only model that presently exists?

With all of the insights and information *Sex Segregation in Librarianship* supplies to aspiring administrators and personnel librarians, it cannot be seriously faulted for not attempting to answer such difficult and provocative questions. In light of Irvine's stated goals (to explore the reasons behind the "intraoccupational sex segregation of academic librarianship"), however, the fact that these questions were not even raised constitutes an interesting and perplexing omission. As its series title implies, this book makes an important contribution to librarianship and provides an excellent review of the literature, a lengthy bibliography, and a detailed appendix describing the research methodology.—*Constance Miller, University Library, University of Illinois at Chicago.*

Lindsey, Jonathan A., and Ann E. Prentice, *Professional Ethics and Librarians.* Phoenix: Oryx, 1985. 103p. $32.50. LC 83-43244. ISBN 0-89774-133-1.

This work, the outgrowth of the authors' involvement with the Professional Ethics Committee of the American Library Association, is a thoughtful, historical commentary on a topic that has been frequently ignored by practicing librarians and library educators. Patrick M. O'Brien, writing in the foreword to the work, hails it as the "definitive history" for those studying the development of ethical codes for U.S. librarians. Certainly, this is a book whose time has come. As the authors aptly point out, librarians' professional judgment has not necessarily counted for much in dealing with patrons in the past. With the introduction of database searching, payment of fees for specialized bibliographic searching, and the increased use of technology in libraries, the "information specialist" is one who "may indeed have power to help or harm the client." Because ethical codes are meant to assure society that the professional person "will provide high-quality service free from any implications of personal gain," this work has more relevance to librarianship than ever before.
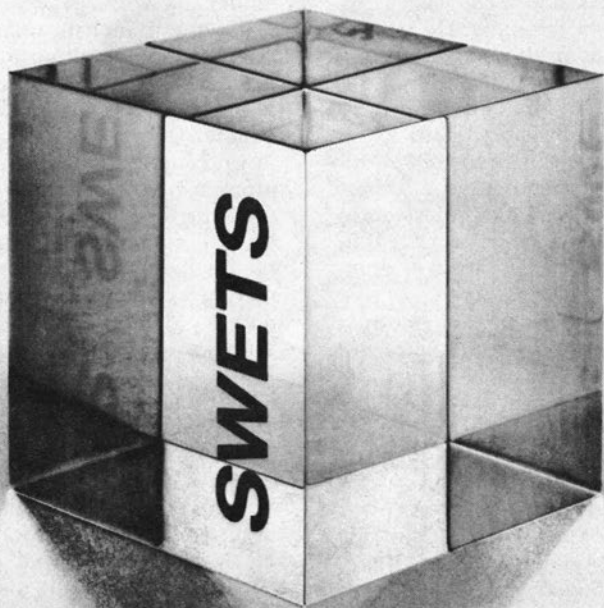
Given its historical nature, the work is largely descriptive and chronicles the development of ethics statements for librarians from as early as 1903 from a speech by Mary W. Plummer through the adoption of the codes enacted by the American Library Association in 1929, 1938, 1975, and 1981. The account is presented in the second chapter, "American Library Codes of Ethics: A Documentary Approach," and consumes almost half of the book. The third chapter, "Commentary on the Code," records the reactions and impressions of nine library leaders unadorned by any attempt on the part of the authors to assimilate and condense their opinions. The persons include Page Ackerman, Caroline Arden, Lester Asheim, Jack Dalton, Brooke Sheldon, Robert Vosper, Robert Wedgeworth, William J. Welsh, and Virginia G. Young. The final chapter, "Cases and Questions," presents five summaries of hypothetical situations developed by the ALA Professional Ethics Committee in the early 1980s that were employed at the 1981 Annual Meeting in San Francisco to illustrate how each situation was addressed by the "Statement on Professional Ethics 1981." No commentary accompanies the cases. Sixteen thought-provoking questions are presented at the end of the chapter, which were written by David Kaser when he was chair of the Professional Ethics Committee in 1976. Again, there is no commentary given. Presented in this manner, the format is conducive for discussion in library-education classes when covering matters involving ethics.

The first chapter, "The Development of Ethics Codes," provides an excellent, concise backdrop to the development of ethical codes in the United States. Its true value is that it takes an interdisciplinary approach and thus assists the reader to place the development of library ethical codes into a greater historical context. It is here that we learn that it is the responsibility of the members of professional associations to "mutually guarantee" the competence of its membership and also its members' "honor and integrity." This is pretty heady stuff, especially for American librarianship, which prides itself on its egalitarianism and allows nondegreed persons to become members of its largest

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professional association. The chapter also contains a discussion of professional behavior in the public sector in which ethics loom greater than merely "staying out of trouble." The issue of enforcement is most effective, the author's maintain, when there is a written code that has been agreed upon by members of the profession, where there is appropriate education of members and those studying to be members of the profession, and where there is sufficient peer-group pressure to enforce the precepts of the code.

It should be noted that an excellent, select bibliography appears at the conclusion of the work along with an index.

Professional Ethics and Librarians can be read with profit by all who consider themselves professional librarians. The work is particularly useful for those librarians educating future librarians and to those involved in revising the current ALA "Statement on Professional Ethics." It will certainly be *the* source to consult for anyone involved in studying the professional ethics of the library profession in the United States.—*Larry A. Kroah, University Library, Indiana University of Pennsylvania.*

University Libraries in Developing Countries: Structure and Function in Regard to Information Transfer for Science and Technology: Proceedings of the IFLA/Unesco Pre-Session Seminar for Librarians from Developing Countries, München, August 16–19, 1983. Ed. by Anthony J. Loveday and Günter Gattermann. München: K. G. Saur, 1985. 183p. (IFLA Publications, V.33). $20. ISBN 3-598-20397-7.

These fourteen papers cover well the wide range of development issues faced by university libraries in developing countries, from a variety of perspectives. Many of the papers specifically address the major focus of the seminar—information transfer for science and technology. The remainder, while not directly addressing this focus, concentrate on related developmental issues that are of crucial importance to information transfer regardless of the discipline. All of the papers were written by experts addressing the issues both from firsthand experience as well as intellectual endeavor. Only two contributors come from outside the developing world (United Kingdom and West Germany) while the remainder come from a representative cross-section of the developing world (Barbados, Brazil, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Thailand, and Zambia).

Two introductory papers are followed by three parts in which papers are arranged by theme: Part 1, "Acquisitions," Part 2, "Information Technology," and Part 3, "Training." As with many IFLA seminar publication, summaries of conference discussion follow each paper. A list of sixteen "Recommendations and Resolutions" growing out of the seminar concludes the work.

It is important to evaluate this collection from the perspective of two potential groups of readers: those in the developed world attempting to understand aspects of international and comparative librarianship and those in the developing world attempting to accomplish development goals in their libraries. For both groups this collection is an important contribution to the literature since it goes beyond merely explaining the concerns, needs, and problems of development and describes possibilities for development as well as achievement, sometimes against considerable obstacles. Papers are frequently very well paired. For example, S. W. Massil's "New Information Technologies Available in the Industrialised World" (p.110–18) is followed by H. T. Lim's "Choosing the Moment: A Review of the Organisational Problems and Changes Arising out of Conversion to Computerised Systems" (p.119–34). The broad perspective of what is available is, therefore, followed by the practical example of the development of MALMARC at the Universiti Sains Malaysia.

The important role university libraries in the developing world play in national development can sometimes be overlooked by nonlibrarians making crucial funding decisions. This collection of papers is recommended not only for library and information professionals but for those outside of the field concerned with Third World development because of the