

long; a brief overview of scientific institutions (8 pages); a book list (16 pages); and index of names; and an index of subjects. The biographical entries are not solely restricted to pure scientists as I found entries on Thomas Kuhn, Sir Karl Popper and Wolfgang von Goethe. As expected, there are few entries on women scientists. The authors discuss briefly in the Preface why certain information and entries are included and what areas of knowledge are considered to be relevant. One is inevitably left with the impression of hagiography and Whig history from these two volumes. While this reference work serves its purpose it may be asking too much for a book which includes more about science as a social activity in itself. As such, the authors would need to take their own entry on Thomas Kuhn seriously. Overall, the book is well presented and an excellent acquisition for libraries. It is distributed in Australia by DA Information Services, Mitcham, Victoria.

World Telecommunications Development Report 1994 by the *International Telecommunication Union* (ITU, Geneva, 1994), pp xiv + 174, 160 Swiss Francs, ISBN 92-61-04991-5

This comprehensive report was published by the ITU to coincide with the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires (March 1994) and the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto, Japan (September - October 1994). The report reviews the main developments in the telecommunications industry over the past decade since the Maitland Commission Report, *The Missing Link* (1984). Consisting of six major chapters, the report covers the following themes: telecommunications - the wider picture; globalisation; technological change; changes in the telecommunications sector; telecommunications development; and prospects and priorities. In addition, there is an Appendix on 'World Telecommunications Indicators' which covers statistics for some 202 economies over 20 indicators including main telephone lines, waiting lists and mobile subscribers. The report presents not only valuable statistics but also some very useful commentary despite the fact that this commentary is not presented within a theoretical context. This report is valuable for researchers of the telecommunications industry and although expensive, well worth the investment.

Communications Outlook 1995 by the *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy)*, (OECD, Paris, 1995), pp. 221, US \$83.00, ISBN 92-64-14330-0

This report is the third edition of the biennial OECD *Communications Outlook*. Its focus is on performance indicators for public telecommunications services in OECD countries. The report also analyses the past decade and discusses future trends. It consists of nine chapters covering the following themes: introduction; recent policy developments; telecommunications market size, network dimensions and development; telecommunications tariffs; quality of service, employment and productivity; trade in telecommunications equipment; and telecommunication in Mexico. The presentation and quality of the statistics is very high. Readers should be aware that the OECD's favouritism for competition and market access comes through fairly strongly throughout the text. It is a valuable resource for researchers of the telecommunications industry and information economies in general.