

that librarians need to have always available. A revised edition of this work, carefully edited and corrected, would be the once-and-for-all book to have. In the meantime, this one will do nicely.—*Judy H. Fair, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, California.*

**Reference and Information Services: A Reader.** Edited by Bill Katz and Andrea Tarr. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1978. 456p. \$12.50. LC 77-20698. ISBN 0-8108-1091-3.

The indefatigable and multitalented Katz has joined library school student Tarr to edit a well-balanced and far-ranging collection of articles on reference librarianship.

In selecting articles for inclusion in this anthology, the editors place heavy emphasis on material published after 1973. So you will find only one or two historical pieces and none at all from such "old masters" as Ralph Shaw or Louis Shores. Katz and Tarr have also made a conscious effort to limit reprints from four basic journals of librarianship—*American Libraries*, *Library Journal*, *RQ*, and *Wilson Library Bulletin*. This gave them the opportunity to select for publication many articles from "less accessible" periodicals. There are two articles from *C&RL*, including Robert S. Taylor's seminal contribution, "Question-Negotiation and Information Seeking in Libraries" (May 1968). Several of the selections are by British and Canadian librarians and bibliophiles.

To be judged a success, an anthology such as this must achieve a fine balance between selections that depict the current state of the art of reference librarianship, those that take a look into the future of computer-assisted services, those that discuss theory, and those of a bibliographic nature. Katz and Tarr succeed admirably in this regard. Their work also manages to achieve a balance in tone, as the several serious theoretical selections are matched by some direct and straightforward chapters (such as Art Plotnik's lively and informative view of "OCLC for You and Me: A Humanized Anatomy for Beginners"). The editors have added other good change-of-pace pieces in David Draheim's humorous look at referencemanship ("I Never See Him Come Into the Library Much Any-

more") and in two contributions by Nat Hentoff from *The Village Voice*. And it's refreshing to see an intelligent and perceptive layman's views present in this kind of reader.

In sum, this is a volume that will interest and inform academic librarians wishing to assess the current status and future direction of reference service. For library school students it nicely complements Katz's *Introduction to Reference Work* (McGraw-Hill, 3d ed., 1978).—*Marshall E. Nunn, Glendale Community College, Glendale, California.*

**The Many Faces of Information Science.**

Edited by Edward C. Weiss. AAAS Selected Symposia Series, 3. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1977. 128p. \$12.50. LC 77-12103. ISBN 0-89158-430-7.

As librarians, we profess that the collection, control, and dissemination of information is our domain. The nature of information—what it is supposed to do, how it is transferred (the "phenomenon of communication")—we generally consider the province of information scientists. The definition of information science given in the introduction to this book is "that set of principles and prescriptive rules dealing with the organization, maintenance and management of bodies of scientific, technical and business information used in decision making" (p.2).

We should, as librarians, take a closer look at information science in the light of that definition and become aware of the work being done on the information transfer process and problems, or we may forfeit control of our information systems and possibly of the supplying of information altogether.

Information scientists are grappling with problems in our domain: with the change from resource as physical record to resource as knowledge and with information systems that permit interaction between people and stored knowledge rather than between people and stored document descriptions. At the very basic, theoretical end of the spectrum of information science, which this volume represents, however, most of us concerned with traditional information

gathering and supply are likely to get very confused.

*The Many Faces of Information Science* is a collection of five papers reflecting research being conducted in information transfer theory, analysis, semiotics, and language structures. It might have been more truthfully named *Some of the Faces of Information Science*, but that doesn't roll well off the tongue.

On the frontiers of library-related information science is William Goffman, here represented by a paper entitled "On the Dynamics of Communication." Of perhaps most interest to librarians is the Hillman article on knowledge transfer systems, especially the LEADERMART system at Lehigh University, which encompasses interactive bibliographic information retrieval, on-line library cataloging information, and other library automation programs. The other papers are entitled "Development of a Theory of Information Flow and Analysis," "Information Structures in the Language of Science," and "The Portent of Signs and Symbols."

Some of the "faces of information science" will confuse and bewilder the earnest librarian newly come to information science or trying to keep up with developments in library-related automation. The book will be of interest to those with a thorough background in information science equipped to understand these attempts at establishing a theoretical foundation for what has hitherto been a technology, the mechanical transfer of knowledge.—Fay Zipkowitz, Worcester Area Cooperating Libraries, Worcester, Massachusetts.

**Expanding Media.** Edited by Deirdre Boyle. A Neal-Schuman Professional Book. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press. 1977. 343p. \$12.50. LC 77-23335. ISBN 0-912700-03-3.

This collection of forty-five articles relating to nonprint media in libraries is organized into eight major sections that range broadly but include the traditional areas of concern such as selection, production, evaluation, cataloging, etc. The author is well known by "media specialists" for her popular column "Media Minded," which appeared regularly in *American Libraries*

from May 1976 to June 1978. (She was recently named assistant editor of *Wilson Library Bulletin* and will no longer be editing the column, now called "Mediatmosphere.") The articles have been combed from a wide variety of periodicals, but the selections were limited to those published since 1969 in an effort to provide comparatively current information.

According to the author the book is directed toward all types of libraries, library educators, librarians, and media specialists and is "designed to answer some of the philosophical and practical questions raised by media."

The book only partially succeeds in its attempt to address the diverse group for which it is intended. While a number of articles may be of passing interest to librarians, particularly academic librarians, there are many that simply do not apply to their immediate needs. There are a number of "how-we-do-it-good-here" articles that are quite narrow in focus and limited in application and new information. Their omission from this compilation would not be noticeable. For example, the article by Sanford Berman, "Rules for Cataloging Audio-Visual Materials at Hennepin County Library," is one that is so technical in nature that its interest to anyone other than a nonprint media cataloger is remote.

There is also a thread of defensiveness that pervades some of the articles. The one written by James Ramey is so negative in its tone and belittling of teaching faculty as well as librarians that one or two significant and meaningful points he brings out are lost in his mass of pejorative statements. The defensive tone struck by Ramey is echoed in other articles as well. Such comments do a disservice to the many positive programs that are in operation.

However, there are a few good articles. One that must be noted as truly outstanding is Lester Asheim's "Introduction to 'Differentiating the Media,'" in which he provides an excellent statement on the effectiveness and place of various types of media. Other articles, particularly those appearing in the introductory section. "Why Media?" and the sections on "Education" and "Media Politics," are generally well done and will