with philosophical issues than the actual mechanics of automation. Recent writings (post-1983) have not been included because of their preponderance on engineering and system interface design, with less attention given to the underlying philosophical issues of cataloging. By placing the selections in such an orderly and logical fashion, these essays show the changes the profession is experiencing, not only in its philosophy but also in the technology shaping the development of cataloging.

The issues raised by this collection result from a multitude of well-known factors, among them the problems of defining user and cataloger needs, economics, and more recently, the advent of automation. A variety of age-old issues and questions are presented in the book, including the problem of defining the catalog’s purpose and the method of arranging materials: How does the cataloger meet the objectives of the catalog? What has the cataloger chosen through time to include in the catalog entry? What are the important points to consider? What points of consideration have been used in the past? How can cataloging be made economically feasible? The question of cost-effectiveness is appropriately addressed time and again. Several selections deal with the question of authorship: Who is an author? Should the name of the author be the primary way of identifying library materials? In considering this point several essays investigate the need for main entries, both corporate and noncorporate. Is an author main entry necessary with the automated catalog? Will keyword searching eliminate or drastically alter current cataloging practices?

Issues like these are addressed in great enough detail to give the reader a grasp of the problems at hand and the difficulties catalogers will face in the future.

Since the definition of a catalog and the needs of its users have changed dramatically over the last century and a half, the methods employed by catalogers also need to change to keep up with the user’s requirements and the technology of the times. Foundations of Cataloging provides a refreshing and thought-provoking look at the past, present, and future of cataloging. In view of this it becomes apparent that we can’t know where we’re going until we find out where we’ve been.—K. Juriček, University of Wyoming Library, Laramie, Wyoming.

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse of Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.

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An overview study was sponsored by the Council on Library Resources to gather existing information on the extent to which fees are charged for library and information services, the percentage of libraries charging for any services, and the services for which fees are charged. The review panel that conducted the study found that there is little data available on who is charging fees or the services for which they are charged and even less about the effect of fees on access to information. This report of panel’s findings is divided into six sections: (1) the context of the fee issue in public and academic libraries; (2) the types of existing fee structures and mechanisms and rationale for setting price; (3) the arguments for and against fees; (4) the types of services for which libraries are charging fees; (5) selected summaries of re-
cent studies on the use of fees in public and academic libraries; and (6) recommendations for future studies. An executive summary, footnotes, and a forty-nine-item bibliography are included.


This publication presents the papers and discussion highlights of an international colloquium on new communications technologies that was held to provide a forum for debate on economic, political, and social impacts of new communication technologies by western representatives from media, academic, politics, and industry. The following papers were presented: (1) "Public Broadcasting—A Model for the Future?" (Richard Becker); (2) "Satellite Systems in the Western World—The U.S. Ex- ample" (Bert Cowlan); (3) "UNISPACE 82—A Successful Forum" (Lee Love); (4) "The PTTS and the New Technologies" (Dietrich Elias); (5) "The Impact of New Communication Technologies on the Third World" (Herbert J. Schiller); (6) "New Technologies and the Third World—A 'Distribution of Social Benefits'?" (Cees Hamelink); (7) "The New Communication Technologies and Research" (James D. Halloran); (8) "New Technologies and Their Impact on Relationships between Industrialized Countries" (Bernard Blin); (9) "Computers in Telecommunications Services" (Thilo Pohlert); (10) "The Electronic Technologies Markets in the Eighties" (Karl Joseph Frensch); (11) "Transnational Data Flow—A German Viewpoint" (Hans-Dieter Klee); (12) "Broadcasting Unions in the Future—Sports and News" (Werner Schneider); (13) "Communication Satellites—A Third World Perspective" (Neville D. Jayaweera); and (14) "Advertising and the Creation of Global Markets: The Role of the New Communication Technologies" (No­ reene Janus). Also provided are introductory remarks by Reinhard Keune, a welcoming address by E. J. Kerbusch, an agenda for the colloquium, and a list of participants.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Effective with this issue, "Other Publications" will not list all books received, but will list only reference works and the professional literature.—Editor.


**Anwar, Mumtaz A. Information Services in Muslim Countries: An Annotated Bibliography on Ex-


