

items to which they relate. Although it is international in scope, it focuses on materials from English-speaking countries. There are no biographies, except for a few collections. Like bibliographies, they appear only if they have substantial significance for the topic.

Physically the book is well made and attractive. Placing the three bibliography indexes immediately ahead of the general index is convenient in a way. Typography and running titles are added to help the reader differentiate. Still, it is a challenge to find the right index quickly for the purpose at hand.

As for errors, they exist, but they are relatively insignificant, considering the accomplishment as a whole. On page 454 *Darkas* is a misspelling in Miss Fellows's name. But a quick review of her published works indicates that the worthy lady had a bit of trouble herself deciding whether it should be *Dorkas* or *Dorcas*. On pages 446 and 471 the index entries under "American Library Association—Task Force on Women" offer a distinction without much difference in trying to separate cleanly the "subject" from the "author" headings. The subject index citation "1973-33B" appears to be a misprint for "1973-34," and its entry for Isaac Asimov should read "1973-17A." Moreover, bibliography listings (e.g., 1971-16 and 1971-26) can be found that are not indexed under either rubric. Indexing for such related organizations as the Bay Area SSRT (1971-41 letter), the Massachusetts Task Force on Women (1972-34), and the Washington Chapter (1972-15 and 1972-22) completely elude this reviewer.

These peccadilloes are only incidental to the quantity and variety of fact, opinion, and solid perspective afforded. We have here reliable documentation of what we already knew—that the high percentage of women librarians during the past hundred years has not ensured anything like equality in salaries, administrative responsibilities, professional recognition, or related perquisites.—*Jeanne Osborn, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.*

Nakata, Yuri. *From Press to People: Collecting and Using U.S. Government Publications*. Chicago: American Library Assn.,

1979. 212p. \$15. LC 78-26306. ISBN 0-8389-0264-2.

Nakata, Yuri; Smith, Susan J.; and Ernst, William B., Jr., comps. *Organizing a Local Government Documents Collection*. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1979. 61p. \$5. LC 79-12197. ISBN 0-8389-0284-7.

Both of these American Library Association handbooks are designed for a small population of inexperienced document librarians. The local documents title is also useful for any librarian with collection development responsibility. Recognized specialists in the document field were consulted, adding to the validity of both titles. In *From Press to People*, LeRoy Schwarzkopf, from the University of Maryland Libraries, contributed a short explanation of regional depository libraries. Likewise, compilers of the local government manual obtained advice from area specialists, the Chicago Municipal Reference Library, and the executive committee of the Illinois Regional Library Council.

The author of *From Press to People* admits "that several excellent works on government publications have appeared in recent years as aids to organizing and administering government publications." This work's uniqueness is found "as a handbook for the beginning documents librarian." Within this scope, Nakata offers a realistic although limited explanation of establishing and maintaining a depository collection. It is assumed that established depositories are already familiar with these suggestions as part of required procedures by the Superintendent of Documents or in striving to achieve standards suggested by the Depository Library Council.

Coverage includes an explanation of the federal depository library program, organization and collection, the improved *Monthly Catalog*, data sources, and cataloging. There is also a useful section on official and unofficial reference sources along with selected departmental library catalogs. Appendixes include excerpts from chapter 19, Title 44 of the *U.S. Code*, instructions to depositories, and other procedural GPO regulations. The index is adequate. The text of "Guidelines for the Depository Library System" is useful only if the beginner had

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