ACGIH is an international organization consisting of professional personnel in governmental or educational institutions active day-to-day in occupational safety/health programs. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has made substantial contributions to the development and upgrading of official health services, both to industry and to labor. Its committees, particularly those on Industrial Ventilation and Threshold Limit Values, are recognized and respected worldwide for their expertise and continuing contributions to the practice of industrial hygiene. No technical library, public or private, is complete without these publications...

Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Workroom Environment
Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values
Industrial Ventilation—A Manual of Recommended Practice
Air Sampling Instruments Manual
Identify and Measure Airborne Asbestos
Workplace Control of Carcinogens
Labeling and Warning Systems
Guide for Control of Lazer Hazards
Industrial Hygiene for Mining and Tunneling
Non-Ionizing Radiation
Process Flow Diagrams and Air Pollution Emission Estimates
Herbert E. Stokinger Lectures
History of Respiratory Protective Devices in the U.S.
History of the Development of Industrial Hygiene Sampling Instruments & Techniques
The First Forty Years 1938-1978
The Federal Industrial Hygiene Agency
Transactions of ACGIH Annual Meetings


The papers in this volume record the proceedings of the sixteenth annual clinic, a clinic that differs rather sharply from its predecessors. First, instead of library automation, various aspects of electronic communication were examined, usually by leaders from fields outside of librarianship. Second, the clinic was designed as an integral part of F. W. Lancaster’s research on the impact of a “paperless society” on the research library of the future. Not surprisingly, the papers are both descriptive and speculative: particular applications of information technology are described, and several speculative articles assess implications of new developments on society in general and libraries in particular. Among the most interesting of the descriptive articles is a forecast of the technology of the future by William J. Kubitz. Kubitz provides a remarkably succinct summary of the technological trends in computer technology development, which seem almost to have reversed a law of nature, as each year computers are built that do more and more at less and less cost. Not only will this trend continue but also it will accelerate at an ex-
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.


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.