

The papers in the volume are very informative and quite practical, and almost every one of them iterates somewhere how rapidly the field of minicomputers is changing, how wide the range of costs for hardware is, how flexible the applications are, and how rapidly their limitations are being overcome.

To highlight the presentations briefly, a very detailed cost accounting for IBM System/7 is provided by Lois M. Kershner, along with the complete description of its operation. The Stanford BALLOTS program, one of the most ambitious and expanding systems in operation, is described in part, and I especially liked the ideas expressed in the paper by Ann H. Schabas and Gene A. Damon of the Faculty of Library Science at the University of Toronto, which describes the hands-on learning experience with a minicomputer.

Among the many useful tidbits of advice about cost, needs, configurations, and staffing, one stands out: Charles T. Payne suggests getting acquainted with a local electronics laboratory in order to simplify troubleshooting in a system with components supplied by several manufacturers if you are planning an EDP installation with that characteristic. His paper particularly looks hard at maintenance as well as design and implementation. Most of the papers stress the versatility and range of minicomputers, as independent units or parts of systems, with good illustrations of both.

The book is interesting: I finished reading it wishing that I knew how each of the activities described are doing now, some two years later. Some are well known; others may have folded. Follow-up information or more rapid publication would be helpful.—Fay Zipkowitz, *University Library, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.*

Panofsky, Hans E. *A Bibliography of Africana*. (Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science, no.11) Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1975. 350p. \$15.00. (LC 75-823) (ISBN 0-8371-6391-9)

It is not clear for whom *A Bibliography of Africana* is meant or what purpose it is intended to serve. The book is too poorly organized to be easily used by students or faculty. Most damaging to the overall value

of the book is the fact that this bibliography cannot stand on its own; it must be used in conjunction with another reference book—*Guide to Research and Reference Works on Sub-Saharan Africa*, edited by Peter Duignan.

Numerous times Panofsky writes: "This section, as many previous ones, will merely amplify and update Duignan's *Guide*" (p.92). While this appears to be the rationale for *A Bibliography of Africana*, that basic fact is not everywhere made clear to the reader, nor is this purpose consistently carried out in all relevant sections. But even if he did consistently "amplify and update Duignan's *Guide*," Panofsky's book would still be unsatisfactory because the bulk of the Africana reference material will be in the *Guide* and not in the *Bibliography*. Without a reasonable summary of material in the *Guide*, Panofsky's volume remains truncated and of limited use. (And the *Guide* to which Panofsky refers the reader so often is inaccurately cited the two times the full title is given.)

Parts one, two, and six of *A Bibliography of Africana* are not very useful. To try to cover African studies throughout the world in eighteen pages is clearly impossible. Not only does he fail to describe the major reference books which contain information on programs, libraries, archives, and institutes; but he also leaves out the two Germanies and the Scandinavian countries. African studies in Africa gets a little more than one page. Parts three, four, and five are good sections with much useful material described, although they only update and slightly amplify "Duignan's *Guide*."

The internal organization of part five (the country surveys) is confusing and erratic. For the first time in part five we get coverage of North Africa. In no other part of the bibliography does Panofsky discuss North Africa. It is a good section, but it is not properly integrated into the rest of the book.

The country section is not orderly and systematic. You cannot find similar subheadings in each country survey. Bibliographies may be discussed in three different places within a country profile. Each country in effect has different subheadings and whether or not a country has a specific subhead seems arbitrary. Zambia's excellent

archives are not described whereas Tanzania's poor ones are.

Information provided by Panofsky and his judgments about material must be used with caution. Often, he shows poor judgment or gives misleading information. He highly praises a bibliography that has never been published, is five to ten years out of date, has been superseded by several published guides, and is available only in the Indiana University Library! Also, *The American Historical Review* is not a good source to refer readers to for reviews of Africana.

Sometimes he is simply wrong. For example, he states: "There is no single comprehensive retrospective bibliography of Uganda" (p.212). But there is: Terence K. Hopkins, *A Study Guide for Uganda*, 1969, 162p. Or again, "Swahili . . . is the first language of some 88 percent of the population on the mainland [Tanzania]" (p.214). Not true. There are at least 100 Bantu languages which are the first languages of 88 percent of the people of Tanzania.

For the subject I know best—colonialism—Panofsky is inadequate. To cover "Colonial Times" (p.68), he cites one book—on explorers! The section on "Colonial Powers" (p.119-34) is better, but Great Britain which had the largest empire in Africa is covered in one paragraph, half of which is taken up discussing the Seychelles! Belgian documentation fares a little better—he cites one article describing Belgian documentation centers. The reader has no way of knowing that material on the colonial powers is also to be found in parts one, two, and three, because there are no cross-references anywhere in this volume (except to Duignan's *Guide*)! In his sections on colonialism, Panofsky manages to ignore the massive two volumes on British, French, and German colonialism edited by Gifford and Louis and the five-volume series, *Colonialism in Africa*, published by the Cambridge University Press, not to mention the work of numerous African historians.

Another flaw in this bibliography is the author's penchant for mixing up names. Never mind the simple misspellings of which there are many. More serious is the confusion about peoples' names. It is not Colin Flint; it is either John Flint or Colin Flight. It is not Harm De Bley; it is either

Harm de Blij or Helmut Bley. Almost as irritating are inconsistencies in citing names and titles. J. D. Pearson is listed four different ways; still he does not make the index in even one of these variant forms.

Panofsky's writing is tendentious and awkward. Misstatements occur with disconcerting frequency. While there is much sound information in the bibliography, the volume must nevertheless be used cautiously and critically, for its coverage, judgments, references, and updatedness are erratic. The index is a joke. In a book which cites perhaps 4,000 names, titles, institutes, series, and serials, the index runs to under 400 entries! Clearly this is not a book that can casually be put into the hands of students—let alone faculty.—*Peter Duignan, Hoover Institution, Stanford University.*

Foskett, D. J. *Classification and Indexing in the Social Sciences*. 2d ed. London: Butterworths, 1974. 202p. £5.00. (LC 75-308709) (ISBN 0-408-70644-9)

A decade ago Foskett's work belonged on the required reading list of every librarian and social scientist. Today, as a newly "revised" edition, it is simultaneously fascinating and outmoded. Those stimulating ideas that were well summarized and reviewed in an earlier issue of this journal (*C&RL* 26:253-54, May 1965) have been preserved. Through the description of the interests of the social scientist and the lucid explanations of the capabilities and intricacies of indexing and classification, the author develops a base for mutual respect and closer collaboration between librarians and social scientists. Indeed, improvement of librarian-scientist communication is Foskett's main purpose.

Unfortunately, this revision comes just ahead of a quantum jump in the activities of analysis and bibliographic control of social science literature. Although billed on the dust jacket as "considerably revised and updated," Foskett fails to rewrite his discussions of "mechanical indexing and retrieval" and other chapters so as to make the revision worthy of the original ideas. His interest in the *Social Science Citation Index* is limited to two paragraphs unnaturally grafted to older text. On-line data bases are presented as potential future developments. It is here that the arguments become un-