

icies are reprinted in full. Eighteen public library and thirty-eight academic library policies are reprinted in part. Those policies reprinted in part are arranged into several categories, e.g., selection, weeding, etc. Such an arrangement is very useful.

Similar information has been available previously. Carter, Bonk, and Magrill have included partial selection statements in *Building Library Collections* (4th ed.; Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1974). The Boyer and Eaton compilation mentioned above has been quite useful to librarians and library educators since 1971. The ALA Headquarters Library has maintained a file of representative acquisition policies; and the Association of Research Libraries produced a SPEC Kit of acquisition policies in 1974.

Nevertheless, *Library Acquisition Policies and Procedures* is more comprehensive than any of these. Its organization enhances its usefulness, and it is up-to-date. If one doubts the need for this new collection, it should be remembered that many libraries do not have acquisition policies. Futas indicates the majority of libraries do not have. This reviewer's experience in four major academic libraries—three of which did not have written policies—tends to support this position. In addition, a survey in connection with the ARL SPEC Kit mentioned above indicated "a great deal of activity in the area of acquisition policy."

Minor annoyances included difficulty in finding footnote references, the point being made at least three times that policies represent the ideal and not necessarily the reality of the situation (p.ix, xiv, xxvii), indication on page ix that 500 questionnaires were sent while page xviii says more than 450 were sent, and the defensive stance regarding librarianship that is found in the preliminaries. However, the book is basically a good collection of documents related to acquisition policies and will be helpful to libraries in general.—*Don Lanier, Head, Acquisitions Division, Auburn University Library.*

**Libraries in Post-Industrial Society.** Edited by Leigh Estabrook. A Neal-Schuman Professional Book. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press, 1977. 337p. \$13.95. LC 77-8928. ISBN 0-912700-00-9.

This collection of essays was compiled

for those librarians who are aware of changes in institutions, clientele, information tools, etc., and are willing to learn from understanding and sharing the experience of other professionals in the changing world. Thus these librarians will not maintain their status quo but will advance in competence, invigorate public service, and attain greater stature in the profession. The title of this volume is derived from the heading of part V, the last eighty pages of the book.

In the first part, after an introductory article by Daniel Bell, explaining his term "post-industrial society," four other sociologists react to his postulate.

Professionalism, of constant concern to librarians, forms the second section, with articles well chosen to present many aspects of this area that may be relevant to librarianship, from domination by professions to licensing of paraprofessionals.

Since professionals usually work in some kind of organization, the third part relates to their role in today's new and different managerial styles. Worker participation with shared authority, public service, bureaucracies at federal and state levels, relationships between clients and formal organizations, and the need for new policies to manage information in our now highly technological society are covered herein.

The fourth section deals with the services needed by the post-industrial society, different because of technological change, which influences the clients' demands. Computers, cable television, educational changes to meet older students' needs, how to deal with the conflicting requests from special groups and the politically powerful, a clear understanding of culture—all these will affect services.

Part V, the last quarter of the book, treats explicitly information services as they are to affect librarianship now or in the near future. The development of a model for information systems through analyses of information needs and use is the subject of the first article. From similar current studies of information use, etc., the second article critically evaluates library cooperation to determine how cooperative systems should develop. Library service in a mechanized library environment is the framework of the third rather technical paper. The last article focuses on special-interest

magazines, on-line retrieval services, and information brokerage as examples of how the library might compete in the information marketplace despite concomitant problems.

Building this book upon Bell's "post-industrial society," the editor erected a specific type of well-interfaced edifice, not a library, reflecting the expertise of a variety of artisans. The introduction compares various parts of the building to librarianship, while the bibliography cites library literature related to each section. Starting with a different concept, one might well fabricate a totally different structure with quite different craftsmen, with as valid and beautiful results.

For many librarians who seek to involve professionals from other disciplines in their research and teaching, this compilation will have much appeal. Critical thinking on the concerns of librarianship will occur more readily as a result of such interdisciplinary findings.

This descriptive review was deliberate so that librarians will know that only one-fourth of the book deals directly with library and information services. Any librarian worthy of the appellation "professional" will peruse this book with delight, make applications to the field, develop methods of procedure, and organize activities that derive from the critical thinking necessary in this crucial age in order to save the library profession for its present clientele and extend it to others who have not as yet benefited from it.—*Rev. Jovian Lang, Division of Library and Information Science, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York.*

Tedd, L. A., *An Introduction to Computer-Based Library Systems*. London: Heyden, 1977. 208p. £8.50. \$17.00. ISBN 0-88501-221-8.

This is a textbook based on a course taught by the author at the International Graduate Summer School at the College of Librarianship in Aberystwyth, Wales. Because of either the nature of the course or for some other reason, the scope is extremely broad for a 200-page book. Within its covers it attempts to provide an introduction to computers, a discussion of computerized library systems, and a discussion of computerized information retrieval systems.

After an "overview" chapter, there are three on computers: one each on hardware and software, and one on "setting up." These are brief but fairly clear; they naturally use British terminology ("backing store" for off-line storage, for example), but this seldom presents a problem in understanding.

The next four chapters comprise the section on library applications of data processing, or, as Tedd continually refers to them, "housekeeping activities." The phrase is reminiscent of the 1950s when such applications were considered too trivial to deserve serious study, information retrieval being just around the corner and obviously destined to make traditional library operations (and libraries) obsolete in short order. Perhaps because of such a view, the coverage of some "housekeeping" applications is very slight—automated acquisition systems, for example, are covered in a little more than two pages. Circulation control receives twenty-three pages, reflecting the widespread interest in such systems in Britain, with the treatment of cataloging and serials control somewhere in between these extremes.

The discussion of MARC concentrates so heavily on the British viewpoint that the reader is left with the impression that the development of MARC has been a joint effort of the United Kingdom and the Library of Congress almost from the beginning. Some basic information about MARC is omitted: there is no mention, for example, of the languages, publication dates, or types of materials covered by either LC's MARC Distribution Service or the counterpart service offered by the British Library.

Computerized information retrieval systems are treated in three chapters: one on indexing, one on selective dissemination of information (SDI), and one on retrospective search systems. There is a fairly extensive discussion of the various types of KWIC (Key Word In Context) indexes, a description of PRECIS (the Preserved Context Index System), and brief mention of one or two others. The SDI chapter explains the concept and the most common variations, then lists some of the SDI services available commercially—without, however, describing them. In the chapter on retrospective search systems, the two dominant commercial ones (SDC's ORBIT