

is not clear what criteria guided the author to include such unimportant places as Plock, with its historical society, and omit other more important places like Oswiecim, where archives pertaining to the concentration camps during the German occupation are preserved.

Omitted, too, are libraries in Bytom, Drohyczyn, Miedzyrzec, Racibor, Oswiecim, Tarnow, Zamosc, and some other cities where one may find archives on subjects related to the countries bordering Poland. Since churches and monasteries in Poland played a great political and cultural role and collected and preserved much archival material, it is also hard to explain why the compiler chose the Academy of Physical Education Library in Warsaw but failed to mention Chrzescjanska Akademia Teologiczna (Christian Theological Academy), also in Warsaw and which preserves the archives on all other religious denominations besides Catholicism. The library in Czestochowa is also less important than the library in Jasna Gora which is not mentioned at all.

In spite of such failures and omissions, this is the only tool available to foreign scholars and may serve its purpose well. One should not be distracted by the title but should consult this directory for information on bordering countries as well.—*Peter Kudrik, Slavic Bibliographer, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.*

Lunati, Rinaldo. *Book Selection: Principles and Procedures*. Translated by Luciana Marulli, with a foreword by Guy A. Marco. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1975. 167p. \$7.00. (LC 75-23498) (ISBN 0-8108-0846-3)

"What appears to be the first English rendering of a modern Italian writing on librarianship" (Marco's foreword) is a translation of chapters II, III, and IV of the author's longer work published in Florence, 1972. The book in hand is concerned with libraries in general, giving some attention to particular types, such as academic. In the main, it is a review of the literature on book selection published in Western Europe and the United States, with the addition of Ranganathan.

The author here and there adds his own evaluations, together with his constructive judgments and theory. There is difficulty in knowing exactly where Lunati is summarizing a work and where he begins to insert his own ideas. Furthermore, since he has cast the thought of writers of English and other languages into Italian, then had the material translated (back) into English, the final results are not always accurate. For instance, he apparently has Danton saying in his *Book Selection and Collections*: "The fact is that professors are of all persons the least qualified to take part in the process of selection" (p.85). I wonder whether the translator has not missed some of the fine distinctions which may have been in the original.

Lunati's overall view is that most treatises on book selection require far too much knowledge and concentration on the part of the selector, while his own theory, "cultural selection," is not only superior but within the capabilities of human librarians. This "cultural selection"—hinted at over and over, never made clear, but arousing great interest—is dealt with in the untranslated part of the original. However, Marco, reviewing the full Italian text (*Library Quarterly* 43:267-68 [July 1973]), was not satisfied with the development of the theory. Apparently it assumes a society less pluralistic than ours, and perhaps one changing at a slower rate.

The book is worthwhile, though; there is no question of that. Its main value is for widening horizons, historically and geographically. To know that for more than three centuries librarians have wrestled with the problems of selection is consoling. It is humbling to hear some of our widely accepted views, e.g., on the value of lists of "best books," dismissed as Anglo-American peculiarities. We may well ask whether he is wiser than we in asserting that we have emphasized demand too much at the expense of value.

In the part which applies more specifically to academic libraries, the author deals at some length with Danton, usually agreeing with his conclusions. For some odd reasons, though, Danton's tame and sensible remarks on building collections for the future as well as the present are called "ex-

cessive and irrelevant" (p.94).

Anglo-American librarianship needs more ideas brought in from the outside, and in spite of the problems connected with this work, it is a worthy attempt—the kind of publication which ought to be encouraged.—Robert Broadus, *Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb*.

Lowell, Mildred Hawksworth. *Library Management Cases*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1975. 260p. \$8.50. (LC 75-23077) (ISBN 0-8108-0845-5)

This volume is composed of seventy-six fictionalized problem cases exemplifying various aspects of library management. It is uncertain, however, whether this book is to be considered a revised edition of the author's *Management of Libraries and Information Centers* (4 vols., 1968-71) or only as a revised edition of one of the four volumes. The author died while the volume was in preparation, and this point remains unclear.

Some of the cases are new. Most, however, are revisions in one form or another of cases which appeared earlier in one of the volumes of *Management of Libraries and Information Centers*. Each case is an episode in the life of a librarian. The cases cover all types of libraries. There are cases to be role-played. There are my favorites, the in-basket cases.

The general structure follows the author's conception of the first three phases of management: organizing, planning, and controlling. The fourth phase, leading and motivating, was to have been a part of a projected volume, *Library Personnel Cases*.

Slight introductory material, of a few paragraphs, precede the cases in each chapter. These introductions summarize the managerial precepts that the cases in the chapters exemplify. Following each case, except for those of role playing, one or more questions or suggestions are appended. The questions occasionally do not refer to the more important points of the cases; and readers may have a tendency to focus on answers to the appended matter rather than on what they perceive to be the ramifications of the cases themselves. Since the book is to be used in management courses

in library schools or in seminars, workshops, institutes, and continuing education programs, these suggestions or questions may inhibit the imagination of the reader as well as inhibit the initiative of the instructor or program leader.

There are indexes by title and by subject, but each entry refers to a case number instead of a page number. The time required to locate a reference is thus needlessly lengthened.

This edition is certainly better than the author's *Management of Libraries and Information Centers*, because the author has eliminated some of the objectionable aspects of those four volumes, for example, the lecture outlines, suggested readings, or bibliographies in volume 2. Yet this is a volume which I judge should never have been published, because there are potentially few persons who should, or would care to, read it. Its sole justification might be in its becoming a library school textbook. Even that possibility is diminished greatly because management courses in library schools have changed so dramatically in the past few years.—G. A. Rudolph, *Dean of Libraries, University of Nebraska, Lincoln*.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

Allworth, Edward. *Soviet Asia: Bibliographies*. New York: Published in Cooperation with the Program on Soviet Nationality Problems, Columbia Univ., by Praeger, 1975. 686p. \$35.00. (LC 73-9061) (ISBN 0-275-28740-8)

American Humanities Index for 1975. Troy, N.Y.: Whitston, 1976. Vol. 1—\$89.50, annual cumulation; \$125.00, quarterly index. (ISBN 0-87875-089-4)

American Theological Library Association. *Summary of Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Conference*. Philadelphia: American Theological Library Assn., 1976. 204p. \$4.00.

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