
Published simultaneously as a special issue of the Journal of Library Administration, this volume presents the views of eight library leaders about the challenge of facilitating access to digital information while continuing to support engagement with print materials. Although not explicitly stated, most chapters appear to be papers from a 2006 conference at the University of Oklahoma that addressed this theme.

The papers cover somewhat familiar terrain, but with a pleasing variety. Fred Heath and Joseph J. Branin, Directors of the University of Texas and Ohio State University Libraries respectively, present detailed accounts of their decision to reconfigure libraries given changing patron behavior. Michael P. Spinella, Executive Director of JSTOR, offers a historical overview of this digital archiving service. Bernard F. Reilly Jr., President of the Center for Research Libraries, challenges librarians to preserve digital news sources. Michael K. Buckland, Professor at the University of California, Berkeley’s School of Information, presents research about methods to make online reference resources more useful for readers. Dan Hazen, Associate Librarian of Harvard College for Collection Development, reports on a conference at which collection development librarians challenged their assumptions about what “collections” mean in a hybrid print-digital era (http://www.library.cornell.edu/janusconference/). Karen Hunter, Senior Vice President for Publishing at Elsevier, carefully documents the numerous factors impinging upon a publisher’s decision to cease printing journals in favor of exclusive online access.
Almost lost amidst these often lengthy papers is the shortest piece, by Joan K. Lippincott of the Coalition for Networked Information. Hopefully readers do discover Lippincott’s article, “Beyond Coexistence: Finding Synergies between Print Content and Digital Information,” which is the most forward-looking in the book. Lippincott rejects the premise of arms-length coexistence between print and digital materials (especially an adversarial coexistence, which the “vs.” in the title implies), through documenting examples in which print source materials have led to the development of useful digital learning objects. The converse is also true; many students who play historically-grounded video games check out library books to learn more about their era of interest. Lippincott’s reportage effectively promotes new opportunities for collaboration between students, teachers, and librarians.

Judging from his choice for the title, editor Sul H. Lee (Dean of the University of Oklahoma Libraries) likes to be provocative. In his brief Introduction, Lee reinforces this perception, by claiming that Karen Hunter’s paper amounts to a “bold announcement that the end of print journals is upon us.” I must disagree; Hunter actually offers a methodical reckoning of everything that would have to happen for print journals to cease. Lee’s aggressive framing of the intersection between print and digital resources is engaging, but ultimately not helpful or accurate. For this reason, I do not recommend this book even though several individual papers are of interest. Most likely readers will already have a firm grasp of the issues presented here, and can easily remain current through reading blogs and participating in email lists. If that seems like an excessively digital strategy, don’t forget that you can always print things out.
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