

specific topic of inquiry. Accordingly, Hanson preferred to develop classed sequences in the catalog. This was often done by introducing subdivisions to already existing headings, and, perhaps not surprisingly, the public catalog often reflected the sequence of classes found in the library's classification schedules.

Charles Cutter, on the other hand, believed that the casual reader was the most constant user of the dictionary catalog. As a consequence, he believed that headings should be entered directly and, certainly, without topical subdivisions. The catalog included "see-also" references to assist the occasional scholar as well as to educate the casual reader by providing a means for learning of other related topics.

While Haykin did not necessarily do away with the existing classed headings, he did prefer phrases in direct form over inverted headings or headings with subdivisions. As a consequence, even though classed sequences remained in the catalog, the newer headings were in direct form, and many related topics were scattered throughout the alphabet. In addition, under Haykin, Library of Congress frequently assigned a set of subject headings to a single work. The set of headings was defined so as to match the subject of the work, but the individual headings were often broader than the work.

For many readers the most rewarding part of Miksa's study will be his rediscovery of the meaning of Cutter's subject rules. For when these rules are reinterpreted, it not only clarifies Cutter's words and restores our respect for the intellectual incisiveness of one of the founders of modern library science but also makes clear the inappropriateness of these rules for modern subject analysis.

But Miksa's study goes further. He explains the fact that our existing system is contradictory because it includes layers defined in terms of conflicting assumptions about the nature of a subject heading and the nature of the catalog user. Thus, Miksa not only helps us to understand our past but frees us from it by clarifying the basic contradictions of our present practices.—D. Kathryn Weintraub, *University of California, Irvine*.

*World Librarianship: A Comparative Study*. Ed. by Richard Krzys and Gaston Litton with the assistance of Ann Hewitt. New York: Dekker, 1983. 239p. \$38.50. LC 82-22213. ISBN 0-8247-1731-7.

This work is an addition to the literature focusing on comparative librarianship in the international perspective. The work is divided into three sections, "Philosophy and Theory," "The Study," and "Conclusions." The first is a detailed methodological statement outlining the editors' approach to comparative study in international librarianship, including a good deal of the historical background in the evolution of the methodology they have developed. The editors outline eight major objectives and attempt to reach their goals by analyzing nine geographic regions of the world, investigating eleven aspects of librarianship in each of these nine regions. The second section contains the results of their analysis followed by a brief conclusion.

The work itself is set into the context of no fewer than four key evolutionary terms introduced by the editors: metalibrarianism, world study in librarianship, global librarianship, and extraterrestrial librarianship. Since the definitions of these terms will most probably be unknown to many readers, it would be best to briefly note that metalibrarianism is defined as "the philosophy and theory underlying the practice of librarianship throughout the world" (p.3). World study in librarianship is defined as the process of comparative study itself (p.3-4). Global librarianship is library development "characterized by decision-making for the purpose of satisfying humanity's information needs rather than purely regional or national needs" (p.201). Extraterrestrial librarianship (p.203) will, it is expected, be a logical outgrowth of successful global librarianship.

The methodological framework for analysis in this study developed in the first section (p.3-53) is not well complemented by the second section (p.57-198) in which uneven area studies are put forth as a means for developing world study in librarianship. By uneven, it is meant that

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consistency in substantive content is lacking to the point that it weakens the editors' intent. In many cases data are condensed to the point that little current or historical information is obtained by the reader in a consistent fashion, resulting in unbalanced overviews. For example, captions to the illustrations (p. 117) of two African libraries reflect out-of-date terminology. Rhodesia became Zimbabwe in 1980, and Haile Selassie University has not officially been known by that name since 1974.

Brief and concise area studies are a requirement for this work since one intention is to use them to develop and test the editors' analytical framework. Therefore, lengthy areas studies, for example, such as one finds in the *International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship* (1981), would not be appropriate. What is needed in *World Librarianship* is more consistent, balanced, and substantive area studies edited to be less discursive in content. What is also needed in *World Librarianship* are up-to-date bibliographic citations. The weaknesses of the area studies are reflected in the notes to the text. There are just over 180 notes, a substantial number of which come from the same source, the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, which itself contains out-of-date material. References to current in-depth studies in the bibliography of the book itself are lacking as well. Of the approximately 160 entries, only about five date from 1978 to the present. Furthermore, current editions are not cited. For example, the 1976 edition of the *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations* is cited instead of the 1980 edition, and the 1970 edition of *A Handbook of Comparative Librarianship* is cited instead of the 1975 or 1983 editions.

Intended as a text, the methodological framework for analysis the editors have developed in *World Librarianship* will, in spite of the work's weaknesses, be of interest to students and teachers of comparative librarianship.—David L. Easterbrook, *University of Illinois at Chicago*.

*Serials Management in an Automated Age*. Proceedings of the First Annual

Serials Conference, October 30–31, 1981, Arlington, Va. Ed. by Nancy Jean Melin. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1982. 101p. \$35. LC 82-2302. ISBN 0-930466-48-9.

Although many of the papers in this slim volume are already becoming dated, it does contain a wealth of information for the serials manager attempting to deal with serials in a time of great change. Many of the articles contain excellent bibliographies and serve well, both as an introduction to the topic and as a starting point for further research. The papers are well chosen, and cover a diversity of topics: "The Journal of the Year 2000" (Thomas B. Hickey); "Playing by the Rules—AACR2 and Serials" (Ruth C. Carter), "Going Online with Serials" (Minna C. Saxe); "Order from Chaos? Standardizing Serials" (Gary Ink); Indexes and Abstracts—What Lies Ahead" (Robert E. Stobaugh, David W. Weisgerber, and Ronald L. Wigington); "Resource Sharing of Serials—Past, Present and Prospective: Old Wine in New Bottles or Substantial Change?" (C. James Schmidt); and "Automating the Serials Manager: New Directions, New Opportunities" (Nancy Jean Melin). The book also includes an introduction by Melin and a summary by Milo Nelson. The papers contain excellent analyses of the present state of the field and future predictions. Many of the presenters bring forth problems for consideration along with some suggested solutions.

Even though it is overpriced (\$35 for 101 pages), I recommend this book for purchase by anyone dealing with the collection or management of serials and for all libraries with a large library science collection.—James Mouw, *University of Illinois at Chicago*.

*Scientific Information Systems in Japan*. Ed. by Hiroshi Inose. Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1981. 257p. \$56. LC 81-1658. ISBN 0-444-86151-3.

This collection of thirty-four technical papers is intended for the serious scholar/student of database management systems in scientific research. The final report of a three-year project supported by Japan's Ministry of Education, Science, and Cul-