

presents many of the numerous sources of information outside the immediate library collections which are available to British industry, and which are often overlooked. Descriptions of these sources comprise the major part of the lectures. There is an excellent brief description of the British patent system by F. Newby. Other lectures describe the public technical library services, commercial information sources, the organization and problems associated with the technical report literature, and special library cooperation in Britain. The last lecture, by B. C. Vickery, is an interesting introduction to the problems of organizing an information file. These problems could well be the subject of the next short course, if one is planned.

Since the sources cited are primarily British, the usefulness of this book is somewhat limited for American industrial information workers. However, within the stated objectives of the course—that is, as an introduction to British industrial information work—it fills the need for information at this level.—*Ted Srygley, University of Florida.*

**Health Sciences Librarianship.** By Irving Lieberman. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1967. xii, 216p.

To many medical librarians the established pattern of medical education seems to be one which library education might profitably follow. The characteristics of this pattern are that the teaching is done by *practitioners* of the art, and an internship follows to consolidate the teaching. With such a model constantly before them, it is not surprising that the medical librarians at an invitational conference on education for health sciences librarianship held in Seattle in September 1967 should find themselves pulling in a different direction from the library educators. Predictably, the specialist librarians were concerned with cutting out the inessentials to get to the vital concern of specialized education, while the generalists inclined to the superimposing of specialized information onto a core common to all library training. Amicability seems to have prevailed, perhaps unfortunately. Participation was no doubt a sal-

utary experience but the published report includes little that is new except turns of phrase, and will hardly serve, as its editor hoped, as "a framework which any graduate library school might use in developing a program for health sciences librarianship."

Dr. Brodman trenchantly states the need for all librarians to develop their own interface with the machine. Dr. Kronick jovially implies that the whole thing may be premature because there is insufficient data about the nature of the work to be done in medical libraries. Dr. Bodemer correctly indicates that the history of medicine is one of several developing "social science" areas which will result in increasing demand on medical libraries from people outside the medical community, but he probably exaggerates the importance of medical history in the total picture. Dr. Pings hints at the great gap between theorizing and doing in library education when he says that the library school is presently the only institution that has the facility to sponsor and develop new *hospital* health science educational programs. (That will be the day.)

The present state of medical library educational programs is fairly well documented in the proceedings. The conclusions of the meeting, such as they were, are adequately summed up by Dr. Lieberman, and some gratuitous bulk is added by the inclusion of twenty-two pages of biographies of the participants.—*G. S. T. Cavanaugh, Duke University.*

**Progress of Libraries in Free India; Being a Symposium on Library Science by Some Eminent and Experienced Librarians of India.** Ed. by N. B. Sen. New Delhi: New Book Society of India, 1967. 247p. \$6.

This compilation is similar to the editor's *Development of Libraries in New India*, which was published in 1965. It consists of twenty-eight articles on a variety of topics related to libraries and librarianship in India. Most of the articles are by Indian librarians and teachers of library science who are well known and highly regarded in India, with a few articles by non-librarians also included. Unfortunately, the editor has not organized the material in any

way. The articles appear in random sequence, and there is no index or guide to the subjects covered other than the table of contents at the beginning of the volume. Many of the titles of the articles do not give a clear indication of the subject matter in the articles, so one must leaf through the volume to discover what it contains.

As an indication of the variety of subjects covered, there are articles on university libraries, public libraries, teaching library science, library personnel, documentation, library buildings, library associations, bibliography, classification, maps, national libraries, art libraries, legal deposit, and the care of books. In spite of the poor arrangement of material, and its diversity, one can learn something about the development of libraries in India since independence by reading this book. Even more can be learned about present-day library problems in India and the needs for more rapid progress and stronger support. Many of the writers make concrete proposals for improvements which are badly needed. For example, N. N. Gidwani, D. C. Sharma, and Amitabha Chatterjee urge the es-

tablishment of a national library at New Delhi. Mr. Gidwani also recommends the creation of an "independent national documentation centre" and a "National Library for social sciences." O. M. Korulla recommends that the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), which was founded in 1952, "should be established on a wider basis, with an all-subject coverage." He also suggests that "regional documentation centres with specific subject-coverage and participation of libraries in its area may be useful."

While some of the writers seem somewhat discouraged by the slow rate of progress, the majority show justifiable pride in what has been accomplished in Indian libraries since independence. As Bimal Kumar Datta writes in his article on "University Libraries in India"—"Thus, India is coming in line with the rest of the developed world and giving further evidence of the manner in which her genius can assimilate new and progressive elements and yet retain its continuity and identity."—*John R. Russell, American College of Switzerland, Leysin.* ■■

