

A particularly interesting aspect of the work is the description of the relatively independent library schools that have emerged in the United Kingdom. This model, probably thanks to the 1923 Williamson study, is not found in America; but there are some aspects of the independent school that merit attention and maybe even envy.

Of the other contributors, only Redfern espouses a truly contemporary approach to an analysis of the philosophy of teaching librarianship. Earlier, however, New has warned the reader that he disagrees with Redfern, preferring to improve upon the basic lecture techniques of the past rather than move into new, less controllable methodologies.

Taken as a whole, the book can be characterized as easy reading, undergirded by good common sense and the wisdom that comes with reflection on experience. There is no support in it, however, for student-controlled learning or faculty participation in the administration of library education. The point of view is mainly a conservative one which American students would probably consign to the category of "old boyism." Still, it is good to read such opinions, if only to force oneself to think through the reasons for disagreeing with them.—Doralyn J. Hickey, North Texas State University, Denton.

Katz, William A. *Introduction to Reference Work*. 3d ed. Volume I: *Basic Information Sources*. Volume II: *Reference Services and Reference Processes*. McGraw-Hill Series in Library Education. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978. 2v. V.I, \$13.95. V.II, \$12.95. LC 77-12539. ISBN 0-07-033331-9 (V.I); 0-07-033332-7 (V.II).

Many authors are understandably reluctant to tamper with a successful book by making major revisions in new editions. William Katz is not. The first edition of his two-volume *Introduction to Reference Work*, published in 1969, quickly became a standard text. The second edition featured massive revisions. Indeed, even the purpose of the second edition differed. From a concern with the "principles, practices, and methods of efficient reference service," as

stated in the first edition, the intent of the second was broadened: "an overview . . . of the possibilities which the mastery of the essentials makes possible."

While the intent of this latest edition remains the same as that of its predecessor, the content has once again undergone considerable revision. The nature and extent of the revisions are of interest because these revisions allow us to watch the evolution of Katz' ideas about the fundamental questions facing reference librarians. Katz' changes in perception are also illuminated by the sources he cites and by the "Suggested Readings" that follow each chapter. Many of these are as current as midyear 1977. Added emphasis on computer-assisted reference work and a greater concern with evaluation and measurement of reference services are representative examples of what Katz sees as evolving issues of fundamental concern.

The third edition of *Introduction to Reference Work* is organized in the same way as its predecessors. Volume I, *Basic Information Sources*, is a guide, arranged by form, i.e., bibliographies, indexes, etc. Here, currency is of great importance and Katz has included titles (Filby's *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry*, 2d ed., for example) received for review in *RQ* in only the last twelve months. The evaluative comments on reference tools are succinct, informative, and laudably readable. Even the most skilled and knowledgeable reference librarians will be reminded of important features of standard tools by reading Katz. As in the second edition, prices of titles discussed are included to facilitate comparison and evaluation.

Volume II, *Reference Services and Reference Processes*, will likely succeed the second edition of the same work as the standard text for introductory reference courses. At a minimum, the consideration of the reference interview and the search process ought to be required reading. The balance struck between theory and practice here is just right. While acknowledging the importance of kinesics, or body language, in the interaction between patron and librarian, he none too gently cautions against the studies that claim "it is possible for the librarian to interpret every gesture, twitch,

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.*

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