for Community and Junior Colleges established March 4, 1960, at the Teachers College, Columbia University, with the aid of a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

Three aims of the project were: (1) to prepare an increasing number of young administrators for the community and junior colleges; (2) to provide coordinated professional development (in-service and refresher) opportunities for persons already in administrative positions; and (3) to provide a program of research and service.

One of the first problems identified was the absence of an up-to-date selective bibliography in the community junior college field. In order to solve the problem, students of two advanced seminars during the spring and autumn semesters of 1965 prepared an annotated bibliography. The editor, Emory W. Rarig, Jr., administrative assistant in the Center for Community Colleges, Teachers College, refined the compilation which appears in this volume. In the foreword the director of the Center for Community Colleges, Walter E. Sindlinger, cautions that "this effort represents merely a beginning," and that it is hoped that future seminars will continue to update and expand the work into the "selective, annotated directory to the important community junior college literature and research works" originally planned.

Bibliographies are presented for eight subjects: (1) history of the community junior college; (2) functions and purposes of the community junior college; (3) organization and administration of community junior colleges; (4) community junior college students; (5) community junior college programs; (6) community junior college personnel; (7) community junior college facilities; (8) research in the community junior college.

For these topics there are 391 entries, some of which are duplicated within the eight sections. Two hundred eighty-seven authors (including associations) are listed in the author index. An annotated bibliography of research tools precedes the main bibliography.

Criteria for the selectivity within each of the eight subjects is not cited. This would have been helpful to the user in determining the time scope of selection. Journal articles and books are included. It is pointed out in the foreword that many of the major works in higher education have been excluded since the references chosen deal directly with the community junior college. Spot checks indicate that the annotations are well done.

The organization of the entries into subject areas, although limited, is a contribution to bibliographic literature.—Harriett Genung, Mt. San Antonio College.


As explained in the preface, this volume contains the papers presented at the Anglo-American Conference on the Mechanization of Libraries held in Oxford, England, June 30 to July 3, 1966. More commonly referred to as the Brasenose Conference, it brought together some sixty-five British and American librarians and others concerned with the application of computers to libraries and library work. The three days at Brasenose College marked a historic venture in trans-Atlantic cooperation. The British also emphasized that the event was equally historic in the resulting cooperation between the British Museum and the librarians at Oxford and Cambridge. An excellent summary of the conference from the American point of view appears in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, July 14, 1966, Appendix I.

Ten papers, none previously published, are presented along with the four speeches at the opening dinner. The actual discussion following each paper has been partly reproduced, and the volume concludes with a discussion of future activities by the conference participants. The editors plead that they have taken "... drastic action with the verbatim transcript. Speeches have been compressed, sentences rearranged, grammar amended, and whole areas of discussion completely left out."

It is true that often far more is spoken than goes well into print, and what is said often records badly. It is for these reasons and in order to publish as quickly as possible that the editors claim this approach.

Unfortunately, under these circumstances there was no question of reproducing the slides which accompanied some of the pres-
entations of the papers. In at least one in-
stance, this lack is sorely felt by the reader. 
It also seems that the discussions, if pre-
sented at all, would have been better repre-
sented by including enough material to pre-
serve both the continuity and the spirit of 
the remarks for the reader.

The first paper is a statement of the situa-
tion at the British Museum, The Bodleian 
library, Oxford, and Cambridge University 
library, presented jointly by A. H. Chaplin, 
R. Shacklenton, and J. C. T. Oates of the 
above libraries respectively. This introd-
tory paper presents a picture of the progress 
and the past relationship of the three British 
libraries as regards computers and comput-
ing.

The second paper, by A. J. Wells of the 
British Museum, describes a few of the 
problems which seem special in producing 
the British National Bibliography by com-
puter, if such a thing is to be considered. 
The author indicates a hope that a detailed 
study of the problems will be undertaken 
shortly.

The sixth paper, also presented by two 
Britishers (A. M. Cain and J. W. Jolliffe of 
the British Museum), is a general discussion 
of the problems associated with input, output, 
and processing by computer where a 
variety of languages and corresponding 
character sets exist. The general reference is 
to a large library with a large existing rec-
ord file such as the British Museum.

The remaining seven papers are author-
itative presentations by the Americans par-
ticipating in the conference. Ralph Parker 
of the University of Missouri library reviews 
a total system approach to the internal use 
of computers in a library. In the next paper, 
Fred Kilgour of the Yale University library, 
discusses comprehensive modern library sys-
tems. His paper contends that libraries will 
necessarily evolve into information-based 
networks if the efficiencies of the computer 
are to be best utilized.

Foster Palmer of Harvard University li-
brary discusses conversion of existing rec-
ords in large libraries, with detailed refer-
ces to the experience of converting parts 
of the Widener library shelf list. While a 
great deal of technical detail is included, 
the author makes it clear that it was includ-
ed to provide an idea of some of the ques-
tions that have to be faced. The following 
paper in the series, presented jointly by 
Henriette Auram and Barbara Markuson of 
the Library of Congress, is a lengthy review 
of L. C.'s Project MARC, an experiment in 
the distribution of machine-readable cata-
logging data. At the date of this paper Pro-
ject MARC was not yet an operational real-
ity, but the basic approach and design phi-
losophy presented are those carried through 
to the operating environment.

Ritvars Bregzis of the University of To-
ronto discusses levels of bibliographic con-
trol and presents the concept of a reactive 
catalog. Automated bibliographic control is 
proposed as a necessary part of an Inter-
national Bibliographic Information System 
(of the future). In the next paper Charles 
Austin, Office of Management Policy, De-
partment of Health, Education, and Wel-
fare, presents factors related to sharing of 
bibliographic information. Particular refer-
ence is made to the operating distribution 
system of the National Library of Medicine,
using cataloging data produced by a com-
puter. The author lists ten postulates relat-
ing to the sharing of bibliographic information. In the final paper Irwin Pizer of the 
SUNY Upstate Medical Center library re-
views a proposed computerized biomedical 
network for the State University of New 
York. The proposed system would include 
both a computerized network and Long Dis-
tance Xerography Facsimile Transmission 
equipment. It is interesting to note that 
more recent versions of the proposal are 
available.

This collection of papers will provide a 
brief look at mechanization in large libraries 
for the reader who is not familiar with the 
subject. The fact remains, however, that this 
volume will not be easy reading if the read-
er is not versed in at least elementary com-
puter concepts. For the reader already fa-
miliar with the American library automation 
scene, the look at British efforts provided 
by the first three papers mentioned is per-
haps of greatest interest.

This collection as a whole can be classed 
as neither tutorial nor state-of-the-art. The 
tone of the conference as expressed by the 
editors seems to have been preserved intact —for the most part it was a matter of the 
American delegation expounding and the 
British (and the reader) listening.—Bruce 
W. Stewart, Texas A&M University.