the Divisions of Computers in Chemistry and Chemical Information at the 175th Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Anaheim, California, March 13–17, 1978. ACS Symposium Series, 84. Washington, D.C.: American Chemical Society, 1978. 231p. $23. LC 78-21611. ISBN 0-8412-0465-9. ISSN 0097-6156.

This symposium was organized to examine some important current developments in the storage, retrieval, and manipulation of types of data that are associated with medicinal chemistry in the pharmaceutical industry, in governmental agencies, and in related organizations. For those librarians willing to turn a few pages and browse here and there and not be put off by the somewhat forbidding technical aspect of the papers presented here, there are insights and information of real value to the professional.

The discussion starts off with a definition of "medicinal chemistry" as that area of synthetic organic chemistry that deals with the preparation of molecules likely to have some desired physiological response. But when you learn that all this chemical talk is only one element in a much larger set of functions in the total drug development process, the text begins to grab the attention of anyone interested in information science and library networks.

The chapters are expanded versions of the papers presented at the symposium as well as several additional invited papers, and it is very obvious that a number of the authors' names include technical and special librarians. Information systems are described and evaluated in detail from the National Cancer Institute, National Library of Medicine, Office of Naval Research, and such commercial establishments as Rohm and Haas, Parke Davis, Upjohn, and Merck Sharp & Dohme.

The development of a safe and useful drug, which is an extremely complex and costly process, may interest only a few librarians; but when the extraordinarily diverse types of information necessary to support this process are described in terms of the data banks and computer terminals and on-line activities of the present day, then interest rapidly widens—the applications are so similar to the day-to-day bibliographical processing features of our own systems in academic libraries. Although the report is a state-of-the-art view in a very special segment of medical and special librarianship, the "transfer points" are very obvious and enlightening.

It is very clear we are all going in the same direction when future trends in chemical information are discussed. Integration, they say, means the pulling together of discrete in-house systems and the creation of automated interfaces (read *networks,* if you will) with public and government systems along the lines of some kind of national linkage. That is of foremost concern. Another extremely important trend is toward greater end-user orientation: make the systems a working tool of the public who will use them; don't limit them only to the trained information specialist. Heard that before?

As the subway sign says, you don't have to be Jewish to enjoy Levy's rye bread. Nor indeed do you have to be a science librarian to get something worthwhile out of this book.—*David Kuhner, The Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California.*

Martin, Murray S. *Budgetary Control in Academic Libraries.* Foundations in Library and Information Science, v.5. Greenwich, Conn: JAI Press, 1978. 219p. $21. LC 76-5648. ISBN 0-89232-010-9.

This is an excellent discussion of academic library administration viewed from the special (and, therefore, limited) perspective of the library budget. As stated in the preface, "There is no pretense that this is a definitive study of budgetary practices, nor that it will answer all questions that could be asked." The approach is practical rather than theoretical, focusing upon budget making and budgetary control as fundamental administrative activities which are continuous. The end product is a conceptual framework within which administrators in any size academic library should be able to construct appropriate budget procedures, even though the examples given pertain exclusively to rather large research libraries.

The text is divided into thirteen chapters beginning with a discussion of "The Need for Fiscal Management"; proceeding through discussion of the development, presentation, and control of the library

budget; and concluding with "Retrospect—Important Issues to Remember." An appendix, "The State University Libraries: A Case Study," a brief but useful glossary of budgeting terms, and a four-page list of "References" round out the work. If this outline imparts a ring familiar to experienced library administrators, it is not surprising, for Martin has grounded his work carefully in the current literature on library administration. But his chief contribution might have been made more readily apparent had he subtitled the book, "The Political Aspects of Academic Library Administration."

Currently, library administrators are entangled in a difficult situation caused by diminishing levels of financial support, the eroding effects of inflation, outside demands for greater accountability, pressures resulting from the adoption of various forms of "participatory management," and the lack of widely supported standards of library service. They now face the difficult problem of setting priorities among programs, which in more affluent years would have been funded without question as equally worthy of support. Martin argues persuasively that the budget is a primary tool for coping with this situation.

"A budget," as defined by Martin, "is a statement which identifies in monetary terms the ways in which an institution will seek to achieve its goals during the period for which it is valid. It is not perceived similarly by all those who are affected by it and will require conversion into whatever mode is appropriate to each group, program or activity. It implies control and feedback to measure both conformity to the expressed or implicit goals and the degree of success attained in achieving those goals." He acknowledges that "fiscal consideration cannot be the sole determinant in policy-making," but stresses that "without knowledge of the financial situation, decision makers can seldom arrive at acceptable conclusions on other activities."

Martin disclaims any intention to explore the political basis of budget making on the grounds that it would require a monumental work to discuss policies on such a level. Yet, in my opinion, it is his successful illustration of the relationships between policy decisions and fiscal decisions that gives vitality and importance to his work.

While obviously a "must" purchase for library school collections, *Budgetary Control in Academic Libraries* is worthy of the attention of all academic library administrators.—*George W. Cornell, State University of New York, College at Brockport.*

The On-Line Revolution in Libraries. Proceedings of the 1977 Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Edited by Allen Kent and Thomas J. Galvin. Books in Library and Information Science, v.23. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1978. 303p. $29.75. LC 78-15800. ISBN 0-8247-6754-3.

This volume contains a collection of papers, organized in four parts, with the lead paper in each part (except part four) an invited view and the subsequent papers generally reactions or commentary or amplification of a special aspect of the lead paper. Each paper is well organized, informative to both expert and neophyte, and many of the papers are quite perceptive.

Part one deals with the "Potential of On-Line Information Systems," with a lead paper by Allen Kent carrying that title. Samuel A. Wolpert, Anita Schiller, Martin D. Robbins, Joseph F. Shubert, and Carlos Cuadra offer their reactions to Kent and their own opinions on the future potential of on-line systems. Divergent views are taken, and even the transcription of the discussion sessions throughout the book is well done, normally a failing in many proceedings more often than not.

Part two is titled "Impact of On-Line Systems," with the initial paper by Lee G. Burchinal concentrating on the impact on national information policy and local, state, and regional planning. Following this paper, Melvin S. Day comments on national policy, Miriam A. Drake on library functions with John G. Lorenz reacting to Drake. Then Paul Evan Peters and Ellen Gay Detlefsen discuss the impact of on-line systems on clientele, and Martha Williams looks into the future. Contributions on other areas of on-line impact, including academic and public libraries, are well explained by Alphonse F. Trezza, Roger K. Summit, Richard DeGennaro, Keith Doms, and Detlefsen.

Part three concentrates on "Training and