

monly well organized. Dr. McCrimmon has included a chronology extending from 1753 to 1979 that relates her story not only to serious political events, but also to its social environment by including such dates as the opening of *H. M. S. Pinafore* and Bond's introduction of electric light in the great reading room. *Power, Politics, and Print* is far more than the history of a catalog; it is an important account of the success of an intellectual enterprise of vast ramifications.—*Douglas W. Bryant, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

Hubbard, William J. *Stack Management: A Practical Guide to Shelving and Maintaining a Collection*. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1981. 102p. \$7. LC 80-28468. ISBN 0-8389-0319-3.

*Stack Management* is a fine example of clear, concise writing and good organization, representing sound thinking and reasoned advice. It is an excellent guide for the new stack manager and a handy reference tool for the experienced librarian. In a quick consultation, one can discover that 86 percent full is considered maximum stack capacity, learn the advantages and disadvantages of several types of compact shelving, and determine how best to shelve kits and games.

Hubbard has revised an earlier work by W. H. Jesse called *Shelf Work in Libraries* (1952), and this new edition reflects and stresses the current concern with access and availability of collections. Other contemporary issues such as problems of security and the use of detection systems, online circulation systems, and the increasing need for remote storage facilities are addressed at appropriate points in the new text. There are two minor points which I would draw attention to regarding the revision, however: one is the occasional use of the term "shelf worker" instead of the more current "shelver" or even "stack attendant" or "stacker"; and the second is a lack of any mention of physical access for the handicapped user and how that affects stack aisles and stack placement.

The book is divided into eight chapters and proceeds logically from the broadest aspect, collection management (shelf arrangement, open or closed stacks, and shelving of different types of materials) through successive chapters on more specific topics. These

topics are sorting and shelving routines, moving and shifting books (everything from how to plan space requirements to how to shelve), shelving types and arrangements (including lighting, book trucks and signs), and weeding, storing, and paging, with particular emphasis on the desirability of storage collections and how to plan and select for them. Hubbard's good sense and directness are particularly evident in this comment on off-site storage facilities: "Regardless of the frequency of trips, the schedule must be maintained if the service is to retain its credibility with patrons. Nothing destroys confidence in a library faster than broken promises through fluctuating schedules" (p.67). The remaining chapters deal with how to handle, clean, and repair books, missing books (how to search and inventory them), and finally some practical words on supervising stack personnel.

There is an appendix of basic information on using sampling to collect statistics on the quantity of work performed, book availability, and collection characteristics. The book is indexed. A comprehensive bibliography at the end, however, or all chapter references grouped at the conclusion of the individual chapters would have been preferable to the scattered footnotes throughout. *Stack Management*, is definitely useful and a worthwhile investment.—*Jean W. Farrington, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

Dessauer, John P. *Book Publishing: What It Is, What It Does*. 2d ed. New York and London: Bowker, 1981. 230p. \$23.95 cloth; \$13.95 paper. LC 81-10065. ISBN 0-8352-1325-0 cloth; 0-8352-1326-9 paper.

John P. Dessauer's book is a superb exposition of the workings of the American book publishing industry. Dessauer describes in successive chapters how books are created, manufactured, marketed, stored, and delivered. He also goes into some detail on the financing, planning, and management of book publishing enterprises.

Dessauer presently serves as chief statistician for the Book Industry Study Group (formed in 1976 as a research organization for the publishing community), and this second edition incorporates much information from the group. Although the book has the same structure as the previous edition (e.g.,