cal report for people in countries without WWW access.

I can recommend the full volume only for those seeking a current update on developments in a wide range of countries and regions. The new material here will be dated fairly quickly and much of the book includes already dated reprints. While the full volume would be of urgent interest in developing countries, these countries are the least able to acquire a print volume in a timely manner, due to their own economic and infrastructure problems. It will be of interest to readers in developed countries for its international perspective, particularly in the United States, where most current materials address domestic concerns.

The declaration deserves wide dissemination, but is unfortunately buried in this publishing outlet. A more effective approach would be to offer it for translation and republication in domestic library and information science, communication, and policy journals around the world, which is common practice in developing countries. For future conferences, I urge the organizers to consider alternate means of publication of papers and transcripts, whether print or electronic, that will engage a larger audience in the issues addressed by these important meetings.—*Christine L. Borgman, Department of Library & Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles.*

Technical Services Management, 1965–1990: A Quarter Century of Change and a Look to the Future: Festschrift for Kathryn Luther Henderson. Ed. Linda C. Smith and Ruth C. Carter. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth, 1996. 370p. $39.95 (ISBN 1-56024-960-9). LC 95-20463.

In more than twenty-five years of teaching cataloging at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Kathryn Luther Henderson introduced hundreds of students to the notion of a festschrift. With this volume, twenty-one of her students and colleagues honor Mrs. Henderson and recognize her influence on their professional lives.

The theme of change is a most appropriate one for this festschrift. Kathryn Henderson's teaching career spanned a time of rapid, continuous, and unprecedented change in library technical services. The daily realities of 1990—MARC format, bibliographic utilities, online catalogs, and CD-ROMs—were only wild ideas, if they were thought of at all in libraries, in 1965.

The book's twenty chapters provide broad coverage of technical services, with the emphasis (ten chapters) on cataloging. The other chapters deal with the literature of technical services, acquisitions and collection development, preservation, indexing, professional education, and intellectual property rights and electronic media. Most of the authors are academic librarians or library and information science faculty members.

The authors tend to record events rather than analyze them. In Chapter 1, "Technical Services Literature, 1969–1990," Carolynne Myall states that "the literature of library technical services increased in volume and in degree of specialization" (p. 15). She supports this assertion with a census of the number of index entries, the number of periodical articles, and the number of periodical titles indexed for ten technical services topics in *Library Literature*, 1970/71–1990. Without statistical analysis, it is impossible to ascertain the validity of her assertion. In discussing the results of her survey, Myall focuses on the content of the publications rather than on an analysis of the count of index entries.

In their chapter on the past twenty-five years in school library technical services, Kathleen Shannon and Mary Ellen Gibbs focus on "changes in the way libraries do things" (p. 41) as they cope with new rules and practices, new types of material, and new equipment. In the chapter "Acquisitions and Collection Development," Marion Reed takes a similar approach, describing changes in selection, funding, tools, procurement methods, and staffing. In "Authority Control" by Robert H. Burger, "Descriptive Cataloging" by Mary Ellen Soper, and "The Transformation of

Serials Cataloging, 1965–1990" by Lori L. Osmus, each of the authors provide chronologies of the changes in these areas. Burger begins his history of authority control with Charles Cutter (1894), providing a historical context for, and discussion of, themes that continue into the 1965–1990 period.

In her chapter on minimal-level cataloging, Andrea Stamm includes a review of various efforts at limited cataloging at the Library of Congress (LC) and the bibliographic networks. In a review of the literature of minimal-level cataloging, she presents pro and con arguments on the topic, and concludes with a detailed discussion of minimal-level cataloging at Northwestern University Library.

Larry Millsap in "A History of the Online Catalog in North America" and Debora Shaw in "Automating Access to Bibliographic Information" take a somewhat more analytical approach to the changes that occurred in this period. Beginning with Ellsworth Mason's 1971 diatribe against "computerization" (p. 79), Millsap briefly reviews the history of library automation, including several little-remembered efforts of the 1960s. He records the false steps and dead ends as well as the successes. Shaw discusses the complex variety of computer-based bibliographic tools—library catalogs, bibliographic utilities, abstracting and indexing services, full-text databases—noting that they evolved from different starting points, with different technologies, and for different purposes. She concludes with a short discussion of the desirability and the difficulties of integrating them into a coherent whole.

Rather than record specific changes in subject cataloging from 1965–1990, Tschera Harkness Connell concentrates on the problems that subject cataloging solves, regardless of changes in technology. When technology changes our tools, solving one problem might create another, as Connell demonstrates in her discussion of strategies for dealing with large retrievals in card versus online catalogs (p. 219–20). Her concluding paragraph serves to summarize the content of the entire cataloging section of this work. She notes: "In

early American library history, cataloging was a central concern of the library profession as a whole ... With the emergence of online catalogs an interest in improving subject access has again become an active concern of the entire library community."

Three of the book's chapters deal with historic details rather than broad overviews. In one of the longest chapters, "Death of a Cataloging Code: Seymour Lubetzky's Code of Cataloging Rules and the Question of Institutions," Edgar A. Jones describes the involvement, during the 1950s and 1960s, of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the LC in political maneuvering on the question of entry under place for certain types of corporate bodies. This account, based on archival sources, is fascinating reading for cataloging enthusiasts. Jones' narrative is straightforward and objective until his conclusion: "the action of LC and ARL must now appear akin to that of Canute commanding back the tide" (p. 144).

John P. Comaromi's essay, "The *Dewey Decimal Classification*: 1965–1990," a lively discussion of the problem of phoenix schedules, is fun to read. Here is the editor of the *DDC*, with a gift for colorful writing, annoyed with his publisher: "An excess of success curses future efforts by lulling those who enjoy such success into believing errors in efforts to be made are as unlikely as they are unwelcome" (p. 224).

Lawrence W. S. Auld, in "Recollections of Two Little-Known Professional Organizations and their Impact on Technical Services," records the histories of the Committee on Library Automation (COLA) and of the Library Automation, Research, and Consulting (LARC) group. COLA began in 1964 as an informal discussion group for people involved with library automation. LARC also began in the 1960s as a means of sharing information about library automation projects, "especially those with problems" (p. 322), and evolved into the publisher of *LARC Reports*. Auld notes that these two organizations developed outside the existing professional associations when the latter did not have an organizational infrastruc-

ture appropriate for sharing information about library automation. By the mid-1970s the professional organizations had completed this paradigm shift, absorbing the work of COLA and LARC into their organizational structures.

Arlene Taylor's "A Quarter Century of Cataloging Education" begins with a description of her library school student days in 1964, contrasting her cataloging class to current curriculum content and teaching methods. Remarking on the effect of the professor in the teaching process, and noting Professor Henderson's recognized success in teaching cataloging, Taylor discusses the current shortage of excellent teachers in this important area. She notes that this shortage comes just as library schools need to move beyond merely teaching students to catalog to giving all students an essential grounding in the concepts of bibliographic control.

Eloise M. Vondruska discusses professional education as lifelong learning in "Continuing Education and Technical Services Librarians: Learning for 1965–1990 and the Future." When technology is changing rapidly, continuing education is crucial for all librarians to keep their skills current, but even more important, it provides new meaning and a new understanding of core professional values in changing times.

As noted above, details of the changes in cataloging between 1965 and 1990 are the primary emphasis of this book. Coverage of indexing, preservation, and binding is less detailed, though the essays offer a useful overview of areas related to cataloging. "Indexing, in Theory and Practice" by Marie A. Kascus surveys indexing as a "key element in information access" (p. 242). She predicts that indexing and cataloging will merge as librarians develop access to electronic information. Mary Piggot supplements Kascus' discussion of machine indexing with details on "Some Post-War Developments in Indexing in Great Britain."

Preservation was a growth area in technical services throughout the 1965–1990 period as documented in William T. Henderson's "Preservation: A Quarter Century of Growth." Henderson examines the changes within this area, as preservation needs expanded from paper to plastics and other synthetic material used in film and magnetic tape. He concludes with a discussion of issues related to preservation of electronic information. James Orr's essay, "Combining Old World Craftsmanship with New World Technology: A Quarter Century of Library Binding in Review, 1965–1990," provides a brief survey of developments in this preservation-related area.

Except for the final article, each chapter in this book closes with a discussion of the future of a particular aspect of technical services. In contrast, Richard W. Meyer's concluding essay, "The Effect of a Transition in Intellectual Property Rights Caused by Electronic Media in the Human Capital of Librarians," speculates more broadly about how changes in scholarly communication will influence the future of technical services. In a thoughtful discussion of online journals, Meyer lists their four functions, "communication, archiving, gatekeeping, and human capital appreciation." With access to electronic publications replacing ownership of printed materials, Meyer argues that parallel changes will occur in the role of librarians. Intellectual property rights will focus on rules for the use of common property instead of individual property holdings. Bibliographic control of electronic publications can be integrated with the publication process instead of occurring after the publication is obtained by an individual library, and archival responsibility for electronic journals is likely to be centralized at the originating institution rather than dispersed, as is the case with printed journals. Librarians' expertise in bibliographic control and computer networking will be more essential than ever.

As a festschrift, this book can be considered a success in honoring an influential teacher and reflecting the variety of her interests and concerns. As a contribution to the history of technical services or to thought about its future, it is less successful. Though several of the essays are thoughtful and well written, many are limited to a simple record of events of the period 1965–1990, without the analysis

and discussion that would place them in the larger context of library and information services during that period. With some exceptions (Shaw, Connell, and Meyer), discussion of the future is the weakest part of the book. In the fast-changing world of technical services, looking at the future from a 1990 perspective in a book published in 1996 is not particularly enlightening. Though the definitive history of technical services from 1965 to the present remains to be written, the future of technical services is the subject of a number of recent publications. Michael Gorman, Walt Crawford, and Arnold Hirshon have written eloquently on the future of library technical services.

Unfortunate shortcomings in the production of the publication also lessen its readability and its overall value as a collection of essays. Careless, possibly nonexistent, copy editing jolts the reader, as in "the trails of retrospective conversion gripped libraries" (p. 97) and "card catalogs and their in hospitality to change" (p.80). In Burger's essay, the section headings are listed incorrectly within the text (p. 106). The imprecise use of quotation marks, combined with Comaromi's use of both third and first person to refer to himself (p. 232–34), leaves the reader confused about who said what.

The twenty-two page index is haphazard, possibly the product of a computer without human supervision. The entry under "Bibliographic" is a muddle. The entries "AIDS virus" and "AZT drug" are just examples in a discussion of subject headings. The index mixes, with no distinction, casual mentions of a topic ("Wei T'o") and fuller discussions ("Authority Control"). Two references appear under "Superimposition," both in the Jones article, but the articles by Burger and by Soper also include discussion of that subject. There is a curious tendency to index adjectives ("Bibliographic," "Hispanic," and "Nuclear") as well as mysterious phrases ("Copious strips" and "Uneasy alliance"). Readers of this book will appreciate an index of acronyms and initialisms, and the index does, in fact, provide one with its careful and consistent cross reference sys-

tem.—*Margaret Rohdy, University of Pennsylvania Libraries*.

Museum Librarianship: A Guide to the Provision and Management of Information Services. By Esther Green Bierbaum. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1994. 190p. $38.50 (ISBN 0-89950-971-1).

Esther Green Bierbaum's *Museum Librarianship* is a succinct and highly readable introduction to "the library in the museum and how it supports what goes on in the museum: acquiring and studying objects, preparing exhibits, developing programs, and conducting research" (p. 1). Intended for the small museum that is setting up a library from scratch, this book, nonetheless, provides a wealth of information for those managing, or seeking to enlarge or enhance, existing library collections and services in a museum environment.

Arranged in seven chapters, this book carefully leads the reader through each component of a sound library program in a logical and incremental fashion. In fact, the concluding summary of each chapter's content serves as a bridge to the topic covered in the following chapter. Chapter 1 introduces the relationship between libraries, museums, and archives; outlines a number of justifications for establishing a library within a museum; and then demonstrates how statements of mission, goals, and objectives work together to define the library's sphere of action. Chapter 2 explores collection development policies and procedures, and then discusses technical services activities required to achieve control over the collection. Chapter 3 takes a realistic look at the space, furniture, and equipment needs of a small library while keeping issues of scaling up for larger libraries in mind. Chapter 4 examines the personnel, management, and budgetary aspects of starting up and running the library. Bierbaum's consideration of the volunteer's role in a successfully managed small museum library is particularly cogent. Chapter 5 suggests several kinds of information services that can be provided by the library, although a discussion of the role of fees and fee-