

demonstrates the difficulty in maintaining balance, ensuring comprehensiveness and breadth of coverage necessary in a reference source on the one hand and providing a clear indication of the range of understanding of terminology and concepts in different parts of the world on the other. With regard to the discussion of professional codes of conduct, Bob Usherwood addresses one such distinction. "There are also differences between the British and U.S. positions on the promotion of material the purpose of which is to encourage discrimination on grounds of race, colour, creed, gender or sexual orientation. These differences reflect the tension in trying to accommodate two ethical concerns: intellectual freedom and social responsibility." It is clear that there is difficulty for an encyclopedia entry for one term to provide the depth of analysis needed to indicate the societal and cultural distinctions associated with the use and understanding of related terminology, therefore supporting the inclusion of recommended sources for further reading.

There also are some concerns that relate to the actual content covered or to the indexing. For example, the legislative acts presented represent mainly British library legislation. A few of the more important acts in the United States, such as CIPA and the USA Patriot Act, do not appear to have been addressed in the entries on censorship, children, and public libraries (nor are they indexed). Certainly, one of the challenges associated with the development of content for a reference source of this type is the need for broad coverage that is not time specific and is still authoritative even after legislative and judicial decisions are made and organizational interpretations come into play.

Although the topics of women in librarianship and gay and lesbian librarians are addressed, racial and ethnic minority librarians are not indexed or addressed similarly. Nor is the issue of diversity in librarianship mentioned in the entries for management and administration, collection development, and services

to various user populations. The issue of diversity is addressed in entries such as Louise Robbins's "North American Libraries and Librarianship"; however, it is not indexed.

The second edition of the *International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science* is a substantive and comprehensive addition to the reference literature in library and information science. It is an important resource for the practitioner and, based on the coverage of issues in related fields, for practitioners and those conducting basic research in similar areas.—Mark Winston, Rutgers University.

***Libraries in Open Societies: Proceedings of the Fifth International Slavic Librarians' Conference.*** Ed. Harold M. Leich. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth, 2002. 264p. alk. paper, \$39.95 (ISBN 078901968X). LC 2002-5936.

This volume of twenty-two papers from the Fifth International Slavic Librarians' Conference, held in Tallinn, Estonia, in July 2000, provides an overview of a field that has changed dramatically in the past three decades, especially since the fall of the Soviet Union. Meticulously edited by Harold M. Leich, Russian Area Specialist in the European Division of the Library of Congress, these essays address a multitude of topics in Slavic and East European librarianship, ranging from traditional ones such as collection development to the opportunities afforded by new technologies. The essays likewise reflect the ongoing political and economic transformations of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. As Marianna Tax Choldin points out in the opening essay of the volume, the international networking of Slavic librarians today is a far cry from the early efforts of a handful of librarians to attain an international presence in 1974 as part of the newly formed International Committee for Soviet and East European Studies.

The contributors to this book, published simultaneously as a special issue of *Slavic & East European Information Resources* (vol. 3, no. 2/3, 2002), represent librarians,

scholars, and other Slavic and Eastern European studies specialists from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, England, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Russia, and the United States. The essays are organized into six sections: collection development, full-text databases, electronic information delivery, preservation of Slavic collections, journals in Slavic and East European librarianship, and Baltic collections outside the Baltic countries. Most of the articles are short, only a handful of them longer than fifteen pages. The volume includes an index, and each article is well organized with a summary, ample headings, and extensive bibliographical and explanatory notes.

Although several of the authors describe various collections and address traditional topics such as collection-building and preservation, a larger proportion of the articles is devoted to various facets of electronic information-sharing and delivery. Among these are discussions of several digitizing projects, such as the efforts to reconstruct the collections of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina by creating digital archives and a project at Indiana University to convert the primary index of Soviet serials to a word-searchable database that can be mounted on the Web.

As in all other fields, the Internet and the Web have opened up an array of possibilities for information and resource-sharing, and offerings on the Web continue to grow daily. Several of the authors speak to the possibilities offered by the Web, including creation of an international online

bibliography of Slavic and East European studies and the many networks of libraries that have developed in Russia resulting from the rapid growth of the Internet. This volume itself is a testament to the growing role of the Internet for Slavic and East European librarianship, with its numerous references to Russian, Latvian, and other Web sites, and e-mail addresses for all but one of the contributors to this collection. And much to the credit of the editor and my delight, all the interesting sounding URLs that I tried actually worked!

As someone who has worked for many years in a library with a strong exchange program, I was particularly interested in the two papers that posed arguments against exchanges as a primary means of acquisition from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, as well as the ensuing discussions of reasons and alternatives. Without a doubt, for many libraries and collections exchange is no longer the cost-effective acquisitions tool that it once was. Not only has there been widespread growth in commercial vendors able to supply materials more efficiently than through exchange agreements, but Western researchers themselves are now able to visit areas formerly closed to them and provide their institutions with materials not available elsewhere. However, there remain those institutions and specialized libraries for which limited exchanges make sense, especially with countries still lacking firmly established vendor sources.

Perhaps because this conference was held in one of the Baltic countries, five of the twenty-two papers cover Baltic topics. This was especially welcome to someone who has spent half a century explaining just exactly what and where Latvia, the country where I was born, is. Three of the articles address Baltic collections in North America, Germany, and the United Kingdom. One describes a project to compile a database of Latvian calendars, or almanacs, from 1750 to 1919. Another traces the history of an Estonian library journal.

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*Libraries in Open Societies* presents an excellent overview of a rapidly changing area in international librarianship. The topics and concerns addressed by the authors illustrate both the challenges and solutions offered by technology and their application to specific projects and needs. Although the volume relates specifically to Slavic and East European librarianship, many of the articles would be of interest to anyone engaged in digitizing efforts, resource-sharing, bibliographic projects, or international cooperation.—*Maija M. Lutz, Harvard University.*

**Schonfeld, Roger C.** *JSTOR: A History.*

Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Pr., 2003. 412p. acid-free paper, \$29.95 cloth (ISBN 0691115311). LC 2002-035907.

When I mentioned to my coworkers that I had been invited to review a book on the history of JSTOR, most were surprised to learn that anyone would even think of writing such a book and many wondered if anyone would want to read it. Although at first I shared some of these feelings, they dissipated quickly as I read the first chapter. In fact, when I finished reading the book, I found myself eager for the next installment. The key to the value of this book is that JSTOR represents a unique, mission-driven experiment in scholarly communications. From the beginning, JSTOR has focused on the mission of providing a high-quality back-issue archive of core scholarly journals as a service, and not a profit-making enterprise, to the academic and research community. In writing this history, Roger C. Schonfeld, a research associate at the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, was given access to JSTOR internal documents (minutes, reports, correspondence, personal notes, etc.), conducted detailed interviews with all of the major figures, and consulted numerous articles from a variety of publications. These sources enabled him to describe and analyze the major issues and events in great detail. The result is a highly detailed, but very readable, history of a unique nonprofit organization.

Following a useful introduction and detailed time line, Schonfeld begins the body of the book with five chapters that trace the history of JSTOR from its beginnings as an idea in 1993 to its emergence in 1995 as an independent organization. The idea that ultimately led to the creation of JSTOR came to William G. Bowen (president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and a trustee of Denison University) when he learned that Denison's library was rapidly running out of space. Bowen believed that libraries could save large amounts of space by withdrawing extended back runs of print journals and replacing them with a reliable and high-quality digital archive, alleviating the pressure for expansion or new construction. This goal of saving space was the driving force behind the project that Bowen proposed to the board of the Mellon Foundation. Schonfeld carefully documents how Bowen insisted that the archive be of the highest quality, reasonably priced, and made as widely available on campus as possible. Bowen also believed that cover-to-cover indexing should be provided and that the archive should contain not only archival-quality images of each page of the journal, but also searchable full text. With authorization from the Mellon board, Bowen and his colleagues began the search for an organization that would be willing and able to take on this pilot project. The search quickly led to the University of Michigan, which already had developed software that could be modified to provide the required searching capability. Schonfeld notes that the agreement with Michigan was unfortunately vague in certain respects, resulting in many difficulties down the road. Perhaps the most significant of these was the failure to anticipate problems that would arise in the relationship with the vendor selected to digitize the journals. Rights to the software that Michigan developed to support searching the archive also were not clearly defined. By the end of 1994, indications that the project was viable—but also far too complex for him to handle on his