

discussed candidly. It is stated that the changing budgetary pressures in today's higher education have had a proscribing effect on much of what the library is planned to be. Because of the current economy a large share of the planned-for-functions, particularly the electronic, have yet to be realized.

There is an admirable honesty in this volume. Mistakes in building and service design are admitted, e.g. "The (library) is laced with conduits, with outlets, where we do not want them and no outlets where we need them."

The philosophy expounded is one meant to change the college library and to increase its effectiveness. It deals with, "the renewal of a static if not moribund organization—the library—and of a profession that grows in numbers but dies in content and purpose." Although the author is certainly convincing in his argument for changes to improve on current library problems there are many promising indicators that the profession is trying to get with it and sometimes succeeding. In this vein, formal experiments (sponsored by the Council on Library Resources) with the use of student assistants for reference work have been set up with good results at Brown University, Wabash College and elsewhere. We will nevertheless learn much from the Hampshire experience whether it's dramatically successful or not.

One aspect not emphasized enough by Taylor is the problem of how to change the teaching faculty's attitude toward the library. Librarians can do much to help individual students with library instructional programs of all kinds as long as the student needs to know but the real long-lasting effect must come from the teaching faculty. This can only happen when they become knowledgeable and enthusiastic library users and begin to consider the effective use of the library by students as part of the course work. We librarians can repackage systems and products and try our utmost to interrupt the cycle of library misuse and nonuse by students but to little effect if the faculty are not really with us. If the faculty are "different" at Hampshire it is not so stated in the book. Indeed they appear to be similar to professors at conventional colleges when it comes to book selection: "The

faculty members were either not interested or not able to define and recommend a basic book collection in their field."—John Lubans, Jr., *University of Colorado*.

Internationale Bibliographie zur Soziologie und Psychologie des Lesens [International Bibliography to the Sociology and Psychology of Reading]. Compiled by Eymar Fertig. Edited by Heinz Steinberg. Verlag Dokumentation, Munchen-Pullach, Berlin. R. R. Bowker Co., New York, 1971. 230p. \$12.95.

This bibliography is the by-product of an educational meeting entitled "Research Subject: The Book," which was held at the American Memorial Library in Berlin during February 19 and 20, 1969. The publication is intended to be a guide to literature explaining who reads what and why.

Included in the list of 1,027 articles, pamphlets, and books are 347 titles in English. The bulk of the remainder are in German, with enough other languages represented to validate the use of the word "international" in the title. Brief annotations (in German) are supplied for the less descriptively titled entries. Among the items listed are titles dealing with such questions as how television affects reading habits, what people read in various geographical areas, whether library usage increases during election years, etc.

Most of the items listed were published between 1945 and 1971. The exceptions are a few pre-1945 classics, chosen for their recognized importance to the topic. The editor cites as an example the works by Douglas Waples representing an "obvious pioneering feat" or setting an "indispensable precedent."

The entries are listed alphabetically by author and divided into three broad subject categories: (1) Communication, (2) Book-selling, and (3) Library. Each of these categories has the two subdivisions: (1) Theory and (2) Empirical observations. Because the wide variety of subjects covered do not all fit neatly into these categories, the organization seems a bit contrived; but the subject index and index of compilers, authors, and persons mentioned in titles and annotations alleviate this shortcoming to a certain degree. The subject index, however, is a rather unwieldy mixture of sub-

ject terms (in German), corporations, and locations.

For the research library this bibliography is a must because of its foreign coverage of the topic. The patron who reads only English will encounter difficulty in using this listing, but with patience he can sort out the 347 English titles. Since the cost is high and since the book would be supplementary rather than basic to many library collections, librarians will want to consider their particular situation carefully before ordering this bibliography.—Margaret Eide, *Social Sciences Librarian, Eastern Michigan University Library*.

Arellanes, Audrey Spencer. **Bookplates. A Selective Annotated Bibliography of Periodical Literature.** Gale Research, 1971. 474p. illus. \$15.00.

The bibliography covers English language periodicals (United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand) from 1822 to August 1969. It is organized "alphabetically by journal and chronologically under each journal. . . . When known, both the title and the author of the article are given, followed by the number of illustrations in parenthesis, volume, and/or issue number, page, and date." (Introduction)

Previously published English language bibliographies are listed preceding the 414 indexed periodicals. These vary from general: *Harper, Time Magazine*; to specialized professional: *Dental Research, Journal of Production Managers*; and hobby magazines: *Handicraft, Heraldic Journal*. Art, history, and library periodicals are, of course, heavily represented. The largest number of citations, 1938 titles, out of the total of 5,445, come from the *Journal of the Ex Libris Society*.

The brief annotations which follow each title are informative, crisp, and often include direct quotations. A 1920 quote under the entry "Danish Bookplates" tells us that the "Plates are almost always sincere, very rarely extravagant, and hardly ever in bad taste."

The illustrations, although contemporary and primarily from members of the *American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers* (note sequence), represent all major styles. The plate of Clare Ryan Tal-

bot, author of the enthusiastic preface, shows the earliest extant bookplate of a fifteenth century German monk in its center. Norman Strouse, the well-known book collector is represented with a Rococo style plate, and Rockwell Kent designed a brooding landscape for Earl H. Gibson.

Already a quick glance at this bibliography reveals that the scope of this subject goes beyond the interest in bookplate collections. Anybody studying symbolism and allegory, or the development of taste in Western Civilization, will find a wealth of material. The index entries include: Baskin and Dürer; Darwin and Einstein; Chemistry and Zoology, as well as practical subjects like repairing, buying, and selling of bookplates. References under Celebrated Women, Cultured Women, Colonial Dames, DAR, Ladies Bookplates and Women, include interesting references for those interested in Women's Liberation.

The custom of identifying books with printed labels or *Ex Libris* (a term introduced in seventeenth century France) developed in Germany shortly after the introduction of printing. Beginning with simple woodcuts, the engraving and etching of elaborate subjects soon became a popular art.

How bookplates can be used for ideological purposes is signified by the action in 1966 of the Cultural Council of the German Democratic Republic. Artists were invited to participate in a competition for *Ex Libris* design, and public libraries were asked to enhance their books with these creative plates. *Ex libris*, in the words of the council were given, "a new, significant function. Books available to the public must have the same identification as those of wealthy collectors, we must avoid the threat of a dead end street of art for collectors only."

This book then, is much more than a bibliography for collectors. It is a well edited and compact source book in cultural and social history. In view of its merits the imperfections are so insignificant that I hesitate to give examples. There are some misspellings and—as usual—in foreign words: Volkswagen appears also as Volkswagon, Willibald Prickheimer is called Billibald. The reference under "Packet of Sherlockian Bookplates" might be included under