

tively used in other ways, even if they are to be made available?

The chapter concerned with "financial costs and benefits analysis," almost half of the book, summarizes in outline format the catalyst for success or failure—money. The need for some form of service is clear, but that may not be a compelling argument when benefits are considered. The cost analysis is detailed, even if based on incomplete data. The theoretical quality of the projections clearly presents a number of unresolved and previously unstated problems with any large financial commitment.

The White Book takes the position that any enabling legislation for whatever system eventually develops will not be passed until at least 1985. This lead-time permits use of "scenario projections" that can be used by those interested in formulating opinions shaping future decisions on periodical systems.

The analysis in the White Book is perceptive in that a number of observations on the apparent development of an NPC that have been hinted in informal discussions or suggested in some recent literature are articulated clearly and argued forcefully. Some administrative problems of the NPC's promised configuration, such as presently-standing contracts, not discussed in the Burgundy Book, are brought out in the White Book.

Unlike the Green and Burgundy Books this White Book has a brief bibliography, only ten items, and some of these are not clearly identified. In addition, the White Book has no index. Neither do the Green and Burgundy Books. These omissions are unfortunate and lessen the effectiveness of the series.

The White Book's reasoning is tight, the outline technique presents options clearly and unambiguously, and the presentation is fair and reasonably full, covering as it does the pros and cons to the three options. This is not intended only to throw cold water on the idea of an NPC, but it does slow down what might be an overly enthusiastic rush toward a "solution," which needed fuller examination and evaluation.

Individuals on both sides of the NPC concept, and especially the mugwumps, should study the White Book. It is more than helpful. It is an essential part of the background

information that librarians need to have to formulate a rational and successful solution to a pressing problem.

The 1970s were a decade for the recognition and definition of the periodicals crisis; perhaps the 1980s will be the decade for a solution.—Neal L. Edgar, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Brownstone, David M., and Carruth, Gorton. *Where to Find Business Information: A Worldwide Guide for Everyone Who Needs the Answers to Business Questions*. A Hudson Group Book. New York: Wiley, 1979. 616p. \$34.95. LC 79-15799. ISBN 0-471-03919-5.

The appearance of a new directory to sources can be a welcome sight because, the user hopes, it updates significantly, broadens the scope meaningfully, and can be used easily. *Where to Find Business Information* meets all of these hopes successfully. Listed alphabetically are 5,108 English-language sources from all countries now being published, with concentration on periodic publications and services including computerized data bases; thus timeliness and broadening of field are achieved. There are more than 2,500 subjects to use as access points leading the user to an annotated listing of sources, and there is an index of publishers—the three assuring ease of use.

The 1979 timeliness makes it a useful adjunct to three 1976 publications: Lorna Daniells' *Business Information Sources*, Paul Wasserman's *Encyclopedia of Business Information Sources*, and Mary Grant and Norma Cote's *Directory of Business and Financial Services*. Daniells' book with its cursive discussions of methods of locating facts, basic time saving sources, and chapters on the various areas of interest to business is more truly a guide than Brownstone and Carruth's work. Wasserman's guide, with its dictionary arrangement and extended table of contents covering the 1,300 subject headings, each subdivided as to type of material, is a quicker and easier path to a printed source for a specific citation dealing with a single point. Grant and Cote's is a directory of 1,051 publications of business information agencies, a more limited range than the others. The more recent Bowker *Business Books and Serials in Print 1977*

and its 1977-78 Supplement cover the entire field of current business literature most completely of all.

With its emphasis on information services, major newsletters, trade journals, and government and special periodicals, *Where to Find Business Information* can be of particular assistance in answering questions relating to ongoing businesses, such as finding new markets, allied businesses or sources of supply, and advertising new products. It is a welcome additional tool too for handling the business information explosion resulting from new forms of computer and publishing technology.—*Barbara R. Healy, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.*

Goehlert, Robert. *Congress and Law-making: Researching the Legislative Process*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio, 1979. 168p. \$17.50. LC 79-11554. ISBN 0-87436-294-6.

Finding information about Congress and federal legislation can be a long and rather involved procedure due to the complex nature of the legislative process and the maze of approaches and materials available.

Goehlert has prepared an introductory guide that very briefly outlines the journey from bill to law and describes the tracing of legislation and the researching of information about legislators. Unfortunately, there are shortcomings.

For the uninitiated this book is little more than an annotated bibliography of available resources, with few if any hints on how to use these materials. Though the author touches base with a variety of government and commercially produced legislative reference aids, most of these are only very briefly described. For some publications, such as those from CIS and CQ, little help is needed; for others, such as the *Calendars of the House and Senate*, *Digest of Public General Bills*, *United States Code*, *Congressional and Administrative News*, and others, the novice needs much more assistance. Numerous page illustrations from reference works often add to the confusion, as they are not self-explanatory, nor is their role explained in this overpriced text.

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