mélange of papers by a good atelier of authors. A special and valuable continuing feature is a register of “...Lost or Stolen Archival Materials.”

*Journal of Library Administration*, also a Haworth Press product, presents a largely similar profile. Since library administration differs little from other kinds of administration, this journal has an understandably heavy contingent of nonlibrarians among the authors published in this first issue. Useful abstracts precede each article.

*Library Research*, represented here by two recent issues, sets rigor in methodology as its principal criterion for inclusion. Although that emphasis may, for the present, attract fewer practitioners to its readership than some of the theme- or function-oriented journals of applied research, it seems likely to serve as part of the more valuable cumulating permanent record of library scholarship. Valuable special features are “state-of-the-research” reports and reviews of dissertations.

*Drexel Library Quarterly*, of course, is not a new journal. The two recent issues noted here, however, constitute an examination of recent trends and the current status of the professional literature of librarianship. Discussions of periodicals and newsletters, specialized journals, nonprint media, monograph publishers, indexes and abstracts, library authors, landmark publications, professional collections, and library publishing outside the U.S. are all comprised within their pages, creating a valuable summary of library literature as it enters the 1980s.

All of this frenetic scholarly activity probably augurs well for librarianship. If a body of knowledge is a requisite hallmark of a mature profession, here is evidence aplenty that such a body for librarianship is taking corporeal form more rapidly now than ever before. A cautionary note, however, deserves to be sounded. It remains to be seen whether or not the field can assimilate this rapid acceleration in the productivity of its literature. In the last analysis someone has to write all this stuff, and someone else has to buy it. If either end of this equation surges out of balance with the other, journal publishing in librarianship will experience a substantial shakeout of its weaker products.—David Kaser, Indiana University, Bloomington.


Teachers of library management will be pleased with this 292-page text. The intent of this volume is to examine the dynamics of the library as an organization—the behavior of individuals and groups within the library, the policies and programs of the library, and the relationship of the library to its staff and its clientele. The book is intended to serve the needs of practitioners as well as students.

The historical development of management theory is covered very briefly and many names in the field of management are introduced. This brief introduction could be confusing to the student in beginning administration, as Robert L. Goldberg stated, “because of such compact packing of information, all of these luminaries become but
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'walk-on' actors on the administrative stage.'

The book is divided into seven broad traditional areas: management development, planning process, organizing, staffing, directory, principles of control, and changes; not much new material is being introduced in these sections. The authors have maintained the basic approach used in the first edition. The space allotted to each area is too brief to accomplish the purpose of the book. For example, chapter I, "Management Development: A Historical Overview" (13 pages), provides a basic introduction or overview, but is a waste of time for students who need to learn dates, people, etc., as a requirement for management understanding. There are inaccuracies about people and their relationships to various management schools in the first edition which are still present in the second edition (i.e., May Follette, Elton Mayo, Renis Lickert are included in the "human behavior school"). There are factual errors and awkward sentences throughout the work that have not been corrected. No attempt has been made to correct chapters that are merely topical outlines. Contingency management is not mentioned. This reviewer feels that too much has been attempted in a limited, compact book. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter could serve as a sound reading list for the beginning library manager, but the bibliographies do not deal strongly with theories of management.

These critical comments are not meant to imply that this title is not useful. It is of value for the beginner's level. The authors do not relate well the skills of management to the management process.—John Goudeau, Florida State University, Tallahassee.


The Levine book of readings on fiscal stress analysis, explanation, and management takes as its theme the problem(s) of economic growth, direction, and management. The second title in the pairing for this review is also a reader; it limits its content to state and local financial management. Thus, from the top down (or the bottom up, even), readers can find in these two volumes a wide array of scholarly papers on a wide variety of economic movements.

Levine's collection is well chosen and well balanced; its readings will give sophisticated and unsophisticated (like us), but seriously oriented persons, a broad horizon of contact with causes of fiscal stress, decision making (relative to fiscal stress), resources, productivity, and cutbacks (sections of the volume). This reviewer cannot evaluate the merit of the economics concept, but he states unequivocally that the solutions given are uniformly readable, topic/case oriented, and structurally well conceived. There is the light touch, also, which helps the reader see the point without being stuck with tedious explanations.

This praise is less fulsome for the Petersen/