

California Conservation Center."

A CLASS Colloquium on Conservation held in December 1977 discussed topics such as conservation education, a clearinghouse for supplies and information, and cooperative preservation through the United States Newspaper Project and microfilming of books. The twenty-three participants also recognized that conservation activities would include lobbying the legislature and identifying other funding sources. Their total plan of action for a California Document Conservation Program is outlined, in a series of steps that could serve as a model for any region.

This report emphasizes the necessity of a regional document conservation facility for California. Potentially, the regional center would carry out many facets of the document conservation program. It would provide preservation information and disaster assistance and carry out conservation and restoration procedures. There are recommendations for quantitative and qualitative surveys of California library collections that would determine the specific nature of the regional center.

Overall, this is a valuable resource for regions that hope to have the type of conservation program pioneered by the New England Document Conservation Center.—*Catherine Asher, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

**Making Cooperation Work.** LJ Special Report #9. New York: Bowker, 1979. 56p. \$5; cash with order, \$3.95. ISBN 0-8352-1191-6. ISSN 0362-448X.

Edited by Karl Nyren, this *Library Journal* offspring contains fourteen brief articles on cooperation within local areas and resembles its parent in format and style. Contributed by fifteen librarians and two public relations specialists, these previously unpublished writings range from essays of the "How I Run My Library Good" variety to a summarized doctoral dissertation complete with footnotes. Of special interest to academic librarians are the following items: (1) "A Total Responsibility for Service," Joseph Boissé's essay on library outreach activities at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside; (2) "The Forgotten Stepchildren: Branch Campus Libraries," a study by Ed-

ward Jennerich; (3) "SLIC in the Sierra Nevadas," Maureen Trimm's description of an interstate cooperative of academic, public, and special libraries; (4) "Coordinating Collections in the Milwaukee Area" by Robert Haertle of Marquette University; (5) "A Sub-Network for Western Illinois," Ronald Rayman's discussion of a local inter-library loan system that is part of a multitype, statewide network; (6) "ILL Can Be Cost-Effective Today," by R. Dean Galloway of California State College, Stanislaus; and (7) "WEBNET, a Full-Service Network," a progress report on an experiment in resource sharing among academic libraries in western Pennsylvania.

This publication is not for those librarians seeking information about collaborative efforts at the statewide, national, and international levels. Nor does it provide material on the joint use of facilities by academic and public libraries. Similarly, although it contains three articles on alliances between school and public libraries, this work does not include any descriptions of programs linking school libraries to academic, public, and special libraries, such as the pilot projects currently being undertaken in New York. Nevertheless, this attractive, readable, and informative paperback clearly demonstrates that libraries of all types and sizes are cooperating at the grass roots level.—*Leonard Grundt, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.*

Hunter, Eric J. *AACR 2: An Introduction to the Second Edition of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.* London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1979. 148p. \$12.50. LC 78-23933. ISBN 0-208-01684-8 Linnet; 0-85157-282-0 Bingley.

Eric Hunter, who served on the Library Association-British Library Committee on Revision of AACR, guides (and sometimes chides) both practitioner and student through the principles underlying AACR 2. Lessons and problems are divided into frames. Beginning with an excellent flowchart and continuing through frame 216, this workmanlike programmed text permits the reader to proceed independently at his or her own pace.

Only forty-seven of the frames are de-

voted to part I of AACR 2, "Description." Stressing the point that the second edition, like the first, is based upon a set of "conditions" rather than "cases," but also that media in libraries have proliferated since 1967, Hunter demonstrates the application of the principles of description to an art reproduction, a sound recording, a chair, a film, etc.

By far the larger number of frames are devoted to part II, "Headings, Uniform Titles, and References," with attention on determination and establishment of headings, or "access points." The reader should be aware, however, that the form of heading prescribed in the text may not be the form ultimately chosen for catalog display by the Library of Congress, and therefore by libraries dependent upon it as their standard.

For example, frame 103 asks the reader to choose the correct form of heading from among "Herbert George Wells," "H\_\_\_ G\_\_\_ Wells" (implying intention of filling in forenames when ascertained), and "H. G. Wells." Frame 125 yields the answer "H. G. Wells," under the provisions of rule 22.1, which states that a personal name should be one by which the author is commonly known.

LC has announced, however, that it will adopt the options on forenames and dates in rules 22.16A and 22.18 "in cases where the necessary information is readily available" (*LC Information Bulletin*, July 21, 1978, p.426). Catalog librarians must be aware of LC practice in addition to the rules, or the catalog may have separate files under "Wells, H. G." and "Wells, H. G. (Herbert George), 1866-1946," without even considering how the pre-AACR form of "Wells, Herbert George, 1866-1946" will be related to the newer form.

To cavil: Discussion of analytics, in part I in AACR 2, is inexplicably placed at the very end (did Moses challenge Higher Authority by transposing Commandments Two and Ten?). Too, this slender volume carries a rather hefty price, especially considering its limited use.

Nevertheless, the paraphrased repetition of rules, the emphasis on principles outside the formal rule structure, and the conversational tone are all valuable for learning. Catalog librarians will find this text a model

of clarity that makes the revised rules much less intimidating. Public service librarians, since they can ignore with impunity the author's admonitions to return to square one when their answers are incorrect, should find that even skimming the text without AACR 2 in hand will facilitate their understanding of the emerging structure of the catalog. Both groups may well have fun doing it!—*Eleanor R. Payne, University of California, Davis.*

Grosch, Audrey N. *Minicomputers in Libraries, 1979-80*. Professional Librarian Series. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1979. 142p. \$24.50. LC 79-11134. ISBN 0-914236-19-9.

Audrey N. Grosch states in the preface to *Minicomputers in Libraries, 1979-80*, that the purpose of the book is largely instructional or tutorial. It is designed as a basic resource for current information on minicomputer systems and presumes some familiarity with beginning data processing concepts.

The book is timely, expensive, and virtually impossible to read straight through. The timeliness may compensate for the cost, since this book is jam-packed with very useful information for comparison of systems and descriptions of existing installations and seems to be quite extensive in coverage. If a library is seriously contemplating the investment of time and money in *any* automated system, be it with mini-, micro-, midi-, or macrocomputers, the cost of this book is a small down payment. And this small book is so densely packed that the data per page may indeed be cost-efficient.

The great advantage of such a detailed survey approach to library computer systems is that the librarian or library manager can acquire the background needed to begin shopping. Comparative information is seldom available from commercial vendors, and even installations by not-for-profit institutions are unlikely to provide a systematic approach for the potential user to consider.

This volume is divided into nine chapters in two sections. The first group of chapters describes existing and available minicompu-