

slide guides for library instruction and small working parties to actually produce them).

According to Hills, the aim of library instruction is to serve the training needs of the students: to collect evidence for oneself, to form a balanced judgment about it, to fortify the ability to think independently. In this context the report describes in practical, concrete details how one would go about using tape-slides to accomplish these aims. Worthwhile objectives, user instruction methods, evaluation, a testing procedure, dissemination of information, and conclusions and recommendations are topics covered in this thoughtful, well-written report. Useful appendixes are included (tape-slide guides produced by SCONUL; typical features of a printed guide; examples of pictures for a tape-slide), and an excellent bibliography, subdivided by topics, is given.

The British system of preparing tape-slides via the SCONUL scheme is impressive as reflected in this report. High standards and careful attention to details are evident in the material presented. Instruction librarians would do well to read this study as they ponder how to instruct users in the ways of libraries.—*Anne F. Roberts, State University of New York at Albany.*

Guide to Humanities Resources in the Southwest. Southwestern Library Association. Sandra Warne, research editor. Kathleen H. Brown, editorial assistant. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., 1978. 237p. \$24.50. LC 78-55030. ISBN 0-918212-04-9. (Available from: American Bibliographical Center—Clio Press, Riviera Campus, 2040 A.P.S., Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93103.)

This guide lists 420 collections of materials in the "humanities" in the six states from Louisiana to Arizona; it also lists 340 "scholars in the humanities" resident therein. The publication was funded, at least in part, by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Collections are arranged alphabetically by state and by locality within the state; scholars in the humanities, alphabetically within the state. There are indexes to collections by names of institutions and names of individual collections, and by subjects, and to scholars in one alphabet and by subject specialties. The

book is decently and legibly produced from typewritten copy and is reasonably free of typographical errors; the cover is tasteless.

The definition of *humanities*, according to the preface, is that of the National Endowment for the Humanities: "Language (modern and classical); linguistics; literature; history, philosophy; jurisprudence; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; history, theory and criticism of the arts; social sciences (those aspects having humanistic content and employing humanistic methods); the study and application of the humanities to the human environment, with particular attention to the relevance of the humanities to current conditions of national life."

This grandiose definition is reduced, in most of the collections listed, to history of the most parochial character and to archaeology. Outside the few major universities in the region, humanities collections in this broad definition are nonexistent. Among the 420 collections are those of The Plantation Museum, Scott, Arkansas, containing only "household and farm equipment used on southern plantations during the period of the 1870s to the 1920s," and the Maricopa County Historical Society, Wickenburg, Arizona, with a library of fifty volumes of "historical and Indian materials."

The listing of these historical societies, public libraries with local history collections, and National Park Service agencies accounts for the bulk of the list of collections. This list of institutions is of limited usefulness and value. One looks in the subject index in vain for "music," "dance," "Renaissance"; but an entry for "Yugoslavia" turns up "12 books and several pamphlets presented by the city of Skopje" to the Public Library of Tempe, Arizona.

In summary, humanities collections in major southwestern libraries are adequately listed in Ash's *Subject Collections* and the historical societies in McDonald's *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies*. Special collections in public libraries are almost entirely confined to local history; listing them is comparable in fatuity to listing law libraries in county seats.

"A limited number of scholars in the humanities are listed in the directory. These humanists were selected by the state-based

committees affiliated with the National Endowment for the Humanities. Their names are included in this directory to assist those planning humanities programs in locating scholars in a particular subject or geographical area." The committees must indeed be assemblies of back scratchers, distributing the presumed honor of being a "humanist" in the most capricious manner. For example, Arizona State University, the only major institution in the Phoenix area, has 320 faculty members in the humanities departments; not one of them is listed among the thirty-seven Arizona scholars. Northern Arizona University, in remote Flagstaff, with a faculty about one-fourth the size of Arizona State University, has ten scholars listed, all in American studies, with emphasis on the Southwest.

Scholars were requested to list "public policy issues" they were willing to discuss. Why the restriction of the scholar to issues of public policy was established is not addressed in the prefatory matter. The result is that such inhumane topics as "Human dignity and the way welfare vs. social insurance programs are administered" and "Effective government" dot the pages.

Because of the lack of standards in the selection of scholars, the heavy emphasis on the social sciences to the almost complete exclusion of the arts, and the chautauqua-like topics of interest to these scholars, the entire section on scholars in the humanities is next to worthless. One regrets seeing public funds squandered on such an amorphous project as this.—*Henry Miller Madden, California State University, Fresno.*

Indexers on Indexing: A Selection of Articles Published in The Indexer. Edited by Leonard Montague Harrod for the Society of Indexers. New York: Bowker, 1978. 430p. \$21.95. LC 78-56880. ISBN 0-8352-1099-5.

In selecting articles to be reprinted from *The Indexer*, the official journal of the British, American, and Australian societies of indexers, the editor, and former editor of the journal, sought the advice of heads of a number of British and American library schools. The fifty-nine articles selected took into account the suggestions received from

six British and eleven American schools. The articles were not reset but were reproduced as they originally appeared. The reproduction is very good.

Except as noted below, the chosen articles ranged in quality from good to excellent, with each contributing unique and valuable information to produce a volume representative of all the various problems, concerns, and facets of indexing. As would be expected, the writing varies from popular to scholarly, with bibliographical references included for the twenty-one articles of the latter type.

The subject arrangement of the volume is excellent and presents the articles in a logical and interesting way in seven sections: "I. The History of Indexing"; "II. The Practice of Book Indexing (Principles and Techniques, Case Histories, Indexer-Author-Publisher Relations, The Ownership of Indexes)"; "III. Index Typography"; "IV. Indexing Periodical and Multi-Volume Publications (Some Principles and Techniques, Periodicals, Encyclopaedias)"; "V. Indexing Scientific and Technical Literature"; "VI. A Selection of Indexing Systems and Methods"; and "VII. The Application of Modern Technology to Indexing." The eight articles in this last section, of course, deal with computer applications.

To my mind a stronger selection would have resulted from the substitution of almost any other articles for three articles that add nothing but bulk. "Indexes to Children's Books Are Essential" takes one and one-half pages to make this very statement, which is included in an article by another author that precedes it. "Subject Bibliographies in Information Work" is primarily about just that, with only a marginal excursion into the realm of indexing. The weakest contribution by far is "The Moving Finger," which probably was included because of the promise implied in its subtitle "The Future of Indexing." Unfortunately, after a rambling discourse in the manner of Mark Twain's account of Jim Blaine's story about his grandfather's old ram (but much longer and, to the same degree, less amusing), the reader finds that the only substance was that of the subtitle. Perhaps the beginning sentence of the "Summary of the Discussion on Mr. Gee's Paper" indicates stunned si-