scribes serials processing in an integrated environment where format takes precedence, while the third explores serials processing in a decentralized situation where function determines the management structure. Those contemplating reorganization of serials work need look no further than these three articles for a comprehensive summation of the relevant arguments.

Advances in Serials Management is a welcome addition to the canon of serials literature. Unlike Advances in Librarianship, which has a broad scope, this series focuses on critical issues surrounding the format that consumes an often disproportionate part of a library's materials budget. It also treats them with a depth which Serials Librarian, though it examines similar concerns, cannot do. Despite its rather high cost, it belongs in academic libraries where serials form an important part of the collection.—Deana L. Astle, Head of Technical Services, Clemson University Library, Clemson, SC.


Librarians interested in preservation and/or simply the physical longevity of books will find this a useful manual to own. Not everyone needs to know how to make a book but being able to repair one depends on understanding the various types of book construction and limitations for repair. This book is intended as a manual of instruction in the traditional methods of hand binding, consequently excluding "perfect" bound books—the scourge of the library world.

Watson's expertise in bookbinding is evident throughout this book. He not only clearly describes the procedures and methods involved in binding but prefacing illustrates his narrative with 273 detailed drawings. Assuming the reader is inexperienced at any kind of bookbinding, Watson begins with the materials, tools, and equipment necessary for binding, sources of these supplies, and a chapter on how to make the most of the tools. He systematically takes the novice through the fundamental and detailed procedures, continually explaining and showing how to accomplish the task, and illustrating incorrect procedures as well. Some of the terms, such as signatures and fore edge, will be familiar, others like muff and knocking down may be foreign; Watson defines all the terminology.

Once Watson has laid the groundwork, he offers eight binding projects on which to work: dust jacket, single signature blank book, folio, four signature blank book, scrapbook, manuscript binding, square back case, and music binding. Separate chapters illustrate how to make slipcases, boxes for a set of books, and labels. Watson devotes one chapter to rebinding an old book using the skills learned in the procedures and methods chapters plus a few new ones specific to this project.

What distinguishes this book from others I have read and used—Henry Gross's, Simplified Bookbinding (Scribner's, 1976) and Laura S. Young's Bookbinding & Conservation by Hand: A Working Guide (Bowker, 1981), is the simplicity and clarity of presentation. Watson does not attempt to cover every type of binding and procedure but instead sticks to a clear and clean format ideally suited for consulting at the workbench. For the beginning binder this is definitely an excellent manual with which to learn. Once the rudiments are learned more advanced books like those of Gross and Young should be studied for expanding and refining hand bookbinding techniques.—Susan Hamburger, Associate University Librarian, Special Collections Department, Florida State University Library, Tallahassee.


This work is meant to be a serious study of the impact of collective bargaining on support personnel and administrators in academic libraries. Kusack sets the tone and establishes his bias with the first paragraph in which he describes only the detrimental effects of the Yale strike on library operations. The author's anti-union bias, in fact, is pervasive and disturbing.

The book is short, beginning with a good summary of the history of unionization in libraries. A review of the literature dealing with the effects of unions follows, but here Kusack's knowledge of labor relations and unions seems limited. Although the factual representation of the literature is reasonably written, Kusack's generalizations and analyses lack depth and insight. He omits mention of two major organizations representing library employees, the NEA and the AFT, and overlooks a well-structured statistical analysis of wages by Mary Rosenthal (Public Library Quarterly vol. 6, no. 4) in which she finds union wage differentials for beginning library clerks of 12.8 percent and 16 percent during 1982-1984.

The chapter that reports the results of a 1983 survey of 184 academic libraries is disappointing, and the conclusion that finds that there are no differences of statistical significance between union and nonunion work environments in compensation or benefits is misleading and irresponsible. Anyone with an elementary introduction to statistics can recognize the limits of the analysis used. Chi-square tests are inappropriate on ordered data; the Mann-Whitney would be better. The results indicate problems with the sample size and do not provide any real information to the reader. (One can always fail to find statistically significant differences if the sample size is sufficiently small.) The analysis also fails to study the situation as a whole; studying wages, vacation days, etc. separately tends to mask differences between union and nonunion libraries.

The history and the bibliography are useful, but unless serving graduate information or library science researchers, most libraries need not purchase this title for the collection.—Helen Lewis, University Assistant Librarian, University of Connecticut, Storrs.


This book provides insight into the functioning of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and its rela-