

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 is 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