

rage that humanistic study is being laced into the straitjacket of technology and is going down the tube. Perhaps we should listen.—Joe W. Kraus, *Illinois State University, Normal*.

Davis, Charles H., and Rush, James E. *Guide to Information Science*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Pr., 1979. 305p. \$25. LC 78-75240. ISBN 0-313-20982-0.

This conservatively bound black book, accented with gold spine lettering contains an exciting clear presentation of certain fundamental concepts in information science.

The first six chapters are revised and expanded versions of chapters in these authors' earlier book *Information Retrieval and Documentation in Chemistry*. Some of the statistics have been toned down to appeal to those in nonscientific disciplines. However, this book cannot be construed as a first text in the topics it treats—unless it is supplemented with appropriate readings, many of which are cited in the bibliographies following each chapter.

New chapters are included on the "History and Fundamentals of Computing" and "Data Structures and File Organization." This latter chapter is the longest of all the chapters, giving good treatment at the intermediate level or for the advanced beginner in a graduate information science program.

Those possessing Davis and Rush's earlier book will want to add this one to their library. The "History" chapter is interesting but does not really add significantly to the main content and purpose of this book in the sense of information science principles. But, nonetheless, the chapter is valuable as a concise history; however, hardly what the graduate student in the history of science or computing would find informative. Most important, perhaps for women in information science, is the just recognition the authors give to Lady Lovelace, "Ada," who was Charles Babbage's collaborator and supporter and for whom one of the latest programming languages (ADA) is named.

The last chapter would be a particularly useful text chapter for a beginning course in information science, where students need to have exposure to basic data structures, file organization, and principles of computer

programming. In fact, no clearer exposition is present in the literature, in this reviewer's opinion, of some of the principles and their examples. Queues, stacks, strings, tables, and trees should all become clearer to the reader here than in many other treatments this reviewer has seen.

The quality of writing is excellent. Also the production quality is high, certainly worth the asking price, with only one typographical error on page 111. A minor misstatement occurs on the top of page 163 as power consumption of second generation computers rather decreased from the first generation due to the solid-state devices used.

This reviewer recommends this book for use in the teaching of information science fundamentals courses, for survey courses in library science, and for addition to any library supporting such curriculum offerings. Moreover, it should be a welcome addition to the private practitioner's library, and indeed a very good candidate for a "Best Book" award.—Audrey N. Grosch, *University of Minnesota, St. Paul*.

Brown, Eleanor Frances. *Cutting Library Costs: Increasing Productivity and Raising Revenues*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 264p. \$12.50. LC 79-19448. ISBN 0-8108-1250-9.

Living and working as we do in a period of increasing inflation, our budgets are continually being eroded. These are indeed trying times as we strive to provide the services we feel are necessary with dollars that purchase less and less. This is especially true for those many libraries that are understaffed, overworked, and underfunded. The timely appearance of Eleanor Frances Brown's *Cutting Library Costs* may very well prove useful by giving some helpful suggestions and by stimulating our own ideas and starting points.

The book is a listing of one suggestion after another, covering the whole spectrum of the public library's activities. Many are extremely basic, commonsensical kinds of ideas. I am sure that there are a number of people who would take umbrage at some of these very simple suggestions; however, I tend to feel, like the author, that there are many librarians who would welcome and