brary, The University Library, C-075, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.)

Two small publications recently issued honor two outstanding librarians, Louis Round Wilson and Melvin Voigt. Their contents parallel the lives of the two men in dealing with library education and university library management.

The pamphlet honoring Wilson is indeed a worthy tribute to the centenarian. In its two parts we have a creditable job of portraying the evolution of library education in the Southeast by Ed Holley, Jack Dalton, Virginia Lacy Jones, and Mary Edna Anders and a thought-provoking paper on research libraries by Herman Fussler. Some of the history and thoughts expressed have been stated before in other publications, but there are "proposals" and "prospects" that give them meaning for today.

A proposal, made near the end of Dalton's paper, is worthy of our close attention, particularly in view of the demise of the ALA Library Education Division. It is his suggestion that library educators in the Southeast call another invitational working conference to consider the complexities and problems of the changing library profession that today attempts to serve the nation's populace.

If the reviewer may be so presumptuous, he would broaden Dalton's proposal and suggest a nationwide conference or several regional conferences. It just may be that we as librarians, collectively, are outmoded, but the technology that can be applied to our profession is not, and we should make an effort to rectify the situation.

Fussler leaves history out, picks up the university library where it is today with its multitudinous problems, and proffers some possible solutions. His paper is a minicourse in research library problems for advanced practitioners. The terminology will be difficult for uninitiated library science students, but even so the work should be required reading for prospective academic librarians.

This is a profound paper of thoughtful content. It is unfortunate that its editing was obviously hurried and that the evidence of proofreading seems totally lacking.

The California symposium brought together some outstanding librarians and scholars. Professor Andrew Wright and Basil Stuart-Stubbs dealt with a definition of the parameters for a university library collection. Here a "working scholar" and a university librarian have at it, the scholar asking for his "bread and butter" collection close at hand and the librarian predicting a day of reckoning with the absolute saturation of all available library space.

The matter of research library cooperation was treated in another session of the symposium. In his paper, Russell Shank spoke of cooperative collection development as often being less than satisfactory: "We do not always get the anticipated payoff from cooperative collection development schemes."

Robert M. Hayes, in his description of library networks, said we do not have to wait any longer on the technology for resource sharing, only the funding. For a successful sharing endeavor, he would favor endowing the large libraries to become larger.

Clara Jones described the new information and referral service now in use in many large public library systems, delineating in particular the program now operational at the Detroit Public Library, a system that incorporates information from beyond the walls of the library and the backs of books.

Handsomely produced by the Friends of the UCSD Library, the small paperback is as attractive as it is thought-provoking—*Roscoe Rouse, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.*

Thompson, Godfrey. **Planning and Design of Library Buildings.** 2d ed. London: Architectural Press; New York: Nichols Publishing Co., 1977. 189p. $25. LC 77-137. ISBN 0-89397-019-0.

The first edition of *Planning and Design of Library Buildings* appeared in 1973. It was indeed a wonderful addition to the literature, for it gave a complete overview of then current construction practices, standards, and descriptions of library buildings in Britain. But, one must question, as this writer indeed does, "Why a repeat edition in just four years?" And at $25 per copy, too. One praised the comprehensiveness and organization of the first edition and appreciated its illustrations and photo-

graphs. It was for us on our side of the Atlantic a great companion volume to Metcalf's *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings*—and still is.

This second edition states in its preface that "the great change which has taken place in the last few years in the financial environment in which library buildings are conceived has inevitably had an influence on their planning." Such a statement in a preface ought to imply "great changes" in the second edition of the book in hand. But not the case: fully 98 percent of the illustrations and photographs are repeats—except, of course, the publishers use one of the very few new photographs greatly enlarged on the dust jacket under the words, "Second edition." Page after page has not one word of new text. Where is the "influence" of "the great change"?

Thompson has revised his "set of all-purpose formulae for initial, and very general, assessment of areas needed for the storage of different classes of library materials" because these figures in the first edition "were too vague, and, in part, inaccurate" (his words). Still, at the end of his revised figures, he writes, "For a more detailed set of formulae, see Metcalf."

The second edition carries an expanded essay on "Conversions" by which term the author refers to the alteration or conservation of existing buildings. This final chapter of the book does indeed bring new material to the literature of library buildings. The chapter is well conceived, written, and illustrated. Finally, Thompson has updated and enlarged the "Bibliography."

Still, the second edition is better left alone if you have the first edition. Remembering that these are British buildings, the essay on conversions and the bibliography are hardly worth $25—better put that $25 to another acquisition.—*Hal B. Schell, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Studies in Library Management. Volume Four. Edited by Gileon Holroyd. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1977. 178p. $9. ISBN 0-85157-240-5 Bingley; ISBN 0-208-01547-7 Linnet; ISSN 0307-0808.

This volume is divided into three parts with two essays on the general subject of staffing, three on people in work situations, and three on theoretical approaches to library management. Volume four conforms more or less to the pattern set by previous volumes in the series: little continuity with some overlap in topics. With the exception of one essay contributed by a Brazilian library educator and one by an American management professor, the papers are British authored; of these, three are by library faculty, two by public library administrators, and one by a county personnel officer.

"Educational Needs for Library Management in a Developing Country" by Antonio A. Briquet de Lemos appraises education for librarianship in Brazil. He includes an analysis of data collected from ex-library school students asked to evaluate the quality of their educational experience.

"Manpower Requirements of Public Libraries" by Kevin Graves concentrates on the use of staffing studies for both internal library use and broader forecasting with illustrations drawn from the study he recently conducted on the staffing of public libraries in Great Britain. Numerous suggestions are offered for conducting staffing studies and determining manpower requirements that should be capable of being applied in other types of library settings.

"Organisation Development in Library Management" by T. D. Wilson defines organization development, describes how it works, reviews its limited usage to date in libraries, and contemplates its scope and future potential.

"Leicestershire Libraries: a Team Based Organisation Structure" by John Hinks provides a detailed discussion of the structure of the Leicestershire Libraries and Information Service, a county public library system that incorporates a team-based organizational system for the professional librarians in its field areas. Interestingly, professionals doing nonprofessional work, and vice versa, are effectively eliminated through this type of organization, an approach that conceivably could also be adapted to academic and special library environments.

"Trade Unions and Librarianship" by R. D. Taylor is a loosely written analysis of trade union developments in Great Britain affecting British public and academic librar-