fession. This book belongs in the offices of library directors, development professionals, deans and academic administrators, as well as on the shelves of academic and public libraries throughout the country. Many knowledgeable books have been written on fundraising, but Steele and Elder's is by far the most intelligent.—Charlene K. Clark, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

The Collection Building Reader. Ed. by Betty-Carol Sellen and Arthur Curley. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1992. 249p. $45 (ISBN 1-55570—092-6). LC 91-48221.

This collection reprints thirty-three articles from the journal Collection Building, founded in 1978 and still published by Neal-Schuman. The articles are grouped into four sections: Management Issues, Selection/Deselection, Evaluation, and Resource Sharing. The preface, which indicates there are only three sections, appears to have been written before the fourth, final section was added.

Most of the major issues in collection development are covered in this anthology. There are articles on collection policies, organization and staffing, selection and deselection, collection evaluation, preservation, and resource sharing. The preface notes, however, that since "this is a retrospective reader there is little here on the effects of technology upon the contents of a library." Nevertheless, this omission lessens the value of the book. The impact of technology upon collection development is simply too profound to ignore.

There is a heavy emphasis on the academic library, although the editor correctly notes that this is a reflection of publishing activity rather than editorial bias. Of the thirty-three articles only one concerns school libraries, six focus on public libraries, and the remainder are on academic libraries.

Why republish articles that have already appeared in print? The preface states, *"The Collection Building Reader* brings together some of the most useful and informative articles published in the journal—in a practical one-volume resource for librarians." Why should a library pay $45 for a paperbound collection of reprinted articles? There are several possibilities: the library never acquired the material when first published, the importance of the material justifies having a second copy, or the collection assembles material from several disciplines in a new way that helps define an emerging, interdisciplinary field.

In this case, neither the first nor third reason will apply in many libraries. *Collection Building* is a major, commercially published journal in collection development and is widely available. This is clearly not a collection in an emerging field. The decision then rests on the importance of the articles themselves. Are these articles important enough in the field to justify this republication?

Too many either restate what has been said better elsewhere or simply report on local projects that were undoubtedly significant to the participants but do not add anything new to the literature. A few are based on major research projects. These include Judith Serebnick's "An Analysis of the Relationship between Book Reviews and the Inclusion of Potentially Controversial Books in Public Libraries," Mary Sellen's survey, "Book Selection in the College Library: The Faculty Perspective," Judith Feller's "Assessing 'Readiness for Resource Sharing' in an Academic Library," and Bonita Bryant's "Collection Development Policies in Medium-Sized Academic Libraries," which is a detailed survey of collection development policy writing. Other articles are useful reviews of the literature, such as Mickey Moskowitz' "Collection Development and the College Library: A State of the Art Review" and Paul Metz' "Duplication in Library Collections: What We Know and What We Need to Know." Others offer practical advice for novices from experienced practitioners: Charles D'Aniello's "Bibliography and the Beginning Bibliographer" and "Selection and Acquisition of Library Material in Languages Other Than English: Some Guidelines for Public Libraries" by Marie Zielinska and Irena Bell.

Collections of reprinted articles should contain full citations to their initial publication. That no such citations are included

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.*