

This work, however, has a conservative slant. Its terminology fails to correct past biases; for example, the reference to writer David Walker (1785-1830) as a "black militant," whereas abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879) is a "white radical." In addition, its representation of politics, science, and industry is weak; more should have been said about these important aspects of African-American history.

Nevertheless, the *African-American Mosaic* is a tool all should consult who wish to explore the rich African-American historical and cultural resources at the Library of Congress.—Itibari M. Zulu, *University of California, Los Angeles*.

*Encyclopedia of Library History*. Ed. Wayne A. Wiegand and Donald G. Davis, Jr. New York: Garland, 1994. 707p. alk. paper, \$95 (ISBN 0-8240-5787-2).

In the *Encyclopedia of Library History* (EoLH) editors Wayne Wiegand and Donald Davis offer a handy, one-volume encyclopedia of library history. The word *history* in the title distinguishes it, at least in intention, from other library-limning lexica. In practice, however, some of the 275 articles have not much more historical content than entries in other encyclopedias, particularly the *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services* (2d ed., 1993), with which the present title will inevitably be compared, and the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (1968-), which, indeed, it occasionally cites.

Too many of the articles fail to provide new information or a different perspective. Sometimes, however, a fresh perspective is achieved. One of the editors' stated goals was to focus on the library as an institution. Thus we find entries on military libraries, prison libraries, services to labor groups, fiction in libraries—topics other encyclopedias have ignored or treated only fleetingly. Articles on the library as institution, exemplified by "Film Libraries and Librarianship," constitute one of the major achievements of this new reference work.

The EoLH breaks subjects down into smaller units than some other reference works do, making it easier to find arti-

cles about major libraries without having to wade through the entire entry on a particular country. One result of the focus on institutions is that separate biographical entries are not included. Although some key figures in library history can be located with the thorough index, the EoLH is not the first place to look for biography of librarians. The index is also necessary to find standard terms such as *bookmobile* (found under "Itinerating Libraries") and *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (listed as "German Research Society").

Organizing the work of more than 220 contributors is a daunting task. Quite a few of the authors write about subjects in which they have established reputations. Thus we have Paul N. Banks on conservation and preservation, Francis L. Miksa explaining classification, and E. Stewart Saunders writing on collection development. Most authors are drawn from the ranks of U.S. university libraries, although international librarianship is well represented. The editors write in the introduction about the difficulty in finding suitable contributors for each entry, and, indeed, a few contributors seem to be writing entirely out of their field. The quality of the contributions varies widely. A few entries are quite simplistic, offering very little substance, while others are extremely well written and informative. The entries on classification and collection development, in particular, are very well done, the former because it so elegantly and lucidly explains how librarians have attempted to organize classification, the latter because it takes a truly international and diachronic perspective on the subject.

The editorial decision to group smaller countries into cultural or geographic aggregate areas such as Francophone and Anglophone Africa probably saved some space. A side effect of this decision, however, is the large number of "see references" for country names (which are, of course, repeated in the index). The geographic grouping also leads to a disjunct and desultory quality in the articles, given the diverse library traditions within a geographic area. Some-

one interested in Cuban library history, for example, must dig out a few nuggets from five columns on the Caribbean.

The *EoLH* is certainly not an unwieldy tome, but that convenience comes at a price. The word limit for some articles was simply too small, forcing authors to write in vague generalities; for example, a certain library "moved ahead with core programs." And although the *Library Bill of Rights* is quite short, it is not quoted in the article on that topic. Because of their brevity, the entries for small countries are less informative than the longer articles for major countries. Bibliographical references—occasionally quite dated—have been deliberately restricted, with only one or two citations for the shorter articles, while the longest entries may have five to seven references.

The editors largely accomplished the difficult task of harmonizing and unifying the work of a great many contributors, and there are only occasional errors in foreign-language phrases. In their introduction they signal their hope to redress the inevitable imbalances and omissions in subsequent editions. Examples: there is no entry for the Linda Hill Library or for the Enoch Pratt, although the Boston Public Library can be found; bibliotherapy has its own entry, but bibliometrics does not. The treatment of the impact of technology on libraries is generally weak. While the discussion of chained books in medieval armaria is entertaining, I missed a good outline of the history of OPACs.

Despite the flaws of this work, the production of a reliable and informative, one-volume encyclopedia is a laudable accomplishment. The *EoLH*, with its historical focus, supplements and complements the practical side of library education; I wish there had been a book like this to place in my hands when I finished library school. However, since the volume has no tables, charts, or illustrations, the \$95 price tag seems high.—*John B. Rutledge, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*

**Drabenstott, Karen M.** *Analytical Review of the Library of the Future.* Washington,

D.C.: Council on Library Resources, 1994. 200p. \$15 prepaid. [anonymous FTP: sils.umich.edu.]

The development of this report was supported by the Council on Library Resources. Its purpose is to assist librarians to "keep abreast of new developments . . . [in order that they] can shape the future, lay claim to crucial roles, and ensure that the new digital libraries reflect their own values and are not replaced by those of other professions." The objectives of the project were (1) to identify the literature published on this topic between the years 1983 and 1994; (2) to create a digital database of document surrogates; (3) to generate an analytical bibliography; and (4) to provide a synthesis of the ideas.

The report has several useful features. First, the report can be retrieved at no cost via anonymous FTP from sils.umich.edu, which then allows the files to be searched and manipulated at will. The verso of the contents page carries detailed information on how to access the files, which are available in both Mac and DOS formats. ProCite software is necessary to use the DOS files.

A second useful feature is the presentation. The key findings, claims, and recommendations are quoted directly and organized in topical outline form under these main section headings following the Introduction (section 1): 2. A Shared Vision of the Future; 3. Digital Libraries; 4. Phases in the Application of Information Technology to Libraries; 5. Print-based Technology; 6. Tools for Accessing Digital Libraries; 7. Digital Library Models; 8. Stakeholder Motivations and Concerns; 10. Libraries of the Future; 11. Harnessing the True Potential of Information Technology.

The subdivisions under the main headings are helpfully specific. For example, 3. Digital Libraries is broken down to 3.1 Definitions; 3.2 Impetus; 3.2.1 Putting a Halt to Building New Facilities; 3.2.2 Reducing or Controlling Costs; 3.2.3 Harnessing Enabling Technologies; 3.2.4 Accepting the Access Paradigm Shift. This information is presented in a two-column format, with