

The author writes in a very readable style, at times with flair. However, it is astonishing to discover the following statement on the possible introduction of two-year master-level programs at British Polytechnics: "Librarianship is, in any case, a predominantly female profession. For girls [sic] whose working career may be cut short by the vicissitudes of marriage, the prospects of an additional two-year vocational course may seem an unnecessary luxury" (p.34).

If one keeps in mind the limitations, confined coverage, and at times superficial treatment, the book is particularly useful to American readers in making some of the complexities of British library education clear. As to American library education, readers will find more in-depth treatment in *Toward the Improvement of Library Education*, edited by Martha Boaz (Libraries Unlimited, 1973).—*Josephine Riss Fang, Professor of Library Science, Simmons College, Boston.*

Churchwell, Charles D. *The Shaping of American Library Education*. (ACRL Publications in Librarianship, no.36) Chicago: American Library Assn., 1975. 130p. \$8.50. (LC 74-23989) (ISBN 0-8389-0170-0)

This slender monograph of 102 pages plus notes, bibliography, and index, is, in essence, the published form of Churchwell's doctoral dissertation which was completed at Illinois in 1966 under the title, "Education for Librarianship in the United States: Some Factors Which Influenced Its Development between 1919 and 1939." Now with its more felicitous, though less descriptive title, and the imprimatur of ALA, it appears as number 36 in ACRL's Publications in Librarianship Series.

The blue-and-white paperback format is pleasing, the typography attractive, and the index quite adequate. However, as a history of American library education, its new title is somewhat misleading and its contents incomplete. The author cannot be faulted for this, since, as the earlier title suggests, he is concerned with only two decades in the history of library education.

Churchwell's work needs to be read in connection with two other segments of the

story which have appeared in print (again as published doctoral dissertations) under the titles *Training for Librarianship before 1923*, by Sarah K. Vann, and *The Professionalization of Education for Librarianship with Special Reference to the Years 1940-1960*, by C. Edward Carroll. Taken together, these three volumes, each building consciously upon the other, give an adequate and even detailed picture of the profession's efforts to provide and regulate the preparation of its practicing librarians.

The period from 1960 to the present remains unchronicled except for a few periodical articles including a very perceptive one by Summers¹ and a chapter in a recent symposium on library education by this reviewer.² The excellent monograph by Shera is more a philosophic examination than a historical account of recent developments in library education.³

But, back to Churchwell. Taking his cue from a landmark article written by Louis Round Wilson in 1932,⁴ Churchwell decided to explore in greater detail those "most important movements, events, and influences that . . . characterized the development" of education for librarianship. Wilson had enumerated ten such influences beginning with the founding of Dewey's School of Library Economy at Columbia in 1887. Churchwell, wisely limiting his scope, and beginning where Vann had left off, decided to explain and analyze those which occurred between 1919 and 1939, roughly the period between the two world wars.

He discusses (1) the work of the Temporary Library Board, (2) the Board of Education for Librarianship, (3) the Carnegie Corporation's Ten-Year Program for Library Education (which produced both the famous Williamson Report and the Chicago Graduate Library School), (4) the role of the Association of American Library Schools, and (5) the effects of the great depression on library education.

The relationships and interactions among these various forces have not always been clearly understood. Churchwell does much to set them in perspective and to show the part each played. Reading this volume not only sets the record straight, but may also throw some light on current problems vex-

ing library education. For example, the cry to limit enrollments and curtail accreditation activities because of an oversupply of librarians is not new.

In 1932 the Board of Education for Librarianship (predecessor to the COA) capitulated to the unemployment situation and asked accredited schools to reduce their enrollments.⁵ What the board failed to see, according to Churchwell, was that unemployment among librarians was due to the great depression and not to an oversupply of trained personnel (p.40). The peak of unemployment was over by 1934, and the situation was greatly improved by 1937. Yet the effects of the board's 1932 decision probably caused acute shortages immediately before and during World War II. It is to be hoped that current pressure on the Committee of Accreditation do not result in similar unwise decisions.

A reading of Churchwell by graduate students will also demonstrate how a brief span of educational history can be illuminated by a careful use of documents and a concern for detail. This small monograph has made a not so small contribution to our understanding of library education.—*C. Edward Carroll, Professor of Library Science, University of Missouri-Columbia.*

REFERENCES

1. William Summers, "The Emergence of Library Education," *American Libraries* 3:792 (July-Aug. 1972).
2. Mary B. Cassata and Herman L. Totten, eds., *The Administrative Aspects of Education for Librarianship* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1975), p.1-28.
3. Jesse Shera, *The Foundations of Education for Librarianship* (New York: Becker and Hayes, 1972).
4. Louis R. Wilson, "Aspects of Education for Librarianship in America," *Library Quarterly* 2:1-10 (Jan. 1932).
5. "Unemployment among Librarians," *ALA Bulletin* 27:178 (March 1932).

Harris, Michael H., ed. *The Age of Jewett: Charles Coffin Jewett and American Librarianship, 1841-1868*. (The Heritage of Librarianship Series, no.1) Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1975. 166p. \$11.50. (LC 75-14205) (ISBN 0-87287-113-4)

The plan for the new Heritage of Librarianship Series issued by Libraries Unlimited is to present a "carefully selected" collection of the writings of prominent American and European librarians preceded by a "substantive critical essay" assessing the subject's significance for librarianship, past and present. Michael H. Harris, the general editor of the series, is also the editor of this first volume of selections from Charles Coffin Jewett's writings and author of the essay on Jewett. Although European librarians are to be included, the subjects announced for the second and third volumes are also Americans: Ainsworth Rand Spofford by John Y. Cole and Charles Ammi Cutter by Francis Miksa. The project, albeit ambitious, appears promising if judged from the qualifications of these three editor/authors.

Approximately two-thirds of the present volume consists of writings by Jewett. The earliest is a part of his preface to the Brown University Library catalog of 1843, including the regulations of the Library. His 1846 paper opposing tariffs on imported books is reprinted in full as is his presidential address and paper given at the Librarians' Conference of 1853.

The selections from his first, second, third, and fifth (last) annual reports at the Smithsonian are exceptionally important. These documents reveal his visions of his two now famous failures, the Smithsonian as the national library and the production of library catalogs from clay stereotype plates. The reports also include other products of his fertile mind such as international exchange of duplicates, a monthly bulletin of accessions, and the plan, partially executed, for a national union catalog on cards. Omissions in these selections are indicated by the standard ellipses but the extent and general content of the omitted material are not. This was noted particularly in the excerpt from his second report in which he refers to his first (p.94). The plan of work referred to, the "general catalog of American libraries," was omitted from the first selection although it might well have been included as the original method for the compilation of union catalogs.

The selection from *On the Construction*