minor. Another minor problem noted is a few capitalisation and punctuation glitches in the table of contents, which could have been avoided by a copy edit. In addition to the readings listed with each chapter, there is a bibliography of works consulted, and another of cataloguing standards, both of which provide interesting lists to peruse. Not surprisingly in a textbook, examples are abundant throughout the work, and illustrations are provided when they are thought to be useful. A list of illustrations appears after the table of contents. Finally, an index is provided.

While Yee's book clearly reflects American practice, especially that at the UCLA Film and Television Archive, her advice remains useful for cataloguers in other countries. The *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR2 and revisions), soon to be replaced by a new set of rules, *Resource Description and Access* (RDA), are discussed along with the AMIM rules (*Archival Moving Image Materials: a Cataloging Manual*) and the *FIAF Cataloguing Rules.* MARC 21 is the record format used, and the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* are the focus of the discussion on subject access, although other standards are also included. There is brief mention of the *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR), an international standard that the author does not favour for reasons she explains, although many moving image cataloguers find FRBR helpful in sorting out their cataloguing headaches. There is discussion of other international cataloguing problems such as the question of versions of films in multiple languages, and throughout the work many examples include data in other languages, nicely illustrating some of the problems involved.

As we mentioned, chapter 8 covers newsfilm access. The author's reference is the newsreels in the UCLA Film and Television Archive. As is the case throughout the work, access in this chapter is explained at the item level. This highlights a problem as yet unsolved, that of uniform methods for providing shot-level access, a level necessary in television news archives and desirable for movies and television programmes as well. While it would be useful to teach cataloguing students to analyse moving images shot by shot and sequence by sequence, no standards for such practice exist. Thus it is not surprising that this topic remains outside the scope of Yee's work. However, it is a topic that could be the subject of another book. For the moment, the present work is a very welcome addition to the teaching tools available to the emerging profession of audiovisual archivist, and those of us who try to impart to students knowledge such as that contained therein are indebted to Martha Yee for making the considerable effort needed to produce such a work.

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M. P. Satija. *Book Numbers: Indian and Cutter*. New Delhi: Viva Books, 2008. xi, 132 p. ISBN 978-81-309-0957-8 (hbk.)

Although not much is currently being written on book numbers, Dr. M. P. Satija has published many books and journal articles on the topic, as his bibliography attests (p. 124–129). Book numbers are important for library shelf arrangement of print publications and certain electronic ones. They are also essential for the sub-arrangement of documents within a given specific class. Biographies, classics and their associative books, literary books, translations and sequels pose special problems for designing book numbers.

There are many book number techniques and systems, five of which Satija examines. C. A. Cutter (1837–1903) devised tables for author names. Despite having been designed for Western names in Roman script, Cutter's tables are used all over the world. Many locally-designed systems have adapted Cutter's method to different languages. To overcome these limitations, S. R. Ranganathan (1892–1972), the father of library science in India, conceived, in his characteristically global-minded manner, a universal system diametrically opposed to Cutter's method. By all accounts, Ranganathan's system of book numbers is scientific, comprehensive and applicable, irrespective of the language of the book. Satija critically examines all aspects of the Ranganathan system at length. Highlighting the Indian contribution to book numbers, Satija provides the most comprehensive treatment of this Indian system written so far.

Satija also examines the systems of S. Bashiruddin (1982–1984) and Asa Don Dickinson (1876–1960). Bashiruddin imagined a system of author numbers mainly for books in Indian scripts—namely Hindi and Urdu—, but he also proposed a similar method for

English names. Dickinson devised a long table for Indian names based on Cutter's method, which Satija reproduces in full. A further chapter, rich in examples, is devoted to the author table developed in 1961 by the National Library of India at Kolkata. Although the Cutter author tables are explained, they are not reproduced. These tables, however, are easily available.

Book Numbers: Indian and Cutter is divided into short chapters enriched by appendices and many examples. Each system is prefaced by a brief biography of its designer. The seven-page introduction presents the definition, purpose and history of book numbers. The last chapter addresses the meaning and use of full call numbers indicating the place of the book in the library.

Focusing on Indian systems of book and author numbers, Satija's *Book Numbers* complements American publications such as Donald J. Lehnus' *Book Numbers: History, Principles, and Applications* and John P. Comaromi's *Book Numbers: A Historical Study and Practical Guide to their Use.* Its language is lucid, and the bibliography running from 1916 to 2007 is useful for further studies. The high production quality of this short book can easily be compared to any international standard. *Book Numbers: Indian and Cutter* is a timely reminder that book numbers still have their utility. It will thus be very valuable to librarians and students in library science.

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Special issue on facet analysis. *Axiomathes,* vol. 18, no. 2. Guest editor, Claudio Gnoli. Springer Netherlands, 2008. 144 p. ISSN 1122-1151 (Print); 1572-8390 (Online).

This special issue of *Axiomathes* presents an ambitious dual agenda. It attempts to highlight aspects of facet analysis (as used in LIS) that are shared by cognate approaches in philosophy, psychology, linguistics and computer science. Secondarily, the issue aims to attract others to the study and use of facet analysis. The authors represent a blend of lifetime involvement with facet analysis, such as Vickery, Broughton, Beghtol, and Dahlberg; those with well developed research agendas such as Tudhope, and Priss; and relative newcomers such as Gnoli, Cheti and Paradisi, and Slavic. Omissions are inescapable, but a more balanced issue would have resulted from inclusion of at least one researcher from the Indian school of facet theory. Another valuable addition might have been a reaction to the issue by one of the chief critics of facet analysis. Potentially useful, but absent, is a comprehensive bibliography of resources for those wishing to engage in further study, that now lie scattered throughout the issue. Several of the papers assume relative familiarity with facet analytical concepts and definitions, some of which are contested even within LIS.

Gnoli's introduction (p. 127–130) traces the trajectory, extensions and new developments of this analytico-synthetic approach to subject access, while providing a laundry list of cognate approaches that are similar to facet analysis. This brief essay and the article by Priss (p. 243–255) directly addresses this first part of Gnoli's agenda. Priss provides detailed discussion of facet-like structures in computer science (p. 245–246), and outlines the similarity between Formal Concept Analysis and facets. This comparison is equally fruitful for researchers in computer science and library and information science. By bridging into a discussion of visualization challenges for facet display, further research is also invited. Many of the remaining papers comprehensively detail the intellectual heritage of facet analysis (Beghtol; Broughton, p. 195–198; Dahlberg; Tudhope and Binding, p. 213–215; Vickery). Beghtol's (p. 131–144) examination of the origins of facet theory through the lens of the textbooks written by Ranganathan's mentor W.C.B. Sayers (1881–1960), *Manual of Classification* (1926, 1944, 1955) and a textbook written by Mills *A Modern Outline of Classification* (1964), serves to reveal the deep intellectual heritage of the changes in classification theory over time, as well as Ranganathan's own influence on and debt to Sayers.

Several of the papers are clearly written as primers and neatly address the second agenda item: attracting others to the study and use of facet analysis. The most valuable papers are written in clear, approachable language. Vickery's paper (p. 145–160) is a clarion call for faceted classification and facet analysis. The heart of the paper is a primer for central concepts and techniques. Vickery explains the value of using faceted classification in document retrieval. Also provided are potential solutions to thorny interface and display issues with facets. Vickery looks to complementary themes in knowledge organization, such as thesauri and ontologies as potential areas for extending the