

lished form, however, the volume should have contained at least some background information for the uninitiated who wish to acquire a more complete knowledge of automated systems in archives. The table of contents also should be paginated in more detail.

Such criticisms should not detract from the overall value of the work, especially since it helps to elucidate some of the applications, as well as some of the problems, of the SPINDEX system in archival repositories.—James W. Geary, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Tymn, Marshall B.; Zahorski, Kenneth J.; and Boyer, Robert H. *Fantasy Literature: A Core Collection and Reference Guide*. New York: Bowker, 1979. 273p. \$14.95 plus shipping and handling. LC 79-1533. ISBN 0-8352-1153-3.

This work "is intended to serve . . . as an acquisitions tool for librarians building core fantasy collections; as a guide to the literature for teachers; as a reference handbook for fantasy scholars and researchers; and as a comprehensive introduction to the literature of fantasy and its related activities for interested readers." Unfortunately, it falls short of the mark much of the time.

The opening chapter, "On Fantasy," attempts to define fantasy literature and its subsections in fairly rigid terms. The authors admit to exceptions; but rather than admit that an academic attempt to bring order to a fairly chaotic literature is at best a tentative working model, they play word games that at times attempt to hammer the exceptions into line with the definitions.

The chapter "Fantasy Scholarship" is quite thorough in its listings, but when I am ego-gratifyingly but inaccurately described as "America's foremost map scholar and librarian" one wonders at the correctness of the other brief annotations.

One can't argue with the listings of periodicals, fantasy societies, and literary awards (with winners over the years). The list of fantasy collections in the U.S. and Canada is useful but far from complete. The directory of publishers is thorough. The index is good.

Fortunately, this book is saved from triviality by the excellent "Core Collection" list,

which represents most of the work. While one can argue with the selection of authors, titles, and even with the selection of collections and editions cited, the annotations are extensive, detailed, thorough, and good—most of the time. Plot, theme, and character are discussed in detail, making this extremely useful to teachers who haven't read the stories. Based on *British Books in Print* 1978, the listing of British editions of works cited in the "Core Collection" enhances the utility to U.K. libraries.

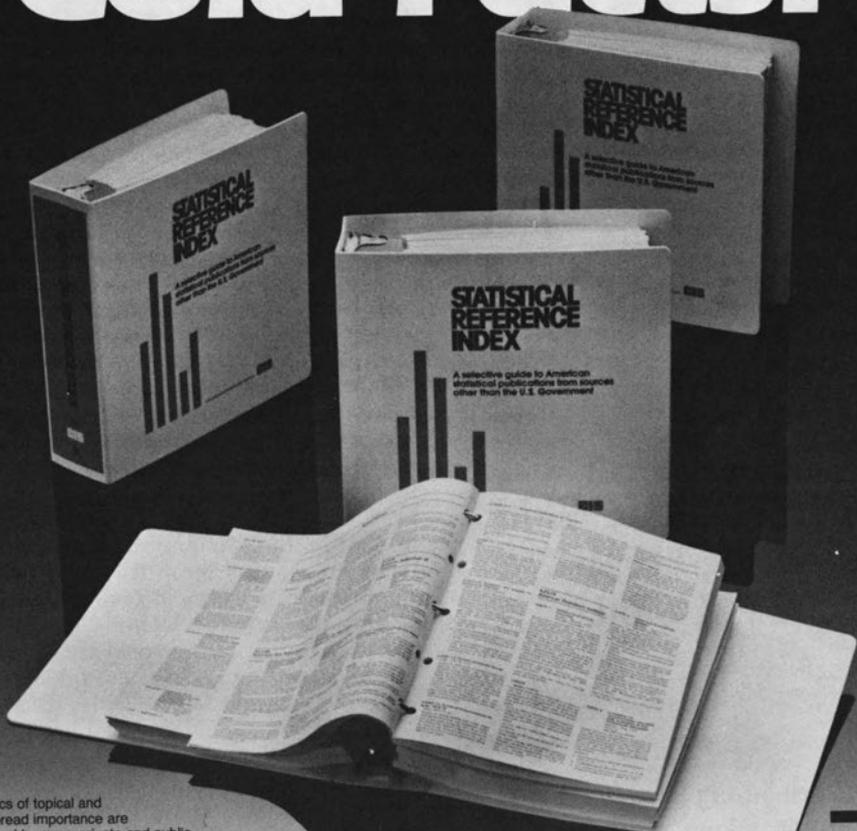
Though this is far from the comprehensive and definitive work claimed by the authors and publisher, it is a very useful listing of works in the genre of fantasy and should be in all large libraries. When used with a book like Diana Waggoner's *Hills of Faraway* (Atheneum, 1978), *Fantasy Literature* can provide a solid basic collection list. When taken with a healthy disrespect for its definitions of the parts of fantasy, it can even provide some meaningful insights into an increasingly important literary genre. Whatever the faults of this work, any final evaluation must be positive if for no other reason than the thoroughness of the extensive annotations.—J. B. Post, Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Libraries in Society: A Reader. Edited by David Gerard. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 163p. \$13.25 ISBN 0-85157-260-X Bingley.

This collection of fifteen essays, written between 1881 and the present, is brought together in an effort to reevaluate the role of the library in society. While there is a definite British emphasis in the chosen articles, there are also contributions by Americans, a South African, and an Australian. The last article, written especially for this publication by two Russian scholars, attempts to define the role of the library in modern Russian society. In addition, there is an introductory article by the editor and a brief preface to each article that provides a general philosophical statement and identifies the author.

The spotlight is mainly on the public library, but one of the longer essays deals with the function of the university library and its role in the university community. About half the selections are by librarians

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and the others by sociologists, political scientists, economists, and educators, who provide a variety of points of view about the philosophy, economics, and social responsibilities of libraries and librarians.

The perspective is frequently historical, tracing the evolution of libraries from a limited service for an already privileged class with sufficient education and leisure to make use of whatever the library offered to the multicultural center of today that attempts to provide something for all ages and all classes.

However, Mary Lee Bundy in a 1972 article lashes out at those responsible for library service in the inner cities for not meeting the needs of ethnic minorities and the disadvantaged. As she puts it: "The public library is among the institutions which misuses [sic] its public charge to promote one set of cultural values and one cultural heritage as if it were superior to others." She believes the library should act as an information and referral service helping to link people and community action groups. Similar sentiments are echoed by Len Davies in his article "Libraries, Culture and Blacks." This traditional middle-classness of libraries and the need to revise the basic ideology of librarianship and the role of the library in the community are recurring themes in many of the articles.

References are printed at the end of each article and there is an additional seven-page bibliography for further reading. The book has been most carefully edited, but the format is somewhat unattractive. Pages are closely printed and not easily skimmed. While many common ideas are expressed by the fifteen authors, readers are left to create their own unity of thought from the multiple points of view expressed. Persons looking for solutions to the usual library problems of automation, staffing, shrinking budgets, and rising costs will not read very far, but those interested in the philosophy of libraries and in library and social history will find food for thought.—*Dorothy F. Thomson, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada.*

Alexander, Edward P. *Museums in Motion: An Introduction to the History and Functions of Museums.* Nashville, Tenn.: