

tems" are less well interrelated but are worthwhile in themselves.

Attempts to answer the question, "What is information science?" in the first section are not successful probably because there still does not exist an information science in the sense that geology is a science. Nevertheless, this section contains Jesse Shera's excellent article "Of Librarianship, Documentation and Information Science," which in itself justifies the "Background and Philosophy" section.

The inclusion of two of the five papers under "Other Areas" may generate questions of classification, for it would appear that H. Borko's "The Analysis and Design of Information Systems" could have been appropriately placed in the second section and B-A Lipitz' "Information Storage and Retrieval" in the third.

Missing from the volume is a paper on networks. Maryann Duggan's widely used "Library Network Analysis and Planning (Lib. NAT)" *Journal of Library Automation* 2:157-75 (Sept. 1969), could have filled this hiatus, but it may have appeared too late for inclusion since the most recent papers in the volume appeared in 1968.—*Frederick G. Kilgour, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus.*

Introduction to Technical Services for Library Technicians. Marty Bloomberg and C. Edward Evans. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1971. 175p. \$7.50.

The authors of this book aim "to provide the nonprofessional (library technician, clerk, or part-time help) with a sound background in the basic functions carried out in the technical services area of a library." They have obviously worked in technical services and one of them, Evans, has been a serials librarian and a cataloger. In addition to a solid knowledge of library procedures they also show a good grasp of publishing activities. If Tauber's *Technical Services in Libraries* is aimed at library school students, *Introduction to Technical Services for Library Technicians* provides nonprofessionals a close, low-level look at all aspects of technical services. It does present theory but the major emphasis is on accepted techniques as the authors take one on a step-by-step progress

through the labyrinths of technical services.

The book is well organized, the sentences simple and easy to read. The whole approach is straightforward and the explanation of complex rules is surprisingly lucid and to the point.

There are many tables and illustrations of forms and catalog cards. This book will undoubtedly be used largely by people who are not professionals and they will probably follow it the way a neophyte cook follows a cookbook, i.e., as closely as possible. There are many helpful hints in the charts and figures but unfortunately, a few of the examples leave something to be desired. Since the examples furnished will probably be used as models, exactly as shown, they should be correct. For example, one finds the sentence, "The main entry would be 'Wynar.'" And again, about another book, "The entry, therefore is 'George Orwell.'" If the main entry is enclosed in quotation marks the assumption is that it is the *full, correct* main entry. This being true, in the first instance the main entry should be "Wynar, Bohdan S.," and in the second, "Orwell, George." This would be no problem to an experienced librarian but to a beginning library technician it might be an embarrassing pitfall.

The binding and physical makeup are good and the book appears sturdy. As a minor irritant one finds the type used in the figures to be the same as in the text in many instances and, since they are separated by very little space, it is sometimes difficult to tell where a figure ends and the text begins. Some figures, "Technical Service Activities" for instance, are unnumbered whereas others, "Cataloging Activities" for instance, are numbered. There are a few errors missed by the proofreaders but none of any consequence.

The book is full of "tips" to library workers. The authors frequently give background information in addition to explaining the bare bones of a particular procedure. In explaining this practice the authors, while discussing the publishing business, say, "While the librarian must have this knowledge in order to operate effectively, the technician and clerk could operate without this knowledge. However, they probably will operate more effective-

ly when they do know something about publishing." As a result of this fleshing-out of basic material the book will undoubtedly prove very useful to graduate library school students as well as to library technicians and clerks.

There are several tables at appropriate places in the book setting forth detailed listings of staff activities and responsibilities. This should prove helpful to supervisors writing job descriptions or organizing or reorganizing a library. The book also contains a detailed discussion and practical evaluation of the primary acquisition tools such as *BIP*, *PW*, *CBI*, *NUC*, *PTLA*, etc.

This book will be very useful to a beginning librarian or library technician as a picture of what actually happens from the time an order is placed until the book is shelved. In addition, there are probably many practicing librarians who would benefit from the review this book offers. And finally, it will undoubtedly prove very useful to schools with library technician courses and to libraries with in-house-training programs. All in all it is an excellent book.—*Ashby J. Fristoe, University of Hawaii.*

LIST 1971: Library and Information Science Today. Paul Wasserman, managing ed. New York: Science Associates/International, 1971. 397p. \$25.00.

This publication is the outgrowth of a seminar begun at the University of Maryland in the summer of 1969. A group of students and faculty met to discuss the problems of developing a formal mechanism for gathering information about work in progress in library and information science. The data gathered by the seminar participants form the basis for *LIST 1971*.

Simply stated, the volume is a directory of research and innovation in library and information science. It is similar to the National Science Foundation's now defunct *Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation*, but is broader in scope and is not limited to activities cited in the published literature.

Listed for each project are the principal investigators, the title of the project, the name and address of the institution at which the work is being performed, the approximate beginning and ending dates,

and a short description of about 100 to 200 words. References to published literature are omitted. To facilitate browsing the entries are arranged in a classified manner by broad subject. Indexes of principal investigators, organizations, geographic locations, funding sources, titles, and subjects and keywords provide adequate alternate means of access to the text.

As a directory of research and innovation, *LIST 1971* is not successful. Although the volume claims to be international in scope, the emphasis is primarily upon the United States and Western Europe. There is only one entry for the Soviet Union, one for Australia, and three for all of South America. The coverage is not comprehensive, even for projects originating in the United States. Several programs prominently reported in the published literature are omitted from the volume. Undoubtedly many of the omissions result from the dependence upon gathering information by questionnaire.

The projects listed in the publication are broad and varied. They range from the scientific to the sociological, from computer-aided indexing and abstracting to outreach programs for the disadvantaged. Although the focus is supposedly on research and innovation, it is sometimes difficult to discern from the text what is particularly innovative or experimental about a program. The production of a KWIC index, for which several projects are cited, is an activity which in 1971 can scarcely be classified as either research or innovation.

Browsing through the volume, one is presented with a fascinating mosaic of the current activities and interests of the library profession. The publication will thus be useful in the library school research methods course to instill in the student an appreciation for what constitutes research (or what passes for research) in library and information science. The price, unfortunately, places *LIST 1971* beyond the means of most library science students.—*Howard Pasternack, University of Chicago.*

Hutchins, W. J., L. J. Pargeter, and W. L. Saunders. *The Language Barrier; A Study in Depth of the Place of Foreign Language Materials in the Research Activity of an Academic Community.* Shef-