

ship in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section in order to assure that they receive its communications. Cave extracts for his appendix from the report *Book Thefts from Libraries* prepared by a working party of the [British] Antiquarian Booksellers' Association and the Rare Books Group of the [British] Library Association, 1972. In March 1982 the more recent guidelines on marking of rare books and manuscripts and on library thefts drafted by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section were published in *College & Research Libraries News*. Also in 1982 the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America published *Rare Books and Manuscript Thefts: A Security System for Librarians, Booksellers, and Collectors* by its president, John H. Jenkins, with a foreword by Terry Belanger.

Roderick Cave has provided us with an outstanding resource on rare book librarianship and this reviewer recommends it highly.—Peter E. Hanff, University of California, Berkeley.

Maxwell, Margaret F. *Handbook for AACR2*. 2d ed. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1980. 463p. \$20. LC 80-17667. ISBN 0-8389-0301-0.

It is a compliment that the evolution and change that both AACR2 and the Library of Congress' application of AACR2 have undergone have not significantly diminished the worth of this volume. Maxwell's *Handbook for AACR2* lays out a generally logical and useful series of examples and commentary that will enlighten the novice and interest the more experienced. The book examines most chapters in AACR2 in some detail: the chapters on description of manuscripts and machine-readable data files, and the portion of chapter 2 that treats early printed monographs, are not covered. The stated reason is that these materials are "not usually acquired by libraries." Even though we have seen the sudden increase in machine-readable data file collections, these limitations, especially with the publication of several specialized AACR2 manuals, are not serious.

The writing is clear, and Maxwell takes a sensible and logical approach to cataloging. Most chapters have introductory essays that provide historical and theoretical

frameworks that put the chapter in perspective. The examples are extraordinarily good, although the "title page" representations are not as good as they might be. For example, they do not portray some of the nuances of title-page typography and layout by which publishers keep cataloging as an art as well as a science. The total descriptive treatment of each example puts the rules in a larger context than the examples in AACR2. The examples make use of standard three-by-five-inch card format.

The book contains some helpful suggestions to aid the beginning cataloger. For example, there are the guidelines on pages 64-66 for recording name of publisher, distributor, etc. Appendixes offer comments on examples, lists of helpful cataloging information (e.g., "uniform headings for common anonymous classics"), and an index to the examples. The index to the examples is most useful when a cataloger remembers an analogous situation to an item being cataloged.

Most errors in the text were not incorrect at the time of publishing but have occurred as a result of changes in Library of Congress policy or the code itself. Two good examples are the absence of LC's unique serial identifier used to create a kind of serial uniform title and the addition of certain cartographic materials to the categories under 21.1B2 (corporate entry).

More irksome is the incorrect explanation (p.11) of AACR2 "levels of description." This concept is frequently misunderstood or confused with other types of "levels" (National Minimal Level Description: Books and OCLC-MARC levels). The AACR2 "levels of description" describe the minimum amount of information required at each level; thus, for the first level, any description that contains the prescribed minima or the minima and any other information up to the minimum required for the second level is a *first-level* description. If one thinks of the completeness of description as a continuum, then the levels are not single points but areas on the continuum. Also, while Maxwell states that third-level cataloging is the standard for large libraries and research

collections, it is generally acknowledged that second level is the standard. The third level is more likely to be used by national cataloging agencies and for special collections. It is also important to note that a description might look the same at more than one level depending on the rules (or lack of rules) that apply to the piece.

Maxwell's *Handbook for AACR2* is a nice complementary work to AACR2. Its usefulness for beginners is unquestionable. It is also of value to the more experienced cataloger and to the librarian who needs some hand-holding while working through the code.—*Nancy R. John, University of Illinois at Chicago*.

Gleaves, Edwin S. and Tucker, John Mark, comps. *Reference Services and Library Education*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1983. 306p. LC 81-48266. ISBN 0-669-05320-1.

As Fanny Cheney has done throughout her long and illustrious career in librarianship, so does she now in this fine Festschrift that has been prepared in her honor: she brings out the best in people. Eighteen of her colleagues and former students have written essays for this volume, each dealing in one way or another with one of her two consuming professional interests—reference services or library education—not in combination, but rather, taken separately. None of the contributed papers give the impression of being pro forma or of having been dashed off just for the occasion, and clearly none of them have been accepted for publication here simply because they laud the honoree. Although as in any such collection, their quality varies, all are insightful and provocative and deserve being read by any librarian interested in one of the two subjects.

Some of the papers constituting the first part of the volume deal with reference sources themselves. Among such papers is one by Jessie Carney Smith that identifies and evaluates recent reference sources concerning cultural minorities in the United States—blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and native Americans. William Vernon Jackson discusses a major repository of Latin Americana often overlooked by re-

searchers, the Bibliothèque Nationale. Donald Thompson draws from his own extensive personal experience in discussing the writing of biographical reference sources. Bill Katz, in the inimitable style that we have come to expect from him, writes of the potential pleasures and benefits that can be derived from reading reference books.

Other contributions to this part of the volume concern the administration and delivery of reference services. Larry Earl Bone writes about reference service management. Johnnie Givens and James E. Ward write of bibliographical instruction, Robert Burgess discusses computer-assisted reference work, and Eileen McGrath talks of its delivery in liberal arts colleges.

The second section of the volume contains six essays by well-known library educators. A brace of papers, one by Edward Holley and the other by coeditor John Mark Tucker, elucidate helpfully how library education came to and flourished in the South. John Richardson perceptively relates W. W. Charters' early efforts at library school curriculum, which leads to the current schism between those who would emphasize the *why* of librarianship and those who would stress its *how*. Thomas Galvin reviews the advent of the case method into library schools and its likely role in the future. Frank Gibbons takes a comparative look at library education in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and Martha Boaz writes of leadership in the field.

Also included is the paraphernalia usually attendant to Festschriften. Coeditor Edwin Gleaves supplies a delightful essay on Cheney, along with a chronology of her long professional career. Because of her substantial contributions to the profession, however, both would have fit admirably into the subject matter of the volume even if it had not been prepared in her honor. John David Marshall appends a bibliography of Ms. Cheney's prolific writings, and Andrew Lytle, longtime editor of the *Sewanee Review*, presents a graceful and appropriate cameo on a side of her life which is less known among librarians, her pervasive presence over more than a