comes to about $0.81 per page—when used by library managers to determine preservation costs could rapidly pay for itself, as an indirect cost of an item (after first determining whether it is supply or equipment) that could be amortized out over at least five years!

In all seriousness, this is a valuable work for any person in charge of preservation efforts, with too many resources needing preservation and too little money and staff to do all the work. The digital side of preservation (such as scanning heavy-use, hard-copy materials in order to have the hard-copy items less handled and therefore preserved) is included in the concept of preservation work.

The focuses of the writing style are clarity and brevity, with use of tables, examples, and bulleted lists to make points clear with a minimum investment of the reader's time. For example, Chapter 1, "The Role of Cost Analysis in Preservation" (1–2) is two pages long and is remarkably to the point. Chapter 2, "A Methodology for Cost Analysis" (3–5) is almost as brief; it lists and expands upon the eight major steps of the costing process—define item to be costed, understand purpose of costing exercise, determine cost basis, gather information on work process, identify and quantify cost components, calculate cost, document assumptions, and perform reasonableness tests. In Chapter 3, "Identifying and Calculating Costs" (7–28), we get to the difficult work of costing supplies and equipment, services, labor, and indirect costs, and in Chapter 4 (29–39) there are two costing exercises, one for deacidification and one for phase-box creation. The latter is especially helpful because it gives two different costing examples, one for in-house work and the other for outsourcing of the work.

In Chapters 5 ("Review of the Literature on Cost Analysis," 41–46) and 6 ("Selected Annotated Bibliography," 47–56), the authors perform this reviewer's work, by listing related works and discussing them. While there has been extensive work on cost analysis of library operations, there seems not to be any other publication exactly like this one on cost analysis of preservation in libraries. The last chapter is divided up by subject (preservation literature, subdivided into general, binding, deacidification, digitization, and microfilming; library literature; technical services literature, subdivided into general and cataloging; and business literature). Each citation has an approximately one-hundred-word annotation. The digitization section of two pages (the largest section in this chapter) includes the major works with which this reviewer is familiar, plus several more citations which the reviewer intends to pursue.

This is a work that will immediately be put into use in this reviewer's collection. While reading the work, occasionally I would think, "But that's an obvious point," and then realize it was obvious only because I have worked in libraries for thirty-five years and for the last ten of them have relatively frequently performed cost analysis of providing services. For persons new to doing cost analysis, this work can shortcut the learning experience and make it possible to avoid painful learning experiences.—*Mary Lynette Larsgaard, (mary@library.ucsb.edu), University of California, Santa Barbara.*

From Catalog to Gateway: Charting a Course for Future Access: Briefings from the ALCTS Catalog Form and Function Committee. Ed. Bill Sleeman and Pamela Bluh. Chicago: ALCTS, 2005. 120p. $54 (ALA members: $48.60) paper (ISBN 0-8389-8326-X)

In 1993, the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) Catalog Form and Function Committee (CFFC) developed plans to produce a series of briefing papers to track aspects of the development of the online catalog and its effect on users as it continued to evolve during the 1990s. The CFFC wanted the papers to provide timely and authoritative information for professionals to help them keep up with developments. To this end, the CFFC solicited topic ideas and selected authors to write a series of eighteen short papers that were published in the *ALCTS Newsletter* from 1995 to 2001. This monograph republishes all eighteen papers in their original forms with the addition of an introduction written by Arlene G. Taylor. The introduction describes the history behind the papers, provides a copy of the guidelines for the series, and gives a brief synopsis of each paper describing why it is significant. The papers "are a microcosm of the developments of the online catalog as it moved from being a system for identifying what is owned by a particular institution to being a system for providing access to information in all forms regardless of ownership" (3).

The book succeeds admirably in providing primary source documents related to the history of online catalogs. The papers ably track the significant issues surrounding online catalog development as it was happening and reflect the concerns of their time. Many of the papers discuss the problems of the day, such as the paper by Harriette Hemmasi, David Miller, and Mary Charles Lasseter on the implementation of the MARC fields and subfields for form data in 1998. Thomas Dowling discusses the initial problems in 1997 created by the switch to Web-based online catalogs. There are papers that address online catalog requirements by Peter Graham, Michael Buckland, and Ellen Crosby that are purely historical at this point, yet represent the thinking of the time.

Many of the papers make recommendations. It is interesting to read these articles and see which of their solutions were followed and which have gone in unexpected directions. For example, Mary Micco's two papers, written in 1995, discuss subject authority control on the Internet. They call for authors of Web documents to provide subject classification numbers and for expert systems to use those

numbers to create subject maps of the Internet. As it turned out, getting authors to supply classification has been problematic and search engines like Google have become the preferred method for information retrieval on the Web. On the other hand, Edward Gaynor's paper debating the usefulness of Standard General Markup Language (SGML) versus the MARC format written in 1996 raises many of the same points later made by Roy Tennant in his call for the end of the MARC format and a switch to catalogs using eXtensible Markup Language (XML) in 2002.[1]

Some of the papers contain information that is still relatively current and provide good introductions to their topics. Karen Calhoun and Bill Kara do an excellent job of presenting the two ways to catalog electronic journals and articles in aggregator packages (single versus multiple records), and Beth Guay discusses ways to use the MARC linking fields to make either approach more comprehensible to the user. Sharon Farb's paper on universal design illustrates the problems faced by users with disabilities. Martha Yee provides a summary of the International Federation of Library Association and Institution's (IFLA's) guidelines for OPAC displays. Both papers have recommendations that would make our online catalogs much more user-friendly, yet are not widely discussed today. Larry Dixson presents two papers on how Z39.50 actually works, and William Moen explains why it does not work as well as it should because of interoperability problems. Barbara Tillet's paper is an excellent primer on the problems of name authority control in an international environment. Colleen Hyslop has two articles describing the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) and the reasons behind its creation.

If the book has a flaw, it is the fact that the papers only go through 2001. No mention is made of why the CFFC decided to end the series. It is interesting to note that none of the papers discuss Google even though it debuted in 1998. The members of the CFFC did not foresee today's furious debate about the need for online catalogs and cataloging when users prefer to search Google to find information. Yee's paper on online catalog displays makes a passing mention of IFLA's Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), which also came out in 1998. Again this is a topic of keen interest to catalogers in the new millennium. To a cataloger in 2006, the absence of these topics makes the collection of papers seem incomplete and dated, even though much of the information is still current today. The collection's main value is that of historical source.—*Dana M. Caudle, (caudlda@auburn.edu), Auburn University Libraries, Auburn, Ala.*

Reference

1. Tennant, Roy, "MARC Must Die," *Library Journal* 127, no. 17 (2002): 26–27.

Guidelines for Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) Displays: Final Report, May 2005. Recommended by the Task Force on Guidelines for OPAC Displays; approved by the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section. München: K. G. Saur, 2005. 34 cloth (ISBN 3-598-24276-X). IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control, v. 27

This brief work is divided into two sections: principles (16 pages) and recommendations (23 pages), the latter largely composed of examples of online public access catalogue (OPAC) displays.

The focus of the guidelines (not standards) is on the display of bibliographic and authority records for the public in general libraries. There is some discussion of searching, but creating standards for searching is not a purpose of the report, nor does it address displays for library functions, e.g., acquisitions or serial check-in.

Although bibliographic records and current integrated library systems (ILS) are not yet equipped to handle Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) recommendations concerning showing relationships among manifestations of works, samples are included of what such displays might be.

There is an extensive international bibliography (5 pages), which had insufficient editing. For example, two research projects produced at the University of Toronto as a requirement for the Master of Information Science degree are listed, but neither is identified as such. One has the University as publisher (Chan), the other gives no publisher (Luk). The bibliography lists me under my middle name (McRee) rather than my surname (Elrod). Professor L. C. Howarth was faculty reader for both of the research projects mentioned above and is also the chair of the task force that produced this report. These two research projects, like this final report, fail to consider an International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) display.

With the move from card catalogs to online catalogs, library system developers and vendors have largely taken over from catalogers the role of catalog building, reducing catalogers to individual record creation. The ISBD has been largely abandoned as a standard for display.

This publication might have represented an effort by catalogers to resume their traditional role as catalog builders, and to restore the ISBD as a standard, a standard that rests on over a century of cataloger experience in catalog creation. But not one of the examples in this work is of an ISBD display, which is strange for an International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) publication, since IFLA created the ISBD.

For the most part, in our OPACs, labeled displays have replaced paragraphed ISBD displays, taking up valuable display space, and mislabeling elements, such as criminal defendants, composers, illustrators, translators, editors,