

between users and creators of information; a British professor describes the development of copyright guidelines by the Joint Information Systems Committees (JISC) in British higher education; and a British publishing consultant stresses the need for librarians and information providers to work together to create agreements rather than rely on copyright as it is created by the software and entertainment industries.

The electronic publishing section opens with a description of the creation and development of the electronic publication *Journal of High Energy Physics*. It concludes with an essay emphasizing the need for authors, readers, libraries, and referees to all be involved in marketing strategies for electronic publications in order to find “the right model for journals publishing in the 21st century.”

The first practical case study describes the development of the British National Electronic Library for Health (NeLH) designed to provide information to both health professionals and their patients. A chapter on the Lombard Interuniversity Consortium for Automated Processing (CILEA) explains how the group shares subscription costs by loading electronic journals on a shared server. “The Italian Digital Library Project (*Biblioteca Telematica Italiana*)” describes how a digital library will be built “of texts highly representative of the Italian cultural tradition from the Middle Ages to the 19th century.”

The need for standards and protocols to ensure accurate, accessible resources is addressed in the fourth section with an essay that examines the use of two international standards—the Search and Retrieve Protocol (ISO 29350) and the Interlibrary Loan Protocol (ISO 10160/1). “Metadata and Metatag: The Indexer between Author and Reader” is about important metadata projects in progress and the role of the cataloger as a “third party” between author and reader. “A Standard for the Legal Deposit of On-Line Publications” is concerned with the need to ensure continued access to electronic publications as technology and format continue to change.

“Projects” includes “Co-operation among University Library Organizations in Italy,” explaining the need for improved cooperative efforts among Italian university libraries; a chapter on Sistema Biomedico Lombardo (SBBL), composed of sixteen libraries that provide health information to at least eighty Lombard institutions through the Internet; and an abstract for a presentation on the use of ISSN-based identifiers.

“Document Delivery as an Alternative to Subscription” begins the section on electronic document delivery. “The Digital Future—Realities and Fantasy—A View from Marketing” concludes that the transition from printed resources to the electronic library is not inevitable and, in fact, is progressing more slowly than has been predicted. “Electronic Document Delivery: New Tools and Opportunities” focuses on the importance of the use of standards for successful document delivery, and the final presentation, “Electronic Document Delivery—The Corporate Competitive Edge,” consists only of the slides used by the presenter; the text was not available for publication.

This book is an interesting review of British and Italian library cooperation. It describes a number of digital library projects that are either under way or completed in both countries, as well as several projects in other parts of the world. Conference presenters were reasonably balanced between creators and disseminators of electronic information. The main drawback, as is true for most proceedings even in an increasingly digital age, is that those interested in particular projects under development at the time of presentation will have to go elsewhere to find current information on them. However, that caveat is minor compared to the overall advantage of expanding one’s familiarity with digital library development beyond one’s own region or even country.—*Ann Hamilton, Georgia Southern University.*

The Future of Cataloging: Insights from the Lubetzky Symposium. Eds. Tschera Harkness Connell and Robert L. Max-

well. Chicago: ALA, 2000. 184p. \$65 paper (ISBN 0-8389-0778-4). LC 99-87247.

Although I had received a number of other suggestions for books to take with me, on a recent vacation to the beach, I chose to bring this cataloging book. I do love cataloging. It is fun, challenging, and rewarding, but I can live without it for a week, especially if I am on vacation. However, I knew that I had a book review I needed to write and vacation just seemed to be the only time available. In a way, I pitied the authors. They would have to hold my attention against the raging sea, the deep and soft sand, and the smells of salt air and seafood. It was almost unfair. Or so I thought until I started reading.

This book contains fourteen papers originally presented at a symposium in honor of Seymour Lubetzky held ten days before his one hundredth birthday. Despite the book's title, the papers actually cover the history, present concerns, and future of cataloging. In fact, because the majority of the papers do not deal with the future, I found the title to be inaccurate and misleading. However, the content is excellent. For the most part, the papers are clear, con-

cise, and written in nontechnical language. This book is *not* written in "catalogerese." Instead, it discusses cataloging concepts and issues in terms that any librarian and most patrons could understand.

The first part of the book contains three papers that focus on the history of cataloging concepts and especially on the contributions of Seymour Lubetzky. I found the first two papers by Seymour Lubetzky, in collaboration with Elaine Svenonius and Michael Gorman, respectively, to be excellent overviews. After cataloging for almost ten years, I finally learned how and why the cataloging rules were originally conceived and developed. These two chapters should be read by every cataloging student and probably by many experienced catalogers.

The second part of the book consists of five papers on current thinking in cataloging, most of which also include historical information that relate current developments to Lubetzky's guiding principles. Of these principles, the one that receives the most attention is his concept of the "work." The "work" is not a distinct bibliographic entity but, rather, the intellectual work behind the bibliographic entity. Lubetzky

Statement of ownership, management, and circulation

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felt that all versions of a "work" should be linked so that if a patron searched one version, he or she would automatically find all the others available in the catalog. This is what we attempt to accomplish through the use of uniform titles and other specialized catalog entries. Martha M. Yee's paper addressing these linkages is especially interesting and well conceived. She has great ideas about how to group information in a catalog so that the user can see the relationships, and she includes excellent examples to illustrate these ideas. Also especially noteworthy are Allyson Carlyle's paper on indexes of search results and their organization and Michael Carpenter's paper on the online catalog display of searches in which he argues for a more Web-type display, employing different fonts, etc., for helping the user see the various relationships.

The last part of the book contains six papers on the future of cataloging. I found this to be the most enjoyable section of the book. The chapters are concise and yet packed with information. Although one does not find the answers to the cataloging problems of the future here, one does find many thought-provoking discussions on the future of cataloging. Topics covered

include: putting the URLs in the authority file; providing access to "virtual collections"; providing a subject structure to the Web; and revising AACR2. The paper by Maurice J. Freedman on the philosophy of cataloging was especially insightful and clearly written. John D. Byrum Jr's paper, which offers some important thoughts on certain cataloging rules that should be revised, and Marcia J. Bates's paper on the Web were especially stimulating, and both included many pertinent examples.

Overall, I was quite pleased with this book. I found it to be well conceived, clearly written, and thought provoking. In fact, I was musing over the concepts so much that I even found myself asking my friends questions as we lay together on the beach. "How would you want an index of a famous author ordered?" "Should the catalog display the author's name as an added entry differently from his name as a main entry in the index?" Reading this book really made me aware of the philosophical underpinnings of many cataloging concepts and made me question some of the cataloging rules that I have always just accepted. It made me question and it made me think, and that's always good.

I'm going back to the beach later this summer. I'll probably bring a novel this time. I just hope it's as thought provoking as this book.—*Isabel del Carmen Quintana, Harvard University.*

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Hannah, Stan A., and Michael H. Harris. *Inventing the Future: Information Services for a New Millennium.* Stamford, Conn.: Ablex, 1999. 170p. \$54.50 cloth (ISBN 1-56750-450-7); \$24.95 paper (ISBN 1-56750-451-5). LC99-28306. *Inventing the Future*, sequel to *Into the Future* by the same authors, is a compact book that reads as a call to arms for librarians—who wish to stay relevant—to change the way they approach their work. The authors offer no "utopian fantasies"; instead, they assume a world where print and paper will exist but argue that information technology will be the core technology in the library's future. The authors