bibliography; and (3) there is no index to acronyms—which are used profusely throughout the volume. The paradox is unavoidable: a book on information systems without adequate retrieval systems itself! The well-known time lag of UNESCO publishing limits the currentness of the work. Because the most current references are 1975 and some 1976, readers in 1980 can expect that significant changes have taken place during the interim.

Nonetheless, the author should be congratulated for producing the volume. It provides a useful overview and introduction to international ISGPAs, it provides a basis for the development of ISGPAs, and, perhaps most important, it gives evidence of the importance of ISGPAs for governmental purposes. As such, the volume fills a void in existing literature and should be a welcome addition by those who are interested in the background, status, and development of national and international ISGPAs.—Charles R. McClure, University of Oklahoma, Norman.


The scope of *Introduction to Library Technical Services*, as defined by Bernhardt in the preface, is broad and attempts not only to cover the “acquiring, cataloging, and processing of all types of library materials” but also to offer a “comprehensive presentation in a relevant manner to all libraries of all sizes and to technical services personnel at all levels.”

This is a difficult task and one that I feel the author does not always accomplish. Instead, the resulting text runs the gamut from masterful to disappointing.

High points evolve when the author presents frank, demystifying statements, simple problem-solving approaches, and some very pertinent examples of technical services procedures. At certain times no prior knowledge is assumed, and the definitions take on the proportion of dissections, yielding up fresh, understandable statements about commonsense technical processes that are sometimes considered by the profession to be veiled in mystery.

On the other hand, abbreviations and acronyms, with which our field abounds, are sometimes thrown in, leaving the neophyte uniformed. Some chapters seemed to be completely introductory, as suggested by the title, and others go into such great detail that only a conditioned practitioner can assimilate the examples presented.

When the author chose to present the material in graphic rather than in prose format, the lack of homogeneity continued. Certain charts were clear and well thought out and brought together information from diverse sources that made understanding the concepts much easier. However, other diagrams were very complex and detracted from, rather than added to, the text.

Current technological advances were included but often appended to the practical discussion rather than as a part of it. It seems to me to be a perplexing time in which to write an introductory work on technical services. AACR 2 and the fast-moving pace of technology make it difficult to know what to include in depth and what to mention only in passing.

Bernhardt has presented a good, if somewhat uneven, mix of historical principles, basic practices and procedures, and currently evolving alternatives. I would recommend the text for use in a hands-on practicum-type course in technical services; the high points, of which there were many, will save the instructor much time—time that can be used to fill in some of the lower points.—Dorothy Hagen Kettner, Fergus Falls Community College, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.


Like so many of Pierian Press’ other publications, this one profits from the author’s years of experience in reference work and library instruction. The book is more than just a good list of research materials in education, because it is “term paper topic-