

no copy of the official GPO version, which seems unlikely. A list of U.S. presidents with their terms offers no utility.

Nakata includes several reproductions of check-in forms for holdings. A congressional example explaining the recording of monographic documents with a Su Doc's Cutter number is inadequate for beginners. Nakata notes that Harleston and Stoffle's *Administration of Government Document Collections* (Libraries Unlimited Inc., 1974) offers further alternatives for record keeping. Also, Jackson's Manual for the *Administration of the Federal Documents Collection* (ALA, 1955) is still useful for this purpose.

Some timely advice is offered for managing microfiche in the rapidly changing depository program. Food for thought includes weighing the economic advantages of microfiche against other considerations such as quality of available equipment, floor space for cabinets, and multiple readers. A helpful addition might have been a list of current and future GPO microfiche offerings. Beginners will need further background found in *Public Document Highlights* and *GODORT'S Documents to the People (DttP)*.

Nakata's manual is extremely readable with the content providing a neat package of necessary information. Much of the information is covered more fully by Harleston and Stoffle and by Joe Morehead's *Introduction to United States Public Documents* (Libraries Unlimited, 2d. ed., 1978). Because beginners must be fast learners, the latter titles are suggested as priorities with Nakata's work as a "handy backup."

Organizing a Local Government Documents Collection discusses the differences of local history materials as opposed to local documents. Suggestions for acquisition, cataloging, and establishing authority files are valuable for even small public and school libraries. There is an excellent discussion of search strategies, explaining particular insights needed in making the most of municipal documents. Sample reference questions help to stimulate these insights. A thirty-one-item selected bibliography of current local document articles also contributes toward a wholehearted recommendation.

This inexpensive handbook serves as a reminder that a well-managed local docu-

ment collection may plug the informational dike when federal and state publications fail for small areas.—David W. Parish, *State University of New York, College at Geneseo*.

International Books in Print, 1979.

English-Language Titles Published Outside the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. München, New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 2v. \$168. ISBN 0-89664-050-7 US; 3-598-07070-5 Germany. ISSN 0170-9348.

Bibliographers and acquisitions librarians should send a vote of thanks to K. G. Saur for publishing *International Books in Print, 1979*, though it is not quite what that title suggests. The subtitle is needed to pinpoint its scope: "English Language Titles Published outside the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom." One can ruminate on a better title during many commuting trips without great success. The important thing is that those who are looking for titles of books published in the English language finally have a *single* source for books from Canada, Africa, India, and Australia and, above all, a source for many countries never available before.

This first edition lists 80,000 titles from eighty-nine countries. It is an attractive, well-bound two-volume work with three-column pages that are clear and legible.

The excellent "Suggestions for Use" section found at the front of *both* volumes explains the general set-up and filing technicalities with pertinent examples. The main entry, usually the author, in boldface type, gives complete information. Cross-references are made from the title, coauthors, editors, translators, conferences, symposia, etc.

The "complete" information is more than we are accustomed to in other books-in-print compilations: as many as three authors and/or editors, titles of individual volumes, place or places of publication, publisher and often even distributor, paging including preliminary pages, series, prices in as many as three currencies, ISBN, and country code.

Upon discovering three columns enumerating all the groups and volumes of *Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology*, one might think this completeness was carried to an

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extreme, but to an acquisitions librarian trying to figure out how a particular title fits into that set, it is pure gold. However, I think one reference from Hellwege, A. M. and Hellwege, K. H. to *Numerical Data* . . . would suffice instead of a column and a half of references to specific volumes.

Filing, except for initials and acronyms, follows normal library usage. It is interesting to note, in regard to names with prefixes, that, if an author's country of origin is known, the rule of that country is followed. If it is unknown or English, it follows the English system of filing under the prefix: Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, but Von Glasen, Helmuth.

I found the series notation very helpful, and it would be great if future volumes could have a series listing or references for all volumes when the series was not the main entry. To explain: *Contributions to Primatology* is a main entry so all volumes are listed together giving individual titles, editors, and the usual main entry information, but *Lund Studies in English* has its main entry under author, so you can find

that a known volume such as B. Selten's *Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names* is number 43, but what are the previous forty-two?

What a boon to find, for any publishers given in the entries, the complete address listed by country at the end of volume two of the *IBIP*. When you find Pier De Cicco's *From the Wrong Side of the Bed* is published by the Missing Link Press, don't despair. Just turn to the Canadian publishers and find the Missing Link Press, 78 Chelwood Rd., Scarborough, ON M1K 2K8. So also with the Belgian National Tourist Office, the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office or the Gambia Methodist Bookshop.

There is no question of what the country is, for each entry has a country code. Lists of country codes and currency symbols are found at the front of *both* volumes. The country codes are not necessarily what one would expect (Sierra Leone is WAL and Gambia is WAG), but they are the internationally accepted abbreviations for countries used in registering autos.

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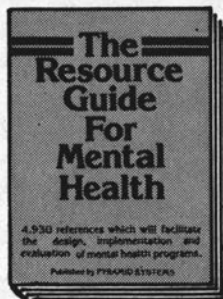
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of finding all those titles from Africa, Israel, Ireland, etc., what are the drawbacks to the *IBIP*? I found very few. Considering the number of sources from which the information must be gathered, it is amazingly complete and accurate. There may be variant forms of an author's name (as in *BIP*) and whether Gangoli, B. N., is a variation of Ganguli, Birendra Nath, who wrote *Indian Economic Thought, Nineteenth Century Perspective*, or a misprint, I don't know. I looked hard for misprints but didn't have much success! The only other item I questioned was in the list of abbreviations (also found in the front of *both* volumes): *fasc(s)* used as the abbreviation for *fascile(s)*, not *fascicles*?

Probably because the information wasn't available, some main entries gave only last names for authors, which made following references more difficult, for example, "Simpson/Kafka: Basic Statistics." Simpson and Kafka are the two authors, but if you had looked under the title you would have found a reference to Simpson. Then you would have looked through half a column of Simpsons including an entry for "Simpson, Ian S. Basic Statistics for Libraries," which was not the title you wanted, before you came to "Simpson/Kafka: Basic Statistics."

As for inclusiveness, I have no idea how many English-language books would be published in the eighty-nine countries covered. *IBIP* has 80,000 titles while *BIP* has close to 500,000. I found many titles I looked for, but not all. I was disappointed not to find the *Directory of American Business in Germany* that was published in 1976 by Seibt-Verlag in Saur's home city of Munich, but maybe it is just out of print! All in all, I think many libraries who can afford \$168 will find this a very useful tool.

Thank you, K. G. Saur.—Ruth P. Burnett, State University of New York, College at Oneonta.

Quantitative Measurement and Dynamic Library Service. Edited with a preface and introduction by Ching-chih Chen. A Neal-Schuman Professional Book. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press, 1978. 290p. \$16.50. LC 78-13066. ISBN 0-912700-17-3.

This work is the result of a two-part insti-

tute on quantitative measurement held at Simmons College in November 1976 and March 1977. In the first unit of the institute, participants were introduced to the concepts of statistical method and operations research and to systems approaches in the evaluation of library services. In the interim between units, participants applied these quantitative techniques to managerial problems in their own libraries. The second unit of the institute consisted of presentation and discussion of the participants' studies.

The book follows the same format as the institute. Part I, "Aspects of Quantitative Evaluation of Library Services," consists of papers by Chen, Morris Hamburg, F. F. Leimkuhler, F. W. Lancaster, and Deanne McCutchen, which introduce basic quantitative methods and provide a reasonable perspective on their limitations and appropriate application in decision-oriented research. The papers present nothing new, but each displays the competence for which their authors are well known. Taken together, they are a sound and readable overview of quantitative approaches to library research.

Part II consists of fourteen participant studies covering a diverse range of topics from journal use in a V.A. Hospital to an acquisitions profile of the Yale University library system. The studies demonstrate the application of quantitative techniques in studies of space utilization, use of materials, use of reference services, cost-benefits of book detection systems, and user characteristics. Most of the techniques used are simple and well within the capability of most library staffs. The contributions are uneven, however, and few are of the quality to be adopted as model research designs.

Part II of this volume does serve to demonstrate Chen's point that useful quantitative studies can be conducted with modest training and unsophisticated techniques. The two-part design of the institute on which the volume is based is shown to be a successful approach to teaching quantitative methods for application in real library settings. The publication itself, however, might have been improved by selecting somewhat more exemplary studies from the literature to demonstrate the techniques.

Although there are several solid contribu-