

the kind of questions that arise from current affairs and that were used in Dilevko's unobtrusive tests. Although a number of the author's other suggestions for improving reference service, such as periodic recertification of librarians, are strongly resisted by many, if not most, in the profession, they are all offered with well-reasoned justifications that draw on the writings of S. R. Ranganathan, Jacques Barzun, Jerry Campbell, and many others. It is a thought-provoking exegesis.

The author does an admirable job of describing his methodology, and even readers who are unfamiliar with stratified random sampling or bell curve distributions will appreciate how sound and thorough the research design is. The overall tone of his writing is far less negative than one might expect given the nature of the research and the results, but Dilevko is not seeking to tarnish the profession's reputation. Rather, he wishes to point out where we are not living up to reasonable expectations. Budget cuts, overworked library personnel, and other constraints are cited sympathetically, but Dilevko is persuasive in his contention that none of these factors will be acceptable to a populace with new information service options that hold the promise of delivering superior accuracy.

This book is not pleasant reading for anyone who takes pride in the library profession's dedication to service, but if we quibble about details and ignore its well-documented message, we do so at our peril. —*W. Bede Mitchell, Georgia Southern University*

Libraries and the Book Trade: The Formation of Collections from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century. Eds. Robin Myers, Michael Harris, and Giles Mandelbrote. New Castle, Del.: Oak Knoll Pr. (*Publishing Pathways Series*), 2000. 192p. (ISBN 1-58456-034-7). LC 00-058865.

This anthology consists of eight papers delivered December 4–5, 1999, at the 21st Annual Conference on the History of the Book Trade, organized by Birkbeck Col-

lege, University of London. The focus of the essays is the changing relationship of libraries with the book trade from the sixteenth to the twentieth century.

Elisabeth S. Leedham-Green, formerly deputy keeper of the Cambridge University Archives, in her essay, "Booksellers and Libraries in Sixteenth-Century Cambridge," clearly documents that libraries had to rely on gifts and bequests for their accessions and that it was not until the seventeenth century that most college libraries set about selecting books for purchase. She also points out the irony that sixteenth-century scholars would more likely find the most popular books they needed in booksellers' shops than in the University Library.

R. Julian Roberts, deputy librarian at Oxford's Bodleian Library, in his essay, "The Latin Stock (1616-1627) and Its Library Contacts," describes how the Bodleian during the seventeenth century purchased books using printed catalogs of the stock available at the Frankfurt book fairs and the help of agents in the so-called "Latin Trade," who traveled widely in search of Latin titles for libraries.

Keith A. Manley of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, and editor of *Library History*, in his essay, "Booksellers, Puke-Makers, and Rabbit-Merchants: The Growth of Circulating Libraries in the Eighteenth Century," documents how these circulating libraries "helped to fill the gap between the requirements of the ordinary reader and those of the scholarly and professional community, by providing the public with the reading matter it wanted—usually fiction—or, in some cases, with the books it was thought to need, such as sermons and works of self-improvement."

Simon Eliot's essay bears the fanciful title "'Mr. Greenhill, you cannot get rid of': Copyright, Legal Deposit and the Stationers' Company in the Nineteenth Century." Eliot, professor of publishing and printing history at the University of Reading, examines the Stationers' Company's records kept by the Greenhills, George (1767–1850) and later his son Joseph

(1803–1892), who served as warehouse keeper and treasurer of the English stock for the Stationers' Company for most of the nineteenth century. Eliot argues convincingly that the administrative shortcomings of the registry system led to its abolition and the introduction of direct deposit by the publishers themselves.

Donald Kerr's essay, "Sir George Grey and the English Antiquarian Book Trade," focuses on the book-collecting career of Sir George Grey (1812–1898), scholar, colonial governor of South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape Colony, and premier of New Zealand. Kerr, Printed Collections Librarian at Auckland (New Zealand) Central Library, documents how Grey put together two impressive collections, despite the hazards and frustrations of long-distance book buying. Significant parts of his collections formed the foundations of important rare book collections in Cape Town, South Africa (1861) and Auckland, New Zealand (1887).

Leslie A. Morris's essay, "William Augustus White of Brooklyn (1843–1927) and the Dispersal of His Elizabethan Library," documents the final disposition of the large and extremely valuable collection of a book collector extraordinaire. Morris, curator of manuscripts in the Houghton Library at Harvard, focuses on the transfer of many of White's books to Harvard College Library, in part during his lifetime and in bulk after his death. Other important American libraries were also his beneficiaries, including the Folger, Yale University, the Huntington, Princeton University, the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and the Brooklyn Public Library.

Conor Fahy's essay, "Collecting an Aldine: Castiglione's *Libro Del Cortegiano* (1528) through the Centuries," shows how much can be learned from a detailed study of the first edition of Castiglione's *Libro Del Cortegiano*. Fahy, emeritus professor of Italian at Birkbeck College, University of London, describes the aristocratic author's relationship with Italian and French booksellers.

Esther Potter, an independent scholar specializing in the structure and practices of the nineteenth-century bookbinding trade, in her essay, "Bookbinding for Libraries," documents the role of bookbinders in the supply of ancillary services to libraries. She begins with the initial need to repair ancient manuscripts in the chained libraries of fourteenth-century Britain and concludes with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, where the growth of municipal public libraries and of large-scale commercial lending libraries provided work for library binders on an industrial scale.

As a starting point for research in comparative librarianship, this volume excels. Although printing in the New World is not the study of antiquity that printing in Europe represents, there are nonetheless interesting parallels and divergences that these essays point out. *Libraries and the Book Trade* will be a worthy addition to collections serving bibliophiles, book collectors, library historians, and literary sleuths alike.—*Plummer Alston Jones Jr., East Carolina University.*

McCook, Kathleen de la Peña. *Ethnic Diversity in Library and Information Science.* Champaign: Univ. of Illinois, Graduate School of Library and Information Science (*Library Trends*, vol. 49, no. 1), 2000. 219p. \$18.50 (ISSN 0024-2594).

Issues of diversity have been a topic of discourse in many professions, and as the new millennium begins, matters of ethnic diversity continue to remain at the forefront. In reviewing the state of libraries and library services to minority populations in the United States, both the field of library and information science and the racial and ethnic demographics that constitute its workforce must be examined.

Historically, people of color have been underrepresented in the field of library and information science, and the lack of a profession-wide commitment to the recruitment of minorities to the library profession has been a major obstacle in achieving the goal of ethnic diversity. If libraries are to be truly representative of

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