

characterizations. It is difficult to understand, for example, the failure to refer to the insightful account of Yale College between 1845 and 1899 written by the younger Timothy Dwight following his long association with the college as student, professor, and president, particularly since works by his immediate predecessor and his immediate successor are cited. Lyman H. Bagg's reminiscences of student days are used as evidence for the period after 1870 (when his book was published) rather than for the earlier period when he was a student. Perhaps no distortion of fact is involved, but the anachronism leads to troubling doubts.

As for the major conclusions, the broadest of them are indicated by the titles of the four periods into which the Handlins divide their account: Colonial Seminaries, 1636-1770; Republican Culture, 1770-1870; The Custodians of Culture, 1870-1930; The Discipline of Scholarship, 1930-1960. To consider only one of these periods, it is surprising to see the sixty years following 1870 treated as though liberal education for its own sake was the dominant principle guiding the colleges at the time when the classical curriculum was being displaced by an elective system which permitted the introduction of practical courses that could serve the burgeoning industrial and agricultural economy, especially in the new land-grant colleges. Questions such as this one are so general that arguments can be mounted on both sides, but some of the specific assertions are likely to be considered shaky by most readers. Even for the period before 1930, it seems very doubtful that "publish or perish" was only a "myth" that never damaged good teaching or that there was no question of women's "competence to perform the required academic tasks."

It is perhaps a tribute to the study that one finds in it matters to quarrel with. The essay is competent and worthy of attention even if it does not fulfill the authors' exacting specifications for it.—W. L. Williamson, *University of Wisconsin*.

Medical Library Association, *Handbook of Medical Library Practice*, 3d ed. Gertrude L. Annan and Jacqueline W. Fal-

ter, eds. Chicago: MLA, 1970. 411p. \$15.00.

This third edition of the *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* is a required reference volume for collections serving library schools, for medical and scientific research libraries of any size, and for medical libraries with holdings of over 25,000 volumes. It is recommended for individual medical librarians practicing the art provided they have the requisite background in formal learning or experience. The book is not a procedures manual.

The *Handbook* is a manual, as the editors state in their preface. It is a sophisticated and comprehensive work which, in spite of editorial comment to the contrary, succeeds also in presenting the state of the art. This thoroughly professional presentation emphasizes the qualities in librarianship which rank it as a profession, and succeeds in justifying the unique elements which continue to raise a besetting question of faculty status in academic circles today. Chapter Nine: "Rare Books, Archives, and the History of Medicine" succeeds most directly in this, unquestionably because the area treated is a library in microcosm. This chapter is a masterpiece in organization, comprehensiveness, and clarity of language. Cavanaugh acknowledges his use of material from Annan's chapter on the subject in the second edition in preparing his longer and more comprehensive essay; we are in their debt.

Quality control was exercised in the production of this third edition and the effect is readily apparent. Authors of chapters, or more precisely, essays, read the work of all contributors; other experts were consulted as readers in their special fields, and an editorial board exercised review. There is uniform excellence in the writing and intellectually stimulating reference between chapters. Most chapters are outstanding separate essays on a particular topic, yet there is a refreshing unity of the whole. The product is one that will serve a useful purpose for some time to come. References at the end of each chapter are generous and well selected; they offer a starting point for literature searches serving research or operations in virtually every phase of library activity.

The editorial organization is straightforward.

ward and logical in sequence. The first three chapters present an overview of the field, the skills required of persons, and the role of the administrator. A full third of the book deals with technical processing and direct readers' services. New techniques (automation), new materials (audiovisuals), and building planning are discussed and their interlocking relationships to the earlier chapters drawn. The final chapters treat of the interface with the National Library of Medicine, with the public at large, and with professional associations. *Medical Reference Works, 1679-1966: a selected bibliography, 1967*, and *Supplement I, 1970*, Chicago, Medical Library Association, complement the *Handbook* and will be essential at least for institutional purchasers. In earlier editions, this material appeared as a chapter in the *Handbook*.

The editors and sponsors of this major contribution to the library literature are to be congratulated on a job well done.—*James W. Barry, Rutgers—The State University.*

Management Personnel in Libraries: A Theoretical Model for Analysis. Kenneth H. Plate. Rockaway, N.J.: American Faculty Press, 1970. 100p.

This study is based upon a carefully constructed, written questionnaire followed by structured interviews with eighty-nine persons holding middle management positions in fifteen libraries. All libraries were Association of Research Libraries members and located in the Northeastern part of the country. Middle managers, as defined by Professor Plate's study, occupy "positions involving direct supervision of four or more professional librarians, excluding directors, associate directors, and assistant directors." Aside from the direct results of the project, a collateral purpose of the project was to develop techniques for other studies which might involve other kinds of personnel explorations and/or larger samplings of library personnel.

The purpose of the study was to define a composite professional personality profile of librarians in supervisory positions, not only to determine their own characteristics, but their attitudes toward library directors and their influence in affecting professional attitudes of personnel under their supervi-

sion. The profiles include such factors as institutional loyalty as contrasted to larger professional loyalty, attitudes toward "controversial" questions within the library, attitudes toward the library director as well as supervisees, job satisfaction, and professional development of the staff supervised.

Plate's book derives from his doctoral dissertation and was supported by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. It carries an introduction by Dr. Robert Presthus. While the composite profiles of the eighty-nine middle managers are interesting, they are not in any way surprising. Like too many doctoral dissertations in library science Plate's study perhaps only proves the obvious. The scope and size of this slender volume raise a question as to whether or not it deserved publication as a monograph.—*Kenneth R. Shaffer, Simmons College.*

The Joseph Jacobs Directory of the Jewish Press in America. New York: The Joseph Jacobs Organization, 1970. 140p. \$10.00.

A typical entry in this directory of the Jewish press includes address, frequency, circulation figures, date of establishment, and names of staff. It also describes the readership, the editorial emphasis, deadlines, the "size and mechanical requirements," advertising rates, and special issues. In short, the directory is commercially oriented, aimed at those who might want to reach the "prime" Jewish market: "a market of above average income, above average education, a market that is brand and quality conscious." Indeed, two introductory sections are "Top Jewish Markets," a tabulation of major cities and their Jewish population, and "Reaching the Jewish Market," an essay in "ethnic marketing."

How good is the coverage? Seventy-two "metropolitan and regional" publications are listed in an arrangement by state, twenty-nine "national" publications are in an alphabetical sequence, and ten Canadian titles are arranged by province. There are separate title indexes for the United States and Canada. By comparison, the list of Jewish periodicals in Volume 71 of the *American Jewish Yearbook, 1970 (AJYB)* has over 190 titles for the United States and twenty titles for Canada, not counting the many smaller publications listed under