The book begins appropriately with the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services guidelines for standardizing cataloging for children; these guidelines address both descriptive and subject cataloging. Subsequent chapters provide more in-depth information about the application of subject headings from both the Library of Congress Children’s Subject Headings and Sears Subject Headings lists, and describe the advantages and disadvantages of each system. Original and copy cataloging practices are described thoroughly, with an emphasis on cataloging according to AACR2 and MARC. Cataloging Correctly for Kids has been expanded since the 2005 edition to include a chapter about Resource Description and Access (RDA), the cataloging code that is replacing AACR2. Chapters on authority control, cataloging nonbook materials, and the application of the Dewey Decimal Classification system to children’s materials round out the “how to” aspects of the book.

One of the strengths of this book is its presentation of cataloging issues from a children’s perspective. Chapters such as How Children Search and Cataloging for Non-English-speaking and Preliterate Children provide a perspective that will enlighten readers who are not accustomed to working with children but who must catalog for them. Other chapters are devoted to automating the catalog, and vendors of cataloging for children’s materials, and will prove very useful for practitioners and managers.

This book is well written, and includes a bibliography and glossary of abbreviations. It is an essential introduction for anyone who is responsible for cataloging for children.

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The Idea of Order: Transforming Research Collections for 21st Century Scholarship
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The Idea of Order explores the transition from an analog to a digital environment for knowledge access, preservation, and reconstitution, and the implications of this transition for managing research collections. The volume comprises three reports. The first, “Can a New Research Library be All-Digital?” by Lisa Spiro and Geneva Henry, explores the degree to which a new research library can be more digital than print. The second, and longest and most technical, “On the Cost of Keeping a Book” by Paul Courant and Matthew Nielsen, argues that, from the perspective of long-term storage, digital surrogates offer a considerable cost savings over print-based libraries. In the final report, “Ghostlier Demarcations,” Charles Henry and Kathlin Smith examine how well large-text databases being created by Google Books and other mass-digitization efforts meet the needs of humanities scholars, and the larger implications of these projects for research, teaching, and publishing. Charles Henry introduces the reports and provides an epilogue; Roger Schonfeld offers a conclusion.

Spiro and Henry examine the feasibility of an all-digital library and conclude that new libraries that are part of a larger system or consortium with the concomitant support for supplying print materials needed by faculty and students can succeed with mostly digital collections. It remains to be seen, and the authors do not address this, how this model can be sustained if fewer libraries purchase printed publications (those not available as born-digital or digital surrogates), and the burden of circulating materials through interlibrary loan falls to those few research libraries who agree to be the print repositories.

For a long-term storage perspective, Courant and Nielsen’s research shows that librarians face trade-offs in access and staffing when warehousing print collections in remote facilities versus open stacks compared with providing digital surrogates. Courant and Nielsen base some of their research on the assumption that library buildings wear out and will need to be replaced at least every 40 years—the costs of construction and maintenance need to be weighed in as factors in the cost of keeping a book. However, of the three major research institutions in which I have worked, none has replaced the main library in the last 70 years; they have added to the existing building or built specialized libraries (physics, special collections) or acquired or built remote storage, but have never torn down and rebuilt the main library. Therefore, Courant and Nielsen’s final assessment, that digital is cheaper than warehousing which is cheaper than open stacks from a prime real estate viewpoint, may be a major point of disagreement.

Humanities scholars tend to be the last passengers on the digital train. Henry and Smith report the findings of a small sampling of scholars in linguistics, Latin American literature, history, and media history and cultural studies. The scholars sampled summarized key methodological considerations in conducting research in their disciplines and assessed the usefulness of the search and retrieval mechanisms of Google Book Search, Microsoft Live Search Books, and others. The scholars discovered the limitations of the scholarly digital world—quantity of texts versus quality of images. The authors discuss broader concerns relating to the impact of large-scale digitizing projects (can we really afford to throw all our digital eggs into the commercial Google basket?) and offer recommendations for further research.

Digital, like it or not, is here to stay. All of these authors raise questions to ponder for the future of research collections (print and/or digital), storage (physical and/or virtual), and online access (search and retrieval) that we as librarians need to consider.
both to remain viable to our researchers and students, and to preserve and serve up our collections regardless of format. Academic librarians who plan to work for at least another 5 years would be well served to read these reports.

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Introducing RDA: A Guide to the Basics
By Chris Oliver. ALA Editions Special Reports. Chicago: American Library Association, 2010. 117 pp. $45.00 (ALA members $40.50) soft cover ISBN 9780838935941

Given the lengthy development time of Resource Description and Access (RDA), the successor to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2), there is considerable anticipation in the cataloging community about the content of the new rules, and what has changed from AACR2. With Introducing RDA: A Guide to the Basics, Chris Oliver has provided a brief yet rich guide to the new rules. With many years of experience serving on the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, Oliver is well qualified to provide this introduction to RDA.

Organized into seven chapters, the book opens by defining RDA and describing the philosophical underpinnings of the new standards. Two conceptual models, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD), are introduced as the keys to understanding the development of RDA. Designed for libraries in the digital environment, RDA has an expanded purpose in that it was also intended to be usable by other communities that might adapt it for their own metadata needs.

In Chapters 2 and 3, the author describes the international context in which the development of RDA took place, and the application of the FRBR and FRAD conceptual models to the principles underlying RDA. Every aspect of cataloging is justified by its application or use in assisting the user, as defined by the FRBR user tasks Find, Identify, Select, and Obtain, and the FRAD user tasks Find, Identify, Contextualize, and Justify. Her explanations of these models and how they are applied in practice are clear and helpful.

In Chapter 4, Oliver continues to explain how RDA provides significant continuity from AACR2, providing many examples of how, although the presentation and text of the rules may have changed, there are still many rules that retain the same content as in AACR2. In Chapter 5 she begins to provide examples of some of the significant changes that have been made in the transition from AACR2 to RDA. Chapter 6 introduces practical considerations of how to implement RDA, and Oliver provides excellent descriptions of the tools included in the RDA Toolkit, including informative icons, pre-designed workflows, and links between AACR2 rules and the corresponding RDA rules. Chapter 7 concludes with a discussion of the advantages of RDA for users, institutions, catalogers, and other metadata creators.

Overall, this is a very helpful resource for all catalogers and cataloging managers, especially for those who did not follow the development of RDA very closely. This is an essential addition to every cataloging unit’s reference collection.

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Library Data: Empowering Practice and Persuasion

Library data, such as circulation and reference statistics, continue to be a key component in decision making. The digital age has now increased the amount and type of data that can be harvested to support assessment, decision making, and long-term planning.

This well-edited volume includes 18 contributed papers divided into six sections that address library data, data collection, and use of data for assessment and planning. The first section addresses how data can be used to influence the decision-making process. A case study provides guidance on how to use data in a presentation that tells a story and persuades the audience to support a certain point of view. The next three sections address the evaluation of monograph collections, serials and electronic resources, and reference and instruction. Papers offer different approaches to using data, such as cost per use and total use to manage collection decisions. Noteworthy is an excellent paper discussing usage statistic standards, sources of usage data and other