

Jacquelyn Morris' description of one library's battle with its faculty to receive approval for its credit course in library use. Since only five of the fifteen speeches recorded in the volume were given by faculty members, it is hardly a record of "their views," either.

The faculty presentations are surprisingly lightweight—generally either bland, if pleasant, endorsements of library instruction or arguments for making it conform to the professor's somewhat obscure perspective. The latter papers contain such nuggets as "a librarian with little or no background in chemistry . . . would be understandably reluctant to help a student needing to use [Chemical Abstracts], much less be involved in any instruction," which at least serves as a useful reminder that the librarian's skills are not yet fully understood by our faculty colleagues.

What's left? If one ignores the lack of a well-defined theme, there are some good papers on varying topics. Susan Edwards presents the results of a study at the University of Colorado on how faculty perceive that their students learn to use libraries (for example, while 75 percent of the faculty only occasionally—or never—explained reference sources in their field, a majority thought the students somehow learned about such resources in other classes or in high school). The study might provide some interesting ammunition for librarians starting instruction programs.

Three papers by Susan Lossing, Anne Beaubien, and Mary George, the University of Michigan's dynamic trio of graduate-level library instruction specialists, describe their impressive program aimed at graduate students—and what it took to get it going. These papers, along with additional remarks by Connie Dunlap (then head of Michigan's Graduate Library), are the best in the volume.

These proceedings will be of interest mostly to those already involved in library instruction and, of course, should be in library school libraries. They can be skipped by most others, except that librarians having trouble getting administrative support for instruction programs may wish to slip a copy of Lossing's paper on the need for administrative commitment into their boss's

morning mail.—Allan J. Dyson, *Moffitt Undergraduate Library, University of California, Berkeley.*

Weatherford, John W. *Collective Bargaining and the Academic Librarian.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1976. 147p. \$6.00. LC 76-45424. ISBN 0-8108-0983-4.

Experience gained from six years of active involvement in collective bargaining and from one year of investigative research into the key issues of negotiation has well prepared the author to compile a "primer of collective bargaining for the faculty in general, with special emphasis on academic librarianship." His focus is "the study of mature bargaining relationships involving librarians in four-year colleges and universities in the U.S." The result is a well-researched, objective, and intelligent examination of current issues facing academic librarians, unionized or not.

The first of the eight chapters covers the historical development of collective bargaining on American campuses, paying special attention to the impact of geographical scope and governmental legislation on bargaining, as well as providing an incisive analysis of the causes and process of negotiation and a brief sketch of the unions involved.

Five succeeding chapters deal with the major areas of bargaining: compensation, the bargaining unit, conditions of employment, governance, and contract administration. Each issue is lucidly identified, and various methods of resolving conflicts are outlined, using specific examples from college and university negotiations throughout the country. Especially helpful are the comprehensive notes identifying related literature, complemented by an appended selective bibliography.

The work concludes with a summary of the prospects for collective bargaining, including a thoughtful examination of its impact on libraries as well as librarians. His analysis of the effect of bargaining on book selection, library goals, minorities, and professionalism is especially significant in that few such appraisals have been written.

This is an informative, well-written work for librarians wanting basic information on the "what is" of collective bargaining. If

there is a weak point, it concerns the "how." Several times the author mentions that academic librarians have severe problems in collective bargaining because of their minority position in the bargaining unit, but little comment is made as to how to solve this dilemma.

Similarly, the author admits that he offers no perspectives pro or con on how librarians should view collective bargaining in general. While librarians have long needed a dispassionate assessment of the collective bargaining movement and their place in it, in the case of this book, an objective and thorough treatment of the subject and some concrete concluding opinions from Weatherford, with his experiences, might have served a very useful purpose. Such minor considerations aside, however, this book is vital reading for all librarians contemplating unionization—or, simply, current issues in librarianship.—*Lothar Spang, Assistant to the Director, Wayne State University Libraries, Detroit, Michigan.*

Daniells, Lorna M. *Business Information Sources*. Berkeley: Univ. of California

Pr., 1976. 439p. \$14.95. LC 74-30517. ISBN 0-520-02946-1.

In the past decade in geometrically increasing numbers it seems businessmen have come to recognize the importance and necessity of up-to-date information in their problem solving and planning in all areas. Present curricula for business students require accessibility to a wider and wider range of information. There is more information around and in a greater variety of forms than ever before. Librarians must cope with these growths, and they need all the help they can get.

While there is a plethora of satisfactory, timely guides to specific aspects of business, there has not been a satisfactory general comprehensive guide to business sources since the second edition of Edwin T. Co-man's *Sources of Business Information* in 1964. This new book by Lorna M. Daniells admirably meets the need. Businessmen, business students, and librarians will find it indispensable. She was asked to revise the earlier work; but with the great changes of the past ten years, while the

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