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 administra-
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Despite the great improvements in this area the new code has given rise to a num­
ber of interpretive companion volumes. Two very different examples are LC and
AACR2 and Cataloging Government Docu-
ments.

AACR2 provides a theoretical frame­
work for the cataloging of various types of
materials and is considered to be espe­
cially strong in its descriptive section.
 Nevertheless, a cataloger on many oc­
casions 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 Li­
brary 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 interpreta­
tion, 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 repro­
ductions 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 in­
dexes make up the remainder of the
work. The examples are heavily
weighted toward monographs and seri­
als. 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 avail­
able, 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 pro­
vided for expansion are too small for a 3­
by-5-inch proof slip. Some users will ques­
tion 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, how­
ever, and the format could hardly be sim­
pler to use.

With these limitations in mind a cata­
loger may wish to add a copy of this work
to the department's stock of ready refer­
ence works. While it will not answer some
complex questions, nor provide a theoreti­
cal 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 catalog­
ing dilemmas.

Cataloging Government Documents: A
Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, pro­
duced by the GODORT Documents Cata­
loging Manual Committee, is a very differ­
ent approach to cataloging. It is another of
the rapidly growing number of special cat­
aloging aids for interpretation and appli­
cation of AACR2 to various classes of ma­
terials ranging from maps to microcom­
puter software. The general introduction
states that the purpose of this manual is to
"clarify" unclear AACR2 rules regarding
documents cataloging, to "address" spe­
cial 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 de­
signed for use in conjunction with the cat­
aloging code. The latter point is very im­
portant, 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, seri­
als, and cartographic materials, plus brief
chapters on microforms and machine­
readable data files. One somewhat sur­
prising omission is the lack of coverage of
the laws and treaties sections of chapter 25
on uniform titles, though both are men­
tioned in chapter 21. Like AACR2 itself,
this guide is evenly divided between de­
scription and access. An index is pro­
vided.

A notable feature of this work is its pre­
scriptive tone. Whereas cataloging guides
such as LC and AACR2 do more than sup-
2. Book House guarantees to order each book you request, with regular claiming to publishers. From major publishers on open account to the most obscure press requiring pre-payment and offering no discount, our persistence and experience enables us to deliver every available title.

There is no substitute for complete delivery.
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 Knutsen, University of Illinois at Chicago.


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 Durance 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-