

Research Initiative. The author describes the initiative originating from ELAG (European Library Automation Group) and IFLA and proposes the agenda of future research and action. The next experiment described by Thomas Hickey and Edward O'Neil brings to our attention an algorithm developed at OCLC that identifies sets of works for collocation purposes. By so doing, the FRBR model is applied to the aggregate works existing in the huge and rapidly growing OCLC's WorldCat. An application of the FRBR conceptual approach to UNESCO's ISIS retrieval software is presented by Roberto Sturman as his personal experiment. The database structure and the relationships between entities are explained together with their functionalities in three different interfaces. The practical benefits of applying the FRBR model to enhanced displays of bibliographic records in online catalogues are explored in the article of Jacqueline Radebaugh and Corey Keith. The FRBR Display Tool, based on XML technologies, was "developed to transform bibliographic data found in MARC 21 record files into meaningful displays by grouping them into [...] FRBR entities" (p. 271).

The last section, by Dick Miller, is dedicated to a rather futuristic view of cataloguing, which the editor calls "a revolutionary alternative to the comparatively conservative and 'traditional' approach that FRBR represents" (p. 11). XOBIS, like the previously mentioned application, uses XML technologies to reorganize bibliographic and authority data elements into an integrated structure.

What is, after all the FRBR model? The question is asked in the subtitle itself: is it a "hype or cure-all?" It certainly is the talk of the day in libraries and similar institutions, a very popular topic for professional meetings, a challenging task for system vendors and food for thought for scholars both in terminology and in content. As for the solutions it offers, they enable simplified and more structured catalogues of large collections and perhaps easier ways to cataloguing resources of many different types. Once implemented in catalogues, the benefits will be both on the librarian's side and on the end user's side.

According to Patrick LeBœuf the model is a beginning and there are two directions for its development as far as the authors of the articles imply: the first, oriented to the configuration of FRANAR or FRAR, the second, oriented to what has already been established and defined as FRSAR (Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records). The latter is meant to build a conceptual model for Group 3 entities within the FRBR framework related to the

aboutness of the work and assist in an assessment of the potential for international sharing and use of subject authority data both within the library sector and beyond.

A third direction, not present in the work considered, yet mentioned by the editor, is oriented towards the development of "the CIDOC CRM semantic model for cultural heritage information in museums and assimilated institutions" (p. 6). By merging the FRBR working group with the CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group a FRBR/CRM Harmonization Group has been created its scope being the "translation" of FRBR into object-oriented formalism.

The work under review is the expected and welcome completion of the FRBR Final Report of 1998, addressing librarians, library science teaching staff, students, and library system vendors, a comprehensive source of information on theoretical aspects and practical application of the FRBR conceptual model. A good companion clarifying many FRBR issues the collection is remarkably well structured and offers a step-by-step insight into the model. An additional feature of the work is the very helpful index at the back of the book providing an easy access to the main topics discussed.

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SMIRAGLIA, Richard P. (ed.). **Metadata: A Cataloger's Primer**. New York: Haworth Information Press, c2005. 303 p. ISBN-13: 978-0-7890-2801-3 (pb).

*Metadata: A Cataloger's Primer* is a welcome addition to the field of introductory books about metadata intended for librarians and students. The book consists of a collection of papers co-published simultaneously as *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly*, Volume 40, Numbers 3/4 2005. In the Introduction, the book's editor, Richard P. Smiraglia, states that "The purpose of this volume is to provide a learning resource about metadata for catalog librarians and students.... The point of the volume, overall, is that in library and information science there is an ongoing convergence of cataloging and metadata, such that the community will benefit from instructional material that demonstrates this convergence" (p. 1). The collection is di-

vided into two major sections. Part I, "Intellectual Foundations," includes papers with an introductory and theoretical focus, while Part II, "How to Create, Apply, and Use Metadata," contains material with a relatively more practical, instructive focus.

In "Understanding Metadata and Metadata Schemes," Jane Greenberg defines metadata and its functions and provides a useful framework for analyzing and comparing diverse metadata schemes based on their objectives and principles, domains, and architectural layout. In her paper "Metadata and Bibliographic Control: Soul-mates or Two Solitudes?" Lynne Howarth directly addresses the central theme of this collection by examining the historical development of, and growing convergence between, the two fields, and concludes that they are more soul-mates than solitudes. In "Metadata, Metaphor, and Metonymy," D. Grant Campbell outlines the development of metadata among different stakeholder communities and employs structuralist literary theory to illuminate a perspective on metadata and information representation as special uses of human language in the form of metaphor and metonymy.

Part I continues with three papers that present the results of original applied research. Leatrice Ferraioli explores the ways in which individual workers use their own personal metadata for organizing documents in the workplace in "An Exploratory Study of Metadata Creation in a Health Care Agency." In her paper "The Defining Element—A Discussion of the Creator Element within Metadata Schemas," Jennifer Cwiok analyses divergent uses of the "Creator" or equivalent elements in seven different metadata schemes and compares those with the AACR2 approach to representing authorship and intellectual responsibility. The relevance of the bibliographic concept of "the work" to metadata creation for museum artifacts is the focus of "Content Metadata—An Analysis of Etruscan Artifacts in a Museum of Archeology" by Richard P. Smiraglia.

Part II consists of five papers on specific metadata standards and applications. Anita Coleman presents an element-by-element description of how to create Dublin Core metadata for Web resources to be included in a library catalog, using principles inspired by cataloging practice, in her paper "From Cataloging to Metadata: Dublin Core Records for the Library Catalog." The next three papers provide especially excellent introductory overviews of three diverse types of metadata-related standards: "Metadata Standards for Archival Control: An Introduction to EAD and EAC" by Alexander C. Thurman, "Intro-

duction to XML" by Patrick Yott, and "METS: the Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard" by Linda Cantara. Finally, Michael Chohey offers a superb and most useful overview of "Planning and Implementing a Metadata-Driven Digital Repository."

Although all of the articles in this book contain interesting, often illuminating, and potentially useful information, not all serve equally well as introductory material for working catalogers not already familiar with metadata. It would be difficult to consider this volume, taken as a whole, as truly a "primer" for catalog librarians, as the subtitle implies. The content of the articles is too much a mix of introductory essays and original research, some of it at a relatively more advanced level. The collection does not approach the topic in the kind of coherent, systematic, or comprehensive way that would be necessary for a true "primer" or introductory textbook. While several of the papers would be quite appropriate for a primer, such a text would need to include, among other things, coverage of other metadata schemes and protocols such as TEI, VRA, and OAI, which are missing here.

That having been said, however, Dr. Smiraglia's excellent introduction to the volume itself serves as a kind of concise, well-written "mini-primer" for catalogers new to metadata. It succinctly covers definitions of metadata, basic concepts, content designation and markup languages, metadata for resource description, including short overviews of TEI, DC, EAD, and AACR2/MARC 21, and introduces the papers included in the book. In the conclusion to this essay, Dr. Smiraglia says about the book: "In the end the contents go beyond the definition of primer as 'introductory textbook.' But the authors have collectively compiled a thought-provoking volume about the uses of metadata" (p. 15). This is a fair assessment of the work taken as a whole.

In this reviewer's opinion, there is to date no single introductory textbook on metadata that is fully satisfactory for both working catalogers and for library and information science (LIS) students who may or may not have had exposure to cataloging. But there are a handful of excellent books that serve different aspects of that function. These include the following recent publications:

- Caplan, Priscilla. 2003. *Metadata fundamentals for all librarians*. Chicago: ALA Editions.
- Gorman, G.E. and Daniel G. Dorner, eds. 2004. *Metadata applications and management*. International yearbook of library and information man-

- agement 2003/2004. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press.
- Intner, Sheila S., Susan S. Lazinger and Jean Weihs. 2006. *Metadata and its impact on libraries*. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited.
  - Haynes, David. 2004. *Metadata for information management and retrieval*. London: Facet.
  - Hillmann, Diane I. and Elaine L. Westbrooks, eds. 2004. *Metadata in practice*. Chicago: American Library Association.

*Metadata: A Cataloger's Primer* compares favorably with these texts, and like them has its own special focus and contribution to make to the introductory-level literature on metadata. Although the focus, purpose, and nature of the contents are different, this volume bears a similarity to the Hillmann and Westbrooks text insofar as it consists of a collection of papers written by various authors tied together by a general, common theme.

In conclusion, this volume makes a significant contribution to the handful of books that attempt to present introductory level information about metadata to catalog librarians and students. Although it does not serve fully satisfactorily as a stand-alone textbook for an LIS course nor as a single unified and comprehensive introduction for catalogers, it, like the others mentioned above, could serve as an excellent supplementary LIS course text, and it is highly worthwhile reading for working catalogers who want to learn more about metadata, as well as librarians and instructors already well-versed in metadata topics.

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Michael Peschke (comp.). **International Encyclopedia of Pseudonyms = Internationale Enzyklopädie der Pseudonyme = Encyclopédie Internationale des Pseudonymes = Enciclopedia Internazionale dei Pseudonimi = Enciclopedia Internacional de Pseudónimos**. München: Saur, 2006– . 16 vol. ISBN: 3-598-24960-8 (set, hc).

This title is described by the publisher (K. G. Saur Verlag. **Publisher Web Site**. <http://www.saur.de>) as “the first to compile pseudonyms from all over the

world, from all occupations, and all ages in a single work.” Coming from K. G. Saur Verlag, recognized as a well-known publisher in the field of biographical and bibliographical reference titles, we can assume that this encyclopedia is of suitable quality and a useful reference tool. The compiler, Michael Peschke, previously worked on many reference titles published by K. G. Saur/Gale such as the *International encyclopedia of abbreviations and acronyms in science and technology* (1996-2000), the *Encyclopedic dictionary of electronics, electrical engineering, and information processing* (1990-1998) and others. The title reviewed here comprises 16 volumes, approximately 8640 pages and around 635,000 pseudonyms from 270,000 people. The first 9 volumes are comprised of the real names of people, while volumes 10 to 16 consist of the pseudonyms used by those people. It is important to note that the 16 volumes can only be purchased as a complete set and not as individual volumes. For the reader looking for a preview of this work, the index, sample pages, a brochure and the list of sources for the *International Encyclopedia* are available from the publisher's website ([www.saur.de](http://www.saur.de)).

The main purpose of this work is to regroup pseudonyms from around the world and from a multitude of domains, societies and eras. In the *Note for the user*, it is mentioned that the goal of this publication is not to explain the significance of a pseudonym or why authors use them. Thus it is helpful if users of this reference tool have previous knowledge of the world of pseudonyms and a clearly defined information need before using this publication. The audiences that will most benefit from consulting this work include biographers, researchers in literature, students and professionals.

It is imperative for the first-time user to read the *Note for the user* found in the first pages of volume 1. The note is provided in five languages: English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. This comprehensive note explains the structure of each entry, sorted in alphabetical order, pseudonyms and real names. When available, additional information for each entry includes additional forenames, year and place of birth, year and place of death, professions, activities and nationality. The reader will find it easy to browse through the entries and can readily identify the information needed. Unfortunately the additional information, such as the profession and the nationality, is only available in English.

The list of sources used to create this work appears to be very exhaustive, many countries being represented. As a French Canadian, I of course wan-