

might be best used in particular circumstances.—Robert K. Bruce, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Farber, Evan Ira, and Walling, Ruth, eds. ***The Academic Library: Essays in Honor of Guy R. Lyle***. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1974. 171p. \$6.00.

This gift to Guy Lyle of twelve essays that describe the academic library scene serves several purposes. First, of course, it is a beautiful tribute that reflects the warmth and respect of Mr. Lyle's colleagues and friends. But beyond that, the volume serves as an exact and accurate image of where academic libraries are in 1975. Some librarians will be surprised, perhaps, that the library "establishment" is concerned and aware of the problems that they confront daily. But administrators will be heartened by this confirmation that their problems are universal academic library problems.

So this volume becomes both handbook and inventory as written by members of the academic community. Service, recently rediscovered as *the* academic library problem of the seventies, is highlighted in Evan Ira Farber's "College Librarians and the University Library Syndrome" and in Ruth Walling's survey of attempts at ". . . Quantitative Reference Standards." Eldred Smith's "Impact of the Subject Specialist Librarian . . ." does not directly address the service problems but acknowledges that as collections grow, some direct and personal way must be found to link the user with the complexities of collection development.

Academic library administrative problems are addressed in David Kaser's "Dialectic for Planning in Academic Libraries" and Jerrold Orne's "Future Academic Library Administration." Four other essays reflect concern with interlibrary cooperation and faculty-library relationships. The ever present problem of the library and the library school is described in Jack Dalton's essay.

The "Core Collection" concept is examined carefully by Paul Bixler. His article, while it may not solve the problem of the undergraduate library that has become a small research library, does refocus on objectives and goals and becomes an incisive

outline for those who may wish to rethink Core Collection implementation.

The Academic Library may have raised more issues than it settles. One feels the tension of being on the edge of "breakthrough" without a sense that resolution will follow quickly.

An example is the article by Irwin Simpkins, "The National Collection: Its Growth and Accessibility," which strongly defends a fee system for interlibrary loan. (This kind of move toward corporate thinking and "self-sustaining" service units could lead, in the extreme, to catalog departments selling catalog cards to the reference department.) Mr. Simpkins suggests that a fee system will help libraries limit the demand for interlibrary lending. Is there a "proper" quantity of interlibrary lending beyond which libraries should not respond? Who will determine a "right" price for service or a "proper" quantity of service?

Questions are raised, also, in the discussion of the "university library syndrome." Will we ever be in a position to question the validity of that syndrome in the university library? It isn't difficult to follow Farber to his conclusion that the university library syndrome has eroded the mission of the college library. The "breakthrough" may come when we can recognize that what Farber describes is also destructive to the university library.

It would seem that these and other issues must be addressed with a commitment to conclude that change is both desirable and urgent. *The Academic Library* is the place from which we can start.—Nina Cohen, Associate Director, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle.

Harmon, Gary L., and Harmon, Susanna M. ***Scholar's Market: An International Directory of Periodicals Publishing Literary Scholarship***. Columbus, Ohio: Publications Committee, The Ohio State University Libraries, 1974. 703p. (73-620216). (ISBN 0-88215-033-2).

After a literary scholar has written a piece of criticism, he or she faces the hurdle of deciding where to submit it for publication. Beyond *PMLA* and a few other well-known general journals, and after exhausting certain specialized titles concentrating

on an individual subject, the scholar may sooner or later file the piece away with its associated rejections. Now there is a new tool which should help such manuscripts find a home, for Gary and Susanna Harmon's *Scholar's Market* provides a comprehensive reference work on all periodicals on a worldwide basis which publish literary criticism or bibliography in the English language.

Directed to researching and publishing scholars, librarians, and collectors, *Scholar's Market* lists 848 journals from thirty-four countries and includes the first comprehensive list of periodicals dealing with a particular author or literary period. For example, titles are grouped in such a way that writers with a particular interest in Emily Dickinson or medieval literature are able to locate concerned publications together or through cross-references. Sections included are single- and multiple-author periodicals; periodicals devoted to a subject by age or nationality; periodicals devoted to the genres of poetry, theater, and fiction; periodicals devoted to American ethnic minorities, folklore, film, and other specialized topics; periodicals devoted to teaching about literature; and periodicals featuring literary reviews, general reviews, and bibliographical and literary resources. Specifically excluded are journals containing creative writing and little magazines unless they also publish literary criticism. This eliminates many campus literary magazines and fanzines.

About twenty pieces of information are provided for each entry including such items as the editor's name and address, subscription cost and size of circulation, a description of the journal's contents, the policy on considering unsolicited contributions, the editor's estimated response time to a manuscript, the time lapse to expect between acceptance and publication, and preferred manuscript length. The name of the professional group, organization, or institution which publishes or sponsors the title is not included unless this information appears as part of the title or publisher's address (for example, a user would not know from this list that the *American Scholar* is issued by Phi Beta Kappa). Nonetheless, there is substantially more information provided than in Bowker's annual *Literary*

Marketplace and, for the field of literary criticism, in Academic Media's *Directory of Publishing Opportunities* (2d ed., 1973). The annually issued *Writer's Market*, which in 1975 is in its forty-sixth edition, is primarily concerned with mass market publications. Comparable in disciplinary scope to William L. Camp's *Guide to Periodicals in Education* (Scarecrow, 1968), *Scholar's Market* as well as Camp will require its currency maintained. The Harmon editing team or the Ohio State University Libraries Publications Committee should insure that the list be kept up to date with regularly issued new editions or supplements, a task which lends itself to a machine-readable product.

Two excellent essays are included with *Scholar's Market*. One is an analysis by co-editor Gary L. Harmon, an English scholar at the University of North Florida, of periodicals publishing literary scholarship, with a special discussion of those founded between 1969 and 1973. The other essay is by Richard R. Centing of The Ohio State University Libraries providing a comprehensive comparison of locations for bibliographic information about literary periodicals including bibliographies issued as journal articles. He points out that librarians should be especially aware of specialized literary periodicals dealing with a particular author, not only for reasons of acquisition and reference but also for purposes of interlibrary loan since institutions issuing single-author newsletters often develop special collections of that author's work.

The format of the list requires special praise. As the product of a major research library, it undoubtedly was required to meet the rigorous demands of Ohio State reference librarians, and their influence shows. The volume is well spaced between entries and easy to use, with titles, cross-references, and captions in capital letters. The same printed captions are included for each entry, thereby eliminating the need of a key. They are separated by generous spacing; although this adds considerable length to the book, it increases the ease of its use and invites browsing in its pages. A first-rate professional job for a library to issue!—Susan Brynteson, Associate Director for Technical Services, Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.