

many languages and too many subjects, and making use of intellectual talent in the library among staff whether or not they are professional librarians.

It is hard to argue against any of these ideas in principle, but how practical are they? Sad to say, most library catalogers who work a forty-hour week for eleven months of the year and keep house and body together in modern times have little time (or energy?) for advanced learning. And in a time of diminishing budgets, library administrators will not be overwhelmed with the creativity of a suggestion to solve the quality control problem in cataloging by hiring more catalogers, or even paying highly qualified nonprofessional staff more money to do specialized cataloging work. Bade is right to insist that we have a problem and that its consequences can be severe, but I am not sure how far his recommendations can go toward mitigation.

Surely, a big part of any solution must be to reinvigorate and expand our efforts at cooperative cataloging, especially in the area of standards and in the sharing of expertise. Whatever its limits and defects, cooperative cataloging has been a monumental success in the library community, making possible the creation of giant world bibliographic databases such as OCLC WorldCat and providing cataloging to local libraries at reduced costs. Bade is concerned that this open, cooperative process, together with the lack of a sufficient number of adequately trained catalogers, threatens to slay the goose that laid the golden egg. This is an important warning. But just as we sometimes fight fire with fire, so perhaps we fight the downside of cooperative cataloging with better cooperation. That may mean more rigorous standards and stricter control on the input of bibliographic records to the national utilities. It may mean paying a little more for cooperative cataloging products (rather than a lot more for catalogers in-house) to enable OCLC and RLG to do better quality control cleanup of the databases, although this is unlikely to do much for the correction of linguistic and intellectual errors that generally require having the work in hand. It may mean im-

proving and expanding initiatives such as the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. I also would suggest the idea of allowing catalogers to join the PCC as individuals, making their special skills and knowledge available on a contract basis to other libraries as the need arises.

Bade ends his paper on a somewhat vociferous note, asking whether cataloging is now a matter of intelligence or artificial intelligence. He does a good job of reminding us that it is still very much a matter of human intelligence because it is the knowledge and the judgment of human catalogers that create the records that become the substance of our bibliographic behemoths. But it also is, of course, a matter of artificial intelligence, with computers processing, communicating, and, in some ways, correcting bibliographic records. It is likely to continue this way long into the future, with the proportions depending on what we value and what we can afford.—*Robert Bland, University of North Carolina at Asheville.*

**Brown, Carol R.** *Interior Design for Libraries: Drawing on Function & Appeal.* Chicago: ALA, 2002. 143p. \$45, alk. paper (ISBN 0838908292). LC 2002-1325.

Carol Brown is assistant director of the Fort Bend County Library in Richmond, Texas. She has held library positions at Indiana University and the Houston Public Library, and has been a library planning consultant. In addition, she is the author of *Planning Library Interiors and Selecting Library Furniture* (Oryx, 1989).

This book is a good hands-on, basic manual written in a concise, easy-to-understand style. Short and approachable, it is filled with interesting and enlightening information. It contains fifteen color plates and thirty-two black-and-white illustrations. In her second chapter, "The Planning Phases of a Library Building Project," the author clearly delineates what is entailed by the programming, schematic design, design development, and development of construction drawings phases and what, as librarians and planners, we need to expect to see and have happen during those

phases. As a librarian currently involved in planning a new library building, I experienced several "Ah ha!" moments as I was reading through it.

As one would expect from the title of this work, the author does a particularly good job of addressing basic interior design and furnishings issues. She quickly aligns herself with traditionalists, reminding readers that a square or a series of squares is the most flexible shape for a new library. Architects and designers might think that this shape is too simplistic and uninteresting, but long narrow or round rooms simply do not allow for the efficient layout of shelving or delivery of services or for the necessary flexibility to change the layout of a building as new demands and services arise. She also cautions the library planner to be wary of atriums, fountains, gardens, and bodies of water. Despite their obvious esthetic appeal, these elements carry their own inherent problems. Atriums take up valuable space and can create incredible cold air falls. Fountains are a maintenance problem looking to happen, and gardens can lead to moisture and other environmental problems. In addition, Brown addresses ceiling heights, power and data locations, and furniture arrangements with sage, but usable, advice. She includes building examples for a school and a college library as well as for two public libraries.

The chapter on library furnishings is particularly illuminating and filled with practical guidelines. The design and layout of service desks, especially circulation and reference desks, involve some of the most important planning decisions that librarians make. Brown reminds readers that a reference desk can accommodate a staff work surface of twenty-nine inches, with a transaction counter of thirty-six inches. The transaction counter provides a convenient surface for easy viewing of a reference book by both librarian and user. On the other hand, transaction counters for circulation desks do not work: "It is easier for staff to push a stack of checked out materials across a desktop to the user than to pick up the stack and lift them to the higher level of the transaction top." She includes specifications

for a two-part reference desk, which can serve as a model for a small library project.

Although the author provides an excellent overview of shelving issues, she does not touch on compact shelving, which is an option that most academic libraries have to face in this era of tight budgets and competitive uses for assignable square footage. Unfortunately, any discussion of computer furniture can quickly seem outdated; Brown is a strong proponent of computer workstations with recessed monitors but fails to mention flat LCD monitors, which are all the rage and fast replacing the much bulkier, standard CRT.

The single most useful part of this volume is an appendix that sets forth "Interview Questions for Obtaining Information from Library Staff." It encompasses shelving, circulation and reference desks, public computer stations, reading tables and chairs, teen and children's areas, circulation, reference, technical services, technology work areas, and training rooms. These simple, but incisive, questions can be used by "architects, interior designers, and consultants as they are gathering information in preparation for programming, planning and selecting furniture for a library." Librarians can use them to get ready as well.

This volume is intended "for library planners, for architects and designers who have not built libraries in the past ... and for architects who are interested in hearing about interior design from a librarian's perspective." The author also says that the "information presented is relevant to any kind of library—academic, public, school, and special"; and although that is true, it will much more likely be rewarding to first-time public library planners. Academic librarians who find themselves confronted with planning and building or renovating a college or university library will have to turn to the 887 pages of Philip D. Leighton and David C. Weber's *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings* (Chicago: ALA, 1999, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). However, it would be unfair to compare these two works. *Planning Academic and Research Libraries* provides (sometimes in excruciating detail) everything one needs to know,

whereas *Interior Designs for Libraries* has a much more modest agenda, which it accomplishes quite well.—Larry M. Boyer, *Appalachian State University*.

**Haeuser, Michael J.** *With Grace, Elegance, and Flair: The First 25 Years of Gustavus Library Associates*. St. Peter, Minn.: Gustavus Adolphus College, 2002. 119p. \$15.95 (ISBN 0-9602240-5-X).

Although Michael Haeuser's history of the Gustavus Library Associates lacks broad appeal, it has implications for a wider audience. *With Grace, Elegance, and Flair* recounts successful ways in which friends groups can raise money and create partnerships to support and enhance library collections on college campuses.

From 1982 to 1997, Haeuser was a research librarian at Folke Bernadotte Memorial Library and the college archivist of Gustavus Adolphus College, a school founded in 1862 by Swedish Lutheran immigrants. For many years, he also was a member of the board of directors of the Gustavus Library Associates (GLA). He compiled his account of the organization by researching the college archives and conducting personal interviews with many of the original founders and participants in the friends group. His presentation includes an extensive array of programs, brochures, and decorations of the events that the GLA sponsored, as well as photographs of those who participated in them. Unfortunately, there is no index or bibliography, which makes it difficult to locate specific people or events and impossible to know exactly whom he interviewed and when.

A reading of Haeuser's tale of the GLA will benefit members of friends groups, as well as directors, administrators, and development officers of libraries. However, Haeuser admits that, in this day of declining volunteerism, it will be difficult for most libraries to duplicate the level of support and enthusiasm generated by this tight-knit, self-perpetuating community of dedicated women. It is not inconsequential that the women's movement of the 1970s is given partial credit for the success of the GLA's initial drive; the motivation

of the founding women of the GLA was the desire to "make a difference."

The economy in the late 1970s was in a slump, much like the one we are experiencing today, and the Folke Bernadotte Memorial Library found itself in the position of being unable to initiate any new programs or even to fully support existing ones. Beginning in 1975 as Friends of the Library, the GLA garnered funds for the library's celebration of the bicentennial of our nation, the centennial of the college's relocation to St. Peter, and the founding of the Nobel Conference. One of the first friends groups in higher education, GLA's success prompted the formation of Friends of the Library USA (FOLUSA) and friends groups in other institutions of higher learning.

The GLA has raised more than \$2 million, and thanks to the group, the Folke Bernadotte Memorial Library's holdings have increased by over 50 percent. The library's growth facilitated other campus developments. For instance, before formation of the GLA, Gustavus Adolphus College had been unable to qualify for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter. At the time that the college made its original application, the library did not meet Phi Beta Kappa's criteria. A chapter was eventually awarded to the college, largely as a result of the funds raised by the GLA to improve and enhance the library's collection.

Haeuser suggests that fund-raising events also are the means whereby a library might highlight its accomplishments and market its programs. Successes can be shared with other libraries and submitted in competitions for prestigious awards. The GLA has won six awards, including three prestigious John Cotton Dana Awards. Financial gains are always reason for celebration, but any award is fodder for publicity, creating interest and, it is hoped, leading to an increase in participation and contributions.

Another positive result of the activities of energetic and enthusiastic groups operating on behalf of libraries in higher education is the creation of partnerships, on and off campus. The Patty Lindell Award Project at Gustavus Adolphus brought stu-