entries from Japan (articles in Japanese), South Africa, Australia, India, and, of course, England, Europe, and the United States.

All types of material are included, with journal articles constituting 59 percent, conference and monograph literature 24 percent, report literature 10 percent, systems documents 4 percent, and miscellaneous 3 percent.

The entries are arranged alphabetically by first-named author. Most entries include a brief annotation. There are three indexes: a personal author index; a report number index; and a general subject index that includes the names of data bases, services, and systems, as well as subject topics. The authors decided to forego KWIC indexing, which, though cheaper, they thought would lack the advantages of a conventional index.

One of the most useful features of the bibliography is the selective indexing of the proceedings of professional meetings and conferences. But also in this area there are a few omissions; for example, there is no mention of the proceedings of the 1977 ALA/RASD/MARS program "Charging for Computer-Based Reference Services."

Articles from *Online, Database,* and *Online Review* are a significant part of the literature covered, but also included are relevant articles from many other U.S. and foreign journals. The report literature indexed includes ERIC documents, British Library Research and Development reports, NTIS documents, and other types of reports.

The bibliography does not claim to be exhaustive and it is not. Lacking are "fugitive" reports from on-line user groups, from ASIS midyear meetings, and other less widely distributed material. There seems to be little from data-base producers, though even the promotional brochures of the three major U.S. vendors are listed. These are not major shortcomings; it is a useful bibliography. Though expensive, it would certainly be very useful for students of library and information science and others with a serious interest in this field.—*Sara D. Knapp, State University of New York at Albany.*

New Trends in Documentation and Information. Proceedings of the 39th FID Congress, University of Edinburgh, 25–28 September 1978. Ed. by Peter J. Taylor. FID Publication 5–6. London: Aslib, 1980. 519p. ISBN 0-85142-128-8.

Though there are brave words on the cover—"New trends in documentation and information"—the book, like all conference proceedings, is an accident. It is published between covers only because certain people met in a certain city (Edinburgh, Scotland) at a certain time (September 1978) under the auspices of a certain association (Federation Internationale des Documentation). While there, they presented papers purportedly about the subject announced on the cover. They also met in hallways, bars, restaurants, cafés, and other exotic places— where the real ideas were exchanged, but, alas, never reported. Custom requires us to report these occasions formally to serve an archival function. This is fine, but to review these sixty papers (fifty-six in English, four in French), opening addresses, chairperson's reviews, and rapporteurs' comments as though they form a coherent book—that indeed is another matter. The reviewer can only pick out a few personally idiosyncratic points to comment on.

There were five substantive sessions: (1) theoretical bases; (2) technology and applications; (3) classification and other systems; (4) organization and management; (5) professional development, manpower, and education. H. East and N. Belkin (Great Britain) have a perceptive paper called "Advanced Technology and the Developing Countries: The Growing Gap" (p.129–33). Griffith, also of Great Britain, has a good tutorial paper on computer simulation (p.137–44), though the ending is weak.

As might be expected, A. Neelemeghan (India) presents some stimulating ideas in "Information-for-Action Systems: Challenge to Classification and Indexing" (p.203–13). As he points out, ". . . information needs of planners and decision makers are not structured according to 'subjects' in the usual sense of the term" (p.206). He does not go much beyond this, nor do the papers in that particular session. A pity, for this area will become a major concern during the coming decade: how to design systems responsive to questions other than usual substantive queries.

D. King (U.S.A.) contributes "Information Measurement as a Tool of Management" (p.367–75), a suggestive paper but one that is not quite clear. G. Carrion-Rodriquez of Mexico has a perceptive paper called "Forecasting Curricula . . . in the Developing Countries" (p.438–51), but unfortunately it is limited to science and technology and to academic libraries. To this reviewer, the best paper is B. Tell's (Sweden) "Changing Role of Those Working in the Library and Information Center" (p.426–71). He points out that ". . . the developing countries are neglecting the principle which should be guiding the new era, namely information responsiveness to user's needs" (p.463).

Certain papers, especially those on social processes, seem to be written as though there were no human beings, only bureaucratic systems. The papers, in general, seemed to be "talking" past each other, as though they were written on different planets and based on totally different assumptions. We can only hope that the pubs did a brisk business and more face-to-face meetings resulted. Very few papers, except the one by F. Lancaster of the U.S.A. (p.223–33), seemed to be aware of on-line interactive systems and their potential impact on the interfaces between human beings and systems. Nor did anyone seem to address the questions around the economics of information (except King): its measurement, uses, benefits, and costs. This reviewer, based on this collection, has the uncomfortable feeling that the "new trends" are terribly tentative, not very clear, and soon to be outdated.—*Robert S. Taylor, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.*

Bellamy, B. E. *Private Presses & Publishing in England since 1945.* New York: K. G. Saur; London: Clive Bingley, 1980. 168p. $33. ISBN 0-85157-297-9 Bingley; 0-89664-180-5 Saur.

It would be hard to quarrel with the major premise of this latest contribution to the bibliography of the private press, namely, that during the last three decades private printers have made a remarkable resurgence, particularily in England. While no private press today even remotely approaches the sort of grandiloquent gestures so nobly tendered by the Kelmscott, Ashendene, and Doves presses at the beginning of the century, still there is a refreshing enthusiasm in many that demands attention, if not always admiration. Bellamy is an admirer, but, unfortunately, not always attentive to the niceties of bibliographic arrangement one would naturally expect from a "practising librarian."

This volume, as the author notes in his introduction, is based on chapter 18 and 19 of Roderick Cave's *Private Press*, published in 1971 by Faber and Faber. A comparison of the two reveals that Cave's work has supplied not only the inspiration but much of the material as well, reworked and expanded as promised, but disappointingly derivative. Part two, consisting of a survey of eight contemporary British private presses, is what makes the book worth having. Biographical and critical information about contemporary private-press printers is frustratingly scarce; it is usually available only in journal literature and hard to get at, especially in smaller libraries. However, coupled with an appendix that lists the major titles published by the eight presses, Bellamy has compiled a useful guide to their work. Nevertheless, it is disappointing that he has chosen to describe a "representative cross-section of current practices," that of the many presses now active in England, only a small fraction are covered here in any detail. The primary source of bibliographical information about small private presses is an annual bibliography, *Private Press Books*, issued by the Private Libraries Association, though the last volume published (1976) puts it somewhat behind the pace. This series, supported by the Cave and Bellamy volumes, would go far toward establishing a nucleus reference collection on recent private-press work.

It would, I suppose, be ungrateful to measure this volume by the same standards of printing routinely practiced by the presses it attempts to describe. However, competent design, copy editing, and typesetting might reasonably have been expected from the publisher. The appendix of press imprints is a typographic muddle and could have been modeled more closely on the format in the *Private Press Books* annuals. Book citations