irritating and could have been easily repaired by a good editor.

But I do not mean to be overly critical. In spite of its defects, the book is clear and easy to understand. It provides a general frame of reference which is applicable to any type of library. In expanding on the principles presented, the authors draw on examples from recent academic library management literature as well as that of public and school libraries. The book does not duplicate other library management publications such as Lowell's *Management of Libraries,* Rogers and Weber's *University Library Administration,* or Hamburg's *Library Planning and Decision Making Systems.* It is a practical and useful guide to the world of library management.—*Dale B. Canelas, Assistant Director for Public Services, Stanford University Libraries.*

Magrill, Rose Mary, and Rinehart, Constance, comps. *Library Technical Services: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977. 238p. $14.95. LC 76-27130. ISBN 0-8371-9286-2.

Anyone needing quick, easy access to the major literature of current, general interest on technical services will find this new bibliography useful. The serious researcher will still need to use *Library Literature,* but the person wanting to become familiar with a topic probably will find sufficient entries in this book without struggling through excess material. The authors promise a supplement, which will be necessary if the book is to remain topical.

Most of the 1,274 entries have dates within the past ten years. Those with earlier dates are bibliographies and reviews of a year or are concerned with general principles and topics of historical interest, such as the emergence of approval plans, or do not date readily (e.g., repair and preservation of materials). Foreign material is not included, but selected ERIC documents are. Each entry is briefly annotated, and bibliographies in the material are mentioned with pages or number of references listed.

The book is divided into seven broad subject headings with each heading subdivided into several smaller areas and ar-

ranged in chronological order. The topics included are organization of technical services and management and administration of the acquisition, organization, maintenance, and circulation of materials, serials, and special materials. There is a name index and a separate subject index.

Most technical services librarians and teachers of technical services courses will want a copy. Others without access to *Library Literature* or without the time to use it adequately also will find this book helpful.—*Martha Willett, Technical Services Librarian, Indiana State University, Evansville.*

*Advances in Librarianship.* Volume 7. Edited by Melvin J. Voigt and Michael H. Harris. New York: Academic Press, 1977. 348p. $22.50. LC 79-88675. ISBN 0-12-785007-4.

Volume 7 of *Advances in Librarianship* reflects the changing world of librarianship. Five of the contributions deal with the continuing traditional concerns of librarianship, such as classification (Ingetraut Dahlberg's

"Major Developments in Classification"), library development and history (Simeon B. Aje's "National Libraries in Developing Countries" and W. A. Munford's "The American Library Association and the Library Association"), and the use and role of libraries (D. Zweizig and B. Dervin's "Public Library Use, Users, Uses" and Gordon Stevenson's "Popular Culture and the Public Library").

The three other contributions reflect the more recent concerns of information science (F. W. Lancaster's "Vocabulary Control in Information Retrieval Systems," Anne Wilkin's "Personal Roles and Barriers in Information Transfer," and Robert N. Broadus' "The Application of Citation Analyses to Library Collection Building").

As usual, *Advances in Librarianship* presents well-documented, state-of-the-art studies on a small number of specific topics—some broad, some narrow.

In general, the articles which deal with the traditional topics provide wide-ranging surveys. The contribution on classification, for example, presents a brief history of classification, comparisons of six universal systems in use today, and a review of recent developments.

Similarly, Aje's survey and Munford's historical review contain broad, although by no means exhaustive, reviews of their topics. Aje discusses twenty-six national or quasi-national libraries in alphabetical order, from Belize to Uganda. Half of the libraries are in Africa, with the other half almost equally divided among Asia, Central and South America, and the Middle East. The information, based on questionnaires, is somewhat uneven but still useful.

Munford presents an overview of the origins, history, development, organization, and contributions of ALA and the Library Association. American readers may be surprised to note the role of American librarians in the founding of the Library Association. It was in large part the success of the 1876 Philadelphia conference which led E. B. Nicholson "to suggest the first British conference which eventually took place in London in October 1877. This one was certainly international in its scope, but it owed much to the fifteen Americans present, twelve of whom had been at Phila-

delphia. . . . Some of the most significant contributions to the London conference were in fact made by Poole and by Justin Winsor" (p.151–52).

The articles dealing with such aspects of information as vocabulary control, barriers to information transfer, and citation analyses are narrower in scope. Thus, Broadus' article is concerned with a very specific question: "Whether the hundreds of published citation studies can help in dealing with [the problem of selection of appropriate titles for any given library from the universe of over 200 million books published since Gutenberg]—whether, in large libraries particularly such analyses hold the promise of improving the odds that materials chosen will mesh with users' needs and demands" (p.301–2).

Broadus finds some evidence that "there do seem to be parallels between use of materials as indicated by citation patterns and as shown by studies of requests in libraries, especially in relation to the needs of people engaged in research" (p.319). Nevertheless, as Broadus himself states, "most citation studies measure use by sophisticated scholars, and would not be expected to correlate strongly with undergraduate and popular demands. . . . The library profession is not close to discovering any truly valid measure for predicting requests in a given library" (p.315).

In his contribution on information retrieval, Lancaster postulates "the continued growth of machine-readable data bases and the continued expansion of on-line systems to make these files widely accessible" (p.33). He then predicts the resulting problem of noncompatibility of the various controlled vocabularies will lead to reconciliation of vocabularies by human analysis, by machine conversion, or by the use of a switching language ("intermediate lexicon").

Volume 7 of *Advances in Librarianship* maintains the qualitative level of its predecessors. While some of the topics have been dealt with in earlier volumes and others are treated here for the first time, there is no duplication. Indeed, taken as a whole, the series provides a useful, albeit far from comprehensive, encyclopedia of articles on basic topics of the profession, ranging from

the school library (vol. 1) to censorship (vol. 2) and from academic library buildings (vol. 3) to productivity measures (vol. 6). All volumes in this series will be wanted in academic and research libraries and should be considered basic reading for serious students of library and information science.—*Fred Blum, Director, Center of Educational Resources, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.*

Grogan, Denis. *Science and Technology: An Introduction to the Literature.* 3rd ed. rev. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976. 343p. $12.50. LC 76-43272. ISBN 0-85157-223-5 Bingley; 0-208-1534-5 Linnet.

It may be convenient to categorize all books of this sort as "guides to the literature." However, the present author aptly distinguishes between two types. The "reference book" type strives for comprehensiveness in its listing and annotations; Malinowsky's *Science and Engineering Reference Sources* and Jenkins' *Science Reference Sources* are familiar examples. The "textbook type," on the other hand, emphasizes the function which each type of publication performs in the overall pattern of information transfer; and illustrative examples are then incorporated in the text. The Grogan volume is a "textbook" type intended for students; Parker and Turley's *Information Sources in Science and Technology* is another but in its case is designed for the working scientist or engineer.

While the second edition was enlarged about 10 percent over the first, this third edition is some 35 percent larger than its predecessor. Whole new chapters have been added on "Computerized Data Bases" and "Microforms." Three chapters have each been expanded by 50 percent: "The Literature," "Periodicals," and "Books in the Field." In nearly all instances, growth is not due to added examples; many of these are carried over from the preceding edition, though there is a good salting of later dates as well. Enlargement derives from discussion of additional aspects of scientific information and dissemination (oral communication, user studies, cost implications to libraries, prospect for alternative modes of publication, etc.).

A particular excellence is the care with which Grogan tries to develop the reader's capacity to make distinctions. Students are repeatedly cautioned not to be misled by titles (e.g., "Encyclopedia of . . .") and reminded that needed forms of literature are often buried in other forms (e.g., bibliographies published in journals). It is quite important to read the whole book, since items relevant to a given factor occur in unexpected chapters.

Of caveats and shortcomings there are few. The British origin influences the approach of certain sections, such as that of patenting procedures. Discussion of computerized data bases reflects the relative absence at the time of writing of on-line services familiar to U.S. readers. The chapter on "Indexing and Abstracting Services" is perhaps the least satisfactory; some of the information on the *Bibliography of Agriculture* and the defunct Pandex is out of date, and differentiation between printed and machine-readable formats is occasionally blurred.

The index intentionally excludes any mention of individual titles, since they are said to be "examples" only. Nonetheless, the reader will often wish to look up the treatment of a known example and to find it embedded in a section on similar works. Finally, there is scanty documentation for the scores of supporting and illuminating statements and for the well-chosen quotations and other included intelligence. The author considers "excess of bibliographic scruple is out of place in a textbook for students." Perhaps he underestimates how intriguing his references are, or the number of "keen" readers who might wish to pursue them.

Writing in an eminently readable style, Grogan provides the reader with the full flavor and feel of the literature and of the scope and variety of the "information problem." Not only students will find illumination, but experienced librarians, scientists, and engineers will benefit from reading this book.—*Irma Y. Johnson, Science Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

*Hebrew Printing and Bibliography.* Studies by Joshua Bloch and Others, Reprinted from the Publications of the New York