

servance at first hand of their processes, and Mr. Corson apparently read extensively in the literature of college and university administration. The eight chapters cover the nature and significance of governing, the university as an administrative enterprise, the role of university-wide officers, academic officers, and faculties in governance, the university as a contrast in administrative process, the ecology of governance, and the effect of institutional character and leadership on governance. Two appendices deal with the character of the institutions observed and the author's comments on his readings.

In the opinion of Mr. Corson there is a "disturbing lack of sophisticated analysis of the functioning of our colleges and universities." He attempts in the several chapters to "identify the distinctive nature of the problems of college and university governance that cry out for analysis." Most of the questions he suggests as being profitable areas for further study are not new. A majority of them, for example, were considered by Algo D. Henderson, an experienced academic administrator, in his book, "Policies and Practices in Higher Education," published at about the same time as the Corson study.

If Mr. Corson is correct in his finding of a lack of orderly and sophisticated analysis in this area, it is a challenge to academic administrators to go to work on these problems in the proper fashion. Perhaps they should seek foundation support for management consultants to attack what Mr. Corson considers to be major weaknesses in the governance of colleges and universities. There is the precedent of large sums of foundation money being made available to study internal and particularly business administration of these institutions.—*Eugene H. Wilson, University of Colorado.*

Developing a Specialist

Science Information Personnel: The New Profession of Information Combining Science, Librarianship and Foreign Language. By Leonard Cohan and Kenneth Craven. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1961. 74p. \$1.50.

The Modern Language Association's im-

print on this report is quite incidental to its contents. The importance of languages in science information work has received only a minor emphasis as a part of the total educational and training requirements of the profession. Undoubtedly the study will be of more interest to librarians than to linguists.

The authors first set out to describe this "new" professional, the science information specialist, and define the elements which comprise his work. Twelve of these elements represent current tasks; another five indicate recent trends in the profession. Although little criticism can be made of the enumeration, it is difficult to identify any unique activities. All have in some degree been a part of special librarianship for a considerable period of time. Only when measured against a passive, archival brand of librarianship do the elements of science information work appear "new." The authors make this distinction: "The role of the librarian has been to keep a facility complete, up-to-date and accessible. The information specialist has been concerned more with promoting information, anticipating user requirements, and setting up special information services to meet them."

Whether this distinction is altogether justifiable remains an academic question if the administrators of research organizations, industries, and government agencies, who are instrumental in staffing information centers, consider it valid. Even more important is its acceptance by the potential recruit, in this case the science major, who consequently turns to the laboratory, not the library, for a career. The increasing shortage of trained information specialists demands the services of those with science backgrounds. If this shortage is to be filled by design and not by improvisation, librarianship, so labeled or not, must appear as a challenging and attractive career, and library training must seem pertinent and meaningful. The question is whether there has been a failure in public relations or in education.

Since the major portion of the report concerns itself with constructing a curriculum for the science information specialist, it is obvious that the authors consider present library education inadequate. In this cast the concept of librarianship held by the technically-oriented public is of more than

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.

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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.