

fers from earlier studies in its emphasis upon the critical rather than the biographical. Only *American Women Writers*, the publisher asserts, combines critical consideration with essential biographical information; only *American Women Writers* provides, for almost every author, primary bibliographies and selected secondary sources.

Who are included? The foreword enumerates five categories, beginning with "writers of reputation," like Louisa May Alcott, Willa Cather, and Joan Didion, for whom space is commensurate with fame. Popular authors appear in a representative selection, determined by such criteria as contemporary response, sales, extent of translation, scholarly interest. Nontraditional writers (authors of diaries, letters, autobiographies) also emerge as a representative group, while children's writers enjoy "substantial coverage." In the fifth category, through a very selective sampling, are those whose extraliterary achievements have won wide general readership: Anita Bryant, Rachel Carson, Adelle Davis, and others.

The remaining introductory pages of the first volume produce the expected: names and academic affiliations of the committee of consultants, names of contributors and their contributions to the volume, a list of writers to be included in all four volumes, and, finally, abbreviations of newspaper and journal references not occurring in the master list of journals and series familiar to all users of the *MLA International Bibliography*.

Each dictionary entry in this first volume—from Edith Abbott to Sarah Ann Evans—presents the writer's name in natural order set in striking twenty-four-point Goudy Bold. Vital statistics follow in small italic type. After the essays, varying in length from 400 to 5,000 words, the author bibliographies appear with works listed in chronological order. Secondary-source references complete most entries. With but few exceptions, essays and attendant data are the work of women members of the American academic community.

Despite the assertions of the publisher, a review of the essays themselves does reveal, in many, a predominant biographical element, often combined with a largely descriptive, rather than a truly evaluative,

view of the author's works. Except for the studies of major writers, most essays do not exceed 500 words; consequently the space for extended critical consideration is limited. As for the bibliographies, secondary sources are indeed selective, and reliance upon predecessor dictionaries is evident in the oft-repeated "for articles in reference works, see *Notable American Women, 1607-1950*."

Yet, for some little-known writers, the guide makes an important first attempt at bibliographical compilation. The practice of identifying each writer by her surname initial throughout the critical essay results in a series of studies about A., followed by another series concerning B., and so on, through the E. entries. Probably adopted to conserve precious space, the use of the initial alone seems to depersonalize the subject and subtly weakens each presentation.

Few reference tools are without flaw, and *American Women Writers*, as represented by volume 1 in attractive, sturdy octavo, is a significant undertaking. Used with other complementary resources, it will serve well, not only students of literature, but also those interested in women's studies and in American studies as well. Through the inclusion of writers in many fields, the guide may reach general readers, even casual browsers, in the reference room. Since the concluding paragraph of the publisher's foreword acknowledges the need for a supplement to compensate for the inevitable omissions resulting from lack of space, a supplementary volume and, later, a revised edition seem probable. Though not inexpensive, *American Women Writers* is an important purchase for academic and large public libraries.—*Martha Chambers, State University of New York, College at Oneonta.*

Brenni, Vito Joseph. *The Bibliographic Control of American Literature, 1920-1975*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 210p. \$10. LC 79-12542. ISBN 0-8108-1221-5.

If author Brenni had any inclinations toward heavily expounding on the theories of, and problems inherent in, bibliographic control, as the title may mislead one into expecting, he has mercifully spared his

readers. Instead, he offers an intelligent survey appraising specific publication sources for American belles lettres, i.e., imaginative literature—poetry, stories, novels, and drama—not critical studies.

Opening with an extensive bibliographic essay, Brenni traces, in three chapters, the development of bibliographic control in the United States. A fourth chapter summarizes the preceding ones and lists recommendations for future bibliographers. Major and many minor and obscure tools of bibliographic control—principally bibliographies, bibliographic essays, and anthologies (those containing otherwise unavailable bibliographic data) but also several annuals and dissertations—are skillfully investigated.

Tools considered may be comprehensive or may be devoted to specific genres and eras of American literature or to geographic areas, individuals, or specific subjects. Complete bibliographic data for each title appear in footnotes. Unfortunately, Brenni's discussion, complemented by interesting tidbits, is intermittently palled by pedestrian writing.

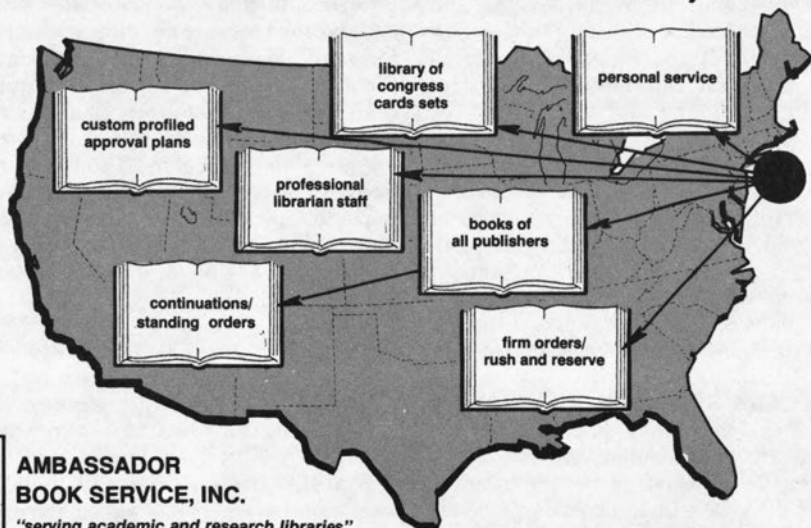
Three lengthy appendixes, paralleling the

major sections of the essay, close the volume. Each is a bibliography of works, many of which are not mentioned in the essay, listed topically under headings such as "Comprehensive National Bibliography," "Regional Literary Collections," and "Author Bibliographies." Appendixes are not covered by the otherwise adequate index.

Certain titles are inexplicably omitted, the volume's only major flaw. The recent and excellent *Index of American Periodical Verse* is included but two classics, *Granger's Index to Poetry* and *Index to Little Magazines*, are missing. Similarly, non-print sources, such as Hastings' *Spoken Poetry on Records and Tapes* and the Library of Congress' *Literary Recordings*, are ignored.

Despite the work's limitations, enough nuggets are apparent to ensure its value to reference collections or to library science and literature students and professors. One hopes Brenni will write a companion volume, attending to those categories purposely excluded from this one, specifically ethnic and "popular culture" literatures, and investigating the control of the belles lettres

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of American gays/lesbians and women.—*Jim Elledge, Columbus-Cuneo-Cabrini Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.*

Studies in Library Management. V.5. Ed. by Anthony Vaughan. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 168p. \$12. ISBN 0-85157-265-0 Bingley; 0-89664-400-6 Saur.

A collection of essays, this work attempts to examine many different aspects of management of libraries. Since most of the authors are British, the work has a decidedly British orientation. This presents some different approaches to viewing management of libraries but does not hinder the book from being interesting and provocative.

The first article, by Louis Kaplan, looks at professionalism in libraries. Professionalism, a major concern of librarians worldwide, is seen by the author to be achieved only when the field has "expanded [its] humanistic and scientific knowledge." A profession operating in a bureaucracy, as does the field of librarianship, can achieve professional authority only through the attainment of professional status. Kaplan presents some interesting arguments to support this thesis. The article should prove to be the basis of lively discussion in libraries throughout the world.

Harrison Bryan examines various methods of organizing staff in large academic libraries. Drawing upon experiences in the United States, Britain, and Australia, he examines the advantages and disadvantages of organizing by function, subject, and committee. He also studies the impact of these organizational structures on job satisfaction, communication, and new forms of technology. His conclusion is that, no matter how the library's organization finally evolves, librarians will not fail to study how the organizational structure ultimately has an impact upon the service given to the library's patrons.

Management by objective (MBO) is the subject of K. H. Jones' study. Jones presents a history of MBO and the terminology associated with this school of management. The essay attempts to apply these concepts to libraries. Unfortunately, the presentation at times is unclear and difficult to follow. This article is the weakest in the collection.

Stephen Roberts examines the importance of communication to good management. He presents various theories of communications and how communication flows can influence the management of both human and materials resources. He concludes that communication is important to management, so that the manager can "apply the right degree of regulation in accordance with objectives and tasks." Achieving this goal is the difference between job satisfaction and job dissatisfaction of the staff. The article will engender much discussion among staff in libraries everywhere.

Libraries in the Third World are the focus of the essay by Manil Silva. Silva states that, to manage these libraries, one must be able to deal with shortages of materials, equipment, and supplies as well as staff untrained to deal with these situations. The article points out that library schools in more highly developed countries should be aware of these differences when training students from the underdeveloped countries.

Liz Chapman studies the use of role playing in management. Recounting the experience of a workshop at Brunel University, Chapman demonstrates how role playing can enlighten staff members to the problems faced by colleagues. The article is an excellent presentation and can be easily applied in a variety of library settings.

Theorizing that librarians' view of the world influences how they view their roles as librarians, Adrian Mole states that these views also influence library management. Mole outlines four different views (conservative, technocratic, liberal, and radical) and examines their impact on scientific management, participatory management, and professionalism. This article, too, should evoke lively discussion throughout the profession.—*Mary Scherger Bonhomme, Stellite Division, Cabot Corporation, Kokomo, Indiana.*

Clasper, James W., and Dellenbach, M. Carolyn. *Guide to the Holdings of the American Jewish Archives.* Publications of the American Jewish Archives, no. XI. Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1979. 211p. \$20. LC 79-63392. ISBN 0-87820-007-X. ISSN 0190-7417. (Avail-