

work for the rest of the book, since it enables readers to understand how topics such as developing countries relate to the open access movement. Combined with the preface and the subsequent "General Works" chapter, these sections should provide a solid background on open access to any student or interested scholar.

The subsequent chapters cover open access statements (it is particularly helpful to have the statements on open access such as the Berlin Declaration and the Bethesda Statement all in one place), copyright issues, open access journals, e-prints, disciplinary and institutional archives, and open archives harvesting. The last chapters include conventional publisher perspectives and government inquiries and legislation, as well as open access arrangements for developing countries. The book unfortunately lacks an index.

Any bibliography is a snapshot in time: ideally it has some enduring value, but it cannot help but reflect the resources of the era and the views of the author. This phenomenon is all the more true for emerging trends such as open access, in which new developments are ongoing. Inevitably, four years later, as the open-access movement surges forward, some of the material does seem dated, such as the "Government Inquiries and Legislation" chapter.

Moreover, Bailey's support for open access is obvious from the celebratory subtitle of the book, "Liberating Scholarly Literature with E-Prints and Open Access Journals." Not surprisingly, the Association of Research Libraries, a leading advocate of open access through its Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, published this title. To be fair, Bailey does include a three-page chapter (the shortest chapter in the book), "Conventional Publisher's Perspectives," which provides some of the arguments against open access. The debates about open access that

occurred in Web forums on Nature.com are also cited.

Compiling a bibliography in the modern digital era presents different benefits and challenges than even a little over a decade ago. Sidney Berger, a bibliographer himself, bemoaned how his work was "dependent on librarians, other scholars, on-line catalogues, telephone lines, and other intermediary agents which conspire to thwart our excellent work and threaten to expose it to the invective of unsympathetic critics who have never compiled a bibliography themselves."³

On the other hand, Bailey had opportunities and challenges presented by resources available on the Internet. His search encompassed a variety of sources that might yield resources, such as databases, archives, and search engines. He used a "pearl growing" (xiii) approach to find additional citations through checking references of relevant materials. In accordance with the philosophy of open access, he endeavored to provide links that gave freely available access. When online resources required paid subscriptions or even free registration, he cited the print instead, or, if not printed, left the citation out completely.

The links are both the book's strength and weakness. Freely available online resources, like the open access movement itself, promise research that is just a click away and not dependent on subscriptions or institutional affiliation. The weakness lies within the fluid nature of the Web. Bailey himself noted such a drawback, "Given the high degree of inclusion of 'grey literature' in the bibliography, the reader should expect URL decay, and to some degree, reference decay as well" (xiv). This prediction has proved true four years later. For example, many of Walt Crawford's Cite links are no longer available at the URL given (eleven of these appear on page 6) because of an apparent move to another Web site.

Such a minor quibble should not

detract from the value of this work. This title is a major contribution to the study of the open access movement in general, as well as its emergence in the early twenty-first century.—*Mary Aycock*, (*aycockm@missouri.edu*), *University of Missouri-Columbia*.

References

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2. Charles W. Bailey, *Scholarly Electronic Publishing Bibliography*, www.digital-scholarship.org/sepb/sepb.html (accessed April 8, 2008).
3. Sidney E. Berger, *The Design of Bibliographies: Observations, References and Examples* (London: Mansell, 1991), 28.

Organizing Information from the Shelf to the Web. By G. G. and Sudatta Chowdhury. London: Facet, 2007. 230 p. \$95.00 paper (ISBN 978-1-845604-578-0).

Given the range of heterogeneous information resources available today and the disparate nature of the environments in which they reside, the role of the cataloger has evolved tremendously. More than ever, catalogers are expected to be familiar both with traditional approaches to information organization and with the emerging standards of the networked environment. G. G. and Sudatta Chowdhury stress that the rapid development of the Internet, Web, and digital libraries necessitate the teaching of fundamental concepts, tools, and techniques of information organization. In their book, *Organizing Information from the Shelf to the Web*, they attempt to "cover the broad spectrum of information organization in different environments—from print libraries to the internet, intranet, and web" (xiii).

The primary audience for this text is library and information science students. Practitioners who want a basic

overview of information organization in today's networked world would also be served well. The authors' intent is to present a book that "will lead interested readers to further studies and research by pointing them to the appropriate references" (xiv). Thus they do not aim to present a thorough discussion of information organization; rather, they intend to provide a brief overview and guide. The result is a 230-page book containing thirteen chapters and a short preface, glossary, and index.

Upon reflection on the topics covered in each chapter, it is evident that the book can be divided into four distinct parts. Chapters 1 and 2 present a rudimentary look at the concepts of organization and classification, covering approaches taken in our everyday lives, the traditional approaches of libraries, and the variety of approaches in the online environment. In chapters 3–6, the authors address in more detail the approach taken by libraries to present information on cataloging, bibliographic formats, classification systems, subject-headings lists, and thesauri. Also presented in these chapters is an analysis of how libraries have adapted to the emergence of electronic collections by implementing change to traditional practices. Chapters 7–10 focus on the organization of Internet information resources, the emergence of metadata to describe and manage those resources, the syntax utilized in online environments (markup languages), and the development of semantic relationships for improved information processing (ontologies). The final chapters, 11–13, discuss the emergence of an assortment of initiatives and trends. They include the growth of information architecture as an area of study focused on the management of intranets and the Internet, discussion of the Semantic Web, and other recent technological developments.

Before I delve too deeply into the critique of this work, it is impor-

tant to mention that although the authors do not explicitly state that the book is primarily intended for a European audience, it is duly noted. Most references to online resources in the text are British; however, they are still quite relevant and interesting. The authors are diplomatic in their coverage of various formats and classification systems by providing more detail for those with broader application worldwide. This approach presents no problem for North American readers, except in chapter 5, "Library Classification." The authors present basic information about the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), as well as instruction for building DDC numbers. But the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) receives only a bulleted list of general features, some of which are inaccurate. For example, they claim that LCC lacks hospitality, when in fact it is a widely accepted strength of the classification system. The extent of information provided for LCC versus that of DDC is uneven, and leaves something to be desired for North American readers. Also, an issue for readers outside of the United Kingdom is the discussion of metadata standards in chapter 8. Given that the few metadata standards covered in this chapter are accepted worldwide, it seems unusual to include the e-Government Metadata Standard, a standard employed by the United Kingdom. While it is informative, it is not particularly relevant to readers abroad.

The authors provide a multitude of examples to support the subject matter. Some of them, however, are inappropriate and obscure, while other sections of the text lack much-needed examples. One can only speculate that the use of inappropriate examples is a result of the authors' experiences. For example, when describing enumerative classification systems, the authors use DDC irrespective of the fact that it is no longer considered an enumerative system, but is an analytico-

synthetic system. In this case, DDC is used in both explanations. In fact, almost all examples given in chapter 5 are DDC regardless of its relevancy to the information being presented.

A section that warrants examples is the discussion on Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records in chapter 3, "Cataloguing." The authors present a mind-numbing explanation of two figures displaying group 1 and 2 entities and their relationships. In the span of two pages, the text repeatedly reads as such:

A *manifestation* may be produced by more than one *person* or *corporate body*, and a *person* or *corporate body* may produce more than one *manifestation*; thus the relationship is *many-to-many*. An *item* may be owned by more than one *person* and/or *corporate body*, and a *person* or *corporate body* may own more than one *item*; thus the relationship is *many-to-many*. (49)

The lack of a coherent example makes this "explanation" virtually meaningless.

The authors' aim to provide simple introductory information is more or less achieved; however, the depth of coverage tends to range from concise statements to in-depth presentations. Moreover, the text contains numerous cosmetic and typographical errors. While many of these errors are harmless distractions, others are glaring inaccuracies that misrepresent key content. For example, the main subjects of the Colon Classification are listed in chapter 5 with two subjects represented by the letter *G* (Geography and Biography) and two subjects represented by the letter *H* (Geology and History). Geography should actually be represented by the letter *U* and History by the letter *V*. This particular inaccuracy is mislead-

ing, as is the use of outdated LCC numbers in the same chapter.

Generally speaking, the book is accessible with the exception of chapter 12, a complex, jargon-laden discussion of the Semantic Web. Noteworthy chapters include chapters 1, 9, and 13. In chapter 1, Chowdhury and Chowdhury present one of the most accessible explanations of organization and classification as it pertains to everyday life that I have read. Chapter 9 contains a well-balanced breakdown of the differences between the varieties of markup languages. Chapter 13 serves as a basis for further discussion of emerging trends and issues. It is both relevant and timely.

Perhaps the most significant contribution that the authors have achieved in writing this book is its uniqueness in coverage. Roughly half of the book is dedicated to the organization of information on the Internet, intranets, and the Web. Discussions on metadata, markup languages, ontologies, information architecture, and related developments that pertain to the networked environment are warranted and are handled with great accomplishment. The references listed at the end of each chapter effectively serve the intended purpose of providing supplementary material that will enhance the study of information organization. Despite its shortcomings, *Organizing Information from the Shelf to the Web* merits consideration because G. G. and Sudatta Chowdhury have managed to provide an essential balance between the treatment of traditional practices and that of emerging practices in today's changing environment.—Sandy Rodriguez, (sxrodriguez@ualr.edu), University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

International Newspaper Librarianship for the 21st Century. Ed. Hartmut Walravens. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2006. 298p. \$109.00 (IFLA members \$81.00) cloth (ISBN 3-598-21846-X). IFLA Publications, 118.

Newspapers of the World Online: U.S. and International Perspectives: Proceedings of Conferences in Salt Lake City and Seoul, 2006. Ed. Hartmut Walravens. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2006. 195p. \$109.00 (IFLA members \$81.00) cloth (ISBN 3-598-21849-4). IFLA Publications, 122.

As noted in *International Newspaper Librarianship for the 21st Century*, newspapers are "still not liked by a large number of librarians and archivists because they are labour and staff intensive, and that means cost intensive. Also they take a lot of shelf space, they need special treatment for preservation, and they should be microfilmed" (9). But fear not, for, as the reader soon learns, the current state of newspapers collections and digitalization projects is becoming increasingly popular, and they are liked by the exceptional, hardworking, and creative librarians and archivists who care about their newspaper collections immensely. But what is the current state and shape of newspaper libraries around the world? What are some digitalization projects currently under way? How do different newspaper libraries and librarians deal with the demands of working with this unique medium, changing technology, electronic storage, and not enough funding?

Two books published in 2006 are now available to answer those and many more questions. *International Newspaper Librarianship for the 21st Century* and *Newspapers of the World Online: U.S. and International Perspectives: Proceedings of the Conferences in Salt Lake City and Seoul, 2006* offer unique and detailed accounts of newspaper librarianship from both an American and an international perspective and try to cover these various questions. Both volumes are conference proceedings from various International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) conferences held in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, and are edited by Hartmut Walravens. Walravens has

been the chair of the Newspapers Section of IFLA, and he has edited two other newspaper volumes of IFLA conference proceedings: *Newspapers in Central and Eastern Europe*, published in 2005, and *Newspapers in International Librarianship, published in 2003*. While there is some overlap in terms of content and authors in the two volumes under consideration here, each article offers a different approach. These two volumes also complement each other to create a well-balanced look at the state of newspaper librarianship on a global scale.

International Newspaper Librarianship for the 21st Century presents the proceedings for the IFLA Newspapers Section annual conferences held in 2003, 2004, and 2005, and the midterm meetings for the same years. These forty-plus articles spotlight what is happening in regional newspapers, what is being accomplished in the field of preservation and digitalization, and they also cover the issue of newspapers and copyright in the European Union, the United Kingdom, and South Africa. National digitalization projects discussed in this volume include: Australia, Canada, China, Columbia, France, Namibia, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela. Articles are primarily in English, but some authors have submitted their papers in English together with a French or Spanish version. This book also includes a current list of South African newspapers with their dates of commencement. Other topics discussed in this volume in relation to the overall theme of regional newspapers, digitalization, and preservation include newspaper selection, finance, staffing, electronic newspapers, CD-ROMs, software, new technology, challenges and issues in today's newspaper librarianship, copyright and fair use, copyright clearance, digitalization standards, storage, and Optical Character Recognition (OCR).