

and family purchasers, the publisher of course makes available its yearbook, but librarians will probably be more pleased to observe the sustained attempts being manifested to keep the basic work revised and updated. We wish *Collier's* all success in this effort.—D.K.

**The Cornell Library Conference: Papers Read at the Dedication of the Central Libraries, October, 1962.** Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Library, 1964. xiv, 148p. (64-13711).

This slender volume contains the ten papers read at the Cornell dedication in the autumn of 1962. There are contributions by six librarians: Sir Frank Francis, Stephen A. McCarthy, Ralph E. Ellsworth, William S. Dix, Raynard C. Swank, George H. Healy; two professors: Lionel Trilling, and Steven Muller; one academic administrator: W. R. Keast, and one architect: Charles H. Warner, Jr. The papers vary in length, quality, and content but have a unifying theme which is libraries and graduate and undergraduate education, libraries and international affairs, and library development in the future—topics that are seasonable as well as perennial.

The paper by Sir Frank Francis, "Let the Past and Future Fire Thy Brain," is long, circuitous, and tranquilizing. Director McCarthy, in "The Cornell Library System," briefly described the development of the Cornell library system and revealed plans and hopes for the future. Mr. Warner concisely related the agony and ecstasy experienced in designing the Olin library and re-designing the Uris library. W. R. Keast, in "The True University of These Days Is a Collection of Books," explored the sweeping educational potential of the undergraduate library if use went beyond study hall and reserved reading functions. Professor Trilling, in "The Scholar's Caution and the Scholar's Courage," was critically concerned with the current quality of graduate studies in the humanities. Ellis Worth's "Libraries, Students, and Faculty," rebuked librarians for some current practices, universities for wasteful duplication of curriculums, and endorsed the humanities. Muller, in "Shrunken Globe, Swollen Curriculum," reviewed the internationalization of the American university curriculum and described the bur-

dens and responsibilities this revolution has brought to the libraries. Dix, in "The Research Library and International Affairs Programs," spoke of library methods used to meet the challenge of the internationalized university. Swank, in "International Values in American Librarianship," defined librarianship as an "international affair in its own right" and discussed those aspects of American library practice which he considered valuable for export to developing nations. George Healey, in "Yes, But What Does a Curator Do?" gave answer to the question in a clever and delightful manner.

It is a significant event in the world of higher education when a most pressing educational problem is solved by large-scale investment in library buildings. It becomes more so when a private university with a strong tradition for academic excellence elects to demonstrate this evidence of long-range planning and faith in the value of quality education in this tangible manner. This book may be considered a memento of two pleasant days, or a reminder of the courage and foresight of the Cornell University administration.—Cecil K. Byrd, *Indiana University*.

**Library Buildings of Britain and Europe—An International Study, with Examples Mainly from Britain and Some from Europe and Overseas.** By Anthony Thompson. London: Butterworths, 1963. xii, 326p. \$21.

This is a comprehensive work on library buildings. Since they are so richly documented, Anthony Thompson has successfully coordinated a large portion of the mass of available information and has presented it in a systematic and readable form. This reviewer agrees with the author when he says that he has tried to do the almost impossible—to illustrate with plans and photographs selected good examples of the main types of libraries, chiefly British, with a number from Europe, plus some notes on several outstanding exemplary buildings in the United States and British Commonwealth. He has produced "a systematic study of the whole subject, to serve not only as a reference book for students of librarianship, but also as a guide for librarians intending to build, and as a book on libraries for architects" (p. xi).