

of copyright law. In his preface Shaw accurately states that copyright is obtained merely by publishing with the proper notice, but then he waits until the sixth and ninth chapters to offer the caveat that certain other requirements are also necessary.

Members of the publishing trade will undoubtedly object with angelic indignation to Shaw's contention that in having the copyright in their name, believing that they "may gain more or get better protection," they do so "at the expense of the author." This stand, along with substantiated examples of confusion in the law, forms the basis for Shaw's proposal to redraft the copyright statute and make copyright the exclusive domain of authors. The reviewers concede that this position may be sound in theory, but from a practical standpoint they query whether any substantial change would be effected in the light of standardized contracts and practices in the trade.

Unquestionably the most valuable portion of the book as far as librarians are concerned is Chapter XVIII which deals with literary property and scholarly institutions. The constantly haunting legal problems of facsimile reproduction, such as by photostat and microfilm, recompiling and the replacement of pages is expertly dealt with in a lucid manner. This chapter in effect reveals one more facet of the classic problem facing libraries with regard to the acceptance or rejection of manuscripts, theses and other materials, namely, exactly what is it that the donor has a right to give in the first place? After perusing the chapter with this aspect in mind, librarians are well advised to re-examine their collections. Some startling discoveries and reactions are assured.

Each of the pithy chapters ends with a summary of its contents, which is useful both as a preliminary survey of each chapter and a final thought provoking reappraisal. The text is well documented although the references are inconveniently placed at the end of the book in a separate section and the term "C.O.B." is constantly used without any indication that it is an abbreviation for *Copyright Office Bulletin*. Bibliophiles and perfectionists may object to the price of six dollars placed on the volume by author-publisher Shaw, pointing out the uneven inking, slick paper and deficiencies in the binding process. Notwithstanding this, the treatise is highly

recommended for librarians and others who believe that it is their obligation to have more than a smattering of the concepts of literary property and copyright law.—*Harry Bitner and Mortimer Schwartz, Columbia University Law Library.*

Educational Measurement

Educational Measurement. Ed. by E. F. Lindquist and published by the American Council on Education. Washington, D.C. 1951, 819p. \$6.00.

This is a comprehensive handbook and textbook on the theory and technique of educational measurement on the advanced graduate level. The volume was planned by the Committee on Measurement and Guidance of the American Council on Education in 1945 to overcome the lack of reference and instructional materials in those universities offering graduate training in educational measurement.

Seventy experts in the measurement field, under the general editorship of E. F. Lindquist, participated in the writing of this volume. The proceeds from the sale are to go into a permanent Measurement Book Project Fund which will be used for future revisions of the work.

The book contains 18 chapters divided into three parts: The Functions of Measurement in Education; The Construction of Achievement Tests; and Measurement Theory. Ample charts, graphs, illustrations and selected references are furnished throughout. For those teacher-training institutions not offering graduate courses in measurement, this work may well find a place in the reference collection to supplement works such as the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research*.—*Irving A. Verschoor, Columbia University.*

The H. W. Wilson Company

The H. W. Wilson Company; Half a Century of Bibliographic Publishing. By John Lawler. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1950, \$3.00.

Lawler's *The H. W. Wilson Company* is presumably an example of the growing tendency of historical scholarship to be concerned with the critical analysis of the emergence and development of American commercial and industrial enterprise. But in the pages