

competence, even though these approaches present significant potential for establishing and expanding their knowledge base and for solving ordinary operational problems. Now demands for accountability in publicly funded programs, the increasing size and complexity of libraries and networks, and the constantly plummeting costs of computer time suggest that they can no longer afford to ignore them.

On the face of it, a book setting forth the use of statistics that takes into account the limitations and interests of librarians is clearly warranted. For this reason, Carpenter and Vasu should be thanked for writing their book, and ALA should be applauded for publishing it and, therefore, indicating the importance of the subject to the profession. Unfortunately, though the book ably discusses many of the basics of statistics, there are many reasons for considering this an unfinished work that could have been substantially better.

By "introductory" statistics textbook standards, the present volume is slender, and as a result of the book's length, several important topics are discussed incompletely or not at all. For example, while two of the five chapters are devoted entirely to sampling and regression, there is hardly any mention of probability or the concept of statistical independence. Library research projects are unlikely to generate data satisfying the requirements of a valid regression model, and it would therefore have been helpful to have included material regarding control variables and other refinements of tabular analysis. From the standpoint of their utility to evaluation studies, a discussion of experimental design and analysis of variance would also have been desirable.

The illustrative material could have been more provocative; the many competent and interesting studies in the professional literature might have been drawn upon for this purpose or at least mentioned in a bibliography. Working through the sparse selection of exercise problems is unlikely to inspire confidence in the reader that the material has been mastered.

Given these drawbacks, the instructor or student may wish to consider alternate texts. A comparable work by Srikantaiah and Hoffman (*C&RL*, March 1978) picks up

more material on research design and methodological questions, gives more exercises and a detailed bibliography, but has a poorer glossary of terms, less material regarding tabular analysis and measures of association. Until revisions to either or both of these volumes are made, it may unfortunately be better to rely on such general-purpose books as Kerlinger's *Foundations of Behavioral Research* (Holt, Rinehart, 1973) or *A Basic Course in Statistics* by Anderson and Zelditch (same publisher, 1975), which was written with the specific intention of attracting the student "frightened of mathematics."—Timothy D. Jewell, *Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.*

Haight, Anne Lyon. *Banned Books, 387 B. C. to 1978 A.D. Fourth Edition of Banned Books: Informal Notes . . .* Updated and enlarged by Chandler B. Grannis. With an opening essay by Charles Rembar. New York: Bowker, 1978. 196p. \$13.95. LC 78-9720. ISBN 0-8352-1078-2.

This new revised edition of *Banned Books* is an important and vital title in the field of intellectual freedom. As with the three previous editions, there is no pretense to exhaustiveness. The third edition contained a chronological list of books, banned from 387 B.C. into the 1960s; this edition, the fourth, has been expanded by about 60 new entries and now covers more than 300 books that have been censored, from 387 B.C. to the present. The format and content of this edition follow that of the earlier ones. It is a handbook, a quick reference work that shows censorship trends through the years, and it covers most of the famous episodes in our history of censorship.

Among the titles are classics and contemporary publications, including Homer's *The Odyssey*, Dante's *The Divine Comedy*, Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Confort's *The Joy of Sex*, *The American Heritage Dictionary*, and others. None of the books named are banned, at present, in the United States.

This edition, in Appendix 1, as did the third, covers "Trends in Censorship," with discussion of the political and religious control of books, overseas libraries, library cen-

sorship, paperback books, and textbook censorship. Added in this section in the fourth edition are "Government Papers, the CIA, Official Materials," and "Censorship in 'A Good Cause.'"

Appendix 2 covers statements on freedom of the press from John Milton's *Areopagitica*, from Thomas Jefferson's writings, from John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*, from amendments to the Constitution of the United States, from the Library Bill of Rights, from Eisenhower's letter on intellectual freedom, and from the Freedom to Read Statement.

Appendix 3 contains "Excerpts from Important Court Decisions." Appendix 4 is an added feature and includes excerpts from the 1970 U.S. government document, "The Report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography." Appendix 5 is a selection of federal statutes and customs and postal regulations relating to matters of censorship. The "Selected Readings and References" at the end of the volume will serve as guides to further reading and study for persons who wish to do additional study in the field of intellectual freedom and censorship.

The informative, witty, and challenging essay written by Attorney Charles Rembar, which appears after the preface in this edition of *Banned Books*, gives an entertaining picture of censorship and law in America. This lawyer who successfully defended Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, Cleland's *Fanny Hill*, and Miller's *Tropic of Cancer* describes (among other topics) landmark obscenity cases and discusses the safeguards of the first amendment.

*Banned Books* is a valuable source of information for educators, librarians, students, writers, publishers, and for all people who are interested in preserving our First Amendment freedoms.—Martha Boaz, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles.*

**The Copyright Dilemma.** Proceedings of a Conference Held at Indiana University, April 14–15, 1977. Edited by Herbert S. White. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1978. 199p. \$8.50. LC 78-5929. ISBN 0-8389-0262-6.

This conference had as its focus problems of implementation and provisions of the new copyright law. As editor White points out in

the preface, it was hoped that the conference would provide the environment for ". . . the development of a solution through intensive debate[,] and compromise could indeed result in a rational outcome . . . . The proceedings that follow indicate quite clearly that this assumption was highly premature." For those who have participated in or followed the copyright saga and have been aware of the tensions between librarians and copyright proprietors in recent years, that statement comes as no surprise.

The conference planners put together a panel of distinguished representatives for the various viewpoints, providing a balanced program of representatives from government, publishers, authors, information services, as well as various types of library interests. The conference began with a historical overview of copyright legislation, presented by Professor Maurice Holland of the Indiana University School of Law.

Government representatives included Thomas Brennan, chief counsel of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyright; Jon Baumgarten, general counsel of the Copyright Office at the Library of Congress; and Robert Frase, assistant executive director of the Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). Also participating was Lee Burchinal, director of the National Science Foundation's Division of Science Information.

Representatives of the copyright proprietor community included Irwin Karp, counsel for the Authors League of America; Bella Linden, senior partner in the law firm of Linden and Deutsch, which has as its clients a number of major American publishers; William Koch, director of publications for the American Institute of Physics; and Paul Zurkowski, president of the Information Industry Association.

Representing the library community were Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of the American Library Association; Richard de Gennaro, former president of the Association of Research Libraries and director of the University of Pennsylvania Library; Efen Gonzalez, past president and member of the copyright committee of the Special Libraries Association; and Alphonse Trezza, executive director of the National Commis-