there is very little experimentation and constructive adaptation of experience from other organizations. Thus interest in "scientific management" or "quality circles" trickles down to library organizations some time after the principles have experienced a revision or redefinition. Martin posits that the answer to this deficiency is more systematic preparation of library managers—including required study of classical and contemporary management thinking—and therefore has devoted roughly a third of this volume to building a conceptual background.

A central conclusion of Martin's examination is that libraries should be viewed as complex social institutions interacting with a dynamic environment rather than as rigidly defined bureaucratic structures. Successful functioning of library organizations requires leadership and group processes that effectively incorporate complex roles and relationships, rather than a neatly defined job-task hierarchy.

There are few management principles that can be applied blindly by libraries, but there are lessons that may be exploited. The remainder of the work systematically examines specific library organization issues within this all-important philosophic framework. Martin begins with an overview of library service patterns employed by school, special, college, research, and public libraries, including a description of the external relationships so critical to the success of any organization. At this point, a major shortcoming of the author's survey approach becomes apparent. In his references to academic libraries, Martin's lack of understanding of their nature and function constitutes a rather significant shortcoming in his generally astute perceptions. For example, his view of the college library as a supply agency simply acquiring books needed to support the courses offered is a glaring oversimplification. The author states the following: "College libraries can in part be thought of as extensions of high school libraries"; "the academic librarian is more accurately referred to as 'the keeper of the book'"; large research libraries "strive for self-sufficiency"; and "in academic library ad-

ministration, this is a time not for the builder but for the conservator." These inaccuracies compromise an otherwise insightful overview.

Martin proceeds to review the coverage of management topics in the professional literature, the relationships of libraries with external agencies and the public, and the internal organization of different types of libraries. These summaries are thoughtful and well done although inaccuracies regarding academic libraries continue to creep into the review (e.g., the author states that the library directors at the Universities of Utah and Texas are vice-presidents).

Finally, Martin provides chapters dealing with the several distinct levels of staff positions that exist in libraries, patterns of supervision and management, and administrative functions of direction and coordination. Throughout this coverage, he contributes a seasoned and broad perspective on the comparative practices of these various types of libraries. The excellence of this coverage is only limited by an incomplete understanding of the current practices of academic libraries. While this volume is therefore not the definitive text on library management, it is a useful survey of management practices within the profession.—*Duane E. Webster, Office of Management Studies, Washington, D.C.*

Greenberg, Alan M., and Carole R. McIver. *LC and AACR2: An Album of Cataloging Examples Arranged by Rule Number.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1984. 179p. $19.50 LC 83-27144. ISBN 0-8108-1683-0.
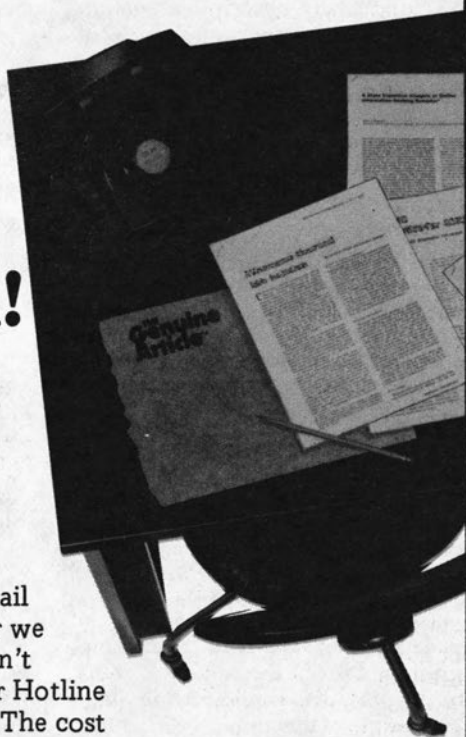
Cataloging Government Documents: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2. Documents Cataloging Manual Committee, Government Documents Round Table, ALA. Ed. by Bernadine Abbott Hoduski. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1984. 259p. $49. LC 84-6499. ISBN 0-8389-3304-1.

The authors of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* sought to avoid some of the shortcomings of the previous code by providing the user with copious examples of rule interpretations.

Despite the great improvements in this area the new code has given rise to a number of interpretive companion volumes. Two very different examples are *LC and AACR2* and *Cataloging Government Documents*.

AACR2 provides a theoretical framework for the cataloging of various types of materials and is considered to be especially strong in its descriptive section. Nevertheless, a cataloger on many occasions will come across particular questions which are not dealt with in the examples given in the code, and a question of rule application arises. The practice of the Library of Congress is generally regarded as authoritative, but it is not always an easy matter to locate the LC rule interpretation that will apply to the situation at hand. In some cases there is no specific interpretation, and the cataloger turns to analogy for the solution.

LC and AACR2 is quite descriptively subtitled *An Album of Cataloging Examples*. It consists almost exclusively of reproductions of LC catalog cards arranged by AACR2 chapter and rule number, with the specific rule in question highlighted on the cards. A brief preface and two indexes make up the remainder of the work. The examples are heavily weighted toward monographs and serials. Those working with other types of materials will not find it of much help, though it is often in the nonbook areas, where little MARC cataloging is available, that some of the greatest difficulties are encountered.

The major drawback of *LC and AACR2* is that it is destined to be incomplete, as the nature of cataloging makes it impossible to gather an example for every contingency. The compilers caution that some examples may already be outdated, and because of photoreduction the few blank spaces provided for expansion are too small for a 3-by-5-inch proof slip. Some users will question the wisdom of including a twenty-four-page author/title index to the cards reproduced and may wish the pages had been used instead for explanatory text or for more examples. Few catalogers will argue with the utility of LC example, however, and the format could hardly be simpler to use.

With these limitations in mind a cataloger may wish to add a copy of this work to the department's stock of ready reference works. While it will not answer some complex questions, nor provide a theoretical basis for certain decisions, *LC and AACR2* is a reliable source of example for a variety of problems. Its major advantage is in presenting in one place a large number of potential solutions to frequent cataloging dilemmas.

Cataloging Government Documents: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, produced by the GODORT Documents Cataloging Manual Committee, is a very different approach to cataloging. It is another of the rapidly growing number of special cataloging aids for interpretation and application of AACR2 to various classes of materials ranging from maps to microcomputer software. The general introduction states that the purpose of this manual is to "clarify" unclear AACR2 rules regarding documents cataloging, to "address" special problem areas, and to "interpret these features in a manner consistent with the spirit of AACR2." It is further stated that "no new rules or additions to AACR2 are proposed," and that the manual is designed for use in conjunction with the cataloging code. The latter point is very important, for the thorough treatment of the chapters may tempt some users to neglect double checking both the code and LC rule interpretations.
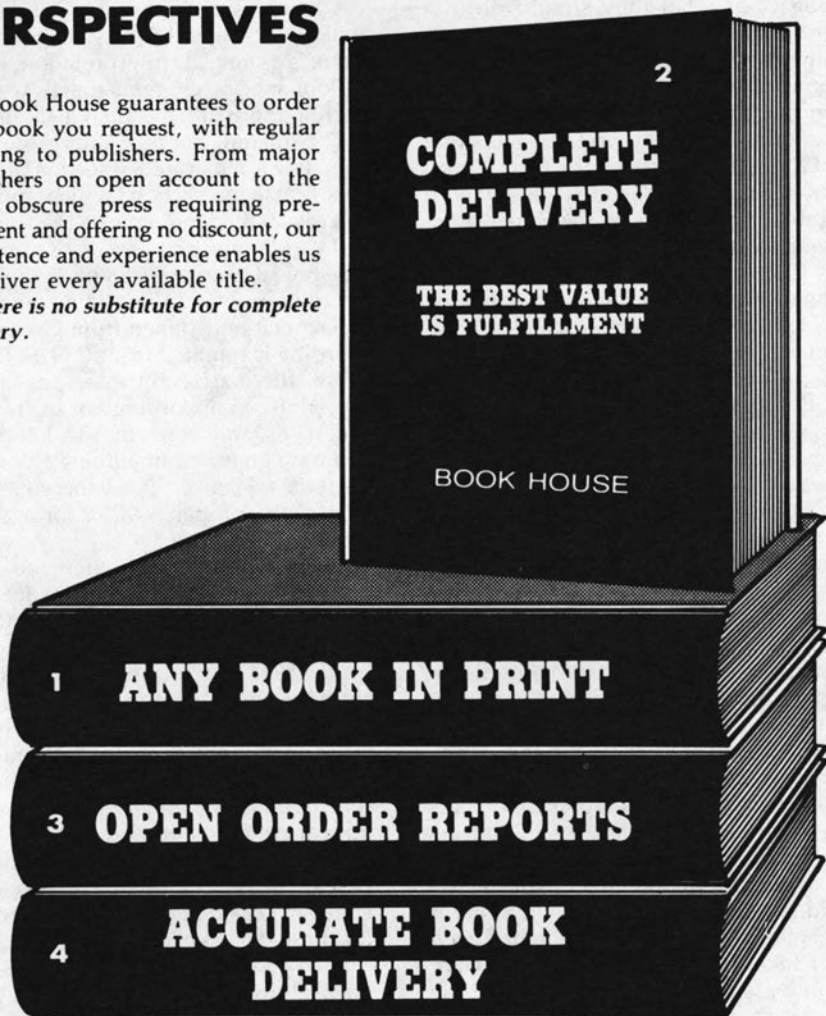
The manual concentrates on items most likely to be cataloged by those working with government documents: books, serials, and cartographic materials, plus brief chapters on microforms and machine-readable data files. One somewhat surprising omission is the lack of coverage of the laws and treaties sections of chapter 25 on uniform titles, though both are mentioned in chapter 21. Like AACR2 itself, this guide is evenly divided between description and access. An index is provided.

A notable feature of this work is its prescriptive tone. Whereas cataloging guides such as *LC and AACR2* do more than sup-

ply LC example, *Cataloging Government Documents* is an attempt to fill a void in cataloging practice. The authors often advise catalogers of what they should do in a given situation. While this tone is very appealing to a newcomer or student, it also becomes a weakness of this work, for one can never be certain of the source of this prescriptive tone. The preface states that the GODORT Documents Cataloging Manual Committee "worked closely with the Library of Congress, the Superintendent of Documents, and the Federal Library Committee to develop rule interpretations that would provide the best treatment of documents." A hasty reading of this, coupled with the many references to LC and GPO in the text, might lead the unwary to accept this work as quasi-official policy of the Library of Congress. Instead, the book must be read as an informed commentary on AACR2 and LC/GPO policy as interpreted and augmented by the committee.

The layout of *Cataloging Government Documents* is attractive; it is presented as an annotated version of those sections of AACR2 applicable to documents. However, a reader will find difficulty in distinguishing between material that is quoted and that which has been paraphrased or edited. For instance, the definition of the chief source of information for a cartographic item given under 3.0B2a appears to be taken verbatim from AACR2, but actually is an expanded version of the definition appearing in the code. (The reader would be alert for this possibility only if the specific chapter introduction had been read.) Likewise a reader must be aware that indented material introduced by the phrase "LC rule interpretation says" is not always an exact quote. In the latter case lack of *CSB* citation numbers often makes it cumbersome to locate the issue being quoted for comparison.

The rule interpretation cited for 21.1B1 is an illustration. In the first paragraph on p.124 following " 'colloquium,' etc.," the interpolation "are some examples; the particular word is not important" has been added to the *CSB* statement. The named/unnamed conference examples

given at the end are from *CSB18*, while part of the interpretation is from *CSB22*, minus its last four paragraphs. While a cataloger using this or a similar manual will always need to consult *CSB* to see if there is a later rule interpretation, here the lack of specific citations makes use of the section more difficult than it should be.

The full range of problems presented by this style is illustrated in section 24.4C1. In this four-page section, which appears to the casual reader as an exact reproduction of LC rule interpretation, closer examination reveals that two *CSB* paragraphs have been omitted and that, while most of the interpretation is taken from *CSB18*, some wording is retained from *CSB15*. Furthermore, there are eight instances of minor insertions or rewordings of LC text, several typos, and words that are left out. The example given for qualifying "Center for Materials Science" is an incorrect alteration of the proper AACR2 form given in *CSB18*.

There are other cases where the authors appear to contradict LC or AACR2 policy, as in the contradictory statement of responsibility examples given under 1.1F and 1.1F7. The former includes the authors' position titles and separates corporate affiliation with a comma, while the latter LC example omits titles and separates with parentheses. On p.37 there is a directive that statements of responsibility appearing on bibliographic data sheets "are to be regarded as prominent in all cases." This is contrary to the policy stated in *CSB16* that "no special exception for these data sheets" be made.

Such problems detract from the potential usefulness of this work. A rule-by-rule guide for the application of AACR2 to government materials could be a great help both to catalogers who deal extensively with documents and those who catalog them only occasionally. The last paragraph of the general introduction, with its note that "complex materials call for complex cataloging," is an admirable summation of the difficulties encountered in this area. The chapter introductions all contain valuable overviews on their topics and despite the problems touched on above,

there is a great deal to be learned about documents cataloging in this book. The user will also find information on diverse topics not readily available in one source, such as a definition of "star prints," information about SUDOC and NTIS numbers, and how to compute scale on maps.

Cataloging Government Documents must be approached with caution as a cataloging aid. The user should be aware that LC rule interpretations are sometimes edited, and that the examples given are often not from *AACR2* or *CSB*. Closer proofreading of examples and text would be desirable, as typographical errors always loom large in a cataloging work such as this. No errata sheet is currently available. Documents departments that do full AACR2 cataloging will certainly want to take advantage of the GODORT committee's experience and efforts but, given the shortcomings mentioned above and a price of $50, general academic cataloging departments are unlikely to make this book a priority for their collections.—*Gunnar Knutson, University of Illinois at Chicago.*

Advances in Librarianship. V. 13. Ed. by Wesley Simonton. New York: Academic, 1984. 284p. $32. LC 79-88675. ISBN 0-12-024613-9.

In a review written some years ago of volume 8 of the same title, I made the claim that *Advances in Librarianship* is one of the few places in library literature where one finds literate, comprehensive, and brief overviews of advances in the field. This statement still appears to be true.

The latest volume of *Advances* covers a very wide range of topics, from management information to information systems and library automation in Latin America to collection development and management. There is something in the eight sections of this short volume for librarians of most tastes, persuasions, and interests.

Those of us who struggle with a sometimes overwhelming amount of information will appreciate the systematic approach suggested by Charles R. McClure. He presents a good overview of how various forms of organizational information

processing, e.g., MIS and DSS, might be applicable to libraries. In so doing, he also presents a good review of the literature that has appeared since 1975.

Nancy Williamson raises and discusses many of the issues involved with information storage and retrieval but especially that of subject access to online systems. One of the main issues at present appears to be whether online access should be constructed from the top down or from the bottom up. Williamson claims that the needs of the future need to be more completely assessed and that more research is necessary.

Public libraries have often been at the forefront of library innovation. John Durrance discusses one of these innovations, community information services, specifically the provision of local information, information and referral, and public policy information. In an era when community information services could be flourishing, poor communication seems to have re-