

answer the problems, for even the largest libraries cannot hope to have everything. Further technical advances in microreproduction were predicted, but such deterrents were noted as copyright infringement and the lack of a good hand reader by which the individual can read microprints. Mr. Clapp stated that the purpose of a research library in an undergraduate college is to bring into the educational process the development of research attitudes. He warned, however, that while a selected undergraduate library has great merit it may provide the user with the excuse for being lazy by being content with the best encyclopedias and the latest monographs.

Lacking in the publication is a record of the discussions that must have taken place in the dining rooms and at informal get-togethers. These may have been the most gratifying part of the program. They probably centered around resources, especially of periodicals, the quality of the faculty and the library staff, and of buildings to provide room for the resources and users.—*Flora B. Ludington, Mount Holyoke College.*

Phonograph Record Libraries: Their Organisation and Practise. Edited by Henry F. J. Currall, for the International Association of Music Libraries. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1963. 182p. \$5.50. (63-6033/MN).

The ever-increasing number of phonograph record collections in public and academic libraries is slowly forcing out of the guardians of these collections a body of pertinent literature. The already-great need for such material grows daily while the material itself merely trickles out. Thus, it is quite an event when an entire book is devoted to the subject, as is the volume under consideration here.

Produced under the aegis of the International Association of Music Libraries, this series of essays by various authors is edited by Henry F. J. Currall, F.L.A., who has attempted to compile a book that will be helpful to established as well as to future record libraries.

In addition to editing the volume, Mr. Currall contributed a chapter dealing with the establishment and maintenance of phonorecord libraries. While conceding that some

of the information found in this chapter will be of interest to a library considering the addition of a record collection to its present services, this reviewer found it to be far too detailed (his model record library collected £693 in fines and £37 for breakage in a given year) and too specific to have any great significance for a library with much more or less than a 25' x 15' space allotment (his minimum).

Undoubtedly the most useful chapter for the record library already in operation is the one by Eric Cooper entitled "Technical Data and Information on Gramophone Record Libraries." This presents a brief explanation of the process of record manufacturing, followed by a detailed, illustrated discussion of the stylus. A short section dealing with amplification becomes somewhat too technical for the electrical layman ("In the constant amplitude system the cutter displacement is in proportion to the amplitude of the driving voltage. . . .") and the chapter concludes with a helpful lecture on the general care of records. Here is found one of the most fascinating statements in library literature: "To safeguard records, borrowers should be advised to use a diamond stylus with a tip radius of .007 in."

What ought to be the most useful chapter, that on phonodisc cataloging procedures followed at the BBC, evolves quickly into a pedantic and elementary treatise written in high school textbook style ("If a person is going to perform any task, the first essential is that he has some knowledge and interest in the materials to be dealt with. . . . A person who is not particularly interested can never make a success of anything"). Although the bare facts in this chapter are sometimes helpful and enlightening, the tone of delivery is such that many readers will be alienated immediately. The page and a half devoted to the preaching of ACCURACY! in cataloging, for instance, is surely unnecessary here.

Since the book is directed to a public library audience, much of its material will be of little interest and consequence to most readers of this journal. It lacks such desirable things as a comparative discussion of the pros and cons of various cataloging systems and only one of its 182 pages gives recognition to the existence of spoken word recordings. As an addition to a mass of

literature dealing with phonorecord libraries, however, this book is probably a valid investment. It is unfortunate that such a mass of material is currently nonexistent. For academic libraries, especially those outside Great Britain, its value as a guide to future record libraries and librarians may be justly contested.—*Christopher Barnes, Cornell University.*

The Uses of the University. By Clark Kerr. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1963. 140p. \$2.95. (63-20770).

In the 1963 Godkin lectures at Harvard, President Kerr of the University of California described the many changes that have occurred in universities of the United States during the past twenty years or so. All of us have known that universities have grown larger. We have known that great sums of money have poured in to support research and teaching projects of all sorts, large and small. Many of us have not fully realized, however, that the changes have been so extensive as to produce almost a new institution whose activities are so varied that new names are required for it. Kerr uses "federal grant university" as one term, but his most distinctive name is "the multiversity." This complex and sprawling organization, he says, has no single animating purpose and is often serving divergent or even conflicting aims, but it has developed out of historical necessity. "It is an imperative rather than a reasoned choice among elegant alternatives."

The demand that has called forth the multiversity is, Kerr says, the increasingly crucial need for knowledge in our society. Academic institutions as the keystone of the "knowledge industry" have been required and will be required to respond to society's urgent demands for information and for expert capabilities.

Kerr's book is interesting, informative, and provocative. Every reader will see in it the implications that most affect him. This reviewer was particularly concerned by Kerr's tendency to acquiesce and even to see merit in confusion and lack of plan. He mistrusts Grand Designs. He prefers confusion "for the sake of the preservation of the whole uneasy balance" of an academic institution. He describes the university pres-

ident as a mediator playing off power groups against each other, not as a leader wielding power to accomplish his own objectives. He thinks federal grants are more wisely awarded on the basis of "intuitive imbalance" than on the basis of "bureaucratic balance." Although he expresses some of his opinions in a bantering way and none without explicit or implied reservation, he seems to underestimate both the capacity of a university to control its own destiny and the dangers of failing to do so.

No element of the university is more directly or adversely affected by failures in institutional planning and direction than the library. In Germany, as Danton has recently reminded us, the professors, provided with ample funds under their sole control, created institute libraries that largely duplicate and supersede the university libraries. The government and foundation grants of recent years raise the possibility, for the first time on a large scale in the United States, that professors, having funds at their disposal outside the customary institutional channels, may now set up similar rivals to the university libraries. Academic librarians must be prepared to act and react wisely, creating new services where they are justified and resisting forcefully and persuasively where they are not. One of the significant developments of the next few years will be the intensification of the trend toward new library facilities arranged, not on a traditional subject basis but on a project basis, whether that be a geographical area of the world, an uncommon language, or a new scientific application. In order to plan and to act wisely, librarians will need to be well informed about recent and future trends. Kerr's book is an excellent beginning step.

No one with any concern for higher education can afford to miss this book; anyone who reads it will profit.—*W. L. Williamson, Columbia University.*

Protecting the Library and Its Resources.

ALA Library Technology Project. (LTP Publications, No. 7.) Chicago: ALA, 1963. xv, 322p. \$6. (63-19683).

This excellent report of a study undertaken by the Library Technology Project has been well publicized, widely distributed, and so generously reviewed elsewhere that