War diaries, and plantation journals and account books are collected throughout the Southeast, from major universities and state historical societies to the smallest public library. The index contains 111 references to black collections, many with a special emphasis, such as slavery, lynching, civil rights, Seventh-Day Adventists, folklore, literature, and the arts.

Local industry, agencies, and organizations have produced several important collections. Maxwell Air Force Base, in Alabama, has the country's largest collection of material relating to airpower and to the history of military aviation in the United States. There are collections on tobacco in Winston-Salem, hydraulics in Vicksburg, and golf in Lake Park, Florida, the headquarters of the Professional Golfers Association of America, while the lumber industry can be studied in collections in Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

The University of Miami and the University of Florida, as we look even farther south, have established major collections relating to the Caribbean, especially Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Florida State University has about 10,000 items relating to Napoleon and the French Revolution, and Duke University has more than 90,000 books and pamphlets of Italian literature, including the library of Guido Mazzoni, a Florentine scholar. In the Belknap Collection of the Performing Arts, the University of Florida has half a million pieces including posters, programs, and photographs concerning theater, dance, opera, and film performances.

Is this a useful guide? Definitely, in my opinion. In addition to alerting local scholars to the resources of their own region, in addition to the brief but helpful inventories of the major state and university libraries, it is one more index to put before scholars looking for information about Frederick Delius, Jean Giono, utopian communities, Judaica, Tibet, dime novels, the history of medicine, and Princess Augusta Sophia's collection of English plays.— *Marjorie G. Wynne, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.*

Taylor, Betty W., ed. *Audio Research in the Law.* Series 1: Basic American Law. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Condyne/Trans-Media Distributing Corp., 1978. lv. (280p.) + 4 cassettes. $65. LC 78-66385. ISBN 0-91338-33-8.

It is no secret around law schools that, for the new law student, the legal literature might be likened to the Book of Seven Seals and that learning its particular and unique features, a necessity for every lawyer, presents a formidable hurdle. It is also commonly known that the successful teaching of legal research has confounded many a law teacher and law librarian. Therefore it is not surprising that many of them are engaged in a perpetual search for better methods to impart the lore of researching the law and to instruct students as successfully and painlessly as is possible in the "tools" of their trade—the law books.

This publication is the result of such an effort. It has been styled on the museum-tour type of program, the editor informs us. It consists of a plastic three-ring binder containing a soft-cover booklet (offset printing) and four audio tapes. The tapes are stored inside the front cover where there are cavities for two more tape cassettes. One will be forthcoming from the publishers at an additional $15 and covers U.S. government documents; the other, it is suggested, could contain a cassette on the legal materials on one's home state and would have to be homemade.

The pamphlet contains, after a first chapter with an "Introduction to the American Legal System," seven chapters on the basic, generally recognized units of the legal bibliography. They are (2) dictionaries, encyclopedias, periodicals; (3) treatises, practice books, looseleafs, directories; (4) case law and digests; (5) annotated reports; (6) statutory laws; (7) administrative law; and (8) citators.

These chapters have been written by the set's editor and six other law librarians and vary, as is to be expected, greatly in quality. The overly ambitious scope of the introductory chapter overcrowds the few pages to the point of incorrectness.

At the end of each chapter the specific pertinent law books are listed, and the student is directed to bring them together and review them while following the instructions provided on the audiotape. For instance,

after reading the chapter entitled "Statutory Law," where the various materials falling under this topic—federal, state, and other statutory law and their finding tools—are described and where statutory research methodology is outlined, the readers turn to the appropriate tape and, following the very detailed instructions, move from one book to the next and take the steps lawyers presumably will take in the solution of an actual problem. The purpose of this approach is to create a "similarity to an actual research endeavor" and thereby to augment the interest of the students.

The problem selected for use throughout this publication is the question of liability of a credit card holder for purchases made by others with his or her lost or misplaced card. For this question, lawyers would normally first consult one of the available looseleaf services, e.g., Commerce Clearing House's *Consumer Credit Guide* or Prentice-Hall's *Consumer and Commercial Credit—Installment Sales Reporter*, and might find that it is the only source needed. In other words, each legal problem calls for individually tailored research strategies for its most effective resolution. The strategies furthermore often have to be tailored not only to the legal problem involved but also to the range of legal research materials that are available, and they always are affected by the knowledge and experience of the person doing the research.

The value of the audiotapes could have been enhanced substantially if thoughts along these lines had been included. Since such information is lacking, the tapes are mainly a reiteration of instructional materials that are already available in the generally excellent pamphlets that the publishers of the various units of the legal bibliography make freely available to law students.

Whether novices fare better *reading* these instructions in those pamphlets or *listening* to them through earphones (which would be an essential requirement in a library) is an open question and probably a matter of individual taste. For this reviewer, the question is resolved in favor of the written instructions because they can be read much faster than they can be heard on the tapes.

Even if the aural instruction offered by these tapes were favored, questions remain as to the utility of the written component of the publication. Both in content and in style, the booklet does not compare favorably to any of the books on legal bibliography that are currently available: viz., Cohen, *How to Find the Law*, 7th ed. (West Pub., 1976) and *Legal Research* (West Pub., 1978); Jacobstein and Mersky, *Fundamentals of Legal Research* (Foundation, 1977); Price and Bittner, *Effective Legal Research*, 4th ed. forthcoming (Little, Brown, 1979); etc.

It is, of course, desirable that all general libraries contain basic information on the legal bibliography. Since they generally lack the law books that are required for studying the legal literature with the help of this publication, however, its utility anywhere but in a law library would be minimal.— *Anita K. Head, University of Kansas, Lawrence.*

Saffady, William. "Facsimile Transmission for Libraries: Technology and Application Design." LeClercq, Angie. "One-half-Inch Videocassette Equipment for Library Use." *Library Technology Reports* 14:445–546 (Sept.–Oct. 1978). $48 for single issue. (Available from American Library Assn., 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.)

A new generation of facsimile-transfer equipment has recently appeared, reviving hopes that inexpensive systems that can rapidly transmit readable copy may soon be a practical library investment. William Saffady reviews the basic design of these image-transmission systems, explaining how facsimile transfer occurs between locations. He also outlines decisions that must be made prior to acquisition of a system and suggests how alternative designs may reduce costs or improve transmission quality. Further, Saffady discusses compatibility among competing producers and with more traditional information-transferral systems.

Saffady's analysis of the state of facsimile transfer concludes with specifications for nine different facsimile systems. While his argument that library administrators should take a fresh look at facsimile transfer is reasonable, his analysis of the state of the art seems to confirm that the transfer of quan-