elsewhere. Its contributors are not well served by it. Readers who may be familiar with an earlier and highly informative ABA publication, also edited by Anderson, *A Manual of Bookselling* (1969), can only be disappointed with this anthology.

Unesco's *For Books* sets out to show the problem of inequitable book distribution throughout the world and what the United Nations has tried to do about it. Delavenay declares: "As regards access to books, 70 per cent of the inhabitants of the globe are underdeveloped. Some thirty countries, representing 30 per cent of the world population produced 81 per cent of the book titles published in 1967," and that in 1969 "Europe, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. between them produced more than 75 per cent of the books published throughout the world." Even more alarming is the impact of the world population explosion in the 1950s and 1960s which has meant that the number of books per readers in the underdeveloped countries has actually decreased! For me, Delavenay's phrase "book hunger" is a new but apt slogan. To meet that need, Unesco staff have engaged in a program for the past three decades to promote the reading habit and to accelerate the free flow of books. I was impressed with Unesco's efforts to liberalize copyright restrictions on certain texts so that they could be more readily translated into the vernaculars of emerging nations. Unesco has proceeded through a series of conferences held in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Its best-known effort has, of course, been the International Book Year of 1972.

Steady readers of Unesco publications will not fail to find in this book that hallmark of international organization prose: innocuous platitudes set forth in thunderous and ringing phrases. Unesco's work in this area, nevertheless, is indeed important and should be better known. Delavenay's summaries of Unesco's related publication programs are useful. In sum, collection developers can skip the Anderson and acquire the Delavenay.—*Marc Gittelsohn, Undergraduate Librarian, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.*

Auger, Charles P., ed. ***Use of Reports Literature.*** (Information Sources for Research and Development) Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1975. 226p. $12.50. (LC 74-28477) (ISBN 0-208-01506-X)

Hope, like providence, must be our guide for the examination of a new work on acquiring, handling, and using technical reports. Perhaps it is the much improved bibliographic control over report literature which now permits disappointment when a new survey is itself weak and disorderly. This small but ambitious book lacks real focus. The editor intended it "to act as a guide . . . simply to show the way, and to eschew any thoughts of comprehensiveness or definitiveness." His intention was to benefit two groups of readers:

> the subject specialists who seek to venture beyond the confines of conventional literature sources, and the librarians and documentation specialists who constantly strive to administer and exploit reports literature to its fullest advantage.

The book reads, however, rather like a primer somewhat casually assembled for library school students.

The first of the book's two sections is titled "Common Factors"; its six chapters have all been written by the editor. Although wide ranging—theses, translations, and meeting papers (as preprints) are included—his observations are generally elementary. A chapter on the writing of technical reports is included; the author recommends good English literary usage.

The second part, "Specific Subject Areas," was written by various specialists. The chapter titles are: "Aerospace"; "Agriculture and Food"; "Biology and Medicine"; "Business and Economics"; "Technical Reports in Education"; "Nuclear Energy"; "Science and Technology Applied in Industry." This should be the work's most promising section, but turns out to be quite uneven; no editorial consensus seems to have informed the authors about what constitutes a technical report in terms of the project at hand. The section on agriculture, for example, considers the publications of agricultural experiment stations; the section on applications in industry (written by the editor) identifies "Reports of Investigations" of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. These

ancient forms are not "nonconventional literature," for they have long been well organized and easily approached in the traditional ways of bibliography for the sciences. There is much repetition in the various papers, as the editor recognizes and commends—a tedious luxury in so short a treatment of so prodigious a set of problems.

The best chapter is that on nuclear energy. An analysis is given of *Nuclear Science Abstracts (NSA),* long a model of the mission-oriented index that developed in a thoroughly responsible way to become a great subject abstracting service. Other useful avenues to the literature of nuclear energy are also cited, and reliable descriptions are given. Even it is less than thorough, however, for in his detailed description of *NSA,* the author has not pointed out the great usefulness of references in its cumulated reports number indexes to subsequent publication of many of the AEC reports in the conventional literature.

The editor's summary chapter on applications in industry is his best contribution; it will benefit those who have had little exposure to the complexities of report literature and its bibliography. At the end of each chapter there are several lists. Not all the lists for each chapter are of quite the same sort, but they may well prove to be the most useful parts of the volume. With titles such as "References," "Additional Reading," "Principal Organisations Mentioned in the Text," and "Principal Announcement Services Mentioned in the Text," they can be convenient guides for those who want to further their knowledge of the bibliography and the nature of technical reports.—*Thomas D. Gillies, Director, Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Missouri.*

Vickery, B. C. ***Classification and Indexing in Science.*** 3d ed. London: Butterworths, 1975. 228p. £5.75. (ISBN 0-408-70662-7)

It has been sixteen years since the second edition of *Classification and Indexing in Science* was published, and the appearance of the third edition is very welcome indeed. Classification theories controversial in the 1950s, specifically facet analysis, are now widely accepted and practiced. Vickery describes current theories and methods and their development. The general outline for the organization of the material has remained essentially the same as in the previous edition: (1) "The Need for Classification," (2) "The Classification of a Subject Field," (3) "Classification for Arrangement" (4) "Notation for the Classified Catalogue," (5) "Classification in Indexing," and (6) "Classification in Post-Coordinate Systems." However, with some exceptions, most notably chapter 4, the text has been largely rewritten, and all of the bibliographies have been revised. Appendix A, "Historical Aspects of the Classification of Science," is the same and remains the most useful brief history of classification known to this reviewer. Appendix B gives examples of two faceted classifications, soil science and container manufacture. Appendix C, "Categories," remains the same except for the addition of comment on the concept of integrative levels. Appendix D, "The Classification of Chemical Substances," has not appeared in the earlier editions of this title.

Classification in the somewhat pragmatic terms in which it is generally practiced in American academic libraries is limited to the arrangement of books on library shelves by means of general schemes of bibliographic classification, most often the Dewey Decimal Classification or that of the Library of Congress. This is but one of four main areas in which classification is used in information retrieval as described by Vickery, the other three being (1) the direct use of classification for subject bibliography ranging from the classified catalog to systematic arrangements of references to papers, reports, and other documents; (2) the implicit use of classification, casually or systematically, by alphabetical indexes to subject matter; and (3) that in which classification is used "in what have been called 'manipulative' indexes, more often known as 'post-coordinate' systems." Classification, then, "in one form or another, at one stage or another, is almost universal in information storage and retrieval." Vickery discusses in detail the techniques of classificatory analysis which can be used to construct a fully developed and coded classification and also to structure an alphabetical word list or thesaurus.