

log where the same bibliographic record can be used by several departments, thus eliminating the duplication of files. The development of library automation is put in the context of the total library environment. The author describes the influence of early in-house automation projects, the role of the bibliographic utilities, and, finally, the impact of today's commercial marketplace.

The impact of the bibliographic utilities—OCLC, RLIN, WLN, and UTLAS—is enormous, for it has virtually put a terminal in every library. The emphasis is on shared cataloging and interlibrary loan. Currently these large centralized systems have a problem in financing and thus must be very careful in selecting future areas for research and development. The trend is moving away from these large centralized systems to local or possibly statewide online networks. In the 1980s the greatest impact is coming from the commercial sector, microcomputers, and optical disks.

Since the ultimate goal of all library functions is to improve the quality of service, the author devotes two chapters to the public catalog. Through the years the catalog has changed its format. Originally it was in book form and then changed to the card catalog. In the late 1940s the book catalog reappeared due to advancement in technology and the decreasing costs of producing this kind of catalog. It was usually intended for multibranch situations such as branch libraries, where the users could have access to the entire library holdings instead of branch holdings only. Next, the COM (Computer Output Microform) catalog in either fiche or film format appeared. By the late 1960s there was the emergence of the online catalog. Two essential features made the online catalog unique: (1) circulation information became available to the public, and (2) the patron could now actively interact with the catalog, thus requiring one to articulate the search strategy and to learn the mode of dialogue. The author demonstrates the advantages of multiple access points that an online catalog provides. He shows advantages of various searching techniques provided, such as keywords,

truncation, Boolean logic, and others as well as providing examples of the dialogue used by specific commercial vendors.

Several chapters are devoted to choosing, purchasing, and implementing an automated system. Regardless of when the library decides to automate, the author contends that many of the same questions are asked. Recurring questions include when and what to automate, cost considerations, and who should be involved in the decision-making process—ranging from library staff to persons in the computer center, telecommunications, and purchasing. The chapter on selecting an integrated online system provides advice commonly found in the literature today.

Three chapters are devoted to the information retrieval services such as BRS, DIALOG, and SDC. Topics covered include origin and development, impact on print subscriptions, document delivery, vendors' pricing of their services, the issue of free versus fee service to the public, and the management of the service. Management topics include selecting the vendor, space, staffing, time, training, promotion, and evaluation of the service.

The author provides a good summary of the events that led up to the current state of the art. Those looking for future trends will not find them in this book. Nevertheless, the book presents a fair, in-depth picture of the development of library automation. It is descriptive, informative, well researched, and well written. Although much of the information and advice can be found elsewhere, the author provides in one volume a frame of reference to library automation.—Karen Stabler, *Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans, Louisiana.*

Cochrane, Pauline Atherton. *Redesign of Catalogs and Indexes for Improved Online Subject Access: Selected Papers of Pauline A. Cochrane.* Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx, 1985. 484p. \$45. LC 85-7284. ISBN 0-89774-158-7

When the history of information retrieval and library automation is written, the 1960s may be called the Golden Age, the decade of rapid development in library automation. The 1970s, however, could

probably be called the Development Decade, when operational systems were installed in most libraries. Continuing in this vein, the 1980s may be seen as the Season for Reassessment of the Online Catalog, required by the demand of users for changes in the original design. Thus, Pauline A. Cochrane views the past from her perspective of twenty-five years' involvement in computer-aided subject indexes and online catalogs.

The author's implied purpose is to present her thoughts on what has been a central theme throughout her career: the improvement of subject access for researchers. This collection of thirty articles, reports, class notes, presentations, and published and unpublished papers consists of a selection of her writings on on-line subject access.

The book is divided into five major categories. Within each of these categories, the papers are arranged in chronological order. Each category attempts to provide answers to the following general questions: part 1: Where are we going in the re-design of catalogs and indexes? part 2: What do we know about users and catalogs? part 3: What can we do to improve subject access? part 4: Will classification have a use online? part 5: What can be learned from subject access research?

Topics in part 1 range from "Knowledge Space: A Conceptual Basis for the Organization of Knowledge" to "A Forward Look—Online Library Catalogs in 1990 and Beyond." Part 3 discusses such problems as file organization, universal subject access, and free versus controlled subject access. Part 4 presents the author's argument for the use of classification in online catalogs. The total is preceded by a preface and a list of all of the selections in chronological order and followed by a note on the author and an index.

The author's competence has been proven in many areas—as former associate director of the American Institute of Physics, as associate director of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, and as professor at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University. She has been a consultant to the Library of Congress, OCLC, System Development

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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 sub-series 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-