

authors and works, in the spirit of FRBR. Murtha Baca demonstrates how the concepts of authority control have been entering the world of art and museums, especially through the efforts of the Getty Research Institute, while Mirna Willer's paper outlines the development of IFLA's UNIMARC authorities format.

The third section is titled "Authority Control for Names and Works." The first two papers illustrate how the world of archives is discovering the power of authority control. Archives are moving away from a model where there was a one-to-one correspondence between an archival collection and its creator to one where "more than one creator can be linked to one archive and, conversely, that more than one archival fonds can be linked to one creator" (189). This means that information about creators of archives can be stored separately from the description of the archives and shared among institutions, much as libraries have long done, but archives need to keep much more information about those creators than libraries keep about names in their catalogs. Stefano Vitali describes the International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (ISAAR[CPF]), and Daniel Pitti delineates the Encoded Archival Context (EAC), an XML-based implementation of ISAAR[CPF]. Jutta Weber reports on the Linking and Exploring Authority Files project, which aims to share and combine authority files from a number of European libraries. Various attempts to subject the names of printers, publishers, and booksellers of early printed books to authority control are the topic of Lorenzo Baldacchini's paper, and Richard Smiraglia argues for increased authority control over works.

"Authority Control for Subjects" is the title of the fourth section. The papers in this section examine the SACO Program; Multilingual Access to Subjects, which links English, French,

and German subject heading systems; Faceted Application of Subject Terminology, which is an OCLC project; and the new *Soggettario*, a subject thesaurus for Italian libraries.

The final section is "Authority Control Experiences and Projects." Twenty papers report on various projects that attempt to implement some kind of authority control or develop an authority file. Some of them are limited to a particular library or area. Many of the reports are from Italy, but there are others from France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and China.

This book represents a compilation of virtually everything that is known and much of what is in development in the field of authority control at the beginning of the twenty-first century. It testifies to the fact that in a time when keyword searching and googlization seem to be irresistible forces, the importance of authority control in organizing the information universe is being increasingly recognized. The papers are well-written and, though many of them were presumably translated or written by non-native speakers, they are presented in a smooth and colloquial English.—*John Hostage* (hostage@law.harvard.edu), *Harvard Law School*.

References

1. Mauro Guerrini and Barbara B. Tillett, eds. *Authority control, definizione ed esperienze internazionali: atti del Convegno internazionale, Firenze, 10–12 febbraio 2003* (Roma: Associazione italiana biblioteche, 2003)
2. Mary W. Ghikas, ed. *Authority Control: The Key to Tomorrow's Catalog: Proceedings of the 1979 Library and Information Technology Association Institutes* (Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx, 1982)

Brief Reviews

Case Studies in Library Security.
By Bruce A. Shuman. Westport, Conn.:

Libraries Unlimited, 2002. 252p. \$40 hardbound (ISBN 1-56308-936-X).

For most librarians, members of a profession dedicated to helping others, security is usually something to be discussed in whispers or, better yet, left to somebody else. Unfortunately, this attitude leads to problems when the inevitable occurs and a situation requiring quick and correct action develops. It is always better to have put some thought into procedures before the fact than to worry about what one should have done after the fact. Case studies provide opportunities for discussion and reflection without real world consequences, and this collection of case studies on library security is an excellent tool for any librarian who may someday have to face some of the situations delineated here (all of us).

To give the cases described in this book more immediacy, the author has created a community, library system, and cast of characters to set them in. The effect is that of a collection of short stories. An additional innovation is that they are reported conversationally, in the form of memos, telephone calls, and even e-mails. This is generally quite effective, although it can be occasionally distracting when the reader is more interested in how the characters react than in pondering a more appropriate response by their own library.

The author has thoughtfully given attention to newer security concerns as well as the more traditional ones like book theft and disruptive patron behavior. Computer hackers and offensive Web sites are examined as are some more implausible sci-fi issues. The author has not ignored the community-relations aspects of library security either; for example, how the public and the library board might react to new policies and problems. *Case Studies in Library Security* will provide plenty of food for thought for any public service librarian, even one with no direct security

responsibility.—*Dan Forrest (dan.forrest@wku.edu), Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green*

Subject Determination during the Cataloging Process. By Alenka Šaupperl. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2002. 173p. \$47.50 hardbound (ISBN 0-8108-4289-0).

This qualitative approach into the process of assigning subject headings gives an inside look into the actual thought process and highlights the inherent difficulty of the procedure. The book is based on Šaupperl's doctoral thesis at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and consists of seven chapters, a bibliography, and an index.

Data were collected between October and December 1998 using questionnaire, think aloud, follow-up discussion, and timeline interview methods. The same format was used to report each subject's responses: a brief description of the environment and the cataloger's primary responsi-

bilities, data obtained from each subject, and a summary of the person's style. The sample size included twelve catalogers from three large academic libraries. From this group six were observed while choosing subject headings, and the remaining six were merely interviewed about the process they normally use when choosing subject headings. Šaupperl interjected seventeen terms she had gathered from the observation experiences into the dialog with the interviewed participants in order to strengthen her findings between the two groups.

Subject determination is viewed from the perspective of very personal experiences of the twelve practicing catalogers in the study. Textbooks often discuss a step-by-step process describing methods of assigning subject headings, so what sets this book apart is the inside look at the analysis process of practicing catalogers and particular thought patterns present before the final subject headings are chosen and entered into the cataloging record.

Šaupperl not only examines each response, but also cross-references the participant's experiences. She discusses similarities and differences broken down into three categories: examination of the book and subject identification, searching for subject headings, and classification. The final two chapters describe a hypothetical example of the subject determination process based on a synthesis of the overall results discussed in chapter five. The book ends with discussion of relationships between her results and previous research.

A variety of concepts and methods not typically covered in cataloging textbooks are explored, such as note taking, revising and rethinking choices, and utilizing multiple online and print tools. Clearly, this book should make an excellent supplement for anyone taking a cataloging course or otherwise interested in exploring these processes.—*Deana Groves (deana.groves@wku.edu), Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green*