

focusing attention upon problems which have beset college and university libraries. The authors believe that the general university library survey will be used less frequently in the future.

It must indeed be gratifying to Robert Downs to have such a volume appear in his honor! All the essays contain useful appended bibliographies.

This reviewer was shocked at the price of the book, which seems exorbitant—\$11.95 in the USA and Canada, and \$13.15 elsewhere. While the volume is attractive and pleasing in format, the design and production posed no special problems to justify such cost.—*Cecil K. Byrd, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies; Supplement. By Arthur E. Gropp. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1971. \$7.50.

This supplement completes and extends the earlier volume which has long since become a necessary reference tool in a great number of libraries and private collections. The basic work, which appeared in 1968, included imprints through 1965. The supplement covers the years 1965–1969. It also includes 432 citations for material previous to 1965 and for which data were not available for inclusion in the earlier volume. In addition sixty-four additional bibliographic journals are cited.

The arrangement is the same in the supplement as in the basic work. Groupings are by subject with geographical subdivisions when necessary (e.g., Literature—Colombia). The sources for the bibliographical information are given unless the material was available at the Columbus Memorial Library or at the Library of Congress. This is a particularly important feature because it indicates where many of the hard to locate items might be available.

The work is not exhaustive. Basically it includes selected citations from forty of the principal bibliographical sources, plus bibliographic data on items received by the Columbus Memorial Library and Library of Congress. Nevertheless it is a handy compilation and includes many items that would be almost impossible to find elsewhere.

Apparently the author's policy has been

to include any separately published item whether it be a book or pamphlet. Periodical items are not included nor unfortunately the many fine bibliographical papers presented at the SALALM meetings. Perhaps a future edition might indicate the guidelines for inclusion plus covering the SALALM papers which are seldom covered in any bibliography.

Apart from a few small typographical and indexing errors, this book is an attractive, well-done, and much needed ready reference source. As such, it should be on the shelves of all college and research libraries along with *Geoghegan, Handbook of Latin American Studies*, and *Latin American Research Review*.—*John G. Veenstra, School of Library Service, Columbia University.*

Key Papers in Information, Science. Arthur W. Elias, ed. Washington, D.C.: American Society for Information, Science, 1971. 223p. \$5.00 to students and ASIS members; \$6.00 to nonmembers.

The volume contains reprints of nineteen articles that, according to the introduction, "are relatively easy to read for beginning students" and "are likely to be useful for a number of years." The ASIS Education Committee selected the titles in this volume of readings designed for use in introductory information science courses. Although the contents of the volume as a whole, combined with an instructor's guidance for evaluation, will be useful to students, it will also be useful to those librarians who are true professionals and continue to learn long after their years of formal education.

The volume is organized into three subject areas—"Background and History," "Information Needs and Systems," and "Organization and Dissemination of Information," and concludes with "Other Areas of Interest." As seems to be inevitable, the headings of the subject areas include more than the subjects contained. The most satisfactory and best integrated section is "Organization and Dissemination of Information" which embraces six articles, five of which are classical papers on automatic abstracting and indexing, and on selective dissemination of information. The five papers under "Information Needs and Sys-

tems" are less well interrelated but are worthwhile in themselves.

Attempts to answer the question, "What is information science?" in the first section are not successful probably because there still does not exist an information science in the sense that geology is a science. Nevertheless, this section contains Jesse Shera's excellent article "Of Librarianship, Documentation and Information Science," which in itself justifies the "Background and Philosophy" section.

The inclusion of two of the five papers under "Other Areas" may generate questions of classification, for it would appear that H. Borko's "The Analysis and Design of Information Systems" could have been appropriately placed in the second section and B-A Lipitz' "Information Storage and Retrieval" in the third.

Missing from the volume is a paper on networks. Maryann Duggan's widely used "Library Network Analysis and Planning (Lib. NAT)" *Journal of Library Automation* 2:157-75 (Sept. 1969), could have filled this hiatus, but it may have appeared too late for inclusion since the most recent papers in the volume appeared in 1968.—*Frederick G. Kilgour, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus.*

Introduction to Technical Services for Library Technicians. Marty Bloomberg and C. Edward Evans. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1971. 175p. \$7.50.

The authors of this book aim "to provide the nonprofessional (library technician, clerk, or part-time help) with a sound background in the basic functions carried out in the technical services area of a library." They have obviously worked in technical services and one of them, Evans, has been a serials librarian and a cataloger. In addition to a solid knowledge of library procedures they also show a good grasp of publishing activities. If Tauber's *Technical Services in Libraries* is aimed at library school students, *Introduction to Technical Services for Library Technicians* provides nonprofessionals a close, low-level look at all aspects of technical services. It does present theory but the major emphasis is on accepted techniques as the authors take one on a step-by-step progress

through the labyrinths of technical services.

The book is well organized, the sentences simple and easy to read. The whole approach is straightforward and the explanation of complex rules is surprisingly lucid and to the point.

There are many tables and illustrations of forms and catalog cards. This book will undoubtedly be used largely by people who are not professionals and they will probably follow it the way a neophyte cook follows a cookbook, i.e., as closely as possible. There are many helpful hints in the charts and figures but unfortunately, a few of the examples leave something to be desired. Since the examples furnished will probably be used as models, exactly as shown, they should be correct. For example, one finds the sentence, "The main entry would be 'Wynar.'" And again, about another book, "The entry, therefore is 'George Orwell.'" If the main entry is enclosed in quotation marks the assumption is that it is the *full, correct* main entry. This being true, in the first instance the main entry should be "Wynar, Bohdan S.," and in the second, "Orwell, George." This would be no problem to an experienced librarian but to a beginning library technician it might be an embarrassing pitfall.

The binding and physical makeup are good and the book appears sturdy. As a minor irritant one finds the type used in the figures to be the same as in the text in many instances and, since they are separated by very little space, it is sometimes difficult to tell where a figure ends and the text begins. Some figures, "Technical Service Activities" for instance, are unnumbered whereas others, "Cataloging Activities" for instance, are numbered. There are a few errors missed by the proofreaders but none of any consequence.

The book is full of "tips" to library workers. The authors frequently give background information in addition to explaining the bare bones of a particular procedure. In explaining this practice the authors, while discussing the publishing business, say, "While the librarian must have this knowledge in order to operate effectively, the technician and clerk could operate without this knowledge. However, they probably will operate more effective-