

possible that some users might seek material on certain subjects under the "offensive" terms because these are often terms with which these users have become familiar either through their previous experience with the catalog or through literature. The reason for not using these terms as headings is obvious, but dropping them as references is limiting access points to desired information or material.

Including a biased term, particularly as a referred-from reference, in a thesaurus does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of a particular viewpoint. This also brings to mind a question that has been raised many times in literature but lacks an answer based on consensus: Should descriptors or subject headings represent the objective facts only? Or should they not reflect the way these facts have been and are recorded *as well*?

The list includes many terms narrower than those in *LCSH*, but whether these are necessarily "specific" terms must be viewed in the context of application. A broad term may be a specific term, when applied to a work on a broad topic; and a narrow term is not necessarily specific, if the topic of the work being analyzed is even narrower than the term.

In a few exceptional cases, broader terms are used to replace existing LC headings, e.g., *Nuns—Employment in public schools* replacing the LC heading *Nuns as public school teachers*.

Regarding form of headings, this thesaurus conforms largely to *LCSH*, with perhaps a stronger tendency towards class-entry forms (i.e., headings that contain hierarchically related terms and are not characteristic of entries in a dictionary catalog based on the principle of specific entry) even more so than *LCSH*. For example, headings subdivided indirectly sometimes contain three geographic subdivisions, e.g., *Women—Employment—Canada—Manitoba—Winnipeg*, as opposed to LC practice, which allows no more than two geographic subdivisions in a heading.

In spite of a stated preference for the inverted form of headings because of its "consciousness-raising value" (p.11), some direct headings are included, resulting in inconsistent forms for headings of a similar

type, e.g., *Woman's films* but *Mass media*, *Women's*; *Prisons for women* but *Women's health centers and clinics*. Furthermore, the distinction between the phrase form and the subdivided form is not always clear, e.g., *Women—Prayer books and devotions* but *Comic books, strips, etc.*, *Women's*. Although most of these problems regarding form of headings are inherited from *LCSH*, this thesaurus fails to address them satisfactorily.

*LCSH* has often been criticized for containing obsolete and biased terms. Many of them reflect the biases of the literature or of society, and some of them are the result of changing usage. Out of practical consideration, particularly the cost of change, the Library of Congress admittedly has not kept up with the changes. This thesaurus aims at this particular problem by providing a list of terms relating to women and, to a limited extent, other minority groups that are in current use and are acceptable to the groups concerned. In addition, a set of "principles for establishing subject headings relating to people and peoples" was developed to ensure nonbiased and unprejudiced terminology.

In recent years, the women's movement has generated tremendous interest in women's studies, and there is an enormous proliferation of literature in this area. *LCSH*, based primarily on literary warrant, is only slowly catching up in providing adequate headings for new topics related to women. This thesaurus fills this gap and will no doubt prove to be useful in analyzing book and periodical collections, particularly in indexing the contents of books and periodicals.—Lois M. Chan, *University of Kentucky, Lexington*.

#### **Library and Media: Marriage or Divorce.**

Dwight F. Burlingame, editor. Evansville, Ind.: University of Evansville Press, 1977. 78p. \$4.95. LC 77-91273. ISBN 0-930982-00-2.

This slim paperback volume is a collection of papers given at a University of Evansville seminar in November 1976. The seminar topic was "Critical Issues in Higher Education: Library and Media."

There are seven papers in the collection, and their authors include some big names in

the field. W. C. Meierhenry opens the series with a look at the future of media in American higher education. His paper is followed by three that address the concept of unified library/media programs: Series editor Burlingame summarizes current trends in the organization of learning resource centers in higher education; David M. Crossman analyzes the reasons why a unified approach failed to work at the University of Pittsburgh; and Leland Park describes how a nonunified arrangement functions at Davidson College. Next comes a paper on the applications of competency based education to personnel administration by Donald Ely. The remaining two papers are a survey of organizations involved in the bibliographic control of media by Pearce Grove and a description of some practical aspects of budgeting for media services by Gerald Brong.

Three of the seven papers (those by Meierhenry, Crossman, and Brong) were previously issued in *Media in Higher Education: Critical Issues* (Pullman, Wash.: Information Futures, 1976.) The Information Futures volume contains the proceedings of

a Critical Issues Conference on Media in Higher Education held at Pullman in February 1976. A large portion of the material contained in the new collection is thus already available in some other format.

Of the papers first published here, editor Burlingame's summary of organizational patterns in learning resource centers is concise and to the point. Ely's theories of competency based education for media personnel, though cogently presented, have received wide dissemination elsewhere. Grove's survey of the sources of bibliographic control of nonprint media is breathless and occasionally incoherent. Park's report on the organization of print and nonprint services at Davidson College is well-organized but smacks of the "how I run my shop good" variety of library/media literature.

*Library and Media: Marriage or Divorce* does not seem to be a significant contribution to the advancement of knowledge. In fact, it would seem to be a case where birth control in the publishing world could have been profitably practiced. Acquisitions librarians with \$4.95 to spend could spend it

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more profitably on something else.—*Cathleen Flanagan, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.*

Gebhardt, Walther, comp. *Special Collections in German Libraries. Federal Republic of Germany incl. Berlin (West)*. By Commission of Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1977. 739p. \$67.30. LC 77-22288. ISBN 3-11-005839-1. (Title page also in German: *Spezialstände in deutschen Bibliotheken. Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschl. Berlin (West)*. Im Auftrag der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft.)

Following the destruction and dislocation of libraries during World War II, the need for a catalog to the special collections in East and West Germany has become imperative. Hans Praesent's *Die Bibliotheken (Deutsches Reich)* published in the Minerva Handbücher series in 1929 is, of course, out of date. Richard C. Lewanski's *Subject Collections in European Libraries* (1965) covers 6,000 libraries and does not adequately describe any one collection. Walther Gebhardt's work now fills the gap for the Federal Republic.

The 877 collections are arranged alphabetically by city. In addition to informing the reader about loan privileges and copying facilities, the compiler usually lists the approximate size of the collections and their significant features. Gebhardt cites articles and bibliographies when they are available. More than 200 pages are devoted to a concordance and an index. The concordance enables the researcher to scan subject headings, names, and concepts and thus easily find a particular field. For example, ninety subject headings and names appear under "military science." Generous listings are available in other subject areas.

In spite of the losses resulting from the war, German libraries still contain vast resources. To cite only a sampling: The municipal library of Baden-Baden has 400 volumes on hot springs and baths. In Berlin the researcher may consult more than 5,000 concert programs from the Gewandhaus in Leipzig. One library lists an uncataloged collection dealing with the poet Wieland as weighing "3 Zentner" (i.e., 330.75 pounds).

In Munich, a former Gestapo library contains 10,000 volumes on Judaism, and an archive in Koblenz has 2,000 tape recordings from the Nazi period. There are still a dozen Judaica collections in West Germany. Several libraries have more than 10,000 funeral sermons each. One museum has 4,000 volumes devoted to the history of bread; another specializes in Till Eulenspiegel books and memorabilia. And even German libraries are now beginning to collect comic books.

One need hardly detail the superb collections in philology, philosophy, and the natural sciences, which made Germany the leader in *Wissenschaft* until 1933. Seminary and cloister libraries still contain numerous manuscripts and incunabula.

Gebhardt has not slighted the German researcher looking for foreign collections. Listed are depository collections of the RAND Corporation, U.S. government publications, and UN reports. Similarly, the compiler identifies libraries having microfilms of early American imprints and those listed in the catalogs of Pollard and Redgrave and Wing.

A few minor criticisms: the list of abbreviations is inadequate. The price of the volume puts it beyond the reach of researchers on a grant. One wonders about the publisher's motive in issuing the volume with a German and an English title, when only the introduction is in English. Nevertheless, this volume is vital in any reference collection.—*Kurt S. Maier, Leo Baeck Institute, New York.*

Davis, Cullom; Back, Kathryn; and MacLean, Kay. *Oral History from Tape to Type*. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1977. 141p. \$8.95. LC 77-4403. ISBN 0-8389-0330-8.

Baum, Willa K. *Transcribing and Editing Oral History*. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1977. 127p. (+ 33 1/3 RPM record). \$6.75 (\$4.50 to AASLH members). LC 77-3340. ISBN 0-910050-26-0.

Two recent additions to the literature of manuals on how to do oral history are testimonials to the growing professionalism of this relatively new technique, which preserves for the future the memories of