Book Reviews

Library Trends 45(1): "The Library Bill of Rights." Edited by Wayne A. Wiegand. Champaign, Ill.: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Summer, 1996. 127 pp. $18.50. ISSN 0024-2594.
Censorship and the American Library: The American Library Association's Response to Threats to Intellectual Freedom, 1939- 1969. By Louise S. Robbins. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1996. xv, 251 pp. $59.95. ISBN 0-313-29644-8.

Wayne Wiegand has edited a special issue of *Library Trends* on "The Library Bill of Rights," presenting the papers from a University of Wisconsin–Madison School of Library and Information Studies symposium held 29 September 1995. Wisconsin law professor Gordon Baldwin's advance text, based on a year's specific reflection, characterizes the Library Bill of Rights, as developed by the American Library Association (ALA) from 1939 through 1980, as having "vague, woolly, and ambiguous language" that overreaches itself and does not square with the law (7). He notes that "librarians cannot obtain what producers decide not to write or not to publish" (8) and cites the commonplace observation that elements of self-censorship operate consciously, or not, in most book materials selection. In his "The Library Bill of Rights—A Critique," Baldwin accepts this premise because "the law permits it and good manners reinforce it, even if the Library Bill of Rights does not" (9). Only governments are limited by the First Amendment, and Baldwin thus finds the LBR misleading because private schools and colleges, especially those of churches, can and do impose limits (censorship) that might not properly apply in public school libraries. Narrowly concentrating on the teaching role of schools, the net effect of his discussion of various court decisions is to side with administrators and teachers teaching "forbearance, self-discipline, and good manners" (25) over the uninhibited exercise of rights by students.

Library school professor Louise Robbins's response is entitled "Champions of a Cause: American Librarians and the Library Bill of Rights in the 1950s." She notes the tension in the LBR of its dual purposes, "the belief in the library as an agency for the promotion and defense of pluralist democracy, and of librarians' desire to guard their professional prerogatives in book selection and collection building" (31). Like scientists and journalists, librarians used their "objectivity" as a defense of their territory, but found that censors did not agree with the value-base of the LBR: "the values of pluralism and free debate, the value of skepticism in the face of any form of absolutism" (31). Robbins notes the occasions when joint action with other groups proved successful in limiting censorship. She covers the internal dispute in librarianship that would relegate

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controversial titles to a central reference library for scholars, leaving good prescriptive titles to the credulous public using branch libraries. She notes that the Freedom to Read statement endorsed by the ALA profited from President Eisenhower's June 1953 Dartmouth College graduation speech: "Don't join the book burners. . . . Don't be afraid to go in your library and read every book" (40).

Toni Samek's essay, "The Library Bill of Rights in the 1960s: One Profession, One Ethic," chronicles the challenge that the Movement generation of new librarians made to the "objectivity" stance, seen by them as sterile and unresponsive to new groups of library patrons, looking for a wider range of information and styles. The fear of losing its tax-exempt status led the ALA to limit its acceptance of the full social agenda.

Dianne Hopkins's "The Library Bill of Rights and School Library Media Programs" focuses on the successful effort in Olathe, Kansas, to return to school media centers *Annie on My Mind,* by Nancy Garden (1982), a young adult novel about two young women in high school. The judge found that the removal by the superintendent had not followed the district's own procedures, which included an LBR-based media selections policy.

Oklahoma law professor Shirley Wiegand, in "Reality Bites: The Collision of Rhetoric, Rights, and Reality and the Library Bill of Rights," agrees with lead lawyer-author Baldwin that the LBR is too confused in its multiple purposes and needs to be stripped down to its legal base in the First Amendment. Her reduction would result in a library poster that would need an annual "pocket-part" of current court interpretation of various limits, and a helpful website for on-line updates. She would blend the "aspirational and inspirational creed" aspects vetted from the LBR into a revised code of ethics, "renamed a Statement of Philosophy" (84).

Kathleen Wolkoff, in "The Problem of Holocaust Denial Literature in Libraries," deals with the response of the profession to the West Coast industry that would use the "all points of view" principle to get its material into circulation. Library of Congress subject headings for them would be "Holocaust, Jewish (1939–1945)—Errors, Inventions, etc." (92). Such authors, who give "revisionism" a bad name, would be thus handled as pseudosciences are, in a sidestepping of labeling. The body politic has usefully responded with books, a flood of survivor memoirs, and Holocaust museums in Washington, D.C., and Houston, Texas, most recently. Wiegand provides the appropriate texts that are discussed, and closes with a twenty-eight-page selective bibliography by Chris Schladweiler.

In the other reviewed work, *Censorship and the American Library,* Louise Robbins has the room to stretch, to relate ALA actions to general events made visible in an Appendix Timeline (168–70). In the 163 pages of text, she tells you what she is about to tell you, she tells you what she has to tell you, and then she tells you what she has told you. Full texts of ALA documents discussed are usefully dropped into the format at the point of interest: Library's Bill of Rights (1939), Library Bill of Rights (1948), Statement on Labeling (1951), Statement on Individual Membership, Chapter Status, and Institutional Membership (1962), LBR (1967), and Purposes of the Freedom to Read Foundation (1970). Longer texts for Resolutions on Loyalty Programs (1948, 1950) and the Freedom to Read statement (1953) appear in the appendix.

Robbins manages an exceptionally generous presentation of the actions of the many ALA movers and shakers from 1939 through 1969, allowing them to speak for themselves, to appear in their best light, as the intellectual freedom concept changed in response to the changes in the world. About ALA she finds that "its

commitment and effectiveness also seem to be related to the attitudes and effects of leaders and their provision of socialization, symbolism, and support for libraries'' (163). There are adequate notes and an index.

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The Oxford Classical Dictionary, 3d ed. Edited by Simon Hornblower and Anthony Spawforth. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996. liv, 1,640 pp. $99.95. ISBN 0-19-866172-X.

This volume constitutes a substantial revision of a work long recognized as a standard reference in English for the study of ancient Greek and Roman civilization (1st ed., 1949; 2d ed., 1970). The revision incorporates 6,250 contributions written between 1991 and 1994 by 364 scholars from well over a dozen countries. While the project's lineage is still readily discernible (Oxford is home to fully half of the 18 area advisors listed on page xv, Great Britain to 14), it can thus fairly claim to document recent international research into classical antiquity.

The preface (vii–x) and the list of entries new to this edition (xi–xiv) indicate the principles of the revision: correction and bibliographic updating of articles to reflect scholarship since 1970; indexing of most Roman proper names by *nomen* rather than *cognomen,* as previously indexed (see the ''Note to Readers'' facing page liv); increased attention to the Near Eastern civilizations that impinged on the Greco-Roman, including ancient Judaism; recognition of the interdisciplinary approaches that have marked classical studies since the 1970s (e.g., anthropology, archaeology, feminist studies, literary theory, linguistics, Marxist analysis); and broader use of synthetic articles to complement the predecessor volumes' emphasis on particulars.

Students of ancient libraries will find the greatest concentration of pertinent information under ''books, Greek and Roman'' (249–52) and ''libraries'' (854–5), and in the entries cross-referenced there. In addition to the discussion of the famous library of Alexandria and its rivals at Pergamum, Antioch, and Pella—all known exclusively through literary sources—worth special note is the treatment of the only Greco-Roman library admitting of archaeological examination, the Villa of the Papyri northwest of Herculaneum (q.v., 688). While not of course replacing detailed studies (e.g., H. Blanck, *Das Buch in der Antike* [Munich: Beck, 1992]; see H. Gamble, *Books and Readers in the Early Church* [New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1995], esp. 83–93, 176–96, for a more compact recent treatment in English with an eye toward the composition and collection of earliest Christian literature), these articles offer a concise overview and essential bibliography on the libraries of the Hellenistic and Roman eras.

On the margin of classical studies but of interest to readers of this journal, the entry for ''Dead Sea Scrolls'' mentions the hypothesis that these texts constitute the remains of private libraries rescued from the Roman siege and destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., rather than the documents composed or collected by a sect resident in the Judean desert (432, col. 2, par. 4), but there is no mention of relevant bibliography or even the name of the University of Chicago professor who developed this hypothesis (see Norman Golb, *Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?* [New York: Scribner, 1995], which references his several articles published between 1980 and 1994). This is characteristic of the mode of

response of many Scrolls scholars to the "Jerusalem library hypothesis" but is no less regrettable for that.

One trend among classicists mercifully neglected here is the direct Anglicization of Greek names without the traditional mediation through Latin, so that one easily finds entries for Aeschines, Epicurus, and Corinth rather than searching for Aiskhines, Epikoros, and Korinth; it is indicative of the professionalization of the discipline that the editors thought it necessary to justify this policy by appeal to the nonspecialist segment of the audience (viii). The text is attractively presented in a clear, albeit small, typeface. The price may discourage purchase by many scholars outside departments of classics, but the wealth of information compactly presented mandates consultation in the reference section by all students of antiquity.

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Encyclopedia of Early Christianity, 2d edition, Vols. I and II. Edited by Everett Ferguson. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1997. xxviii, 1,213 pp. $150.00. ISBN 0-8153-1663-1.

Librarians will be grateful to have at their disposal this fine reference work on early Christianity. The early period of Christianity was extremely important in providing the foundation for all of the subsequent periods of its history. Thus these two volumes are of interest not only to experts but also to undergraduates, graduate students, and anyone interested in understanding the roots of Christianity.

When the first edition of this reference work was published by Garland Publishing in 1990, it was greeted with rave reviews and awards, including the "Best Reference Book 1990" from *Library Journal*. At the time, this work was the only English-language encyclopedia devoted exclusively to Christianity in its early period. Since its first edition, another much larger English-language encyclopedia has emerged with the 1992 publication of the *Encyclopedia of the Early Church* (2 vols.; New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), an English translation of a three-volume Italian work originally published in 1983. Despite the new competition, this second edition of the *Encyclopedia of Early Christianity* remains an extremely valuable work. It has, as will be seen in analyzing details of its scope, organization, content, and layout, been improved in a number of ways.

The scope of the work remains virtually the same as that of the first edition, the coverage extending from the life of Jesus to the seventh century and covering a vast area from the British Isles to North Africa and on to Persia. The chronological scope has to some extent, however, been extended with regard to the eastern expansion of Christianity. Biographical entries on the Oriental Fathers stretch for several centuries beyond the seventh century. There is an increased emphasis on social history and the pagan environment in the newer edition, particularly the philosophical schools. The work, then, strives to identify all the key names, events, and writings in early Christian history, thus examining persons, places, doctrines, practices, art, liturgy, heresies, and schisms and, to some extent, placing them within the larger cultural context. When biblical books or personages are being discussed, they are related to early Christianity. There is no attempt to cover the significance of early Christianity in subsequent periods

of history, including our own. Some emphasis is placed upon identifying important patristic scholars during the post-Reformation period, as well as scholarly societies and journals.

The organization of the work as a whole remains an alphabetical system of main entries, leading into over 1,245 signed articles, up from about 975 in the first edition. The articles are of various lengths, ranging from brief paragraphs to broad thematic articles of 4,000 words.

The organization of the individual articles is one of the strongest elements of this reference work. Great care has been taken to maintain a consistent organizational pattern in each entry, providing the reader with a sense of comfort in moving about in the text. Each entry begins with a clear definition or description of the term being addressed, followed by a discussion of its background (pre-Christian or contemporary pagan) and then to the term's place in early Christianity. Fortunately some of the longer articles have subdivisions, though unfortunately the typeface used to indicate the beginning of a new subdivision is difficult to find in a quick scan of the article. The entries are signed and are followed by excellent bibliographies clearly categorized first into the primary sources, followed by the secondary literature of contemporary scholarship. The biblical and patristic citations are clear, without the excessive abbreviation which hinders the reader of other reference sources. In addition, the citations provide the volume numbers of the *Clavis Patrum Latinorum,* the *Clavis Patrum Graecorum,* and the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* for those desiring to undertake research in the primary patristic sources.

The content of the articles is excellent, having been produced by 167 experts in the field, 25 of whom are new to the second edition. There is a high level of clarity and sometimes even profound insight in the articles, no doubt aided by the clear organization noted above, as well as an evident editorial policy of attempting to take into consideration readers at varying levels of scholarly sophistication. The volume is again under the editorial control of Everett Ferguson, a well-known and respected figure in the study of early Christianity, particularly with regard to its Graeco-Roman cultural background and its relationship with the early Church. Ferguson is ably assisted by Michael McHugh and Frederick W. Norris, both redoubtable scholars in their own right.

While the content is of a very high quality, there are a few instances in which coverage could have been improved. The "seal of the Spirit" and chrismation receive little or no mention in the main entries or in the index entries. Issues surrounding the "traditores" (i.e., lapsi, thurificati, libellatici) deserve greater elaboration. In addition, material concerning the book in the early Christian Church (issues of orality, literacy, libraries) would have been helpful.

The editorial layout and construction of the book is of high order, with good choice of typeface and size. The reader again has been taken into consideration through the use of ample white space, and the appropriate use of boldface typeface, thus avoiding a cluttered and uninviting look and feel. The construction of the binding is stronger than the first edition, with an appealing, yet durable cover.

One can only applaud this remarkable effort in producing a work which is so adaptable to the needs of a large cadre of users, from undergraduates to experts in the field. It is highly recommended for theological and religious libraries of all kinds, academic libraries, and medium to large public libraries.

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Le Paratexte au Siècle D'or: Prose romanesque, livres et lecteurs en Espagne au XVIIe siècle. By Anne Cayuela. Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie Droz, 1996. 438 pp. Fr.s. 104,05. ISBN 2-600-00124-7.

This book is a very readable and extremely well-documented study of an important phenomenon in literary and cultural history: that of the so-called paratext. The concept was first articulated, according to Cayuela, by Gèrard Genette, whose definition—set forth in his *Palimpsestes*—is cited in the introduction: ''paratext'' comprises all those textual and pseudo-textual elements generated by a primary text. Such elements would thus include titles and subtitles; prefaces and postscripts; provisos and disclaimers; epigraphs, marginalia and footnotes; illustrations, blurbs, and cover jackets; printing licenses and permits, etc. In short, ''paratext'' can refer to all the accessory materials that provide the text with a variable ''entourage'' (Genette's term) of commentary that the reader—however little inclined to take into account external erudition or documentation with regard to a specific text—cannot readily overlook.

The book under review is divided into three parts and a conclusion. The first is about the ''paratextuality surrounding the text.'' The second concentrates on paratextual elements generated by authors and readers. The third discusses what Cayuela refers to as the poetics of the paratext as this bears on the poetics of narrative.

The first chapter of part one addresses paratextual elements associated with what Cayuela calls ''book-related legislation.'' By this she means principally preemptive censorship—i.e., government programs—in the peninsular case, going back to the reign of Isabel and Ferdinand around the turn of the sixteenth century—that examined and licensed textual production before publication. Readers of the *Quijote* will be familiar with the sort of preliminary matter provoked by such legalities. One of the more interesting aspects of this licensing process is that bureaucrats assigned the task of reading and issuing permits were often themselves authors, criticized by the clergy, and by such competing agencies as the Inquisition, for their leniency in enforcing moral and dogmatic standards.

In chapter three of the first part, Cayuela successfully enunciates a typology of Golden Age readership. While being careful to avoid the pitfall of an oversimplified view of paratextual matter as an indicator of any comprehensive sociological preconditioning of literary production, she convincingly analyzes evidence of literary markets (prices, printing and binding materials, library inventories), in conjunction with confessional, autobiographical, epistolary, administrative, archival, and legal documentation. She couches her discussion in terms of the relative deprivation of education and basic literacy within the population of the time and of the increased access to literacy (as a factor of competitive social mobility) by such important demographic categories as women, young people of various classes, and domestic servants (again, the *Quijote* comes to mind, as we recall the involvement of the entire household of part two's duke and duchess in the literary entertainments to which the protagonist and his squire are subjected).

Part two sets forth a theory of the paratextuality of authorship. Readers made uneasy by Roland Barthes's notions of the death of the author or Michel Foucault's overly subtle ruminations on the legality and etymology of authorship will be exhilarated by Cayuela's refreshingly common-sense discussion of the legal and economic pragmatics of authorship in the Golden Age. She points out that the concept of authorship was vigorously enforced, with unequivocal attribution of authorship a strict requirement of publication. As Cayuela persuades

us in her discussion of such authors as Cervantes and Lope de Vega, writers were generally real-life seekers of fame and fortune (as they of course usually are in our own day; one doubts when reading contemporary "death-of-the-author" theorists that they themselves are indifferent to the reality of reputations and royalty checks).

In part three Cayuela documents and discusses the very intriguing problem of critical reception and interaction of authors and critics, in an age before the existence of systematic literary journalism. She studies the exchange between Alonso Castillo Solórzano and Juan de Piña as an example of the complex dialogue that emerges between authors and critics (including other authors), and the uses that can be made of such paratextual accessories as the prologue, the statement of errata, and the literary dedication. Part three concludes with a very illuminating discussion of what Cayuela calls the "macro-genre" of "entertainment literature" ("libros de entretenimiento"), in conjunction with such recognized historical genres and modes as the picaresque, the pastoral, the Byzantine romance, and the miscellany (the latter term would seem also to apply to such works as Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*).

In conclusion, Cayuela's study incorporates a broad array of supporting evidence into a very nuanced and compelling analysis of important literary phenomena. Her work merits a very positive scholarly reception, not only by specialists in Golden Age Spanish literature but also by all those interested in the cultural history of early modern Spain and Europe.

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La Biblioteca Pubblica: Storia di un Istituto nell'Europa Contemporanea. By. Paolo Traniello. Bologna, Italy: Societa' Editrice il Mulino, 1997. 388 pp. L. 42.000. ISBN 88-15-06010-3.

Paolo Traniello, professor of bibliography and library sciences at the University of L'Aquila (Italy), has done extensive research in the field of public libraries and is well known to the readers of *Libraries & Culture* for his article "The Administration of Municipal Libraries" (*Libraries & Culture* 25, no. 3: 372–82.)

La Biblioteca Pubblica is a fascinating history of the public library in Europe from the French Revolution to the present. Traniello states that the origins of the public library go back to the French Revolution, and he begins his book by describing the philosophical concept of libraries from the viewpoint of the Encyclopedists. While annotating the political interventions aiming at the nationalization of ecclesiastic and public libraries, the author explains that with the French Revolution libraries have entered history for the first time as a public property, not because of a private gift or a royal decree, but following the political will of a legislative body. Indeed, this is the first sign of the establishment of the public library in a contemporary sense.

The second chapter of the book is entirely devoted to the situation of libraries in Italy from its unification in 1861 to World War I. According to a survey done by Edwards in 1849, Italy was third in Europe, after France and Germany, for the number and the geographic distribution of its libraries. Even though Italian libraries had significant collections of valuable antique books, there were numerous problems during this time period, ranging from lack of funds, abundance of ancient authors and religious collections, and scarcity of modern and

scientific works. Also, there was no central administration of the Italian library system, since several libraries were managed by the central government and many others by local entities.

A new philosophy, started at the time of the Industrial Revolution, is the topic of the third chapter which describes the "popular libraries" or the libraries devoted to the education of the working classes. Traniello provides a detailed description of popular libraries in Western European countries and indicates that the role of the public library changed during the nineteenth century from conserving library materials to fostering popular education. The new concept of the "library for everyone" replaced the old idea of the "popular library" or library for the working class. Moreover, the library was not seen as a philanthropic effort of individuals or associations, but as the responsibility of local governments.

Chapter four describes the origins of the public library in Great Britain. Traniello gives a vivid picture of British society between political reforms and the Industrial Revolution and of the role of the two sponsors of the new type of public institution: William Ewart and Edward Edwards. The author describes the work of the two Select Committees on Public Libraries (1849 and 1850) and the principles of the Public Libraries Act of 1850, which was immediately implemented in England and Wales and extended to Scotland in 1853. The new public library had three general characteristics: it belonged to a local government (which could levy taxes to create and maintain libraries); it was geared toward public reading needs rather than conservation of library resources; and it was an institution which would anticipate the expanding needs of its patrons.

Chapters five and six of *La Biblioteca Pubblica* describe how the Anglo-Saxon model spread all over Europe in the period between the two world wars and identifies laws and regulations relating to public libraries in all the countries of Western Europe. According to Traniello, major issues of that time period relate to the fair use of copyright and whether library services should be free of charge. Furthermore, the author states that the principal functions of all public libraries include education, recreation, and information.

The last chapter of the book, entitled "Tra passato e futuro" [From the past to the future], summarizes the issues previously presented in the book, describes the services of today's public library, and introduces new challenges, such as multimedia technology and multiculturalism.

Even though Traniello does not include a separate bibliography in his book, readers who want to increase their knowledge of this topic will find additional sources of information in the numerous footnotes. While *La Biblioteca Pubblica* is recommended to librarians and historians for its informative and educational values, the author's pleasant style makes it easy reading suitable for the general public. However, readership may be limited by the fact that the book is written in Italian. An English translation would be highly desirable for *La Biblioteca Pubblica* and could provide greater readership.

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Reading Berlin 1900. By Peter Fritzsche. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1996. x, 308 pp. $39.95. ISBN 0-674-74881-6.

Many scholars have contended that the nineteenth-century novel was the literary form that developed in response to, and became the most appropriate

expression of, the "modern" city. But in this lively study Peter Fritzsche argues that the printed medium most closely tied to big cities was the newspaper—in particular, the mass-circulation dailies that were founded at the turn of the century. He makes his case by examining Berlin, which had "the greatest newspaper density of any city in Europe" (16). His major examples are two dailies published by the liberal Ullstein firm, the *Berliner Morgenpost* (founded 1898) and *BZ am Mittag* (launched in 1904). What attracted their immense readership—the *Morgenpost* had nearly 400,000 subscribers on the eve of World War I, in a city of some 3.5 million inhabitants—was not so much the large headlines or the short articles, but the topicality of the stories they presented. Whereas newspapers of the nineteenth century generally had been highbrow affairs that had focused on national and international issues, the popular press after 1900 related everyday events in the metropolis.

To be sure, much of the reporting—then as now—consisted of crime as well as "personal interest" stories, vignettes of "the common man" (or woman). But more importantly, Fritzsche argues, papers like the *Morgenpost* made the big city "readable" to its inhabitants, most of whom had immigrated from other parts of Germany; indeed, even citizens who had been born in Berlin needed constant updates on a burgeoning urban environment that was expanding and being reshaped at a rapid pace. The mass-circulation newspaper was "the most versatile guide to the huge and ever-changing inventory of the industrial city" (15), one that "calibrated readers to its tremulous, machine-tempered rhythms" (16); indeed, "not to read a newspaper was to risk losing orientation" (20). Fritzsche argues that the Berlin to which these readers were "oriented" and "calibrated" was a metropolis of traffic, commerce, and entertainment. The popular press provided a plethora of articles on new modes of public transportation, the commodities and fashions that were piling up in the department stores, and the varied after-hours diversions offered by dance halls, variety shows, cabarets, amusement parks, and cinemas. This image of Berlin was "democratic," not only because of the political sympathies of the Ullstein family—they themselves were left-liberals, and their papers even expressed sympathy for the working-class (and nominally Marxist) Social Democratic Party—but also because it offered its readers choices. The popular press provided verbal "maps" of Berlin "without compelling a particular itinerary" (49); consequently, "each person used the paper differently" (82).

This vision of a dynamic, hectic, and popular Berlin that offered commodities and diversions to citizens of all classes stood in marked contrast to the regimented image that had prevailed in the nineteenth century—a time when the city was seen, on the one hand, as the capital of the Prussian kings (and later German Kaisers) and, on the other, as Germany's greatest city of industry, where bleak factories were surrounded by miles and miles of even grimmer tenement blocks. Fritzsche obviously finds the chaos of the metropolis a more appealing notion than the "regimentation and discipline" of the capital, the site of "imperial mastery and economic efficiency" (4). Nevertheless, he criticizes the former image for obscuring the latter one, whose reality he does not deny. By providing a colorful kaleidoscope of rich and poor, entertainment and crime, virtue and vice, the mass-circulation dailies ultimately trivialized the reality of grinding poverty that so many Berliners endured. Moreover, the verbal "maps" that were intended to guide the readers through the city ended up by mirroring the confusion of the metropolis: after a certain point, the sheer volume of short articles on traffic, commerce, and entertainment added up to a mass of details without any overriding structure.

Fritzsche's book almost falls into the same trap. In the end, it becomes less an account of mass-circulation dailies than a recounting of Berlin as seen through their articles. But that focus gives this book its tremendous vitality: it takes us on a hectic tour of metropolitan Berlin on the eve of World War I. At the same time, it is indispensable reading for anyone interested in the way in which texts not only reflect contexts, but shape and fundamentally alter perceptions as well—and on a mass scale to boot. Perhaps it even will encourage librarians to have more respect for newspapers, which in the culture of libraries have taken second place to books.

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Bulletin des bibliothèques de France: Index 1956- 1993. By Annie Le Saux. Paris: BBF-ENSSIB, 1994. 156 pp. 120 F. ISBN 2-910227-03-0.

Cumulative indexes of periodicals are like mirrors: they reflect multiple facets of an image. In this case the image is that of the *Bulletin des bibliothèques de France (BBF),* a bimonthly periodical which came into being in 1956, when Julien Cain, general manager of the Bibliothèque nationale of France and director of French libraries, decided to merge the *Bulletin d'information de la Direction des Bibliothèques de France* with the *Bulletin de documentation bibliographique* (published by the Bibliothèque nationale). In the preface to the volume, Martine Poulain, at that time the editor-in-chief of the *BBF,* traces the history of the journal and the shifts in its mission. "During the first 25 years of the *Bulletin des bibliothèques de France* the journal was animated by two imperatives. As a journal of a central administration, it had to inform its readers about the policies and choices of that administration, and this explains the fact that it dedicated a major part of its contents to official information. As a professional journal, it was the echo of the librarians' concerns, thoughts, and achievements" (3).

At the beginning of the 1980s, the *BBF* changed both its status and its editorial policies. At this time the *BBF* became the journal of the Ecole nationale supérieure des bibliothèques [National graduate school of library science] (which at this point changed its name into Ecole nationale supérieure des sciences de l'information et des bibliothèques [National graduate school of information and library science]). Under its new auspices the journal became a venue where professionals and specialists in the library and information science field could discuss questions concerning policies and the development of libraries and information services, advances in library practice, important projects, automation, information technology, new media, networks, cooperation, education and training, management, users, books, and reading. There is no doubt that the *BBF* is the premier library journal in France providing news on the latest achievements and developments in the field at the national and international levels. In 1995 the *BBF* became available full-text in electronic format via the Internet (http://www.enssib.fr/Enssib/ressources.htm).

The earlier cumulative index, published in 1983, covered the first twenty-seven years of the journal (1956–1982) and was compiled by Bruno Carbonne. The present index covers almost four decades of the *BBF*: the period from1956 to 1993. The index consists of two parts. The first part (11–53) includes a chronological list of authors and their articles (Liste des articles), which enumerates all of the 1,034 articles published, from issue number 1 (1956) to issue number 6 (1993). The second section of the first part (55–85) is an author/title list of

short notices on diverse topics, ranging from job announcements to pieces of legislation, from openings of new libraries to copyright issues (Liste des informations) in chronological order.

The second part of the index consists of an author index (Liste des auteurs) which allows retrieval by authors' names (87–96) and a 60-page (97–156) subject index (Index matières). The subject index provides access points to concepts (e.g., OPAC, format, cataloguing), place names (e.g., continents, countries, cities), associations (e.g., IFLA), institutions (e.g., British Library, New York Public Library), and titles of significant works in the library and information science field (e.g., *Bibliographie annuelle de l'histoire de France* [Annual Bibliography of French History], *Catalogue collectif de France* [French Union Catalogue]). In this part of the index, there are either two levels of indexing (e.g., Rare books—cataloguing, Access—academic libraries), or three levels of indexing (e.g., Librarian—professional training—Austria, Reading—juvenile—statistics). Cross references enhance the value of the index by pointing the researcher to related terms. The inserts (les encadrés) represent a distinct feature of this index. Separately displayed on the page, window-like, they are meant to distinguish an entry of particular significance (e.g., Municipal libraries (108–9), Academic libraries (112), Departmental lending libraries (105), and Statutes (153–6).

Browsing through the index, one can easily realize the broad scope of the *BBF,* which is to serve as a journal dedicated to the exchange of ideas and information on professional issues in library and information science. There are several themes one can identify as the major topics characteristic of the field during the second half of the twentieth century. They are related to the fundamental tasks of any library: library buildings and architecture (almost 200 entries); cataloging (130 entries); acquisition and preservation (95 entries); and "documentation," which includes access through electronic databases (100 entries). The analysis of the *BBF* index shows the trends of the field and the profession. The 100 entries under "academic libraries" illustrate the evolution of these institutions; the 60 entries pointing to the "Bibliothèque nationale" trace its development, which led to its metamorphosis into the Très Grande Bibliothèque and its move to a new building; the 200 entries about "public libraries" show the multiple activities and the variety of services they provide. The *BBF* index is not just national in scope. It covers the whole world, incorporating French professional literature with major trends encountered on the international library scene. There are 40 references to the United States, 20 to Great Britain, 20 to Germany, and 19 to the Soviet Union. The 105 names listed under "Nécrologie" represent "who was who" in the library and information science field.

The most prolific contributors are Martine Poulain (45 articles), Anne-Marie Filiole (28), Annie Le Saux, the compiler of the index (28), Martine Darrobers (22), Noë Richter (14), and Geneviève Boisard (11). All of the 1,034 articles published in the *BBF* from 1956 to 1993 offer a wide panorama of the major trends in our field, and the index wonderfully succeeds in pointing the researcher to different facets of the issues treated in the articles. In addition, the *BBF* index demonstrates the editorial policy of the journal, under the editorship of Martine Darrobers (1980–1990) and Martine Poulain (1990–1998), focused not only on national events but also on international perspectives. The *BBF* index, like counterparts such as the *Libraries & Culture: 25-Year Cumulative Index, Volumes 1-25, 1966-1990,* represents a valuable research tool for library historians throughout the world.

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Carnegie Libraries Across America: A Public Legacy. By Theodore Jones. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1997. xii, 181 pp. $29.95. ISBN 0471-14422-3.
Henry Hobson Richardson and the Small Public Library in America: A Study in Typology. By Kenneth A. Breisch. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1997. xii, 354 pp. $50.00. ISBN 0-262-02416-0.

Research on Carnegie libraries has become something of a cottage industry in recent years. George Bobinski has written what is inarguably the most scholarly and comprehensive treatment of Carnegie libraries. In recent years other writers have made more narrow and focused contributions, among them Abigail Van Slyck, who authored *Free to All,* and Robert Sidney Martin, who edited *Carnegie Denied.* Theodore Jones is a writer and editor who specializes in architecture and preservation. He writes for the *New York Times,* among other publications. Does Mr. Jones add anything unique to his treatment?

He unveils no new thesis that I could detect but rather undertakes a comprehensive review of Carnegie libraries. His scope is broad and includes chapters on Our Hero, "Andrew Carnegie," "Building a Public Library," "The Library Program: Carnegie, Bertram and Community Grants," "Responding to Carnegie's Library Grants," "The Architecture of Carnegie Libraries," "Life in Carnegie Library Buildings," and "Carnegie Libraries One Hundred Years Later." Among the book's many virtues are the photographs of people, buildings, floor plans, and fugitive flyers that are found on about every page.

Still, the work is not a coffee-table book; the pictures do not dominate the narrative. Jones utilizes a simple prose style that contributes to the book's readability. Moreover, he has a gift for anecdote. He relates a story of how a fire broke out in the Carnegie Library in Edwardsville, Illinois, after the inhabitants had left town to see the high school basketball team play in the state finals. "While they were gone, the temporary librarian started a cozy fire in a fireplace that was only decorative. Firemen came, but not soon enough to prevent the floor from collapsing, plummeting the library's books into the now flooded basement" (112). In Connersville, Pennsylvania, the library was built on a condemned cemetery. Although most bodies were exhumed, a few graves remained for the patrons to walk past.

Jones ably explores the larger themes of Carnegie library development, among them the place of Carnegie libraries in the City Beautiful Movement, the evolution of procedures in obtaining and requesting grants, the endemic fights between the women's clubs, which often initiated the petitions for a library, and the city fathers who nudged them out of the way, and the difficulties in working with James Bertram.

The author also seems to have a prehensile grip on the motivational factors behind Carnegie library expansion. I say "prehensile" because Jones provides no documentation that he has read *any* of the recent studies on Carnegie libraries, while at the same time he skillfully identifies the main currents of that research. Thus, he writes that Carnegie libraries were a response to various social problems, that they were built to exude civic pride and to boost future growth, that they served to bond the dwellers of small-town America, that communities refused Carnegie grants because they were already taxed to their limits, and so on.

Many of these ideas received their first exposition in Robert S. Martin's *Carnegie Denied* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993) and this writer's essay, "Carnegie Libraries as Symbols for an Age: Montana as a Test Case" (*Libraries & Culture* 27 [Winter 1992]: 1–19). Yet Jones gives no indication that he has read

these studies. He writes about the relationship between book and disease with apparently no knowledge of Gerard Greenberg's article, "Books as Carriers of Disease" (*Libraries & Culture* 23 [Summer 1988]: 281–94).

At times Jones's prose and examples are uncannily similar to my own studies. On page 54 he writes, "When the first Carnegie public libraries began to dot the American countryside." On page 1 of my Montana study, I wrote, "Many communities took advantage of his generosity with the result that Carnegie libraries still dot the breadth of the American landscape." On page 41 Jones writes, "One club woman wrote to Bertram that the menfolk were too busy building the economic structure of their Michigan town and women were busy directing the town's educational and cultural aspects." On page 58 of my study of Burr Oak, Michigan, in *Carnegie Denied,* I quoted the minutes of the Reading and Library Association: "The menfolk were even too busy to take the initiative, so it seemed that the women had found a work in starting the library."

How does Jones know about what he writes? Nothing is cited. In his "Acknowledgments," the author recognizes the assistance of George Bobinski. Can we assume that Bobinski did not tell him about the other studies (unlikely) or that Jones did read them but did not include them in his bibliography? I find it implausible that the above examples were serendipity or that he could have identified the major themes (social bonding, growth, etc.) as facilely as he did or that he could have had knowledge of what Greenberg said without being aware of Greenberg's work.

The bibliography is inadequate. His books include Van Slyck's *Free to All* but, again, not *Carnegie Denied.* Likewise, no mention is made of Sidney Ditzion's *Arsenals of a Democratic Culture.* The articles and periodicals are in even worse shape. Most of the citations are from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An on-line search in just about any library would have identified current research on Carnegie libraries and philanthropy.

Despite the book's flaws in the trappings of scholarship, it has a well-written prose style that will attract both scholars and lay people, although it is aimed at a general audience. Moreover, it contains a wealth of information that I believe to be true and valid. The appendices, "Vital Statistics for the Carnegie Library Program" and "Gazetteer: Carnegie Public Libraries by State," are a boon to any researcher. This book is recommended for larger public and university libraries.

Kenneth Breisch is a professor of history in the Department of History and Theory at the Southern California Institute of Architecture. He received a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. In addition to this volume, he is the author of scholarly articles and reviews in various journals.

Breisch's monograph is not a biography of Henry Hobson Richardson, as he tells us little about the *man.* We are told that he went to Harvard, studied at the Beaux-Arts Ecole, was steeped in Ruskin, Morris, and Olmstead, and hobnobbed with rich people like Charles Francis Adams Jr. But we are left clueless as to what he was like as a *person.* Rather, the book emphasizes the relationship between Richardson, said to be "perhaps the most important and influential library designer of the era," (61) and the small public library.

Breisch's thesis is that Richardson's buildings "must be viewed as potent testimonials to the external cultural, economic and political aspirations of a newly arrived imperial power" (52). The imperial power that he refers to was not just America but the triumphant business class that emerged after the Civil War. "It is not entirely coincidental," Breisch writes, "that many of the men who ultimately led the movement to appropriate history and consolidate moral authority

through the public library were the same individuals who spearheaded the relentless and brutal expansion of the Union into the West'' (51). The libraries that Richardson designed were testimonials, even icons, of Death, Religion, Nature, and Tradition. Indeed, his libraries looked like churches and deliberately so. Their alcoves suggested order. The absence of light suggested a sacred place. And the vegetal ornaments that adorned the buildings symbolized rebirth and immortality. Richardson's ''magnificent organization of space transformed the art of borrowing a book into a transcendent public ritual. By creating a distinctly hierarchical—almost ministerial—relationship between borrower and staff, it ordained the librarian as steward of the moral and ethical values its patrons believed to be embodied in the new American institution'' (127). On entering a Richardson library, neither patrons nor librarians could be confused about their respective *place* and *position* in the building. Not everyone approved of his design, least of all librarians led by William Frederick Poole, who were themselves emerging as a profession. Intent as librarians were in defining themselves and their role in American society, they viewed architects as what one American Library Association president called ''the natural enemy of the library'' (256).

Breisch's thesis is examined in six chapters. Chapter one, ''Strongholds of Noble and Political Life,'' sets the tone for the book. Indeed, he introduces the chapter with an epigraph from Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*. Breisch wants us to see that the New England patriarchs and business class, reeling under the onslaught of ''new'' immigrants and an industrial economy that uprooted old ways of life, utilized culture to preserve order. Chapters two, three, and four examine Richardson's designs in Woburn, North Eaton, Quincy, and Malden, Massachusetts. Chapter six covers ''Competition in East Saginaw,'' Richardson's unsuccessful quest for a commission in a Michigan lumber town. An epilogue weighs the pros and cons of Richardson's designs and evaluates his place in library architecture.

I liked just about everything about the book. Breisch's thesis that Richardson's designs reflected an ''anti-modern quest for authority'' (216) and that they celebrated pre-industrial values is sound. Still, his anti-business bias is overdone. For example, he blames the ''competitive system'' for the ''greedy murder of a boy in his father's bank'' (217), as if murders are peculiar to capitalism. That assertion reminded me of a chapter entitled ''Why Do Intellectuals Oppose Capitalism?'' in Robert Nozick's latest book, *Socratic Puzzles*. Why do they, Mr. Breisch?

The book is well-written and soundly researched. The primary sources include personal manuscripts of Richardson and his architectural firms, and printed sources related to the various libraries. The secondary sources include books, journal articles, master theses, and doctoral dissertations. The bibliography is complete and current; it reflects deep reading on a wide cultural and intellectual landscape, the contours of which encompass not only architecture but art, history, anthropology, and civilization. The book is also lavishly illustrated. Almost every page includes a building view, floor plan, or interior shot.

One more matter. Who ''won'' the debate between the librarian and the architect? In the long run, one could say the librarians did, unfortunately. How else can we explain the proliferation of the ''international'' style that made libraries look like pool halls or worse? Yes, his buildings did not lend themselves to economy of space. Yes, they were dark. And yet, Richardson created a ''new, powerful and identifiable building typology'' (264). ''The beholder is flattered to find,'' a colleague of Richardson's writes, ''that here, at last, is a fine building which he can understand. . . . He may like or dislike the design, but he does

not forget it'' (264). By way of contrast, most public library designs today are indeed forgettable. While reading this tribute, I was reminded of something that Adam Strohm, late director of the Detroit Public Library once said: ''Mean surroundings make mean people; things of beauty cleanse our heart'' (Daniel F. Ring, ''Ulveling, Ralph'' in *Supplement to the Dictionary of American Library Biography* [Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1990], 142). Maybe beauty does not exactly cleanse the heart, but it does shape our sensibilities and behavior. This is a first-rate book. Every college and university library should own it.

Daniel Ring, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan

Agricultural Frontier to Electronic Frontier: A History of Colorado State University Libraries, 1870- 1995. By Douglas J. Ernest. Fort Collins: Colorado State University Press, 1996. x, 209 pp. $25.00. ISBN 0-9651056-0-1.

In reviewing the history of the Colorado State University libraries one yields to the temptation to introduce the cliché, ''History repeats itself.'' Colorado State made headlines as recently as July 1997, when flash floods sped through the central portion of the campus, creating pressure that opened a six foot hole in the basement wall of CSU's Morgan Library, the central library for the university. Water levels rose to ten feet, submerging thousands of books. Some rooms where materials were stored were so loaded with debris and twisted shelving that salvage crews could not enter damaged areas for a week after the flood. According to *American Libraries,* the current dean of libraries, Camilla Alire, estimated that 10 percent of the collection was completely lost but that perhaps as much as 80 percent of the 450,000 damaged volumes might be salvageable. Although Egyptian papyrus and nineteenth-century photographs survived, the library's extensive newspaper archive was destroyed.

Ernest indicates that the 1997 flood was not the first in CSU history. Following five inches of rain in September 1938, the central library was inundated when water levels in the building rose to at least five feet. Of that event, Ernest wryly notes that the building's location ''between the Oval—originally a swamp—and the Arthur's Ditch irrigation canal to the west, was perhaps not the best'' (90). Flood waters returned in August 1951, devastating the region and killing several people in Larimer County. Departmental collections were seriously damaged; sections of the electrical engineering and veterinary medicine libraries were submerged for as long as thirty hours.

Ernest sets the stage for the CSU Library story with a brief introduction to higher education and academic librarianship in the late nineteenth century, identifying major trends and describing the law that brought CSU and like-minded institutions into existence, the Land-Grant Act of 1862. Known commonly as the Morrill Act, after Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, this legislation provided federal lands to states which, in turn, established colleges devoted initially to agricultural and industrial education but which expanded in the 1960s into comprehensive universities. As they evolved during the past 125 years, these schools developed a specialized type of academic library.

Ernest rightly categorizes CSU as one of the corps of schools ''charged specifically with the land-grant mission in competition for funding with a separate state-supported multipurpose university, such as the University of Colorado, offering both liberal arts and professional programs'' (53). Ernest presents the

land grants, with their historically narrower focus, in tabular form, comparing collection size and thus providing intellectual, structural, and functional context for assessing the CSU libraries (52–3, 111–2). Institutions in the author's list vary slightly from those studied by Donald G. Davis Jr. and John Mark Tucker in *For the Good of the Order: Essays in Honor of Edward G. Holley,* edited by Del Williams et al. (JAI Press, 1994), 135–60. Among those institutions mentioned, Ernest includes California at Davis rather than Clemson. The other twelve, also studied by Davis and Tucker, are Auburn, Colorado State, Kansas State, Michigan State, North Carolina State, Oklahoma State, Oregon State, Purdue, Texas A&M, Virginia Tech, and Washington State.

By examining CSU in this particular context, the author brings into sharp relief the qualitative and quantitative differences between the "independent" land grants and their more comprehensive public counterparts. The multipurpose universities typically featured law, medicine, and other high-prestige programs. They also began developing large retrospective library collections to support graduate study in the social sciences and humanities in the late nineteenth century, an era of rapid growth in university research, seminar instruction, and scholarly communication. By comparison, Ernest portrays the special character of libraries in the land grants, which had been defined for an earlier era by ACRL founder Charles Harvey Brown, librarian at Iowa State from 1922 to 1946. Brown viewed the land-grant university libraries as specializing in current literature in scientific and technical disciplines and featuring a subject-specialist staff that focused on collection access and use. The CSU patterns of organization, services, and collection growth have drawn from this heritage and thus resemble those of peer libraries. The CSU Library was neither more nor less well-developed, just similar.

Yet the author shows the reader much, much more. Ernest is a fine researcher with a keen eye for the kind of detail that makes a story fresh and fun to read. His account of the library in the 1960s relates the dilemma confronting President William E. Morgan, when the North Central Association linked the accreditation of doctoral programs to improved institutional support for the library and the liberal arts. Morgan had also received requests for a new field house and football stadium essential for CSU's admission to the Western Athletic Conference (WAC). Morgan ordered institutional priorities to place the library and liberal arts buildings ahead of those requested by the athletic department. The new library, opened to students in January 1965, may have helped the university to avoid an accreditation disaster, but these same institutional priorities resulted in a rejection of CSU's admission to the WAC in 1967. Library advocates gratefully ensured that Morgan's courage and leadership would be recognized when they named the new building after him. The political price that President Morgan paid among devotees of CSU's athletic programs is not part of Ernest's narrative.

The CSU story is rich and fascinating, due primarily to the author's skills as a researcher and narrator. Ernest holds each CSU library administration accountable for its successes and failures based on his own sense of effective library practice, and he corroborates this sense by carefully analyzing the sources of his narrative: articles, memoranda, interviews, and reports from the faculty, students, and administrators who relied on the library's services and collections. *Agricultural Frontier to Electronic Frontier* invites comparison with *A History of the Oklahoma State University Library* by Roscoe Rouse Jr. (Oklahoma State University, 1992), the only other published monograph that treats an independent land-grant university library. Rouse likewise displayed fine skills as a researcher and

writer, but his narrative sometimes reflects the point of view of a participant-administrator (David M. Hovde reviewed Rouse in *Libraries & Culture* 29 [1994]: 343–4).

Ernest has produced a finely wrought local history that makes enjoyable reading. Although he might have enriched the early pages of his narrative with a historiography grounded in Frederick Rudolph (*The American College and University: A History,* 1962, 1990) and Roger L. Williams (*The Origins of Federal Support for Higher Education: George W. Atherton and the Land-Grant College Movement,* 1991), Ernest has written a first-rate book which must take its place as a major building block for future syntheses and general histories. Along with the Rouse monograph on Oklahoma State, Ernest's history belongs in a small corpus of essential reading on the independent land grants that also features two dissertations: Jessie Carney Smith, "Patterns of Growth in Library Resources in Certain Land-Grant Universities" (University of Illinois, 1964), and Clarence C. Gorchels, "A Land-Grant University Library: The History of Washington State University, 1892–1946" (Columbia University, 1971). Any limitations of *Agricultural Frontier to Electronic Frontier* are minor indeed and, with the author's storytelling capacities fully engaged, one looks with enthusiasm toward a future contribution of equal or greater significance.

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Inside American Philanthropy: The Dramas of Donorship. By Waldemar A. Nielsen. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966. xii, 292 pp. $26.95. ISBN 0-8061-2802-X.

In *Inside American Philanthropy* one will find personal reflections and judgments about foundations and philanthropy, aimed at philanthropists in the process of forming or reorganizing their foundations, at individuals working in philanthropy, and at the general reader—particularly those seeking foundation support. One clear message from the author is that many foundations are not created by a process of careful thought and planning, but rather out of personal and emotional factors. Foundations are often the product of impulse, vanity, idiosyncracy, old resentments, power struggles, guilt, or deathbed despair.

Case studies are provided as examples of both tragedy and success. Major philanthropists such as John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Julius Rosenwald, Mary Lasker, Walter Annenberg, George Soras, Bill Gates, and Warren Buffet are covered in detail. Nielsen also describes the pitfalls of traditional family foundations, the attraction of community foundations, the successes of women in philanthropy, and the achievements of both special and general-interest foundations.

The book comes at a pivotal point in American philanthropy, when there are thirty-five thousand active foundations with over $175 billion in combined assets. The author predicts that the number, assets, and grant-making of U.S. foundations will double by the first decade of the new century.

Waldemar Nielsen has advised many prominent philanthropists as well as major corporations and foundations. Currently he is director of the Aspect Institute's Program for the Advancement of Philanthropy. This is his third major analysis and evaluation of American foundations.

Although there is little mention of libraries, this work is useful for both its historical perspective on philanthropy and as a guide for those in library fund-raising. It is also fascinating reading.

George S. Bobinski, SUNY at Buffalo

History of Libraries in the Western World, 4th ed. By Michael H. Harris. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1995. v, 301 pp. $39.50. ISBN 0-8108-2972-X.

When a book reaches its fourth edition, one expects major revisions or additions. In the case of a book on library history, the latter is more applicable, unless spectacular research comes to contradict what has been said before. Unfortunately, this is not the case with *History of Libraries in the Western World* which, instead of becoming larger, grows slimmer. The verso of the title page traces the history of this work. It first appeared in 1965, authored by Elmer Johnson. The second edition, also by Elmer Johnson, came out five years later. The third edition was ''completely revised by Elmer Johnson and Michael H. Harris'' and was published in 1976. In 1984 Michael H. Harris released a ''compact text edition,'' and eleven years later he produced the fourth edition. It is very true that this latest—and last, one hopes—edition is compact, since the number of pages has been considerably decreased compared with the previous editions. History, in general, is not a discipline to be studied in compact editions if one wants to look seriously into it. Library history, in particular, cannot be surveyed in 297 pages.

A library history work published six years after the collapse of the Berlin Wall should have paid more attention to the impact of this major event in the world's history and its implicit impact on the development of libraries in the reunified Germany, which is covered in only ten lines (212), and in the republics of the former Soviet Union. As long as the author has decided to include the Soviet Union in the ''Western world,'' this part of the world ought to be given equal treatment with the others. Harris talks about the ''dissolution of the Soviet Union after 1986'' (212), ''the collapse of the Russian economy'' (237), and ''the advent of Perestroika and Glastnost in Russia after 1986'' (237–8). This superficial treatment is far from an analysis of the turmoil which characterized the Eastern European library scene after 1989. Also, Scandinavian and Northern European libraries, which do belong to the Western world, seem to have been overlooked. In the two-and-a-half-page index, there is no entry for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, or Belgium. In the text these countries are mentioned *en passant* only. The index is as flimsy as the treatment of the topic.

The ''Additional Readings'' at the end of every chapter point the reader to further reading. These are extremely short lists of recommended works (articles and books), where the author never misses the opportunity to cite himself. A more in-depth search of *Library Literature* would have yielded more recent works worth mentioning. Was the author unaware of the existence of the four-volume monumental *opus* on French library history, *Histoire des bibliothèques françaises* (Paris: Promodis—Éditions du Cercle de la Librairie, 1988–1992), edited by Pascal Fouché? Not to mention other similar projects around the world, and the plan of an American team of library historians to embark on a comparable endeavor for American library history!

There are a few schools of library and information science on the North American continent which offer courses in library history. Harris's book could represent easy reading for the student avid to learn about the growth and development of libraries as institutions, which have as their major goal the acquisition, preservation, organization, and provision of access to the written culture of humankind. The instructors of these courses need to direct their students to fuller and richer sources than Harris's book. But, alas, for the time being, this is the only treatment we have in monograph form in English.

Hermina G. B. Anghelescu, University of Texas at Austin

The Footnote: A Curious History. By Anthony Grafton. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1997. xi, 241 pp. $22.95. ISBN 0-674-90215-7.

Dwarves and giants, aware that they stand on the shoulders either of other dwarves or other giants, know the need to "prove both that each sentence is original and that it has a source." The point is so well accepted today that we rarely stop to ask if it is or is not truly a paradox. Main texts thus come to be separated from their reference apparatus, in hopes that originality may be seen in the former, good source work in the latter. The one seeks to stimulate arguments, the other to clinch them. Small wonder that footnotes should be so easily and often disparaged, even and most especially by their best practitioners.

By tracing their early history with rich insight and hearty gusto, Grafton defends the importance of footnotes. His plan is not always easy to follow, since he is really concerned less with who was the first to use footnotes (even if he often tells us that he is) and more with identifying and celebrating the "gene pool" of footnotes. His main concern is with the giants, so he starts briefly with Gibbon (and who can blame him?). He then moves forward to Leopold Ranke (whose archival digging resulted in footnotes that become the evidence of "documented, critical history"); then back to Gibbon (also Pope, and other Enlightenment gentlemen with "well-stocked libraries"); next back even further to Jacques de Thou (who did not use footnotes at all, but who addressed his timely agenda in his correspondence, which, Grafton argues, served the purpose); and finally forward to Pierre Bayle (with his "thin and fragile crust of text on which to cross the deep, dark swamp of commentary"). The laurels—if by now anyone still cares about who got to this movable finish line first—are finally bestowed on a band of Cartesians around 1700 (Bayle was a member, so too his enemy Jean Le Clerc), who used "frequent, precise references cast in a particular form" (207). Footnotes find their True Mission in Life as they become Cartesian, in other words, as they require consistent practice and aspire to mathematical logic.

Earlier, on page 9, Grafton mentions the "deep root systems" of footnotes, "solid and fixed," which turn out to be "anthills, swarming with constructive and combative activity." (Chapter six points a finger as it speaks of "the antlike industry of ecclesiastical historians and antiquaries.") Like most dwarves, I wish I knew more about the "closer scrutiny of detail" that "reveals that appearances of uniformity are deceptive." I have also heard sad tales of doctoral students whose attempts to emulate Gibbon's elegance in their footnotes, or Bayle's relentless rectitude, led their *Dissertationsvater* to banish them to outer darkness forever. For us dwarves, our grubby *mentalité* preoccupied with survival, the Cartesian agenda all too quickly becomes one of citation style. Grafton's date of

1700 for the first footnote makes sense, even if Descartes is not the only factor at work: the Battle of the Books has to fit in (Isaiah Berlin's "divorce between the sciences and humanities" seems very relevant) and so too the location at the bottom of the page (true *foot*-notes), inspired by new conceptions of book design and page layout. Grafton is aware of this (220), but like many of us today he still needs to be more specific. In simplistic terms, the Cartesian rationale leads to a very neat conclusion: Turabian lives!

Grafton also proposes that "the footnote's rise to high social, if not typographical, position took place when it became legitimate"—in other words, "after history and philology, its parents, finally married" (24). Ranke, he further notes (94), "did not officiate" at this "marriage of eloquent and erudite history." (Happily, by the time the gene pool is introduced on page 189, the metaphor has been scrapped.) Grafton remains the paterfamilial historian. He can talk about "double narrative in the Gibbonian style" (188), and he is even so bold as to propose (and here I think he is pushing it) that "footnotes form a secondary story, which moves with but differs sharply from the primary one" (23). At the same time, Grafton (like most of us) was taught that discursive footnotes are very, very naughty.

One appreciates his not playing down to his audience by being cutesy. He ignores the famous footnote parodies, most of them at the level of e-mail humor and no great loss, Hilaire Belloc, Van Wyck Brooks, and John Updike notwithstanding. I wish that he had found an excuse to mention the Battle of the Footnotes in Robert Grudin's 1992 *Book*. Alas, such dialogue, however wondrous, is also essentially discursive. If Gibbon remains the watershed, essential to his greatness is the way in which almost all his notes are *both* discursive and reference notes (very few of them are one or the other exclusively), *and* Cartesian at the same time. One quickly spots the relationship: main argument above, with its moral agenda, sources, and gossip below. The beauty becomes all the more staggering as we see him maintain a consistent ratio—roughly five times as much above the line as below—for several thousand pages. If Gibbon's successors often use discursive footnotes as little more than "extended parentheses," this is not to say that digressions are unimportant. Even Noel Coward (69) must have been glad to answer his doorbell—sometimes. (One can argue, of course, that he was in fact bragging about the hot stuff waiting for him upstairs. Scholarly prose being what it is, few of us are so lucky. But this is another matter.)

Grafton ends with Ranke, thus finessing the recent history. Let me then suggest the major events over the past century and a half: (1) Citations now look more like library cataloguing, and refer primarily to the book rather than to the work (e.g., *Euseb. 1. vi. c. 36* gives way to full citation of author, title, imprint statement, and page number): in other words, whether or not they are Cartesian in their relation to the prose above, they need to be formulated with the bibliographical universe in mind. (2) In connection with this event but politically very different, style manuals now proscribe our practice. (3) Citation analysis is seeking to define the disciplines through their footnote prosopographies. Grafton does not discuss such matters specifically, but his perspectives assume them as they implicitly comment on them.

For instance, he never argues that citation practices across the world of knowledge must be compatible, either with each other or with library cataloguing rules. Instead he assumes that citations are distinctive to disciplines (11: "the footnote varies as widely in nature and content as any other complex scientific or technical practice"; see also pages 14–6 and 219–20). In scientific writings especially, polytextuality is often conceived in a hierarchic presentation that is not difficult

for any Cartesians to grasp: from brief, precise, explicit title, to abstract, to full text, to footnotes. Along the way, footnotes end up looking less like dwarves on the giants and more like fleas on the dog. Precision of presentation and enjoyable reading may no longer be compatible, at least for some literatures: there may once have been a marriage there, but who said it had to last? Furthermore, the prose that often renders footnotes the more intelligent also makes them a depressing nuisance to citation analysts. The point is well shown in Michael S. Batts's 1978 book, *The Bibliography of German Literature,* 170*ff.* (The footnote to this review, essentially a commentary on two embedded bibliographical citations, is a further case in point.)

As for Grafton's own footnotes, every one of them (and there are more than four hundred) is based on references. The most valuable and impressive of them are enriched with discursive prose that places the citations in context; others testify to his lucid translations. He still draws a firm line: text upstairs, footnotes downstairs. The content and style of the prose are his own, as is the footnote content. With the footnotes' style, one wishes he had put up a better fight with his editors. For instance, he caves in and cites his authors with initials only (Descartes lets him cheat by giving selected first names above in his text). Thus it is the librarians who will spend hours verifying minimally cited authors and also cursing the Cartesian logic that has ordained that a work once cited can be later mentioned in passing (e.g., Strang on page 121 or Goldgar on page 215). Grafton does restrain himself from dumping the lot of them into an alphabetic pit at the end labeled ''General Bibliography''; but for this reason they really need to be in his index—all the more so in a book about footnotes—since it is there that sloppy working habits are exposed (or, as here, good ones vindicated). My case rests on a pop quiz: among the authors likely to be known to and expected by this journal's readers, which ones of these does Grafton cite: B. Cronin, E. Garfield, H. H. Wellisch, or even the not-so-generic R. K. Merton?

Like Ranke, Grafton loves libraries and archives: much of this book was done in Berlin, home to Ranke's personal papers. One may still question his faith in library classification. I should like to see how his footnotes would scatter among the Dewey and Library of Congress classes, and how many of his best sources did he find by browsing rather than from other footnotes, bibliographies, and dialogue with colleagues? Included among these colleagues, of course, ought to be librarians who, by working in and building focused scholarly collections, come to know them and generally eschew any dyspeptic rhetoric of *Benutzerfreundlichkeit* in deference to working one-on-one with deserving readers (like Grafton). To the extent that their Cartesian spirit excuses unimaginative style manuals and copy editors, footnotes deserve to be disparaged, much like published bibliographies compiled by rote downloading. General readers may read this book with a view to serious dialogue with the librarians they respect. One hopes so, since the fortunate librarians in turn will need to do the considerable homework of working through this book as well. It takes heavy thinking and more than a few minutes, but it is much worthwhile.

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Since a book on this topic will naturally spawn its own footnotes, let me point out that the titles of the 1995 German and the forthcoming French translations both use the word ''tragic'' in place of ''curious,'' and I cannot see how either adjective really fits, or why the German edition saw itself as concerned with German footnotes. ''Curious'' seems like a

publisher's gimmick for catching the wannabe wonks who might feel threatened by more honest but scarier adjectives like "academic" or "scholarly." As for "tragic," the translators may have discovered a spin that would elicit fear and pity. Grafton may have it in mind in his conclusion on pages 228–9—today's footnotes as perhaps the overindulged children of the strange marriage—although I see no tragic hero or heroine in this, but instead mostly a sad tale. There may be a minor tragedy in my own catharsis, since I cannot play the role of divine messenger to the readers of this journal. The reason is that, in our day of hit-and-miss foreign acquisitions, not one American library now reports owning the four-year-old German version. So much for our visionary National Library Collection that is supposed to be coming about through our resource-sharing efforts.

Reflections on Librarianship and Information Science: An Indonesian Librarian's Thoughts on the Profession in Her Country. Monash Occasional Papers in Librarianship, Record Keeping and Bibliography, no. 6. By Luwarsith Pringgoadisurjo; trans. by George Miller. Melbourne, Australia: Ancora Press, 1995. xiii, 49 pp. $20.00. ISBN 0-86862-020-3.

Reflections on Librarianship and Information Science: An Indonesian Librarian's Thoughts on the Profession in Her Country offers a unique viewpoint and rare insight into the most important issues and research needs in Indonesian librarianship. Published by the Department of Librarianship, Archives and Records in Monash University in Australia, *Reflections* illustrates why the library profession publishes occasional papers. The writing often lacks polish, the subject matter lacks widespread interest, and the awkward length can make publication as a book or journal article difficult. But occasional papers fill the niche between books and scholarly journals, and publish works that might otherwise be lost. Pringgoadisurjo's work overcomes minor flaws in writing and publication by the rare nature of its content and the compelling personality of its author.

Intended to be read by other Indonesian librarians, *Reflections* offers no general history of the country aside from some welcome footnotes added by the translator. For those unfamiliar with Indonesia, a quick detour through a general reference work helps to bridge the culture gap. Obstacles to an effective library system in Indonesia appear formidable. A Southeast Asian archipelago of 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited) crossing the equator from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean, Indonesia encompasses almost two million square miles. The *Statesman's Yearbook* estimates literacy of this fifth most populated country at 93 percent in urban areas and 14 percent nationally. Multiple languages—Indonesian, Malay, English, Dutch, and hundreds of local dialects such as Javanese—further complicate attempts to offer a cohesive network of library services.

Carefully titled as a reflection on and not a history of libraries, the work documents an interesting history of books, literacy, and library beginnings under the Dutch East Indies government until 1930. Knowledge of the language would be necessary for one to continue Pringgoadisurjo's research, as the author cites primarily from Dutch sources. Library history during the war years and the years following Indonesian independence in 1949 is uneven, with only distant echoes and unexpected silences on historical events. She expected that her readers would have lived through this period and would not need a reiterated history. In its treatment of library history after 1949, *Reflections* is more of an assessment of contemporary libraries, library education, and the publishing industry in Indonesia.

Throughout the book Pringgoadisurjo offers suggestions for library education and research. She cites some observations on library education by J. P. Danton in *Education for Librarianship: Criticisms, Dilemmas and Proposals* (1946) as relevant issues in Indonesia today. Her recommendations for research on Indonesian libraries, however, will sound familiar to those concerned with current research needs in the United States. Pringgoadisurjo laments the decline in literacy and publishing following Dutch rule and suggests that the reason for the decline merits further study. She criticizes the publishing and distribution industry in her country and advocates support for popular reading and scholarly journals. She refuses to accept the untested assumption that the poor will not buy books for recreational reading either for themselves or as gifts. Pringgoadisurjo briefly mentions the national transmigration project for relocating people from heavily populated cities into the rural areas and their need for educational services. How sad that they did not move the city bookshops and libraries with them.

Pringgoadisurjo attended universities in Indonesia, Moscow, and the United States. Until her retirement in 1990, she served as the Director of the Council of Sciences' *Centre for Scientific Documentation and Information*. Originally written in Indonesian, the English translation of *Reflections* was approved by Pringgoadisurjo before her death in 1994. Sometimes reading like a journal and sometimes like a history, and one of the few works in English by an Indonesian librarian, *Reflections* offers the personal and professional insights of a well-educated woman and a dedicated librarian working in the political and social turbulence of a developing country. A university library with a collection on international library and information science will welcome this occasional paper.

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Gateways to Knowledge: The Role of Academic Libraries in Teaching, Learning, and Research. Edited by Lawrence Dowler. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1997. xxii, 240 pp. 0-262-04159-6.

A conference on the concept of the library as a gateway to digital information was held at Harvard University in 1993. It was funded by the Council on Library Resources, as a step in rethinking the function of Lamont Library, the principal undergraduate library at Harvard. Articles were later developed by selected scholars, administrators, and librarians, and organized by editor and Harvard College associate librarian Lawrence Dowler to focus on digital information and change in the university, the curriculum, research and communication, the academic library, teaching, and learning tools. While references to specific technologies may seem dated (e.g., the promising future of Mosaic for the World Wide Web), the issue of the roles of the university, the library, and teaching and learning in the digital age has only increased in importance in the years since the conference.

Several articles describe digital developments that have had great impact. Digital distribution of preprints in high energy physics (Paul Ginsbarg) is a success story for a new kind of scholarly communication that has spread to many disciplines on the web. The University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (John Unsworth) funds several faculty digital publishing and multimedia projects that have acted as catalysts to global thinking about the roles of university, publisher, and researcher in the digital age. The recipe for

digital learning at the University of Iowa's Information Arcade (Anita Lowry) inspired many universities and libraries to provide digital multimedia laboratories and classrooms for faculty to explore ways of bringing primary sources and interactive experiences to students. Roy Rosenzweig and Steve Brier's CD-ROM *Who Built America?* brings to students a digital world of ephemeral material (photographs, letters, videos, taped voices) to study history from the bottom up through sources often excluded from the print world associated with the library. Cornell University's 1991 gateway to electronic resources (Jan Olsen) predicted the ubiquitous library web site of today.

The fundamental issue raised by the book, the role of the library as gateway to a digital world increasingly important to teaching and research, was given one resolution in Dowler's postscript as a physical and social place in the undergraduate library, staffed by a corps of librarians well-equipped both as specialists in a subject and in information technology, who would acquire, teach, and mediate digital information for faculty and students. But new digital media are undermining organizational structures above and below the library. Distributed computing takes digital information, hardware, and software directly to the department, classroom, and dormitory, which become logical sites for mediation by information staff where funding can be found (Rockwell). New centralized structures of statewide, regional, national, and global virtual libraries and universities are being created to control digital policy and acquisitions, demanding disintermediation for remote users (as in Ginsparg's preprints). Indeed, the research library could disappear and readers be required to buy access to knowledge in the marketplace directly from the publisher if scholars do not "join with research libraries to define a strategy for preserving the traditional infrastructure of scholarly culture" (Peter Lyman).

In a provocative memo from "The University President" to "The Select Committee on the Undergraduate Curriculum," Richard Lanham summarizes the dilemma of administrative planning for the digital age. For that president the book is no longer the center of knowledge. The basic operating system for information will be a richer sensory signal with a new semiology of expression. He cautions that the connection of print technology to fixity and authority has been replaced by a digital volatility that undermines authority, allowing students to reformat, reorder, revise, and reprint. "Someone will have to teach navigational skills of a high order to the students, to create digital networks of student information and publication, to reconfigure knowledge from book-length packets into new forms. Whoever performs all these tasks—creates and manages an undergraduate publishing universe—will play a central . . . role . . .[in] a new organizational form that might be called a library but which would in truth be a new kind of organization." The gateway metaphor is outmoded for Lanham's president, who would open the floodgate to democratized digital publishing on campus and try to manage it, perhaps using today's metaphor of the filter for digital navigation.

This challenging compendium of issues and some solutions is a helpful companion to understanding the revolutionary changes afoot as the university and library move into the digital age.

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