

ponential rate to the point that within twenty years low-cost computing and storage will be economically available to everyone. It will be possible to store the contents of a library the size of the University of Illinois on 563 disks at a cost of \$10 per disk.

Such enormous potential for change provides ample material for speculation, in which many of the other authors of these papers indulge, often in arresting and thought-provoking ways. Lancaster and his two research associates, Laura Drasgow and Ellen Marks, close the proceedings with an article that attempts to divine the future of libraries and librarians. The future they foresee for libraries is bleak. Libraries will decline as the development of computers and telecommunications makes them obsolescent. Librarians may fare somewhat more happily, if they are prepared by ability and training to function as independent information specialists.

One does not have to agree with the specific scenarios the authors of these papers foresee to understand that change in information technology is rapid and accelerating. Librarians will not have the opportunity to adjust to it in the leisurely way that past trends have permitted. Tomorrow is almost here and few, if any, of us are prepared for it.—Richard J. Talbot, *University of Massachusetts, Amherst*.

Current Concepts in Library Management.

Martha Boaz, editor. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1979. 289p. \$18.50 U.S. and Canada; \$22 elsewhere. LC 79-20734. ISBN 0-87287-204-1.

Editor Martha Boaz states that this work is "intended as a primer in the field, it attempts to assist library school students to become familiar with the purposes, principles, and techniques of administration and to provide them with an understanding of the objectives, functions, and organization of libraries." Students of library science and day-to-day practitioners seeking insights into current concepts of library management from these eleven articles and four appendices generally will be disappointed.

Martha Boaz, who contributed more than 50 percent of the material in this collection, leads off with "The Library Administrator's Commitment to the Profession and the

Community." This article, which in tone and content is reminiscent of a lecture in an "Intro to Library Science" class, rides for considerable length the old hobbyhorse of professionalism. A better beginning would have been Neely Gardner's "Current Concepts in Management," which does manage to provide a brief overview of general management theory.

Peggy Sullivan's "Managing the Public Library" is an excellent article. Although organized around the concerns and problems of the public library manager, Sullivan's practical observations are useful to all library managers. Duane Webster's "Managing the College and University Library" reflects the philosophy of the ARL's Office of Management Studies and concentrates on what Webster views as the "major concepts and trends influencing library managers today."

Chase Dane observes at the beginning of his article on managing the school media library that "the school library and the special library are alike in that they both must serve the larger organization of which they are a part." Such a view should not be unique to the school library, though it often is overlooked by librarians. With the aid of 113 footnotes, Jerry Cao manages to "define and delimit the technical library" in nineteen pages.

Editor Boaz's "Managing the Library School" and "Managing the Planning of Facilities for Library and Information Science Education Programs" are entirely out of place in a work intended as a primer on current management concepts. This reviewer also questions the inclusion of Ellsworth Mason's "Managing the Planning of Library Buildings" in this collection.

Considering the growing importance of computerization in modern libraries, it is surprising this collection contains only one article on computers. Yet Hillis Griffin's "The Application of Computers to Library Tasks" does provide a good general overview of the steps involved in implementing automated functions in a library. The last article in the collection, "Extra-Institutional Funding" by Martha Boaz, is a brief how-to approach to grantsmanship. It does not relay current concepts in grantsmanship, but it does suggest old lecture notes.

The four appendixes, all by the editor and all related to library education, constitute thirty-eight pages of unnecessary filler in a work whose title suggests its contents deal with concepts in library management. The title is misleading and, except for a couple of the articles which one hopes will be reprinted elsewhere, this collection is not recommended.—*B. Donald Grose, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne.*

Thompson, James. *An Introduction to University Library Administration*. 3d ed. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979(?). 160p. \$18.75. ISBN 0-85157-288-X.

This third edition of a now standard work has no imprint date (unseemly for a librarian author!). The issuing date is adjudged to be 1979.

A small volume that is packed with good information for a practicing or would-be university library administrator, the work is a satisfactory, but not extensive, updating of the 1974 second edition. Most of the new material is compacted at the end or at the beginning of the chapters or sections and sometimes much too obviously so.

It is thoroughly British and some sections, to U.S. readers, will seem to have come from another planet, for example, "... the formation of such cooperatives as BLAISE and SWALCAP," and frequent references to the UGC (University Grants Committee), the Parry Report, and the Association of University Teachers. Further evidence of its intended use as a guide for university librarians in the United Kingdom is the total absence of any reference to OCLC, Inc.

Thompson writes of the 1908 Anglo-American catalog code and the 1949 ALA cataloging rules, noting that "both of these will be displaced by the new Anglo-American cataloging rules, first published in 1967." This leaves the important and controversial AACR 2 unmentioned and somewhat in limbo.

Variances from Thompson's 1974 edition as regards computer application to library methods are disappointingly few. The addition of two or three sentences in the section on computerized procedures is about the

extent of it. New cataloging techniques in the British university library are described, new cost figures inserted, and a couple of paragraphs on detection systems added. There is no mention, however, of computerized book charging systems, where pages could have been written.

A section in the chapter on cooperation gives a very useful description of the "new" British Library and its functions, information not included in earlier editions. A lengthy paragraph on library cooperative projects in England has been added in the third edition.

The book has eight pages of glossy photographs, six pages of references (dating from 1940 to 1978), and a scant index. While the typesetting is attractive, the lack of ruled lines detracts from the overall appearance of the publication.

An Introduction to University Library Administration, third edition, is recommended for library school libraries, for the university library administrator who "reads everything," and certainly for British university libraries and librarians.—*Roscoe Rouse, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.*

"**Library Consultants.**" Ellsworth E. Mason, issue editor. *Library Trends* 28:339-485 (Winter 1980). \$5. ISSN 0024-2594. (Available from: University of Illinois Press, Urbana, IL 61801.)

This issue could have been subtitled "Nine Papers in Search of a Focus." It was a mistake to assume that library consulting, because it is a noun, is a unified topic; it's not, and the result of trying to force enough content to justify a topical approach is a mixed success. Perhaps the main problem, in terms of reading this issue straight through as a book, is that the various authors obviously had quite different audiences in mind as they wrote. Ellsworth Mason's contribution concerning building consulting, for example, is nearly a diatribe aimed at those ignoramuses (library administrators) who, lacking all sense of aesthetics and judgment, build libraries without using consultants, while Barbara Markuson's discussion of consulting in a network environment may be said to be aimed at the universe, because it is a topic on which