and Greece, to fifty-three titles in the case of Germany. Criteria for selection seem vague when, for example, Letopis Periodicheskikh Izdani SSSR (1950/54-) is included, but Periodicheskaia Pechat SSSR (1917-1949) and Russkaia Periodicheskaia Pechat' (1702-1917) have been omitted. It is difficult to understand the selection of such general sources as Willing’s European Press Guide and Willing’s Press Guide when other valuable sources are omitted.

Of the 307 titles included, 56 percent were found in Winchell’s Guide to Reference Books. Several of the publications were located in Walford’s Guide to Reference Material, White’s Sources of Information in the Social Sciences, and Wynar’s Guide to Reference Materials in Political Science. Since specialists will be familiar with many titles and will have other bibliographic sources available, the audience for this publication is limited. Librarians will continue to rely on the standard bibliographies. The number of textual errors suggests caution in accepting the bibliographic information without further verification.

One entry, Subject Index to Periodicals, illustrates several of the types of errors which recur throughout the work. Under “Frequency” the following statements are made: “Yearly volumes with author index and list of periodicals indexed from 1926 on. The author index has been discontinued. Since 1954 a quarterly.” According to Walford and Winchell, the volumes have not had an author index since 1926, and since one statement negates the other, the annotation is unclear. Under the “Notes” section this statement adds to the confusion: “Subject arrangement in alphabet [sic]; separate author index.” Another statement in this section repeats that the publication has been a quarterly since 1954. The following statement indicates a lack of careful revision and proofreading: “In 1962 it has been [sic] superseded by the British Humanities Index.” Paying the first installment on one of the standard bibliographies would be a better investment. —Mrs. Angela Poulos, Bowling Green State University.


This book, the most recent addition to the Wiley-Interscience Information Science Series, is intended primarily for the use of researchers in any subject field who want to organize their personal or office collections of documents into some manageable system. Throughout, “documents” is taken in its broadest sense to include any kind of graphic storage of information. Most of the discussion is directed toward imposing a system on collections which range in size from several hundred to about 10,000 documents, which will be a live and growing collection for at least five to ten years in the future.

Having thus defined his audience, Jahoda examines the functions of an index and the fundamentals of how any indexing system works, pointing out several approaches to the problem of information storage and retrieval. The major part of the book deals with index variables (e.g., pre- versus post-coordinated indexes, specificity, vocabulary control, depth, types of access points) describing each of them and then commenting on the costs and benefits of each possibility, both in terms of the time required to index, clerical time, equipment costs, and so on. However, like the rest of the literature in the field, very few hard cost figures are given. A little attention is given to index evaluation and most of this is of a subjective nature with the matter of relevance generally set aside, although the trade-off relationship between recall and precision is explained.

Major types of indexes including conventional, coordinate, KWIC, and citation indexes, as well as some less common ones, are discussed in detail. In each case the basic attributes of the indexing system are identified, the mechanics are explained, and occasionally case histories of the use of such an index are given. After a summary of major advantages and disadvantages of each scheme, the names and addresses of equipment suppliers are listed.

The most novel and potentially the most useful chapter of the book is that which will help a researcher determine which of the indexes described will best fit his needs.
This is accomplished by the use of a flow­
decision chart which asks some very specific
questions; for example, if the answer to the
question "Searches for single or a few good
documents?" is "yes," the researcher is ad­
vised to consider the index with the least
input cost; i.e., a minimum index. Like­
wise, a dozen other questions are asked and
the appropriate indexes are suggested.

A final visionary chapter deals with an
on-line system which can potentially allow
many individuals to access other research­
ers' personal collections if problems of pri­
vacy and the necessary economic support
for research can be overcome.

The book is designed for a layman in in­
formation science and is a good self-con­tained introduction to indexing; however,
for a person interested in more depth, bib­
liographies are provided. The book, in spite
of its title, should have real usefulness to
any person who wishes to index a small
special collection, such as local history or
personnel files. Finally, because of the
wide-ranging view of indexing systems, it
should prove to be a useful survey text for
students of indexing.—Charles M. Cona­
way, Rutgers University.

Education for Librarianship: Report of
the Working Party. NEW ZEALAND.
The Working Party on Education for Li­
$NZ 1.

On May 30, 1969, the New Zealand Gov­
ernment, with some gentle nudging from
the New Zealand Library Association, set
up a five-man working party to report to
the Minister for Education "on the present
facilities employed in education for librar­ianship and on any changes deemed neces­
sary for fully effective provision for the li­
brary needs of New Zealand having regard
for available resources and the cost of al­
ternative measures. . . ." Two of the five
were librarians, W. J. McEldowney of the
University of Otago and T. B. O'Neill of
the National Library; D. C. McIntosh, De­
puty National Librarian, served as secretary.
After twenty formal meetings, visits to li­
braries and the New Zealand Library
School, and consultations with many bodies
and individuals, including Lester Asheim
of ALA who was visiting the country, the
working party delivered its report on Sep­
tember 30.

The past history of education for librari­
anship in New Zealand is well covered by
McEldowney in Library Trends (October
1963). The present survey finds four ma­
jor deficiencies existing—no facilities for
advanced study and research, no catering
for school librarianship, no provision for
continuing education, and no review board
to monitor existing courses and advise on
new ones needed. The Library School in
Wellington is considered inadequate to
remedy this situation. This is not a reflec­
tion on the caliber of the School, rather it
is recognition that its present administra­
tion as a division of the National Library
is no longer appropriate.

For the future, the working party recom­
mends the creation of a New Zealand Col­
lege of Librarianship as an autonomous
body linked closely with the Victoria Uni­
versity of Wellington. This might lead to
an M.L.S. degree awarded by the University
to graduate students. The report is less
clear on its proposals for nongraduate stu­
dents and school librarians, although it feels
both groups should receive their education
at this new College. This amount of cen­
tralization is probably desirable in a small
country (population 2½ million) but this
very issue of size raises the question of
whether there is real justification for creat­
ing a separate structure of administration
in an independent institution.

The working party seems to have been
very much influenced by the success of the
College of Librarianship Wales at Aberyst­
wyth. But is this large-scale operation real­
ly transferable on a smaller scale to Wel­
lington? And can quality full-time staff to­
taling "10 or 11" be found to operate the
proposed programs at all levels of teaching
and research? No disparagement of the
quality of the domestic librarians is implied,
but it is to be hoped that the "10 or 11" can
receive overseas experience to broaden the
necessarily limited New Zealand profession­
al background. Both of the present senior
lecturers have taught in the U.S. (at Pitts­
burgh) which is an encouraging sign of the
recognition of this need.