

Press, 1957); Frank Julian Warne, *The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1904); F. F. Wassell, "Attitudes of the Various Polish-American Organizations Toward American Foreign Policy Affecting Poland: 1939-1945" (Master's thesis, Columbia Univ., 1946); Joseph W. Zurawski, *Poland: The Captive Satellite. A Study in National Psychology* (Detroit: Endurance Pr., 1962).

To Chapter 6, one might add: Giesebrecht, *Wendische Geschichten* (Berlin: 1841-43), 3 vols.; Boguslawskii, *Historija serbskeho naroda* (Bautzen: 1884).

The index, which has been compiled with utmost care, has only one insignificant typing error. Wytrwal is listed under 2586 but indexed under 2585. Another small misprint on page 674 of the text is 2729 instead of 2739.

Many titles listed above probably had been known to the compilers of the bibliography but had been rejected for various reasons. Complete unanimity about the usefulness and quality of over 5,000 titles cannot be reached. Therefore, I have nothing but praise for the work done by Dr. Horecky and his colleagues. They have provided us with an extremely useful tool.—*Felix Reichmann, Cornell University.*

California Local History: A Bibliography and Union List of Library Holdings. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Margaret Miller Rocq, ed. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1970. 611p. \$35.00.

Having been disenchanted by library associations' preoccupation with housekeeping techniques and organizational self-scrutiny, it is reenchanting to note the California Library Association's sponsorship of this substantial reference work. This new edition has been enlarged to include 17,000 items in some 230 libraries, as compared with 5,000 items in 98 libraries. The additions consist of items published in 1949-61, earlier publications previously omitted, and holdings of libraries contributing for the first time. Some representative out-of-state libraries are now included.

The format has been improved. The work is set in easily readable typefaces,

rather than from typewritten copy. The arrangement is by counties, subdivided by towns; regional and statewide works; special collections; bibliographical references; index and map of the state's 58 counties. The endpapers reproduce the contributing libraries' symbols. It represents an enormous achievement by volunteer professional labor, and will be greatly useful to workers in California.

Yet a serious review seeks to render a balanced judgement of a work. Strong as this bibliography is, it has some weaknesses and limitations which must be noted.

Although Mrs. Rocq earned her place on the title page by what must have been Amazonian labors of arranging, checking, deciding, and so forth, the work is essentially an uncritical *omnium gatherum*. This is the result of the method followed in compiling the work. Its "author" is the Northern Division of the Regional Resources Coordinating Committee of the California Library Association, under which functioned the California Local History Sub-Committee, chaired by Editor Rocq.

This latter group was headquartered at the California Historical Society in San Francisco, and there held regular Saturday afternoon work sessions over a period of five years. Because the labor was voluntary, in the words of Jane Wilson, chairwoman of the Regional Resources group, "It did not seem feasible to redo much of the work that had already been done." That is to say, the new edition is not, as its title page declares, revised, at least not substantially.

Mrs. Rocq states, "Although we examined a majority of the bibliography's titles in the Library of the California Historical Society and other San Francisco Bay Area libraries, time and distance did not allow personal checking of all the items listed."

This volunteer, regional method seems to me to indicate the nature of librarians' work in general. Their main efforts are given to collecting, arranging, and servicing materials. Except for a few scholarly bibliographers often unorthodox in their education, they are not, nor are they required to be, familiar with the contents of books. Thus, theirs might be said to be a service and not a scholarly profession.

Lacking in the preparation of this other-

wise admirable work was an overall critical scholarly intelligence, individual or collective, that would have examined each of the 17,000 items for its value as local history. Is that asking too much? Have not the greatest bibliographical works always involved such in-depth intelligence and labor?

The absence of such learning and the seemingly blind dependence on contributing libraries for what they regarded as local history, resulted in some curious instances. I have chosen only a few from areas with which I am familiar. I have no doubt that scrutiny of the entire work would yield more examples. Mine are offered as token warnings that the work should not be taken as a bible of California local history. It must be used with constant critical caution.

For example, item 8152, reported held only by the University of Santa Clara Library, would appear to be a hitherto unrecorded 371-page work by Mary Austin. It is actually a collection of contemporary accounts of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, edited by David Starr Jordan, in which Mrs. Austin's account is only one.

Under Los Angeles County, Santa Monica, item 4876, ten libraries are reported holding John Russell McCarthy's *These Waiting Hills, the Santa Monicas*, 1925. Anyone familiar with the geography of Southern California knows that the Santa Monica Mountains are not in Santa Monica, nor have they any connection with the beach community, other than the shared name.

Another example of knowledge no deeper than the title page is the listing under Regional Works, Southern California, of item 16364, Frederic Hastings Rindge's *Happy Days in Southern California*, 1898. The book's value as a general work is nil. Its importance comes from the fact that it is almost wholly about the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit, the romantic Malibu Ranch, of which Rindge was an early owner. Neither Rindge's nor W. W. Robinson's authoritative history, *The Malibu*, 1958, appears in the work's Index under *Malibu*.

I find it curious to list Upton Sinclair's 1934 campaign and Epic books and tracts under Pasadena because he was living there when he wrote them. Likewise Henry R.

Wagner's latter residence in San Marino hardly turns his memoirs, bibliography, and obsequies into local history of that community.

Another odd listing is item 4235, located for some reason at only the California Historical Society. This is Marianne Moore's *Idiosyncrasy and Technique*, which inaugurated the Ewing Lectures in Literature at UCLA. I heard that lecture given and have read it in print. It is *not* local history of Los Angeles or of anywhere.

It would seem that this unfamiliarity with both the geography and bibliography of Southern California is attributable to the fact that the majority of the sponsoring committee and the editor are from Central California. It would have been helpful if they had enlisted a balanced statewide board of scholarly critics, inside and outside the library field, to review copy before printing. This might have made a good work a great work. In all bibliographical work, there is only one standard: that of excellence.

Twenty years ago I regretted the omission of poetry and fiction, a decision that left out two of California's greatest locale writers—Jeffers and Steinbeck. Steinbeck's nonfiction local writings are also absent from this new edition. Some of them are the foundations of some of his finest fiction: *Their Blood Is Strong*, the pamphlet of collected newspaper articles about the migratory workers that became *In Dubious Battle* and *The Grapes of Wrath*; and *The Log From the Sea of Cortez*, which contains "About Ed Ricketts," a profile which is also inspired local history of Monterey's Cannery Row. *The Grapes of Wrath* provoked a barrage of counterliterature, only a single item of which is included. Some critical works about creative writers are included, but here again the choice seems capricious. Absent is Harry T. Moore's *The Novels of John Steinbeck, a First Study*, 1939, which contains a map of the Steinbeck country.

The committee and editor of *California Local History* may regard my criticism as caviling. Let me assure them that it is hopefully intended not for them, but rather for the compilers of the third, revised, and enlarged edition of 1990.—Lawrence Clark Powell, Dean Emeritus, Graduate School

of *Library Service*, University of California, Los Angeles.

Library Issues: The Sixties. Eric Moon and Karl Nyren, eds. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 400p. \$12.50.

Eric Moon and Karl Nyren have assembled well over 200 articles, editorials, and reports which appeared originally in *Library Journal* between 1960 and 1970. All of the items were authored by *LJ* staff members. The selection understandably reflects the tastes and the judgments of Moon and his associates, who have consistently espoused social involvement by librarians.

Their sense of mission and their sympathies for the human side of librarianship impart a special flavor to their style and inevitably to the things they choose to write about. Four articles appear under the heading "Data Processing, Automation, Information Science," twenty under "Book Selection," and sixteen under "Discrimination." Clearly, the mechanics of library management do not stimulate Mr. Moon and his associates to creative effort, except possibly when opportunities for mockery arise.

Computers and *LJ* don't fit quite comfortably into the same space. "Cataloging and Classification" are of the same ilk as computers and rate only two brief notices, one of which by Moon commences with the confession that "we find it difficult to get very passionate or excited about cataloging theory." I suppose that it is equally difficult to get passionate about Newton's law of gravitation or Einstein's theory of relativity.

Moon, Nyren, Berry, Geller, and all those other wonderful *LJ* people who keep kicking the straw out of our stuffed shirts are really incurable romantics. They believe that libraries are for people and that the fewer economic advantages citizens have, the more libraries can do for them. The predisposition to support the underdog tends to draw these authors toward politics and leads them to look at libraries continually as social instrumentalities. I point this out not in a spirit of disagreement, but rather to emphasize that the articles in this anthology display a special bias which leads to a systematic exclusion of serious exam-

ination of other things which may be important, if unexciting.

The issues of the sixties discussed here were significant—federal aid, censorship, manpower, and all that. I submit only that other things were in the air also—including the growth of library systems, the decline of juvenile reading, and substantial innovations in building design.

The prose is lively, the opinions provocative, and the point of view leftish. But the anthology is only a sketch, possibly a caricature of what librarianship is really all about, not only in the sixties, but all the time.

Library Issues: The Sixties is good fun, but I do not know what to do with it now that I've read it. I suspect that the editors looked upon it as a kind of *Our Times* journalistic review, to be leafed through once and laid carefully away with our other trinkets and memorabilia. One would hardly find a reason to return to it, except perhaps to enjoy the sprightly but really rather gentle iconoclasm.—*Ervin J. Gaines, Minneapolis Public Library.*

The Economics of Book Storage in College and University Libraries. By Ralph E. Ellsworth. Metuchen, N.J.: Association of College and Research Libraries and The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 135p. \$4.00.

Most academic libraries find themselves caught in a three-way squeeze brought about by rapidly increasing book collections, escalating prices of library construction, and faculty demands for immediate access to "their" books. Librarians will not be greatly surprised to learn that Ellsworth has discovered no universal solution to these problems. He has presented a summary description of twelve systems for storing books in academic libraries, analyzed the cost factors for each of the systems, and suggested a procedure for determining costs in a specific university. You pay your money and you take your choice. But you are not likely to be entirely happy with any system.

With a grant from the Educational Facilities Laboratory and the blessings of the