

Handbook of National and International Library Associations (Chicago: ALA). It now lists a total of 361 organizations, 44 international and 317 national, excluding provincial or local ones.

Part 1 covers international organizations both worldwide (e.g., IFLA) and regional (e.g., The Scandinavian Association of Research Libraries), arranged alphabetically by the name of the association. Part 2 lists national organizations by country. The names of the countries are in English whereas the organizations are listed under their official name, followed by their acronym, if used, and an English translation of the name where necessary. Names in non-Roman script are transliterated. The information for each association, where available, is comprehensive and presented in a consistent format. It includes the address, names of officers and their terms of office, languages used, brief history, aims, structure, financial resources, membership data, major activities, and the name of its official journal with full bibliographical detail. Special features and indexes are a list of acronyms, a list of official journals of library associations, a subject index, and a list of associations under their official name with reference to the entry under country.

As is inevitable in such undertakings of global scope, there are errors and omissions. For a number of countries, there is no more information beyond the name and address of the national or major library and perhaps indication of an affiliation with IFLA. Ten countries (Andorra to Tonga) are listed separately as "omitted due to lack of information." However, while the People's Republic of China is included, nothing is said about the omission of Taiwan. Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales each have separate country entries (with a "see also" from United Kingdom, to be sure). Yemen (Arab Republic of) is there, but there is no mention of its neighbor, Democratic Yemen (formerly Southern Yemen). Granted, there is not much library activity in either country, but fair is fair! A few misspellings and inaccuracies in the form of names and in the use of diacritics are perhaps inevitable in a work using such a variety of languages.

There is a short bibliography at the end

of each entry and a six-and-a-half-page "General Bibliography, 1965-75," listing monographs and articles of international or multinational scope published during that period. Most citations should be familiar to anyone concerned with international library matters. It would have been more useful, I think, to separate the titles into categories, such as international library journals; directories, annuals, etc.; and writings about professional library associations.

A short statistical data section presents the contents of the *Guide* statistically. It is interesting to note that there are a total of 256 official journals listed, of which 37 percent are indexed or abstracted; not a bad ration, in my opinion, considering that many represent not very substantial newsletters. Nevertheless, there may be room for improvement here, especially as the *Guide* now provides information on the availability of all the journals listed.

Some of the information contained in the *Guide* is, of course, also covered in two other major sources, the *Bowker Annual* and the *IFLA Directory*. Both these titles are published annually and are thus more up to date, especially for names of officers or addresses for associations without a permanent secretariat. However, the *Guide* is broader in scope and detail, and Professor Fang and Ms. Songe must be congratulated on a unique and useful compilation that should be brought up to date regularly.—*Elisabeth H. Nebehay, United Nations Library, New York.*

Martin, Susan K. *Library Networks, 1976-77*. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1976. 131p. \$24.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling. LC 76-29187. ISBN 0-914236-06-7.

Through expanded coverage, stylistic improvement, and a far better integration of factual statements with considerations of those issues confronting networks, Susan Martin has substantially improved upon the first edition of this publication, which, under different authorship, was unsatisfactory in its treatment of library networks during 1974-75 (*College & Research Libraries* 37:77 [Jan. 1976]). With some reservation, this second edition can be recommended to those librarians and readers from com-