Report on Peter Drucker's Speech at ACRL Membership Meeting

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In his speech at the Association of College and Research Libraries membership meeting, June 30, during the ALA Annual Conference in San Francisco, Peter Drucker outlined the fundamentals of managing a service organization. Drucker is a highly respected management consultant and author whose latest book, Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices, has been accepted as a basic source of management theory. His paper, "The Management of Public Service Institutions," focused on the basic overview of an organization necessary for effective administration. At a time when many libraries are developing goals statements, Drucker's emphasis on knowing the user communities, evaluating the usefulness of library programs, and efficiently using and developing library staff is particularly appropriate.

Mr. Drucker began by telling us he was not going to speak specifically about libraries because he didn't know very much about libraries. However, as he continued he demonstrated a knowledge of the primary functions of libraries and librarians which is rarely expressed outside of the profession. He obviously uses libraries and consults with librarians, whom he characterized as people who understand the dynamics of information and act as catalysts to convert data into information.

Drucker noted that in libraries, as in other public service institutions, the fundamentals of management are often pushed aside as we deal with daily crises. One of the fundamentals is that we know our "publics." Who are the people who depend on the library and who are the people outside the library who have the power to influence the future of the library? This second public Drucker defined as any group who stymie you, e.g., taxpayers and school boards. We must know how each group perceives the library, what they demand and expect from the library. Librarians' concepts of what the library should be may not correspond with the concepts of our public. We should pay continuing attention to how people use the library, and as patterns of use change, the library must change to accommodate current needs and expectations.

Secondly, we must look at what we are doing and ask, If we didn't do it already, would we start doing it? What are the results of energies spent? What can we abandon or downgrade to channel our energies in the way most appreciated by our users? Drucker indicated that often resources are wasted defending yesterday; that the less viable a program, the more energy is needed to keep it alive. He also cautioned that if we plan to start something new we should plan to phase out something old, a concept that often means difficult decisions. A new program should be handled by an experienced staff member, a proven performer, rather than someone new who hasn't been through crises within the system. As the market changes, in this case the change from predominantly liberal arts oriented colleges and universities to more professionally oriented schools, the library must change. In reviewing library operations we have to establish priorities. Since an institution cannot be a leader at everything, we must decide in which areas we can make the greatest impact. These risk-taking decisions are the responsibility of administrators who should seek input from faculty, staff, and students before committing the organization to a path of action.

Finally, Drucker turned his attention to the library staff, particularly to librarians as professionals who tend to be more interested in the profession than in their institution and who are often overtrained for the duties they are re-
He suggested that perhaps librarians could be as effective with less education than is now required. More important, he stressed that a professional staff should be a partnership, not a hierarchy. Managers should discuss with each professional staff member what that person sees as his or her particular contribution to the institution; what are the results of his or her efforts. Drucker referred to much of what librarians do as "donkey work" involving bringing order out of the chaos of many forms of data. In order for this "donkey work" to be satisfying and for the staff member to be productive, the manager must help to focus the individual librarian's vision on the results of his or her labors.

Drucker summed up his talk with a warning. Noting that libraries, information centers, are expensive and that most users see yesterday's library, he cautioned that without the knowledge of what users want and without the users' understanding of what they are getting, we are at the mercy of accountants. In other words, if librarian/administrators do not know their publics and respond to their needs, if they do not know their institutions and make a visible impact with their programs, people who deal in figures will determine the future of our libraries.
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