users versus providing an intermediary. Although the publication is worth reading, it is quite probable that its price and scope may limit distribution.

My initial reaction to Goldstein's work was negative. His work is poorly composed, is often grammatically incorrect and, most jarring of all, frequently contains factual inaccuracies. With all due respect, OCLC was not the first of the computerized cataloging networks, although no one would argue that it is one of the more extensive; nor did FAUL spend $13.2 million dollars on its operations in 1974, as one might infer from the statement presented by Goldstein. Furthermore, one seeking to find a definition of the term *network* should not attempt to locate it here. His definition, "Library networks . . . are any coalition formed by a group of similar or dissimilar libraries to share resources and centralized processing with one another," lends itself to systems, consortia, or cooperatives as well as to networks.

On the positive side, Goldstein does attempt to restrict his study to a brief overview of computerized cataloging networks. Although predominantly concerned with an analysis of OCLC, the author does discuss regional developments, such as NELINET, BALLOTS, and PALINET, and very briefly touches upon the development in SUNY, FAUL, and CUNY. He also provides a selected directory of eighteen computerized cataloging networks, for which he includes information on location, membership, administration, equipment, status, and funding.
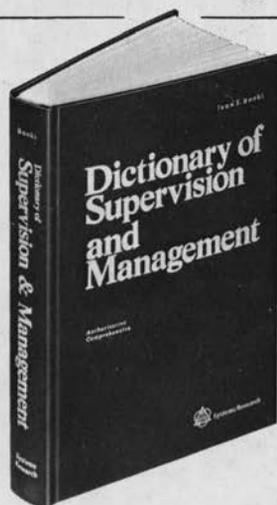
The audience for whom these publications are intended is not quite clear. Neither publication is specialized enough for the information scientist; both are of limited interest to the general public. The price of both may certainly preclude purchase. However, academic and research libraries or library schools with comprehensive collections might consider allocating funds for Christian's book.—*Sylvia G. Faibisoff, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana.*

Berninghausen, David K. *The Flight from Reason: Essays on Intellectual Freedom in the Academy, the Press, and the Library.* Chicago: American Library Assn., 1975. 175p. $7.50. (LC 74-23236) (ISBN 0-8389-0192-1)

'Tis a pity that America's state of society requires as distinguished a librarian as Mr. Berninghausen to divert his energies from teaching librarianship to apprentice librarians to explaining to them and, in this book, to a journeyman audience as well, the necessity of defending the ideas of John Stuart Mill (now 116 years old). But such is our state, and his observations are not amiss.

The reviewer of any book on this subject faces a task which is vaguely distasteful. He regrets, first of all, that the subject must be written about. Second, he doubts that the book will either reach or convert the heathen. Third, he cannot escape the feeling that a dead horse is being flogged. Finally, he probably finds himself in such general agreement with the author that he is reduced to enumerating the contents or to echoing, in truncated form, the major points. So reduced, let me say that seven of the eight essays appear to be here published for the first time; the eighth is a re-

print from *Library Journal* of October 15, 1967. Four of the essays are concerned directly with librarianship, and the remainder with communications, including those of academia; an appendix gives the text of the proceedings and findings in the case of Mrs. Joan Bodger of the Missouri State Library.

Mr. Berninghausen's views are those of the traditional libertarian; they therefore express little previously unknown to any librarian of any experience, but they should be useful to those who know naught of *On Liberty.* This would appear to include 95 percent of the entering class of a well-known school of librarianship, which, by extension, does not speak well of the corpus of undergraduate learning brought to the graduate school. The volume could therefore be of great use and value to survey courses in the principles of librarianship, particularly because of the examples of suppression of writings and ideas, many of which are drawn from the author's experience of over a quarter-century. The more advanced reader, however, will find that the disorderly structure imposed, of necessity, by the assembly of diverse essays does not lead to an orderly progression of ideas. The book contains good, topical material; twenty years hence, however, it will probably be referred to only for its illustrative material drawn from the two decades between McCarthy and Nixon. It is probably vain to hope that it will not be referred to because the subject will be a dead one.— *Henry Miller Madden, University Librarian, California State University, Fresno.*

Shackleton, Robert. *Censure and Censorship: Impediments to Free Publication in the Age of Enlightenment.* (Fifth Annual Lew David Feldman Lectureship in Bibliography.) (Bibliographical Monograph Series, No.8) Austin: University of Texas, Humanities Research Center, 1975. 26p. $4.95. (LC 72-619567)

Bodley's librarian tells a lucid, even fascinating, story of some applications of censorship ("examination of a text before publication, by someone in authority, with a view to ascertaining its fitness to appear") and censure ("examination of a text, after publication, with a view to deciding whether it had been fit to appear") in the eigh-

teenth century. Examples of censorship are drawn from France, and of censure from France and Rome—notably the Congregation of the Index. The author points out the degree of flexibility which existed among the royal censors in France, and the various loopholes which enabled the publication of such works as Helvétius' *De l'esprit* and the Abbé de Prades' thesis. After reading this bright essay, one somehow feels safer with the censors of the eighteenth century than with the censurers of twentieth-century America.

The handsome little volume is marred by a heavy ligature ff, which is particularly noticeable on p.23.—*Henry Miller Madden, University Librarian, California State University, Fresno.*

Withers, F. N. *Standards for Library Service: An International Survey.* (Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research, 6) Paris: Unesco Press, 1974. 421p. $12.95. (Available in U.S. from Unipub, Inc., P.O. Box 433, New York, NY 10016)

This important volume owes its origin to the initiative of Unesco. In 1968 it made a contract with IFLA for a survey of standards for libraries of all types in different countries. Fortunately, this complex task was entrusted to an authority, F. N. Withers, research associate, the Polytechnic of North London School of Librarianship, and a former official of the Department of Education and Science in London. He prepared this survey as a document in 1970. It was so well received that he revised and expanded it for general distribution in 1974.

Repeatedly, this reviewer has been concerned with library standards abroad, e.g., when editing the issue of *Library Trends,* October 1972, on standards and most recently in an article on the subject to be published in volume 16 of the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science.* He knows from these experiences how difficult it is to assemble up-to-date documents on the subject. Withers deserves a great deal of credit for having gathered together a wealth of information. He has been able to make use of pertinent materials not only from the Anglo-Saxon countries, but also from many other parts of the world. Includ-