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New, Peter G. *Book Production. Outlines of Modern Librarianship*. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 152p. \$10. ISBN 0-85157-266-9.

Peter New's *Book Production* is one of the volumes in the very useful "Outlines of Modern Librarianship" series published by Clive Bingley of London. While the announced purpose of these brief manuals is to serve as introductions to, or even textbooks in, a variety of courses of the standard library science curriculum, in practice they appear to be particularly helpful as review books for students preparing for major examinations.

The present volume is a small octavo of about 150 pages bound in paper-covered boards. The index is serviceable, and the few black-and-white illustrations are adequate, though clearly color would have helped to explain full-color halftones. There is no bibliography, but reference is made throughout to a very few essential British texts, particularly Sean Jennett's *Making of Books* (Faber, 1974). Obviously for American instructors, however, the basic text would be Marshall Lee's *Bookmaking* (Bower, 1979), which was presumably not available to New when he wrote this book.

The author, who has a library science background, has taught book production for nineteen years and has written extensively, including *Reprography for Librarians* (Bingley, 1975) and *Education for Librarianship* (Bingley, 1978), is, to say the least, well qualified for his task.

New's interest in pedagogy shows in his thoughtful introductory chapter, "Study and Teaching of Book Production," and in his excellent organization of all subsequent chapters. Indeed the book provides the teacher with a ready-made outline for a unit or course in book production. Four chapters are devoted to the printing of text, an equal number to the printing of illustrations, one each to paper and binding, and a final chapter discusses design and typography. The presentation is what might be called "definition-in-context." As each technical term is introduced, it is italicized and its meaning is given in relation to the process being de-

scribed. The technique is effective, and the format makes the book easy to use as a handbook should be.

The index provides an alphabetical approach, though its convenience would be improved if boldface numbers were used to distinguish between definitions and simple mentions of the terms. In this sort of animated glossary the difference between English and American usage might be a problem. There are such differences, filmsetting for photocomposition, photo-lithography for offset lithography, and unsewn for perfect binding, but they are few and should cause no serious misunderstandings; in fact, the American term is often given as a synonym. The cost of the book at \$10 is more apt to discourage its widespread purchase by students in this country.

Peter New's book is confidently recommended for purchase by faculty and students in library science, journalism, bibliography, certain technical courses, or wherever a layman's understanding of the technical aspects of book production is sought, and by libraries serving such clientele.—*Budd L. Gambee, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.*

Developing Library Effectiveness for the Next Decade. Proceedings of the Seventh Meeting of IATUL, Leuven, May 16-21, 1977. Edited by Nancy Fjällbrant and Kerstin McCarthy. Göteborg, Sweden: International Assn. of Technological University Libraries, Chalmers Univ. of Technology Library, 1978. 235p. ISBN 91-7260-257-0.

As one might infer from the title, this book contains a diverse set of original papers on library effectiveness presented at the May 1977 conference of the International Association of Technological University Libraries at Leuven, Belgium. It consists of nine, long, invited papers, as well as fifteen, shorter, spontaneously presented "communications."

The general introduction of the conference identified the specific problems facing university libraries that gave impetus to the conference theme: "the ever increasing production of publications, the never ending growth of student populations, the pressure on us to supply information more quickly, the appearance of more and more sophisti-