

checklists. They may, however, provide background information for librarians assuming a leadership role in the process. The third chapter, which addresses preparation for the review, covers a library self-study and gives examples of how to accomplish it. The authors provide sample worksheets for developing mission statements and objectives, and for data collection. There are also forms for running organized meetings. While these forms are well organized, their potential for actual use is questionable. They may, in some situations, be very helpful and serve as guides.

The final chapter, which briefly discusses using accreditation results, could have been longer, particularly the section on implementing change. However, the bibliography at the end of the chapter lists several excellent sources.

This reviewer is currently participating in an accreditation review. This short, well organized, and up-to-date book, primarily its checklists and extensive and thoughtful bibliographies, was helpful in the process. The book is also the only work that deals with academic libraries and the accreditation process. It is recommended for all academic libraries—*Sharon L. Bostick, Director of Libraries, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Healey Library, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393.*

Technological Innovations in Libraries, 1860-1960: An Anecdotal History, by Klaus Musmann. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1993. 250p. \$55. ISBN: 0-313-28015-0 LC: 93-18143 ISSN: 0084-9243. Permanent paper (Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science Series, No.73.)

This specialized monograph discusses the factors involved in the adoption of technology in public libraries and the effects

that those technologies have had on these institutions. The author's erudite treatment incorporates details of the prevailing professional philosophy and social climate, and, thus, provides real insights into the factors involved as libraries accepted technological innovation.

While this type of text can often be extremely tedious, Musmann's depiction of the library of the past is richly textured and well written. This book, which is interesting and informative, covers everything from ventilation to data storage and retrieval. It contains abundant citations to past library literature. Unfortunately, it is sparsely supplemented with a few, rather poor, black-and-white illustrations. Moreover, the discussion ends with 1960 and does not cover the impact of computers in libraries, even in the chapter devoted to the future! Given the magnitude of change in the last few decades, consideration of the more recent past would have made the book relevant to a larger audience.

Many of the historical controversies seem remarkably familiar. The debates that raged concerning the appropriateness of electric lighting in libraries sound very much like modern discussions of more advanced technologies. While this work is rather specialized, I recommend it strongly to anyone interested in the history of librarianship. Musmann offers a new perspective on the trends and personalities that shaped the modern library. I also suggest the book to those who are involved in bringing new technologies into libraries. It provides some philosophical benchmarks against which to evaluate your efforts—*Robert Schwarzwald, Coordinator, Engineering Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2136.*