

California Conservation Center."

A CLASS Colloquium on Conservation held in December 1977 discussed topics such as conservation education, a clearinghouse for supplies and information, and cooperative preservation through the United States Newspaper Project and microfilming of books. The twenty-three participants also recognized that conservation activities would include lobbying the legislature and identifying other funding sources. Their total plan of action for a California Document Conservation Program is outlined, in a series of steps that could serve as a model for any region.

This report emphasizes the necessity of a regional document conservation facility for California. Potentially, the regional center would carry out many facets of the document conservation program. It would provide preservation information and disaster assistance and carry out conservation and restoration procedures. There are recommendations for quantitative and qualitative surveys of California library collections that would determine the specific nature of the regional center.

Overall, this is a valuable resource for regions that hope to have the type of conservation program pioneered by the New England Document Conservation Center.—*Catherine Asher, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

**Making Cooperation Work.** LJ Special Report #9. New York: Bowker, 1979. 56p. \$5; cash with order, \$3.95. ISBN 0-8352-1191-6. ISSN 0362-448X.

Edited by Karl Nyren, this *Library Journal* offspring contains fourteen brief articles on cooperation within local areas and resembles its parent in format and style. Contributed by fifteen librarians and two public relations specialists, these previously unpublished writings range from essays of the "How I Run My Library Good" variety to a summarized doctoral dissertation complete with footnotes. Of special interest to academic librarians are the following items: (1) "A Total Responsibility for Service," Joseph Boissé's essay on library outreach activities at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside; (2) "The Forgotten Stepchildren: Branch Campus Libraries," a study by Ed-

ward Jennerich; (3) "SLIC in the Sierra Nevadas," Maureen Trimm's description of an interstate cooperative of academic, public, and special libraries; (4) "Coordinating Collections in the Milwaukee Area" by Robert Haertle of Marquette University; (5) "A Sub-Network for Western Illinois," Ronald Rayman's discussion of a local inter-library loan system that is part of a multitype, statewide network; (6) "ILL Can Be Cost-Effective Today," by R. Dean Galloway of California State College, Stanislaus; and (7) "WEBNET, a Full-Service Network," a progress report on an experiment in resource sharing among academic libraries in western Pennsylvania.

This publication is not for those librarians seeking information about collaborative efforts at the statewide, national, and international levels. Nor does it provide material on the joint use of facilities by academic and public libraries. Similarly, although it contains three articles on alliances between school and public libraries, this work does not include any descriptions of programs linking school libraries to academic, public, and special libraries, such as the pilot projects currently being undertaken in New York. Nevertheless, this attractive, readable, and informative paperback clearly demonstrates that libraries of all types and sizes are cooperating at the grass roots level.—*Leonard Grundt, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.*

Hunter, Eric J. *AACR 2: An Introduction to the Second Edition of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.* London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1979. 148p. \$12.50. LC 78-23933. ISBN 0-208-01684-8 Linnet; 0-85157-282-0 Bingley.

Eric Hunter, who served on the Library Association-British Library Committee on Revision of AACR, guides (and sometimes chides) both practitioner and student through the principles underlying AACR 2. Lessons and problems are divided into frames. Beginning with an excellent flowchart and continuing through frame 216, this workmanlike programmed text permits the reader to proceed independently at his or her own pace.

Only forty-seven of the frames are de-