

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.*

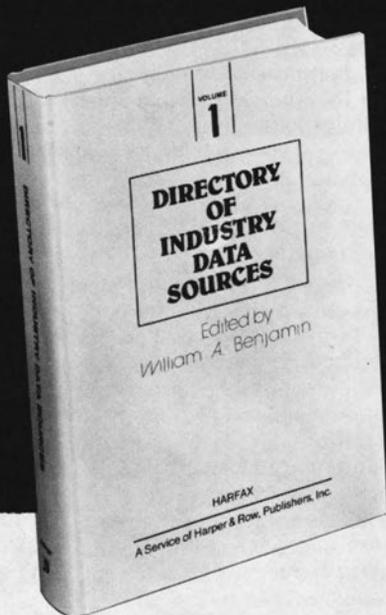
Maruskin, Albert F. *OCLC: Its Governance, Function, Financing, and Technology.* Books in Library and Information Science Series, V.32. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1980. 160p. \$22.75. LC 80-23417. ISBN 0-8247-1179-3.

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

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still be researching, analyzing, and writing. In this book the author "stops time" in mid-1978. OCLC has changed considerably since that time; some of the significant events occurring after the covering of this book include the Industrial Revenue Bond sale for over \$32 million, the design and building of new facilities, a new president, and a new name: OCLC Online Computer Library Center. Basically this book covers the period of OCLC's existence from its beginning as the Ohio College Library Center to its change to a national utility: OCLC, Inc.

The author attempts to place the development of OCLC in the context of the history of library cooperation and resource sharing. Therefore a significant portion of the work deals with the history of library cooperation, beginning with the sharing of resources between the great library at Alexandria and the library at Pergamum in the second century B.C. and continuing to current times. Thus, he sets the stage for the creation of OCLC as a new and powerful tool to facilitate resource sharing and library cooperation.

The primary objective of the author is to bring together the mass of material about OCLC and to organize it in a logical order, showing the evolution of this American library institution since its inception in Ohio in 1967. Using both primary and secondary source material, the author succeeds in bringing together in one relatively short work an abundant supply of information regarding OCLC. He is not as successful in organizing the material. All too frequently information is repeated or related information is separated; for example, the composition of the Board of Trustees after the transition to OCLC, Inc., is repeated on two successive pages while discussion of the Ohio College Association's role is split between chapters.

Although the author attempts to set OCLC in the context of the total networking environment, he includes relatively little information concerning state and multistate networks, which have been very much a part of OCLC's history and success. He basically restricts his comments on that aspect of OCLC to his own network, PRLC.

Because the book is very detailed and some parts are elementary, it is a good work for both library science students and practicing librarians with little knowledge of OCLC

and resource sharing. For those who are more knowledgeable of the current networking scene, the book provides a concise historical perspective of OCLC.—*Joseph F. Boykin, Jr., Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.*

Cheney, Frances Neel and Williams, Wiley J. *Fundamental Reference Sources*. 2d ed. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1980. 351p. \$12.50. LC 80-21617. ISBN 0-8389-0308-8.

Reference Sources 1980 (V.4). Comp. and ed. by S. Balachandran and M. Balachandran. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Pr., 1980. 364p. \$65.00. LC 77-79318. ISBN 0-87650-127-7.

In scope the second edition of *Fundamental Reference Sources* does not differ significantly from the first: selected sources of bibliographical, biographical, linguistic, statistical, and geographic information, presented in that order, with an introductory chapter on the nature of reference and information service, a unified index to authors, titles, and subjects, and appended guidelines for evaluating atlases, bibliographic reference sources, English-language dictionaries, and general English-language encyclopedias. The content has been updated by the addition of new titles that appeared (with few exceptions) before June 1979, and the text throughout shows careful revisions ranging from restructured overviews of the major categories to such details as the substitution of "our" for "man's" in many phrases and the elimination of the title "Dr." from the names of persons who are not Samuel Johnson. These revisions contribute to a smoother text without altering the work's emphasis (more evident now than in 1971) on traditional forms of reference tools. Databases are covered rather briskly in just over two pages of the section introducing periodical indexing and abstracting services and are scarcely mentioned thereafter; online availability is noted in annotations for *PAIS* and *Index Medicus* but not for other titles cited earlier as examples. Similarly, although the chapter on sources of statistics includes a new and remarkably technical passage on statistical methods and terminology, it barely alludes to any but conventionally published materials. In short, this book does not and is clearly not