rafia SSSR; spravochnik (Moskva: "Kniga," 1979), a work originally compiled by IU. I. Masanov in 1952.

An introduction precedes this translation, giving the historical background and legislation concerning registration and legal deposit of works with the state agencies before and after the revolution. It also briefly touches on the current practices of these agencies with respect to cataloging, classification, standardization, and automation.

The emphasis is always on the bibliographic publications of the state agencies, e.g., the All-Union Book Chamber and the Chambers of the Republic of the Union as well as of the autonomous republics. Within that the emphasis lies on current bibliographies published periodically rather than on cumulative or retrospective bibliographies, such as *Literaturno-khudozhestvennye almanakhi i sborniki*, which is omitted.

The term *bibliography* is used on the one hand in a broad sense to cover not only monographs but also serials, newspapers, music, the fine arts [here called pictorial arts], cartography, indexes of periodicals, and reviews; on the other hand it excludes works national in scope, issued by the All-Union Book Chamber, and essential for the proper use of the bibliographies, such as works on pseudonymous literature.

The translation was particularly difficult because the terminology as used in the Russian work often does not have exact equivalents in English and vice versa. In some instances perhaps better terms could have been chosen. Examples of entries given in the original Russian are translated in appendix III (p.195–99) where the transliteration of the titles is repeated.

The titles of the individual bibliographies are generally given in translation, to which is added—at first occurrence—the transliteration of the Russian title. Since this work will be used mostly by persons with knowledge of Russian, the reverse, namely, transliteration with a translation at first occurrence would have probably been preferable. The listing of the titles in English translation in the index was also unnecessary. More care should, instead, have been devoted to the referrals. Under *Knizhnaia letopis'*, for instance, reference is given to p.76–91 but not to p.149, 151, etc., where the same title is used in the republics.

Because of the limitations specified above and because coverage—with few exceptions—does not go back in time before the year 1917, leaving out bibliographies normally used in the course of bibliographic searching, the work is more an academic textbook than a practical bibliographic tool. However, the very detailed list of issues and description of the various supplements and indexes that make up the bibliographies will make the work useful to librarians, particularly those charged with binding.

The authors are to be commended for having brought this little-known Russian work to the attention of the English-speaking world and for having given insight into the workings of the official Soviet book agencies.—*Miroslav Krek, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts.*

Bonk, Wallace John, and Magrill, Rose Mary. *Building Library Collections.* 5th ed. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 380p. $10. LC 79-11151. ISBN 0-8108-1214-2.

Background Readings in Building Library Collections. 2d ed. Edited by Phyllis Van Orden and Edith B. Phillips. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 417p. $12.50. LC 78-31263. ISBN 0-8108-1200-2.

These two books, one a survey and the other readings on building collections, together form a strong teaching instrument, since they closely complement each other.

There has been considerable revamping of the fourth edition for this new fifth edition of *Building Library Collections,* and it carries forward the contributions of Mary Duncan Carter (Isbell), who died in 1978. The purpose of providing a guide to the literature of library science with regard to principles, procedures, problems, selection, and acquisitions remains the same.

There has been a reduction of thirty-five pages from the fourth edition; however, the type is slightly smaller, and printing is more compact. The alterations, reformatting, and updating have not deterred readability. Virtually every chapter has been changed in some way, such as chapter one—with the checklist of selection principles relocated in

the appendixes. Chapter nine, on resource sharing, is a completely new addition on an important topic in view of budgetary constrictions among most, if not all libraries.

The authors have replaced the foreword and long introduction with a brief preface, outlining what they have changed this time—chapter by chapter. There is little doubt that the fifth edition is a significant improvement over the previous editions of *Building Library Collections*.

They have followed through in their announcements of the previous edition by adding bibliographic annotations and listing the NICEM multisubject update service as in operation as of the fifth edition. NPAC (the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging) is another previously unmentioned organization that is now included. Nonbook categories have been upgraded or broadened to include maps, with recordings divided into audio and video recordings, slides added to films and filmstrips, and periodicals changed to serials. Automation is mentioned along with the latest on OCLC, Inc.

This title continues to be an excellent textbook that will be used frequently by students and teachers and by anyone who wishes to have a handy selection guide that is objective and thorough. In addition, the useful appendixes cover such important topics as selection principles, intellectual freedom, and controversial problems facing libraries.

The second edition of the *Background Readings in Building Library Collections* has condensed the two-volume set of the first into a single volume. The topics of several articles in the first edition have either been merged with other topics or dropped.

The scope, organization, and arrangement of the second edition should overcome some of the objections found with the first. The previous brief table of contents is now an updated eight-section heading list with the title and author of every article listed under its respective category heading.

There are three parts to every chapter or section: an introductory overview of the selections, the body of readings, and "recommended readings." There are brief biographical sketches of the contributing authors. The alphabetical index includes entries for authors, subjects, and titles. The title references, however, refer only to pages where the title is mentioned in the text rather than to the beginning page of the reading itself. While it is no great hardship to refer to the table of contents for article page numbers, they could have been included in the index as well for completeness and convenience.

This is a selection of articles with interest to students and professionals who might need a review of the subject.—*G. Robert McLean, University of Toledo Libraries, Toledo, Ohio.*

Knight, Nancy H. "**Theft Detection Systems Revisited: An Updated Survey,**" *Library Technology Reports* 15:221–409 (May–June 1979). Single Issue $40. ISSN 0024-2586. (Available from American Library Assn., 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.)

The theft of library materials is an issue that has plagued libraries through the years.

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