

ians and CARE-UNESCO's Children's Book Fund," Christine Jenkins discusses the impact that organizations such as the CARE-UNESCO and DLCYP (ALA's Division of Libraries for Children and Young People) had on libraries during the Cold War. The attempts of CARE-UNESCO to export children's books to other countries raised many sensitive issues which resulted in the development of tensions between DLCYP and CARE-UNESCO. Some of these issues were related to diversity, censorship, and translation; questions establishing evaluative criteria of literary quality, child appeal, and what is considered the "right book" for children overseas became big issues for debate. In many cases, organizations and individuals used library philanthropy as a means of promoting their political and social agendas. A clear example is the case of the Derby Public Library in the Midlands, England. The benefactor of the Derby Public Library building was Michael Thomas Bass, head of the famous brewing company. There is no question that his motive for building a library was to benefit the brewing trade and to counteract writers of the late nineteenth century who suggested that drinking was immoral. He demonstrated his idea of a well-rounded vision of life and leisure by building a library and suggesting to the English people that beer and books could coexist.

Libraries & Philanthropy is a well-organized collection of twenty-five essays, each of which contains a wealth of bibliographic notes and references to supplementary sources. These intellectually stimulating essays may not have much practical application, but their accounts of the historical and theoretical background of library fund-raising are invaluable.—*Constantia Constantinou, Iona College, New Rochelle, New York.*

Serials Management in the Electronic Era: Papers in Honor of Peter Gellatly, Founding Editor of The Se-

rials Librarian. Eds. Jim Cole and James W. Williams. New York: Haworth Pr., 1996. 234p. \$39.95 alk. paper (ISBN 0-7890-0021-0). LC 96-38911.

As anyone who works with serials knows, change is the key concept and uncertainty about the future is the general attitude. From a library perspective, these changes affect technical services in a most direct way but also impact the education and role of librarians, library organizational structure, and the development of a new model of scholarly communication. From the commercial point of view, the issues affect relationships among publisher, vendor, and library, and the publisher's role in scholarly communication. This volume, appropriately dedicated to Peter Gellatly, attempts to cover these many pressing issues, as they relate to serials management, in sixteen articles written by publishers, vendors, librarians, and library educators, as well as an editor of an electronic journal and a computer scientist. For the most part, it succeeds. The buyer should be aware that this volume has been published previously as an issue of *The Serials Librarian*. Not surprisingly, most of the articles in the book pertain to the technical services aspects of managing serials in the electronic era and cover diverse topics including a discussion of collection development issues, a description of a locally developed serials control system, an annotated "webliography" of library sources available on the World Wide Web, and an exploration of serials management issues in a consortia context.

Elizabeth Cooley and Edward A. Goedeken write a provocative piece with the premise that we must collect information, not formats. Once it has been determined what information is needed, a decision can be made on the most appropriate format—print, electronic, or whatever else might be available. The really intriguing part of the

article is the authors' view of the future, which they see as a coexistence of print and digital formats that, they believe, will lead to a tearing down of walls between library departments. No longer will there be a distinction between public and technical services. Librarians will become multiskilled, which will facilitate the smoother flow of information from point of acquisition to patron.

The role and education of librarians in the electronic age is an important issue receiving appropriate coverage in this volume. Nancy L. Eaton gives a succinct outline of the changes that are taking place regarding serials. She describes the valuable skills of technical services librarians and emphasizes that they must pay attention to the areas of change that require those skills. She also stresses the importance of collaboration with other disciplines, within consortia and networks, and with organizations outside the library. (If there is a theme that runs through this volume, it is that of collaborative partnerships.) Esther Green Bierbaum raises the question that has plagued library schools for decades: whether to teach serials as a separate course. Although she does not answer the question, she does conclude that however serials are taught, electronic serials should take their place alongside print. Kathryn Luther Henderson describes an experiment on mentoring in education for librarianship, which made use of e-mail as a means of communication between mentor and student. The experiment was carried out in a course on technical services functions at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and used practicing technical services librarians from various parts of the country as mentors. It was a success, and the author felt that the use of e-mail served to prepare students for work in an electronic environment.

More on the topics of electronic publishing and a possible new paradigm for scholarly communication would have been useful. Les Hawkins comes closest with his article giving a brief history of scholarly serials available electronically. Again, collaboration is a theme as he describes the digital library model. Some of the collaborative efforts he discusses are Project Muse, Red Sage, and OCLC Electronic Journals Online. Stewart E. Shelline discusses electronic publishing from the viewpoint of a newspaper publisher as he highlights his goals in producing an electronic newspaper and outlines some of the problems encountered. Shelline clearly spells out the reasoning behind the decision to publish online—primarily market competitiveness and the ability to expand news coverage. It was heartening to read that this publisher, at least, does not believe that online editions will replace print but, rather, the two will continue to complement each other.

So many issues are involved in managing serials in an electronic era that it would be impossible to cover them all in one volume. However, several issues are important enough that their omission is glaringly obvious. One of these is copyright and license agreements, which were mentioned briefly in several articles (although not to be found in the index) but not covered in any depth. The time and expertise it takes to successfully negotiate and administer license agreements necessitates that it be given considerable attention in any discussion of serials management. As previously mentioned, the topic of a new model for scholarly publishing and communication also was given inadequate attention. However, these deficiencies aside, the articles in this volume are appropriate for the topic and of a quality to make them worthwhile reading for the serials manager.—*Nancy A. Newsome, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee.*