profiles have been based.—Wesley T. Brandhorst, Director, ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Bethesda, Maryland.


The literature of comparative and international librarianship is beginning to bulge, and this work is another addition to the field. It is a collection of essays written by individuals whose names are well known in comparative and international librarianship. Harvey's introduction presents the framework and gives the parameters of the contributions. The purposes, as stated by the editor, are legitimate ones: "to describe and assess significant and recent progress in comparative and international library science." In general, the essays are well written, ranging from original and excellent to a rehashing of work done in other sources.

Part I, "Definitions and Research," is led by J. Periam Danton's pithy essay on the inadequacies of definitions of comparative and international library science. His critique begins with work done since 1972, since there have been several competently done prior to that date by Simsova, Harvey, and Danton. Including D. J. Foskett's analysis of comparative studies in other fields is an excellent idea and helps to draw parallels between theoretical problems in comparative studies in such fields as education, history, and linguistics. Frank L. Schiek's years of experience with library statistics makes his brief paper on problems in comparative library science a solid contribution.


Other noteworthy essays are on comparative and international library studies in library education, international children's literature, and an international look at the changing role of multimedia in education.

This collection of essays leaves one hopeful that comparative and international library science is building a body of knowledge, despite the growing pains. The work should be of general interest to librarians, and most certainly to the growing band of internationalists in the field.—Miles M. Jackson, Professor, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu.


The 1,475 entries composing this systematic bibliography appear under three types of headings: (1) "international," for references to developing countries in general, to more than one continent, or to international and comparative librarianship in relation to the Third World; (2) twelve categories for regions (e.g., "Asia, South," "British Commonwealth," "Middle East"); and (3) sixty-nine individual countries. For the compilers, the newly developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America constitute the Third World; thus excluded are European nations, U.S., Canada, USSR, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan. Even so, not all countries find a place here—among them Cambodia, Uruguay, and several in Central America—presumably because the authors encoun-