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-chih Chen and Vivian Hewitt, describe Josey's involvement with international issues through IFLA and the national library associations of many countries. (B. W.)


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 Of course, in the rapidly evolving Internet scene, this book became outdated the moment it was published.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.)


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.)


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
appendixes are conceived as a manual for those responsible for designing mass deacidification programs. (S. F. R.)


The Gutenberg legacy notwithstanding, the history of the production, distribution, and consumption of books has not enjoyed the kind of lively attention in recent German scholarship that it has in France. Wittmann's absorbing book, although a survey written for the non-specialist, is an important and original contribution toward remedying this deficit. It covers the German book trade from the late Middle Ages to modern times and stresses the socioeconomic and political conditions that have shaped the relationships of publishers to authors and readers. It addresses topics ranging from paper-making technologies to governmental licensing and censorship practices to the growth of literacy (from two percent of the population in 1,500). Also included are sketches of major figures in the history of German publishing, such as Philipp Erasmus Reich, Johann Friedrich Cotta, and Julius Campe. (S. L.)


In addition to the fifty-two contributed papers given at the 1992 ACRL conference, this collection includes the texts of the four "theme papers" (by Julian Bond, Paul Saffo, Catherine R. Stimpson, and W. David Penniman) and summaries—some substantial, too many only a sentence—of the program sessions. The contributed papers (comprising two-thirds of the text) lean heavily toward bibliographic instruction and public services (at ten papers each), with two