ly when they do know something about publishing.” As a result of this fleshing-out of basic material the book will undoubtedly prove very useful to graduate library school students as well as to library technicians and clerks.

There are several tables at appropriate places in the book setting forth detailed listings of staff activities and responsibilities. This should prove helpful to supervisors writing job descriptions or organizing or reorganizing a library. The book also contains a detailed discussion and practical evaluation of the primary acquisition tools such as BIP, PW, CBI, NUC, PTLA, etc.

This book will be very useful to a beginning librarian or library technician as a picture of what actually happens from the time an order is placed until the book is shelved. In addition, there are probably many practicing librarians who would benefit from the review this book offers. And finally, it will undoubtedly prove very useful to schools with library technician courses and to libraries with in-house-training programs. All in all it is an excellent book.—Ashby J. Fristoe, University of Hawaii.


This publication is the outgrowth of a seminar begun at the University of Maryland in the summer of 1969. A group of students and faculty met to discuss the problems of developing a formal mechanism for gathering information about work in progress in library and information science. The data gathered by the seminar participants form the basis for LIST 1971.

Simply stated, the volume is a directory of research and innovation in library and information science. It is similar to the National Science Foundation’s now defunct Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation, but is broader in scope and is not limited to activities cited in the published literature.

Listed for each project are the principal investigators, the title of the project, the name and address of the institution at which the work is being performed, the approximate beginning and ending dates, and a short description of about 100 to 200 words. References to published literature are omitted. To facilitate browsing the entries are arranged in a classified manner by broad subject. Indexes of principal investigators, organizations, geographic locations, funding sources, titles, and subjects and keywords provide adequate alternate means of access to the text.

As a directory of research and innovation, LIST 1971 is not successful. Although the volume claims to be international in scope, the emphasis is primarily upon the United States and Western Europe. There is only one entry for the Soviet Union, one for Australia, and three for all of South America. The coverage is not comprehensive, even for projects originating in the United States. Several programs prominently reported in the published literature are omitted from the volume. Undoubtedly many of the omissions result from the dependence upon gathering information by questionnaire.

The projects listed in the publication are broad and varied. They range from the scientific to the sociological, from computer-aided indexing and abstracting to outreach programs for the disadvantaged. Although the focus is supposedly on research and innovation, it is sometimes difficult to discern from the text what is particularly innovative or experimental about a program. The production of a KWIC index, for which several projects are cited, is an activity which in 1971 can scarcely be classified as either research or innovation.

Browsing through the volume, one is presented with a fascinating mosaic of the current activities and interests of the library profession. The publication will thus be useful in the library school research methods course to instill in the student an appreciation for what constitutes research (or what passes for research) in library and information science. The price, unfortunately, places LIST 1971 beyond the means of most library science students.—Howard Pasternack, University of Chicago.

Hutchins, W. J., L. J. Pargetter, and W. L. Saunders. *The Language Barrier; A Study in Depth of the Place of Foreign Language Materials in the Research Activity of an Academic Community.* Shel-