

and their superiors. To be sure, these are key witnesses, but they are certainly "vested interests." There should also have been queries made of other librarians in parallel but independent positions (e.g., central loan librarians). An effort ought to have been made to fathom user response by way of independent surveys of student and faculty opinion. How else can one adequately test standards and make evaluations?

The 1970 imprint promises new material, but the text itself was written in 1966 and is based upon figures for 1965 and before. Neither her introduction, which appeared earlier in *CRL* (July 1968, p. 281-84), nor the text of her dissertation has been substantially changed. It is unfortunate that the work was not updated. Changes in the field in the last five years have been great. Impressive new undergraduate libraries—among them U.C.L.A., Stanford, North Carolina, and Illinois—have since opened and are already exercising great influence. Significant alterations are occurring in the basic concepts underlying the undergraduate library movement, particularly its methodology of collection development and reference service. Recent survey articles by Warren B. Kuhn in *Library Trends* (Oct. 1969) and Robert H. Muller in *Advances in Librarianship I* (1970) are among the significant new literature documenting these fundamental changes.

While a pioneer effort—and thus a commendable one—it must be concluded that this study by no means preempts or exhausts the subject. It is to be hoped that its existence will not deter future scholars from undertaking further investigations.—*Marc Gittelsohn, University of California, Berkeley.*

Southeastern Europe: A Guide to Basic Publications. Paul L. Horecky, ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969. 755p.

Professor Horecky has attempted a most difficult task of compressing into one volume all pertinent bibliographical data concerning Southeastern Europe. A companion to the similar volume on Central Europe,

this volume is the most exhaustive guide to basic publications on the subject. There are 3,018 entries, divided into two parts. In the first part, an overview of the Southeast European area is presented and books on various aspects of life, past and present, are listed in the following categories: general reference aids and bibliographies, general and descriptive works, land, people, history, state, economy, society, and intellectual and cultural life. The five chapters of the second part are devoted to Southeast European countries, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia, following the same categories as in the introductory chapter. These categories are further broken down into more specific subheadings. The volume opens with a useful list of participants and concludes with a thorough index of names of authors, compilers, editors, translators, and titles of publications.

References are consecutively numbered throughout the volume. They are in many languages, although the emphasis is on the language of the respective country and on English. Transliteration charts are provided and should prove indispensable to the general librarian. Most of the references are from the period since 1930, with those of the 1960's predominating. Thus the latest accomplishments in research are well represented. The quality of the references themselves varies from excellent to mediocre. Since it would be impossible to list all deserving references in one volume, this guide had to be selective. The selection of items was entrusted to specialists in their fields and was done expertly in the main. One could, of course, argue for or against inclusion of certain entries or regret the lack of complete consistency in the arrangements, but omissions of this kind are inevitable in a guide of such large scope. The greatest merit of the references is contained in the annotations, most of which are concise yet quite informative. When these merits are coupled with the excellent technical makeup of the book, it becomes clear that this is by far the best bibliographical guide in its field, an indispensable tool for every library and librarian dealing with Southeastern Europe. It is also an invaluable basic work to which future references can be

added and improvements can be made.—*Vasa D. Mihailovich, University of North Carolina.*

Reader in Research Methods for Librarianship. Mary Lee Bundy and Paul Wasserman, eds. Reader Series in Library and Information Science. Washington, D.C.: NCR Microcard Editions, 1970. 363p. \$10.95.

This is a collection of eleven periodical articles and seventeen chapters of books from nine different subject fields on various aspects of research. Half were originally published in 1960 or later, and another 40 percent in the 1950's. There are several appendices, including a long annotated "Bibliography of Social Science Research Methodology," a short "Bibliography of Library Research" (including Price's *Little Science, Big Science*), and a sample interview schedule, attitude survey form, and mail questionnaire. In addition, the editors have written brief introductions to each of six parts of the volume and to each of the twenty-eight selections. There is no subject index.

"The fundamental purpose of this volume is to assist its readers to genuinely perceive the nature of scholarship and its relationship to the goals of librarianship." (p.vii) The selections reprinted here succeed in general in fulfilling the first part of this goal, but not the second. Most of the selections are by distinguished authors and social scientists, e.g., Cohen and Nagle, David Riesman, Robert K. Merton, and Samuel A. Stouffer. Many of them are distinctly above the elementary level by deliberate intent of the editors (p. viii), and concern broad general developments (e.g., the meaning of behavioralism). Of the twenty-eight selections, 46 percent are from sociology, 18 percent from political science, 11 percent from library science, and the other 25 percent from six different fields (including one each from history and communications). There are none from education, psychology, journalism, marketing, or economics.

It is clear that research methodology was meant to be de-emphasized, and only one

of the six sections (with five articles) is devoted to this topic. As a result, there is very little or nothing—anywhere in the book—on content analysis, preparation of questionnaires, interviewing (except for depth interviews in a disaster study project), experimental design (other than three pages from a 1950 article), analysis of data, statistical methods (apart from one selection on general principles), sampling, and other such topics. To judge from its title, this book was meant to do something specifically for librarians. It would appear that the best parts of this volume would serve any of the social sciences; in this reviewer's experience, library school doctoral students, let alone library practitioners, need something less advanced and more directly concerned with how to proceed.

The most interesting section for this reviewer was that on "Research in Action," consisting of personal reviews by social scientists of how they actually went about doing research they had completed earlier. The section which came off least well was that on "Conceptual Approaches." This was the single longest section of the text, about 20 percent, and presented attempts at theory construction. In their own comments, the editors repeatedly emphasize the desirability (indeed, the necessity) of theory to guide research in librarianship. But several of the articles they include make the point that both theory and data are needed, that neither is more important than the other, and that facts are the ultimate test of theory (pp. 26, 42, 43, 47, 65, 197).

The content of these twenty-eight selections has all been reset in two-column pages with unjustified right-hand margins and very few typographical errors. Not all the selections from books are identified by chapter number or paging. The names of the editors appear on the cover in reverse order from that on the title page.—*Herbert Goldhor, University of Illinois.*

A History of Education for Librarianship in Colombia. By Richard Krzys and Gaston Litton. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1969. 203p. \$5.00.

This book is both more and less than its