

dition even more information than it includes in that field."

But Foskett's measured good humor in the 3d edition of his *The Subject Approach to Information* (SAI) is only occasional in requiring such foils. The "lobsterbacks" really are leading the way in information retrieval, and Foskett's recapitulant style humanizes these achievements with the aplomb of a *Times* letters-to-the-editor contributor.

Quite the weakest portion of both editions (2d and 3d) of Foskett's work is epistemology. The indefatigable scholar, at once urbane and donnish, betrays rampant idealism. What would Foskett make of Paul Weiss' assertion: "Applied with control and knowledge, classification takes the form of a disciplined discovery" (*Philosophy in Process*, v.7)? When this reviewer observes the overweening faith and bias Foskett exhibits in Austin's PRECIS quincunx, he concludes that Foskett would have the generosity to agree with Weiss. Are all classifiers Platonists? Hegelians?

And yet how useful for classroom use this work must be. The reviewer has been twenty-plus years out of cataloging and classification tuition (with twenty years' indexing), but its value as an introductory or intermediate survey text he rates as quite high. Some of the tabular exemplars are either dead wrong or typos continued intact from the 2nd edition, e.g., the 3d edition's treatment on page 266 of "Peek-a-boo 383+" index entry includes a modification line not in 3d edition index and without citation.

There is an observable British flavor to Mr. Foskett's prose: Are we to suppose the phrase "issue systems" on page 274 intends "circulation systems"? It does appear that photographic copy reproduction should be employed for examples of classification schedules for the 4th edition of SAI. The 3d edition is a genial introduction, a secondary reference source, and contains excellent and timely bibliographies.—Richard B. O'Keeffe, *George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia.*

Bolté, Charles G. *Libraries and the Arts and Humanities*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Gaylord Professional Publications, Gaylord Bros., Inc., 1977. 239p. \$12.50. LC 77-12926.

ISBN 0-915794-13-6.

This book grew out of a conference, "Developing Collaboration between Libraries and Other Humanities Agencies," sponsored in early 1977 by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The intent of the book is to encourage librarians to become familiar with and to take advantage of federal and state programs supporting the arts and humanities.

Following a brief summation of the concern the federal government showed for the arts and humanities prior to the 1960s, the author traces the main features and legislative intent behind the bill that established the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The contrasting organizational structures of each endowment are described, as well as the state councils that each endowment directly or indirectly sponsors.

Responses to questionnaires sent by the author to each state arts and state humanities council are randomly quoted. These replies briefly outline state and local arts and humanities projects that involved librar-

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ies. A separate chapter is devoted to a detailed case study of the execution of an NEH "Films Plus" grant by the Lewiston (Maine) Public Library.

Academic librarians will find some useful information on successful college library grant applications in the sections devoted to the NEA and NEH. The projects culled from state council questionnaires have few academic library references. The book's final chapter addresses itself primarily to policy makers.

On the whole, individual chapters are poorly organized and the book is poorly edited. Citations to appendix papers are either unclear or missing. Samples of the questionnaires and the sources for statistics quoted in the appended tables are not included. Program examples are not detailed enough to provide even the barest amount of information about the design, execution, or evaluation of the library projects described.

Librarians should respond positively to Mr. Bolté's concern for greater library participation in NEA- and NEH-related pro-

grams; however, they will obtain more practical guidance by querying each endowment as well as appropriate state councils for program and grant application information and by examining successful grant abstracts.—*Thomas L. Bonn, State University of New York, College at Cortland.*

The Organization and Retrieval of Economic Knowledge. Proceedings of a Conference Held by the International Economic Association at Kiel, West Germany. Edited by Mark Perlman. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1977. 520p. \$38.50. LC 76-30513. ISBN 0-89158-721-7.

One of the refreshing aspects of this symposium is that the participants take a sober look at the organization and retrieval of economic knowledge. No longer do we have bright-eyed individuals telling us that if all the data were computerized there would be no problems. The members of the conference face up to the difficulties of locating and retrieving economic data.

A major problem, which was discussed

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