

Tsuneishi, Warren M.; Buckman, Thomas R.; and Suzuki, Yukihisa, eds. *Issues in Library Administration. Papers Presented at the Second United States—Japan Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education, Racine, Wisconsin, October 17-20, 1972*. New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1974. 181p. \$7.50.

Produced by the Japanese University Libraries National Committee and the American Library Association International Advisory Committee for Liaison with Japanese Libraries, this collection contains twelve papers relating to Japanese and American university library science. The five Japanese papers describe past developments, whereas the five American papers discuss present and predicted changes. Change is a common thread running through this volume.

The Japanese papers deal with administrative reforms in university libraries, the change in the library director's status and role, changes in organization, administration, management, library personnel, and interlibrary cooperation. Each paper points to the need for further development and improved service, often suggesting the use of more professional librarians. The American papers describe corresponding American changes in library administration, decision making, staffing, and interlibrary cooperation. The final papers by Liebaers and Burkhardt form a curious supplement. Liebaers makes incisive observations concerning international library associations and group cooperation. He makes one pertinent remark, however, that the Japan-U.S. library meetings tend to emphasize the two countries' differences rather than similarities, because the former greatly outnumber the latter. Burkhardt describes very briefly the U.S. National Commission on Library and Information Science and Japan-U.S. relations at the research level. The best papers are those by McDonald on cooperation and Liebaers on the international scene.

Obviously, the 1972 Racine conference papers can be compared with the 1969 Tokyo conference papers, *University and Research Libraries in the United States* (ALA, 1972). The first volume introduced the series and contained basic and descriptive pa-

pers on the librarianship of each nation, while the 1974 volume is much more general in approach.

The purposes of the conferences are unclear. Presenting international views on university administrative problems, seeking to define library and information science issues relating to higher education and research in the two countries, discovering workable forms of library cooperation, and exploring ways to cooperate are the subjects included. More importantly, perhaps, the conferences were merely one element in a wider liaison and interchange program. Providing leadership and exchange continuity between the two librarian groups, assuring an equal partnership in pursuing problem solutions, involving policymakers, providing professional growth opportunities and consultants, and developing cooperative projects were additional purposes listed in the two volumes. The resolutions from this second conference suggest an additional conference, reaffirm the original resolutions, invite other countries and younger colleagues to participate, encourage additional exchange, and establish an implementation group. Conference widening to cover other countries and less influential colleagues raises questions concerning essential conference purposes.

What have been tangible conference results? Apparently, only the conference reports. The librarians' attention in each country has been focused on university library problems and progress of the other country. For Japanese librarians literate in English, the papers may present U.S. objectives toward which their own libraries may be pointed. For Japanese librarians not literate in English, there can be little value. Apparently the conferences were based on the assumption that developments in one country are useful for the other country to know about, but just how and why is not clear. The value of such a current assessment is not clarified, and no further analysis is given of the data presented. A fault of the papers is their oversimplification and generality. Often the information given is inadequate to enable the reader to interpret a situation correctly. The book has not been rigorously edited; many first person pronouns are retained in the text. It con-

tains few footnotes, no bibliographies, and no conference discussions.

This book is a useful contribution to international library science but has no pretention to being a comparative library science study. Hopefully, useful and scholarly Japan-U.S. university library research will be carried on in the future. The book can be recommended for libraries interested in international library science, particularly in Japanese libraries. It updates existing English literature on the subject and is attractively printed and durably bound.—*John F. Harvey, Dean of Library Services, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York.*

Szigethy, Marion C. **Maurice Falcolm Tauber, A Biobibliography, 1934-1973.**

Foreword by Jack Dalton. (Beta Phi Mu, Nu Chapter, Columbia University School of Library Service Publications, no.1) Metuchen, N.J.: Published for Beta Phi Mu, Nu Chapter, Columbia University School of Library Service, by Scarecrow, 1974. 121p.

This small book is an alternative form of a *Festschrift*. To honor Professor Tauber's long service as a teacher, colleagues, students, and friends have put together an *opus* composed of five appreciations, a chapter by Tauber on his main claim to fame ("Survey Method Approach to Library Problems") and an extensive bibliography. The appreciations take up twenty pages and, of course, are appreciative. The twenty-three-page survey chapter by Tauber is an original contribution which sums up his philosophy and methodology. The bibliography of fifty-one pages is divided into nine parts: Papers; Monographs; Contributions to Other Works; Forewords and Introductions to Other Works; Library Surveys; Contributions to Conferences, Institutes, and Meetings; Course Outlines; Journal Contributions; and a section "About Maurice Falcolm Tauber." The remainder of the book comprises data about the contributors and an index which is interesting in itself. This review will be limited to the bibliography, since this is the main part of the book.

The term "biobibliography" describing

Tauber's output is used in an archival sense in that the material listed includes a number of items to show the fullness of activity undertaken by Tauber rather than being limited to that scholarly output which normally is found in a faculty member's bibliography. For example, the first section notes an archive of 30,000 papers (1939-1965) given to the Columbia University Library. The thoroughness of the bibliography offers a field day to anyone interested in bibliometrics.

The second section, "Monographs," for instance, consists of eight pamphlets, a dissertation, one long committee report, one circulated draft, twelve monographs in the standard definition of the term, and ninety-four reviews of these monographs. Of the twelve monographs proper, eight were written and four were edited collections of the works of others. Of the written works, two were done alone and six with a collaborator or, in one case, with several. One of the joint efforts (Wilson and Tauber) went into a second edition and was also translated into Spanish. Of the edited items, one was done alone and three with collaborators. One of the joint edited efforts (*Book Catalogs*) went into a second edition. Of the ninety-four reviews, forty-eight were of books by or about Louis Round Wilson.

The section, "Library Surveys," includes surveys of all kinds of libraries: Australian, five (twenty-five reviews or news items); university and college, forty-six (eleven reviews); public, five (three reviews); state, nine; and special, twelve. Of these, thirty-two surveys were made by Tauber alone and forty-five jointly or in a team (his preferred method). Also included are nine articles about making library surveys. Tauber's own chapter in the book, on the subject of survey-making, distills the experience of thirty years in evaluating libraries by this method.

More sophisticated techniques may be applied to such an extended corpus of data. Not only will the future biographer of Tauber be well served by this collection, but also the historian of the era covered by his work will find in it sources for a study of what was considered important and why it was thought to be so. Further studies by