

and shrug with scientific precision" (p.64). Surely this phrase is exaggeration for effect, but just as surely some readers will be angered by Katz' forthright opinions.

New to this edition, and occupying more than one-third of the second volume, is a lucid discussion of "Reference Service and the Computer." This section may be of greater value to reference librarians who have been working for some time than to students, because Katz consciously attempts to allay the fears of those who "believe automation will destroy the traditional library—not to mention eliminating their positions in the tradition" (p.123).

Much that was valuable in the earlier editions has been shaken out to make room for new material. The most fruitful use of this first-rate work will be in conjunction with the first and second editions.—*Thomas Gaughan, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.*

Kemp, Edward C. *Manuscript Solicitation for Libraries, Special Collections, Museums, and Archives.* Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1978. 204p. \$18.50 U.S. and Canada; \$21 elsewhere. LC 77-29015. ISBN 0-87287-183-5.

The title of this book is misleading, for what we really have here are suggestions on how to solicit special collections materials. Little in the literature to date has discussed in a systematic way the process of acquiring manuscripts for institutional collections. What has appeared has tended to be the personal accounts of private collectors or the amusing tales of Mr. X collecting on behalf of Mr. (or Institution) Y. Neither Kenneth Duckett's *Modern Manuscripts* (AASLH, 1975) nor Robert Clark's *Archive-Library Relations* (Bowker, 1976) provides any extensive guidelines for solicitation.

The present work falls somewhere between the systematic and the anecdotal treatment. The author "presents a practical approach to a collecting program without expenditure for acquisition," yet at the same time unashamedly celebrates the active program he initiated, and presently fosters, at the University of Oregon library. His emphasis throughout is on collecting special materials (manuscripts, as well as books, oral history, photographs, etc.) for libraries,

particularly university libraries.

Slightly more than half of the book is text, devoted to practical suggestions for planning a collecting program, developing and maintaining donors, negotiating for materials, and transporting and receiving collections. The author offers many solid ideas on collecting areas and on how to develop leads, or sources of donations.

He tells us how to initiate donor interest through correspondence, how to visit the potential donor, how to sort and pack the donor's gift, and how to maintain interest in the institution once the donation has been received. One chapter is devoted to handling gifts of books from donors of manuscripts. Another sums up what the author feels are the personal and professional qualities essential for a successful solicitor.

The remainder of the book consists of appendixes—with samples of solicitation letters, deeds, collection inventories, and examples of the internal paperwork necessary to re-create negotiations at a later date (field notes, name cards, reminder files, etc.)—a brief bibliography, and a subject index.

Two case studies, based on the author's experience, serve as examples of the total approach to solicitation—from selection of the subject to the use of the collection. Both studies, as well as numerous other examples, emphasize personal and family collections. Little attention is focused upon the solicitation of organizational records or on the special negotiating techniques essential in acquiring this type of collection. Fortunately Virginia Stewart's article "A Primer on Manuscript Field Work" (*The Midwestern Archivist* 1:3-20 (1976)) thoroughly covers this important aspect.

With the author's emphasis on solicitation for university libraries, this work will appeal most to that audience. Museum curators and archivists with imagination could apply some of the author's suggestions to their work. However, at the price of this volume, they would be wiser to wait for a more comprehensive treatise by specialists in their own fields.—*Susan F. Sudduth, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.*

Library History Seminar, 5th, Philadelphia, Pa., 1976. *Milestones to the Present: Pa-*

pers from Library History Seminar V.

Edited by Harold Goldstein. Syracuse, N.Y.: Gaylord Professional Publications, 1978. 306p. \$15. LC 77-18992. ISBN 0-915794-21-7.

Here are fifteen fascinating essays—originally presentations at the Fifth Library History Seminar, which took place in Philadelphia on October 3–6, 1976, almost exactly 100 years after the historic first meeting there of the ALA. The seminar was financially sponsored by Beta Phi Mu, which also partially funded this publication. Harold Goldstein of the Florida State University School of Library Science chaired a committee that planned the seminar. The American Library History Roundtable was also of assistance.

This collection is led off by Dan Lacy's provocative and well-written "Liberty and Knowledge—Then and Now: 1776–1876–1976," in which he presents an overview of the communication system of the United States in relation to equality and freedom in American society.

C&RL readers would also be especially interested in Edward G. Holley's "Scholars, Gentle Ladies and Entrepreneurs: American Library Leaders, 1876–1976," David Kaser's "Coffee House to Stock Exchange: A Natural History of the Reading Room," and John Y. Cole's "Herbert Putnam and the National Library."

Of interest also would be Doris Cruger Dale's "ALA and Its First 100 Years, 1876–1976," Roger Michener's "The Contemplation of the Library in America," Donald E. Oehlert's "American Library Architecture and the World's Columbian Exposition," and Laurel Grotzinger's "Dewey's 'Splendid Women' and Their Impact on Library Education."

The remaining essays deal primarily with public libraries: Sharon C. Bonk's "Temples of Knowledge: A Study of H. H. Richardson and His Times and Small Public Library Architecture in Massachusetts, 1865–1890," Raymond F. Wood's "Public Libraries in California: 1850–1920," John Calvin Colson's "The Rise of the Public Library in Wisconsin, 1850–1920," Robert E. Cazden's "Libraries in the German-American Community and the Rise of the Public Library Movement," Michael Harris' "The Intellec-

tual History of American Public Librarianship," and Phyllis Dain's "Outreach Programs in Public Libraries—How New? With Specific Reference to the New York Public Library."

There are critical commentaries following the essays of Bonk, Cole, Grotzinger, Cazden, and Dain by William L. Williamson, Wayne A. Wiegand, Ellen Gay Detlefsen, Ellen Fain, and David L. Reich in the same order.

This uniformly excellent collection of essays by well-known scholars is a welcome addition to the growing field of American library history. It belongs in every library that has even a modest library science collection among its holdings. This handsome volume should also be read by librarians as a sampler of the rich historical heritage of our profession.—George S. Bobinski, *State University of New York at Buffalo*.

"Publishing in the Third World." Philip G. Altbach and Keith Smith, issue editors. *Library Trends*, V.26, no.4:449–600 (Spring 1978). \$4. (Available from: Univ. of Illinois Pr., Urbana, IL 61801.)

A report of this type of publishing in the countries of the Third World is bound to be broad because of the very nature of the geographical spread inherent in the subject. The essays in this volume attempt to present an up-to-date view of scholarly and popular publishing, production, bookselling, and distribution practices. One senses there are overriding problems facing most of the countries in their publishing endeavors: economics, technical know-how, distribution and marketing, literacy, and lack of demand for print media.

The most serious problem is that of literacy. However, literacy must be discussed in light of the question: literate in what language(s)? Most of the publishing being done in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean is in the languages of the former colonial powers. But, increasingly, minority and vernacular languages are being used in publishing. India is a good example of this; 40 percent of books annually are in English.

A key consideration in any discussion of publishing today is to look at other communications media as a whole. Peter Golding does just this in his paper and concludes