ISBN 0-85365-593-6. Available in U.S. from Oryx Press.

In this very slim volume of proceedings, the Library Association's Cataloguing and Indexing Group attempts to cover a very broad topic, namely the principles and applications of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. The group's April 1979 seminar at the University of Nottingham featured eight papers; in addition to opening and closing presentations, papers were read on the use of the new rules for cataloguing monographs, music, audiovisual materials, maps, and serials. There was also a report on the status of cataloguing codes in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland presented by Karen Lunde Christensen of the Bibliotekscentralen in Copenhagen. These published proceedings have been augmented by an appendix that contains two more papers derived from a 1978 Library Association meeting, outlining the major ways in which *AACR2* differs from *AACR*.

Both opening and closing remarks labor hard to defend the cataloger and assert the importance of his or her role in contemporary library practice. As for *AACR2*, the opening paper (by Norman Roberts at the University of Sheffield) is quite positive and optimistic, praising the new code for its clear principles and international outlook and downplaying its economic side effects. The quality of the papers dealing with specific material types is generally good, but presumably because of the newness of the code at the time these papers were written, they only skim the surface of the issues to be examined. While the paper on the Nordic countries' response to *AACR2* provides interesting information, its inclusion in this volume does not help it maintain a sense of focus. The decision to add the two 1978 papers further detracts from the published work's focus, and the information contained in these two papers was widely available elsewhere by 1980, this book's publication date.

The value of *Seminar on AACR2* doubtless lies in its ability to serve as a record of the initial reaction to the revised code in the United Kingdom. It is also a very readable book, and the style of the speakers is warm and sometimes pleasantly informal. For those who are trying to build collections reflecting the history of cataloging or comparative librarianship, this is likely to be a sensible item to acquire. It will not, however, be of much practical use to the 1981 cataloger who already has a number of more up-to-date and thorough discussions of *AACR2* on which to rely.—*Karin A. Trainer, New York University.*

Downing, Mildred Harlow. ***Introduction to Cataloging and Classification with 58 Exhibits.*** 5th ed. Revised and enlarged in accordance with AACR2 and the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., 1981. 320p. $14.95. LC 80-20299. ISBN 0-89950-017-X.

Slocum, Robert B. ***Sample Cataloguing Forms: Illustrations of Solutions to Problems of Description (with Particular Reference to Chapters 1-13 of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition).*** 3d ed. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1980. 121p. $11.00. LC 80-21507. ISBN 0-8108-1364-5.

Mildred Harlow Downing's *Introduction to Cataloging and Classification* "is intended, as were previous editions, for students beginning the study of cataloging and classification" (p.iii). That any introductory survey of cataloging and classification should make generalizations is understandable; that this work contains many misleading statements is not.

The most serious of these appears on pages 43–45 where the use of standardized punctuation as prescribed by the ISBD standards is discussed under the section on the ISBN. Question four (p.47), "How does ISBN punctuation clarify the content of the descriptive catalog record?" confirms the author's confusion on these points. Some of the other errors include: the ISBDs are referred to as manual (p.6); the Statement of Responsibility Area in *AACR2* is discussed as the "Statement of Authorship Area" (p.16); a definition of a periodical is given as the definition of a serial (p.37); an example of a traced subject series (p.39) appears in the exhibits as an example of an untraced publisher's series (p.193); the beginning cataloger is advised not to make a title-added entry when a subject heading and the title are the same (p.53), but there is no indication that this applies only to a dictionary card catalog; and two invalid Library of

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Congress subject headings are given: ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA and ALBANIA—ARCHITECTURE (p.55).

The treatment of nonbook materials (chapter 14) muddies the issue of intellectual responsibility in these kinds of materials, and then states typical patterns as if they were rules. An example of this appears in the discussion of "statement of responsibility" (p.166–67). First is the suggestion that the main entry and the statement of responsibility are always the same; second that it is necessary to use lengthy statements of responsibility to identify "authorship." In fact, while the main entry and the statement of responsibility in bibliographic records may frequently be the same, the author is confused by the wording in *AACR2* that describes what kinds of statements should be given in the statement of responsibility in the case of nonbook materials as opposed to the principles used to ascribe primary responsibility (i.e., determine a main entry). Suggestions for various kinds of added entries are generally good, but the use of the term "corporate author" and the suggestion that an added entry should be made for the creator of the original when cataloging a microform are puzzling.

The appendix of exhibits is no less problematic. *AACR2* and pre-*AACR2* treatment is confused; the exhibits contain curious practice and some outright errors. Among the more obvious are: peculiar spacing for the series statement (p.184, example 2); incorrect tracing of a series (p.195, example 23); missing relators (p.201, example 36); incorrect capitalization (p.203, example 40); nonstandard dates in headings (p.240ff., examples 41–48); and a punctuation error in a uniform title (p.217, example 58).

The comparatively adequate introduction to classification in LC and Dewey is overshadowed by these errors and others and by a barely adequate treatment of automation. This book cannot be recommended.

Robert B. Slocum's *Sample Cataloguing Forms* emphasizes bibliographic description. It is a compendium of cataloging records chosen by the author as illustrations of difficult cataloging problems. Examples appear under alphabetically arranged captions, which run from "Abridgement of Text" to "Year of Publication" (in the first section on books, pamphlets, and printed sheets). Useful cross-references to captions appear throughout. The system of captions is supplemented by an index. In addition, each used caption contains references to specific rules in *AACR2* that relate to the examples. The pertinent part of the example is underlined.

This third edition of work has been revised to reflect *AACR2* in a number of ways. First, the organization parallels that of part one of *AACR2*. Second, the descriptions and main entries have been formulated using *AACR2*, as interpreted and applied by Slocum. It is important to realize that timely publication of this work required Slocum to create these examples prior to the implementation of *AACR2* in most American libraries. As a result this book must be used with some care. Nevertheless this is the kind of work that is exceedingly useful to practitioners of cataloging. The display of "complete" descriptions allows the cataloger to see specific problems solved in a broader context. Some solutions such as the interpolation of information about a pseudonym or the use of expanded collations extend provisions of *AACR2*. Critical evaluation of examples and judicious application of solutions is necessary.

This work will be valuable to catalogers in academic libraries who deal with a wide variety of materials and are frequently confronted by these problems. The treatment of material outside the print medium is especially useful to those who only occasionally catalog these kinds of materials.

These two titles are among the dozens of titles revised or published as a result of the publication of *AACR2* and Dewey 19. Caveat emptor.—*Nancy R. John, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.*

Maruskin, Albert F. ***OCLC: Its Governance, Function, Financing, and Technology.*** Books in Library and Information Science Series, V.32. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1980. 160p. $22.75. LC 80-23417. ISBN 0-8247-1179-3.

I have empathy with the author who attempts to research and analyze an entity like OCLC, which is both a recent phenomenon and a moving target. OCLC changes not from decade to decade or year to year but month to month. We must realize, however, that the author has to "stop time" or he would