

concerned. It is arranged in alphabetical order and is divided into three divisions: (1) descriptions of collections of subject areas and types of materials; (2) descriptions of collections of biography, bibliography, and criticism relating to individuals; and (3) the bibliography of references to the collections in Illinois as well as an extensive alphabetical index.

Major weaknesses the reviewer noticed in this volume are its general unevenness in style, sparse cross-referencing, and inconsistencies in the subject terminology. The introduction itself indicates that, since no such comprehensive survey had previously been attempted for the state of Illinois, information gaps were inevitable. However, the advantages of this guide far outweigh its stylistic faults and possible information gaps. Here in one volume we find all kinds of subject resources for one state which would otherwise be sought out in many other tools such as the *National Union Catalog*, the *National Union Catalog of Manuscripts*, plus other bibliographies of individual special collections. As a Yorker, I envy the ability of Illinois librarians to locate so many diverse subjects within their state using one tool. The special sections on American literature, medicine, music, and law are especially well done; and these essays in themselves are certainly recommended for short-term reading as one might do during a slow day at the reference desk. But one word of warning in this connection—the book is a real mantrap, and it is all too easy to get carried away from subject to subject, name to name. . . .

The subjects and biographies are rich in Illinois references which alone would make this work a necessity for every public, academic, and research library in Illinois. The breadth of subjects covered and the wealth of materials available to researchers should make this work a national favorite among interlibrary borrowing librarians.

Should future editions of this work be published, a useful appendix might be a list of the libraries surveyed including not only their addresses but also restrictions concerning lending, photoduplication, and in-person borrowing. The reviewer recognizes that such information is available in other tools, but such an addition would be a real convenience for users of the *Guide*.—

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Anderson, A. J. *Problems in Intellectual Freedom and Censorship*. (Bowker Series in Problem-Centered Approaches to Librarianship) New York: Bowker, 1974. 195p. \$10.95.

Although only six of the thirty "cases" described in this volume are directly concerned with intellectual freedom and censorship relating to academic libraries and librarians, all are well worth the attention of readers of *C&RL*, whether experienced or neophyte. Anderson, a Simmons College library science professor, is, of course, dealing herein with perhaps that area of librarianship least susceptible to textbook interpretation and teaching—but he does very well at it.

Dr. Thomas Galvin, editor of the very successful series *Problem-Centered Approaches to Librarianship*, of which this is the eighth volume, points out in his foreword that there is bound to be a wider gulf between theory and practice in this particular area than in almost any other in our profession. It is one thing to paste up a framed Library Bill of Rights in one's office and quite another to face such a situation as is posited in the case titled "Calories Don't Count." What would *you* do if the head of your home economics department questioned your library's owning and circulating books by Adelle Davis—described by the home economist as "a dangerous fad-dist"?

And "The Trial of Richard Wetzel," an assistant director of an academic library who admits he hopes "to slant the collection" to suit his own previous position as an admitted member of a Communist party, is certainly not a simple "case" either. Indeed, all six academic-library-related cases which are included are thought-provoking and certainly permit no clear, words-out-of-a-book answer.

As with all of these case-study books, this one provides sample analyses for several of the cases. The ones in this volume seem ponderous and overdetailed. One wonders what kind of models these wordy, almost pompous statements of the obvious will be for the library science students who pre-

sumably will be trying to use these boring recitals as exemplars. Most bright students will benefit from ignoring the prescribed and stodgy and doing their own thing. The perspicacious Anderson questions at the end of each case are surely guides enough.

Perhaps some day a study will be made of the academic library's problems with censorship and possible violations of intellectual freedom; until then, this volume will more than repay the time spent in reading it by any professional librarian who works in an academic library. As a quotation from Thomas Paine which begins the volume says, "those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo like men the fatigue of supporting it." Amen!—*Eli M. Oboler, University Librarian, Idaho State University, Pocatello.*

Mumby, Frank Arthur, and Norrie, Ian. ***Publishing and Bookselling. Part One: From the Earliest Times to 1870***, by Frank Arthur Mumby. ***Part Two: 1870-1970***, by Ian Norrie. 5th ed. London: Jonathan Cape, 1974; distributed in the U.S. by Bowker, New York. 685p. \$33.50.

The first four editions of this work appeared in the years 1930-1956. The present edition, the fifth, has been revised by Mr. Ian Norrie. The first part of the work, covering the period from classical times to 1870, has been revised only slightly. Perhaps in some future edition Mr. Norrie or a later editor will have time to revise this portion of Frank Mumby's book extensively, for a great deal of research on the history of the book has been done in the last three decades, the results of which ought to be incorporated. The remark is not intended as a criticism of Mr. Norrie. He cannot be taxed for not doing that which he never intended to do, nor that which he had not time to do.

The second part of the book is devoted to the hundred years 1870-1970, and is wholly Mr. Norrie's work. Mumby noted indirectly in his preface to the first edition that a difficulty in writing a history of publishing is to avoid producing a book which is a series of histories of individual publishers. Ian Norrie has overcome that difficulty by interspersing his accounts of individual companies with a number of chapters headed "Trade Affairs," in which are treated the

activities and problems of bookselling and publishing as a whole.

There are a few minor blemishes in the second half of the work. On the first page of that portion the author says that the encouragement of "the civilizing force in *Homo sapiens* . . . is the basic business of the British and every other book trade." It is an imposing statement. In the pages that follow it is not always apparent that those in the book trade have kept this primary objective well in mind. The author also discusses the proposal by government in 1940 to impose a sales tax on books, a proposal vigorously opposed by the book trade. Of those fighting the tax the author says that "Europe was disintegrating around them. At any moment each and every one of the people concerned with the fight against the purchase tax might be fleeing for their lives from the Gestapo, but they were able to concentrate their minds on this important issue. And they won." It is worth recalling what else was occurring in 1940 aside from the epic struggle against the tax on books. The German Panzer divisions smashed the Allied armies, and France was defeated. Three hundred thousand British soldiers were gotten off the beaches of Dunkirk by the strenuous efforts of the Royal Navy and its civilian auxiliaries. The pilots of the RAF, those to whom so many owed so much, won the Battle of Britain. It is barely possible that there might be two views of a group who in Britain's finest hour concentrated their efforts on defeating a proposed tax on a commodity which they were marketing. It should be emphasized that these criticisms are directed at relatively few pages in a book of more than six hundred.

The bibliography of publishing and bookselling by William Peet which was an appendix to the first edition also appears in this edition, and it has been brought up to date by Monica Carolan. There are other appendixes: a list of the officers of the Publishers' Association and of the Booksellers' Association from the 1890s to the present time; a table giving the number of books produced in subject categories for significant years; and another table giving the total value of book sales in pounds sterling for important years. The work will be probably most valuable as a reference book.