mat as the older one. There are nine subject chapters, covering the history of slide librarianship, administration and staffing, classification and cataloging, record-keeping and indexing systems, acquisition and production, storage and access systems, planning for physical facilities, projection systems, and miscellaneous equipment and supplies. These chapters occupy roughly two-thirds of the book's total length, the remainder being taken up by an extensive bibliography and three directories (of equipment manufacturers, slide sources, and U.S. slide libraries, respectively).

There is little change, save for a few new references, in the chapters on history and administration and staffing. Nor is there much change in chapter 8 (projection systems) and chapter 9 (miscellaneous equipment such as light tables and slide mounts), although the "Acknowledgments" claim that these sections were substantially altered by Fry. In reality, the major changes here are the equipment examples discussed. In talking about partially enclosed soundproof viewing booths, for example, the new edition describes a model used at the University of Missouri–Kansas City, while the older edition featured the Indiana University system.

Where the real revision seems to have taken place is in the discussion of classification and cataloging. The first edition devoted thirty-two pages to this topic; the new edition nearly doubles this amount. The chapter begins with a survey of handbooks and manuals that discuss the cataloging of nonprint materials; to this discussion the new edition adds examples of two slides cataloged under three separate systems (AACR 2, the 1976 edition of AECT's *Standards for Cataloging Nonbook Materials*, and the 1973 Canadian Library Association *Nonbook Materials,* edited by Weihs). There is also a brief consideration of ISBD as it relates to nonprint materials. As in the first edition, the remainder of the chapter contains outlines and descriptions of slide classification systems used by a variety of institutional slide collections. The one change here is in the inclusion of additional institutional examples.

Chapter 5 (on acquisition, production methods, and equipment) also exhibits some alterations. The material on criteria for evaluating the quality of commercial slides is expanded, the discussion of copyright now includes reference to the 1978 Copyright Law, and a new (but regrettably brief) section on the use of microfiche (color as well as black and white) in slide collections has been added.

One last change might be mentioned that is both logical and disconcerting. In the first edition, the directory of slide libraries listed 240 collections in the United States, Canada, and several miscellaneous foreign countries. In the new edition, only those 83 U.S. slide collections that are actually cited in the text are named. This reduction is a result of the 1978 publication of the *Directory of Art Libraries and Visual Resource Collections in North America,* compiled by the Art Libraries Society/North America. As directories usually expand in size with subsequent editions, this example of a declining one is sensible but a bit startling.

The primary function of *Slide Libraries* seems to be to serve as a manual for the operation of a slide library, whether new or long established. The book fulfills this purpose admirably, and the revisions outlined above should make it even more useful in this regard than before.—*Cathleen Flanagan, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.*
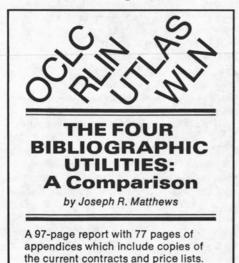
Marulli, Luciana. *Documentation of the United Nations System: Co-ordination in its Bibliographic Control.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 225p. $15. LC 79-17510. ISBN 0-8108-1233-9.

Luciana Marulli is currently documents reference librarian at the Dag Hammarskjold Library. Despite its title, her book is not a reference tool, nor is it easy reading. Rather, it is her doctoral dissertation (Columbia University) and reads like one, running from hypotheses and data collection procedures through analysis to conclusions and suggestions for further research. In addition to the dissertation style, the writing is not always polished and is occasionally difficult to follow. The volume is unnecessarily oversize, printed in double-spaced typescript.

This is a detailed and comprehensive study of the bibliographic tools produced by fifteen organizations in the United Nations

systems (UN, FAO, UNESCO, GATT, etc.). Sales catalogs, indexes, and bibliographies are compared according to coverage, access points, and a myriad of bibliographic details, and a small number of such elements are found to be held in common. The work is peppered with eighteen complex tables showing these relationships.

Introductory sections discuss the patterns of documentation of intergovernmental organization and review the history of and the problems in bibliographic control of such documentation, including a detailing of off-again/on-again semisuccessful cooperative efforts among the various agencies. Problems of availability are recognized briefly as well.

Each agency included in the study is briefly reviewed, with mention of its history, purpose, organization, membership, budget, programs, library, and a few important serial publications. The work concludes with a summation and outlook for the future, with mention of current work the United Nations is doing in this field.

The study was quite an enormous undertaking, considering the vast number and type of organizations, personnel, languages, documents, bibliographical tools, and data elements with which she was working. Marulli's research method included extensive preliminary research, a twenty-seven page questionnaire completed as much as possible in advance by herself, and 100 percent follow-up interviews.

It is unfortunate that the original questionnaire, though lengthy, did not appear in the published study (photoreduction should have been possible). Numerous references led this reviewer to search in vain for it; inclusions would have aided comprehension in some areas. The author's other sources of information (lists of bibliographical tools analyzed [appended to chapter 3], sources used in compiling the list of elements of bibliographic description [chapter 5], and standards and guidelines consulted [chapter 6]) *are* included, as are various footnotes and bibliographies.

The text is generally packed with interesting and useful information readily available only to an individual working in the United Nations system. Unfortunately, much of this information, including the above-mentioned lists of sources, is not readily retrievable despite a detailed table of contents, list of tables, and index. The material would be much more generally useful were the indexing improved.

As presently formatted, this volume would primarily be of importance to major library science collections as a well-researched, first-of-its-kind study, and only secondarily to international documents collections.—*Carolyn W. Kohler, University of Iowa, Iowa City.*

Recurring Library Issues: A Reader. Edited by Caroline M. Coughlin. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 521p. $17.50. LC 79-14966. ISBN 0-8108-1227-4.

This anthology of forty selections from writings on libraries and for librarians covers a forty-two year time span, although at least three-fourths were first published in the past decade. It is designed primarily to be a classroom text on the philosophy and sociology of librarianship, providing "a framework for future reading and discus-