editorial, production and design, and sales
and promotion. Brief narrative texts explain
the operations of the publishing houses, but
most important are the actual copies of the
documents involved in the publishing proj-
ect.

There are photocopies of all the forms
used—readers' reports, contracts, cost esti-
mates, specifications, schedules, and the
like—filled out with information relative to
the "one book." The manuscript was com-
pletely edited by the presses, and each
shows portions of chapters 2 and 4 with
editorial corrections. Reproductions of
artwork and page proofs give an excellent
idea of the appearance of the final book as
envisioned by the various designers. The
presses show many similarities and dif-
ferences in their treatment of the book. The
differences are most noticeable in the illus-
trations, which range from delicate line
drawings to photographic halftone plates.
Formats vary from paper- to hardbound,
at prices from Chicago's $5.95 to Toronto's $9.95.

It is not often that a reviewer can say that
an unreadable book is at the same time
completely fascinating, but this one is to the
person interested in or knowledgeable about
publishing. One Book/Five Ways would make an excellent textbook—or supplement to a more conventional textbook—for classes or workshops in publishing, and its issuance in paperback as well as hardback will en-
courage this use. For the newcomer in pub-
lishing it provides an invaluable practical
handbook; to the established publisher, an
insider's view of five famous university
presses. There is no other book that treats
publishing in exactly this way, so that
within its highly specialized area of interest
it should be a "best-seller."

But the book raises certain questions. Who
is "Purvis Mulch," and is No Time for
House Plants available in book form? The
publisher's "Afterword" answers these ques-
tions. The idea originated with Hilary Mar-
shall of the University of Toronto Press in
the 1960s. Somehow it evolved into the
"Manuscript Project" of the American As-
sociation of University Presses (AAUP)
under the leadership of Joyce Kachergis,
then head of design and production at the
University of North Carolina Press. In June
of 1977, when the AAUP held its annual
meeting in Asheville, a limited edition of
this material was published by the associa-
tion and distributed to the delegates. Here
it was disclosed that "Purvis Mulch" was ac-
tually Jerry Minnich, assistant director of
the University of Wisconsin Press. Sub-
sequently his No Time for House Plants was
accepted for publication by the University
of Oklahoma Press, which expected to have
it in the bookstores in the fall of 1978. Por-
tions of Oklahoma's plans for the house
plant book, including examples of page
proofs and artwork, are at the end of the
book, making it actually one book six
ways.—Budd L. Gambee, University of
North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Advances in Librarianship. Volume 8.
Edited by Michael H. Harris. New York:

There are few places one can go in library
literature to find literate, comprehensive,
and brief overviews of specific subject areas
in librarianship. Advances in Librarianship
is just one of these places.

Volume 8, as the preface states, "focuses
on some of the major nontechnological prob-
lems currently facing the profession." Non-
technological does not, of course, mean
simple or nontechnical, because the seven
articles in this volume deal with some of the
most technically difficult issues facing librar-
ians in the last half of the twentieth-cen-
tury. The articles range over a wide spec-
trum—from collection development to li-
brary service to the American Indian to con-
tinuing education. If volume 8 has any
weakness, it is that the articles contained in
it are somewhat more descriptive than theo-
retical in a field that needs more of the lat-
ter. Most of the papers include excellent,
up-to-date bibliographies.

The paper on collection development in
large university libraries, by Mona East and
Rose Mary Magrill, is one of the best prim-
ers available on the subject. Collection de-
velopment has seen a great deal of change
during the last decade, and much of this is
detailed in this essay.

During the halcyon days of the 1960s,
budgets increased rapidly and libraries pur-
chased materials at tremendous rates. These
increases caused numerous problems. Once the collection development apparatus to expend the funds was assembled, the funding just as rapidly declined. This brought new problems. East and Magrill have written a paper that should be read by all librarians involved with collection development or acquisitions.

John Cole, executive director of the Library of Congress’ Center for the Book, in his essay on the role of the Library of Congress in American life, discusses the controversy of LC’s dual role that has existed since the turn of the century. The issue of whether to be a legislative library and a national library at the same time has not yet, of course, been solved. Cole neatly skirts the issue of a nonlibrarian being the Librarian of Congress by saying that “when one considers the national character of the Library’s history, this preference is hardly surprising” (p.67). The paper is brief, historical, and very much to the point.

The article by Elizabeth Dickinson and Margaret Myers details many of the difficult aspects of affirmative action currently facing librarians and also points out that the idea is here to stay. Further, guidelines for a plan of action are presented. We are also rightly told that affirmative action will not take hold overnight because “social change generally takes place in an evolutionary fashion” (p.128).

Charles Townley’s paper on library service to native Americans is a survey of what is going on in Indian America in terms of library service in the 1970s. Specific libraries and their information needs are described and policy development and funding bases are discussed. This paper should be of interest and use to anyone involved with library service to native Americans.

In his survey of recent historical literature in librarianship, David Kaser adapts one of Will Rogers’ sayings to librarianship: “library history is not as good as it used to be, and it probably never was” (p.183). The survey is thorough, and Kaser claims that the literature of library history is on the increase, is of high quality, and is useful to the profession.

Library education, including continuing education, is the topic of the two final papers in volume 8 of Advances in Librarian...