

is a work which could be classified as economics. A particularly unsatisfactory section, to this reviewer, is "Description and Travel." One would like to have known more about the basis on which the selection was made. It would appear that their promotional character was a determining factor as in the case of John Drayton's *A View of South Carolina as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns*, 1802. One wonders, then, at the omission of John Filson's *The Discovery Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*, 1784.

The subject clearly needs further definition. One of the functions of the collector and the bibliographer is to help define a field through assembling and organizing the literature of a subject. In this respect, Rink has made a notable contribution. His extensive treatment of both federal and state laws bearing on technological matters is one of the most valuable parts of the work. The large number of subheadings, seventy-five, may at first glance seem excessive, particularly when one notes that "General Works on Civil Engineering" has 3 items while "Canals" has 816. What this reveals is the difficulty of combining an ancient concept, canals, with a comparatively modern one, civil engineering. By dividing the subject into so many different parts we are shown what a difficult one it is to manage. Drugs as they apply to medicine are omitted, yet fertilizer as it applies to agriculture is included. What we have in Rink's work is an important step forward in the definition and organization of a body of literature that has not been tackled on this scale before. That it has weaknesses is to be expected, but it provides a point of departure which can be built upon with confidence.—*Thomas R. Adams, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.*

Tebbel, John. *A History of Book Publishing in the United States. Volume IV: The Great Change, 1940-1980*. New York & London: Bowker, 1981. 830p. \$37.50. LC 71-163903. ISBN 0-8352-0499-5.

On page 113 of this massive compendium of miscellaneous information on book publishing in the United States over the past forty years, the author tells a poignant story of Doubleday's valiant attempt to publish Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe* with no

mistakes, only to find on publication a glaring error in the very first sentence. Reading through the next 600 pages of Tebbel's history, this story keeps coming to mind as facts familiar to the reader are misrepresented in the book. Few of the mistakes seem consequential, e.g., Hammond's Map Store is now located at 12 East 41st Street, not One East 43rd Street, New York (p.557); David Godine studied with Ray Nash while at Dartmouth, not after graduation (p.421); the famous Ulysses decision was in the thirties, not the sixties (p.695); the Peter Pauper Press (p.419) has yet to be reinstalled as a working laboratory press at SUNY Purchase, but they do undermine the user's confidence in the accuracy of Tebbel's accounts of the unfamiliar.

The vast bulk of the work (perhaps three-quarters) is devoted to capsule histories of hundreds of publishing firms in the United States with greatest length devoted to the great firms, the corporate giants, the people who molded their success, and the internal corporate struggles which eventually determined their ownership and direction. Emphasis is given to the best-selling titles, if not the significant ones. The coverage is uneven, with little discrimination in choice of facts presented, but these histories often made diverting reading with their personal slant on the academic pedigree and idiosyncrasies of the principals and even the names of restaurants and clubs where significant publishing deals were consummated over lunch.

While virtually all of the information presented in the book is of interest to librarian and general reader alike, *The Great Change* is less a history than a collection of raw materials toward a history of book publishing in mid-twentieth-century America, with a natural emphasis on New York City.

Tebbel has relied too heavily upon the vertical files of Bowker and the pages of *Publishers Weekly* for this period to provide an adequate synthesis or to relate the course of publishing to the political, aesthetic, intellectual, or social trends of the period. The net has not been cast widely enough, many leads have not been pursued, and much should have been culled. In truth, the limited sources used could hardly have produced a synthesis—writing a history of book publishing from *Publishers Weekly* is rather like



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writing a history of the Research Libraries Group from the pages of *Library Journal*.

The best selections of the book are the initial chapters on publishing during the war years and the brief but compelling summary of censorship activities since the war with a gloomy prediction for the 1980s that "the censor was marching on . . . and . . . it was impossible to forecast the ultimate results" (p.717). As a reference work the book is useful for finding out who owned what publishing company in 1980 after the many convoluted mergers of the period. The eighty-page index is very good on titles and proper names (except for all those restaurants) but weaker in conceptual matters. The CIA is unindexed despite its appearance on p.331 in an elusive and truncated account of its alleged involvement with various publishers. Unfortunately, Tebbel gives the reader no leads with which to find out more of the story. Somehow these omissions are symptomatic of the problems of the book.

The work lacks many features which the reader of such a history might reasonably expect, despite the inclusion of much peripheral information. The most glaring omission is the lack of a statistical summary of book production and financial data for the period covered. In summary, the book is a once-over lightly in 800 pages. We can be glad to have it, but there is still a gap to be filled.—*David H. Stam, The Research Libraries, New York Public Library.*

A Library Science Research Reader and Bibliographic Guide. Charles H. Busha, editor. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1981. 201p. \$18.50 U.S.; \$22 elsewhere. LC 80-22507 ISBN 0-87287-237-8.

This collection of original essays is concerned with research in library and information science and the utilization of effective investigative methods. It was designed to fill an information gap in relation to the literature of library science research and will be of interest to library school students, faculty, and other concerned scholars. A few of the editor's goals were to: "1) stimulate more interest in pursuit of systematic inquiry; 2) help potential research workers gain a clearer understanding of selected strategies for the conduct of completed research projects; 3) . . . acquaint readers with some important

considerations for planning studies and obtaining funds . . . ; and 4) . . . provide useful lists of additional sources of published information about research in librarianship and its methods."

Busha's introductory essay covers the development of library science research. It is balanced, informative, and, for library science students, a good introduction to the subject. Notable among his concluding remarks is this statement: "Any major private industry that devoted so few resources, so little time, and such meager effort to research and development would surely collapse or experience a lingering depression."

Grotzinger's essay on methodology, past and present, looks at research methodologies used in librarianship and states that while traditional descriptive and historical methods predominate, the more sophisticated techniques of modeling, bibliometrics, and content analysis are now used. Unfortunately, experimental and longitudinal types of studies are not yet in much evidence. One of the profession's problems is the widespread ignorance of statistical procedures, and the author makes another case for including this discipline as a requirement in library school curricula.

Katzer's contribution will be interesting to students who are looking for a concise analysis of error in the evaluation of information, but the essay contains nothing new to experienced researchers.

Busha and McComb's essay on historical research is profitable reading, particularly the section on oral history, which contains many ideas worth considering. The essay becomes a little unfocused when it discusses new developments in historical research, an area in itself worth a paper.

The essay on organizational theory and research is the weakest of the six contributions. It is a rehash of the classical school of thought with short shrift given to the many other schools. Walters' chief contribution is his inclusion of several organization charts illustrating various means of grouping print and nonprint services in Learning Resource Centers.

Carolyn Teal did an outstanding job in describing how to write a grant proposal and where to seek funding. This is recommended reading for any prospective proposal writer.