in *The Collection Building Reader* is a serious flaw. Although timeliness is extremely important in collection development, Zielinska and Bell's article on the selection of foreign-language materials for public libraries, for example, was originally published in 1980 and is updated only by a short addendum. Furthermore, neither the original article nor the addendum was dated.

The Collection Building Reader is a marginal contribution to the literature on collection development. Its publication will probably benefit the publisher more than the profession.—*Eric Carpenter, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.*

Origins, Content, and Future of AACR2 Revised. Ed. by Richard P. Smiraglia. Chicago: ALA, 1992. 139p. $20; $18 for ALA members (ISBN 0-8389-3405-6). LC 91-39734.

Origins, Content, and Future of AACR2 Revised consists of papers by an impressive group of individuals known for their contributions in the area of cataloging, including Ben Tucker, Richard Smiraglia, Ed Swanson, Barbara Tillett, Michael Gorman, and Sheila Intner. The book is divided into three parts: Origins of the 1988 Revision, Contents of the 1988 Revision, and A Symposium on the Future. Parts 1 and 2 provide a historical background on the development and evolution of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. Part 3 consists of papers from a symposium on the future of cataloging, and discusses topics such as MARC, OPACs, and AACR2R. Part 3 opens with a paper by Michael Gorman on the future of cataloging. The remainder of Part 3 consists of papers in which the authors react to Gorman's vision of the future, and also describe their own version of what the future of cataloging might (and should) have to offer.

The book examines the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules as an evolving, constantly developing piece of work. New formats, changing needs of patrons, and electronic technology (cataloguing utili-

ties and OPACs, for example) have led to revisions of the rules. Part 1 offers an important historical perspective that will be valuable to new and relatively inexperienced catalogers. It will be especially important to those who have only known AACR2R or AACR2, giving them a broader sense of what the rules represent. Parts 1 and 2 detail the difficulties encountered in writing and revising the rules, and demonstrate the great effort undertaken to make the rules uniform for the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia.

Part 3 is by far the most interesting part of the book. It begins with Michael Gorman's essay on the future of cataloging. Others respond to Gorman's essay and also offer their personal vision of what changes should be made to the rules, MARC, OPACs, etc., to improve access and efficiency. Gorman responds in turn to each essay. Contributors offer a variety of suggestions for change. Sheila Itner, for example, asks, "Can't catalogers be trusted to name physical media appropriately? How earth-shattering would it be if they differed on some terms?" Barbara Tillett suggests developing a MARC III format that "could be used for hierarchically related bibliographic records, such as those for different physical forms of items deemed to be copies of the same manifestation of a work. In this configuration, interrelated bibliographic records ... would be linked for display capabilities."

Origins, Content, and Future of AACR2 Revised is recommended for cataloging students, as well as for professional librarians. It will give librarians and future librarians a sense of how and why AACR2R has evolved, detailing how the rules arose from the need for a unified system of cataloging rules. It also demonstrates how the rules, along with bibliographic control systems, will have to change to adapt to the increasingly sophisticated needs of an electronic environment.—*Mary Beth Fecko, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey.*