

the school library (vol. 1) to censorship (vol. 2) and from academic library buildings (vol. 3) to productivity measures (vol. 6). All volumes in this series will be wanted in academic and research libraries and should be considered basic reading for serious students of library and information science.—Fred Blum, Director, Center of Educational Resources, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.

Grogan, Denis. *Science and Technology: An Introduction to the Literature*. 3rd ed. rev. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976. 343p. \$12.50. LC 76-43272. ISBN 0-85157-223-5 Bingley; 0-208-1534-5 Linnet.

It may be convenient to categorize all books of this sort as "guides to the literature." However, the present author aptly distinguishes between two types. The "reference book" type strives for comprehensiveness in its listing and annotations; Malinowsky's *Science and Engineering Reference Sources* and Jenkins' *Science Reference Sources* are familiar examples. The "textbook type," on the other hand, emphasizes the function which each type of publication performs in the overall pattern of information transfer; and illustrative examples are then incorporated in the text. The Grogan volume is a "textbook" type intended for students; Parker and Turley's *Information Sources in Science and Technology* is another but in its case is designed for the working scientist or engineer.

While the second edition was enlarged about 10 percent over the first, this third edition is some 35 percent larger than its predecessor. Whole new chapters have been added on "Computerized Data Bases" and "Microforms." Three chapters have each been expanded by 50 percent: "The Literature," "Periodicals," and "Books in the Field." In nearly all instances, growth is not due to added examples; many of these are carried over from the preceding edition, though there is a good salting of later dates as well. Enlargement derives from discussion of additional aspects of scientific information and dissemination (oral communication, user studies, cost implications to libraries, prospect for alternative modes of publication, etc.).

A particular excellence is the care with which Grogan tries to develop the reader's capacity to make distinctions. Students are repeatedly cautioned not to be misled by titles (e.g., "Encyclopedia of . . .") and reminded that needed forms of literature are often buried in other forms (e.g., bibliographies published in journals). It is quite important to read the whole book, since items relevant to a given factor occur in unexpected chapters.

Of caveats and shortcomings there are few. The British origin influences the approach of certain sections, such as that of patenting procedures. Discussion of computerized data bases reflects the relative absence at the time of writing of on-line services familiar to U.S. readers. The chapter on "Indexing and Abstracting Services" is perhaps the least satisfactory; some of the information on the *Bibliography of Agriculture* and the defunct Pandex is out of date, and differentiation between printed and machine-readable formats is occasionally blurred.

The index intentionally excludes any mention of individual titles, since they are said to be "examples" only. Nonetheless, the reader will often wish to look up the treatment of a known example and to find it embedded in a section on similar works. Finally, there is scanty documentation for the scores of supporting and illuminating statements and for the well-chosen quotations and other included intelligence. The author considers "excess of bibliographic scruple is out of place in a textbook for students." Perhaps he underestimates how intriguing his references are, or the number of "keen" readers who might wish to pursue them.

Writing in an eminently readable style, Grogan provides the reader with the full flavor and feel of the literature and of the scope and variety of the "information problem." Not only students will find illumination, but experienced librarians, scientists, and engineers will benefit from reading this book.—Irma Y. Johnson, *Science Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*.

Hebrew Printing and Bibliography. Studies by Joshua Bloch and Others, Reprinted from the Publications of the New York

Public Library on the Occasion of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library. Selected and with a preface by Charles Berlin. New York: New York Public Library and Ktav Publishing House, 1976. 518p. \$35.00. LC 72-12075. ISBN 0-87068-204-0; 0-87104-515-X, NYPL.

The expanded title gives—in a nutshell—all the important facts of this publication. All of the reprinted articles and works have some bearing on the Jewish Division, by authorship, subject matter, or source, the majority having been reprinted from the *New York Public Library Bulletin*.

Among the articles selected are such classics in Hebrew printing history as Joshua Bloch's "Early Hebrew Printing in Spain and Portugal," "Venetian Printers of Hebrew Books," "Hebrew Printing in Riva di Trento," "Hebrew Printing in Naples," and "The Library's Roman Hebrew Incunabula."

Other authors represented are Isaiah Sonne with his article on the nonconverted Jews behind the expurgation of Hebrew books, Abraham Berger with his account of the Jewish Division and its work, and Aron Freimann with the "Gazetteer of Hebrew Printing," now very much in need of revision. The omissions and outdated information are most felt in this latter item. Not only must the list of places which used Hebrew printing be expanded (it is hardly conceivable that Jewish communities in, let us say, a city of the size and importance of Marseilles have not utilised Hebrew type, even up to 1946 when the gazetteer was first revised and published separately), but also the information furnished can stand correction, sometimes with little effort. Thus, a brief examination of the editions of Bernhard von Breydenbach *Peregrinationes in Terram Sanctam* proves that the earliest date of a Speyer edition to contain a Hebrew alphabet is not November 24, 1502, but rather July 29, 1490. Similarly, examination of early cognate materials often leads to unsuspected Hebrew printing. Thus in Spey's *Epistola Pauli ad Galatas* (Heidelberg: Mylius, 1583) one finds Rabbinic type used on title page and *passim*, which documents the usage of Hebrew type

in Heidelberg four years before the *Biblia Sacra Hebraice, Graece, et Latine* of 1587, which in the author's own words was "probably non-existent." Other statements, such as "probably contains Hebrew type as in later editions," are in need of attention. It should not be too difficult with the aid of the readily available short title catalog films to clear up questionable entries for this period.

Mention should also be made of the reproduction in this work of the exhibition catalog, "The People and the Book," on Jewish life in America, the illustrations of which are poorly reproduced, and Joshua Bloch's classification schedule peculiar to the New York Public Library which may be of interest to the user.

In general, the work is valuable because it brings together in one volume materials of interest to the bibliographer and other interested individuals who may not have easy access to it otherwise. It is a fitting memorial to the library and its staff, especially Joshua Bloch, who headed the Jewish Division for more than a quarter of a century.—*Miroslav Krek, Brandeis University Library.*

Marchant, Maurice P. *Participative Management in Academic Libraries*. Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science, Number 16. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1976. 260p. \$17.50. LC 76-8740. ISBN 0-8371-8935-7.

Maurice P. Marchant identifies two specific objectives for this book. First, it attempts to "test the application of participative management theory to academic libraries." Second, it is "a pioneer work in the construction of a mathematical model of an academic library [which] can be used for future decision-making and planning."

With regard to Professor Marchant's first objective, one may legitimately turn to chapters 6-10, which Edward Holley's foreword describes as "the heart of the book." In two of these chapters (those dealing with planning and circulation) Professor Marchant concludes that no relationship can be found between management style and effectiveness in either activity. His analysis of staff satisfaction concludes that it is "a function of many things," including