

embodies an unresolvable contradiction. Thus, this is and must be very mathematical. True, each section starts out by introducing the purpose of the quantitative method under consideration in very simple, discursive, readable prose, usually employing library-derived examples (sometimes hypothetical, sometimes real). Then suddenly all becomes highly abstract, condensed, and symbolic. The text promptly drops the library-related examples and deals in data sets, rather than books and readers.

It is difficult for one who has been over the ground many times before to estimate the effect this sharp acceleration of abstraction would have on beginners. Perhaps the authors of the text are able to carry their students over this threshold by means auxiliary to the text. However, the typical librarianship student is typically long on verbal aptitude but very short on mathematical perception as measured by the Graduate Record Examination. For this reason the wary instructor anticipates an onslaught of statistically induced terror on the part of most beginning students confronted with a condensed text such as this.

It is true that those who follow the path set by Herbert Goldhor's *An Introduction to Scientific Research in Librarianship* (1972) do not really try to surmount this barrier but rather content themselves with verbal indications of the purposes and limitations of each process. They do not force the student to compute any but the most elementary of descriptive measures. This is also a highly questionable expedient in a field where a little knowledge can be dangerous.

Thus, one hopes that subsequent editions of Srikantaiah and Hoffman's brief text will provide a means of introducing the average student to essential comprehension of statistical description, inference, hypothesis testing, and theory building without the side effects anticipated from the present edition's uneven treatment.

What this and other privately published books often lack are the services of an informed but neutral editor. Such an editor would ask whether on p.71 the authors did not mean to say "hypothesis" rather than "theory." The editor might also ask for some help for the student who is told at the end

of chapter 13 (p.141) that "clearly, neither chi square nor the z test can be recommended for studies of differences in categories when large samples are involved"—and left hanging there!

Such an editor might notice the omission from the appendix on computers of any reference to that godsend to library researchers, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), recently treated in a short volume by Marchant, Smith, and Stirling (see "Other Publications of Interest"). Again, someone from outside might notice that on p.154 the authors casually introduce the idea of matched pairs as a research method without warning the reader that the device is as perilous as it is seductive.

Examples of sacrifice of full, precise explanation in the interest of simplification are too numerous in this edition of the text to warrant its use by other than experienced library researchers or advanced students. However, in saying this, one hastens to encourage Srikantaiah and Hoffman to continue their work. At this stage it shows great promise of becoming a text that is badly needed. Meanwhile, the beginner is better served by established works on elementary statistics at the cost of forgoing the rather superficial library examples offered (in the preface) as a principal reason for the existence of this text in its present state.—Perry D. Morrison, Professor of Librarianship, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Busha, Charles H., ed. *An Intellectual Freedom Primer*. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1977. 221p. \$17.50 U.S. and Canada; \$21.00 elsewhere. LC 77-7887. ISBN 0-87287-172-X.

Covering the topics of intellectual freedom and censorship, the seven articles in this volume constitute more than a "primer," as the title would seem to indicate. The editor, Charles H. Busha, says the purpose of the book is to present information about events in the twentieth century that have contributed to the erosions of First Amendment rights.

The titles and authors of the articles are: "Freedom in the United States in the Twentieth Century," by Busha; "Privacy and Security in Automated Personal Data

Systems," by Stephen P. Harter; "Freedom of the Visual Arts: The Role of Governments," by Yvonne Linsert Morse; "Bibliographical Control of Erotica," by Rebecca Dixon; "Censorship and the Performing Arts: A Review of Issues," by Barbara Connally Kaplan; "Censorship and the Contemporary Cinema," by Gail Linda Robinson; and, "Censorship Research: Its Strengths, Weaknesses, Uses, and Misuses," by Richard E. McKee.

As is indicated in these titles, the major portion of the book is concerned with freedom in the various arts. The editor's introduction is well worth a careful reading as is his introductory article, which provides a valuable discussion of the development of freedoms in the United States. Stephen Harter's discussion of the preservation of the privacy of the individual citizen in a world of automated data systems is a cogent, well-written, and important chapter.

The chapter on "Censorship Research" points out that insufficient scientific research has been done in this area. The authors says, "Anyone interested in understanding the complex issue of censorship should rely only upon facts derived from careful studies. While reliance upon personal convictions or opinions may be more self-satisfying, in the long run the only person deceived will be the one who has not closely examined the conclusions of carefully conducted studies."

There is variation in the writing style in the various chapters, as one would expect from the different authors. However, all chapters indicate that the authors have done considerable reading and studying before they began to write. Each has given numerous examples and illustrations as well as quotations from court decisions, and each has provided extensive footnotes and citations from the literature.

As the editor says in his introduction, the "contributors make no claims of presenting unbiased views of disputes between censors and anti-censors or between the forces of intolerance and the forces of freedom. The writers who have contributed to this book are resolute in their commitment to principles of intellectual freedom and offer no apologies for their partiality." In the opinion of the reviewer, the book is a valuable and

informative collection of articles. It should be helpful to librarians, to library educators, and to students who are interested in intellectual freedom.—*Martha Boaz, Dean, School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.*

Studies in Micropublishing, 1853-1976.

Documentary Sources. Edited by Allen B. Veaner. Microform Review Series in Library Micrographics Management, no. 2. Westport, Conn.: Microform Review, Inc., 1977. 489p. \$22.50. LC 77-6720. ISBN 0-913672-07-6.

The aim of this anthology, as stated in the preface, is to trace the evolution of the intellectual aspects of micropublishing while the scope of the collection is defined by its title. In it the word "micropublishing" is used by the editor as a generic term covering both original and retrospective micropublishing activities, sometimes also referred to as "micropublishing" and "microrepublishing."

Studies in Micropublishing contains fifty-one essays grouped in ten chapters, together covering a time span of 123 years. Four of the articles were published originally in the nineteenth century (three of them in 1850); the others, with the exception of two papers published in the early 1900s, have originally appeared in print between 1930 and 1970. The largest cluster of reprints was published in the 1950s (fourteen articles). The most often reprinted authors are Herman H. Fussler and Allen B. Veaner, each having four articles in the collection, and Eugene Power with three reprints.

By editorial fiat, excluded from compilations are annual reviews of the state of the art in the micropublishing world, technical articles, reports, evaluations of equipment, and essays already included in Albert Diaz' compilation, *Microforms in Libraries: A Reader* (1975).

The volume is not conceived as an exclusive bibliography, nor is it "expected that this work will be read as a continuous chronicle; it is therefore hoped that repetition"—a frequent phenomenon in a collection of this kind—"will serve to reinforce" major themes developed in the volume (p. xiv-xv).