

the school library (vol. 1) to censorship (vol. 2) and from academic library buildings (vol. 3) to productivity measures (vol. 6). All volumes in this series will be wanted in academic and research libraries and should be considered basic reading for serious students of library and information science.—Fred Blum, Director, Center of Educational Resources, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.

Grogan, Denis. *Science and Technology: An Introduction to the Literature*. 3rd ed. rev. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976. 343p. \$12.50. LC 76-43272. ISBN 0-85157-223-5 Bingley; 0-208-1534-5 Linnet.

It may be convenient to categorize all books of this sort as "guides to the literature." However, the present author aptly distinguishes between two types. The "reference book" type strives for comprehensiveness in its listing and annotations; Malinowsky's *Science and Engineering Reference Sources* and Jenkins' *Science Reference Sources* are familiar examples. The "textbook type," on the other hand, emphasizes the function which each type of publication performs in the overall pattern of information transfer; and illustrative examples are then incorporated in the text. The Grogan volume is a "textbook" type intended for students; Parker and Turley's *Information Sources in Science and Technology* is another but in its case is designed for the working scientist or engineer.

While the second edition was enlarged about 10 percent over the first, this third edition is some 35 percent larger than its predecessor. Whole new chapters have been added on "Computerized Data Bases" and "Microforms." Three chapters have each been expanded by 50 percent: "The Literature," "Periodicals," and "Books in the Field." In nearly all instances, growth is not due to added examples; many of these are carried over from the preceding edition, though there is a good salting of later dates as well. Enlargement derives from discussion of additional aspects of scientific information and dissemination (oral communication, user studies, cost implications to libraries, prospect for alternative modes of publication, etc.).

A particular excellence is the care with which Grogan tries to develop the reader's capacity to make distinctions. Students are repeatedly cautioned not to be misled by titles (e.g., "Encyclopedia of . . .") and reminded that needed forms of literature are often buried in other forms (e.g., bibliographies published in journals). It is quite important to read the whole book, since items relevant to a given factor occur in unexpected chapters.

Of caveats and shortcomings there are few. The British origin influences the approach of certain sections, such as that of patenting procedures. Discussion of computerized data bases reflects the relative absence at the time of writing of on-line services familiar to U.S. readers. The chapter on "Indexing and Abstracting Services" is perhaps the least satisfactory; some of the information on the *Bibliography of Agriculture* and the defunct Pandex is out of date, and differentiation between printed and machine-readable formats is occasionally blurred.

The index intentionally excludes any mention of individual titles, since they are said to be "examples" only. Nonetheless, the reader will often wish to look up the treatment of a known example and to find it embedded in a section on similar works. Finally, there is scanty documentation for the scores of supporting and illuminating statements and for the well-chosen quotations and other included intelligence. The author considers "excess of bibliographic scruple is out of place in a textbook for students." Perhaps he underestimates how intriguing his references are, or the number of "keen" readers who might wish to pursue them.

Writing in an eminently readable style, Grogan provides the reader with the full flavor and feel of the literature and of the scope and variety of the "information problem." Not only students will find illumination, but experienced librarians, scientists, and engineers will benefit from reading this book.—Irma Y. Johnson, *Science Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*.

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