

will also be useful to those seeking answers to management technique problems. The work is meant to be a practical guide to participatory management in libraries and is successful, to a point. The tenets of participative management must be accepted by the majority of supervisors and staff to be effective. Sager gives some hints on how this acceptance can be gained, but there is much more to be said on the subject. Maurice Marchant's work, *Participative Management in Academic Libraries* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Pr., 1976), addressed the situation in academic libraries, but for persons seeking additional insights about the technique, Rosabeth Kantor's article, "Dilemmas of Managing Participation," in the Summer 1982 issue of *Organizational Dynamics* (p.5-27), or Hersey and Blanchard's *Management of Organizational Behavior: Utilizing Human Resources* (4th ed.; Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1982) can be consulted. Neither of the latter publications discuss participative management in the library environment, but they are helpful in gaining a

deeper understanding of the subject.

Sager's work contains a few typographical errors, and the index should be more detailed. For example, it is annoying to try and find all the references to roles; discussions about them are not limited to the chapter on the subject. That minor frustration aside, this is an informative work and an adequate introduction to participative management in libraries—its strengths and weaknesses. It is recommended for those librarians contemplating implementation of participatory management and should be included in professional collections of all library schools. It certainly is refreshing to see a hardbound book in library science that costs under \$15.—*John N. DePew, Florida State University, Tallahassee.*

*Union Lists: Issues and Answers.* Ed. by Dianne Ellsworth. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian, 1982. 112p. \$16.95. ISBN 0-87650-141-2.

*The Future of Union Catalogs.* Ed. by Donald Cook. New York: Haworth,

## Midwest Library Service



**You won't find  
more specialized service  
... anywhere**

College and university librarians: If there are gaps in services being rendered by your current library jobber, then Midwest Library Service may be what you're looking for. Midwest has specialized in service to college and university libraries for 24 years—so long that providing books from even the most obscure publisher is standard practice. For prompt, efficient service on all orders, contact Midwest Library Service.

### Midwest Library Service

11443 St. Charles Rock Road  
Bridgeton, MO 63044

Call toll-free (800) 325-8833

Missouri librarians call toll-free (800) 392-5024 Canadian librarians call collect (314) 739-3100

1982. 130p. \$19.95 cloth. LC 82-6238. ISBN 0-86656-175-7.

Union catalogs and union lists have noble traditions in library services, but as the introduction to one of these volumes states, they are no longer a simple merger of card catalog-oriented records. Both have been transformed by technology, by changes in cataloging practices, and by the sheer volume of data that needs to be included.

Of these two volumes, *The Future of Union Catalogs* is the more interesting and more timely. The participants in the International Symposium on the Future of the Union Catalogue, University of Toronto, May 21-22, 1981, were able to look at the past and present of union catalogs, assess the problems imposed by advancing technology and conflicting standards, and present some interesting directions, in some cases, alternatives, for union catalog development.

James F. Govan stresses the difference between a union database and a union catalog as he examines objectives and economics; Stephen Salmon and Margaret Beckman focus on the use and users of online catalogs; Joseph Howard and Jean Plaister describe experiences in the United States and in Great Britain to augment information already available to United States and Canadian librarians. Standards and conformity to standards are important issues well addressed by several of the contributors. Samuel Rothstein describes himself as the "sceptical outsider" who began his investigation into union catalogs "uninformed and uncommitted; [he] ended it unimpressed and unconvinced." He goes on to explain why and to suggest alternatives. Susan K. Martin's summary refers back to a piece published in 1940 and succinctly presents what has changed since then and what has not. As to the future of automated union catalogs, she states that "to date we have merged bibliographic files, not union catalogs." The volume's contents are diverse, meaty, well written, and thought-provoking.

*Union Lists: Issues and Answers* contains the proceedings of a one-day workshop on union lists of serials held in California on December 8, 1979. The series editor states: "This book is intended to assist un-

ion list planners to identify concerns and problems they will encounter in their work." What it really does is document the state of the union list as of 1979, pre-AACR2 implementation with all the specifiers that raised, and as such has limited value to present-day planning.—*Fay Zipkowitz, Rhode Island Department of State Library Services.*

*Studies in Library Management*. V.7. Ed. by Anthony Vaughan. London: Clive Bingley, 1982. 237p. \$19.50. ISBN 0-85157-322-3.

This is the seventh in a series of publications that have been issued on a somewhat periodic basis since the early 1970s. As with previous series parts, the articles in this volume are a mixed bag. Under the general theme of "Management," Vaughan has brought together eight articles on themes varying from "Women in Library Management" to "Obstacles to the Modernization of a Library System: A Case Study of France." Although most articles have a definite British slant, two relate to specific aspects of librarianship in France and Denmark. Articles also run the gamut from research, "Demonstrating Library Value: A Report of a Research Investigation," to the how-we-done-it-good, "The Incorporation of the British Museum Library into the British Library."

Because of differing writing styles and contents, some chapters are more readable and useful than others. One very readable chapter discusses women in library management, and effectively demonstrates that Britain is behind the United States in recognizing abilities and talents and promoting women into positions of responsibility in libraries. There is also greater disparity in salaries than on this side of the Atlantic.

Chapters with a strictly British tone include the preparation of nonprofessional staff; a detailed chapter on automated catalogs—including a listing of cooperatives in Britain; and a chapter on the reorganization of the British Library Reference Division.

More general chapters include one on work motivation, another on new technology in academic libraries, and a third on a research investigation into library value.