

work by earlier researchers. It is refreshing to find an academic monograph that combines observational acumen with the development of theory in a domain where many texts have a practitioner focus alone. The book is thus a significant contribution to the knowledge management domain.

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SAWONIAK, Henry, with the collaboration of Maria WITT. **International Bibliography of Bibliographies in Library and Information Science and related fields. Volume II. 1979 – 1990.** München : Saur, 1999. 3 Vols. (liii, 1208 p.). ISBN 3-598-11145-2.

This impressive reference tool contains 9,275 references to bibliographies in the domain of Library and Information Science (LIS) in its main part, and 1,046 references to publications about library and information science literature in a second section. One will find there not only bibliographies published as independent books or journals, but also hidden lists, published as part of other documents. Reviews of bibliographies are mentioned in notes. The total number of titles is actually less than 9,275; when a bibliography is mentioned in two places in the systematic arrangement, it also gets two reference numbers. Based on the title index, we have estimated that the bibliography lists around 7,000 titles.

The coverage appears to be, as far as can be evaluated from a sample, very complete. The coverage of non-English titles is good, and the large number of titles from East European origin has to be mentioned. There are no titles in Chinese, Japanese or Arabic. For each of China and Japan, one general bibliography on Library and Information Science is listed, but one is published in the United States, the other in Germany. It thus appears that the selection has been restricted to “Western languages”. It is regrettable that this was not mentioned in the Introduction where one will read instead that the “scope of the *Bibliography* is essentially international. All countries and languages are represented: Western and Eastern Europe, North America and Latin

America, etc.” (p. xxv). A list of the sources used for the compilation is also provided.

The titles are systematically organized in accordance with a rather detailed classification, specially generated for this bibliography. There is a section with 585 references devoted to general bibliographies covering the whole field of Library and Information Science. This section is subdivided by bibliographical form. A second list of 8,690 references is organized in 52 chapters arranged alphabetically. Each chapter is further subdivided according to various criteria.

The scope of this bibliography of bibliographies is taken broadly: it includes bibliographies in related fields such as bibliophily, the book trade, archives and information technology. Other chapters comprise the tasks and practices of librarians and types of documents and collections. The alphabetical arrangement of the broad subjects in the second section unfortunately causes closely related subjects to be considered separately from each other. Indexing languages, for example, are covered in Chapter 50 under the title *Subject analysis. Indexing languages*, while *Classification* is Chapter 14, where we will find bibliographies on Dewey, UDC and other classifications systems. And there is also a Chapter 23, *Indexing and abstracting!* The same separation of closely related fields can be observed in other subdomains, such as book science. To find a bibliography on a subject, it is necessary to study the detailed overview of the systematic order on p. vii-xxiii of Vol. 1, or use the *Subject Index*.

There are five indexes in this reference tool: author, title, persons (as subject of a bibliography), subject and geographical index. There is no index of corporate authors. There are only very short presentations of the indexes in the introduction (p. xxxii). This is in contrast to the detailed description of how the entries are to be read.

In the authors index, all diacritic signs have been ignored, and the filing order is word- by-word . Names starting with a preposition or article have to be searched under that preposition or article, thus Van Halm, Johan will be found under the letter V, and Ó Saothrai, Séamus, under O. The index of persons as subject is called *Personal Name Index*. Individuals not directly connected with Library and Information Science and related fields have a qualification added to their names. The *Subject Index* [42 pages in small print] gives a good first impression: all of our attempts at finding particular references using this index have succeeded. There is an appro-