

need to pay greater attention to the social processes that fabricate our conception of the "work." These social processes will be reflected in catalogues, but not articulated there. The articulations may, however, be found in, or derived from, closer and more comprehensive readings of social and cultural theory, and the operationalization of a fresh set of variables for empirical analysis. Smiraglia has made a good beginning, but, as he would be the first to admit, the task is far from over.

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TAYLOR, Arlene G. Wynar's Introduction to Cataloging and Classification. 9th ed. Assisted by David P. Miller. Englewood, CO : Libraries Unlimited, 2000. xx, 552 p. ISBN 1-56308-857-6(pbk).

First published in 1964, and at the time solely authored by Bohdan S. Wynar, this textbook has kept constant pace with the rapidly changing scene of bibliographic and information organization. Its nine editions chart the course this field has treaded over the last four decades, and the regular editions speak of its popularity. It has deservedly grown into a textbook which has shaped the curricula of many library schools around the world. Associated with it since the sixth edition (1980), Professor Taylor is a teacher of repute and a prolific writer in the area of knowledge organization. A recipient of the coveted Margaret Mann Citation and member of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, she is an authority in the field. Professor Taylor has enlisted the help of many colleagues and experts to keep the text up to date and authentic, maintaining a policy of inviting widely based suggestions. After a nine year period, *Wynar's Introduction to Cataloging and Classification* needed drastic revisions.

The 20 chapters that make up the text have been organised into six parts. Part I (the first two chapters) explains the meaning, purpose and history of cataloguing and cataloguing codes. Part II (chapter 3) describes the MARC format, more specifically the MARC 21 version, as well as SGML, HTML and other formats for

encoding information. Part III (Chapters 4 to 7) discuss descriptive cataloguing and choice of access points according to the latest versions of the AACR and ISBDs for different types of information packages. Rules have been illustrated with judiciously chosen examples.

Part IV (Chapters 8 to 17) deals with the theory of classification, shelf classification and subject indexing. Major classifications discussed in adequate details are DDC and LCC. Unused classification systems, such as those of Brown and Cutter, are presented briefly. Regrettably, there is no description of Ranganathan's CC, though its method is discussed cursorily in a section on faceted classification. This part has detailed chapters, each on the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and the *Sears List of Subject Headings*. Some space is also given to the presentation of a few of the best known thesauri, such as the *Art and Architecture Thesaurus*.

Part V (Chapter 18) deals with authority control and work for consistency of headings to identify and collate materials. Part VI (Chapters 19-20) deals with administrative issues relating to centralised and cooperative cataloguing, and describes the functions of bibliographic utilities such as OCLC. The last chapter has been rewritten to be on the cutting edge and develops the theme with a focus on the internal administration of a cataloguing department.

The 1980 ALA filing rules are printed in an appendix. A glossary provides definitions of varying length for some 325 select basic terms and abbreviations. A current bibliography of about 300 books, journal papers and standards, available either both in print or on Web, will be useful for advanced researchers in the field. The detailed index is exemplary, as is the analytical table of contents. Figures and illustrations enhance the lucidity of the book. Each chapter has been divided into sections with headings, is fully referenced, and is followed by suggested readings.

Wynar's Introduction to Cataloging and Classification deals with a large number of topics both current and classic. Yet its growing obesity has been skilfully checked. The book reflects the current state of the art in the turbulently changing field of information and document organization, and so is indispensable for students, teachers and working cataloguers.

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