedly, these are from obscure publications and no