

"The Role of the Supervisor in Training and Developing Staff" (David R. Dowell), "Making the Transition from Employee to Supervisor" (Panel Presentation), "Interaction Skills and the Modern Supervisor" (Richard Calabrese), "Handling Employee Problems" (Elaine M. Albright), and "Equal Employment Opportunity Principles and Affirmative Action Principles in Library Supervision" (Agnes M. Griffen).

While the volume encompasses a variety of supervisory topics, several themes tend to be repeated. Often addressed as insights or guidelines to effective supervision, they include: (1) the importance of evaluation, training, and motivation as essential elements of the supervisory process; (2) the need to study the situation, defined broadly to include characteristics and predispositions of the employees and the supervisor, the nature of the tasks supervised, and other significant factors in the work situation; and (3) the importance of making people feel recognized and worthwhile.

Another recurring theme stressed by several of the authors concerns the limitations of library supervisors as found in the library research literature and from their own observations. David Dowell probably hits the nail on the head as well as anyone in his comments on the failure of library supervisors to fulfill their training and other supervisory responsibilities, as follows: "Many see themselves as workers first and supervisors second. They fail to realize that supervising is as much their responsibility as is the work of their unit. They feel guilty if they are not doing as much of the routine work as their subordinates. Therefore, little time and energy are left for uniquely supervisory activities" (p.65).

A highlight of the collection is a section candidly summarizing the reactions of five (three in university libraries) recently appointed supervisors to their new responsibilities. The transition from employee to supervisor is vicariously described along with the inevitable attendant problems they had in adjusting to former peers and even supervisors. Their attempts to solve these and other problems are interesting and should be valuable to others in similar situations.—*Michael B. Binder, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey.*

Tanselle, G. Thomas. *Selected Studies in Bibliography*. Charlottesville, Va.: Published for the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1979. 506p. \$15. LC 79-12476. ISBN 0-8139-0829-9.

These *Selected Studies in Bibliography*, selected by Tanselle, himself, upon the initiative of the Society, consist of eleven articles reproduced by offset from their appearance originally in *Studies in Bibliography* over a sixteen-year period, 1963-79. As such, they represent but a fraction of Tanselle's contributions to both the theory and practice of bibliography as well as to textual criticism. Formerly a member of the English faculty at the University of Wisconsin and more recently named as vice-president of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, he has become a major figure in American bibliography. His two-volume *Guide to the Study of United States Imprints* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1971) is characteristic of his thoroughness and industry.

This particular collection of papers, by design I suspect, falls into three divisions. The first three articles (dating from 1969, 1974, and 1977) are devoted to "studies of the theory and tools of bibliography, chiefly descriptive." The three following (from 1967, 1970, and 1971) are concerned with the "analyses of the problems that occur in dealing with bindings and paper in descriptive bibliography." Five articles (1972-79) examining "textual criticism and editing" round out the work. All reflect admirably Tanselle's "extraordinary thoroughness and copiousness of investigation."

The man's intake, intelligent structuring, and elucidation of all things bibliographical is prodigious. His "Descriptive Bibliography and Library Cataloging" indicates he knows at least as well as some professional catalogers (and better than some others) the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* and their applicability to rare book cataloging. Few catalogers, however, aside from those associated with the select number of truly significant rare book libraries, will find themselves able to indulge in the labor-intensive descriptive cataloging procedures he advocates. (It should be noted, however, that Tanselle is no ivory tower

theoretician. He is a member of the ad hoc committee in the Independent Research Library Association, formed in 1978, the chief concern of which is the increasing application of machine-assisted cataloging, and its inadequacies, to rare book and research collections.)

Tanselle occupies a unique place in American bibliography, as readers of *Studies in Bibliography*, *The Library*, *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, and other similar publications over the last two decades already know. His scholarship in the specialized areas of historical bibliography, analytical bibliography, descriptive bibliography, and textual criticism or scholarly editing has been firmly established. The reprinting here of such articles as his "Copyright Records and the Bibliographer," "A System of Color Identification for Bibliographic Description," "The Bibliographical Description of Paper," "Some Principles for Editorial Apparatus," and others serve to substantiate his position, if any substantiation were necessary.

At the same time, Tanselle is concerned with the broader concepts of bibliography and the interrelationships of the group of subjects comprising it that happen to be referred to by the same term. He is a codifier, as his "Greg's Theory of Copy-Text and the Editing of American Literature" suggests. What is more, he is a strong advocate. If there exists a single common thread running throughout this collection of articles, it is Tanselle's insistent urging for cooperation and communication among bibliographers of diverse approaches and concerns.

In "The State of Bibliography Today," a paper delivered by Tanselle at the annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America in January 1979 in New York, he again decried the parochial and devious tendencies and occasional lapses from rigorous scholarly standards that sometimes mar bibliography today: "The historian of printing machinery, the editor of literary texts, the collector of private press books, and the library cataloger must be able to exchange ideas—must do so, in fact, more than they do now—for their fortunes, and those of all other students of the book, are tied together." This is something that needs re-

peating and we'll undoubtedly find it repeated, by Tanselle himself, should he choose to revise these pieces for future publication in a consolidated general survey.

It might appear to be not a little ironic that a collection such as this of Tanselle's, devoted as it is to the study of the book as a physical object, and published for the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, should be issued with any flaws. The copy received here was missing two pages, between 138 and 139, supplied in photocopy for reviewing purposes. Tanselle's position in American bibliography is in no way affected by this publishing flaw though. These selected reprintings serve rather to confirm his place.—*John F. Guido*, *Washington State University, Pullman*.

**Book Collecting: A Modern Guide.** Edited by Jean Peters. New York: Bowker, 1977. 288p. \$15.95 plus shipping and handling. LC 77-8785. ISBN 0-8352-0985-7.

**Collectible Books: Some New Paths.** Edited by Jean Peters. New York: Bowker, 1979. 294p. \$16.95 plus shipping and handling. LC 79-20356. ISBN 0-8352-1154-1.

*Book Collecting: A Modern Guide* serves as a manual on specific book collecting practices. The preface, the introduction, and particularly the first chapter, "What Book Collecting Is All About," by William Matheson (Library of Congress) provide an interesting introduction to the more specific chapters that follow.

Robin Halwas in chapter 2, "Buying Books from Dealers," provides nothing new for the collector or librarian and makes a questionable observation about most dealers being reluctant to sell to persons they don't like. Chapter 3, "Buying at Auction," is written by Robert Wilson (Phoenix Book Shop, N.Y.). He presents an interesting account of auction practices, the role of the dealer representing a collector, and the importance of timing when buying and selling.

In less than fifteen pages Robert Rosenthal (University of Chicago) writes about "The Antiquarian Book Market"—hardly doing justice to the booksellers and collectors active in that market. In "The Art and Craft of Collecting Manuscripts" Lola Szladits (New York Public Library) provides a technical and philosophical discussion.