

form of yesterday's papers will be critical to preserving the meaning and content of the messages they embody" (87). A recent example is Laurel Leff's *Buried by The Times: The Holocaust and America's Most Important Newspaper*, in which Leff, a former newspaper journalist and current professor of journalism, exhaustively studied the *New York Times's* coverage of the campaign against European Jews from 1939 to 1945, analyzing how decisions about the content and placement of news article on the genocide had the effect of minimizing public awareness and outrage.<sup>4</sup>

Part three, "Enduring Value," features the perspectives of a variety of preservation professionals and scholars seeking to explore the issues of how we should select materials for preservation and how to preserve them (and perhaps re-preserve them through reformatting) in the appropriate format for their audience, while taking into account the resources available for such preservation efforts.

Richard J. Cox, of the School of Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh, who contributed the afterword to *Who Wants Yesterday's Papers?*,<sup>2</sup> suggests that the answer to the question posed by the book's title is not, as the Rolling Stones concluded in their 1967 recording, "Nobody in the world," but rather that everyone wants them, and they want all of them.<sup>5</sup> According to Cox, the major error of such critics as Baker is the failure to recognize that selection is an imperative, because not everything can be saved. Cox opines, "archivists and librarians have not sufficiently explained themselves or provided adequate reasons for some of their preservation activities. . . . we cannot take for granted that we or our discipline will be understood or appreciated by external observers."<sup>6</sup> As a catalyst for discussion of these important issues, *Who Wants Yesterday's Papers?*<sup>2</sup> poses many more questions than it answers and provides avenues for further exploration and debate on the issues of the way society uses and values information. —Susan Herrick (*sherrick@law.umaryland.edu*), *University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore*

### References

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2. Nicholson Baker, *Double Fold: Libraries and the Assault on Paper* (New York: Random House, 2001).
3. Michael A. Bellesiles, *Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture* (New York: Knopf, 2000).
4. Laurel Leff, *Buried by The Times: The Holocaust and America's Most Important Newspaper*. (New York: Cambridge Univ. Pr., 2005).
5. "Yesterday's Papers Lyrics—The Rolling Stones Lyrics," [www.rolling-stones-lyrics.com/papers.html](http://www.rolling-stones-lyrics.com/papers.html) (accessed Jan. 6, 2006).
6. Richard J. Cox, *Vandals in the Stacks? A Response to Nicholson Baker's Assault on Libraries* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2002), 194, 196.

### Brief Reviews

***The Next Library Leadership: Attributes of Academic and Public Library Directors.*** By Peter Hernon, Ronald R. Powell, and Arthur P. Young. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2003. 192p. \$50 paper (ISBN 1-56308-992-0).

Acknowledging the shortage of librarians entering the management ranks of academic and large public libraries, this book addresses a topic of great interest to the profession and fills a need in the library literature. Beginning with a brief chapter supporting the claim that there is a shortage of librarians, the book continues with a literature review that provides a good introduction to the topic of leadership in libraries and makes some distinctions between the attributes needed by managers versus those needed by leaders.

Three subsequent chapters list and analyze the qualities needed by Association of Research Libraries (ARL), Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), and public library directors. Each of these chapters treats the topic as a separate research study that begins with lists of potential attributes, a survey of leaders in the profession, and follow-up interviews of selected individuals. Whereas the lists of desired attributes arrived at through the surveys were agreed upon by those surveyed, there are clear differences of opinion when individuals are queried. The next few chapters compare the lists of attributes identified by ARL, ACRL, and public library directors, address tools that can be used to assess the leadership qualities and abilities of individuals, and review methods for attaining leadership skills, such as work experience, leadership institutes, and mentoring, although the authors do not endorse any particular method. Finally, a brief chapter concludes with a discussion on the use of headhunters to identify and recruit potential leaders.

Overall this book will be useful for librarians who would like to pursue leadership opportunities, and also for libraries that are recruiting for leadership positions.—*Rebecca L. Mugridge* (*rlm31@psu.edu*), *Pennsylvania State University, University Park*

***An Ounce of Prevention: Integrated Disaster Planning for Archives, Libraries, and Record Centres,*** 2nd ed. By Johanna Wellheiser and Jude Scott, with the assistance of John Barton. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow; Toronto: Canadian Archives Foundation, 2002. 283p. \$33 paper (ISBN 0-8108-4176-2).

Wellheiser and Scott have thoroughly revamped and expanded Wellheiser and Barton's 1985 first edition, an indispensable manual of its day. Retaining their Canadian-centric focus but encompassing a worldwide scope, the authors incorporate up-to-date approaches to disaster prevention, protection, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation (for collections, records, facilities, and systems), and post-disaster planning for water-damaged collections and records, including CDs and computer media as well as paper-based materials.