participants were either from or directed their remarks specifically to the new public community junior college library.

Reiterated by the conference speakers was the fact that an open door admissions policy and low tuition assures the community college a heterogeneous student body, and this in turn necessitates a commitment to comprehensive education. Courses of study must be provided for adult education, the college transfer student, technical-occupational training, and there must be cultural programs for the community. The conference recognized the magnitude of the undertaking and the responsibilities it placed upon the library.

Repeatedly expressed was the view that the goals of such institutions could not be achieved by traditional methods or by emulating four-year institutions. The call was for creativity, perception, innovation, and experimentation.

The community college library indeed faces a tremendous task if it is to supply materials for students with such varied educational abilities and goals. Traditionally, college libraries have been used by the scholar and the researcher. The community college library's aim is to reach all segments of its heterogeneous student body and not have the library isolated from the learning processes.

Speaker consensus was that the goal of the library should be to become truly a learning resources center. This would mean joining books and periodicals with TV and radio, films, filmstrips, slides, tapes, records, microforms, and graphics, and providing audio-tutorial approaches, programmed learning, dial access listening, or any other media that would stimulate the individual learner. The reviewer agrees that the library should be a learning resources center, but is troubled that many of the papers gave the impression that simply combining the proper quantities of software and hardware with a librarian willing to use the equipment or work with an A-V specialist would *ipso facto* make the library a dynamic institution. In this regard the remarks of Norman E. Tanis, Director of the Library at Kansas State College, were refreshing. "Much of the current innovation in education is like an end-of-season sale in an audiovisual supply shop or in a warehouse for cut-rate computers, 'His' and 'Hers' talking typewriters, wet and dry carrels, or a Marshal McLuhan environment. There is a good deal more to a junior college library than the proper mixture of hardware and software." A student can shut his eyes during a film or block out sound as easily as he can refuse to open a book.

Although it suffers from some of the usual generalizations and redundancies inherent in conference proceedings, the book is recommended to librarians and other educators primarily because it spells out promising approaches to solving the problems of the developing community junior college library.—*Linda Osterman, Peace College.*

Special Libraries and Information Services in India and in the U.S.A. By Jibananda Saha. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 216p. $5.

Shri Saha wrote the first part of this book as Chief Librarian (and business manager, thanks to his Columbia Library School training) of the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta; the second part resulted from a three-month travel grant supplied by the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research. While in the United States Saha visited our *gurus*, Robert Hayes, Don Swanson, and Jesse Shera. He made the necessary pilgrimages to our temples of documentation, NASA, the National Library of Medicine, the Library of Congress, Crerar, and Project Intrex, plus such lesser shrines as Bell and Esso, Smith Kline and French, and Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, and three different IBM sites.

My chief regret about this book is that Saha is not a more vivid writer. I would have liked to know what we look like through Indian eyes. I treasure Eric Jantsch's OECD report "A Study of Information Problems in the Electrotechnical Sector" if only for such sentences as: ". . . one of the most surprising incidents on his tour, when, at Douglas Aircraft . . . he was received by a circle of nice motherly ladies who turned out to have designed and to run one of the most ad-

vanced computerized systems for selective dissemination of information that can be found anywhere today."

You will not find such gems in Saha's book. You will find about 100 pages on India and another fifty or so on the U.S.A.

The Indian section, from my limited knowledge of the country, is excellent. It is certainly mandatory reading for anyone planning a trip over there. I only wish that Saha had taken the time to include names and addresses of the librarians responsible for the activities he describes. If you're going to send a letter 12,000 miles, it would be nice to know where to write it.

Saha's section on the U.S.A. is competent and pedestrian. He read the proper authors and drew the proper conclusions. His four chapters, special libraries and technical information centers; libraries and machines; library education and information science; and trends in research and development might serve as notes for four undergraduate lectures. And, just possibly, a Rousseauan librarian who had never been exposed to the wonderful world of computers and information centers might find this a painless way to lose his/her/their/its innocence.

Required for library and information science schools, harmless for others.—*Harold Wooster, Air Force Office of Scientific Research.*

Development of Libraries and Library Science in India. By Subodh Kumar Mookerjee. Calcutta: World Press Private Limited, 1969. x, 534p. $6.

The author, with more than thirty years experience in the field of librarianship, including posts as Deputy Librarian, Calcutta University; Librarian, National Archives of India; and lectureships in library science at Calcutta and Burdwan; is well qualified to write on the subject implied by the title. Consequently, the reader expecting a treatise on the history and present development of libraries and librarianship in India will be disappointed, because much of the content deals with other matters. According to the preface, it is concerned with current trends in all aspects of library work and library science and its

development in India "vis-à-vis the same in the libraries of U.K. and Scandinavian countries." It is mainly intended for students reading for the degree or diploma courses in Indian universities. Since it does contain a variety of useful, albeit miscellaneous information, it may serve this purpose well. However, the lack of a unifying theme or mode of presentation is unfortunate. The rather long chapters are uneven in content and importance.

Although libraries in India in the past, and the impact of modern libraries on society and its implications, are covered in a matter of thirty-two pages, the numerous names, dates, and places mentioned provide a useful starting point for further inquiry. The discussion on the library movement in India during the last fifty years is a helpful guide to the field. It covers library development, legislation, and the history of library associations, and contains some sketchy statistics, primarily for West Bengal, plus many names and dates. One wonders why this chapter should close with a brief section on the "British Library Association" and libraries in Britain, since this is a subject which has received adequate coverage in other sources.

The section on copyright brings together in convenient form information on the Indian copyright situation not readily available elsewhere. Comparisons with Western and international copyright practices are useful and interesting.

The chapters on libraries—academic and special (including school libraries), public and general—contain a mixture of historical, descriptive, and hortatory matter such as " . . . unattractive surroundings unconsciously tend to inculcate lack of respect for books in children and this should be stopped."

The material on bibliography in India covers bibliographical services, such as the *Indian National Bibliography,* the early history of printing and writing in India, the preparation of manuscripts and editing, and the Indian book market. There is a useful bibliography of early printed books in the various Indian languages and short descriptions of the work of William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward, who were active in the late eighteenth and