country, hopefully for educational rather than for economic reasons. In the meantime, studies like this will be important technical guides wherever the selection of materials for storage is necessary.—*J. Daniel Vann, CLR Management Intern, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.*

• *Resources of South Carolina Libraries.* By Edward G. Holley, Johnnie E. Givens, Fred W. Roper, W. Christian Sizemore. Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, 1976. 126p.

Having moved to the Carolinas from Texas where he had conducted a somewhat similar survey, Dean Holley with his colleagues has coordinated an equally efficacious critique to assist libraries in "strengthening all the state's institutions of higher learning so that quality education will be available for every citizen who wants it and can profit from it," an ideal stated by the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education and the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, whose objective is to include full consideration of the library function.

Although ACRL's recommendations for measuring the strengths of collections (checking standard bibliographies, etc.), staffs, and buildings were also evaluated components of the program, this was probably the first statewide survey to apply the measuring techniques adopted as ACRL's standards in 1975.

Two aspects of this survey are of particular interest: the surveyors' acknowledgment of the wide use of public library resources by college students (with good supporting data) and the division and integration of the surveyors' responsibilities. Holley took the "general purpose" universities and the public libraries; Givens, the senior colleges; Sizemore, the two-year institutions; and Roper, the health sciences libraries. In all, more than fifty institutions were included, with some overlaps of visitations. The sections of the survey are individual reports, but the whole book is well coordinated and interestingly presented, with all the necessary documentation, tables, and statistics.

The conclusions suggest that the four classes of libraries do not differ significantly from their counterparts in most other states or regions. Cogent suggestions accompany the stimulating analyses and reviews of each type of library, with the most urgent needs for development seeming to be in the health sciences and public libraries. Throughout the survey the usual needs for increased financial and staff support, cooperative bibliographic (resource) activity, and service coordination among the libraries are emphasized.

It is a truism, perhaps, that the librarians who are concerned with the recommendations of other experts are already aware of most of the facts that a survey of this kind will reveal. Nevertheless, well-conducted surveys such as this give substantiated support to librarians everywhere and, in the special locale under study, guidance to educators, administrators, and legislators who may not have seen their local special needs in perspective. The problems that can only be solved with their understanding and support are adroitly pinpointed.—*Lee Ash, Library Consultant, Bethany, Connecticut.*

Lancaster, F. W., with the assistance of M. J. Joncich. *The Measurement and Evaluation of Library Services.* Washington, D. C.: Information Resources Press, 1977. 395p. $27.50. LC 77-72081. ISBN 0-87815-017-X.

NATO Advanced Study Institute on the Evaluation and Scientific Management of Libraries and Information Centres, Bristol, 1975. *Evaluation and Scientific Management of Libraries and Information Centres.* Edited by F. W. Lancaster and C. W. Cleverdon. NATO Advanced Study Institute Series. Series E: Applied Science, no.18. Leyden: Noordhoff, 1977. 184p. $19.50. ISBN 0-286-0656-4.

It is rare to have the opportunity to review a book in the field of librarianship that is admirable in almost every respect. It is so rare, in fact, that one hesitates to announce such a judgment for fear of being taken as undiscriminating. With *The Measurement and Evaluation of Library Services,* F. W. Lancaster has indeed written a book that deserves enthusiastic praise, even to the point of overlooking the minor flaws that can always be found if one searches hard enough, if that would encourage the wider