

ford, its university archivist, played a large role.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Those who think that cooperation among

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

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

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

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

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

approach the references by author name, organization or cooperative project name, type of cooperative activity, or by groupings of types of libraries involved in cooperative projects.

The annotations are well written, in the 100-150-word range, and are indicative to informative in style. They give the reader enough information to determine if he needs to examine any given publication.

A review of the literature prefaces the bibliography. Discussion of the content of the referenced articles is arranged by groupings of types of libraries involved in cooperative projects (e.g., academic-school-public; academic-public; school-public). Interlibrary cooperative projects are wide-ranging in scope and include such activities as bibliographical centers, catalog card exchanges, cooperative and centralized acquisitions, cataloging and processing, cooperative and coordinated selection, duplicate exchanges, facsimile transmission, interlibrary delivery service, last copy retention, library development plans, photoreproduction of library materials, statewide networks, storage libraries, teletype networks, union catalogs and lists, and wide area telephone service.

The bibliography should be in the personal library of any librarian interested in cooperation among types of libraries. It is a well-planned, well-done compilation which will prove very useful in sorting out the interlibrary cooperative projects from those which profess to include different types of libraries but all too often don't.—*Lawrence E. Leonard, University of Illinois, Urbana.*

For the Government and People of This State: A History of the New York State Library. Cecil R. Roseberry. Albany, N.Y.: The State Education Department, 1970. 126p.

Cecil Roseberry's brief volume is an "official" history, published by the State Education Department and written to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the New York State Library in 1818. It may be true that the genre is often eulogistic and dull, but this one is a bright, sparkling exception. It is a delightfully balanced combination of scholarly care and popularization. Few librarians will be able

to put it down, in any sense of the term, and it is certain to become a best seller among state publications.

The State Library at Albany was born in the same session of the legislature as the Erie Canal, and its nineteenth-century history seems to have been almost as turbulent as the canal's. Roseberry recounts the development, from unpromising beginnings, of what was to become the most distinguished of the American state libraries in vignettes of the people who directed and influenced it, of the constantly changing political and social climate of the state, of the pervasive problems of proper quarters, and of the growth of the library's collections.

Five absorbing chapters are devoted to the accomplishments of the most famous of the state librarians, Melvil Dewey, and his often zany career. The cast of characters, particularly in the early days of the library's existence when the part-time job of state librarian was part of a rampant spoils system, includes a brace of strange but engaging upstate political types. Notable was James Maher, Irish immigrant, war hero, wholesale grocer, and boss of Albany's Fourth Ward, who, when he was appointed state librarian by Van Buren, could at least claim some prior subprofessional experience since he had had a hand in the pillaging of the town library in York, Ontario, during the War of 1812. Another early appointee as state librarian was referred to by an Albany newspaper as "one of the greatest pot house brawlers and political blackguards in the federal ranks."

The appointment of the nonpolitical Board of Regents as the trustees of the State Library in the 1840s, and their insistence upon a full-time state librarian marked the beginning of a serious effort to develop the library. During the remainder of the nineteenth century, and especially during Dewey's tenure from 1888 to 1905, it became a model of efficient management for its day, even while the problem of suitable quarters was a persistent one.

A suspenseful chapter describes the disastrous fire of 1911 which destroyed large portions of the library's collection on the eve of a move into a new and safer building. Ironically, the near destruction of the collection brought attention and funds that, despite tragic losses of irreplaceable materi-