documented and reflect Miller's interpretation of copyright in the areas of fair use, reserve reading, audiovisual materials, interlibrary loans, registration and deposit, unpublished materials, and copyright warnings and notices.

If you have a good memory and your own copies of the Copyright Law and House, Senate, and Conference reports, the collection will be of little use. On the other hand, if you need complete and instant documentation on fair use (107), rights of the owner (106), or other sections of the law, the compilation is useful.

L. J. Taylor's Copyright for Librarians sounds appropriate for our bookshelves. What one finds, however, is that the major concern is with "fair dealings" as opposed to "fair use"; reflecting the fact that Taylor's work is concerned with the British and not the U.S. Copyright Act. There are similarities between the two copyright acts. The British Act seemingly will be revised in order to accommodate the recommendations of the Whitford Committee (which we included in the publication), especially its recommenda-

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Other sections of special interest to the American librarian are the review of all of the studies—on both sides of the Atlantic—relating to effects of photocopying on journal subscription, and the concept of the Public Lending Right (loans for a fee) as it parallels the arguments for and against fees for photocopying.

For the serious copyright follower, Taylor's book is of interest and use, but it will be of little value for most college and university libraries in the U.S.—Richard E. Chapin, Michigan State University, East Lansing.


When this reviewer became editor of College & Research Libraries nineteen years ago, barely enough publishable papers were being written to fill its limited pages and those of its only scholarly competitor at that time, Library Quarterly. But, my goodness, how times have changed! Today new scholarly library periodicals are springing up in profusion, and all of them at least seem to be receiving enough papers to make up wholly respectable issues. Here is a gaggle of them. Library & Archival Security is one of several recent entries into the library journal field produced by Haworth Press. It boasts a neat, serviceable format, a respectable editorial board, appropriate scholarly apparatus, and (if judged from the issue at hand) a good
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*Journal of Library Administration*, also a Haworth Press product, presents a largely similar profile. Since library administration differs little from other kinds of administration, this journal has an understandably heavy contingent of nonlibrarians among the authors published in this first issue. Useful abstracts precede each article.

*Library Research*, represented here by two recent issues, sets rigor in methodology as its principal criterion for inclusion. Although that emphasis may, for the present, attract fewer practitioners to its readership than some of the theme- or function-oriented journals of applied research, it seems likely to serve as part of the more valuable cumulating permanent record of library scholarship. Valuable special features are "state-of-the-research" reports and reviews of dissertations.

*Drexel Library Quarterly*, of course, is not a new journal. The two recent issues noted here, however, constitute an examination of recent trends and the current status of the professional literature of librarianship. Discussions of periodicals and newsletters, specialized journals, nonprint media, monograph publishers, indexes and abstracts, library authors, landmark publications, professional collections, and library publishing outside the U.S. are all comprised within their pages, creating a valuable summary of library literature as it enters the 1980s.

All of this frenetic scholarly activity probably augurs well for librarianship. If a body of knowledge is a requisite hallmark of a mature profession, here is evidence aplenty that such a body for librarianship is taking corporeal form more rapidly now than ever before. A cautionary note, however, deserves to be sounded. It remains to be seen whether or not the field can assimilate this rapid acceleration in the productivity of its literature. In the last analysis someone has to write all this stuff, and someone else has to buy it. If either end of this equation surges out of balance with the other, journal publishing in librarianship will experience a substantial shakeout of its weaker products.—David Kaser, Indiana University, Bloomington.


Teachers of library management will be pleased with this 292-page text. The intent of this volume is to examine the dynamics of the library as an organization—the behavior of individuals and groups within the library, the policies and programs of the library, and the relationship of the library to its staff and its clientele. The book is intended to serve the needs of practitioners as well as students.

The historical development of management theory is covered very briefly and many names in the field of management are introduced. This brief introduction could be confusing to the student in beginning administration, as Robert L. Goldberg stated, "because of such compact packing of information, all of these luminaries become but