

ies. A separate chapter is devoted to a detailed case study of the execution of an NEH "Films Plus" grant by the Lewiston (Maine) Public Library.

Academic librarians will find some useful information on successful college library grant applications in the sections devoted to the NEA and NEH. The projects culled from state council questionnaires have few academic library references. The book's final chapter addresses itself primarily to policy makers.

On the whole, individual chapters are poorly organized and the book is poorly edited. Citations to appendix papers are either unclear or missing. Samples of the questionnaires and the sources for statistics quoted in the appended tables are not included. Program examples are not detailed enough to provide even the barest amount of information about the design, execution, or evaluation of the library projects described.

Librarians should respond positively to Mr. Bolté's concern for greater library participation in NEA- and NEH-related pro-

grams; however, they will obtain more practical guidance by querying each endowment as well as appropriate state councils for program and grant application information and by examining successful grant abstracts.—*Thomas L. Bonn, State University of New York, College at Cortland.*

The Organization and Retrieval of Economic Knowledge. Proceedings of a Conference Held by the International Economic Association at Kiel, West Germany. Edited by Mark Perlman. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1977. 520p. \$38.50. LC 76-30513. ISBN 0-89158-721-7.

One of the refreshing aspects of this symposium is that the participants take a sober look at the organization and retrieval of economic knowledge. No longer do we have bright-eyed individuals telling us that if all the data were computerized there would be no problems. The members of the conference face up to the difficulties of locating and retrieving economic data.

A major problem, which was discussed

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but not solved, was the diffusion of economic knowledge. There are economic aspects in the fields of geography, geology, agriculture, demography, and politics, to name some of the more important areas. The great abundance of raw data makes it difficult to build programs of retrieval. Furthermore, economics lacks the precise nomenclature of the sciences, which adds to the problem of retrieval.

These proceedings do report some progress. The most advanced systems of retrieval of economic data are those dealing with statistics. These lend themselves to a more precise nomenclature. Also, they draw on the advanced systems in Great Britain and the United States as bases. The United Nations and UNESCO have been instrumental in the standardization of information and appear to offer immediate opportunities for building centralized data banks. A further step in this direction was taken by the International Development Research Centre, which is working on a plan to promote the establishment of national information systems in developing countries.

As one reads these proceedings, a general pattern emerges, and that is to build on, refine, and extend existing resources. As a point of departure, there are a number of bibliographies in the field of economics that cover a substantial portion of the periodical literature and many books. Among these are the *Journal of Economic Literature*, *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Economic Titles*, *International Bibliography of Social Sciences*, *International Bibliography of Economics*, *Bibliographie der Wirtschaftswissenschaften*, *International Labour Documentation*, and *Agrindex*.

While none of these publications is all-inclusive, they do cover broad segments of economic literature. Several individuals at this conference suggested that these publications might be used as building blocks in developing a comprehensive data bank.

All of the participants were aware of the great volume of publications in this subject area and of the burdens of mounting costs in the purchasing, housing, and locating of data. Frederick G. Kilgour of the Ohio College Library Center cited the reduction in costs of cataloging and retrieval of information that can be achieved by a computerized

network. Other participants suggested that the Ohio College Library Center network be used as a model for an international network.

The value of this publication lies in its examination of the needs of those doing research in economics, of the existing resources in the countries represented, and of methods of retrieval. There are no revolutionary plans suggested, and those considered are built on existing operations and resources. In addition, there is a distinct awareness of the costs of national and international systems.

This book points out that international meetings of this type are useful in bringing problems into focus and the updating of knowledge of progress in various countries.—Edwin T. Coman, Jr., *San Diego, California*.

Blake, Robert R., and Mouton, Jane Srygley. *The New Managerial Grid: Strategic New Insights into a Proven System for Increasing Organization Productivity and Individual Effectiveness—Plus a Revealing Examination of How Your Managerial Style Can Affect Your Mental and Physical Health*. Houston, Texas: Gulf Publishing Co., Book Division, 1978. 329p. \$12.95 domestic, \$14.50 export. LC 77-84465. ISBN 0-87201-473-8.

This is a revised edition of *The Managerial Grid* (1964). The major changes in this edition are the inclusion of material on the relationship between managerial styles and specific health problems and an expansion of the discussion of childhood origins of managerial styles. There is also additional discussion of the team approach to management and the manager as a counselor.

Blake and Mouton describe managerial styles as identified on a grid, which consists of two dimensions: "concern for people" and "concern for production." The five major styles on this grid, each containing characteristics relating to the dimensions of people and production, are: country-club management, impoverished management, organization-man management, authority-obedience management, and team management. The authors identify the "team management" approach as the style that all managers and all organizations should strive to achieve