

Sutcliffe also positions the literature in terms of the debates over professional training, acknowledging the strengths that both slide librarians and slide curators have brought to the field, and the impact that this division has had on the literature.

However, other chapters are less successful, such as "The Technical Preparation of Slides as Stock Items" and "Commercially Available Slide Management and Retrieval Packages." His chapter "Slide Retrieval" falls somewhere between the practical and the analytical, with an awkward result. Here he tackles the still contentious debate over whether to classify or not, curiously but sensibly combining it with a prosaic discussion of slide storage systems.

Sutcliffe admits to seeing some value in adapting book classification schemes for slides, at first a shocking confession. However, his view makes more sense after reading the chapter on "Medical Slide Collections," where the practice is common. (It is not common in art and architecture collections in the United States.) Because Sutcliffe takes an integrated approach to issues in slide management throughout the book, implications of imaging technologies are addressed throughout and are not confined to his chapter "Optical Disc Systems and the Slide."

Sutcliffe's book would have benefited by any one of several factors. His description of slide storage systems is one of the areas in which British practice differs from American, and the same is true in the areas of copyright and preference for analog technology. These could have been compared explicitly and more fully. Indeed, comparison of British and American practice throughout the book would have broadened his information base. The appendices are entirely British and would have benefited from American equivalents, as well as an additional month's worth of concentrated information gathering to bring them fully up to date. Products like Kodak's Picture Exchange software and Digital Collections, Inc.'s EmbARK, the successor to AXS Art Access image database software, are serious

omissions. Footnoting could have been more specific, pointing more often to exact pages or authors. As a state-of-the-art review, either an annotated bibliography or a classified bibliography would have been more useful than one long alphabetical listing. Nevertheless, the book contains a wealth of factual information not readily found elsewhere, and it achieved its goals. It made for productive, stimulating, and provocative reading, and makes a valuable contribution to the literature of the field.—*By Maryly Snow, Architecture Slide Library, University of California, Berkeley.*

WORKS CITED

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- Schuller, Nancy S. 1989. *Management for visual resources collections*. 2d ed. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited.

Collection Management and Development: Issues in an Electronic Era. Proceedings of the Advanced Collection Management and Development Institute, 1993. Ed. Peggy Johnson and Bonnie MacEwan. ALCTS Papers on Library Technical Services and Collections, no. 5. Chicago: ALA, 1994. 148p. \$24 (ISBN 0-8389-3347-1). LC 94-19300.

Collection Management and Development: Issues in an Electronic Era contains the papers given at the first Advanced Collection Management and Development Institute in Chicago in 1993. The institute grew out of a series of successful regional institutes on the basics of collection development that have been a popular Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) continuing education initiative since the first offering in 1981 in Stanford, California. The book is not for beginners because it assumes a fundamental knowledge of collection development. For accuracy in title keyword indexing, the phrase "Academic Research Libraries" should have appeared somewhere because each of the speakers

comes from and addresses issues important to this subset of libraries.

The list of contributors includes some of the best known names in the academic library world, confirming that the institute participants certainly got their money's worth. For the most part, the quality of the presentations matches their reputations. After an introduction and overview, the papers are grouped around three themes: "Administrative Aspects," "Impact of New Technologies," and "Financial Issues."

In his introduction, Joseph J. Branin summarizes the themes and emphasizes the changes in collection development since the 1981 Stanford institute. Paul Mosher, vice provost and director of libraries at the University of Pennsylvania, provides the "Overview," in which he speaks of the "shattering of the knowledge paradigm and book culture" (p. 8). Research libraries are finding that their financial resources are not increasing as rapidly as the volume and cost of new information. In his words, "we are moving from the age of the library as an ordered and ordering institution to the library as a situational or virtual one, an adaptive culture characterized by change" (p. 10).

The section on "Financial Issues" is the most traditional. Eugene L. Wiemers discusses "Financial Issues for Collection Managers in the 1990s." His main point is that the inflation rate for library materials is so much higher than the consumer price index that it would be a "national crisis" like auto insurance and health care if it did not apply only to the restricted research library community. Two success stories follow: Bonnie MacEwan tells how the Pennsylvania State University Libraries use accurate budget projections to get maintenance funding for library acquisitions, and Gay Dannelly reports on the same process at Ohio State University, where collection development experts met with university budget administrators to develop a library materials price index acceptable to both parties. Finally, in "Fundraising for Collection Development Librarians," David Farrell argues that fundraising should concentrate on major

donors as the best source for collection development dollars.

In the section on "Administrative Aspects," Nancy M. Cline begins with "Staffing: The Art of Managing Change." Her premise is that "people are the most important element in libraries" (p. 13). While she defines a long list of competencies for collection development specialists, she does not believe that any single organizational model can fit all libraries. Tony Ferguson, in "Collection Development Politics: The Art of the Possible," examines how funding decisions are made within the academic environment. He argues that to succeed, collection development officers must persuade their directors to share their vision. Kathleen Zar breaks no new ground in "Politics and Policy from the Trenches." In her list of major activities, she assumes that the collection developer provides public services, including reference and bibliographic instruction, a point that some would find restrictive. She concludes that both the generals and the foot soldiers should share the same objectives by mutually exchanging their perspectives and perceptions.

The first paper in the section on the "Impact of New Technologies" is the most lucid discussion of copyright that I have ever read. In "Moving Copyright to Librarians' Action Agenda," Gloriana St. Clair avoids technical details to concentrate on the rationale behind copyright—"the societally determined maximum production of knowledge" (p. 52). She sees a fundamental difference between copyright as a means to protect commercial interests and its function within the scholarly communication system. For her, "a vision of the future in which scholars retain the right for nonprofit organizations to copy their articles would be most beneficial to society" (p. 61). Next, I worried that a 1993 paper on "Collection Development and the Internet" would be obsolete because of rapid developments, but Peggy Johnson avoids becoming immediately out-of-date by approaching the subject with a strong conceptual focus. Her organizing metaphor is the Internet as a

Nintendo game that needs the equivalent of a Nintendo strategy guide with "tools of the trade," "best friends," and "enemies and foes" (p. 67). In "Computing Resources: Opportunities and Challenges in Institutional Cooperation," Nancy L. Eaton deals with cooperation within the library itself, within the parent organization, and at the state, regional, and national levels. These technical issues are important for collection development because they "determine the final outcome of how information is provided to our patrons" (p. 91).

Ross Atkinson provides a brilliant piece on "Access, Ownership, and the Future of Collection Development." From a tightly reasoned argument that cannot be summarized in a brief review, he concludes that "collection development as a separate library operation probably will not survive the eventual disappearance of paper as the primary and preferred medium of scholarly information exchange" (p. 102). Selection for a specific physical collection will no longer be required because the user will have instant access to the world of electronic documents. He believes that libraries should still provide mediation services (cataloging and reference) to help users determine the value of electronic information. During the transition, collection development specialists should protect disciplines that continue to rely on paper, evaluate paper documents for digital conversion, work with acquisitions to design budgetary procedures for online access, and prepare for the fusion of selection with cataloging and reference.

I believe that this volume largely avoids several possible pitfalls. The speakers are practitioners, but they mostly transcend their local situations to deal with principles pertinent to research libraries in general. Save for a few lapses, I did not feel as if I were reading case studies of narrow applicability where limited experience had blinded the writer to other possibilities. Furthermore, the general conceptual bent keeps the papers fresh, even with a two-year delay between delivery and publication. I also believe that the papers come together to form a coherent

whole. Too often conference proceedings include contributions that fail to add anything to the general theme. Finally, the authors are concise. The papers range from nine to eighteen pages in length; the better papers generally have more space. The book is short, but it is reasonably priced. I prefer this option to high-priced proceedings with large quantities of irrelevant filler.

I attended the first collection development institute in 1981 and could see from this volume just how much the field has changed in its particularities while still retaining its basic purpose—efficiently getting the most and best information to the user community at the lowest possible cost. The electronic age might end collection development as we know it, but research libraries are not there yet. Collection development experts will bring past expertise to bear on future technologies within the context of a commitment to excellence. I recommend this volume highly to those who, like me, have an interest in collection development in research libraries. I plan to assign several papers to my students when I next teach collection development.—*Robert P. Holley, Library and Information Science Program, Wayne State University.*

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For many, the concept of an annual review of library automation and networking will seem anachronistic. In a field characterized by sudden and discontinuous change, the inevitable delays associated with assembling, editing, and publishing papers in book form would appear to diminish the currency and usefulness of contributions. While this work partly substantiates this concern, it also proves that such a collection can provide lasting contributions to our understanding of computing in libraries.

For readers concerned with up-to-date summations of the year's developments, this work begins with a handicap.