

editorial, production and design, and sales and promotion. Brief narrative texts explain the operations of the publishing houses, but most important are the actual copies of the documents involved in the publishing project.

There are photocopies of all the forms used—readers' reports, contracts, cost estimates, specifications, schedules, and the like—filled out with information relative to the "one book." The manuscript was completely edited by the presses, and each shows portions of chapters 2 and 4 with editorial corrections. Reproductions of artwork and page proofs give an excellent idea of the appearance of the final book as envisioned by the various designers. The presses show many similarities and differences in their treatment of the book. The differences are most noticeable in the illustrations, which range from delicate line drawings to photographic halftone plates. Formats vary from paper-, through spiral-, to hardbound, at prices from Chicago's \$5.95 to Toronto's \$9.95.

It is not often that a reviewer can say that an unreadable book is at the same time completely fascinating, but this one is to the person interested in or knowledgeable about publishing. *One Book/Five Ways* would make an excellent textbook—or supplement to a more conventional textbook—for classes or workshops in publishing, and its issuance in paperback as well as hardback will encourage this use. For the newcomer in publishing it provides an invaluable practical handbook; to the established publisher, an insider's view of five famous university presses. There is no other book that treats publishing in exactly this way, so that within its highly specialized area of interest it should be a "best-seller."

But the book raises certain questions. Who is "Purvis Mulch," and is *No Time for House Plants* available in book form? The publisher's "Afterword" answers these questions. The idea originated with Hilary Marshall of the University of Toronto Press in the 1960s. Somehow it evolved into the "Manuscript Project" of the American Association of University Presses (AAUP) under the leadership of Joyce Kachergis, then head of design and production at the University of North Carolina Press. In June

of 1977, when the AAUP held its annual meeting in Asheville, a limited edition of this material was published by the association and distributed to the delegates. Here it was disclosed that "Purvis Mulch" was actually Jerry Minnich, assistant director of the University of Wisconsin Press. Subsequently his *No Time for House Plants* was accepted for publication by the University of Oklahoma Press, which expected to have it in the bookstores in the fall of 1978. Portions of Oklahoma's plans for the house plant book, including examples of page proofs and artwork, are at the end of the book, making it actually one book six ways.—*Budd L. Gambee, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*

Advances in Librarianship. Volume 8.

Edited by Michael H. Harris. New York: Academic Press, 1978. 342p. \$19.50. LC 79-88675. ISBN 0-12-785008-2.

There are few places one can go in library literature to find literate, comprehensive, and brief overviews of specific subject areas in librarianship. *Advances in Librarianship* is just one of these places.

Volume 8, as the preface states, "focuses on some of the major nontechnological problems currently facing the profession." Nontechnological does not, of course, mean simple or nontechnical, because the seven articles in this volume deal with some of the most technically difficult issues facing librarians in the last half of the twentieth-century. The articles range over a wide spectrum—from collection development to library service to the American Indian to continuing education. If volume 8 has any weakness, it is that the articles contained in it are somewhat more descriptive than theoretical in a field that needs more of the latter. Most of the papers include excellent, up-to-date bibliographies.

The paper on collection development in large university libraries, by Mona East and Rose Mary Magrill, is one of the best primers available on the subject. Collection development has seen a great deal of change during the last decade, and much of this is detailed in this essay.

During the halcyon days of the 1960s, budgets increased rapidly and libraries purchased materials at tremendous rates. These

increases caused numerous problems. Once the collection development apparatus to expend the funds was assembled, the funding just as rapidly declined. This brought new problems. East and Magrill have written a paper that should be read by all librarians involved with collection development or acquisitions.

John Cole, executive director of the Library of Congress' Center for the Book, in his essay on the role of the Library of Congress in American life, discusses the controversy of LC's dual role that has existed since the turn of the century. The issue of whether to be a legislative library and a national library at the same time has not yet, of course, been solved. Cole neatly skirts the issue of a nonlibrarian being the Librarian of Congress by saying that "when one considers the national character of the Library's history, this preference is hardly surprising" (p.67). The paper is brief, historical, and very much to the point.

The article by Elizabeth Dickinson and Margaret Myers details many of the difficult aspects of affirmative action currently facing librarians and also points out that the idea is here to stay. Further, guidelines for a plan of action are presented. We are also rightly told that affirmative action will not take hold overnight because "social change generally takes place in an evolutionary fashion" (p.128).

Charles Townley's paper on library service to native Americans is a survey of what is going on in Indian America in terms of library service in the 1970s. Specific libraries and their information needs are described and policy development and funding bases are discussed. This paper should be of interest and use to anyone involved with library service to native Americans.

In his survey of recent historical literature in librarianship, David Kaser adapts one of Will Rogers' sayings to librarianship: "library history is not as good as it used to be, and it probably never was" (p.183). The survey is thorough, and Kaser claims that the literature of library history is on the increase, is of high quality, and is useful to the profession.

Library education, including continuing education, is the topic of the two final papers in volume 8 of *Advances in Librar-*

ianship. The first, by John Wilkinson, a professor of library science at the University of Toronto, deals with library education in Canada. The library science curriculum in Canada is somewhat more theoretical than it is in many American library schools. This education is then rounded out by practice work in libraries. It is interesting to note that this model is a topic of debate among American library school educators and may well be adopted someday by library schools in this country.

Continuing education has been and still is a controversial subject to many librarians. In her long detailed paper, Elizabeth Stone attempts to define continuing education, discusses its various facets, and argues that continuing education is a must if librarians are to keep pace with a society increasingly demanding lifelong learning. Stone's paper provides a good framework for ongoing discussions, which will help to mold continuing education in the future.

The present volume of *Advances in Librarianship* continues the established tradition of the previous seven. The quality of scholarship and writing is high. This volume, like the others, should find a good home in most academic and research libraries and should be considered necessary reading for those librarians seriously interested in the state of the art of library science.—William E. Hannaford, Jr., *Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.*

"Energy Conservation in Libraries," by Cary G. Bullock, Walter E. Henry, Jr., Stanley S. Kolodkin, and Lucille Roseman, *Library Technology Reports* 14:305-437 (July/Aug. 1978). \$40 for single issue.

Energy conservation may mean different things to different people. Its most obvious and direct meaning is the saving of the fast-depleting sources of fossil energy; its simple message is to save energy by reducing its use. Energy conservation may also be considered as a method of better utilization of unused, often wasted, energy. An improved airflow circulation in the library may not only save energy, but also it can significantly improve working conditions in the building. An awareness of the energy cost may prompt a more efficient use of