

cess to articles, books, patents and other documents strike very close to what is probably the most frustrating experience of daily librarian-scientist interchange. And his comments on the most likely future outlook of the many chemical publishers' services are valuable to the budget-conscious librarian.

The work does make a significant and authoritative advance over the older references in this field. While its individual treatment of each chemical information source is not quite so complete as say *Bottle*, for example, it more than makes up for this in recency of coverage and valuable supplemental material.

Maizell has succeeded in what is often very difficult for the technical writer: organize it well and make it practical and attractive and say just enough to truly inform. This should prove to be a solid item for the science reference shelf.—*David Kuhner, Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California.*

Bibliographic Instruction Handbook.

Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, Bibliographic Instruction Section, Policy and Planning Committee, 1979. 69p. \$5 ACRL members; \$6 non-members.

In 1971 a Bibliographic Instruction Task Force was established within ACRL to facilitate the development of instructional programs in college and university libraries. Six years later this task force was succeeded by the ACRL Bibliographic Instruction Section. Its Policy and Planning Committee, which was chaired initially by Thomas G. Kirk and later by Mary W. George, recently issued a *Bibliographic Instruction Handbook* to assist libraries in making use of an ACRL policy statement formulated by the Task Force, "Guidelines for Bibliographic Instruction in Academic Libraries" (*College & Research Libraries News* 38:92 [April 1977]).

This spiral-bound publication contains the "Guidelines," a needs assessment checklist for gathering data to be used in preparing a profile of information needs in an academic community, and a discussion of administrative matters—such as staffing, budgeting, facilities, and organization structure—to be considered in planning a library instruction

program. In addition, it provides a model timetable for the implementation of a program, an ideal statement of program goals in terms of terminal objectives and enabling (behavioral) objectives, and a chart showing the pros and cons of various instructional methods. Also included are a brief glossary, a "Pathfinder" on bibliographic instruction (in lieu of the usual list of reference sources), and—to improve the next edition of the *Handbook*—an evaluation sheet to be returned by the reader to the ACRL/BIS Policy and Planning Committee.

The authors have done a fine job of clarifying and illustrating the steps involved in planning for an effective bibliographic instruction program, although they have not dealt with the question of how to "sell" library instruction to academic administrators and classroom faculty. Nor have they devoted a section of this booklet to the essential topic of program evaluation, as they readily acknowledge in their introduction. Nevertheless, until a new edition is released, this work deserves to be read and commented upon by all college and university librarians interested in bibliographic instruction.—*Leonard Grundt, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.*

Bollier, John A. *The Literature of Theology: A Guide for Students and Pastors.* Philadelphia: Westminster, 1979. 208p. \$5.95. LC 78-10962. ISBN 0-664-24225-1.

"Of making many books there is no end . . ." (Ecclesiastes 12:12). This significant work attempts to give the reader some bibliographic control of the mass of publications in the general area of theology. John Bollier writes in his preface that the volume is intended for "the theological student, the parish pastor, the layperson, or the librarian, all of whom must be generalists in this age of increasing specialization" (p.18).

John Bollier, acting divinity librarian at Yale Divinity School, is well prepared for compiling this volume, being an experienced pastor of eighteen years' service and a reference librarian for the past seven years. This book grew out of research sponsored by a grant from the Association of Theological Schools and was tested by fire in a course in theological bibliography and

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4th edition. 1350 pp. + 150 pp. index. 8 x 10. ISBN: 0-312-89426-0. \$40.00. November 1979.

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research methodology at Yale.

The guide lists and annotates 543 reference tools including bibliographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes and abstracts, guidebooks and manuals, catalogs, commentaries, and a few monographs containing extensive bibliographies. It is limited primarily to English-language works of recent vintage. Of necessity, some older works that have not been superseded have been included.

While there are some references to world religions broadly, the primary coverage is that of the Judeo-Christian tradition, including both Protestant and Catholic Christianity. The basic framework follows the classic theological divisions of biblical studies, systematic theology, historical studies, and practical theology. In addition to these, there are sections on bibliography; encyclopedias and dictionaries; and a general section on biography, almanacs, directories, yearbooks, quotation and poetry indexes, and style manuals.

Each of the 543 entries is given a terse descriptive annotation indicating the contents, purpose, scope, arrangement, depth, and perspective of the work. No attempt is made to give critical evaluations of the items. There is a comprehensive author and title index.

There are brief but helpful introductions to each of the chapters giving some definitions and guidelines as to the usefulness of the various kinds of tools listed in each section. Where there is unevenness in the coverage of a particular section, we believe that this reflects unevenness in the tools available to the researcher rather than any lack of perspective in the compilation.

The guide includes both secular and religious works of value in the field. Where an item has application in more than one subject area, a cross-reference is given. This book should be a basic piece for the study of theological bibliography and should be found in any significant reference collection as well as many a pastor's study.—*John B. Trotti, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, Richmond.*

Morrow, Carolyn Clark. *A Conservation Policy Statement for Research Libraries.* University of Illinois Graduate School of

Library Science Occasional Papers, no.139. Urbana: Univ. of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1979. 23p. \$2 (prepaid). ISSN 0073-5310.

The preface of the *Conservation Policy Statement* contains a sentence that sums up its major flaw: "It was personally more fun to outline a positive program (even if fictional and wildly unrealistic) than to describe the very real limitations." This personal statement of the ideal conservation program does have unrealistic aspects, and these may deter a library from *any* conservation efforts.

Rather than encouraging basic preservation efforts, with a staff and budget that can be expanded as necessary, the author outlines a massive program and emphasizes how expensive conservation is. The organization chart for the conservation department shows eighteen full-time staff members (five librarians and thirteen clerical or technical workers) and fifteen student workers. Even with a staff of this size, binding is done outside the library, and departmental librarians do minor repairs for their own areas.

The *Conservation Policy Statement* can be helpful for conservation planning in academic libraries if the policymakers are already familiar with preservation theory and practice. The lists of "Principles of Conservation" and "Priorities of the Conservation Program" suggest areas of activity that a library could pursue. The bibliography of sixty-four readings provides some useful citations although the standard reference works by Bernard Middleton, George and Dorothy Cunha, and Howard Winger and Richard Smith are not included.

For a more practical approach to a research library policy and program see the University of Wisconsin-Madison *Statement on the Conservation of Library Materials*. The recently published *Toward a California Document Conservation Program*, by J. Michael Bruer, demonstrates how many facets of Morrow's ideal library conservation program could be assumed by a statewide or regional center.—*Catherine Asher, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Rowley, J. E. *Mechanised In-House Information Systems.* London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 208p.