

ideas, the kindling anew of purpose that occurs with face to face encounters. *International Agricultural Librarianship: Continuity and Change* falls into this dilemma that most likely has no answer. Still, the papers are well written and tell a story long in need of telling. Perhaps the most significant part of librarianship, computerized bibliographies—wherein agricultural libraries, if not forming the crest of the wave, were alongside others in pushing the many aspects of computer use—are somewhat minimized in these papers. Not ignored, but not exalted and perhaps this reveals a sophistication long needed. Awe of the computer is going if not gone. Someday will it be just a fancy electric typewriter?

The longtime former librarian of the National Agricultural Library Foster E. Mohrhardt was honored by this symposium and from his rich background gave a review of early bibliographic efforts. Other speakers, J. Richard Blanchard, Richard Chapin, Paula Scott, James Rhoads, John Sherrod, Donald Leatherdale, Frank Hirst, and Wallace Olsen, covered topics from one library's various methods of providing literature for agricultural scientists to what the next thirty years will require. Because the symposium was a one-day affair the volume is slim. Still, its subject is significant and in the world food picture, weighty.—*Albert C. Strickland, University of Florida, Gainesville.*

Garrison, Dee. *Apostles of Culture: The Public Librarian and American Society, 1876-1920*. New York: Free Press, 1979. 319p. \$14.50. LC 78-66979. ISBN 0-02-693850-2.

The author of this important contribution to library history is a young scholar (with no librarianship background) who is on the history faculty at Rutgers University. In this study she attempts to revise the standard conception of the public library as a product of democratic idealism and shows the important effects of sex roles and social class in the formation and growth of the public library and in the ideology of its leaders.

Her analysis is based on an examination of social ideals held by the leadership. The primary sources are the library reports and professional journals of the period and the

published and unpublished statements by and about the individual library leaders. Garrison's work is well documented with extensive notes and sources. There is also an appendix that lists public library leaders and provides brief biographical information.

The book is presented in four major sections. Part 1 gives a profile of the selected leaders and discusses the "missionary phase" of librarianship and the "gentry stage" of library professionalism. Part 2 describes how the public library's attempts to lessen the influence of "immoral" literature were slowly replaced by a less paternalistic approach. Part 3 provides a perceptive examination of the career and impact of Melvil Dewey. Part 4 gives the reader an assessment of the impact of feminization on the public library and on librarianship as a profession.

Readers of *College & Research Libraries* will find this book of interest and value even though its emphasis is on public libraries. The influences that Garrison traces also had their effects on academic libraries, and many of the leaders were also involved in academic libraries.

This is a scholarly, yet readable, work that should be in the holdings of any library which includes even a modest library science collection. It will also be of interest to students or readers of history, sociology, and women's studies.—*George S. Bobinski, State University of New York at Buffalo.*

Welsch, Erwin K. *Libraries and Archives in France: A Handbook*. Rev. ed. New York: Council for European Studies, 1979. 146p. \$6. (Available from: Council for European Studies, 1403 International Affairs Building, 420 West 118th St., Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.)

This workmanlike guide, first published in 1973 and now greatly revised and expanded, is a succinct, practical handbook for American investigators in the social sciences. Although written for the neophyte who is planning a first expedition to the archives and libraries of France, where standardization is not so highly regarded as in the United States, more seasoned scholars should also find much time-saving information in it.

Following a general introduction on the

use of French libraries and archives, there are descriptions of the most useful libraries in Paris and a similar section on archives, both arranged by broad subjects. A briefer listing of archives and libraries outside of Paris arranged by departments follows.

The length of the descriptions varies with the size and complexity of the institution; the Bibliothèque Nationale requires eight pages and the Archives Nationales eleven. In general, the following information is given: address (with specific location within a large building complex), telephone number, Metro route, scope of the collection, hours and closing days, requirements for using the collections, how to request books and manuscripts, catalogs and indexes available, copying facilities, and publications about the institution. Appendixes include bibliographies on French libraries and archives, outlines of the classification of the Archives Nationales and of departmental archives, suggestions for locating manuscripts, and a list of useful addresses for American students in Paris.

It is difficult to imagine an academic li-

brary that would not have this book on its shelves, whether it has the *Répertoire des bibliothèques et organismes de documentation* or not. Reading Welsch's handbook is a little like being taken by the hand by a kindly, knowledgeable uncle. A future edition including the principal libraries pertaining to literature, the arts, and sciences would be highly desirable.—Joe W. Kraus, *Illinois State University Library, Normal.*

Raymond, Boris. *Krupskaia and Soviet Russian Librarianship, 1917-1939.*

Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 222p. \$12. LC 79-1041. ISBN 0-8108-1209-6.

The foremost characteristic of Soviet librarianship as an instrument of the state is the basis for all library activities not only in the Soviet Union but also in other Eastern European countries under Soviet influence. This concept of librarianship has evolved in contrast to the profession as practiced in the West. Library literature in socialist countries constantly compares and differentiates the opposing philosophies.

Soviet authors attribute their professional library theory mostly to Lenin, whereas Boris Raymond in his work *Krupskaia and Soviet Russian Librarianship, 1917-1939*, demonstrates that it was really Lenin's wife, Krupskaia, who "successfully linked librarianship with Lenin's name by gathering and publishing his scattered remarks on the subject." This in turn enabled her to reinforce her own arguments concerning the importance of libraries. The study, based on the author's doctoral dissertation, is the only comprehensive analysis in English of the work and impact of this remarkable woman, who in her many speeches and writings developed the theoretical foundation of Soviet librarianship.

A review of the role of books and libraries in nineteenth-century Russia is followed by a detailed historical account of library-related events and institutional pressures from the Civil War through the periods of the "New Economic Policy," the First Five-Year Plan, through the Stalin purges. Krupskaia's theories of librarianship and related fields (adult education and children's literature) are traced to their roots: Lenin's theory of mass communication that is directed toward the building of socialism and

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