Corporation, and UNESCO, to name but a few. She is also the author of five books and numerous articles in information science, library automation, and library science education.

This present work reflects the author's diversity of interests. The volume contains on the one hand some highly technical papers, "Books are for Use: Final Report of the Subject Access Project" and "American Institute of Physics/UDC Project audacious." On the other hand it also includes such philosophically inclined selections as "Putting Knowledge to Work: Five Lectures by Pauline Atherton," and "'More' Is Not Necessarily 'Better.'"

The reader should be aware that this collection does not constitute a compilation of *all* the papers written by Pauline A. Cochrane on online subject access. One wonders, however, why certain papers were included and others omitted. Not only have the compilers been highly selective but they have also presented several papers in excerpted form, offering no reasons for the omissions of sections, figures, charts, and appendixes. It is regrettable that no explicit editorial policy explains these choices.

The papers have been left in their original format, and references vary greatly in style and the amount of information offered. The index compiled by Linda Webster is very good, although the inclusion of the titles of the selections would have been useful. Furthermore, a bibliography of the thirty papers with full bibliographic information would have enriched the publication. Considering the importance of Cochrane's writings, one hopes that any future collection of her papers will be more complete and will include full bibliographical references.

The introductions to each of the five sections show the author's current perspective, present the historical background, and summarize the aims of the selected publications. Cochrane answers the questions posed at the beginning of the book by admonishing those responsible to listen to the users' comments in reassessing the first generation of OPACs; to preserve the best of the traditional catalogs, such as subject classification; and to remove the constraints of the new medium.

In total this is a worthwhile publication, gathering the views of an eminent authority in her field. However, its lack of bibliography, its selectivity, and its lack of uniformity detracts from its overall value.

A recent publication by Pauline Cochrane and Karen Markey in *Information Technology and Libraries* (June 1985)—"Preparing for the Use of Classification in Online Cataloging Systems"—summarizes and updates the views presented in part 4 of this collection. Although in this collection she is evaluating the past twenty-five years of involvement in subject cataloging, in her recent articles, Cochrane demonstrates that she can also be counted on to contribute to the 1980s phase of reassessment and redesign of a new generation of online catalogs.—*Moshie Dahms, University of Guelph Library, Ontario.*

Deiss, William A. *Museum Archives: An Introduction*. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1984. 37p. $4, members; $6, others.

In addition to businesses and religious organizations, a third constituency that has received special attention in the literature on how to establish an archives is museums. This volume, latest in the series of manuals published by the Society of American Archivists, is part of their subseries devoted to archival programs in particular settings. One would think that a profession already devoted to the pursuit of preservation for public use would have no trouble with the concept. However, as Deiss, deputy archivist at the Smithsonian Institution, points out, "there are more than 6,000 museums in the United States, but only a small number have archives programs."

The intended audience for *Museum Archives: An Introduction* is "museum professionals with little or no archival training." The author, in fact, addresses the concerns of two constituencies in this volume. He is addressing museum administrators who need a better understanding of the justification for archival programs and is considering the needs of practicing cura-

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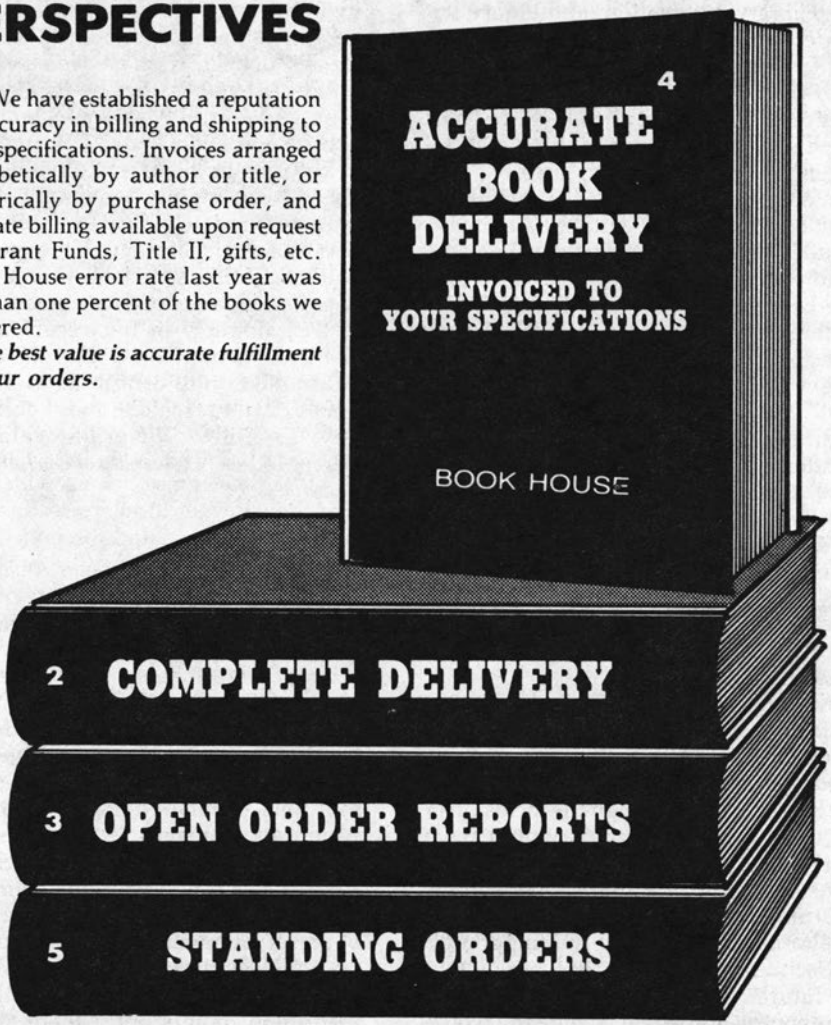

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tors who need an improved sense of why and in what way museum practices are different from archival practices. The product is a volume that treats the initiation of an archival program in a very general manner. It is a starting point for those interested in the subject, concluding with a useful bibliography where one might pursue the subject in more depth. *Museum Archives: An Introduction* is therefore not recommended for anyone with a substantial amount of training or knowledge of the archival profession.

The first half of the volume discusses the justification for an archival program in a museum as well as critical issues related to how a program is started. Examples of the uses of archival materials include administrative activities, publicity purposes, and exhibits. Other preliminary information provided in the first section includes explaining archival terminology, conducting a records survey, and defining archival priorities. Examples are prolific in the volume and are given in the context of museum experiences. Photographic and other illustrative materials derive from museum environments as well.

The second half of the volume is a review of basic archival procedures, beginning with records surveys, continuing through appraisal, accessioning, and arrangement and concluding with outreach and public programs. The manual ends with a series of appendixes that are, in fact, types of archival forms appropriate to museum use.

Museum Archives: An Introduction is unquestionably very basic but will serve well initially to acquaint museum practioners with the basic procedures and issues of the archival profession. Given the level of the volume, it might only have been strengthened by expanding the appendixes to include actual examples of museum archives forms rather than the prototypes reproduced here. This would not only add further points of reference but would also demonstrate that some museums have taken to heart Deiss' claim that "the resources of museums vary greatly, but all of them need to make some provision for the preservation of archival records."*Elizabeth C. Stewart, Folsom Library, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York.*

Foundations of Cataloging: A Sourcebook. Ed. by Michael Carpenter and Elaine Svenonius. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1985. 276p. $27.50 LC 85-10333. ISBN 0-87287-511-3.

This chronologically arranged collection of philosophical essays written from 1841 through 1983 recounts the history of modern cataloging. The selections range from Panizzi's 1841 "Rules for the Compilation of the Catalog" to the 1983 essay by Patrick Wilson, "Catalog as Access Mechanism: Background and Concepts." The editors have also included Charles Jewitt's 1853 work, "Smithsonian Catalog System," which encouraged a standard and uniform style of cataloging, and C. Cutter's classic 1904 "Rules for a Dictionary Catalog: Selections," along with several other equally meritorious selections. With balanced coverage and method, the editors have succeeded in illustrating the past and recent changes in cataloging, catalogs, and theory with these historical essays that conclude with M. Gorman's 1981 "Most Concise AACR2" and his 1979 "Cataloging and the New Technologies" as well as the P. Wilson article "The Catalog as Access Mechanism: Background and Concepts." These essays present major issues: each is a highlight in the history of cataloging, preceded by an introduction from the editors, placing the individual work in its proper historical context. Readers will find this approach useful, because, by providing us with these influential essays on cataloging, the editors give a perspective on the past and a feel for the direction in which cataloging is heading. The book is timely, extremely readable and authoritative, and serves as a lively backup for current debate in the cataloging field.

Its audience, however, may be limited to those in the cataloging field. As is said in the preface, "This anthology is addressed to teachers and students of cataloging." And indeed it is. Those in public service might find this book of marginal interest, as would those involved in online system design, since the essays deal more

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with philosophical issues than the actual mechanics of automation. Recent writings (post-1983) have not been included because of their preponderance on engineering and system interface design, with less attention given to the underlying philosophical issues of cataloging. By placing the selections in such an orderly and logical fashion, these essays show the changes the profession is experiencing, not only in its philosophy but also in the technology shaping the development of cataloging.

The issues raised by this collection result from a multitude of well-known factors, among them the problems of defining user and cataloger needs, economics, and more recently, the advent of automation. A variety of age-old issues and questions are presented in the book, including the problem of defining the catalog's purpose and the method of arranging materials: How does the cataloger meet the objectives of the catalog? What has the cataloger chosen through time to include in the catalog entry? What are the important points to consider? What points of consideration have been used in the past? How can cataloging be made economically feasible? The question of cost-effectiveness is appropriately addressed time and again. Several selections deal with the question of authorship: Who is an author? Should the name of the author be the primary way of identifying library materials? In considering this point several essays investigate the need for main entries, both corporate and noncorporate. Is an author main entry necessary with the automated catalog? Will keyword searching eliminate or drastically alter current cataloging practices?

Issues like these are addressed in great enough detail to give the reader a grasp of the problems at hand and the difficulties catalogers will face in the future.

Since the definition of a catalog and the needs of its users have changed dramatically over the last century and a half, the methods employed by catalogers also need to change to keep up with the user's requirements and the technology of the times. *Foundations of Cataloging* provides a refreshing and thought-provoking look at the past, present, and future of cataloging. In view of this it becomes apparent that we can't know where we're going until we find out where we've been.—*K. Juricek, University of Wyoming Library, Laramie, Wyoming.*

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse of Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.

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The Role of Fees in Supporting Library and Information Services in Public and Academic Libraries. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Washington, D.C., 1985. 55p. ED 258 584. MF—$0.75; PC—$5.40.

An overview study was sponsored by the Council on Library Resources to gather existing information on the extent to which fees are charged for library and information services, the percentage of libraries charging for any services, and the services for which fees are charged. The review panel that conducted the study found that there is little data available on who is charging fees or the services for which they are charged and even less about the effect of fees on access to information. This report of panel's findings is divided into six sections: (1) the context of the fee issue in public and academic libraries; (2) the types of existing fee structures and mechanisms and rationale for setting price; (3) the arguments for and against fees; (4) the types of services for which libraries are charging fees; (5) selected summaries of re-