

brary cooperation have been initiated. SHARES must be rated high for effort. This reviewer is of the opinion that SHARES could accomplish a great deal more if adequate funds for cooperative action were made available. This is the rub.

It is quite clear that large-scale library cooperation of any type cannot flourish without introducing funds from outside sources not heretofore tapped. While the current picture seems rather dim insofar as additional federal funds are concerned, librarians must push for state aid with greater vigor than ever before.—*Alex Ladenson, The Chicago Public Library.*

Libraries in France. John Ferguson. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1971. 120p.

With the growing enthusiasm for comparative library studies, new surveys of foreign libraries should be noted with interest by the library profession. In this context John Ferguson's *Libraries in France* is especially welcome, offering as it does a state-of-the-art look at the French library scene. Considering the paucity of materials on French libraries that have been published in English, this book is a useful entry into a rather embarrassing void.

Written in a concise, factual style, Ferguson's book is a sort of *Guide Bleu* to the world of librarianship in France. The author, librarian of the British Council in Paris, surveys numerous aspects of the French library scene, from the structure of the national library board to the operation of mobile bibliobuses in remote areas. His study emphasizes the rather arresting fact that, by contrast with the country's rich cultural heritage, development of a nationwide system of library service has been, until recently, an unfortunately low-priority item.

The text consists of thirteen short chapters; details concerning the history, development, and purpose of various types of French libraries are summarized. Municipal, general, university, and children's and school libraries are among the varieties thus treated; space is devoted to a compact discussion of phono record libraries as well. The section dealing with professional organizations and the status of education for librarianship in France brings hard-to-find information together in useful fashion.

Of particular interest is a chapter devoted to *La Lecture Publique*. Issued in 1968 under the auspices of a governmental committee, *La Lecture Publique* was a study of the state of French library service, and is to French libraries what the *Public Library Inquiry* was to the American scene. Persons interested in the scope of public library service available in France circa 1968 will find Ferguson's résumé of the report helpful indeed; a summary of the means being employed to expand service is included as well.

Short bibliographies accompany each chapter of this book, and there is an index. The chapters on university and public libraries contain particularly handy tabular summaries of statistics regarding library building programs. To sum up, *Libraries in France* is a compact statistical survey of the subject and should prove most useful as a ready reference tool.—*Cathleen Flanagan, University of Utah Libraries.*

Scientific and Technological Documentation: Archival Evaluation and Processing of University Records Relating to Science and Technology. Maynard J. Brichford. Urbana-Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois, 1969. 35p.

One result of the unprecedented increase in the number of colleges and universities, and of the expansion of the older institutions, in the last decade, is the growth of interest in the development of institutional archives, apparently exceeding the rate of growth of archives in the previous decades. The concern of most institutions for their archival responsibilities is still inadequate, but there is certainly a recognized need for help by many academic librarians and scholars in gathering and administering their institutions' records of permanent historical value.

Previously, there has been little available in print relating to the specific role of the college or university archivist, other than periodical articles, or a few pages in a general manual on archives. The most direct assistance has been found in two slim volumes of conference and institute proceedings, also emanating from the University of Illinois, and in which Maynard Brich-

ford, its university archivist, played a large role.

The monograph in hand is a more systematic approach to the work of the university archivist, valuable in instructing the newcomer to the field, but with useful reminders also for the experienced archivist. Although the specific emphasis of this manual is on scientific records, so much of the text has equal application to university archives generally, that to speak only of its use to the specialist would deny other college archivists knowledge of a valuable tool. Sufficient mention is made of the broad principles which must be part of the archivist's mental outlook, to provide a foundation for further study of the archival method. Standards for evaluation and retention of records, the real test of any archivist, are clearly and concisely phrased for comprehension by the novice.

Brichford has done a rather remarkable job in compressing detailed procedures into an abbreviated step-by-step summary of the methods used in a well-organized depository, with practical hints on processing drawn from his own experience. To this he adds the special approaches needed for the particular forms in which historical records may appear—official files, personal papers, and the nontextual records for which the archivist must be prepared.

The historian or archivist particularly interested in the records of science will undoubtedly find special value in the description of files accumulated in scientific research, and in the clues offered to the types of materials worth permanent preservation. Brichford will probably stimulate many of his colleagues to search for the raw materials of scientific history not previously seen as valuable to the archives.

A nine-page annotated bibliography guides the reader to other published sources of greatest value to the archivist. One need not point to the bargain price (one dollar) as a measure of the value of the pamphlet.—*Miriam Crawford, Temple University.*

Cooperation Between Types of Libraries, 1940-1968: An Annotated Bibliography.

Ralph H. Stenstrom. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970. 159p.

Those who think that cooperation among

types of libraries is like the weather will discover, through Ralph Stenstrom's bibliography, that many libraries have passed the "talking" stage and are actually "doing" constructive, interlibrary-type projects. The 383 references to the literature provide a convincing argument that cooperation is very much alive and well in the library world.

The bibliography was compiled for the Illinois State Library by Stenstrom and Galen E. Rike with the assistance of other members of the Library Research Center staff at the University of Illinois. The included citations were identified through a literature search of *Library Literature*, 1955-1968, several existing bibliographies on library cooperation covering the period 1940-1954, and an announcement which appeared in the major library journals requesting descriptions of cooperative interlibrary projects. Stenstrom might have undertaken a more exhaustive search and could have examined the references in all pertinent articles and reports. Even with these limitations (cited in the introduction to the bibliography), the majority of references and the substantive projects were no doubt identified through the search strategy used.

Coverage was limited to projects described in publications during the period 1940-1968, and to unpublished reports on projects identified through responses to the request appearing in library journals. The included references "deal with cooperation involving more than one type of library," and describe programs in actual operation or, in some instances, in the proposal stage. Appropriate foreign projects are included when published in English. The traditional library classification of public, school, academic-research, and special libraries is used in discussion of types of cooperation throughout the bibliography.

The annotated entries are arranged chronologically by year and month of publication. Chronological arrangement is an effective grouping device, particularly in an area which has experienced increased activity since the addition in 1966 of Title III to the Library Services and Construction Act.

The indexes provide good multiple-access to the included references. The reader can