for a selector new to business library collection development work.

As the authors also point out, business librarianship is challenging. Business libraries serve diverse public, academic, and corporate clientele. A number of specific specialties (real estate, hotel management, insurance, investment advice, sales) can be included as part of the collection. A large number of business books are published annually; the *Bowker Annual and Book Trade Almanac* estimates 5,598 business books in 2006.[1] New librarians will not be able to acquire everything, so they will need to know what publishers, topics, content levels, and formats are needed in a specific collection.

Business library users have many different needs. Some business researchers need trade literature or corporation Web sites, some need academic research, some need data of various kinds, and still others need extensive information about business practices and regulations in specific countries or regions of the world. The *Sudden Selector's Guide to Business Resources* successfully provides the general sources that all business librarians (public, corporate, academic) use to guide their selection decisions.

Both authors are academic librarians working in Canada. The book is focused on North American business resources in English, and a strong point of the book is the inclusion of many Canadian resources in addition to important U.S. resources. One of the authors is new to librarianship; the other is an experienced business librarian. This pairing of outlook and experience creates a good mix of sources: up-to-date Web newsletters and blogs along with more standard print and electronic resources. Because of the obvious collaboration between the enthusiastic new librarian and the seasoned professional in evaluating and choosing content, the book has credibility and appeal as a training tool.

It is possible, of course, to debate which resources and information should be included or excluded from this training guide. In general, the authors have focused on significant up-to-date resources and categories of information that most business librarians would agree are appropriate and useful. There are some omissions. For example, information on finding library associations and library association colleagues is included, but information on finding local business associations or business association colleagues is not. Approval plans can really help new collection managers, and their components are mentioned briefly. But information outlining resources that may be available from your approval plan vendor (book reviews, tables of contents, peer-purchases) is missing. In the chapter describing essential business electronic resources, journal literature is well covered, but there is little information on more targeted business sources, such as accounting standards or advertising costs. But, for those librarians who want to branch out beyond the boundaries of the given lists, the heart of the book contains a good bibliography of recent and older standard bibliographies and guides to information sources on business topics that go into much greater detail and will include the print and electronic resources that any new business librarian will need to discover.

Some niceties are sacrificed to brevity. Because most entries in the book are lists of sources with brief or no annotations (for example, a list of print business news titles or a list of Web-based business newsletters), it is often not possible for the reader to determine if the Web sites require subscription fees or registration, to find the bibliographic details for print sources, or to determine which of the listed sources is most highly recommended. Also, the book's utility would have been enhanced by an index at the end.

The educational preparation of new collection development librarians is an important professional issue. Several American Library Association groups, including the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services Collection Management and Development Section and the Reference and User Services Association Collection Development and Evaluations Section have standing committees investigating core competencies for collection development librarians and the need for both formal education and in-house training. The Special Libraries Association and the Association for Library and Information Science Education also have worked on issues related to collection development competencies. Many new collection development librarians are not prepared to meet fully the collection building challenge in new subject areas. There has always been, and will likely continue to be, a void occurring where formal academic education for librarians leaves off and in-house training or mentoring for new hires begins. It is into this void that the Sudden Selector Series bravely ventures to provide valuable connections, tools, print or electronic resources, advice, and, most of all, encouragement for a librarian about to embark on a new collection building adventure. Recommended for all new business librarians and those interested in business library collection development.—*Judy Wells (j-well@ umn.edu), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.*

Reference

1. *Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac* (Medford, N.J.: Information Today, 2007): 487.

Commemorating the Past, Celebrating the Present, Creating the Future: Papers in Observance of the 50th Anniversary of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services. Ed. Pamela Bluh. Chicago: ALA/ALCTS, 2007. 207p. $38.50 ($34.65 ALA members) softbound (ISBN 978-0-8389-6431-

4/0-8389-8431-2). ALCTS Papers on Library Technical Services and Collections, no. 16.

"In 1957, the year ALCTS' predecessor, the ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) was founded, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first artificial satellite" (96). In 1957 there were no MARC formats, no AACR, no LC Rule Interpretations, no OCLC or RLG, no ISBD, no BIBCO, CONSER, NACO, or SACO, no Internet, no computers in libraries, no online catalogs or online access to Library of Congress (LC) bibliographic files or documentation, and no Integrated Library Systems. What catalogers had were printed classification schedules, older cataloging codes, typewriters, and LC–printed unit catalog cards to which each individual library had to add the headings traced on the bottom of the cards.

We also had RTSD and its sections and their respective publications. Today, after all the changes that have occurred in librarianship (and particularly in technical services) we still have RTSD (now ALCTS) and its sections and their publications. The contributors to this book chronicle ALCTS over these past fifty years, both the constants and the changes.

As a personal note, 1957 was also the year in which I got my MLS and joined ALA and RTSD, although it would be another ten years or so before I began to attend conferences and to participate in RTSD and its Cataloging and Classification Section. I retired in 2004 but continued to attend conferences through 2007; thus my entire professional life paralleled the period covered in this book, I know many of the chapter authors and the persons they mentioned, and I witnessed or participated in a number of the activities described.

Commemorating the Past. Not surprisingly, this is the strongest aspect of the book. The first chapter is devoted to the history of the division. Miriam Palm briefly describes its changing organizational structure, headquarters staffing, and publications, but the rest of the chapter is devoted to the remembrances of past presidents, executive directors, and newsletter editors, following a structure provided by the questions Miriam asked them to answer. They describe their personal backgrounds, the organization and its culture in the years of their activity, their professional heroes, their greatest achievements and biggest disappointments, the biggest changes they have seen in technical services over the course of their careers, and what they see as the biggest challenges for the years ahead. I enjoyed these reminiscences, at least partly because I knew the people mentioned.

Another chapter consists of a single personal memoir, "The True History of AACR2, 1968–1988, A Personal Memoir by One Who Was There." This chapter by Michael Gorman fits the theme of the book, since RTSD's Cataloging and Classification Section and its committees are the ALA bodies responsible for cataloging codes. As a cataloger and former teacher of cataloging, I found this chapter fascinating. Gorman has a well-deserved reputation for being outspoken and writing well; he lives up to his reputation here.

Another strongly historical chapter is Yvonne Carignan's "'And a Handful of Visionaries': A History of Library Preservation." This is a well-researched history of library preservation, but of all the chapters it shows the weakest connection to the theme of the book. I found only three references to ALCTS and to its Preservation and Reformatting Section (PARS) in the chapter. Of course PARS is the newest section in RTSD/ALCTS, having been established in 1980 as the Preservation of Library Materials Section (PLMS).

Two of the former ALCTS presidents who contributed to the first chapter also authored chapters of their own: Janet Swan Hill (1997–98) wrote "Education For and About Technical Services: Where We Are, and Where Do We Go Next?" and Peggy Johnson (1999–2000) wrote "Collection Development in the Best of Times and the Worst of Times." The latter chapter is written historically, as are the remaining two chapters.

"Taming the Serials Beast: A Look Back and a Peek Forward," by Regina Romano Reynolds, is a fine summary of the history of serials control. "We are Not Alone: ALCTS and the World," by David Miller, is perhaps the most unusual chapter. It and Janet Swan Hill's on education for technical services are the only chapters not directly related to one of the functional sections of ALCTS. The focus of Miller's chapter is ALCTS's involvement with international librarianship. He discusses international cataloging, the activities of the various RTSD/ALCTS International Relations Committees, RTSD/ALCTS relations with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and the international activities of the various RTSD/ALCTS sections and their committees. I had personal involvement in one of those activities. In 1980 the Cataloging and Classification Section Committee on Cataloging: African and Asian Materials (CC:AAM), of which I was then a member, was consulted about the possible value of the American Library Association and LC switching from the Wade-Giles system of Chinese romanization to the Pinyin System. As David reports, the committee voted to retain the Wade-Giles System, but I have always been proud of the fact that I was part of a minority of two that voted in favor of Pinyin. Ten years later CC:AAM reconsidered the matter and this time came down in favor of Pinyin.

Celebrating the Present, Creating the Future. With the strong historical emphasis of the various chapters, there is less of a role for either celebrating (or even describing) the present or creating the future.

Janet Swan Hill is well known for

her work on education for librarianship, so she was an obvious choice to write about education for technical services. Although her chapter has its historical component, its emphasis is a discussion of ALCTS members' current concerns related to education based on a 2005 survey of ALCTS members on ALCTS services and important issues for technical services. Education-related concerns were a prominent feature of the answers received. After discussing the concerns identified in the survey, Hill concludes with a paragraph listing some of the things she thinks ALCTS can do beyond offering programs, seminars, and institutes.

All of the chapters contain some view of the future, including the former officers writing in the first chapter and Michael Gorman in his personal memoir. They are all well documented.

This book will probably appeal most to those having some active involvement in RTSD/ALCTS during the period covered. Newcomers to ALCTS and the field of technical services will benefit from having this overview of where the field and the division has been.—*Judith Hopkins (ulcjh@buffalo.edu), Norcross, Ga.*

Growth, Creativity, and Collaboration: Great Visions on a Great Lake. Eds. Patricia Sheldahl French and Margaret Mering. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Information Pr., 2005. 394p. $34.95 softbound (ISBN 0-7890-29376-6); $49.95 hardbound (ISBN 0-78902975-8). Published simultaneously as *The Serials Librarian* 48, nos. 1/2 and 3/4.

Roaring Into Our 20's: NASIG 2005. Eds. Margaret Mering and Elna Saxton. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Information Pr., 2006. 369p. $29.95 softbound (ISBN 978-0-7890-3288-1/0-7890-3288-0); $49.95 hardbound (ISBN 978-0-7890-3287-4/0-7890-3287-2). Published simultaneously as *The Serials Librarian* 50, nos. 1/2 and 3/4.

Mile-High Views: Surveying the Serials Vista. Eds. Carol Ann Borchert and Gary Ives. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Information Pr., 2007. 400p. $90.00 hardbound (ISBN 978-0-7890-3658-2). Published simultaneously as *The Serials Librarian* 52, nos. 1/2 and 3/4.

Even in today's world of blogs, wikis, discussion lists, and other Internet applications, attendance at academic conferences remains one of the best methods available for keeping up. What the academic conference gives up to Internet applications in immediacy, it more than makes up in quality and in the greater concentration of useful information presented. Unfortunately, given tight library budgets and skyrocketing fuel prices, attendance at these conferences is becoming increasingly difficult for many librarians. Moreover, even in the best of times, only a limited number of librarians are able to attend any given conference. While nothing compares to the experience of attending an academic conference in person and spending time conversing with your peers, the publication of conference proceedings helps to broaden the availability of the material presented.

The North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG), in cooperation with Haworth Information Press, has been doing just this since the first NASIG conference in 1986. The annual proceedings of each NASIG conference are published each year as a volume of *The Serials Librarian* and simultaneously as a monograph that is available separately. These proceedings contain nearly all of the presentations given at that year's conference, allowing the geographically or fiscally challenged librarian to benefit from the conference.

Each presentation is presented either as a formal paper provided by the presenter or in the form of a summary transcript recorded by a NASIG conference attendee. Each format has its benefits. The formal papers often

include citations and figures or charts provided by the presenter. Sessions that are summarized by a recorder usually add a section on any post-presentation discussion or questions.

Each volume begins with some common front matter including a listing of NASIG officers, scholarship recipients, an "About the Editors" section, a table of contents, and an introduction. Back matter includes a short description of the poster presentations, lists of attendees by last name and by affiliation, and a topical index. In between, each volume divides the presentations into sections for "Preconference Programs," "Vision Sessions," "Strategy Sessions," and "Tactics Sessions." Vision sessions used to be known as plenary sessions and are scheduled to avoid conflicts with any other sessions. Vision sessions tend to look at big-picture issues from outside the world of serials. Strategy sessions involve broad issues of interest to all or most players in the serials world. Tactics sessions are more practical and focused.

Each year the conference takes its theme from the host city for the conference. Thus the 2004 conference, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was themed "Growth, Creativity, and Collaboration: Great Visions on a Great Lake." The 2005 conference, held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was themed "Roaring into Our 20's," reflecting both the fact that the conference is the twentieth-annual NASIG conference as well as Minneapolis's proximity to the "roaring" Mississippi River. The 2006 conference, held in Denver, Colorado, was themed "Mile-High Views: Surveying the Serials Vista."

The 2004 conference proceedings, *Growth, Creativity, and Collaboration: Great Visions on a Great Lake*, contains thirty-nine sessions comprising three preconference sessions, five vision sessions, twelve strategy sessions, and nineteen tactics sessions. The preconference reports include Steven Miller presenting the beginning of the Serials