that libraries will run, as Freedman puts it, "lemming-like to follow the de facto national library's practices or support their bibliographic utility's practices. . . . " Like most of the authors, they argue strongly for rigorous authority control as an essential element of good cataloging.

In his closing remarks S. Michael Malico-nico is equally critical of the rush to close. He also questions the benefits libraries will derive from AACR2 when machine searching is capable of rendering moot many of the questions of choice and form of entry. Perhaps AACR2's most lasting benefit will be as a catalyst to change.

This work is a provocative one, well worth its cost. This brief review necessarily telescopes much of the commentary by these cataloging experts, and this reviewer strongly urges that libraries purchase this title and librarians read it.—*Frederick C. Lynden, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.*

The Making of a Code: The Issues Underlying AACR2. Edited by Doris Hargrett Clack. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1980. 264p. $15. LC 80-17496. ISBN 0-8389-0309-6.

Maxwell, Margaret F. *Handbook for AACR2: Explaining and Illustrating Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition.* Chicago: American Library Assn., 1980. 476p. $20. LC 80-17667. ISBN 0-8389-0301-0.

The Making of a Code gathers papers presented at the International Conference on AACR2 held March 11-14, 1979, in Tallahassee, Florida. Objectives of the conference were: (1) to provide librarians with an opportunity for dialogue with the individuals directly responsible for the revision of AACR; (2) to provide an opportunity for individuals to discuss the various rule changes and thus gain a better insight into the theory behind the rules; (3) to provide an opportunity for individuals to exchange ideas about the code to increase their understanding of the impact of the code on library operations and user expectations; and (4) to explore avenues for implementation. The majority of the papers, particularly in part 2, "Description," part 3, "Access Points," and part 4, "Looking beyond the

Rules," do not provide new insights into the interpretation of use of the code or even the background of the code development for the most part. A notable exception is "Examining the 'Main' in Main Entry Headings" by Elizabeth L. Tate, who addresses the fundamental concept of the role of the main entry in cataloging, tracing the development of the main entry (as reflected in an author-unit-entry) over the past 130 years. Tate investigates three questions: (1) Is the author-unit-entry more efficient than the title-unit-entry as far as the user is concerned or vice versa? (2) Is either method demonstrably more or less costly? (3) Is either type of cataloging more or less suitable for international exchange of cataloging data? Although she can answer only the last question with any degree of certainty (the title-unit-entry appears to be more amenable to effective international exchange of bibliographic data in her opinion), she touches on questions of catalog use studies, work-flow analyses, and other studies as part of her examination of the still unsettled controversy.

It is in part 1, "Generalities," however, that the most interesting presentations appear. In "The Fundamentals of Bibliographic Cataloging and AACR2," Seymour Lubetzky points out that the attempts of the authors of AACR2 to reconcile widely divergent opinions and objectives has resulted in a "compromise unsusceptible to a coherent ideology based on the requirements of a sound catalog designed to serve the users of the library." Despite praise for the craftsmanship of the new code, Lubetzky identifies three decisions made during its development that have compromised the integrity of AACR: first, a compromise on the issue of main entry that blurs the primary objective of the catalog as first set forward by Panizzi; second, the abandonment of the principle of corporate authorship; and third, the resulting inadequacy of the treatment of serials in AACR2. Lubetzky reminds us of Panizzi's critics, who looked at a catalog primarily as a finding list rather than as a device that could also in its structure reflect the relationships of works and editions to one another, thus providing the catalog user with more information than simply that needed for identification of a specific item. The collocating function of a catalog that in-

cludes syndetic devices was a guiding principle in the development of AACR1. According to Lubetzky, this view has been lost in the new code, which reflects a view of the catalog as a finding list.

The importance of Lubetzky's comments is underscored by S. Michael Malinconico in "AACR2 and Automation." Malinconico points out that although automation can make it easier for libraries to accommodate changes in bibliographical principles, such principles exist independently from any technology and must be developed in isolation from computers, despite the intention of drafters of the new code "to take developments in library automation into account." Malinconico notes that the concept of the main entry, despite its demise in AACR2, reappears in the frequently forwarded suggestion that automated systems can compensate for the absence of the main entry and collocation function by linking various versions of a work. However, the ability of most systems to accomplish this or to support any of the extensive modifications necessary to implement the new code well is not evident at this time. He argues that the time to implement a new cataloging code would have been at a point when this kind of support was available.

Malinconico also lists some accommodations to automation that are evident in the new code, although his opinion of at least two of these is that the code has found solutions to relatively trivial problems. For example, the filing provisions in AACR2 occasionally result in forms of access that—while easily processed by machine—look peculiar to the people reading them. He points out that in the experience of the New York Public Library, reliance on manual filing forms when necessary has caused no major problems. In addition, use of rigid punctuation rules to help machine sorting will not be as effective as the consistent use of explicit content designators that already exist in the MARC format.

The Making of a Code will be an important text on the development of the second edition of AACR for future students of cataloging history. For the present, it raises questions and doubts about the code that continue to be troublesome and controversial.

In *The Handbook for AACR2*, Margaret Maxwell presents a useful explication of the new code by providing clear explanations of specific rules, numerous full catalog entry format examples illustrating code prescriptions, transcriptions of title pages from which the examples are derived, and references to treatment of specific topics in earlier codes when possible and appropriate. The *Handbook* also includes helpful appendixes such as descriptions of anonymous classics; AACR2 forms of headings for U.S. presidents, British sovereigns, etc.; and indexes to rules, examples, and topics covered in the book. Library of Congress practice is reflected as much as possible in the text and examples.

Most valuable to nonspecialist catalogers will be the chapters on special materials that provide examples of cataloging of motion pictures, video records, graphic materials, three-dimensional artifacts and realia—items that many catalogers encounter only occasionally and that present problems because of their rarity in many collections.

Although the *Handbook* will not take the place of the example files most catalogers compile to illustrate unusual problems they solve in their work, it does provide a very useful basic collection that, together with the explanations, will be valuable for training purposes in both libraries and library schools, and for general consultation in catalog departments.—*Tina Kass, Research Libraries Group, Stanford, California.*

Roper, Fred W., and Boorkman, Jo Anne. *Introduction to Reference Sources in the Health Sciences.* Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1980. 252p. $18. ISBN 0-912176-08-3.

Roper and Boorkman are the principal authors of this work, writing nine of the fourteen chapters; the remaining chapters were contributed by librarians from various health sciences libraries around the country. Intended primarily for use as a library school text, this book should be equally useful to practicing librarians and library users.

The first chapter covers the organization and management of a reference collection. It offers no cut-and-dried blueprint, but rather a discussion of alternatives and the factors to be considered when making deci-