

profession during the past forty years. Josey has been an activist since the 1960s. He is a founding member of the American Library Association's (ALA's) Black Caucus, and the Social Responsibilities Round Table. Also, he has served as library director at two state colleges, and administrator in the New York State library system. He is currently teaching in the library school at the University of Pittsburgh. Among the many interesting items in this volume is Sanford Berman's particularly engaging essay, which includes portions of his correspondence with Josey to document their joint struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the racism of Library of Congress subject headings. Clara Stanton Jones and Eric Moon both give details of Josey's career from being refused membership in the Georgia Library Association to becoming ALA's president in 1984. Two essays, by Ching-chieh Chen and Vivian Hewitt, describe Josey's involvement with international issues through IFLA and the national library associations of many countries. (B. W.)

Krol, Ed. *The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog*. Sebastopol, Calif.; O'Reilly, 1992. 376p. \$24.95 (ISBN 1-56592-025-2).

This book is quickly becoming a classic. The author, Ed Krol, is assistant director of LAN Deployment at the University of Illinois and previously published (electronically on the Internet) the brief *Hitchhiker's Guide to the Internet*. The new work is, in effect, a greatly expanded and updated version of the earlier *Guide*. Krol's approach is basically nontechnical and designed for the Internet neophyte. He briefly sketches the history and structure of the Internet (a network of computer networks) and clearly explains the basic functions of e-mail, telnet and ftp. He devotes a chapter each to several important information servers: Archies, Gophers, WAIS, and the World-Wide Web. The book ends with a 50-page "Whole Internet Catalog" in which Krol attempts to list with annotations roughly 300 of the most interesting resources currently available on the Net. Of course, in the rapidly evolving

Internet scene, this book became outdated the moment it was published. Nevertheless, it is extremely useful, not the least for its down-to-earth, commonsense attitude toward a vast, confusing, amorphous communications web that seems destined to play a major part in the information environment of academic libraries well into the next century. (B. W.)

DePew, John N. with C. Lee Jones. *A Library, Media, and Archival Preservation Glossary*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1992. 192p. \$59 (ISBN 0-087436-576-7).

Designed as a companion to John N. DePew's *A Library, Media, and Archival Preservation Handbook* (1991) (reviewed in *College & Research Libraries*, Mar. 1992), this glossary is generally valuable though not comprehensive. It will be especially useful to those who are interested in or responsible for preservation responsibilities but who have little training or background. The entries for many terms contain references to more extensive treatments of the subject; these are listed in a brief bibliography at the end. (S. F. R.)

Mass Deacidification: A Report to the Library Directors. Champaign, Ill.: Committee on Institutional Cooperation, CIC Task Force on Mass Deacidification, 1992. 161p.

This report will be of interest primarily to administrators and those who have responsibility for preservation. It documents the work of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation's (CIC's) task force, concluding that CIC libraries should proceed to implement a cooperative pilot mass deacidification treatment program, purchasing services from Akzo. Such a program would address the need for mass deacidification, demonstrate a market for these services, encourage the nascent industry, test cooperative selection, and push libraries to develop recurring budgets for this form of preservation. Beyond its conclusions and recommendations, the report presents a substantial corpus of information on a rapidly changing field of great interest to research librarians. Its extensive