

presents many of the numerous sources of information outside the immediate library collections which are available to British industry, and which are often overlooked. Descriptions of these sources comprise the major part of the lectures. There is an excellent brief description of the British patent system by F. Newby. Other lectures describe the public technical library services, commercial information sources, the organization and problems associated with the technical report literature, and special library cooperation in Britain. The last lecture, by B. C. Vickery, is an interesting introduction to the problems of organizing an information file. These problems could well be the subject of the next short course, if one is planned.

Since the sources cited are primarily British, the usefulness of this book is somewhat limited for American industrial information workers. However, within the stated objectives of the course—that is, as an introduction to British industrial information work—it fills the need for information at this level.—*Ted Srygley, University of Florida.*

**Health Sciences Librarianship.** By Irving Lieberman. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1967. xii, 216p.

To many medical librarians the established pattern of medical education seems to be one which library education might profitably follow. The characteristics of this pattern are that the teaching is done by *practitioners* of the art, and an internship follows to consolidate the teaching. With such a model constantly before them, it is not surprising that the medical librarians at an invitational conference on education for health sciences librarianship held in Seattle in September 1967 should find themselves pulling in a different direction from the library educators. Predictably, the specialist librarians were concerned with cutting out the inessentials to get to the vital concern of specialized education, while the generalists inclined to the superimposing of specialized information onto a core common to all library training. Amicability seems to have prevailed, perhaps unfortunately. Participation was no doubt a sal-

utary experience but the published report includes little that is new except turns of phrase, and will hardly serve, as its editor hoped, as "a framework which any graduate library school might use in developing a program for health sciences librarianship."

Dr. Brodman trenchantly states the need for all librarians to develop their own interface with the machine. Dr. Kronick jovially implies that the whole thing may be premature because there is insufficient data about the nature of the work to be done in medical libraries. Dr. Bodemer correctly indicates that the history of medicine is one of several developing "social science" areas which will result in increasing demand on medical libraries from people outside the medical community, but he probably exaggerates the importance of medical history in the total picture. Dr. Pings hints at the great gap between theorizing and doing in library education when he says that the library school is presently the only institution that has the facility to sponsor and develop new *hospital* health science educational programs. (That will be the day.)

The present state of medical library educational programs is fairly well documented in the proceedings. The conclusions of the meeting, such as they were, are adequately summed up by Dr. Lieberman, and some gratuitous bulk is added by the inclusion of twenty-two pages of biographies of the participants.—*G. S. T. Cavanaugh, Duke University.*

**Progress of Libraries in Free India; Being a Symposium on Library Science by Some Eminent and Experienced Librarians of India.** Ed. by N. B. Sen. New Delhi: New Book Society of India, 1967. 247p. \$6.

This compilation is similar to the editor's *Development of Libraries in New India*, which was published in 1965. It consists of twenty-eight articles on a variety of topics related to libraries and librarianship in India. Most of the articles are by Indian librarians and teachers of library science who are well known and highly regarded in India, with a few articles by non-librarians also included. Unfortunately, the editor has not organized the material in any