

in the network. In this instance, it is difficult to separate the agriculturalist's basic information need from that of any other scientist. If that is so, the advancement of this particular network only fragments further the larger information problem of control and dissemination.

Until a more coordinated national effort is offered, however, this proposed network is a forward step toward access to the totality of resources. At least with this kind of a system, we could have available a model to test involving the use of regional resources of a land-grant institution on a contractual basis. Whether such a network will result in an increase in self-sufficiency, a relaxation of demands upon the larger land-grant institutions, and a greater utilization of the National Agricultural Library remains to be seen.—*LeMoyné W. Anderson, Colorado State University.*

***Suppressed Commentaries on the Wiseian Forgeries. Addendum to an Enquiry.***

By William B. Todd. Austin, Texas: Humanities Research Center, The University of Texas, 1969. 49p. (77-89555).

"Of making many books" we are told on good authority (Eccles. 12:12), "there is no end." So it is apparently going to be with the Wise saga. William Todd dedicates this *Addendum*, "To John Carter and Graham Pollard Whose Original Enquiry Will Lead to Endless Addenda on the Work of T. J. Wise."

There have already been a flood of books and articles on the subject since the *Enquiry's* original publication in 1934. An interesting aspect of this phenomenon is the fact that the book itself, though raising great interest in the book collecting world, and printed in a small edition, was a slow seller, taking perhaps two decades to go out of print; and it has not, to this day, seen a second edition.

William Todd here documents "four different campaigns undertaken by American nationals for or against the cause of T. J. Wise," two by Charles Heartman, and the others by Gabriel Wells, both booksellers. In addition Heartman edited the *American Book Collector* and was a noted gadfly. Texas has acquired his files and corre-

spondence about the magazine, from which Todd usefully reprints and annotates his correspondence with Wise, including a revealing article which Wise wrote (or had written for him) with the important sentences: "My own private opinion is that the Browning Sonnets is not genuine. The question is where did Mr. Forman obtain the 'Remainder' from." This article was never published, as Wise demanded its return, which he got, but not before Heartman retained some sort of copy. Miss Fannie Ratchford had seen this document, as Todd points out in a footnote, but failed to appreciate its significance.

Throughout the article Wise refers to Carter and Pollard as "the authors." In other correspondence I have seen, he called them "sewer rats."

The Gabriel Wells's crusade (Todd calls it "folly") to vindicate Wise, which is documented, sprang from reasons not revealed in this *Addendum*.

The Ashley Library was the most spectacular one of the kind of books which were in fashion during the decades it was being formed and there was considerable speculation over its eventual disposal. Wells was, at that depression time, the most active dealer in Americana and the general opinion among his fellow dealers was that his defense of Wise was simply a ploy on his part to ingratiate himself with Mrs. Wise and others so he would be regarded favorably by them when and if an opportunity came along to purchase the collection. The Heartman correspondence with Wise is important to the saga, that of Wells is not.

Todd concludes with a "Postscript on *The Story of a Lie*" which documents Wise's methods of handling potentially dangerous problems, in this case, W. F. Prideaux's forthcoming bibliography of R. L. Stevenson.

The "Notes," of which there are forty-seven, are occasionally inadequate, or inaccurate, where contemporary personages are involved. Wilfred Partington is confused with (presumably) Henry M. Partidge. Certainly Mrs. Gertrude Hills and the equally formidable Leonard L. Mackall could be more satisfactorily identified, and Arthur Swann (of all people!) was

not, in 1934, "President of the Swann galleries." He was, at that time, a bookseller and the Swann galleries, with which he never had any connection, was not in existence. These are minor blemishes on an interesting contribution.—*David A. Randall, The Lilly Library, Indiana University.*

**An Introduction to Scientific Research in Librarianship.** By Herbert Goldhor. Final Report, Project No. 7-1271, Contract No. OEC-1-7-071217-5113. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. Distributed by Illini Union Bookstore.

This brief survey of research methods is designed for doctoral students in librarianship and for practicing librarians who would like to become more critical consumers of research. Dr. Goldhor begins with a discussion of the basic approaches to knowledge and truth, and proceeds to describe and evaluate the methods used in the approach which he defines as scientific research. The fulfillment of such a broad assignment in the space of 201 pages results in exactly that which is suggested by the title—an introduction. This is neither a textbook nor a manual, but an exposition for the beginner on the meaning, goals, and limitations of scientific research in librarianship.

With topics ranging from historical research to statistical inference, the treatment is much too general to aid the student in developing practical methodological or critical skills. Dr. Goldhor's book rather serves to point out the techniques which the student should master in order to become an accomplished researcher. It also aims at developing a realistic attitude towards research, including an understanding that awesome patience is required to perform it properly, and an appreciation of the fact that no single study is likely to resolve any significant research question. While there are some solid guidelines on how to identify a researchable topic and how to approach the planning and design of a study, the serious student would need to go beyond Goldhor to the more detailed and technical works listed in his bibliographies. For a

general text, this reviewer's preference is Fred Kerlinger's *Foundations of Behavioral Research*.

There are several notable and welcome emphases in Goldhor's work. Planning and design of the research study is given equal treatment with data collection and analysis. Hypothesis testing is emphasized. While Goldhor's idealistic description of a hypothesis as a statement of relationship which is "universal, invariant and causal" will find only rare application in librarianship, the use of less ambitious hypotheses as focusing devices would improve many studies in librarianship. The frequent lack of a formal hypothesis statement in library research is related to the widespread use of inadequate designs.

Goldhor also emphasizes theory-oriented research. The development of theory is necessary to amend perhaps the major deficiency of library research in general, the fact that ". . . most library research consists of single studies whose results are not cumulative." If a unified, cumulative research effort is to be sustained in any area of librarianship, it will occur only when some form of theory, good or bad, has been posited. For that reason Goldhor's emphasis on a theoretical orientation is precisely what is needed at this point. It serves as another reminder that research in librarianship still has a long way to go.—*Joe Hewitt, University of Colorado.*

**Magazines for Millions: The Story of Specialized Publications.** By James L. C. Ford. Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Illinois University Press, 1969. 320p. \$11.75. (79-76187).

There is much in this book which will be of interest to librarians working with serials and to students and faculty in journalism and communications as well as to the lay reader concerning specialized magazines. It is a comprehensive study of the multimillion dollar business of publishing journals aimed toward the special interests of millions of readers. Mr. Ford's work is well organized and very readable—a difficult feat to accomplish as this type of material could easily end up in a form of bibliographic cataloging interspersed with statistics. Much of the information was