

print from *Library Journal* of October 15, 1967. Four of the essays are concerned directly with librarianship, and the remainder with communications, including those of academia; an appendix gives the text of the proceedings and findings in the case of Mrs. Joan Bodger of the Missouri State Library.

Mr. Berninghausen's views are those of the traditional libertarian; they therefore express little previously unknown to any librarian of any experience, but they should be useful to those who know naught of *On Liberty*. This would appear to include 95 percent of the entering class of a well-known school of librarianship, which, by extension, does not speak well of the corpus of undergraduate learning brought to the graduate school. The volume could therefore be of great use and value to survey courses in the principles of librarianship, particularly because of the examples of suppression of writings and ideas, many of which are drawn from the author's experience of over a quarter-century. The more advanced reader, however, will find that the disorderly structure imposed, of necessity, by the assembly of diverse essays does not lead to an orderly progression of ideas. The book contains good, topical material; twenty years hence, however, it will probably be referred to only for its illustrative material drawn from the two decades between McCarthy and Nixon. It is probably vain to hope that it will not be referred to because the subject will be a dead one.—*Henry Miller Madden, University Librarian, California State University, Fresno.*

Shackleton, Robert. *Censure and Censorship: Impediments to Free Publication in the Age of Enlightenment*. (Fifth Annual Lew David Feldman Lectureship in Bibliography.) (Bibliographical Monograph Series, No.8) Austin: University of Texas, Humanities Research Center, 1975. 26p. \$4.95. (LC 72-619567)

Bodley's librarian tells a lucid, even fascinating, story of some applications of censorship ("examination of a text before publication, by someone in authority, with a view to ascertaining its fitness to appear") and censure ("examination of a text, after publication, with a view to deciding whether it had been fit to appear") in the eight-

teenth century. Examples of censorship are drawn from France, and of censure from France and Rome—notably the Congregation of the Index. The author points out the degree of flexibility which existed among the royal censors in France, and the various loopholes which enabled the publication of such works as Helvétius' *De l'esprit* and the Abbé de Prades' thesis. After reading this bright essay, one somehow feels safer with the censors of the eighteenth century than with the censors of twentieth-century America.

The handsome little volume is marred by a heavy ligature ff, which is particularly noticeable on p.23.—*Henry Miller Madden, University Librarian, California State University, Fresno.*

Withers, F. N. *Standards for Library Service: An International Survey*. (Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research, 6) Paris: Unesco Press, 1974. 421p. \$12.95. (Available in U.S. from Unipub, Inc., P.O. Box 433, New York, NY 10016)

This important volume owes its origin to the initiative of Unesco. In 1968 it made a contract with IFLA for a survey of standards for libraries of all types in different countries. Fortunately, this complex task was entrusted to an authority, F. N. Withers, research associate, the Polytechnic of North London School of Librarianship, and a former official of the Department of Education and Science in London. He prepared this survey as a document in 1970. It was so well received that he revised and expanded it for general distribution in 1974.

Repeatedly, this reviewer has been concerned with library standards abroad, e.g., when editing the issue of *Library Trends*, October 1972, on standards and most recently in an article on the subject to be published in volume 16 of the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*. He knows from these experiences how difficult it is to assemble up-to-date documents on the subject. Withers deserves a great deal of credit for having gathered together a wealth of information. He has been able to make use of pertinent materials not only from the Anglo-Saxon countries, but also from many other parts of the world. Includ-

ed are, among others, France, the two Germanies, the USSR, Belgium, Scandinavia, Hungary, and Poland; also Japan, India, Singapore, South Africa, and Mexico are more or less adequately represented. But the survey has still considerable gaps, e.g., concerning South America. One would wish to see them filled in another edition.

Withers has organized the material according to types of libraries. National libraries receive limited space only. Libraries in universities and colleges are more amply covered. Withers is well aware of the difficulty in making valid quantitative comparisons between academic libraries in different countries (and often even different institutions in the same country). He provides extensive abstracts from important standard documents. For instance, his summary of the ALA Standards for College Libraries (1959) occupies almost seven pages. The Canadian University Library Standards (1964), the recommendations of the *Wissenschaftsrat* for scholarly libraries in West Germany (1964), and the Standards for Colleges of Technology issued by the British Library Association (1971) are reproduced in considerable detail, to give but three other examples.

About half of the volume is devoted to public libraries. This rich coverage is due to the fact that standards for them have been developed in many countries. School libraries and special libraries receive much less space. The last chapter deals with the difficult subject of standards for library service in developing countries. Asked by Unesco, Withers has prepared a set of standards which might be applied in developing countries, but he recognizes the fact that the level of library service depends not only on the desire but on the capacity of a country to provide the resources needed.

Withers has been successful in avoiding partisanship and hasty judgments. The text reads well. Surprising for a publication on libraries, it lacks a comprehensive bibliography and an index. Nevertheless, this is an essential purchase for larger academic libraries.—*Felix E. Hirsch, Professor Emeritus, Trenton State College.*

*source Centers in Community Colleges: A Survey of Budgets and Services.* Chicago: American Library Assn., 1975. 146p. \$6.50 (LC 75-16150) (ISBN 0-8389-0206-5)

Statistical studies of community college libraries supported by empirical knowledge obtained by visits of informed investigators have long been needed so that valid quantitative standards may be developed. Thomson, familiar with the community college as well as an experienced surveyor, provides a solid research report which can be of great use in understanding the problems and services of such two-year institutions.

Twenty-seven community colleges in ten states were selected from among the forty with the largest expenditures. Each was visited so that financial data could be interpreted in relation to services provided. Only partial budget data were available from some of them, limiting certain conclusions.

The study confirms the greater involvement in instruction, the comprehensiveness of learning resources programs, and the difficulty in obtaining comparable financial data. The extent of computer utilization,



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