

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.⁴

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?*,⁵ 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.⁵ 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."⁶ As a catalyst for discussion of these important issues, *Who Wants Yesterday's Papers?*² 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*

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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.

In the wake of damage from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 on the United States Gulf Coast, disaster recovery rises to the forefront of many librarians' and archivists' concerns. The problem is that we are still talking, usually after the fact, about how to recover from a disaster, not how to protect collections and buildings before a disaster strikes, nor are we preparing to mitigate disaster. It takes money, time, and unrelenting commitment and attention to create, adopt, absorb, and practice disaster prevention and recovery. Once the adrenaline rush of the disaster is behind us, we complacently go back to life as usual until the next calamity. Most manuals deal with the best-case scenario of treating the damage within forty-eight hours to avoid mold, and *An Ounce of Prevention* espouses that approach. When the roof is gone, the staff has evacuated to another state, and whatever security forces in charge do not allow anyone to enter the area for weeks or months, not just hours, what hope is there for recovery of mold-damaged collections? The reality of catastrophic occurrences such as Katrina and Rita raises the question of the value of following instructions in a disaster recovery manual designed for a burst water pipe or leaky roof. Whole mindsets have to change so they do not fall back into the it-cannot-happen-to-me syndrome.

An Ounce of Prevention lays out the groundwork in logical progression for librarians and archivists to start today to plan for all the stages of a disaster. Not only is it essential reading, but an absolute necessity to consult as a practical handbook while writing an institution's disaster plan. The detailed chapters go far beyond most published compilations of conference papers, which often focus on "how I did it in my shop." Wellheiser and Scott include two eye-opening tables dealing with the costs—per book and per box—of recovering and rehabilitating fire- and water-damaged books and archival documents. This book joins its predecessors—Sally Buchanan's *Disaster Planning, Preparedness and Recovery for Libraries and Archives*, Judith Fortson's *Disaster Planning and Recovery: A How-to-Do-It Manual for Librarians and Archivists* (New York: Neal-Schuman, 1992); Camila Alire, ed., *Library Disaster Planning and Recovery Handbook* (New York: Neal-Schuman, 2000).¹—Susan Hamburger (*sxh36@psulias.psu.edu*), Pennsylvania State University, University Park

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Out-of-Print and Special Collections Materials: Acquisition and Purchasing Options. *The Acquisitions*

Librarian, no. 27. Ed. Judith Overmier. New York: Haworth, 2002. \$49.95 cloth (ISBN 0-7890-1674-5); \$29.95 paper (ISBN 0-7890-1683-4).

Guide to Out-of-Print Materials. *ALCTS Acquisitions Guides*, no. 12. By Narda Tafuri, Anna Seaberg, and Gary Handman. Lanham, Md.: Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, in cooperation with Scarecrow, 2004. 50p. \$18.50 paper (ISBN 0-8108-4974-7).

Despite the similarity of their titles, *Out-of-Print and Special Collections Materials: Acquisitions and Purchasing Options* and *Guide to Out-of-Print Materials* are two very different sorts of book, both in terms of purpose and integral quality. The former collects—or rather, amasses—a dozen articles of varying quality, from the intriguing to the banal. Adding to the confusion, the writers clearly had no shared vision of audience in mind. The uneven result is a haphazard assortment of articles, some of which—based on one's experience and interest—may well be worth reading, and several of which should be ignored.

Librarians new to collection development or acquisitions work may appreciate the primer-style contributions. Linda Fidler's "The Acquisition of Out-of-Print Music" clearly and succinctly reviews the vocabulary, formats, publishing landscape, and methods of print music acquisition. Stephen C. Wagner's "Acquiring Materials in the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine" performs similar service for its subject matter, but it also includes discussion of the development of collections policies and the selection of materials. Also of interest to new or new-to-rare-books librarians may be Marilyn Bailey Ogilvie's "Books from Abroad, One Collection Development Strategy." Focusing on the Western European trade, Ogilvie anecdotally shares common wisdom well-known to those experienced in the rare book world but that is seldom recorded in print for neophytes.

Several articles offer exemplary approaches for collection building, thoroughly describing a specific and perhaps unique collection, but in ways that may serve as models for others. In "Underground Poetry, Collecting Poetry, and the Librarian," Michael Basinski offers an extensive overview of underground poetry and its history, spelling out along the way implications for a special collection. In "Acquisitions in the James Ford Bell Library," Carol Urness details a true-to-life example of how collection scope and policies have been defined and renegotiated over time. Elaine M. Doak's "chat" titled "Decisions, Decisions, Decisions: A Tale of Special Collections in the Small Academic Library" offers another case study, one less exemplary perhaps only for its greater frankness.

While the Purdue University Libraries' Books on Demand pilot project and subsequent studies of its results are both strong and strongly provocative, the content of Suzanne M. Ward's "Books on Demand: Just-in-Time