

archives are not described whereas Tanzania's poor ones are.

Information provided by Panofsky and his judgments about material must be used with caution. Often, he shows poor judgment or gives misleading information. He highly praises a bibliography that has never been published, is five to ten years out of date, has been superseded by several published guides, and is available only in the Indiana University Library! Also, *The American Historical Review* is not a good source to refer readers to for reviews of Africana.

Sometimes he is simply wrong. For example, he states: "There is no single comprehensive retrospective bibliography of Uganda" (p.212). But there is: Terence K. Hopkins, *A Study Guide for Uganda*, 1969, 162p. Or again, "Swahili . . . is the first language of some 88 percent of the population on the mainland [Tanzania]" (p.214). Not true. There are at least 100 Bantu languages which are the first languages of 88 percent of the people of Tanzania.

For the subject I know best—colonialism—Panofsky is inadequate. To cover "Colonial Times" (p.68), he cites one book—on explorers! The section on "Colonial Powers" (p.119-34) is better, but Great Britain which had the largest empire in Africa is covered in one paragraph, half of which is taken up discussing the Seychelles! Belgian documentation fares a little better—he cites one article describing Belgian documentation centers. The reader has no way of knowing that material on the colonial powers is also to be found in parts one, two, and three, because there are no cross-references anywhere in this volume (except to Duignan's *Guide*)! In his sections on colonialism, Panofsky manages to ignore the massive two volumes on British, French, and German colonialism edited by Gifford and Louis and the five-volume series, *Colonialism in Africa*, published by the Cambridge University Press, not to mention the work of numerous African historians.

Another flaw in this bibliography is the author's penchant for mixing up names. Never mind the simple misspellings of which there are many. More serious is the confusion about peoples' names. It is not Colin Flint; it is either John Flint or Colin Flight. It is not Harm De Bley; it is either

Harm de Blij or Helmut Bley. Almost as irritating are inconsistencies in citing names and titles. J. D. Pearson is listed four different ways; still he does not make the index in even one of these variant forms.

Panofsky's writing is tendentious and awkward. Misstatements occur with disconcerting frequency. While there is much sound information in the bibliography, the volume must nevertheless be used cautiously and critically, for its coverage, judgments, references, and updatedness are erratic. The index is a joke. In a book which cites perhaps 4,000 names, titles, institutes, series, and serials, the index runs to under 400 entries! Clearly this is not a book that can casually be put into the hands of students—let alone faculty.—*Peter Duignan, Hoover Institution, Stanford University.*

Foskett, D. J. *Classification and Indexing in the Social Sciences*. 2d ed. London: Butterworths, 1974. 202p. £5.00. (LC 75-308709) (ISBN 0-408-70644-9)

A decade ago Foskett's work belonged on the required reading list of every librarian and social scientist. Today, as a newly "revised" edition, it is simultaneously fascinating and outmoded. Those stimulating ideas that were well summarized and reviewed in an earlier issue of this journal (*C&RL* 26:253-54, May 1965) have been preserved. Through the description of the interests of the social scientist and the lucid explanations of the capabilities and intricacies of indexing and classification, the author develops a base for mutual respect and closer collaboration between librarians and social scientists. Indeed, improvement of librarian-scientist communication is Foskett's main purpose.

Unfortunately, this revision comes just ahead of a quantum jump in the activities of analysis and bibliographic control of social science literature. Although billed on the dust jacket as "considerably revised and updated," Foskett fails to rewrite his discussions of "mechanical indexing and retrieval" and other chapters so as to make the revision worthy of the original ideas. His interest in the *Social Science Citation Index* is limited to two paragraphs unnaturally grafted to older text. On-line data bases are presented as potential future developments. It is here that the arguments become un-

convincing. Foskett's premise is that an effective classificatory scheme needs to surround the organization of knowledge. To an American steeped in the alphabetical index tradition, the premise is enlightening and its presentation superb. However, when one examines such sophisticated tools as the HRAF Press' *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, Foskett's denial of the computer's present ability and or its future utility begins to grow suspect.

Like the text, the bibliographies of each chapter have been updated unevenly. Carl White's *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences* appears, but it is the 1964 edition that is listed. No mention is made of the 1973 revision. The H. W. Wilson Company's *Social Sciences Index* retains the name of its grandparent: *International Index*. In some chapters the bibliographies represent a valuable source of new ideas (many of which are not discussed in the text), while in other chapters few new references are provided.

After eleven years Foskett is able to repeat, almost verbatim, his entire conclusion which nears its end with the thought that "much closer collaboration between specialists and librarians" is still required. In 1963 Foskett discovered the intellectual base of the librarian's work. His first edition projected the feeling of being at the edge of new thoughts. His rejection of the computer as a useful tool for the librarian might have been justified in that work of the early 1960s. Now, in the mid 1970s, Foskett has changed little. He continues to emphasize work done in 1960 and 1961. While his conclusion may still be valid, the evidence is no longer convincing.

For those who require a comprehensive grounding in indexing and classification for the social sciences, either edition will suffice nicely. For those who need a description of the cutting edge of the research front, however, this revision is not recommended.—*Scott Bruntjen, Assistant Professor and Head of the Reference Department, Ezra Lehman Memorial Library, Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.*

Advances in Librarianship. Volume 5. Edited by Melvin J. Voigt. New York: Academic Press, 1975. \$19.50. (LC 79-

88675) (ISBN 0-12-785005-8)

In the preface to volume 1 (1970) of *Advances in Librarianship*, Melvin Voigt, the editor, stated that "there has long been a need for a continuing series to provide scholarly reviews of the rapidly changing and advancing field of librarianship, a series which would select subjects with particular current significance to the profession and provide an analysis of the advances made through research and practice."

One promise of this series was that it would present critical articles and surveys based on the published literature, research in progress, and developments in different types of libraries. This volume contains nine review articles on such diverse topics as information viewed as an international resource, planning for library and information services in a number of countries, the coordination of technical services, sound recordings, and joint academic libraries. In this respect it is a readable and more or less permanently useful reference volume that comfortably takes its place beside the four earlier volumes.

Another promise of this series was that, since mechanization and automation were seen as "the most obvious of the advancing fronts of librarianship," advances in these fields were certain to be found in every volume in the series. This promise was carried out in each of the four previous volumes in a variety of special articles. No one article in volume 5 is devoted to automation, as such, but it naturally surfaces in articles like that of Helen Welch Tuttle on the "Coordination of the Technical Services."

Still another promise of the series, of which Helen Tuttle is a good example, is that the authors would be experts who are closely associated with the subjects under review. Lester Asheim of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, contributed "Trends in Library Education—United States," which admirably covers the most recent decade's concern about the direction of and the quality of education for librarians. Usefully appended to the Asheim article are the American Library Association's statement of policy called "Library Education and Manpower" and "Standards for Accreditation (1972)." Foster Mohrhardt and Carlos Victor Penna contributed "National Planning for Library and Infor-