being applied. As Hicks and Tillin state in the section on accountability: “The personnel of libraries is realizing that a different kind of management is required if library service is to react positively to the modifications that are dictated both by practical limitations currently imposed within the library and by rapidly occurring external changes.”

The chapters on budget, selection of resources, processing, circulation, and reference will be eagerly read by librarians working in those areas. Each section of Managing Multimedia Libraries could well serve as a discussion basis for in-service workshops and staff meetings.

There is a wealth of practical and realistic information in Managing Multimedia Libraries which should have appeal and application for all types of libraries and librarians. It should also serve as an excellent text for library school courses. On a scale of one to five, this deserves a five-star rating.—Gloria Terwilliger, Director, Learning Resources, Northern Virginia Community College, Alexandria Campus.


This is a compilation of the papers presented at the San Francisco ACRL preconference in 1975, including edited audience questions and responses. There is also a useful appendix of “Background Papers” which, as the title indicates, might be a good place to start your reading of this volume. The appendix contains several reprints, including a glossary of labor terms, legal aspects, and descriptions of terms in a collective bargaining contract. The final part of the appendix gives a bibliography of sources for further information.

In all, the volume is concise and well put together, which says something for the conference itself. Unfortunately, there is always such a lag in publishing proceedings that by the time most people read this, the material will already be two years old. Some of the concerns may have changed, but still this is a worthwhile compilation of information and ideas that are basic to any understanding of collective bargaining and its effects on academic governance in general and, to a slightly less degree, on the status of librarians. Governance turned out to be a major issue in this volume.

In his “Conference Summary” Kenneth Mortimer states: “I am sure you will get much more from this conference as you read the proceedings than from sitting here and listening to all of us talk at you.” From one who was there I agree in part that some of the papers, particularly Jean R. Kennelly’s, which contains many statistics, were more meaningful and easier to grasp in the written form. Obviously, the combination of listening, reacting, and then reading brings it all together.

The issues covered in the papers are governance as it is (well described by Donald Wollett, director of employee relations for the State of New York); then jurisdiction, or the legal right of unions to organize; definition of who is in the bargaining unit; the choice of an agent; and, finally, the consequences of that choice.

The papers from the panel of people representing NEA, AAUP, AFT, and alternative approaches through faculty associations or no union were interesting, but very evidently, each author has his or her own axe to grind. Both Gwendolyn Cruzat and Kenneth Mortimer reminded the readers of this by stating that a look must be taken at the leadership on their own campus or campuses—that this leadership will determine what any union or alternative group will be like. Cruzat in “Issues and Strategies for Academic Librarians” also warned that “... collective bargaining has been regarded by some librarians as a vehicle for achieving parity in the academic community.” The whole concept of why librarians in particular, and also faculty, have chosen this route and its results is very interesting and was alluded to by several of the participants. Jean Kennelly’s paper, “The Current Status of Academic Librari-
ans' Involvement in Collective Bargaining: A Survey," which was based on a survey she conducted in May and June 1975, addresses librarians' participation in collective bargaining and the results of that involvement.

I recommend this as a very handy volume for those who wish an overview of the collective bargaining issues, but who don't want to go into the whole process in detail. It's an excellent starting place, and, for those who don't wish to go further, it will give a well-rounded perspective.—B. Anne Commerton, Director of Libraries, State University of New York, College at Oswego.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS


Commerton, Director of Libraries, State University of New York, College at Oswego.

Covers recent publications on the practice and theory of health sciences librarianship.


Bibliography of books and prints depicting street traders. Arranged by nationality and includes numerous illustrations.


Approximately 2,000 annotated entries for books on U.S. history. First two sections are on aids to research and comprehensive works, with remaining chapters chronologically arranged.


About 3,000 pertinent sources on health sciences librarianship, most of which have been cited in articles appearing in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association since 1966. The Combined Retrospective Index Set to Journals in History, 1838-1974. With an intro-