

ship.—Arthur P. Young, *State University of New York, College at Cortland*.

**Library Science.** By John Farley and Stanley Lewis. New York: College Notes, Inc., 1969. 101p. \$2.95.

In a brief preface to *Library Science*, it is stated, "We would like to thank the numerous college faculty members throughout the country who have requested that this type of book be published to supplement the textbook in their classes." Apparently the purpose of this publication is to supplement instruction in the use of libraries at various academic levels. It cannot be questioned that there is a need for good publications to accomplish this purpose.

However, it is regretted that *Library Science* is the publication that has evolved to meet this need, for this publication presents libraries and librarianship in a negative and frequently erroneous manner. It could do nothing but discourage students from considering the field of librarianship as a career.

Even though the copyright date of the publication is 1969, it is assumed that the manuscript was completed early in 1967. All statistics given are for 1966 or earlier and all bibliographies and suggested reading lists (with the exception of one entry) are dated 1966 or earlier. As a matter of fact the majority of the entries in the suggested reading lists are in the 1940s and 1950s. In discussing reference books and encyclopedias, generally no dates or editions are given. However, it is unfortunate that when some editions are given the latest edition is not identified, as new editions have appeared since the preparation of the manuscript. It is also regretted that there is minimal discussion of standards for various types of libraries. Those referred to have frequently been superseded.

In an attempt to cover the total field of librarianship in this publication, which unfortunately is titled *Library Science*, the brevity of statements frequently causes misunderstanding or results in statements which are misleading or redundant. Brevity has not been a blessing in this publication. I quote one paragraph completely to illus-

trate this point. "Environment, a combination of many factors, affects reading. The availability of reading matter is an obvious environmental factor affecting reading." (p. 69). Many other examples of verbiage with little meaning could be given.

*Library Science* is a typical "College Notes" publication. It is paperbound, with very cheap paper, frequent typographical errors, both in the text and in the suggested readings. If it were current and up-to-date, if all statements were correct, and if the challenge of contemporary librarianship and the excitement of the changing scene of librarianship due to the educational explosion and the related problems of information organization and control were conveyed to the reader, this volume might have had merit.—John T. Eastlick, *University of Denver*.

**Books for Junior College Libraries; a Selected List of Approximately 19,700 Titles.** Comp. by James W. Pirie. Chicago: American Library Association, 1969. 452p. \$35.00.

Intended primarily for transfer, or liberal arts programs, with emphasis on support of curriculum, *Books for Junior College Libraries (BJCL)* ". . . endeavors to present, as any good college library collection does, a microcosm of the world around us . . . [but] does not attempt in any way to cover the vast area of terminal and vocational courses offered in junior and community colleges." (Preface.) Limited to books, it is a good selection of titles backed by substantial authority. The method by which it was compiled is logical—start with the shelflists of three outstanding junior college libraries, winnow the best from these, and add significant new titles. This procedure, plus extensive use of authorities from the various disciplines, points to a quality product.

This is a quality product, but is it the product which is needed? A comparison of *BJCL* with *Books for College Libraries (BCL)* reveals that, if pre-1964 titles are discounted, there is an overlap between the two of more than 70 percent. It will be remembered that *BCL* purposely omitted

pre-1964 imprints in order to avoid duplication of *Choice*. About 27 percent of the titles in *BJCL* were published after 1964; most of this group are doubtless also listed in *Choice*, or the *Choice Opening Day Collection*. Since *BJCL* “. . . does not attempt in any way to cover the vast areas of terminal and vocational courses offered in junior and community colleges,” we may then ask—why was this bibliography prepared? Why couldn't *BCL* and *Choice* serve as selection guides for the liberal arts “core,” and *BJCL* concentrate on just those terminal and vocational areas to which the junior and community colleges pay particular attention? Margaret Egan and Jesse Shera in their article, “Toward a Foundation of a Theory of Bibliography” (*Library Quarterly* 22:125-137, 1952), cited two concepts of bibliography: the microscopic, in which each bibliography exists entire unto itself and is its own justification, and the macroscopic, in which each bibliography is a functioning part of a whole system. *BJCL* is yet another bibliography conceived in microcosm which cites excellent titles, most of which however have been recorded in many other lists. What we need is a coordinated series of bibliographies representing core strata and collection building phases (a la *Elementary School Library Collection*). These “core development bibliographies” would change but slowly, and but little. Around them then would be ranged various secondary and peripheral bibliographies representing specialized areas of interest, dealing with the up-to-date, and the ephemeral, which could be used to develop the unique character of any collection.

There are other problems too. For example, the *New York Times Index*, and *New Serial Titles* appear to have been omitted, and though the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, and the *Shorter Encyclopedia of Islam* are listed, none of the excellent Jewish encyclopedias could be found, nor any of a number of other similar works. These apparent omissions may be the result of poor indexing. The index, in two parts: author, and subject, generally omits titles, lists a work only once, usually under the “official” entry, and omits cross-references. This may save space but not users'

time or tempers (as in a last-ditch effort, Ayer's directory is found under N. W. Ayer . . .—and only there). Strict adherence to LC practice wavers, however, since the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* is indexed only under Edwards, and the *McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics* under Greenwald. Titles should be indexed, and there should be cross-references.

Lastly, despite the claim that the “. . . system for arranging titles within this list was developed pragmatically to provide an arrangement more suited to book selection purposes than the usual library classification schemes . . .” one wonders why? If there is a special benefit, it is not evident to this reviewer, though it is quite evident that the notation used is easily confused with that used by LC in its classification, and actually acts as an impediment to comparison with other lists arranged by more conventional schema.

More highly selective than *BCL*, and more up-to-date in one volume, much expanded over its predecessor, *Books for Junior Colleges*, *BJCL* will be useful to some small junior and community colleges for which it is intended, and to some of the small four-year colleges whose collections have not yet really begun to grow. It may be useful also to some larger high school libraries and possibly to some public libraries. One awaits the day, however, when standard titles will be listed only once or twice in these kinds of lists, and our attention is focused on keeping the rest of it all up-to-date.—*Edmund R. Arnold, Syracuse University.*

**Tomorrow's Library: Direct Access and Delivery.** By Robert Thayer Jordan. New York: Bowker, 1970. 212p. \$10.00.

While home delivery of books is not a new idea in librarianship, there is relatively little literature available. Robert Jordan has provided a service in bringing together a historical accounting of various projects dealing with direct delivery of books. He deals with past and present experiments, with particular emphasis upon mail delivery, and suggests how to implement a regional direct access and delivery service.