that librarians need to have always available. A revised edition of this work, carefully edited and corrected, would be the once-and-for-all book to have. In the meantime, this one will do nicely.—*Judy H. Fair, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, California.*

Reference and Information Services: A Reader. Edited by Bill Katz and Andrea Tarr. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1978. 456p. $12.50. LC 77-20698. ISBN 0-8108-1091-3.

The indefatigable and multitalented Katz has joined library school student Tarr to edit a well-balanced and far-ranging collection of articles on reference librarianship.

In selecting articles for inclusion in this anthology, the editors place heavy emphasis on material published after 1973. So you will find only one or two historical pieces and none at all from such "old masters" as Ralph Shaw or Louis Shores. Katz and Tarr have also made a conscious effort to limit reprints from four basic journals of librarianship—*American Libraries, Library Journal, RQ,* and *Wilson Library Bulletin.* This gave them the opportunity to select for publication many articles from "less accessible" periodicals. There are two articles from *C&RL,* including Robert S. Taylor's seminal contribution, "Question-Negotiation and Information Seeking in Libraries" (May 1968). Several of the selections are by British and Canadian librarians and bibliophiles.

To be judged a success, an anthology such as this must achieve a fine balance between selections that depict the current state of the art of reference librarianship, those that take a look into the future of computer-assisted services, those that discuss theory, and those of a bibliographic nature. Katz and Tarr succeed admirably in this regard. Their work also manages to achieve a balance in tone, as the several serious theoretical selections are matched by some direct and straightforward chapters (such as Art Plotnik's lively and informative view of "OCLC for You and Me: A Humanized Anatomy for Beginners"). The editors have added other good change-of-pace pieces in David Draheim's humourous look at referencemanship ("I Never See Him Come Into the Library Much Any-

more") and in two contributions by Nat Hentoff from *The Village Voice.* And it's refreshing to see an intelligent and perceptive layman's views present in this kind of reader.

In sum, this is a volume that will interest and inform academic librarians wishing to assess the current status and future direction of reference service. For library school students it nicely complements Katz's *Introduction to Reference Work* (McGraw-Hill, 3d ed., 1978).—*Marshall E. Nunn, Glendale Community College, Glendale, California.*

The Many Faces of Information Science. Edited by Edward C. Weiss. AAAS Selected Symposia Series, 3. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1977. 128p. $12.50. LC 77-12103. ISBN 0-89158-430-7.

As librarians, we profess that the collection, control, and dissemination of information is our domain. The nature of information—what it is supposed to do, how it is transferred (the "phenomenon of communication")—we generally consider the province of information scientists. The definition of information science given in the introduction to this book is "that set of principles and prescriptive rules dealing with the organization, maintenance and management of bodies of scientific, technical and business information used in decision making" (p.2).

We should, as librarians, take a closer look at information science in the light of that definition and become aware of the work being done on the information transfer process and problems, or we may forfeit control of our information systems and possibly of the supplying of information altogether.

Information scientists are grappling with problems in our domain: with the change from resource as physical record to resource as knowledge and with information systems that permit interaction between people and stored knowledge rather than between people and stored document descriptions. At the very basic, theoretical end of the spectrum of information science, which this volume represents, however, most of us concerned with traditional information