tations after 1971. Of greater importance
are the dated references to many countries
which have undergone dramatic upheavals
in recent years. Can this statement, "Chile
at present possesses a steady and important
publishing business . . . and a noteworthy
rate of book consumption per capita," ac-
curately apply to the repressive state of
Pinochet's junta?

Indeed, one must speculate over the va-
idility of reports emerging from authoritari-
an regimes, be they of the right or the left.
As book people, we librarians must ever be
concerned with the untrammeled exchange
of ideas and information. If readers of this
book expect to find in it sections
dealing honestly with censorship, intellectual free-
edom, or licensing—be it in Argentina,
Cuba, or Haiti—they will be disappointed.

With this serious objection noted, the
book is, nevertheless, an important one
which justifies its high price. It will prove
useful for reference librarians as well as
those in collection development and acquisi-
tions. Its utility will increase with the
publication of a promised index in the final
volume. Taubert presents in comprehensive
form information required both for the
practice of the book trade at the interna-
tional level and for the understanding of
that activity by readers and scholars.—
Marc Gittelsohn, Undergraduate Librarian,
University of California at San Diego, La
Jolla.

American Library History: 1876-1976.
Howard W. Winger, issue editor. Library
Trends 25:1 (July 1976), 416p. (Avail-
able from University of Illinois Press, Urb-
ana, IL 61801. $4.00.)

The bicentennial of the United States has
awakened new interest in the national heri-
tage of the American people. Similarly, the
centennial of the American Library Associa-
tion has brought forth fresh awareness of
the achievements of libraries and librarians
since 1876. American Library History: 1876-
1976, edited by Howard W. Winger and
published as the July 1976 issue of Library
Trends, provides a significant contribution
to the historical literature of librarianship.
Along with the publication of The ALA
Yearbook: 1976 Centennial Edition and ar-
ticles that have appeared recently in Col-
lege & Research Libraries and other profes-
sional journals, this volume describes the
major events, important trends, and notable
accomplishments of the past one hundred
years.

To achieve his aim of presenting a
"straightforward account of events without
a rigorous development of hypotheses,"
Winger called upon eighteen capable edu-
cators and leaders of the profession to pro-
vide a collection of well-written articles
that appear within four broad subject-re-
lated groupings. Although variations in
style, interests, and philosophies are to be
expected and are even desirable, the evi-
dences of serious research and scholarly re-
fection by its contributors offer the greatest
values of this collection. The abundance of
notes and, in some cases, supplemental ref-
ences also provide excellent bibliograph-
ical access to additional resources.

The opening group of articles appears
under a heading entitled "The Setting" and
covers the writing of library history, the
distribution of libraries throughout the
United States, the growth of research col-
clections, statistical reporting of American
library developments by the federal govern-
ment, and library buildings. John C. Col-
son's lead chapter appeals to the serious
student of library history by speculating
about the contrasting definitions of "history
as a past which is known, and needs only
to be explained," and "history as a method
of study." The author's strong preference
for the latter view, however, implies crit-
ic judgment of the editor's aim as well as
many of the articles that follow. This chap-
ter might better have been reserved for the
conclusion of the volume, there to provide
the kind of liberating interpretation for
which its author appeals.

The contributions of Haynes McMullen
and Robert B. Downs within this section
offer the sort of solid reporting for which
these men have established reputations.
Based upon his many years of work with
library statistical reporting, Frank L. Schick
provides a useful summary of what has oc-
curred in that field. Walter C. Allen, use-
defractive periods (e.g., "floundering," "monumental," "the dawn," and "golden age") are imaginative as well as interesting
in surveying library building developments.
Few students of library architecture since
World War II would agree with Allen,
however, that the McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland was one of the "pacesetters" along with Lamont at Harvard, Olin at Washington University, St. Louis, or the University of California, Santa Cruz, library.

"The Library Profession" describes the second group of articles. Within this section, Donald G. Davis, Jr., provides a very useful synopsis of library education as it has passed through seven developmental stages. Then, noting "the affinity of librarians to organize," Peggy Sullivan traces the growth of library associations and their influence upon publishing, personnel concerns, standards, legislation, international relations, and intellectual freedom. J. Periam Danton's excellent description and analysis of the library press fills a noted void in the literature and will hopefully stimulate more writing on this subject. Likewise, Edward G. Holley very capably surveys events in twenty-five-year periods since 1876 which reflected concerns for librarians and concludes with an appeal for more studies of individual librarians. Rounding out this section, W. Boyd Rayward discusses points of contact between librarianship in the "New World and the Old."

Technical services and bibliographical control are the subjects of articles in the third section, "Organizer of Library Resources." Working her way through the maze of cataloging rules and codes with remarkable patience and tenacity, Kathryn L. Henderson documents developments from the publication of Cutter's rules in 1876 to the present. Along the way, she notes persistent problems that have recurred, efforts to determine the function of the catalog, and the need for standards and principles. Doralyn J. Hickey then provides a counterpart interpretive survey of subject analysis in which she expresses concerns about the "failure of Americans to concentrate attention on the theory of subject analysis and control." From the vantage point of first-hand experience at the Library of Congress, Edith Scott describes the evolution of bibliographical systems in the United States from 1876 to 1945. Continuing on the same subject, Barbara E. Markuson looks seriously at bibliographical control developments since 1945, noting the effects of data processing and the computer, scientific management and systems analysis, and on-going concerns for resource distribution.

In the final section, "Aspects of Library Service," attention is focused upon the needs of children and young people, college students, and adults and the role of special libraries. Maintaining that "children were themselves the instigators of the development of library services to fit their needs," Sara I. Fenwick describes the changes that have occurred in programs for children and young people during the past one hundred years. Considering college students, Fritz Veit then shows that changing teaching methods, greater collection development, interlibrary loan and reserve book services, library orientation and instruction programs, independent study opportunities, and the emergence of the undergraduate library combined to bring about the change from "a book-centered toward a user-centered library." Continuing the service theme, Herbert Bloom notes that the delivery of materials, use of libraries for educational goals, and the provision of information all increased the values of libraries in meeting the needs of adults. Finally, the role of the special library is studied by Elin B. Christianson, who concludes that the utilitarian management of print, the concept of the librarian as a subject or information specialist, the importance of specific groups of users, and the ideal of information service are the central concepts of the special libraries movement.

The editor acknowledges several areas that are not covered, such as reference, extension, service to the handicapped, incorporation of media, and types of institutions. To these may be added other topics such as financial support, legislation, the role of government at all levels, and philanthropy. Yet this collection covers with notable thoroughness the major issues and concerns of libraries during the past one hundred years. It is a most worthy contribution to the literature of librarianship.—

Kenneth G. Peterson, Dean of Library Affairs, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

Williams, James G., with the assistance of Elspeth Pope. Simulation Activities in Library, Communication, and Information Science. Edited by Patrick R. Penland.