

cial scheme tailor-made to its own requirements to LC in order to make full use of network capabilities."

The Dewey Decimal, Universal Decimal, Library of Congress, Bliss, and Colon Classification systems receive separate chapters. Each chapter provides background information; an overview of the system in Britain, the U.S., Canada, and several other countries; case studies of the system in several British libraries; a conclusion; and a list of references. A chapter on special classifications describes such variant schemes as the Cheltenham Classification and the National Library of Medicine Classification.

Although Scottish nationalists will be pleased to find the National Library of Scotland included, some American readers will miss comparative comments on many major British libraries. The focal point of the book is, however, variant classification and indexing systems rather than variant libraries; and students will find more than they expected about Thesaurofacet and the ANBAR Classification. Bakewell's decision to emphasize the views of librarians using the variant systems limits his own presentation of comparative analysis. There is a chapter on reclassification, an appendix with ten well-known books classified according to the five major schemes, an index, and a glossary.

Bakewell describes the alphabetical subject approach of indexing collections with precoordinate systems such as chain indexing, the Library of Congress subject heading list, PRECIS, KWIC, and KWOC. He then proceeds to describe postcoordinate indexing systems, which combine concepts at the time of search rather than at the time of indexing.

Although the book is relatively free of minor errors, the publication date given in reference 16 on page 37 is 1985; and on page 58 the LC instruction "divide by country A-Z, . . . Trade Associations of Ireland HD2429.G71" should, by his table, be "Scotland." Moreover, one might suggest that Derek Austin deserves more than a footnote citation as the author of a couple of the "several descriptions of the [PRECIS] system."—*Elizabeth Snapp, Texas Woman's University, Denton.*

Jones, Lois Swan. *Art Research Methods*

*and Resources: A Guide to Finding Art Information.* Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1978. 243p. \$12.95. LC 77-93281. ISBN 0-8403-1846-4.

Effectiveness in research is the essential *raison d'être* of this most recent guide to art information. Lois Swan Jones, in her introduction, proposes to facilitate the "hows," "whys," and "wheres" of basic research: "how to find pertinent data, why to use certain kinds of references, where to locate needed materials." Organized as an aid to the bewildered searcher, the volume was conceived to assist a myriad of possible researchers—architects, artists, collectors, curators, designers, educators, historians, librarians, scholars, and students.

Methodology, an area ignored in guides to art until recently, comprises only the first section of the book; resources and means of obtaining reference materials are the other concerns. These are supplemented by "handy-dandy" appendixes, the most valuable of which is a multilingual glossary of art-related terms.

Although the author includes unique new elements, i.e., reproductions of sample pages from sources discussed and in-depth discussions of the use of published catalogs, the guidance provided is sometimes arbitrary: a paragraph is devoted to the familiar *Art Index*, while a single paragraph elucidates the attributes of all three of the more elusive abstracts, *ArtBibliographies Modern*; *Art Design Photo*; and *RILA. Répertoire d'art et d'archéologie* is not dealt with at all in this section but is relegated to an entry among the numerous sources listed.

An enumeration of art research publications is not a new phenomenon, as evidenced by the volumes compiled by Chamberlain (*Guide to Art Reference Books*), Ehresmann (*Fine Arts: A Bibliographic Guide*), Lucas (*Art Books: A Basic Bibliography . . .*), and more recently, Muehsam (*Guide to Basic Information Sources*). However Jones' bibliographic work exceeds or, in one case, equals the others in its concise annotations, its exhaustive scope, and its impeccable citations; it is truly a staggering feat!

Mastering exhibition catalogs, something every art-involved person longs to do, is considered in a separate and unusual

chapter—unusual because the topic is penetrated with a comprehension rare to these ephemeral yet vital sources. Tips to the would-be compilers/authors of these catalogs are of an astute nature and reveal a mind experienced in such matters.

One could certainly quibble with the selective chapter on famous libraries and research centers, which ignores institutions as potent as the Museum of Modern Art Library (the M.O.M.A. library catalog is discussed at length in a previous section). Despite these lacunae, the guide is a highly functional and necessary tool.—*Lamia Doumato, University of Colorado, Boulder.*

Morris, Jacquelyn M., and Elkins, Elizabeth A. *Library Searching: Resources and Strategies, with Examples from the Environmental Sciences.* Foreword by Marta Dosa. New York: Jeffrey Norton Publishers, 1978. 129p. \$5.95 paperbound, \$8.95 hardbound. LC 77-9214. ISBN 0-88432-004-9; 0-88432-005-7 pbk.

This textbook on literature searching is intended to "sensitize students to the information process and to develop attitudes toward the utilization of sources." It is written for third-year students—at the point in their careers where they have a definite need to search the literature of their specialized field.

This text could also be used by the scientist as a quick review of literature search techniques. The book succeeds in its purpose: "to inculcate in the user skills, techniques, and attitudes which will facilitate user interaction with information systems." The field of the environmental sciences is employed as a basis for the examples.

The book is concise, covering nine basic chapters in only eighty-nine pages. These chapters include research literature and the search strategy, library basics, topic selection, the subject catalog, retrieving books, indexes and abstracts, locating serials, reference materials, and organizing the bibliography. It also has a "Glossary of Terms" and an index.

The first chapter, "Research Literature and the Search Strategy," guides researchers in helping themselves yet reminds them to use the librarian when necessary. Pri-

mary, secondary, and tertiary sources are defined, but these definitions need expanding if the text is used outside the field of environmental sciences.

Although "Topic Selection" is the title of chapter 3, this concept permeates much of the rest of the book, where the authors stress the continual refining of the search, and/or the question.

"Computerized searches and current awareness services" are mentioned but briefly on pages 54–55. This will be a fruitful area for expansion in a later revision of the text.

On page 67 the authors emphasize inter-library loans, both as a system and as a service, and point out some of the system's rules and limitations.

For students beginning their own extensive subject searches, this text serves as an excellent guide. Although not written as a library science text, it capably presents the librarian's view of "literature search strategies." I have taught such a course this year and would have been grateful to have had such a text.—*Deanne Holzberlein, Principia College, Elmhurst, Illinois.*

#### CORRECTION

In the review of the anthology *Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped*, in the May 1978 issue, p.229–30, the article "The World Will Never Be So Small Again" by Robert Russell is described. This article was originally published in the *Wilson Library Bulletin* for November 1971.

#### ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.

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