

On balance, this is a useful addition to the literature of classification, which has been heavily weighted toward the hard sciences, and provides the long needed complement to the works on classification in the sciences of B. C. Vickery and social sciences of D. J. Foskett by the same publisher. We still need, however, an approach to the humanities storage and retrieval which recognizes the advances in technology of the postwar period.—James H. Sweetland, *Library Services Division, The Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, Omaha, Nebraska.*

Kilgour, Frederick G. *The Library and Information Science CumIndex*. The Information Access Series, V.7. Los Altos, Calif.: The R&D Press, 1976. 722p. \$55.00. (LC 72-86076) (ISBN 0-88274-006-7)

Immediate access through an interfiled cumulation of the back-of-book indexes of the basic sources in one's discipline would seem to be a boon for research among the ideas of the masters while also providing the quick reference for an immediate question. In using such a tool, one would assume that historical background as well as fairly current information could be located for important subjects although the newest information, understandably, would still be the purview of journal literature.

In this case the theory has merit but, unfortunately, some basic assumptions about accuracy, editorial work, and data base selection are questionable. The basis for this volume is a group of ninety-six library and information science works of which one (the newest) is a 1972 imprint. The sources have an average publication date of 1966. As might be expected, recent ideas are absent from the work. The one entry found indexed under "Ohio College Library Center," for example, is located in a 1964 library trustee's handbook. On the other hand, several descriptions are available for the older Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania. One can find the "Congressional Set" or the "Sheep Set" but not the "Serial Set."

Without a doubt the editorial work and computer programs required to merge ninety-six different lists of index terms repre-

sent a tremendous effort. The final product, however, is less than adequate. Entries on data processing are found under that term and under at least seven other terms but with cross references to only five of the seven. Under "ALA" the user is told to "see" and to "see also" the American Library Association (page 17) but under the "American Library Association" (page 24) there is no reference to "ALA" as a possible subject heading.

In some cases the work is misleading. The *CumIndex* entry "Smith, E.," for example, yields upon inspection of the cited books, a Mrs. Eleanor Smith, a Eugene R. Smith, and a reference to S. E. Smith. Clearly these do not represent the same person and should not have been grouped together. There are some interesting listings such as the "abandonment of placement service" by ALA but no entry under "placement service" for the association. Are we to believe that ALA does not aid unemployed librarians? There is the intriguing "pitty pat" and even the "Zmpact factor" (actually the impact factor). There are useless headings such as "Do's and don'ts of book repairing" (look under "Do") that have been inherited from less than adequate original indexes. Such questionable entries appear in sufficient quantity to become bothersome.

The idea has potential. Because it groups together, in one easy-to-read listing, the topics of several basic texts, the *CumIndex* might be considered for purchase by library school libraries. For other collections, however, it is not recommended.—Scott Bruntjen, *Associate Professor and Head, Reference-Circulation Departments, Library, Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.*

Schell, Hal B., ed. *Reader on the Library Building*. Reader Series in Library and Information Science. Englewood, Colorado: Microcard Editions Books, 1975. 359p. \$18.95. (LC 73-93967) (ISBN 0-910972-43-5)

The library building boom in the United States has all but ended with only a trickle of projects still being planned or constructed, albeit some of these are big ones—the James Madison Building of the Library of