than those of Senegal. Finally, the story ends at 1975, leaving the reader with natural questions about more recent developments.

The book is strongly recommended for research collections covering developing countries, West African, and library history.—John F. Harvey, International Library and Information Science Consultant, Lyndonville, Vermont.

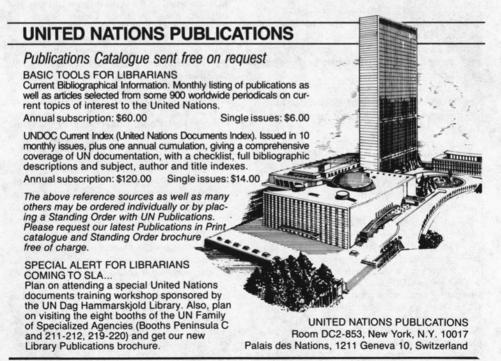
Davies, Helen. Libraries in West Africa: a Bibliography. Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String, 1982. 170p. ISBN 3-598-10440-5. This is a selective bibliography of Central West African librarianship. A third edition, with library history newly added, it covers the period through 1979. The book's objective is to provide access to information on West African library activities, with emphasis on practice, not general theory. Very little information is included on culture, scholarship, publishing, or related subjects. All scholarly levels are included, and most items are pa-

pers or short reports, not books. In total,

1,398 items are listed. Davies is a College of Librarianship-Wales faculty member with West African experience.

Following a section on West African libraries in general, arrangement is alphabetical by country, then classified by kind of library or library activity. Within subheadings, arrangement is in inverse chronological order. Item duplication is minimized. Libraries in general, library history, legislation, associations, libraries, buildings, collections, processes, surveys, national bibliography, reading, and archives are covered. Benin, Cameroun, Cape Verde Islands, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volda are included. A list of twenty-seven West African library periodicals, conference index, and name index conclude the book.

The page division is Nigeria, 46 percent; West African libraries in general, 23 percent; Ghana, 8 percent; Senegal, 4 percent; Sierra Leone, 4 percent; and the remaining twelve countries, 15 percent



(averaging less than two pages apiece). Nigeria occupies almost as much space as all other countries and the general section combined. The following have many name index listings: S. B. Aje, A. Akinhotu, R. Benge, J. Harris, S. Kotei, D. Obi, and F. Ogunsheye.

This bibliography is a relatively large and useful piece of work, at least for Nigeria and multination papers. In the introduction, its frank appraisal of general library science bibliography usefulness is helpful. Further, a bibliography for which

been more useful than most.

However, the search for items was not comprehensive but was limited to titles

a third edition is required has obviously

which Davies saw in British libraries. She admits that this eliminated many otherwise useful listings. So the work has a British slant and is weak in items which might have been found in France, the United States, and other European countries, and in the African countries themselves. Even within the United Kingdom, she seems not to have searched thoroughly the British Library, School of Oriental and African Studies Library, Library Association Library, or any other library school library. Nor did she search extensively for theses, government reports, or other unpublished material.-John F. Harvey, International Library and Information Science Consultant, Lyndonville, Vermont.

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse of Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.

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Further information on ordering documents and on current postage charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Educa-

tion.

Art Libraries Section. Special Libraries Division. Papers. International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), The Hague, Netherlands. 1982. 162p. ED 229 035.

Papers on art libraries, librarianship, and documentation presented at the 1982 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference include: (1) "The Tyranny of Distance: Art Libraries in Canada," a description by Mary F. Williamson of Canada's regional art libraries that serve both art students and the general public; (2) "A Checklist of Some Art Bibliographies Not Included in Arntzen and Rainwater's 'Guide to the Historical Perspective and Summary of Recent Developments' "; (3) "Canadian Art Publications: A Historical Perspective and Summary of Recent Developments' by

Loren Singer; (4) "Popular Religious Images: A Many Faceted Subject Which Could Benefit from an Automated Approach" by Michel Albaric (France); (5) "AGAP ART: A Cooperative Automated Catalogue of Art and Archaeology Journals Held in the Art Libraries of Paris and the Paris Area" by Denise Gazier (France); (6) "Visual Resources: The State of the Art," a description by Nancy De Laurier (United States) of methods of slide conservation and the training and activities of slide curators; (7) "The Indivisibility of Art Librarianship" by Wolfgang M. Freitag (United States), which advocates coordination between book and visual resources librarians; and (8) "Documentation of Design History: Past, Present and Future" by Anthony J. Coulson (United Kingdom), which discusses reference sources for design history, particularly industrial design.

School Libraries and Intellectual Freedom.
Ohio Educational Library/Media Association, Columbus. 1982. 33p. ED 225
545. MF—\$0.83; PC—not available from

EDRS.

Compiled by the Intellectual Freedom Department of the Ohio Educational Library Media Association (OELMA), this booklet contains varied materials related to issues of intellectual freedom, including an eight-point statement of the purpose of the department, the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, and guidelines for writing a materials selection policy. Policies, guidelines, and procedures statements for two city school districts, a rural school district, and a parochial school are also