

pragmatic interest since the training basic to the profession is called into question and sweeping revisions suggested. We must now deal with the original implication that the traditional librarian is an inevitable product of his education and not in most situations merely a reflection of a more leisurely approach to information resources than science centers can afford.

A technical librarian would be inclined to agree that adequate training in scientific literature is lacking in most library schools. A cataloger would just as quickly point out that library schools do not turn out a polished cataloger; and the same with the reference librarian, the curator of rare books, etc. In other words, two or three semesters of training do not turn out specialists. In most of the sciences more and more students are being encouraged to continue their education through the doctorate in order to make a more significant contribution to their profession. It is doubtful that the library schools can accomplish on the master's level more than is expected of other disciplines. This is true of all professional schools whose courses of study have no essential continuity with the first four years of training. Although the framework of a doctoral program is outlined in the report, it is not developed in detail.

Actually the courses described in the report are quite interesting and pertinent to science information service. There is certainly room for an increasing elasticity in the library school curriculum, and many of these courses would be valuable electives. The most disappointing aspect of the study is that, after making a good case for the exacting nature of science information work, too much of the final solution to the problems of recruiting, training, and advancing this specialization is based on the revision of the curriculum.

An alternate inquiry might have been directed at the science and engineering curricula as well. Does the average physics student, for example, receive any significant training in the use of the literature during his undergraduate training? Is there not a fertile area here for investigation? If science majors were convinced by example and demonstration of the importance of sound library methods, they would in the future not only approach the information center with

greater self-sufficiency, but would also be more likely prospects for the specialized training the authors prescribe for the science information specialist.

The research was performed as a part of a contract with the U. S. Office of Education; the National Science Foundation supported the publication. Copies may be obtained from: Science Information, P. O. Box 624, Radio City Station, New York 19, N. Y.—*James D. Ramer, Columbia University.*

An Artist's Life

Arthur Rackham, His Life and Work. By Derek Hudson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons (London: William Heinemann, Ltd.) [1960]. 181p. \$20.00.

Although Arthur Rackham seldom strayed far outside his native London from his birth until his death on September 6, 1939, his art and fame were universal. His productive life—some fifty years—spanned a varied era, and his genius and fertile versatility overrode all barriers of time and circumstance and nationality. Rackham's works have been published not only in England and America but in France and Germany as well, and recently some have been issued in Dutch and Spanish editions. He is especially revered in the United States. His definitive bibliography was compiled in 1936 by two Americans, Sarah Briggs Latimore and Grace Clark Haskell; and the United States is the home of at least two virtually complete collections of Rackham's published work, those formed by the bibliographers. The Haskell collection is now in the Free Library of Philadelphia, and the Latimore collection is at Columbia University, where it has been notably enhanced by its donor with the addition of hundreds of original drawings—the largest corpus of Rackham originals on this side of the Atlantic and perhaps in the world.

Rackham's biography, however, could only have been written in England, where there are so many who still hold treasured recollections of this kindly, prim, sadonic man.

Derek Hudson has taken full advantage of his opportunities. His biography is warm and sympathetic, written with insight and understanding, and executed handsomely in the finest Rackham tradition. As the only definitive biography of Rackham that has been published, it is of great significance because, by showing the enormous productivity of the man, it releases its readers from the tendency to judge him solely on the basis of the few favorite works that happen to linger in memory. Moreover, although it reveals the decision of a fine genius to reach for a limitless audience through publication, it also shows how he defeated the restrictions of the colorplate process as it existed in his time by unswerving insistence on the highest possible standards of workmanship.

Mr. Hudson reproduces many of Rackham's originals, some of which have never before seen publication. Regrettably this is done too often without normal credit lines—certain plates, for example, are from originals that have been in the Columbia collection for some time, without notice to that effect or to previous ownership. While we are on the subject of faults, one that will cause quite general annoyance is the lack of an index.

Mr. Bertram Rota has added a check-list of "The Printed Work of Arthur Rackham" which brings his bibliography up to date. This will be gladly received by librarians and collectors, because the definitive treatment by Latimore and Haskell has been out of print for many years. Mr. Rota, furthermore, has made substantial additions to the Rackham canon—at least sixteen unrecorded volumes as well as a great many magazine issues. His form of listing is highly abbreviated; while this facilitates checking, more detailed information about the hitherto unrecorded works would have been welcome. The list is available in separate form through Bodley House, Vigo Street, London W. 1.—*Roland Baughman, Columbia University.*

Studies in Microforms

Full-Size Photocopying. By William R. Hawken. (The State of the Library Art, Volume V, Part 3) New Brunswick, N. J.:

Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, The State University, 1960. 397p. \$8.00.

This title completes the section on "Reproduction of Materials" from a series of studies covering most of the technical aspects of librarianship. The two earlier reports on the micro-forms, which make up the rest of the section, have been reviewed before.¹ This volume supplements them admirably and should be used in conjunction with them. The line separating microcopying from full-size photocopying is rapidly becoming fainter, and one must understand the techniques of one in order to apply the other.

Chapters are entitled: "Photostat (used here as a generic term), Stabilization Processes, Photronic Reproduction, Verifax, Diffusion Transfer Process, Diazo, Thermography, Photothermography (Kalfax), Xerography, Electrofax, and the Electrolytic Process (3M Filmac)." "Each chapter may be studied as an independent unit, since it concludes with its own bibliography. This study by units would have been made a little easier if the running heads at the tops of the pages had been by main title and chapter title, rather than series title and main title. The chapters on "Xerography" (83 pp.), "Diazo" (77 pp.) and "Photostat" (59 pp.) are the longest; and each one could be used as an introductory handbook for its process with the addition of a few more illustrations. A criticism aimed at the two volumes on microforms was that they should have been illustrated. This volume is, but the few included tend to whet one's appetite for more. One feels that the author would have included more if the economic restrictions of publication had permitted.

This series of studies is intended to provide "a survey of the published and unpublished literature of each facet of the field." This has been done in this volume, as in the other two. Being published later than they, it contains bibliographic references through 1958, and a few into 1959. The form adapted from the series has resulted in three volumes that are excellent reference tools and basic guides to the literature of photoduplication. It has not resulted in

¹Hubbard W. Ballou, "Studies in Microforms," *CRL*, XXI (1960), 494-495.