Carnegie Libraries; Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development. By George S. Bobinski. Chicago: American Library Association, 1969. 257p. $8. (68-54216).

In this adaptation of his doctoral dissertation Mr. Bobinski treats in factual detail the history of Carnegie public library philanthropy in the United States. His comprehensive study of the expenditure of more than $40,000,000 for the erection of 1,679 public library buildings in 1,412 communities, covering all aspects of the subject, including a survey of 225 communities which had Carnegie grants available and did not use them, is both detailed and yet easy-to-read and charming. Perhaps the only faults one might find with it are in the relatively short six-page "personal appraisal of Carnegie's philanthropy" and, in light of the emerging social consciousness of librarians, in his dismissal of the lack of influence that Carnegie exerted on the provision of integrated library service for Negroes in the South and of the question that was raised in some communities of the source of Carnegie's wealth. His comment is that, "It seems unnecessary now to consider the question of how Carnegie made his money and whether it was morally right for communities to accept it as library philanthropy. Andrew Carnegie was no worse, and perhaps even better, than the other capitalists and industrial leaders of his time in respect to wages and working conditions" (p. 186-7). More personal comments and evaluation on a number of the matters dealt with, especially on these two matters of social significance, would have added a great deal to the book.

There is little in this book of specific interest to the academic or research librarian. Apart from a paragraph on a few joint use facilities, such as that provided for Cornell College and the community of Mount Vernon, Iowa, academic libraries are entirely outside the scope of this book; and as Carnegie's aim was to improve popular access to books, his grants to large city libraries, such as the New York Public Library, to which he gave over $5,000,000 in 1899 to build sixty-six branch libraries, were generally to provide for branches and other facilities to be used by the general public rather than to provide for research facilities. Carnegie's philanthropy did have an impact on academic libraries. Primarily in the period between 1902 and 1908 some $4,283,048 was given toward the construction of 108 academic libraries; and, while Bobinski stresses the fact that grants were not made to public libraries for collections, 311 academic libraries, mainly in the 1930s, did receive grants totaling $2,592,800 for library development which, in general, meant the purchase of books. Hopefully, someone will devote the same care and effort to that aspect of Carnegie philanthropy as Mr. Bobinski has to the public library aspect, for that story is as important and worthy of study and could well result in as pleasant and readable a book as this one.
—*Norman D. Stevens, University of Connecticut.*

Library Effectiveness, A Systems Approach. By Philip M. Morse. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1968. 207p. $10. (68-25379).

Professor Morse has attempted the most difficult task of bridging the gaps between the librarian, the systems analyst, and the operations researcher. The latter two in some areas are considered to be synonymous. His book, divided into two categories (namely, the theoretical models and the application of theory), is well organized and provides an introduction to the theory before it is discussed and applied to the libraries at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It would appear from the standpoint of reviewer, however, that to comprehend the material fully the reader should have at least one semester of probability theory. The librarian with little or no mathematical background will have considerable difficulty comprehending the models, although the trained systems analyst and the operations researcher will comprehend them with little or no difficulty. It would seem that the book is more readily suited to the systems analyst and the operations researcher who currently are working in library systems analysis. The book is of value to the librarian only to the