

mended that several copies be added to your shelves.

The book purports to "fill the need for a comprehensive and current resource for understanding accreditation" and the writers say it is "designed to serve both as a general reference and as a training tool" for those who make or are influenced by decisions regarding the accreditation of educational institutions. One will find here a full accounting of the various accreditation agencies and their purposes, noting relationships and even conflicts that exist between and among them. The self-study process is analyzed, as well, with guidelines offered as to how it can be more constructive and less threatening.

The accreditation process in higher education cannot be likened to a holiday pleasure, a factor that is well recognized by the writers of this volume. One university president is quoted in the book as saying that administrators "are tired of having the educational and financial policies of their institutions dictated by a horde of irresponsible outsiders, each representing a separate selfish interest." The chief editor of this volume calls accreditation "a struggle over standards," noting that various interest groups within the institutions contend with one another and that inevitably accreditation "feels the force of those pressures and also bears the brunt of criticism from those whose interests are not served."

As a title in the Jossey-Bass Higher Education Series, *Understanding Accreditation* was in process for a period of at least four years by the chief editor, Kenneth E. Young. Dr. Young, executive director of the National University Continuing Education Association and past president of the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, is qualified to write on the subject and to seek out others to assist him in issuing this volume. Charles M. Chambers and H. R. Kells, whom Editor Young describes as "two of the nation's most knowledgeable students of accreditation," contribute a sizeable share of the content of the volume, but we were impressed with the astuteness of other chapter authors as well. They can be credited with covering a broad spectrum of topics

related to the accreditation principle and process, from its complexity to details about specific aspects, and from government controls to the protection of students from consumer abuse. The importance of encouraging administrators to view accreditation as a helpful tool rather than as a threat is pointed out by one of these writers. Another speaks to the need for self-regulation, one of the principles of accreditation, and yet another writes of the importance of voluntarism as a concept in the accreditation process.

Eighteen chapters and an epilogue make *Understanding Accreditation* a complete work on the subject. The experience of the contributors is evident in their writings and the balance in their views is a credit to the work.

This title can be recommended as authoritative, readable, and current. Every academic library should own a copy, and the price is right.—*Roscoe Rouse, Jr., Oklahoma State University*.

Rare Books 1983-84: Trends, Collections, Sources. Ed. by Alice D. Schreyer. New York: Bowker, 1984. 581p. \$39.95. LC 84-174331. ISBN 0-8352-1756-6.

The first in a proposed series, *Rare Books 1983-84* surveys the main areas of interest to the field in nineteen essays, which comprise the first 159 pages, then provides a set of directory listings, covering more than 400 pages, followed by an index. The essays are split into three groups, the first seven surveying the sale of books and manuscripts during that year to private collectors and institutions in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. Other than references to the sale of the fake Hitler diaries and the Gospels of Henry the Lion, Europe and the rest of the world are scarcely mentioned. Within this limitation, however, the events in the rare-book world in 1983-84 are adequately and interestingly surveyed by authors including Kenneth W. Rendell (dealer); Katherine Leab, and Daniel Leab (*American Book Prices Current*); Robert Nikirk (Grolier Club); and William Matheson (Library of Congress).

The review of research and publishing in part two contains essays by G. Thomas

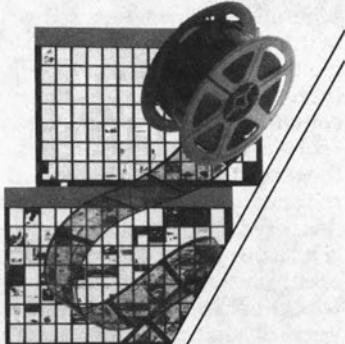
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Tanselle on bibliographic and scholarly publications, Daniel Traister on books about books, and Peter M. VanWingen on relevant serials. This section is especially useful in providing a summary listing with critical comments for librarians and others wishing to keep up on current literature. VanWingen includes lists of periodicals by subject and alphabetically by title, with subscription information.

Current issues and programs make up the third group of nine essays, with entries on automation (Stephen Paul Davis); preservation (Carolyn Harris); theft (Marie E. Korey); and taxes and donations (Carol C. Henderson). Five programs or organizations are described: Columbia's Rare Book School, the American Antiquarian Society's Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, the Library of Congress's Center for the Book, ACRL's Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, and the Society of American Archivists. The essays in this group are brief factual surveys. Appended to Carolyn Harris's article on preservation is a list, with addresses, of selected preservation materials suppliers and conservation facilities.

The second major section of the book contains the lists and directories. The brief section on educational opportunities could and should be expanded. A reader unfamiliar with individual programs in the listed library schools, except for the entries covering Columbia's library school and that for the University of Denver, would be unable to determine from the entries whether the various programs would allow for significant specialization in the rare books and manuscripts field. The other lists are: associations, auctioneers, appraisers, libraries, and dealers. There is of course some duplication from lists available elsewhere, and the 210 pages devoted to dealers is, perhaps necessarily, unwieldy. The separate listing of appraisers is an especially useful directory.

In discussing periodicals for the rare book trade, Peter VanWingen points out that these types of publications often set standards in fine printing and graphic design. Unfortunately, this book, intended

for the rare book enthusiast, fails in both those areas. All purchasers of reference books can empathize with efforts to keep production costs down, but reading the textual sections of this book, interesting as they are, will make most readers cry out for larger and darker type. The contents of a valuable reference book deserve better presentation.—*Stephen H. Cape, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Magrill, Rose Mary, and Doralyn J.

Hickey. Acquisitions Management and Collection Development in Libraries. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1984. 241p. LC 84-9288. ISBN 0-8389-0408-4.

Library Acquisition Policies and Procedures. Ed. by Elizabeth Futas. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx, 1984. 2d ed. 615p. \$38.50. LC 82-42925. ISBN 0-89774-024-6.

It is a good time to reexamine the relationships between acquisitions and collection development work. Closely allied, these two areas form the heart of the library. And it is especially appropriate to turn attention to collection development at a time when available resources do not appear to be keeping pace with the costs of purchasing materials, paying salaries, and providing adequate equipment for the library staff and users, hence interfering with libraries' ability to provide for the varied needs of their patrons. The two books reviewed here are both revised versions of earlier works, updated precisely because libraries of all types have been experiencing both new economic constraints and, ironically, the pressures of technological advances, which are rarely inexpensive. It is the task of collection development, at times frustrating, to reconcile these conflicting demands in careful, rational, and creative ways.

An excellent work from nearly every angle, *Acquisitions Management and Collection Development in Libraries* builds on Stephen Ford's 1973 *The Acquisition of Library Materials*, also an ALA publication. Acquisitions work has become more complex since Ford's book appeared, and Hickey and Magrill leave no stone unturned in describing and reviewing the ways in which this aspect of library work can be managed. The book's premise is that "without