

profiles have been based.—*Wesley T. Brandhorst, Director, ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Bethesda, Maryland.*

Comparative & International Library Science. Edited by John F. Harvey. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1977. 286p. \$12. LC 77-8923. ISBN 0-8108-1060-3.

The literature of comparative and international librarianship is beginning to bulge, and this work is another addition to the field. It is a collection of essays written by individuals whose names are well known in comparative and international librarianship. Harvey's introduction presents the framework and gives the parameters of the contributions. The purposes, as stated by the editor, are legitimate ones: "to describe and assess significant and recent progress in comparative and international library science." In general, the essays are well written, ranging from original and excellent to a rehashing of work done in other sources.

Part I, "Definitions and Research," is led by J. Periam Danton's pithy essay on the inadequacies of definitions of comparative and international library science. His critique begins with work done since 1972, since there have been several competently done prior to that date by Simsova, Harvey, and Danton. Including D. J. Foskett's analysis of comparative studies in other fields is an excellent idea and helps to draw parallels between theoretical problems in comparative studies in such fields as education, history, and linguistics. Frank L. Schiek's years of experience with library statistics makes his brief paper on problems in comparative library science a solid contribution.

Part II is a miscellaneous section concerned with recent progress in international and comparative librarianship. The thirteen papers cover a wide range of subjects: "International Organizations," "National Organizations," "National Library Services," "Public Libraries," "Children's Library Science," "The Changing Role of Audio-Visual Media," "Comparative and International Bibliography," "Multi-Culturalism, Libraries, and International Terminology," and "Art Library Science." The Kaser essay on nine international organizations is analytical

and gives an interesting approach to the role of organizations in international library science. Horrocks' paper is limited to national organizations in Canada, Britain, and the United States. Aman's treatment of the current status of world bibliography is scholarly and includes Third World nations but ignores, as an example, the regional bibliography of Oceania. The independent nations of Papua New Guinea and Fiji have national bibliographies.

Other noteworthy essays are on comparative and international library studies in library education, international children's literature, and an international look at the changing role of multimedia in education.

This collection of essays leaves one hopeful that comparative and international library science is building a body of knowledge, despite the growing pains. The work should be of general interest to librarians, and most certainly to the growing band of internationalists in the field.—*Miles M. Jackson, Professor, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu.*

Huq, A. M. Abdul, and Aman, Mohammed M. **Librarianship and the Third World: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Literature on Developing Nations, 1960-1975.** Garland Reference Library of Social Science, v.40. New York: Garland Publishing, 1977. 372p. \$32. LC 76-30916. ISBN 0-8240-9897-8.

The 1,475 entries composing this systematic bibliography appear under three types of headings: (1) "international," for references to developing countries in general, to more than one continent, or to international and comparative librarianship in relation to the Third World; (2) twelve categories for regions (e.g., "Asia, South," "British Commonwealth," "Middle East"); and (3) sixty-nine individual countries. For the compilers, the newly developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America constitute the Third World; thus excluded are European nations, U.S., Canada, USSR, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan. Even so, not all countries find a place here—among them Cambodia, Uruguay, and several in Central America—presumably because the authors encoun-