

As there is a vein in the mine, there are dangers, too—the quicksand of diversion to topics not followed up; the poisonous gas of too much expansion on one theme; the chancy shoring of unselected timber using every scrap of “learned lumber” to form the shaft.

There is also dross that must be processed afresh by each reader to obtain that which is precious. Garfield's dross is his intense preoccupation with his corporate welfare. It is never so labeled, but no label is needed.

Garfield's price is high (\$25.00), but the price per “essay” is low (\$.06285 each). The problem is ancient and insoluble. It is a raisin cake. To buy the raisins (desired), one must buy the cake as well (undesired).

The work is recommended for purchase by library schools and for extensive collections on information science only.—*Charles H. Stevens, Executive Director, Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), Atlanta, Georgia.*

Multitype Library Cooperation. Edited by Beth A. Hamilton and William B. Ernst, Jr. New York: Bowker, 1977. 216p. \$19.95. LC 77-2492. ISBN 0-8352-0980-6.

At the 1976 annual conference of the American Library Association, a program on “Opportunities in Multitype Library Cooperatives” appropriately had the multi-sponsorship of units in ALA and the Special Libraries Association representing all types of libraries. The collection under review contains the revised and edited papers presented at that program plus additional ones solicited later. As with most heterogeneous gatherings of this kind, the resulting coverage is rather spotty and tends, perhaps unavoidably, to skim the surface of the many-faceted phenomenon of multitype library cooperation as it has developed in recent years. The collection does, however, offer to the librarian who has not been closely involved with cooperative activities (other than traditional interlibrary loan) a capsule view of the experiences of several enterprising groups and to those who have been involved some points of comparison.

Preceded by three background articles and by four pieces unevenly exploring the federal, multistate, state, and local roles in

multitype cooperation, the longest section contains eight “case studies” and five essays from “special perspectives.” Among the cooperative efforts described in the case studies are seven that are intrastate—two in Indiana, one in Milwaukee, three in New York, and one in Cleveland—and one that is multistate, the Bibliographic Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region. The perspectives represent school, special, and academic libraries—large and small—and metropolitan library councils.

Although the emphasis on single-state and substate cooperatives may seem unbalanced, the case studies and the special perspectives, in which other cases are cited, possibly constitute the most valuable part of this book. Through accounts of the specific circumstances leading to the creation of formal organizations, the programs they have developed, and some of the problems they have encountered, other practitioners (even under radically different conditions) may be able not only to gain new ideas and insights but also to avoid the common pitfalls of cooperative efforts.

In an overview of the planning, governance, and funding of multitype library cooperatives—one of the background chapters—Sylvia Faibisoff provides a helpful distillation of selected sources, including a detailed table showing legislative support in the various states. The picture she presents, however, is incomplete. Several inaccuracies and omissions in her information relating to New England suggest that specific items should be double-checked before they are accepted as factual, and further research should be done in a particular area if it is important to learn the full situation there. For example, Faibisoff ignores the cooperative established in late 1972 by the six state library agencies of New England, with a multitype library advisory panel and a mission to serve all libraries in the region. She also refers to both the interstate organizations included—the New England Library Information Network (NELINET) and the Research Libraries Group (RLG)—by slightly variant names and omits one of the states covered by the former's services. Other apparent discrepancies, e.g., in the references to the states that have appropriated funds for multitype cooperatives

(p.29 and 37), raise further questions of reliability.

Shortcomings notwithstanding, this volume brings together good information, and its overall message is unmistakably positive. While acknowledging the naysayers, the contributors obviously expect multitype library cooperation to continue as a significant influence at all levels, with the states as the focal points. The most serious hazard, alluded to again and again, is the scarcity of stable (state-based) financial support, and the shining light, also recognized repeatedly, has thus far been the bountiful but unpredictable Library Services and Construction Act, the text of which is given in an appendix. An annotated bibliography of selected sources covering 1970-75 provides a useful guide to wider reading.—*Mary A. McKenzie, Executive Director, New England Library Board, Hartford, Connecticut.*

Thompson, James. *A History of the Principles of Librarianship*. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1977. 236p. \$10.00 LC 77-3335. ISBN 0-85157-241-3 Bingley; 0-208-01661-9 Linnet.

This is a fascinating book that seeks to establish the historical foundations for a current theory of librarianship. It was written by the librarian of the University of Reading in England.

Thompson reveals seventeen principles of librarianship and discusses them in a historical context. Briefly, these principles are: libraries are created by society; libraries are conserved by society; libraries are for the storage and dissemination of knowledge; libraries are centers of power; libraries are for all; libraries must grow; a national library should contain all national literature, with some representation of other national literatures; every book is of use; a librarian must be a person of education; a librarian is an educator; a librarian's role can only be an important one if it is fully integrated into the prevailing social and political system; a librarian needs training and/or apprenticeship; it is a librarian's duty to increase the stock of his or her library; a library must be arranged in some kind of order, and a list of its contents provided; since libraries are

storehouses of knowledge, they should be arranged according to subject; practical convenience should dictate how subjects are to be grouped in a library; and a library must have a subject catalog.

Each of these principles is treated in great detail, and convincing evidence is provided from numerous sources. Though written from a British perspective, examples are given from U.S. library history, as well as that of Great Britain, and world library history going back 3,000 years. Footnotes lead to references at the end of each chapter. A selected bibliography appears at the end. The book is written in a readable style, though there is at times repetition of content under the various principles.

This is a unique approach to library history and would be a valuable book for all librarians needing reinforcement of the historical traditions of their profession. It should be purchased by all libraries having even a relatively small library science collection. *A History of the Principles of Librarianship* would, of course, be of special value to students of library history.

Readers of this work will also want to read Thompson's *Library Power* (1974), a companion volume attempting to promote a philosophy of librarianship based on certain well-proved principles.—*George S. Bobinski, Dean and Professor, School of Information and Library Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo.*

Library Budgeting: Critical Challenges for the Future. Edited by Sul H. Lee. Library Management Series, no. 3. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Press, 1977. 111p. \$10.00. LC 77-85231. ISBN 0-87650-083-1.

For those librarians who have slept through the past several years and who thus have had no opportunity to keep up with the vast literature on planning, resource allocation, scientific management, and other budget-related responses to the current fiscal stringencies facing academic libraries, here is a slim volume that can fill in the lacunae painlessly, provided one is after only a brief overview of the field.

For the wakeful and reading librarian there isn't too much here that is new: most