Recognizing the importance of these efforts to the scholarly community, Ann Okerson, director of the Association of Research Libraries' Office of Scientific and Academic Publishing, edited these two contributions into a low-cost directory. (Kovacs and Stangelove's directories are also available as free files on the Net.)

The *Directory of Electronic Journals, Newsletters and Academic Discussion Lists* is currently the best source of information about network-based e-serials and lists. But it has some minor flaws. E-serials could be classified into more meaningful and discrete categories (e.g., scholarly journals could be separated from special interest magazines). Lists that are not "open" for user-initiated subscription could be identified as such. The list directory does not include a number of computer-oriented lists. Nevertheless, the compilers should be commended for creating this directory, and ARL should be commended for publishing it. It most usefully simplifies the process of identifying and accessing appropriate e-serials and lists, thereby helping to open the frontiers of electronic information.—*Charles W. Bailey, Jr., University of Houston, Texas.*

LOGOS: The Professional Journal for the Book World. London: Whurr Publications, 1990– . Individuals: $52/year; Institutions: $80/year (ISSN 0957-9656).

The contents page of each *LOGOS* quarterly issue carries a message from the publisher that begins: "*LOGOS* is written and read by book people in twenty-nine countries. It offers to the world book community a forum in which it can debate the issues which concern it and which both unite and divide it. *LOGOS* subscribers include librarians, booksellers, publishers, literary agents, authors, printers, designers and bibliophiles—all who are in some way involved in the writing, production, distribution and reading of books."

Certainly the journal's geographic coverage is impressive. Of the thirty-six articles published in the initial volume, for example, only one-third focus on specific aspects of Anglo-American publishing; another third cover developments in non-European countries; and the remaining articles feature topics such as the effects of technology, the author/editor interview, and preservation. Contributions range from Hans Zell's explanation of the crisis in book publishing in Africa to John Sumsion's analysis of Public Lending Right, with views from publishers regularly included (e.g., Frances Pinter's "The Independent Publisher" and Christopher Hurst's "On Being Small, Commercial, and Scholarly"). In his column, publisher Colin Whurr describes accurately the elements he seeks for articles in the journal: "A typical *LOGOS* contribution mingles history, personal experience, contemporary analysis and a view of the future on its chosen topic. The focus is on meanings, not views. Experiences are interpreted, not merely reported."

Carrying no news or advertising, this journal also avoids footnotes, academic jargon, book reviews, and single-theme issues, although contrasting views on a subject are occasionally juxtaposed in one issue (the second issue for 1991 includes two articles on the Net Book Agreement, for example). Readers thus are free to concentrate on the eight or nine contributions in each issue, as well as an occasional editorial and an opinion column, including Martyn Goff's perspective on the Nobel Prize for Literature and Piers Paul Read's definition of the enemies of literature.

More eclectic in content than *Publishing Research Quarterly*, *LOGOS* is also less academic; most articles are rooted in the contributors' experience, rather than in statistics or documented research. Yet the result is definitely not the typical "how we do it good" potpourri found in too many specialist periodicals. The authors try to place their views in the context of the universe of contemporary publishing and more often than not succeed in tying a specific issue to a wider problem. Vic Gray's "Preservation vs. Use: The Archivist's Dilemma," for example, manages to tie local problems in Essex County, England, to the global scene with authority, clarity, and humor.

If *LOGOS* is not a vital purchase for academic libraries—it is not scholarly, is

not indexed in standard sources, and some articles are of current interest only—it can be recommended as a very useful addition to bibliography collections. Any reader, and certainly any librarian, with an interest in the future of the book should welcome *LOGOS* as a unique source of information about the publishing world and its relationship to libraries, technologies, and developing economies. As a bonus, the articles are readable. Editor Gordon Graham writes that "if any *LOGOS* reader reads an article from a sense of duty, we have failed." He need not worry.—*Marcia Jebb, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Atkins, Stephen E. *The Academic Library in the American University.* Chicago: American Library Assn., 1991. 240p. $35 (ISBN 0-8389-0567-6).

At the 1974 ALA conference in New York City, Dwight R. Ladd, a professor in the Whittemore School of Business and Economics at the University of New Hampshire, spoke about the political environment and organization of the American university. He identified and described the various power bases on campus, commented on the focus of significant decision making, and explored the elements of community and consensus within the academy. He described the academy as a collection of diverse groups with separate and distinct goals. In such an environment, he said, conflict, not consensus, is the campus reality. Ladd identified the myths on which many librarians have based their views of how campuses work. His paper, published in *College & Research Libraries* in March 1975, remains an excellent introduction to the political structure of the campus.

In his book, *The Academic Library in the American University*, Stephen E. Atkins ignores the politics of American academic life, and assumes that librarians are ignorant of the political process in the academic environment, that they do not operate in such an environment, and that, if they try to do so, they do it rather badly. The assumption guides Atkins's review of the development of higher education in the United States and deter-

mines the selection of the sources he uses in offering support for his thesis. He is convinced that participation by librarians, as full members of the faculty, in the shared governance of the campus is the only road to success for academic libraries in the future. His book is an effort to convince others.

The book grew out of a paper Atkins presented at the ACRL national conference in Baltimore in 1986. In that paper, subsequently published in *Energies for Transition* (1986), Atkins opined, "Librarians must realize that decisions concerning the library will continue to be made without their input unless they start participating in university governance." Atkins has embraced the myth, as Ladd would call it, that the faculty govern the university. That the development of college and university libraries in the United States, one of higher education's success stories, was accomplished without faculty status for librarians on many campuses is not addressed.

In the book's first chapter, Atkins sketches the history of the university and