

G. C. Burgis presents a "team approach to library administration." A matrix interrelating public and technical services personnel produces teams to provide administrative alternatives to management problems.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Herzberg's hygiene and motivation factors form the basis for the two articles on personnel. B. G. Dutton's "Staff Management and Staff Participation" gives an overview of theories of organizational structure. K. H. Plate and E. W. Stone replicate Herzberg's theorem with library personnel in "Factors Affecting Libraries Job Satisfaction."

Standards for library evaluation are found in "Review of Criteria Used to Measure Library Effectiveness" by E. Evans, H. Borko, and P. Ferguson. This is a review article on the literature of library standards; an extensive list of fifty-five references is included.

A *Reader in Library Management* succeeds in fulfilling its purpose, presenting seminal articles on library management in a volume of reasonable length. The emphasis throughout is on management techniques and theory as applicable to libraries. Because the articles are theoretic, this text would appear to be most meaningful to practicing administrators or to students in conjunction with case studies.

There are a few shortcomings in the format of this reader. Typographical errors in the text and on at least one matrix may cause some confusion. Were the credentials of the contributor located at the beginning of each article, the reader might have had more appreciation for the writer's point of view. This anthology is recommended to libraries collecting comprehensively in library administration.—*Ralph D. Arcari, Acting Director of Libraries, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington.*

Taubert, Sigfred, ed., *The Book Trade of the World; Volume II, The Americas, Australia, New Zealand*. New York, Bowker, 1976. 377p. \$36.00. LC 72-142165. ISBN 3-578-04567-5.

Part one of this valuable set (slated for completion in three volumes) appeared in 1972 and covered Europe and international agencies. Although it received considerable notice in library and book magazines, it was not evaluated in this journal. For those in-

terested in an appraisal, probably the most thorough review of the first volume was that by David Kaser (*Library Journal* 97: 3556 (Nov. 1, 1972)).

The format established in the earlier volume continues in the second. Local experts, for the most part, were asked to submit data for their countries under thirty-five headings: among these are country information, past and present, trade press, market research, book production, publishing, bibliophily (I like that word!), and book exports. If there was nothing to report under one of the individual headings, it was deleted. There are forty-four articles about separate countries and dependencies, as well as overall surveys of Latin America, the British West Indies, and the West Indies Associated States. Twenty-two individual writers contributed the articles. The length of each varies from twenty-eight pages for the U.S. to three for Surinam.

This set is infused with a sense of purpose. "Never before," editor Taubert asserts, "have all branches of the book trade had so great or promising a mission in uniting the nations as they have today. . . . Publishing and trading in books is an act of bridge building between authors and readers, country and country, continent and continent." Taubert is, of course, uniquely qualified for this undertaking. He is the former director of the famed Frankfurt Book Fair and a respected figure in the international book trade. He is widely known here for his magnificent *Bibliopola* (Bowker, 1966, 2v.), the first "iconography" of the book trade.

BTW II is no mere directory or compendium of statistics. It contains substantial narrative material. I found the historical portions in the "Past & Present" sections particularly informative. The bibliographies for each country and topic point the concerned reader to further sources of information. Just as others have noted of the first volume, volume II also contains succinct information either not readily available elsewhere or not otherwise obtainable at all.

Publication delays have regrettably rendered a certain portion of the data obsolete. For example, book production and sales statistics are mostly old—1970 vintage, and there are few bibliographical ci-

tations after 1971. Of greater importance are the dated references to many countries which have undergone dramatic upheavals in recent years. Can this statement, "Chile at present possesses a steady and important publishing business . . . and a noteworthy rate of book consumption per capita," accurately apply to the repressive state of Pinochet's junta?

Indeed, one must speculate over the validity of reports emerging from authoritarian regimes, be they of the right or the left. As book people, we librarians must ever be concerned with the untrammelled exchange of ideas and information. If readers of this book expect to find in it sections dealing honestly with censorship, intellectual freedom, or licensing—be it in Argentina, Cuba, or Haiti—they will be disappointed.

With this serious objection noted, the book is, nevertheless, an important one which justifies its high price. It will prove useful for reference librarians as well as those in collection development and acquisitions. Its utility will increase with the publication of a promised index in the final volume. Taubert presents in comprehensive form information required both for the practice of the book trade at the international level and for the understanding of that activity by readers and scholars.—*Marc Gittelsohn, Undergraduate Librarian, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.*

American Library History: 1876-1976.

Howard W. Winger, issue editor. *Library Trends* 25:1 (July 1976), 416p. (Available from University of Illinois Press, Urbana, IL 61801. \$4.00.)

The bicentennial of the United States has awakened new interest in the national heritage of the American people. Similarly, the centennial of the American Library Association has brought forth fresh awareness of the achievements of libraries and librarians since 1876. *American Library History: 1876-1976*, edited by Howard W. Winger and published as the July 1976 issue of *Library Trends*, provides a significant contribution to the historical literature of librarianship. Along with the publication of *The ALA Yearbook: 1976 Centennial Edition* and articles that have appeared recently in *College & Research Libraries* and other profes-

sional journals, this volume describes the major events, important trends, and notable accomplishments of the past one hundred years.

To achieve his aim of presenting a "straightforward account of events without a rigorous development of hypotheses," Winger called upon eighteen capable educators and leaders of the profession to provide a collection of well-written articles that appear within four broad subject-related groupings. Although variations in style, interests, and philosophies are to be expected and are even desirable, the evidences of serious research and scholarly reflection by its contributors offer the greatest values of this collection. The abundance of notes and, in some cases, supplemental references also provide excellent bibliographical access to additional resources.

The opening group of articles appears under a heading entitled "The Setting" and covers the writing of library history, the distribution of libraries throughout the United States, the growth of research collections, statistical reporting of American library developments by the federal government, and library buildings. John C. Colson's lead chapter appeals to the serious student of library history by speculating about the contrasting definitions of "history as a past which is known, and needs only to be explained," and "history as a method of study." The author's strong preference for the latter view, however, implies critical judgment of the editor's aim as well as many of the articles that follow. This chapter might better have been reserved for the conclusion of the volume, there to provide the kind of liberating interpretation for which its author appeals.

The contributions of Haynes McMullen and Robert B. Downs within this section offer the sort of solid reporting for which these men have established reputations. Based upon his many years of work with library statistical reporting, Frank L. Schick provides a useful summary of what has occurred in that field. Walter C. Allen's use of descriptive periods (e.g., "floundering," "monumental," "the dawn," and "golden age") are imaginative as well as interesting in surveying library building developments. Few students of library architecture since World War II would agree with Allen,