

resources. He notes that "whether or not we are prepared to regard the user as a feasible subject for library resource sharing programmes depends in part upon how we view his place in the library system, and how we choose to define library resources" (p.15).

Nigeria is fast becoming a leader in library development according to S. B. Aje, who points out cogently that his country has many of the ingredients for launching a nationwide program of resource sharing, including cooperative acquisitions. Alma Jordan of Trinidad points out that the Caribbean has experienced some success in cooperation in the areas of published regional bibliography and cooperative acquisitions. There have been great strides made in the area of sharing human resources, also, through ACURIL (Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries) and the Caribbean Commission, which maintains a library component.

It is inspiring to learn from John Yocklunn, the national librarian of Papua New Guinea, that the national library of that nation will not follow the traditional or Western mode of leadership in library development. Yocklunn has already embarked on a philosophy of making the national library in reality a national library service and thus having a very important role and responsibility in fostering library cooperation throughout the nation and among all libraries regardless of type.

Papers by Khurshid of Pakistan, Kalia of India, and Soltania of Iran raise hard questions about "processing centres" for documentary sources. Is it unrealistic for nonindustrial nations to contemplate seriously using OCLC? Fred Kilgour and Henriette Avram were no doubt sincere when they talked about library automation and all of its sophisticated technological advancements. But were these discussions of American technological storage and retrieval achievements appropriate for this meeting?

In all honesty, this report leaves this reviewer in a quandary as to its true value. At times the gems of wisdom from the West sound patronizing and guilty of cultural imperialism. The mere use of the term *developing countries* (developing almost always seems to mean countries in Africa,

Asia, Latin America, and The Pacific Islands) in the book's title implies that the nonindustrialized nations are not yet quite "Europeanized" and therefore are still in the "developing" stage. That is why this book can disturb one intellectually. But on a pragmatic level it does have value; it gives a cogent statement about the state of the art of resource sharing from an international perspective.—*Miles M. Jackson, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu.*

Ollé, James G. *Library History*. Outlines of Modern Librarianship. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 114p. \$10. ISBN 0-875157-271-5.

"Like most professions, we have been reluctant to see ourselves in print as we see ourselves in life" (p.23). If Ollé developed no other point in this little volume, the book would still be worth the price. Fortunately, there is more. For example, "[library history] is closed circuit history. If it is not by librarians for librarians, it is by historians for librarians" (p.26); and "The first challenge to library biography is to interest the library profession at large. The second is to interest the public. Neither is near to being met" (p.76).

Between these accurate observations the author weaves a state-of-the-art examination of the library history literature emanating from Great Britain and the United States. (In the process, however, he exhibits a heavy bias toward Great Britain, upon whose library history literature he repeatedly calls for examples to demonstrate certain points.) He selects his citations carefully (one would gain little by quibbling over certain exclusions) and fits them into a general organizational framework consisting of seven chapters.

The first serves as an introduction to the next three, which discuss the library history literature falling into three broad categories: "time, place, type of library, type of activity"; the "individual library"; and the "biographical approach."

Three concluding chapters discuss "compiling and editing," reference aids to study and research" (unfortunately the book had gone to press too late for an extended analysis of several recently published aids), and "preparing a text for submission."

Although Ollé renders definite service in his accurate picture of the state of the art, he fails on two other accounts by omission. He should have mentioned several of those published works that he believes represent the weaker side of library history ("see ourselves in print as we see ourselves in life" comes to mind here); he could have engaged in a lengthier discussion on the utility of the library history. The reader would have benefitted from both.

Still, the shortcomings are minor; the book comes highly recommended especially for the library history neophyte, but seasoned library historians would not be hurt by a generous perusal of its pages.—Wayne A. Wiegand, *University of Kentucky, Lexington.*

Team Librarianship. Papers Given at the Library Association Northern Branch/ Association of Assistant Librarians North Division Joint Annual Weekend School at Otterburn Hall, October 13th, 14th, 15th 1978. Edited by R. M. Major and P. M. Judd. Newcastle upon Tyne: Association

of Assistant Librarians (Northern Division), 1979. 112p. £1.50 (not including postage). Available from: P. M. Judd, Publications Officer, AAL Northern Division, Polytechnic Library, Ellison Building, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST.

These papers, delivered at a 1978 British workshop, provide an introduction to the origin, purpose, and merits of "team librarianship." Team librarianship involves the assignment of professionals to small special purpose teams that develop goals and policies through consensus rather than through the traditional hierarchical approach.

Teams operate in the community rather than inside libraries. Emphasis is on exploitation of resources rather than on their management. Nonprofessionals supervise daily library operations, while professionals spend most of their time in the community with their various constituencies.

Six of the papers describe the experiences several British public library systems have had with team librarianship. The seventh paper, by an academic librarian who seems somewhat perplexed by the public librarians

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