

carefully. It is not recommended either as an initial or as a comprehensive review of these topics. To end on a positive note: the University of Chicago in publishing the report as a monograph has aided in making it easier for a user to gain bibliographic and physical access to the document.—*Morell D. Boone, University Librarian, University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

Hug, William E. *Strategies for Change in Information Programs*. New York: Bowker, 1974. 373p. \$13.95.

It may seem a discourtesy to the author to write a review of a book that one has not read thoroughly, but that, unfortunately, is the situation in which I find myself. I have examined this anthology, but I cannot say that I have read it, nor do I intend to read it, despite the fact that change in libraries is not only a subject which I recognize as being of some importance but also one in which I have an immediate and practical interest.

Mr. Hug's anthology consists of twenty-four articles, mainly dating from 1969 on, arranged in two equal parts. The first part is entitled "The Subtle and Ubiquitous Nature of Change" and the second "Alternative Strategies Or Ways to Aim at a Moving Target." There is also a three-page preface which describes generally the intent of the anthology and a five-page introduction to each part which comments briefly on each of the articles.

There are only four articles by librarians: Wasserman on "Professional Adaptation," McAnally and Downs on "The Changing Role of Directors of University Libraries," Atherton on "Putting Knowledge to Work in Today's Library Schools," and, of course, Shera on "Documentation into Information Science." The remaining articles are by people in a number of other disciplines. Many of the contributions by librarians on a topic such as this may not be significant, but a scanning of those articles that are included here leads me to believe that they are not very significant either. One of the articles that I did read, for example, was a two-page one called "Ex-Innovators as Barriers to Change," by Bob F. Steere. Apart from his creation of the incredibly

horrible jargon word "complacentor," one need cite only his concluding remarks: "Look around you, Mr. Ex-Innovator! Are you today's traditionalist? Are you the present barrier to change?" Mr. Hug's description of this article as "thought-provoking"—I would better describe it as "thought-revolting"—gave me no confidence in his ability to identify the most significant articles on this subject. In addition I can readily cite a number of other more substantial and useful articles on this topic such as Victor Thompson's "Bureaucracy and Innovation" (*Administrative Science Quarterly* 10:1-20 [1965]), and my knowledge is somewhat limited.

I am increasingly dismayed by anthologies, generally designed to serve some poorly defined purpose, in which all of the material is readily available in any decent library and for which, therefore, a solid bibliographical article might well suffice and might, indeed, be even more useful since it could cover a wider range of material. Such anthologies only contribute to what can best be described as information pollution. They might have some value as a supplementary textbook in a course, but they have relatively little other value. Surely there are less expensive and less polluting ways to make readings readily available to students. Such anthologies would be more bearable if they managed to include reasonably lengthy, understandable, and useful introductory remarks that put the material into perspective, analyzed it, and used it to arrive at some kind of useful and meaningful conclusions.

In this case Mr. Hug's preface is so brief and so jargon filled that it is of limited value, and he appears to reach no real conclusions. The material is simply presented for the reader to make of it what she/he will. I came away from a scanning of this book with the feeling that to read it carefully would leave me no better informed about the nature and meaning of change and how to effectively accomplish meaningful change in a library setting. I cannot recommend it to others.—*Norman D. Stevens, University of Connecticut Library, Storrs, Connecticut.*

Ford, Stephen. *The Acquisition of Library*