

keeper and treasurer of the English stock for the Stationers' Company for most of the nineteenth century. Eliot argues convincingly that the administrative shortcomings of the registry system led to its abolition and the introduction of direct deposit by the publishers themselves.

Donald Kerr's essay, "Sir George Grey and the English Antiquarian Book Trade," focuses on the book-collecting career of Sir George Grey (1812–1898), scholar, colonial governor of South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape Colony, and premier of New Zealand. Kerr, Printed Collections Librarian at Auckland (New Zealand) Central Library, documents how Grey put together two impressive collections, despite the hazards and frustrations of long-distance book buying. Significant parts of his collections formed the foundations of important rare book collections in Cape Town, South Africa (1861) and Auckland, New Zealand (1887).

Leslie A. Morris's essay, "William Augustus White of Brooklyn (1843–1927) and the Dispersal of His Elizabethan Library," documents the final disposition of the large and extremely valuable collection of a book collector extraordinaire. Morris, curator of manuscripts in the Houghton Library at Harvard, focuses on the transfer of many of White's books to Harvard College Library, in part during his lifetime and in bulk after his death. Other important American libraries were also his beneficiaries, including the Folger, Yale University, the Huntington, Princeton University, the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and the Brooklyn Public Library.

Conor Fahy's essay, "Collecting an Aldine: Castiglione's *Libro Del Cortegiano* (1528) through the Centuries," shows how much can be learned from a detailed study of the first edition of Castiglione's *Libro Del Cortegiano*. Fahy, emeritus professor of Italian at Birkbeck College, University of London, describes the aristocratic author's relationship with Italian and French booksellers.

Esther Potter, an independent scholar

specializing in the structure and practices of the nineteenth-century bookbinding trade, in her essay, "Bookbinding for Libraries," documents the role of bookbinders in the supply of ancillary services to libraries. She begins with the initial need to repair ancient manuscripts in the chained libraries of fourteenth-century Britain and concludes with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, where the growth of municipal public libraries and of large-scale commercial lending libraries provided work for library binders on an industrial scale.

As a starting point for research in comparative librarianship, this volume excels. Although printing in the New World is not the study of antiquity that printing in Europe represents, there are nonetheless interesting parallels and divergences that these essays point out. *Libraries and the Book Trade* will be a worthy addition to collections serving bibliophiles, book collectors, library historians, and literary sleuths alike.—*Plummer Alston Jones Jr., East Carolina University.*

McCook, Kathleen de la Peña. *Ethnic Diversity in Library and Information Science.* Champaign: Univ. of Illinois, Graduate School of Library and Information Science (*Library Trends*, vol. 49, no. 1), 2000. 219p. \$18.50 (ISSN 0024-2594).

Issues of diversity have been a topic of discourse in many professions, and as the new millennium begins, matters of ethnic diversity continue to remain at the forefront. In reviewing the state of libraries and library services to minority populations in the United States, both the field of library and information science and the racial and ethnic demographics that constitute its workforce must be examined.

Historically, people of color have been underrepresented in the field of library and information science, and the lack of a profession-wide commitment to the recruitment of minorities to the library profession has been a major obstacle in achieving the goal of ethnic diversity. If libraries are to be truly representative of the populations they serve, it is impera-

tive that those within the professional ranks accurately mirror the racial and ethnic composition of their communities.

Ethnic Diversity in Library and Information Science is a collection of seven essays written by ethnic minority authors active in the information professions. The book presents for its readers the struggles that people of color have endured in an effort to gain both an understanding of, and adequate representation in, the development and delivery of library services.

The Introduction, written by McCook, presents an overview of the efforts of the major ethnic groups to "develop services, identify important issues, foster leadership, and establish inclusive definitions of identity." She also describes programs (i.e., establishment of scholarships, ethnic caucuses, and grassroots leadership initiatives) implemented by the ALA to increase minority enrollment in library education and to improve minority recruitment for librarianship, with an eye toward the type of profession librarianship needs to become.

The contributing authors present the early history of library services to African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islander Americans, Chinese Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans. Each of the essays also looks at the achievements of minority librarians and the many contributions they have made to the profession. Another common topic is the history, role, and impact of professional associations such as ALA, the establishment and development of minority professional organizations (i.e., REFORMA, APALA, BCALA, CALA, etc.), and the pivotal role these organizations play in giving voice to our ethnically diverse heritage. These essays also present evidence of the changing demography of our nation and of the significant roles that libraries play with this evolving population through the provision of services and programs specifically geared toward ethnic minorities.

This book educates the reader about the key minority leaders in the profession and their contributions; many of these key figures have been excluded from the

mainstream research literature. Also emphasized is the creation of special institutes and conferences as a means of propelling issues related to ethnic diversity to the forefront. Each of the well-written chapters in *Ethnic Diversity in Library and Information Science* devotes considerable attention to the issues of recruitment and education for those future librarians who will serve in racially diverse communities.

Although these essays vary in the amount and kind of information presented, they all address issues of equity and equality of opportunity for ethnic Americans in the field of library and information science. Each concludes with a list of references that provides additional opportunity for exploration of the topic. For those individuals seeking to gain a better understanding of the contributions of minorities to the profession, this source will serve as a good starting point.

The lack of substantial numbers of minority librarians will only become more of a problem; librarians of color are essential to the development and implementation of services because their knowledge of ethnic language, culture, and values is crucial. As the demographics of the United States change and we experience the "browning" of America, ethnic diversity will remain an issue critical to the library profession. Librarians and library educators must respond to the needs of diverse populations by developing cultural competencies for all information workers and at all levels of the profession.—*Kelly C. Rhodes, Appalachian State University.*

Schiffrin, André. *The Business of Books: How International Conglomerates Took Over Publishing and Changed the Way We Read.* London, New York: Verso, 2001. 181p., \$23 (ISBN 1859847633).

In *The Business of Books*, publisher André Schiffrin describes how big business has "changed the way we read" by controlling what books get published, why they are published, how what gets published is distributed and marketed, and, in some