

convincing. Foskett's premise is that an effective classificatory scheme needs to surround the organization of knowledge. To an American steeped in the alphabetical index tradition, the premise is enlightening and its presentation superb. However, when one examines such sophisticated tools as the HRAF Press' *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, Foskett's denial of the computer's present ability and or its future utility begins to grow suspect.

Like the text, the bibliographies of each chapter have been updated unevenly. Carl White's *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences* appears, but it is the 1964 edition that is listed. No mention is made of the 1973 revision. The H. W. Wilson Company's *Social Sciences Index* retains the name of its grandparent: *International Index*. In some chapters the bibliographies represent a valuable source of new ideas (many of which are not discussed in the text), while in other chapters few new references are provided.

After eleven years Foskett is able to repeat, almost verbatim, his entire conclusion which nears its end with the thought that "much closer collaboration between specialists and librarians" is still required. In 1963 Foskett discovered the intellectual base of the librarian's work. His first edition projected the feeling of being at the edge of new thoughts. His rejection of the computer as a useful tool for the librarian might have been justified in that work of the early 1960s. Now, in the mid 1970s, Foskett has changed little. He continues to emphasize work done in 1960 and 1961. While his conclusion may still be valid, the evidence is no longer convincing.

For those who require a comprehensive grounding in indexing and classification for the social sciences, either edition will suffice nicely. For those who need a description of the cutting edge of the research front, however, this revision is not recommended.—*Scott Bruntjen, Assistant Professor and Head of the Reference Department, Ezra Lehman Memorial Library, Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.*

Advances in Librarianship. Volume 5. Edited by Melvin J. Voigt. New York: Academic Press, 1975. \$19.50. (LC 79-

88675) (ISBN 0-12-785005-8)

In the preface to volume 1 (1970) of *Advances in Librarianship*, Melvin Voigt, the editor, stated that "there has long been a need for a continuing series to provide scholarly reviews of the rapidly changing and advancing field of librarianship, a series which would select subjects with particular current significance to the profession and provide an analysis of the advances made through research and practice."

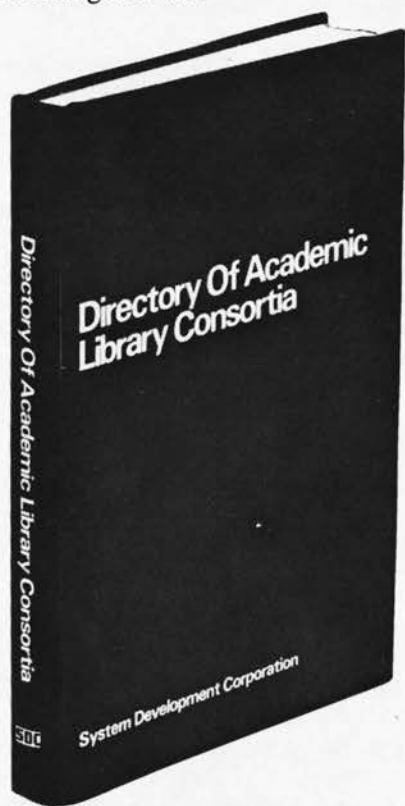
One promise of this series was that it would present critical articles and surveys based on the published literature, research in progress, and developments in different types of libraries. This volume contains nine review articles on such diverse topics as information viewed as an international resource, planning for library and information services in a number of countries, the coordination of technical services, sound recordings, and joint academic libraries. In this respect it is a readable and more or less permanently useful reference volume that comfortably takes its place beside the four earlier volumes.

Another promise of this series was that, since mechanization and automation were seen as "the most obvious of the advancing fronts of librarianship," advances in these fields were certain to be found in every volume in the series. This promise was carried out in each of the four previous volumes in a variety of special articles. No one article in volume 5 is devoted to automation, as such, but it naturally surfaces in articles like that of Helen Welch Tuttle on the "Coordination of the Technical Services."

Still another promise of the series, of which Helen Tuttle is a good example, is that the authors would be experts who are closely associated with the subjects under review. Lester Asheim of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, contributed "Trends in Library Education—United States," which admirably covers the most recent decade's concern about the direction of and the quality of education for librarians. Usefully appended to the Asheim article are the American Library Association's statement of policy called "Library Education and Manpower" and "Standards for Accreditation (1972)." Foster Mohrhardt and Carlos Victor Penna contributed "National Planning for Library and Infor-

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mation Services," and Irving Lieberman contributed "Audiovisual Services in Libraries."

It is difficult to be unimpressed with the careful references to the best available literature on all the subjects. In Jacques Tocatlian's article on "International Information Systems" reference librarians will discover that they have ready access to both the familiar abbreviations of and fully anglicized titles of most of the institutions and agencies, of whatever origin, that are concerned with cooperation in the transfer of information, as well as to the official names of the information systems in existence whose literature coverage tends to be worldwide.

This volume of the *Advances in Librarianship* series is a worthy companion to the earlier volumes and takes its place as another volume of "permanently useful reference volumes," to quote still another promise for the series.—Richard L. O'Keefe, *University Librarian, Rice University, Houston, Texas.*

Reynolds, Michael M., and Daniel, Evelyn H., eds. *Reader in Library and Information Services*. Englewood, Colo.: Microcard Editions, 1974. 618p. \$15.95, paper. (LC 73-94310) (ISBN 0-910972-25-7)

This collection of thirty-seven articles, the fourteenth volume to appear in the Reader Series in Library and Information Science edited by Paul Wasserman, admirably meets a major objective set for this series: to assemble in convenient format the essential elements required for a current overview of the subject matter comprising library and information sciences. The collection conforms to a model of open systems theory which, in the editors' opinion, has the unifying power and the capacity to relate efforts in other fields and disciplines to librarianship. If there is a criterion guiding the selection of articles, it is that the item contribute to the construct of library and information services as "involving principles and as a process involving ongoing forces" (p.xviii).

The collection is divided into seven parts corresponding to the conceptual framework provided by open systems theory. In the first part, "The Systems Approach to Li-

brarianship," the open systems concept is introduced via discussion by Michael Reynolds and Evelyn Daniel and an excerpt from *The Social Psychology of Organizations* by psychologists Daniel Katz and Robert Kahn. Successive parts follow a model of the theory analyzing library and information sciences in terms of the various library functions or subsystems and relating them to the whole, the institution of the library.

In the second part, "The Environment and the Library," environmental factors are considered with emphasis on the different missions and user groups associated with different types of libraries.

The third part, entitled "The Management Subsystem," contains an article by Monypenny, a political scientist, on the formulation and articulation of policy and one by Norman Baker, an industrial engineer, and Richard Meier, an urban planner, on the dynamics of library policy development as exemplified by the university library environment. The technical or implementation level of management is covered briefly through a sample annual report (Minneapolis Public Library) and a paper concerning the impact of technology on the library building.

The fourth part, "Boundary Activities," concerns the library's immediate interaction with its environment, hence all activities directly concerned with users; thereby encompassing the process of communication (Wilbur Schramm's "How Communication Works") and the specific areas of reference (Robert Taylor's "Question-Negotiation and Information-Seeking in Libraries"), collection development and selection policies (a paper by the sociologist, Herbert Gans, concerning public libraries), censorship (an excerpt from Marjorie Fiske's *Book Selection and Censorship*), and library cooperation (an article by Ralph Esterquest describing twelve major programs).

Acquisitions, cataloging, subject analysis, and classification in both their theoretical and practical aspects are discussed in the fifth part, entitled "The Production Subsystem."

The sixth part is entitled "The Maintenance Subsystem," in which the editors present selections dealing with the behavioral characteristics necessary for a so-