then the machine is essentially not worthwhile, if not worthless. Warner expands on this premise, deriving his discussion from themes found in the works of Karl Marx, and applies it to information technologies beyond computers to develop a general theory or view of information technology as a construction whose key attribute is its ultimately humanistic (in the sense described above) nature.

Warner continues his Marxian argument (not to say dialectic) in chapter 3, and he develops a historical perspective of copyright and its evolution as dictated by changes in economic circumstances. In the context of United States history specifically, he identifies the end of the great Western expansion and of seemingly ever-increasing internal markets as the critical points where copyright became essential for American authors, thus bringing about the end of the United States as a (paradoxically-tagged) "copyright haven"— a place where the copyrights of nonresident and foreign authors were not recognized. Warner states, "Significant aspects of the history of copyright in the United States, can, then, be read to suggest that economic and political developments slightly precede and, plausibly, influence information developments" (53). This is not a unique view, of course, and one that is certainly open to some dispute, but Warner articulates the point well.

He continues the historical perspective on information retrieval through several of the subsequent essays. In them he essentially rejects the long-held principle in information retrieval research (which principle doubtless helped to give rise to the giantism traditionally characterizing what were usually seen as the "best" libraries), that it is desirable to retrieve, or at least have available, all the documents on a given subject, in favor of an approach that allows an enhanced ability to explore the universe of documents and to put the reader in a position to be able to

make fully informed choices. In today's world of ever-increasing publication volume no longer constrained by the costs, time restraints, and logistical difficulties of the book-publishing process, the ability to discriminate among, and adjudge the quality and reliability of, documents and information resources is clearly becoming much more important than the simple ability to retrieve all, or great numbers of, the documents on a given subject.

In chapter eight, ""W(h)ither Information Services," Warner discusses the past and likely future developments of the information science discipline itself. His conclusions respecting what he describes as a quasi-global crisis in the library and information science field are both provocative and may possibly even be a little disturbing to a profession that is probably more conservative in its outlook than many of its members are likely to believe to be the case, certainly in regard to the roles of librarians and their relationships to their library's patrons. Warner provides a first-rate literature review on the subject and has included an excellent chart visually summarizing what he describes as the various diachronic and synchronic perspectives or points of view on the subject from 1945 through the 1990s.

An extensive bibliography that should prove useful to the researcher—as well as the more casual reader whose interest may be piqued to read further—is provided, but unfortunately the volume suffers from a less-than-adequate index. Apparently computer-derived, it would surely have benefited from a determined application of those principles of the humanistic approach to information technologies advocated in Warner's highly erudite essays. —*Vicki L. Gregory (gregory@luna. cas.usf.edu), School of Library and Information Science, University of South Florida, Tampa.*

Historical Aspects of Cataloging and Classification. Ed. Martin D. Joachim. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth, 2003. 604p. $99.95 cloth (ISBN 0-7890-1980-9); $69.95 paper (ISBN 0-7890-1981-7). Published simultaneously as *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* 35, no. 1/2 and 3/4.

As the editor describes it, this collection "considers the historical aspects of cataloging and classification throughout the world and throughout the centuries" (1). As a result of this extensive charge, a broad variety of topics relating to cataloging and classification are examined at both general and specific levels of focus.

The book itself includes a brief introduction by the editor, twenty-seven articles divided into three major sections (general works on cataloging rules, individual countries or regions, and special formats or topics), and an index. The articles average twenty pages in length, the exception to this being the historical account on the development of law classification schedules, which weighs in at about eighty pages (a significant portion being citations and appendices). About half of the articles contain endnote references, and the other half include bibliographies, both useful for further exploration of the topics covered.

The authorship of this book is very diverse, including contributions from ten countries and all six inhabited continents. The majority of contributors are practicing librarians, primarily from academia but with a fair number from state and national libraries and one contribution from a law librarian. A little fewer than half the authors are library educators, and the rest are either retired, students, or in fields outside librarianship.

The first section is described as dealing with general works on cataloging rules, and is the shortest part of the book, containing only three chapters. The first two articles focus on the

historical development of standards and cooperation at the national and international levels. As may be expected from a historical account, these articles focus largely on the details of how practical factors affect the development and implementation of cataloging standards and systems. The third chapter in this section ties historical description into current discussion regarding the principles underlying cataloging and its rules.

The second section consists of eleven articles relating to specific countries or regions. Many of these articles strongly resemble the first two chapters of the book in style and content, focusing largely on the historical development of cataloging standards and cooperative cataloging arrangements in different regions and countries. Naturally there is a great deal of attention given to issues relating to entry and attribution in the development of cataloging systems. The majority of these chapters describe their respective country's or region's cataloging history as it relates to western practices. This is largely a result of the dominance of western standards in the world community, but is also a function of the intended audience of this book. In this context, this section illuminates many of the challenges that multicultural materials pose, both within the framework of established cataloging systems, and in the creation new systems.

The third and final section of this book covers the widest variety of topics and is the most difficult to generalize. Roughly half of the articles address the special cataloging and classification needs of specific material types, including archival materials, government information, maps, rare books, and serials. The majority of the remaining articles discuss the cataloging and classification issues relating to specific topics, including native Alaskan languages, Pacific and Asian language materials, music, law and monastic materials. The two articles

in this section that do not fit into these general categories are "Posthumously Plagiarizing Oliva Sabuco" and "The History of 'The Work' in the Modern Catalog."

The first of these is somewhat of an anomaly in the context of the book as a whole. It is a presentation of evidence as to the authorship of a sixteenth century text with the objective of changing the current attribution in the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid and the U.S. National Library of Medicine. Although interesting as an example of the importance of attribution and cataloging work in general, it is not at all related to the history of cataloging or classification.

The second exception in this section, "The History of 'The Work' in the Modern Catalog," is definitely relevant to the topic of the book as a whole. Its difference is in its description of a theoretical aspect of cataloging (otherwise rarely discussed in this book) and its comparatively modern scope. It provides a solid and interesting introduction to the issues and theories that led to the creation of the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR).

By design this book is not a cohesive history of cataloging and classification, but rather a collection of detailed discussions of specific topics relating to the development of bibliographic control. This characteristic makes it a valuable resource for library schools and a good selection for professionals involved in research relating to cataloging and classification. One caveat is that these essays are generally not on an introductory level. For example, many of the concepts and terms used are not defined or described in the works, as, presumably, the reader is expected to be familiar with them already. Because of this, the majority of the articles are probably more relevant for readers already fairly familiar with cataloging and its history, or for use as an addition to more introductory level readings.

Overall this book provides an interesting view of the multiplicity of challenges that catalogers and information professionals have faced, and continue to face, as they tackle the incredible variety of cultures, languages and materials present throughout the world.—*Arwen Hutt (ahutt@utk.edu), University of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

A History of Online Information Services, 1963–1976. By Charles P. Bourne and Trudi Bellardo Hahn. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Pr., 2003. 493p. cloth $45 (ISBN 0-262-02538-8)

The present-day librarian can be excused for rarely, if ever, thinking about the early days of online searching. Many are too busy keeping a wary eye on emerging technologies, vendor pricing schemes, and explosive online growth. But before the Internet boom of the late 1990s there occurred the remarkably similar events of thirty years earlier, the emergence of online bibliographic search systems of the 1960s and early 1970s.

Bourne and Hahn have spent twenty years researching the topic and the results are impressive. The book is organized around five roles: hardware and software developments, early service characteristics, formal evaluations, funding, and the online pioneers themselves. The stated goal is to assemble a cohesive chronology of the design, development, and evaluation of the first online systems. While the authors admit that many pieces of the story will never be known, they have succeeded in assembling an exhaustive retelling of a time when computers were new enough, and mysterious enough, to literally paralyze a new user with fear.

While a debilitating fear may be considered extreme, Bourne and Hahn give enough background details to perhaps justify the response. For example, the early 1960s computers required to run the SAGE system weighed in at 250 tons, occupied an