vanced computerized systems for selective dissemination of information that can be found anywhere today."

You will not find such gems in Saha's book. You will find about 100 pages on India and another fifty or so on the U.S.A.

The Indian section, from my limited knowledge of the country, is excellent. It is certainly mandatory reading for anyone planning a trip over there. I only wish that Saha had taken the time to include names and addresses of the librarians responsible for the activities he describes. If you're going to send a letter 12,000 miles, it would be nice to know where to write it.

Saha's section on the U.S.A. is competent and pedestrian. He read the proper authors and drew the proper conclusions. His four chapters, special libraries and technical information centers; libraries and machines; library education and information science; and trends in research and development might serve as notes for four undergraduate lectures. And, just possibly, a Rousseauan librarian who had never been exposed to the wonderful world of computers and information centers might find this a painless way to lose his/her/their/its innocence.

Required for library and information science schools, harmless for others.—*Harold Wooster, Air Force Office of Scientific Research.*

Development of Libraries and Library Science in India. By Subodh Kumar Mookerjee. Calcutta: World Press Private Limited, 1969. x, 534p. $6.

The author, with more than thirty years experience in the field of librarianship, including posts as Deputy Librarian, Calcutta University; Librarian, National Archives of India; and lectureships in library science at Calcutta and Burdwan; is well qualified to write on the subject implied by the title. Consequently, the reader expecting a treatise on the history and present development of libraries and librarianship in India will be disappointed, because much of the content deals with other matters. According to the preface, it is concerned with current trends in all aspects of library work and library science and its

development in India "vis-à-vis the same in the libraries of U.K. and Scandinavian countries." It is mainly intended for students reading for the degree or diploma courses in Indian universities. Since it does contain a variety of useful, albeit miscellaneous information, it may serve this purpose well. However, the lack of a unifying theme or mode of presentation is unfortunate. The rather long chapters are uneven in content and importance.

Although libraries in India in the past, and the impact of modern libraries on society and its implications, are covered in a matter of thirty-two pages, the numerous names, dates, and places mentioned provide a useful starting point for further inquiry. The discussion on the library movement in India during the last fifty years is a helpful guide to the field. It covers library development, legislation, and the history of library associations, and contains some sketchy statistics, primarily for West Bengal, plus many names and dates. One wonders why this chapter should close with a brief section on the "British Library Association" and libraries in Britain, since this is a subject which has received adequate coverage in other sources.

The section on copyright brings together in convenient form information on the Indian copyright situation not readily available elsewhere. Comparisons with Western and international copyright practices are useful and interesting.

The chapters on libraries—academic and special (including school libraries), public and general—contain a mixture of historical, descriptive, and hortatory matter such as " . . . unattractive surroundings unconsciously tend to inculcate lack of respect for books in children and this should be stopped."

The material on bibliography in India covers bibliographical services, such as the *Indian National Bibliography,* the early history of printing and writing in India, the preparation of manuscripts and editing, and the Indian book market. There is a useful bibliography of early printed books in the various Indian languages and short descriptions of the work of William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward, who were active in the late eighteenth and

early nineteenth centuries in developing printing in India.

The section on the public library and national development makes the customary case for the importance of libraries in developing countries but more specific reference to India would improve it. There is substantial reference to the Scandinavian countries, which reflects the author's study tour of libraries in the United Kingdom and Scandinavia as a UNESCO fellow in 1951–52. His report to UNESCO appears as an appendix. Other appendices include education for librarianship in India, a valuable expansion of the DDC for Indic subjects, and a description of the working of a district library.

It may be a quibble to note that this book would have benefited from more careful editing, attention to bibliographical detail, and some up-dating of references. In scanning the dates of the items cited in the bibliographies, where dates were given, only three appeared later than 1960, and none later than 1965.

In summary, the historical and descriptive material is of interest and value to any reader concerned with the development of libraries and bibliography in India; that dealing with organization and management is too elementary for the informed student. Nevertheless, the author has succeeded in his stated purpose to produce a general textbook for use by students preparing for diploma or degree examinations in library science in Indian universities.— *Carl W. Hintz, Oregon State System of Higher Education.* ▪▪

ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts below are selected from those prepared for publication in Research in Education *by the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences at the University of Minnesota. Unless otherwise noted, copies of the following documents are available, by purchase, in microfiche or hard copy format, from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, National Cash Register Co., 4936 Fairmont Avenue., Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Orders must include ED number.)*

Mathematical Models for Library Systems Analysis. By F. F. Leimkuhler. Washington, D.C.: NSF, 1967. 17 p. (available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information as PB 176 113, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.00).

This paper reviews the research on design and operation of research libraries sponsored by the Purdue University Libraries and the Purdue School of Industrial Engineering. The use of mathematical models in library operations research is discussed. Among the mathematical methods discussed are marginal analysis or cost minimization, computer simulation, and statistical inference. The shelving models, storage and retrieval models, and search and file organization models developed by the Purdue operations research group are described.

A DDC Bibliography on Computers in Information Sciences. Volume I. Information Sciences Series. Alexandria, Va.: Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information, 1968. 304 p. (ED 029 676, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.00).

The unclassified and unlimited bibliography compiles references dealing specifically with the role of computers in information sciences. The volume contains 249 annotated references grouped under four major headings: Time Shared, On-Line and Real Time Systems, and Computer Components. The references are arranged in accession number (AD-number) sequence within each heading. Four indexes, AD-Numeric, Corporate Author/Monitoring Agency, Personal Author, and Contract, are appended to facilitate access to references.