Management of Government Information Resources in Libraries, edited by Diane H. Smith. Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1993. 260p. ISBN 1-56308-051-6. LC 93-2055.

The editor characterizes this compilation as a text, but it also serves as a how-to-do-it manual for library staff. It straddles both roles well, interweaving theory and history with detailed instructions for managing daily procedures, from depository ownership stamps to tape-loading bibliographic records. Contributors are primarily practicing documents specialists, writing about collection development, acquisitions, processing, cataloging and classification, technology, automation, staff training, reference service, promoting use, political climate, and cost/

Taking a broad systems view of government information access, the book also orients readers to the world of government information. The focus is broad, discussing not just U.S. federal materials, but also municipal, county, state, foreign, and intergovernmental documents.

The book is organized for thoughtful reading or quick reference, with tables and appendices summarizing key information. It is strengthened by continuity between chapters, a unifying element often missing in compilations. References to further reading are plentiful, in both chapter references and a topical bibliography. The book has not been padded by appendices of reprinted document tracts, a familiar ploy for plumping docu-

A few weaknesses should be corrected in subsequent editions; NTIS is not the National Technical Information Center (p. 16 and index), and has not published Government Reports Announcements (GRA) and Government Reports Announcements Index (GRI) separately since the late 1970s (pp. 16, 35). Although several chapters acknowledge that most federal depositories use the SuDocs classification scheme, the book's citations to federal documents omit their SuDocs numbers.

This is a much needed guide: not since Rebekah M. Harleston and Carla J. Stoffle's Administration of Government Documents Collections (Libraries Unlimited, 1974) has there been a manual for administering documents collections. It is recommended for professional reference in libraries with documents collections, for libraries wishing to augment their holdings of government information sources, and for use in library school documents classes as a supplementary text.—Judith Robinson, Associate Professor, School of Information and Library Studies, University at Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14260.

Recruiting, Educating, and Training Librarians for Collection Development, edited by Peggy Johnson & Sheila S. Intner. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994, 245p. ISBN 0-313-28561-6. ISSN 0887-3844. (New Directions in Information Management, No. 33).

Collection management will always be a core activity in libraries, virtual or not. This collection of 15 essays by practitioners and professors examines the current status of educating collection officers. The only disappointment is none of the essays clearly addresses the question of why collection management is disappearing from the core curriculum. That aside, the essays are well written and several, such as Eugene Wiemars' "Why Choose Collection Development" and Sheila Intner's "Nonbibliocentric Collection Builders," are informative. Others are more surveys and literature reviews such as F.W. Lancaster's piece on the future and Paul Metz's discussion of where collection development fits in the curriculum.

The book consists of five sections: an overview essay by Bill Katz, recruitment (four essays); education (five essays); training (four essays), and Lancaster's essay. In the recruitment section, in addition to the Wiemars and Intner's essays, Terry Allison and Marion Reid examine the relationship and professionalization of acquisitions and collection management. Michael Keller's discussion of recruiting subject specialists is the longest essay, which is reasonable given the history of the debate about the role of specialists in collection management. The next section opens with Metz's piece followed by essays by Michael Ryan, Peggy Johnson, and Thomas Nesonger, who explore various aspects of education: basic skills required, responsibilities, and relationship of acquisitions to collection development.

Elizabeth Futas' essay on the role of a practicum in the education of a collection manager handles the transition from education to training. George Soete's thoughtful essay on integrating the "new bibliographer into the library" opens the next section. Anthony Ferguson explores the use of the conspectus as a training tool. D. Whitney Coe and Joseph Consoli assess what one must do to train existing staff to assume collection management responsibilities. The section ends with Gay Dannelly's review of needs and opportunities for continuing education. Overall, there is an academic library slant to the essays. This collection of essays is a nice addition to the professional reading collection.—G. Edward Evans, University Librarian, Loyola Marymount University, Loyola Blvd. at W. 80th St., Los Angeles, CA 90045.

Silencing Science: National Security Controls and Scientific Communication, by Harold C. Relyea. Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing Corp., 1994. 248p. \$42.50 (cloth). ISBN 1-56750-096-X. \$24.50 (paper). ISBN 1-56750-097-8.

The expansion and exploitation of scientific knowledge depend on freedom of communication. It is elementary that peer review helps to guarantee the quality of scientific thought and that interdisciplinary cross-fertilization of ideas nurtures its creativity. At the same time, the prosecution of modern warfare depends even more closely on the fruits of advanced technology, creating an incentive for restrictions on the communication of many types of scientific data, lest these data can be used by an adversary to counter or duplicate military technologies to the detriment of national security.

The inherent tension between these two largely incompatible interests is the subject of this book by Relyea, a specialist in American government at the Congressional Research Service and a long-time observer and participant in the ongoing debate over how to best reconcile science and national security.

Relyea provides a dispassionate and nuanced treatment of what turns out to be a rather complex subject. Free of the tendentiousness that characterizes some other works on the subject, Relyea is able to explore necessary foundational questions such as what is national security anyway? And what is the role of scientific inquiry in society?

Most of the book is devoted to tracing the evolving answers to these questions over the last several decades. Relyea illuminates the entire apparatus of national security controls on scientific communication dating back to World War I, including the national security classification system, export controls, the Invention Secrecy Act, and restrictions on scientific meetings,