

tions with explicit statements on such points as language of text, country of origin, and index. Even the paging statement, shown to be most important in establishing editions, has gone wild with the acceptance of Title II descriptions. The catalog gets larger and more confusing.

The attempt to tie cataloging at least physically to books was dismissed ten years ago in the Library of Congress' *The Cataloging-in-Source Experiment*. This report, called by Dunkin "an amazing document," is one still deeply resented by catalogers outside the Library of Congress, who did not feel the experimenter's pressures. Nothing since has promised immediate practical relief. Attempts to tie cataloging more logically or even more simply to books have added to the cost or to the confusion or to both.

Mr. Dunkin has tried to limit himself to descriptive rather than critical analysis. The reader will be grateful to have the history laid out concisely. This is an important book, intelligently done; if it emerges as a kind of epitaph to cataloging theory as we have known it, perhaps machines will someday release us and give us a chance at theories again.—Lois Hacker, *Cornell University Libraries*.

Prolegomena to Library Classification.

3d ed. By S. R. Ranganathan, assisted by M. A. Gopinath. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1967. 640p. (73-427373).

It is with deep gratitude that I remember my first encounter with the *Prolegomena*. It (then in its second edition) opened my eyes with its clear statements of the problems of classification, as well as with its amazing revelation that anyone had gone so far toward their solution. This third edition is not a revision in the usual sense, but rather a development of those parts of the second edition of the greatest generality, excluding much of the historical, speculative, and practical discussions which (the author informs us) are being developed in two other books: *Classification: Retrospective and Prospective*, and *Depth Classification and Its Design*. Thus the new *Prolegomena* consists, in a way, of three separate titles. Libraries with the

second edition should not retire it to inactive storage unless they acquire all three new titles.

If there is a work in which is concentrated (and the word must be taken in a very strong sense) all that is most germinal in the theory of classification, it is the *Prolegomena*. Nothing else can rank with it except the 1876 Dewey and Cutter works, and perhaps the Gardin team's *L'Automatisation des Recherches Documentaires*. In this new incarnation it has become more than ever nothing but what-must-be-considered-before . . . , less a survey that includes prolegomenal matter. No one (except the beginning student, who would in all but a very few cases be quite put off by the unaccustomed rigor of the mode of exposition and who would be in principle unaware of the *aporia* in the *praxis* that have led to this *theoria*) who is serious about understanding, constructing, applying, or using any classification or system of indexing can afford to be uninformed about what Ranganathan works through here.

The new edition would better have been (like the second) printed in England; there are misprints in abundance, though most are not too serious—just irritating. But there are a few weaknesses of a more serious sort. Interpolation (internal hospitality) in chain (§LG) is not really explained, though Ranganathan along with everyone else assumes that Dewey's radix-fractional principle makes it possible. But it may instead be that only a faceted notation does—and then only in a somewhat weak sense. Dichotomy is discussed in the proper pejorative light (§PG), but its real function (positive/negative = enumeration/"others") is not mentioned. Figure 16 (p. 367) is intended to show the complexity of "the tree of knowledge"; it is so complex as to confuse, and the lack of explanatory text makes it not a help but a hindrance to the reader. UDC is made to seem to have Anteriorising Common Isolates (p. 448-449), which would assuredly surprise most of its adherents; the lack of phase-relational flexibility in UDC (p. 462) is largely true, but the pioneer efforts of Kervègant have led at least to an official test of a relator-schema of my own

concoction. Author codes made up of letters and numbers are attacked (p. 504) without seeming awareness that a considerable shortening of the notation can thereby result. CC is taken (§U) as the only system that concerns itself with anything beyond class numbers, but LC is at least a partial example (by enumeration) of another which does. The discussion of "dimension" (§QA) is not at all clear, especially in §QA3. Finally (and most seriously), the proposal to move all Problem facets into the Matter category (§RB) seems to me a great mistake, even though the similar thematic location of Property facets there is good. Ranganathan seems rather caught in the PMEST (Personality, Matter, Energy, Space, Time) categorization. If there were *three* categories (Static aspects, Dynamic aspects, and Environmental aspects), the first would clearly absorb P and M (including Property), the second would correspond to E (including Problem), and the third would surely take in S and T. To make some such new attempt is even recommended (p. 298); Ranganathan, like Aristotle, is too easily charged with an undeserved dogmatism. On p. 267 he mentions how "sheer repetition" led Bliss to a "dogmatic creed" in regard to "Economic Limit of Notation." What we must do is to penetrate (in all such cases, as well as in these three) to the animating quest beneath the crust of exposition.—*J. M. Perreault, University of Alabama in Huntsville.*

BOOKS RECEIVED

NOTE: *The titles listed represent books received at the editorial office that may be of interest to academic librarians.*

- Bricker, George W., comp. *Bricker's Directory of University-sponsored Executive Development Programs*. 1970 ed. Wilton, Conn.: Bricker Publications, 1969. \$40.00. (73-110249).
- Children's Books in Print 1969*. New York and London: R. R. Bowker, 1969. 605p. \$11.50. (70-101705).
- Clapp, Jane. *Sculpture Index. Vol. 1: Sculpture of Europe and the Contemporary Middle East*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1970. 924p.
- Davies, Ruth Ann. *The School Library—A Force for Educational Excellence*. New York and London: R. R. Bowker, 1969. 386p. \$9.95. (70-94511).
- Edson, Jean Slater. *Organ Preludes; an Index to Compositions on Hymn Tunes, Chorales, Plainsong Melodies, Gregorian Tunes and Carols. Vol. 1: Composer Index; Vol. 2: Tune Name Index*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1970. 1169p. \$30.00. (SBN 8108-0287-2).
- Four College Libraries; Union List of Journal and Serial Holdings as of July 1, 1969*. 4th ed. Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Library, 1969.
- Gilbert, Dorothy B., ed. *Who's Who in American Art*. 10th ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 548p. \$25.00. (36-27014).
- Husband, Hugh P., Jr. *Management Faces Unionization*. New York: Management Sourcebooks, 1969. 262p.
- Index to 8mm Motion Picture Cartridges*. New York and London: R. R. Bowker, 1969. 402p. \$19.50. (72-91716).
- International Literary Market Place 1970*. New York and London: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 236p. \$10.00 (65-28326).
- Jenkins, Frances B. *Science Reference Sources*. 5th ed. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1969. 231p. \$2.95 paperback; \$10.00 hard cover. (73-95001).
- Kroepsch, Robert H., and Thompson, Ian M., comps. *Urban and Minority-centered Programs in Western Colleges and Universities*. Report of a WICHE Staff Survey Made in the Spring, 1969. Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1969. 69p.
- Landau, Robert A., and Nyren, Judith S., eds. *Large Type Books in Print*. New York and London: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 193p. \$10.00. (74-102773).
- Library Automation. *Computer-produced Book Catalog*. White Plains, New York: IBM, Data Processing Application, 1969. 41p.
- Long, Harriet Geneva. *Public Library Service to Children; Foundation and Development*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1969. 162p. \$5.00. (SBN 8108-0291-0).