his attempt to use the early history of the book as a paradigm for the continuing emergence of present-day electronic communications technologies. His notion of the importance of the free market in the development of late medieval information dissemination carries with it the echoes of similar debates on the desirability of commercially viable networks as opposed to publicly supported ones outside the market structure. The question of competition between the old scriptographical tradition and the new typographical science is likewise reflected in the current struggle between the proponents of the paperless society and those whose ideas of scholarship and culture are inextricably bound to the printed book as artifact.

This volume is an original and valuable addition to the literature of the book's history, but the force of its argument is somewhat diluted by its sheer size and the degree of detail to which it resorts to buttress its premises. A more general statement of its principal theses, with a less elaborately documented defense of them, would probably be a desirable middle ground for most potential readers; in its present form it demands an intense and prolonged concentration which is perhaps more appropriate to the narrowest technical specializations than to more broadly conceived humanistic views of the history of the book.—*James Henry Spohrer, University of California, Berkeley.*

Cataloging Heresy: Challenging the Standard Bibliographic Product. Proceedings of the Congress for Librarians, February 18, 1991, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York, with additional contributed papers. Ed. Bella Hass Weinberg. Medford, N.J.: Learned Information, 1992. 217p. $30 (ISBN 0-938734-60-1). LC 92-9374.

Although the title *Cataloging Heresy* might suggest that this book proposes radically different ways of looking at cataloging and bibliographic control, it is instead a rather useful overview of some of the problems with uniform titles, subject headings, classification, and the description of special types of library materials.

Editor Bella Hass Weinberg has compiled a well-edited volume of papers from the 1991 Congress for Librarians at St. John's University. It provides a framework for library school students and practitioners to think critically about cataloging data in standard bibliographic records. Managers who look for the most expeditious, most economical method to process library materials are warned of the conflicts and inaccuracies inherent in shared records. The papers examine what data should be included in these shared bibliographic records and how those data might be altered in response to a given collection, special type of material, or special user group.

Part 1 consists of edited papers from ten invited speakers as well as introductory and concluding remarks. The seven contributed articles in Part 2 remind us that for some types of materials (special collections of literature and music, musical sound recordings, nonprint materials, digital cartographic databases), standard practices may not be adequate.

The Library of Congress is attacked, as usual, for not keeping up with current, politically correct terminology in its Library of Congress Subject Headings and for its practice of assigning insufficient and inadequate headings and subdivisions (articles by Sanford Berman and Hope Olson). Fortunately, alternatives and positive recommendations for future direction are provided. The reader is also reminded of the increased efforts on the part of the Library of Congress, as the national bibliographic agency, to inform and consult widely on changes to cataloging policy in order to reflect consensus within the library community (article by John Byrum).

Apart from criticisms of Library of Congress Subject Headings, there are the expected papers on the shortcomings of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, and Library of Congress classification. Other papers provide wonder-ful historical background for library school students and those in the profession who may have forgotten about the National Library of Medicine classification (Sally Sinn),

the Art & Architecture Thesaurus (Cathy Whitehead), the Bliss classification system (Alan R. Thomas), and OCLC and RLIN standards and practices to meet the needs of individual libraries (Liz Bishoff/Glenn Patton and Ed Glazier, respectively). The biases and problems with descriptive cataloging are pointed out by Norman Anderson. An index by Ed Swanson should add to the volume's usefulness as a supplemental text in library schools. The exceptionally tiny type used in many of the examples and notes almost requires a magnifying glass to read.

Several papers specifically focus on academic libraries. Mary Parr's "Standard Cataloging Data and the Academic Library: The Technical Services Manager's Point of View" provides a very brief identification of questions and an addendum of pragmatic opinion on what to do with inaccurate or superseded data on copy. She reminds catalogers of cuttering variations due to changed rules for main entry, classification decision differences for general indexes and bibliographies, variant practices for traced and not traced series, typographical errors on copy, and erroneous data printed in publications with CIP copy, including fixed call numbers. Additionally, academic libraries will find useful information in several of the other papers about cataloging needs for special collections (an article by Patricia Elliott and Celia Bakke) and for special types of materials (articles by Charles Whitlow, Bob Armintor, and PohChin Lai and Ming-Kan Wong). The article by Sook-Hyun Kim examines the practice of including serials holdings information in notes in bibliographic records, rather than relegating such information to a linked holdings record.

Standards change over time and should be questioned periodically in order to improve and to develop even better standards. As noted in the article by Sheila Intner, it is not enough just to teach current practices. Students should also be introduced to nonstandard systems and organizational theory so they will be prepared to design future bibliographic systems.

Cataloging practices have long recognized the need and desire to permit variations for particular types of materials and for needs of special users. This is reflected in the existence of cataloging rule options and rule interpretations and in the acceptance of specialized thesauri and classification schemes—all part of the standard bibliographic record. Economic pressures to accept shared bibliographic records blindly must be weighed against the possible negative impact on access to the local collection and the needs of local users. This compilation of papers assures that we will retain that perspective.—*Barbara B. Tillett, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla.*

Collection Management: A New Treatise. Ed. by Charles B. Osburn and Ross Atkinson. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI, 1991. 494p. in 2 vols. $75.25 per volume (ISBN 1-55938-231-7) LC 91-33499.

This *New Treatise* is a sequel of sorts, following by nearly a dozen years the similar compilation edited by Robert D. Stueart and George B. Miller, Jr., *Collection Development in Libraries: A Treatise.* It has been issued by the same publisher, appears in the same series as its predecessor, and is virtually indistinguishable from it in design and format. It is tempting, therefore, simply to read this collection of essays as *Stueart/Miller Revised.*

Upon closer examination, however, it becomes clear that this is a very different work. In the first place, the editors of *New Treatise*, in contrast to their forerunners, have been freed from the mission of filling a gaping hole in the professional literature. A glance at the bibliographic notes in these volumes demonstrates that the 1980s were busy times for authors writing on the various fields subsumed under collection management; many of them may have been inspired to some degree by articles appearing in the first *Treatise.* Charles Osburn and Ross Atkinson, in their brief forward, emphasize the dynamism, evolution, diversity, and challenges evident in collection management, and they appear to have accepted as their primary goal the provision of a forum for critiques, new ideas, revisions, and glimpses of future