Finally, the proof-reading of this volume is as bad as that of the earlier volume. Here are a few examples of irritating errors: EC (instead of 2BC) (p.36); Seyers (instead of Sayers) (p.53); EXCERTA MEDICA (instead of EXCERPTA MEDICA) (p.67); Gomershall (instead of Gomersall) and Austin, S. (instead of Austin, D. (p.73); Atherton, Pauliris (instead of Atherton, Pauline) and Harvard-Williams (instead of Havard-Williams (p.103); Huxley, Elsbeth (instead of Huxley, Elspeth) (p.119); Coats (instead of Coates) and Atchison (instead of Aitchison (p.213); Frills Hansen (instead of Friis Hansen) (p.266), Dahlberg, Ingetkaut (instead of Dahlberg, Ingetraut (p.271); and Syntaitic (instead of Syntactic) (p.295 - in the index!). On page 219 Derek Austin is quoted as thanking the organisers for giving him a change to preside; he may have welcomed the change, but is was the chance for which he was probably thanking the organisers.

As in the earlier volume, the contents are stimulating but the presentation leaves much to be desired.

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DHYANI, Pushba: **Classification Schemes and Indian Libraries. 2nd rev.ed.** New Delhi: Metropolitan 1989. XI,243p. ISBN 81-200-0296-2

A classification system is naturally bound to reflect the structure of knowledge as perceived by the classificationist. Such perceptions are invariably shaped by the culture and the time in which the classificationist grows up. Therefore, no classification system designed by a human being is value free. Every classification system has a built-in national and cultural bias. Any experienced classifier knows that a general classification system has always to be modified and adapted to suit local literature. A great deal of work has been done both at the individual and corporate levels to make suitable extensions and modifications in general classification systems as well as to study the use of such changes made in different countries at different levels (1-4). The book under review is another such work now in its second edition - a second edition of such a research book itself speaks of its merit.

The first edition published in 1983 (under the same title, and by the same publisher) was a published Ph.D. thesis of the author. For the first edition 251 libraries, mostly from Delhi and Rajasthan, and a few others from other parts of India were surveyed in the late 1970's in order to draw a picture of the use of different classification systems in India. For the second edition 88 more libraries have been surveyed bringing the total to 339-142 from Delhi, 70 from Rajasthan and 127 from other parts of India. All the libraries included in the survey are holding a minimum of 10,000 books each. A majority of 190 are special libraries, followed by 116 academic and 33 public libraries. The following table mirrors the extent of use of different classification systems in India:

System	No.of libraries using	Percentage
DDC	175	51.7
CC	81	23.9
UDC	51	15.0
LCC	2	0.6
Spec.Schemcs	15	4.4
No classif.	15	4.4
Total	339	100.0

Obviously DDC is the classification system most used in India with 51.7% of all the types of libraries included in this sample survey. Its actual use may be still higher. India is the largest user of DDC in the orient.

The use of the systems in different types of libraries is tabulated below:

Types of libraries	Classification Systems						
	DDC	CC	UDC	LCC	Spec.S.	No System	Total
Special	90	31	48	01	12	08	190
Academic	63	45	03	01	01	03	116
Public	22	05	-	-	02	04	33
Total	175	81	51	02	15	15	339

Second in popularity is the CC which is described as India's de facto national classification. However, in special libraries the UDC used in 48/190 (= 25.3%) of the special libraries registers as leading over the CC being used in 31/190 (= 16.3%) of the special libraries. It simply means that the UDC is more popular than CC in Indian special libraries. However, it is revealing that the books of some 8/160 (= 4.2%) of the special libraries are not at all classified.

According to another survey of 146 science & technology libraries conducted in the early 1980's (5) the picture of the use of classification systems in such libraries is somewhat different:

Classif.Syst.	No.of libraries	Percentage
DDC	46	31.5
CC	13	8.9
UDC	74	50.7
Spec.Syst.	06	4.1
No System	07	4.8
	146	100.0

The entire book is divided into six chapters followed by seven appendices and an index. The first chapter explains the aim and method of study. Data were collected by questionnaire method followed by personal visits and interviews in some cases. Frustrating hurdles in doing field surveys (especially in the case of libraries) are painfully known to every librarian who has ever undertaken such a task. The second chapter describes in brief the different classification systems and seems a non-essential one; it may be safely omitted by researchers without loss of information. Chapter 3 is the key chapter describing the use of different schemes in different libraries. The use of book numbers in some libraries is described briefly

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(p.177-179). The next two chapters 4 and 5 analyse in a critical way the data presented in Chapter 3. Here some of the modifications made in different classification systems are enlisted. The information is skilfully presented and analyzed. A commendable and interesting aspect of the book is the stalement of historical reasons which led to the adoption of a particular scheme in many of the libraries surveyed. The book is skilfully summarised in Chapter 6; it provides some recommendations to make the use and teaching of classification systems more effective and problem oriented. The appendices enlist mostly some of the larger modifications made in different libraries.

The book endeavours to draw a picture of the state-of-the-art of classification practice in Indian libraries. The results may be useful to Indology librarians to design succinctly suited classification systems for Indian subjects. There is no cumulated bibliography except the sparse references given as footnotes; the printing leaves much to be desired.   M.P.Satija, I.V.Malhan

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(5) Malhan, I.V.: The management of library collections and services in scientific and technical libraries in India. Collection Management 10(1988)No.1-2, p.173

ROWLEY, Jennifer E.: **Abstracting and Indexing. 2nd ed.** London: Clive Bingley 1988. 181p. ISBN 0 - 85157 - 411 - 4

In comparison with the first edition of Abstracting and Indexing (London: C.Bingley 1982; henceforth called A1) which has already been reviewed - more precisely: slated - in this periodical (H.H.Wellisch, Int.Classif. 9(1982)No.2, p.106-7), the current second edition (henceforth called A2) features some changes based almost entirely on a greater emphasis on *computerized* information-retrieval systems and abstracting products. The following revisions, though rarely of a substantial character, nevertheless deserve both the reviewer's and the reader's attention:

(I) A new chapter on "Computers and abstracting and indexing" (p.1-9) has been added, obviously misplaced as an introductory chapter: Whereas A1 started from a definition of the abstract (rightly called a "useful starting point", A1, p.9), A2 begins with a - from a didactic and propaedeutic point of view - more unfavourable introduction, due to its abstract quality, into the concepts of

'database', record', 'field', and 'data element' which are arranged in the following hierarchy: "Information is held in *files* or databases, which are comprised of *records*, which in turn are comprised of *fields* or *data items*, which again may be comprised of *subfields* or *data elements*" (p.1-2). The publisher's announcement, welcoming the chapter on "Natural-language indexing" (p.89-103) as a newcomer, is unfortunately not correct. Large parts of this chapter (the sections on "Title indexes", "KWIC indexes", "Limitations of KWIC indexes", "Further title indexes and their variants") have - with almost identical wording - already been published in A1 (combined in a chapter on "Natural-language indexes"). Solely new are the sections on "Natural-language indexing on abstracts and full text", "Attractions of natural-language indexing", "Problems with natural- language indexing" and "Circumstances in which natural-language indexing is particularly appropriate".

(2) Moreover, A1 has been enriched by some more or less detailed insertions on new storage media ("Optical disks", p.166), on "Abstracting and computerized information retrieval systems" (p.31-32) - a section followed by "Some guidelines on the content of abstracts for use in free-text searching" (p.32-33) - on "Multi-lingual thesauri" (p.66), the "ROOT Thesaurus" (p.67-68), "PRECIS and online searching" (p.148-9).

(3) The reworking of the complete text of A1 comprises a broad spectrum: from rather lightweight insertions ("Post-coordinate indexing is important in computer-based information retrieval systems", A2, p.54) to a thorough and comprehensive updating of a section on "databases" (p.156-7).

(4) Often the original text has been completed by further references to basic codes, regulations and indexing rules (for example, ISO 214: "Documentation Abstracts for publication and documentation", p.31); other citations of standards and guidelines have been updated.

(5) A welcome need for linguistic regulation, in an attempt to meet the growing importance of computerized information, is noticeable in the consistent and thorough change from "machine" to "computer" (in compounds such as "computer-selected thesaurus", p.75; formerly: "machine-selected thesaurus"), from "mechanized" to "computerized" (for example, "Computerized systems", A2, p.105 instead of "Mechanized systems"); also note the change from "mechanically" to "automatically" (A2, p.57), from "manual" to "card-based" (A2, p.105), from "Hard-copy abstracting" to "Printed abstracting" (A2, p.151).

(6) The comments on "card-based systems" (p.107-8) have been shortened; somewhat overhastily they are disqualified as "more-or-less redundant" (p.104), as being of "historical value" (p.107) only.

(7) The index of A2 is more detailed than that of A1 and offers a better reliability of access. The bibliography has been updated to a moderate extent. All in all layout and typography are more user friendly (cf., for example, some additional italics).

To a large extent the additions on computerized and automated information reveal a misinterpretation of the prospects and opportunities of electronic data processing.