

collectanea. May I be permitted to end with a slightly facetious note: it is amusing that this very well produced volume, so full of information on early typography, contains a modern printer's typographical accident; on page 240 the "J" of Jordanus left its proper place and halfheartedly substituted for an Arabic "1" in the footnote.—*Rudolf Hirsch, University of Pennsylvania.*

A Garland for Jake Zeitlin on the Occasion of His 65th Birthday and the Anniversary of His 40th Year in the Book Trade. Ed. by J. M. Edelstein. Los Angeles: Grant Dahlstrom & Saul Marks, 1967. [x], 132p.

Jacob Israel Zeitlin's infectious love of books, his detailed knowledge of them, and his keen nose for them have inspired and helped hundreds of librarians, collectors, and others. Now seventeen of these have joined together to manifest their affection for and gratitude to the dean of west-coast booksellers.

There is more *Fest* than *Schrift* in the volume, which is not unbefitting the effervescent personality of the honoree. Two of the essays, however, make serious contributions to scholarship. The first is a selective bibliography of the steam locomotive by Everett L. DeGolyer, Jr., who adds illuminating comment to his descriptions of twenty-three books printed from 1556 to 1966 and relating to Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Russia. J. M. Edelstein (also the editor) supplies an expert bibliography of the twenty-nine editions published between 1929 and 1936 by the Primavera Press, of which Jake Zeitlin was a cofounder.

The other contributions are chiefly reminiscent and, deservedly, panegyric. The breadth of Jake's influence is indicated by tributes from such eminences as Elmer Belt and Bern Dibner among the collectors, Lawrence Clark Powell and Robert Vosper among the librarians, and Winifred A. Myers and Warren R. Howell among the professional colleagues.

Jake's lifetime interest in graphics is reflected in two agreeable drawings by Paul Julian and Rudi Baumfeld and a superb portrait photograph by Robert Bobrow

showing Jake at his philosophical and unruffled best.

There are the few inevitable slips. To describe Jake as *Princeps omnium librarum*—which can be rendered as "first of all plummets"—emphasizes his love of pounds rather than his love of books. (That Jake has always loved books is nowhere better shown than in the large-paper edition of Norman Douglas's *Capri* (1930), where his name appears among such other subscribers as Arnold Bennett, D. H. Lawrence, Booth Tarkington, and H. G. Wells.)

The volume has been lovingly produced by Saul and Lillian Marks at the Plantain Press (typography); Grant Dahlstrom at the Castle Press (printing); and the Earle Gray Company (binding). Save for the uncomfortable crowding of some lines, it is an attractive piece of bookmaking.

Only eight hundred copies have been printed. If everyone who admires Jake Zeitlin wants a copy, there will be a second edition.—*Herman W. Liebert, Yale University.*

Mark Hopkins' Log and Other Essays.

By Louis Shores. Selected by John David Marshall. Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1965. 383p. \$9. (65-12144).

An enduring faith in the library profession, a dedication to cooperation among its many and varied members, strong convictions on what is needed to improve the education of these members, and an optimistic view of the future pervade these forty-four articles and speeches by Dr. Shores, selected by John David Marshall from some two hundred published between 1928 and 1964, most of them during the ten years of 1950-1960. That these convictions have grown stronger is evident from a 1962 speech to a group of special librarians. "To this librarian with over four decades of dedication to his profession, librarianship is a profession of destiny. I recognize in library science the subject of subjects that may yet help mankind to an understanding of the universe, not as segmented findings, but as a truthful whole. Then will our profession finally contribute to the welfare of the world."

Dr. Shores' professions of faith are arranged under seven subjects, the first prop-

erly being "On Books and Reading," four essays which affirm his belief in the future of the book and the necessity of reading. A later section "on the Unity of Library Media" advocates a unified materials center, long before the term was generally used in schools.

His lifelong interest in reference service is reflected in two sections: "On Reference Librarianship" and "On Reference Sources." In the former he predicted "that in the very next few years the reference librarian will emerge as the most strategic professional in our entire family of world occupations." That was in 1957. The other contains the earliest essay in the volume, one on Noah Webster's Dictionary, written in 1928. His article on the ideal encyclopedia, published first in 1937, accurately predicts the trends in publishing which have taken place in the past twenty years.

The author's long involvement with library education and his visions of the future are evident in six essays written between 1953 and 1964, under "On Library Education." His optimism shines through in "What Is Right With Library Education," his view of its objectives is set forth in "The College of Library Art, 1984."

Those aware of Dr. Shores's current interest in the library arts college may have forgotten that early in 1935, *School and Society* published "The Library Arts College: A Possibility in 1954?" This is one of the ten essays in the section, "On the Library's Role in Education," which also includes the title essay, "Mark Hopkins' Log." It is not surprising that he identifies the Log as "the universe of the materials of learning," a point reiterated in "The Essence of Learning," in which he states his belief that the book, in its broadest interpretation, is the composite of the school curriculum, and that a better course of study would result if the curriculum followed the book instead of the other way around.

Of necessity there is some unavoidable repetition in the essays, but this does not detract from their usefulness as a source of inspiration to library school students as well as to librarians who view their profession with a somewhat more jaundiced eye than Dr. Shores. For Dr. Shores, like Vachel Lindsay's calliope, is "tooting joy,

tooting hope," if not in such raucous notes. —*Frances Neel Cheney, George Peabody College.*

Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, Ed. by Carlos A. Cuadra. Vol. II, New York: John Wiley, 1967. 484p. \$15. (66-25096).

This volume is the second in a series of annual reviews, but it is much more than that. With quality of exposition, comprehensiveness of coverage, and clarity of organization, it and its predecessor have created a discipline where previously there was only an amorphous, ill-defined area of interesting problems. As a result, the two together do credit to the National Science Foundation and the System Development Corporation, which provided the resources, and to the American Documentation Institute which provided the professional support. Full honor is due the individual authors, but more than usual is due the editor for the superb quality of this volume. He provided more than simply editorial guidance. He created an entire mechanism—for definition of the structure and coverage, for accumulation of the relevant references, for selection of the reviewers, for critical evaluation and re-evaluation of their analyses, for assembly and production of the final volume.

For the purposes of this review, the fourteen chapters can be divided into four groups: the first three, which present the design techniques; the next five, which present the technical techniques; the next four, which present areas of application; and the last two, which present the social and professional context.

In group 1—

1. Information Needs and Uses in Science and Technology, by Saul and Mary Herner;
2. Design of Information Systems and Services, by Harold Borko;
3. Evaluation of Information Systems and Services, by Alan M. Rees.

These are excellent summaries of the state of the art, "critical" in the best sense of the word. The evaluations can be summarized by the words of the writers: "relatively few techniques used," "lack of innovation," "failure to build on past gains