

lier day, great public officials—past American presidents in fact—were numbered on the boards and councils of such institutions as the American Antiquarian Society. A partnership in cooperation has always been recognized, at least tacitly. If there were any defect in an otherwise flawless production, this fact could have been better understood and expressed in the book's foreword, since it was broached. As Vail called it in 1937, "This great public, reference library" will be helped by a *Guide* that furthers the goals of a research collection which has, as its greatest tradition, the strengthening of the links between Americans and their own past.—John Neal Hoover, *St. Louis Mercantile, Library Association, Missouri*.

Conference on Integrated Online Library Systems. Proceedings, St. Louis, Missouri, September 23 and 24, 1986. Ed. by David C. Genaway. Canfield, Ohio: Genaway & Assoc., 1987. 460p. \$39.95 (ISBN 0-94397-005-9).

A genre of research literature that deserves more attention than it gets is conference proceedings. At first glance, one might dismiss the papers delivered at a conference in favor of data from monographic or scholarly journal sources, assuming that most published proceedings are essentially the same. In fact they are not, and the possibilities for potential research value are numerous. These conference proceedings reflect that value.

The underlying purpose of this conference on integrated online library systems, and therefore of its proceedings, is to reflect on the trend toward "open" library systems and linkages to other systems. Contained in the proceedings is information for people who have already selected and installed a system as well as introductory information for those in the process of acquiring a new or replacement system. While some papers deal with the selection and implementation of library online systems and subsystems, others focus on the human element of automation and post-installation concerns.

This is a very basic book. Proceedings are by nature a hybrid, part instruction manual and part textbook. The contrib-

uted papers and plenary session papers cover the entire spectrum of data on integrated online library systems. In these proceedings, there are a great number of articles that cover a multitude of related interests including the evaluation, selection, and installation of IOLS; developing RFPs; staff policies; impact of library automation on management; data conversion; and requirements for subsystems.

The question logically arises: What makes this book such a good investment given the fact that the same information is also available in the journal literature? The answer is that while the information can be found in journals, the scope of this book and the fact that it is in one published volume make this purchase worthwhile.

There are thirty-one papers divided equally between plenary sessions and contributed paper sessions. Excluding the "how we do it better" articles, a surprising number of contributions are outstanding. Richard Boss' article "Corporate Mergers and Consolidations and Coming Trends in Integrated Online Library Systems" merits consideration as does the eminently readable "Impact of Library Technology on Management" by Dwayne E. Webster. W. David Penniman's paper "The Effect of ISDN and LAN on Integrated Online Library Systems" also is good as is Robert Walton's contribution, "Microcomputer Library Systems and Subsystems: State of the Art Review." In the contributed papers section, John Corbin's superb twenty-page paper is what its title states—a primer in evaluating, selecting, and implementing an integrated online library system. Donald Riggs' article on "Transformational Leadership and the Electronic Academic Library" is also highly instructive. The balance of the papers of note cover a variety of subjects such as record ownership, psychological preparation for automation, requirements for interfaces with acquisitions subsystems, retrospective conversion, and the human and organizational aspect of technological issues, just to name a few.

One minor drawback is the 1986 date of the conference. Another caveat is that as with journal literature, there is an uneven quality to any group of published papers.

Yet, if the whole is indeed the sum of its parts, then these proceedings in particular illustrate the potential value that published proceedings can have as a viable, information-rich research tool.—Tom Smith, Head, Circulation Section, Loan Division, Library of Congress

De Gennaro, Richard. *Libraries, Technology, and the Information Marketplace: Selected Papers.* Boston: G.K. Hall, 1987. 432p. \$36.50. (ISBN 0-8161-1855-8). LC 87-7568.

This volume brings together thirty-three articles by Richard De Gennaro, Director of the New York Public Library, focusing on the implementation of new technologies and changing environment in which libraries operate. The articles cover a twenty-year period—two-thirds of the author's professional career—and are grouped under the topics: Libraries and the Information Marketplace; Managing the Library in Transition; Library Technology and Networking; and Library Automation: The Early Years.

The articles are introduced by six previously unpublished essays on the future in perspective. The compilation is highly readable—full of facts and thoughtful comments.

While the papers contain numerous clichés ("technological revolutions usually take longer than we think they will) they are rich in analysis that goes beyond technology to the underlying needs libraries are seeking to satisfy. De Gennaro is at his best when he argues that libraries have a future, not as the overarching information agency of our society but as one of many. De Gennaro sees the role of libraries as limited, but vital. He stresses that it is unrealistic to think that any one information agency will dominate in a complex society. However, in his views "libraries . . . provide the only means of access in our society to any book, journal or document that is out of print or more than a few years old. . . . Most foreign books and journals, and most specialized documents are not obtainable at all through regular book-trade channels. . . For-profit information companies will be offering an increasing number and range of information services, but it is unlikely that any of them will ever find it profitable to acquire and maintain comprehensive retrospective collections.

Whether writing about the future of libraries, the use of technology, or changes in copyright regulations, De Gennaro's voice is restrained. He warns against ex-

IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES OF COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Riesman and the Concept of Bibliographic Citation by Raymond G. McInnis and Dal S. Symes

Robbing Peter: Balancing Collection Development and Reference Responsibilities in an Academic Library by David G. Null

ESL Students and American Libraries by Elizabeth Sarkodie-Mensah and Gina MacDonald

Evaluating Membership in a Resource-Sharing Program: The Case of the Center for Research Libraries by John Rutledge and Luke Swindler

There Goes My Image: The Perception of Male Librarians by Colleague, Student, and Self by Locke J. Morrissey and Donald Case

Improving Subject Access in an OPAC: The ADFA Experiment by Alex Byrne and Mary Micco

Search Behavior: Problem-Solving about Problem-Solving by Diane Nahl-Jakobovits and Leon A. Jakobovits