

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 twiggling 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

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cited with lean analysis and synthesis of the data where appropriate. *Advances*, on the other hand, apparently gives more latitude to its reviewers. The very concept of what a review should be varies from chapter to chapter.

While it is true that most of the *Advances* reviews stick to descriptions of trends found in a hundred or so references, George W. Whitbeck and his associates went to the other extreme in the section "Funding Support for Research in Librarianship." Despairing of getting much help from published literature, the reviewers designed their own questionnaire study, on which they based their conclusions. They cite only six references.

Perhaps the best use of the freedom enjoyed by contributors to *Advances* is seen in Abraham Bookstein and Karl Kocher's explication of operations research (OR) as applied to libraries. It not only describes pertinent literature but also weaves the analysis into the clearest primer on OR to come down the pike so far.

Similarly, Carmel Maguire has produced the same effect by a different route, that of historical and documentary description of the background and current state of Australian librarianship. The present reviewer, who has spent some time in Australia, found this summary comprehensive, well condensed, lucid, and enlightening.

Although not exactly scintillating throughout, *Advances* provides many cases of challenging reading in the arid land of what Cassata has described as "pretentious and heavy handed" STOA prose. A good example of this is found in Charles W. Evans' review of "The Evolution of Paraprofessional Library Employees." The reaction of one paraprofessional staff member of the University of Oregon Library, Rebecca S. Bragg, administrative assistant, interlibrary loan service, confirms the lively character of the chapter whether or not one agrees with her generalization—Bragg found that the review "clearly defines and explains the history of the paranoia that most professional librarians have regarding paraprofessionals: that upgrading paraprofessionals would downgrade professionals."

In contrast to the systematic master plan of *ARIST*, the apparently eclectic policy of

Advances has produced a more timely and lively volume, perhaps at the expense of comprehensive coverage of the field over a period of years.

In the matter of indexing, *Advances* does not come off well. Not only has the author index been dropped this year but the subject index also consists of a virtually useless four pages which add little to the table of contents. The current *ARIST*, in contrast, devotes forty-seven pages to a true author and subject index plus a nine-page KWOC index to the whole set. Whereas *Advances* has never published a detailed cumulated index, *ARIST* did so in 1976.

Following is an abbreviated contents list of this excellent aid to updating one's awareness of the state of affairs in the important areas reviewed: "Intellectual Freedom in Librarianship" (David K. Berninghausen); "User Fees" (Thomas J. Waldhart and Trudi Bellardo); "Paraprofessional Library Employees" (Charles W. Evans); "Measuring Library Effectiveness" (Rosemary Ruhig Du Mont and Paul F. Du Mont); "Operations Research in Libraries" (Abraham Bookstein and Karl Kocher); "Funding for Research in Librarianship" (George W. Whitbeck, Jean Major, and Herbert S. White); "Medical Librarianship" (Donald D. Hendricks); and "Australian Library Service" (Carmel Maguire).—Perry D. Morrison, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Stoffle, Carla, and Karter, Simon. *Materials & Methods for History Research*. Library Edition. Bibliographical Instruction Series. New York: Libraryworks, 1979. 75, 101p. \$14.95 (plus \$1 postage and handling). LC 79-306. ISBN 0-918212-07-3. Available from: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 64 University Pl., New York, NY 10003. (Workbook available for \$4.95 each, minimum order five copies.)

Materials & Methods for History Research is the first publication in the Materials and Methods bibliographic instruction series. It is "designed to familiarize history students with the basic types of information sources available in the discipline, to introduce important examples of each type and to prepare students to use those information sources efficiently and effectively." The authors attempt to accomplish these goals by