

tations after 1971. Of greater importance are the dated references to many countries which have undergone dramatic upheavals in recent years. Can this statement, "Chile at present possesses a steady and important publishing business . . . and a noteworthy rate of book consumption per capita," accurately apply to the repressive state of Pinochet's junta?

Indeed, one must speculate over the validity of reports emerging from authoritarian regimes, be they of the right or the left. As book people, we librarians must ever be concerned with the untrammelled exchange of ideas and information. If readers of this book expect to find in it sections dealing honestly with censorship, intellectual freedom, or licensing—be it in Argentina, Cuba, or Haiti—they will be disappointed.

With this serious objection noted, the book is, nevertheless, an important one which justifies its high price. It will prove useful for reference librarians as well as those in collection development and acquisitions. Its utility will increase with the publication of a promised index in the final volume. Taubert presents in comprehensive form information required both for the practice of the book trade at the international level and for the understanding of that activity by readers and scholars.—*Marc Gittelsohn, Undergraduate Librarian, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.*

American Library History: 1876-1976.

Howard W. Winger, issue editor. *Library Trends* 25:1 (July 1976), 416p. (Available from University of Illinois Press, Urbana, IL 61801. \$4.00.)

The bicentennial of the United States has awakened new interest in the national heritage of the American people. Similarly, the centennial of the American Library Association has brought forth fresh awareness of the achievements of libraries and librarians since 1876. *American Library History: 1876-1976*, edited by Howard W. Winger and published as the July 1976 issue of *Library Trends*, provides a significant contribution to the historical literature of librarianship. Along with the publication of *The ALA Yearbook: 1976 Centennial Edition* and articles that have appeared recently in *College & Research Libraries* and other profes-

sional journals, this volume describes the major events, important trends, and notable accomplishments of the past one hundred years.

To achieve his aim of presenting a "straightforward account of events without a rigorous development of hypotheses," Winger called upon eighteen capable educators and leaders of the profession to provide a collection of well-written articles that appear within four broad subject-related groupings. Although variations in style, interests, and philosophies are to be expected and are even desirable, the evidences of serious research and scholarly reflection by its contributors offer the greatest values of this collection. The abundance of notes and, in some cases, supplemental references also provide excellent bibliographical access to additional resources.

The opening group of articles appears under a heading entitled "The Setting" and covers the writing of library history, the distribution of libraries throughout the United States, the growth of research collections, statistical reporting of American library developments by the federal government, and library buildings. John C. Colson's lead chapter appeals to the serious student of library history by speculating about the contrasting definitions of "history as a past which is known, and needs only to be explained," and "history as a method of study." The author's strong preference for the latter view, however, implies critical judgment of the editor's aim as well as many of the articles that follow. This chapter might better have been reserved for the conclusion of the volume, there to provide the kind of liberating interpretation for which its author appeals.

The contributions of Haynes McMullen and Robert B. Downs within this section offer the sort of solid reporting for which these men have established reputations. Based upon his many years of work with library statistical reporting, Frank L. Schick provides a useful summary of what has occurred in that field. Walter C. Allen's use of descriptive periods (e.g., "floundering," "monumental," "the dawn," and "golden age") are imaginative as well as interesting in surveying library building developments. Few students of library architecture since World War II would agree with Allen,

however, that the McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland was one of the "pacesetters" along with Lamont at Harvard, Olin at Washington University, St. Louis, or the University of California, Santa Cruz, library.

"The Library Profession" describes the second group of articles. Within this section, Donald G. Davis, Jr., provides a very useful synopsis of library education as it has passed through seven developmental stages. Then, noting "the affinity of librarians to organize," Peggy Sullivan traces the growth of library associations and their influence upon publishing, personnel concerns, standards, legislation, international relations, and intellectual freedom. J. Periam Danton's excellent description and analysis of the library press fills a noted void in the literature and will hopefully stimulate more writing on this subject. Likewise, Edward G. Holley very capably surveys events in twenty-five-year periods since 1876 which reflected concerns for librarians and concludes with an appeal for more studies of individual librarians. Rounding out this section, W. Boyd Rayward discusses points of contact between librarianship in the "New World and the Old."

Technical services and bibliographical control are the subjects of articles in the third section, "Organizer of Library Resources." Working her way through the maze of cataloging rules and codes with remarkable patience and tenacity, Kathryn L. Henderson documents developments from the publication of Cutter's rules in 1876 to the present. Along the way, she notes persistent problems that have recurred, efforts to determine the function of the catalog, and the need for standards and principles. Doralyn J. Hickey then provides a counterpart interpretive survey of subject analysis in which she expresses concerns about the "failure of Americans to concentrate attention on the theory of subject analysis and control." From the vantage point of first-hand experience at the Library of Congress, Edith Scott describes the evolution of bibliographical systems in the United States from 1876 to 1945. Continuing on the same subject, Barbara E. Markuson looks seriously at bibliographical control developments since 1945, noting the effects of data processing and the computer, scien-

tific management and systems analysis, and on-going concerns for resource distribution.

In the final section, "Aspects of Library Service," attention is focused upon the needs of children and young people, college students, and adults and the role of special libraries. Maintaining that "children were themselves the instigators of the development of library services to fit their needs," Sara I. Fenwick describes the changes that have occurred in programs for children and young people during the past one hundred years. Considering college students, Fritz Veit then shows that changing teaching methods, greater collection development, interlibrary loan and reserve book services, library orientation and instruction programs, independent study opportunities, and the emergence of the undergraduate library combined to bring about the change from "a book-centered toward a user-centered library." Continuing the service theme, Herbert Bloom notes that the delivery of materials, use of libraries for educational goals, and the provision of information all increased the values of libraries in meeting the needs of adults. Finally, the role of the special library is studied by Elin B. Christianson, who concludes that the utilitarian management of print, the concept of the librarian as a subject or information specialist, the importance of specific groups of users, and the ideal of information service are the central concepts of the special libraries movement.

The editor acknowledges several areas that are not covered, such as reference, extension, service to the handicapped, incorporation of media, and types of institutions. To these may be added other topics such as financial support, legislation, the role of government at all levels, and philanthropy. Yet this collection covers with notable thoroughness the major issues and concerns of libraries during the past one hundred years. It is a most worthy contribution to the literature of librarianship.—*Kenneth G. Peterson, Dean of Library Affairs, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.*

Williams, James G., with the assistance of Elspeth Pope. *Simulation Activities in Library, Communication, and Information Science.* Edited by Patrick R. Penland.