

cess to articles, books, patents and other documents strike very close to what is probably the most frustrating experience of daily librarian-scientist interchange. And his comments on the most likely future outlook of the many chemical publishers' services are valuable to the budget-conscious librarian.

The work does make a significant and authoritative advance over the older references in this field. While its individual treatment of each chemical information source is not quite so complete as say *Bottle*, for example, it more than makes up for this in recency of coverage and valuable supplemental material.

Maizell has succeeded in what is often very difficult for the technical writer: organize it well and make it practical and attractive and say just enough to truly inform. This should prove to be a solid item for the science reference shelf.—*David Kuhner, Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California.*

Bibliographic Instruction Handbook.

Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, Bibliographic Instruction Section, Policy and Planning Committee, 1979. 69p. \$5 ACRL members; \$6 non-members.

In 1971 a Bibliographic Instruction Task Force was established within ACRL to facilitate the development of instructional programs in college and university libraries. Six years later this task force was succeeded by the ACRL Bibliographic Instruction Section. Its Policy and Planning Committee, which was chaired initially by Thomas G. Kirk and later by Mary W. George, recently issued a *Bibliographic Instruction Handbook* to assist libraries in making use of an ACRL policy statement formulated by the Task Force, "Guidelines for Bibliographic Instruction in Academic Libraries" (*College & Research Libraries News* 38:92 [April 1977]).

This spiral-bound publication contains the "Guidelines," a needs assessment checklist for gathering data to be used in preparing a profile of information needs in an academic community, and a discussion of administrative matters—such as staffing, budgeting, facilities, and organization structure—to be considered in planning a library instruction

program. In addition, it provides a model timetable for the implementation of a program, an ideal statement of program goals in terms of terminal objectives and enabling (behavioral) objectives, and a chart showing the pros and cons of various instructional methods. Also included are a brief glossary, a "Pathfinder" on bibliographic instruction (in lieu of the usual list of reference sources), and—to improve the next edition of the *Handbook*—an evaluation sheet to be returned by the reader to the ACRL/BIS Policy and Planning Committee.

The authors have done a fine job of clarifying and illustrating the steps involved in planning for an effective bibliographic instruction program, although they have not dealt with the question of how to "sell" library instruction to academic administrators and classroom faculty. Nor have they devoted a section of this booklet to the essential topic of program evaluation, as they readily acknowledge in their introduction. Nevertheless, until a new edition is released, this work deserves to be read and commented upon by all college and university librarians interested in bibliographic instruction.—*Leonard Grundt, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.*

Bollier, John A. *The Literature of Theology: A Guide for Students and Pastors.*

Philadelphia: Westminster, 1979. 208p. \$5.95. LC 78-10962. ISBN 0-664-24225-1.

"Of making many books there is no end . . ." (Ecclesiastes 12:12). This significant work attempts to give the reader some bibliographic control of the mass of publications in the general area of theology. John Bollier writes in his preface that the volume is intended for "the theological student, the parish pastor, the layperson, or the librarian, all of whom must be generalists in this age of increasing specialization" (p.18).

John Bollier, acting divinity librarian at Yale Divinity School, is well prepared for compiling this volume, being an experienced pastor of eighteen years' service and a reference librarian for the past seven years. This book grew out of research sponsored by a grant from the Association of Theological Schools and was tested by fire in a course in theological bibliography and