

## Recent Publications

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Osburn, Charles B. <i>Academic Research and Library Resources: Changing Patterns in America</i> , reviewed by Stuart Forth .....   | 146 |
| <i>Advances in Librarianship</i> . V.9, reviewed by Perry D. Morrison .....  | 147 |
| Stoffle, Carla, and Karter, Simon. <i>Materials &amp; Methods for History Research</i> , reviewed by Daniel F. Ring .....  | 148 |
| <i>SPINDEX Users Conference</i> , reviewed by James W. Geary .....   | 151 |
| Tymn, Marshall B.; Zahorski, Kenneth J.; and Boyer, Robert H. <i>Fantasy Literature: A Core Collection and Reference Guide</i> , reviewed by J. B. Post .....                                | 152 |
| <i>Libraries in Society: A Reader</i> , reviewed by Dorothy F. Thomson .....   | 152 |
| Alexander, Edward P. <i>Museums in Motion: An Introduction to the History and Functions of Museums</i> , reviewed by Edward G. Holley .....  | 154 |
| Bonham-Carter, Victor. <i>Authors by Profession</i> . Volume One, reviewed by Charles Helzer .....   | 156 |
| Bernier, Charles L., and Yerkey, A. Neil. <i>Cogent Communication: Overcoming Reading Overload</i> , reviewed by Herbert S. White .....  | 157 |
| <i>The Osler Library</i> , reviewed by Estelle Brodman .....   | 158 |
| Bahr, Alice Harrison. <i>Automated Library Circulation Systems, 1979-80</i> . 2d ed., reviewed by Howard Pasternack .....  | 160 |
| Allen, Nancy. <i>Film Study Collections: A Guide to Their Development and Use</i> , reviewed by Cathleen Flanagan .....  | 161 |
| Wiegand, Wayne A. <i>The History of a Hoax</i> , reviewed by Arthur P. Young .....   | 162 |
| Reese, Rosemary S., comp. <i>Documentation of Collections</i> , reviewed by E. Richard McKinstry .....   | 164 |
| Lee, Marshall. <i>Bookmaking: The Illustrated Guide to Design/Production/Editing</i> . 2d ed., reviewed by Richard K. Gardner .....  | 165 |
| Garvey, William D. <i>Communication: The Essence of Science. Facilitating Information Exchange among Librarians, Scientists, Engineers and Students</i> , reviewed by Herbert S. White ..... | 166 |
| "The Economics of Academic Libraries," reviewed by Robert L. Burr .....  | 167 |
| American Library Association. Collection Development Committee. <i>Guidelines for Collection Development</i> , reviewed by William Schenck .....   | 169 |
| <i>Collection Management</i> , reviewed by James E. Weaver .....   | 170 |
| <i>2nd International Online Information Meeting</i> , reviewed by Audrey N. Grosch .....   | 171 |
| Garfield, Eugene. <i>Citation Indexing—Its Theory and Application in Science, Technology, and Humanities</i> , reviewed by Stephen P. Harter .....   | 172 |
| Stone, Elizabeth; Sheahan, Eileen; and Harig, Katherine J. <i>Model Continuing Education Recognition System in Library and Information Science</i> , reviewed by Sylvia G. Faibisoff .....   | 174 |
| Stoffle, Carla; Karter, Simon; and Pernacciaro, Samuel. <i>Materials &amp; Methods for Political Science Research</i> , reviewed by Roy H. Fry .....   | 175 |
| Cohen, Aaron, and Cohen, Elaine. <i>Designing and Space Planning for Libraries: A Behavioral Guide</i> , reviewed by Selby U. Gratton .....  | 175 |
| "Library Buildings," reviewed by Ellsworth Mason .....   | 177 |
| <i>Microforms Management in Special Libraries: A Reader</i> , reviewed by Leo R. Rift .....  | 178 |
| <i>The Map Librarian in the Modern World</i> , reviewed by J. B. Post .....  | 178 |
| O'Hara, Frederic. <i>A Guide to Publications of the Executive Branch</i> , reviewed by Steven D. Zink .....  | 179 |
| Abstracts .....  | 180 |
| Other Publications of Interest to Academic Librarians .....  | 187 |

## BOOK REVIEWS

Osburn, Charles B. *Academic Research and Library Resources; Changing Patterns in America*. New Directions in Librarianship, no.3. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Pr., 1979. 187p. \$18.95. LC 78-20017. ISBN 0-313-20722-4.

This small book is a very important and useful one. It appears at a time when all academic libraries are faced with declining revenues; and, the rents in "the seamless fabric of librarianship" being what they are, the temptation to think it appropriate only for technical service librarians and collection development officers must be resisted. It should be read by all administrators, as a matter of course, but more especially by those public service librarians who deal daily with our students and faculty.

The book is based on solid research and on the author's own extensive experience. It has an excellent bibliography; is well organized and graced with clear, direct prose; and might well be seen as a fundamental address to the whole philosophy of research librarianship as we have known it. It is thoughtful and dispassionate to an extent that the reader almost wishes Osburn had given us a bit, just a bit, of his own gut reaction to what he describes and analyzes so well.

Osburn, like Richard De Gennaro, has the gift of saying, and saying well, those things many of us think. His first three chapters, "Federal Government Policy and University Research," "New Patterns of Research in the Sciences and Social Sciences," and "New Patterns of Research in the Humanities," are almost worth the price of the book themselves.

In these chapters he notes the emphasis on applied research, the impact of vast numbers of federal dollars on the academy, the impact of quantification, the kinds of new faculty development, and the growth of the "invisible college," that informal communication network that flourishes whether libraries do or do not. He notes, and documents, the fact that the historical development of collections was based on the assumption that learning, erudition, was an

ideal to which faculty subscribed and that new methodologies have made these great, retrospective collections of less and less use to contemporary research.

In addressing the humanities, Osburn reminds us that here again outside forces, intellectual and financial, are changing faculties. The decline of foreign languages, the maturing of the New Criticism, efforts at quantification of data, the influence of the social sciences on the humanities, and the growth of professionalism among humanists all have had, and will have, an impact on libraries we have not yet fully grasped.

These things will not be received graciously, I think, by the few bookpeople left among us. Osburn does not address them specifically, but the book is permeated with his awareness of the recent past and the attitudes we embraced in the fat years of the fifties and sixties.

He singles none out, but he writes on the assumption that the vast, retrospective collections we developed, the ego-building boasting about book dollars we indulged in, and our eager endorsement of what he calls an elitist approach to scholarship, and certainly to collection building (which brings no blush to *my* cheek!), are part of the present problem that faces us. While it is true that we were but dimly aware, then, of what was happening in our colleges and universities, the fact is that some extraordinary collections were acquired, scores of institutions were enriched, and extreme differences among us in qualities of collections were reduced.

The final chapters, "Response to New Patterns of Research" and "New Concepts from a Changed Perspective," remind us of things we might well choose to forget. Osburn notes that there is presently no apparent immediate relationship between the activities of collection development and the research done at a given institution; that we have failed to recognize changes in the academic environment surrounding us; and that large academic libraries have come to behave quite independently of their constituencies, which, in times of financial stress, can be an unhealthy situation to be in.

I regret that Osburn did not give more

space to this problem, as it seems to be a major one related, as it is, to what librarians themselves know and do. Too often, librarians are somehow removed from what is going on on their campuses; they are still too often inadequately educated (an M.L.S. is no longer enough!); they read too few books and journals in the right fields; they romanticize the faculty and, among those, they too often pick the wrong models in collection development work; and they make too few efforts to participate in the total intellectual life of the academic community, and so it is no wonder that we can be described as providing more and more resources that are used less and less.

Osburn is reasonably sanguine about the present developments in the field, developments that will address some of the problems he raises. He is generally positive about our efforts to use regional and national networks, sophisticated data bases, cooperative collection programs, and new management tools to make our libraries more receptive to the real needs of the academic community, not the needs we perceive them to have or those we think they ought to have.

I repeat, an excellent piece of work.—  
Stuart Forth, Pennsylvania State University,  
University Park.

*Advances in Librarianship*. V.9. Edited by Michael H. Harris. New York: Academic Pr., 1979. 294p. \$21. LC 79-88675. ISBN 0-12-735009-0.

State-of-the-art reviews (STOAS) are a means of coping with the branching and twigging characteristic of scholarly publication. Trouble is, STOAS also branch and twig. In the broad, overlapping fields of communications, information science, and librarianship there are now three annual and one quarterly (*Library Trends*) reviews. The three annual ones are: *Advances in Librarianship* (considered here); the *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* (ARIST), now in its fourteenth volume; and a new one, *Progress in Communication Sciences*, the first volume of which Mary B. Cassata reviewed in the September 1979 *C&RL*.

Competition is said to result in increased

quality. Whether or not this is the cause, *Advances in Librarianship* has improved. Now under the editorship of Michael Harris, who last year stepped up from assistant when Melvin Voigt moved on to found *Progress*, the current volume of *Advances* is both timely in content and (relatively) lively in presentation.

For large, affluent libraries supporting major programs in librarianship, information science, and communications, the three services supplement one another. However, the library forced to choose among the three has a number of permutations and combinations to consider in determining which would best serve the pattern of needs among its clients.

In addition to the differing foci implied in the titles of the three services, there are other differences among them and within any given volume of each. ARIST, for example, represents the traditional scientific model, describing in terse, almost telegraphic, style the findings of the studies

## A.N.Z.A.A.S. CONGRESS

Contributions in the sciences, social sciences and humanities. Between 400 and 900 individual papers each year, most not published anywhere else!

Now indexed in *Chemical Abstracts* and *APAIS* (*Australian Public Affairs Information Service*).

Proceedings of Annual Congresses of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, now available:

- from 1970 (42nd Congress) onwards, on diazo microfiche at 24x reduction
- with author index (1970-76)
- with author, title and KWOC indexes (1977 - )
- by standing order or singly

Contact: Technical Services Librarian  
University of New South Wales  
P.O. Box 1, Kensington.N.S.W.  
Australia. 2033