

budgeting, operations research, participatory management, management information, or unions. The material on cooperation—Reynolds' own report on intralibrary cooperation at Indiana University—seems especially inappropriate, automation and its impact on library administration and service to users are weak.

Academic library administration today is, if nothing else, in a state of rapid change and development. To capture that in a reader and to present a picture of the real problems that are now facing academic library administrators would be an extremely difficult task. Perhaps Mr. Reynolds manages to do that in his teaching but this reader falls short of doing so.—*Norman D. Stevens, University of Connecticut.*

**American and British Genealogy and Heraldry: A Selected List of Books.** By P. William Filby. Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1970. 208p. \$10.00.

Mr. Filby's compilation attempts to cover genealogical sources in the United States generally and by individual state, with the exception of Alaska. Other countries included are Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. A general coverage of heraldry is also presented.

The book is extremely general in most cases and therefore is not much help to the advanced researcher. Too much area is covered to enable more than a very basic listing of references; nor is it particularly conclusive for any particular area or state. As ancestors tend to hide in specific local records, i.e. church records, land records, court records, and so forth, this book could not possibly attempt to list all of these sources.

The compilation could be used as a basic reference item for libraries and as far as the references listed are concerned, the following are notable:

1. There is an excellent index, both by author and title, making it easy to locate any given book.
2. There are three or four lines of description for each book and the publisher is listed, which makes it helpful to identify and purchase any entry if one so desires.
3. Many of the books are "how to" books

which would help the amateur or beginner in the field of genealogy.

In the preface the author states that he is not a professional genealogist and that his book is an outgrowth of some years of working with genealogists and the books they frequently request. In this light, his book has merit as a beginning source listing those general records that are available. Since the Peabody Institute Library, where he conducted most of his research, was endowed with books about genealogy particularly of English origin, his present list leans more heavily in this geographic direction. The book achieves no more and no less than the title indicates.—*Ted F. Powell, Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

**Computer-Based Library and Information Systems.** By J. P. Henley. New York: American Elsevier, 84p. \$5.75.

A book of well under one hundred pages covering the subject of computer-based library and information systems cannot be expected to be more than a superficial treatment of the subject. The book is essentially a survey of the field drawn almost entirely from the cited literature. It may prove valuable as a basic introduction to the field, but will provide little for those already working with automated library or information systems.

The book begins with an introduction to computers for those unfamiliar with them. In eight pages the author does a creditable job of indicating the basic functions of a computer, and describing different types of storage media, input/output devices and some recent advances in computer technology. The objectives of an automated library system are discussed. The author advocates a "total system" approach rather than a step-by-step conversion of existing tasks. He then goes on to describe specific tasks suitable for conversion to an automated system, e.g., serial records control. In a discussion of computer requirements, programming languages are considered. The deficiencies of FORTRAN, ALGOL, and COBOL as character manipulating languages are mentioned. LISP and COMIT are cited as two examples of languages pos-