ducting qualitative research in order to meet the challenges faced by twenty-first-century libraries. It does include succinct summaries of some stellar research projects that may provide exemplars for future research, but to replicate or adapt these exemplars, librarians will need to consult the original articles reporting the research design and results.

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Collection Development and Management for 21st Century Library Collections: An Introduction. By VICKI L. GREGORY. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 2011. Pp. xvii+261, CD-ROM. $75.00 (paper). ISBN 978-1-55570-651-7.

Vicki L. Gregory has written a current, comprehensive, and engaging text on collection development and management (CDM) with emphasis on user-centeredness and technological influences. Currently there are two other collection development textbooks available for library and information science (LIS) educators: *Developing Library and Information Center Collections*, fifth edition, by G. Edward Evans and Margaret Zamosky Saponaro (Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2005), and *Fundamentals of Collection Development and Management*, second edition, by Peggy Johnson (Chicago: American Library Association, 2009). All three of these works provide a foundational basis for teaching and learning collection development and management practices. Gregory's text is unique in its inclusion of areas that support or integrate with CDM. She effectively presents the system in which CDM operates. For example, there are chapters dedicated to acquisitions, legal and ethical issues, and preservation. Each chapter is supported by discussion questions, activities, and supplemental readings. The CD-ROM that accompanies the book provides examples of collection development policies from a variety of university, college, community college, public, school, and special libraries.

As the book's title indicates, twenty-first-century social and technical forces that influence CDM are discussed throughout the work. The book opens with a discussion of such influences as Web 2.0, the long tail, and the open-access movement. Gregory describes the implications of these influences for CDM, which leaves readers with a clear understanding that the CDM landscape has changed significantly in recent years and will continue to be a dynamic area for development within librarianship. The democratization of information production has implications for CDM as well. Library users are no longer passive consumers of library collections and "authoritative" publishers; they have become content producers themselves thanks to access to information technologies and the power of social networks.

The book continues its user focus by following the introduction with a chapter on user needs assessment and marketing. The inclusion of marketing strategies is another example of how she presents CDM as part of a system of library services. Gregory is careful to describe the differences in approaches among different library types throughout the book. For example, in her discussions of marketing and of collection development policies, she includes separate sections and examples from each type of library. The chapter on collection development policies includes intellectual freedom, gift materials, and the importance of including new formats and technologies.

Perhaps one of the strongest chapters in the book is chapter 4, "Selection Sources and Processes," as it is comprehensive in scope with regard to sources. Furthermore, Gregory provides a clear discussion of the issues of selecting materials for digital and print collections. The library user remains central to this chapter as well as it begins with a discussion of the need to balance educational resources and entertainment. Selection criteria and guidelines are provided for print, electronic, and open-access materials.

The chapters on acquisitions and budget taken together provide an overview of the constraints preceding and following the selection of titles recommended for purchase. On the one hand, budget constraints limit the amounts and kinds of materials to be purchased; on the other hand, the book must be located and available to be purchased. The importance of working with vendors during this process is covered with major library vendors identified and described.

A variety of methods for assessment, evaluation, and deselection are described for diverse library environments in chapter 7. This chapter is also notable for its relevance to management in general. These aspects of CDM are discussed in the context of staff attitudes, outside agency involvement, public perceptions, and shifting resources to accommodate the inclusion of increased access to digital content. Further, the methods of evaluation provide an excellent example of decision making based on data analysis.

The chapter on legal issues covers the familiar concepts of public domain, first-sale doctrine, copyright laws and their exceptions, fair use, and the creative commons. Also covered extensively are licensing agreements and digital rights management. Distinctions between purchasing and licensing content are described, and within this context, various points of consideration and strategic tips for negotiating a license are presented. Digital rights management (DRM) systems and the technological access issues inherent to DRM are discussed in detail. Additionally the chapter includes inclusivity and accessibility issues related to diversity, persons with disabilities, and sexual orientation discrimination. Surprisingly, Gregory has omitted the need for resources and services to be in compliance with state and federal laws (Sec. 508) that require information technology resources to be accessible to individuals with disabilities.

The book's weaknesses are minor and are in areas that could easily be supplemented with other resources. The text offers little in the way of historical background for CDM. As the book title indicates, the focus is on the twenty-first century; however, the inclusion of a historical perspective on CDM would contribute to a student's understanding of our professional culture. Further, given the growth of e-book collections in libraries, one would expect the inclusion of e-book technology and vendors involved therein. The book vendors mentioned are related to print titles. Vendors of e-book services and device compatibility ultimately influence selections. Finally, the discussion on weeding related only to print and physical materials and neglected the need to deselect digital content. Weeding of electronic resources, which is generally described in terms of the digital content life cycle management, was omitted from the discussion.

Collection Development and Management for 21st Century Library Collections is particularly noteworthy for its user-centeredness and for the integration of technology, industry,

and social influences on the current state of CDM. Further, the book illustrates the complete context in which CDM occurs. The integration of the outside issues and context is seamlessly done: in her efforts Gregory has reflected the reality that is library collections. For students, she provides the kind of current information and examples that will serve them well as they begin to work as professional librarians. For LIS educators, she provides a foundational basis for teaching CDM as well as resources such as activities, discussion questions, and further readings. Gregory has presented CDM as a dynamic and integral part of the profession. She has provided a solid foundation from which to address and explore the many challenges that lie ahead for collection development and management.

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Paper Machines: About Cards and Catalogs, 1548–1929. By Markus Krajewski, translated by Peter Krapp. Vol. 3 of History and Foundation of Information. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2011. Pp. vi+215. $30.00 (cloth). ISBN 978-0-262-01589-9.

Good scholars live for footnotes. Markus Krajewski's *Paper Machines: About Cards and Catalogs, 1548–1929* seems inspired by an intriguing note in Michel Foucault's *Surveiller et punir: Naissance de la prison* (*Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, 2nd ed., trans. Alan Sheridan [New York: Vintage, 1995]), which called for research on the "index card and the development of human sciences" (281). Indeed, Krajewski endeavored to study the invention of card catalogs as "storage technology," and especially their "progress" from libraries into the worlds of commerce and statecraft.

The book's eight chapters are divided into two sections: "Around 1800" and "Around 1900." They take us actually from the early German rules for library catalogs and the first catalog cards in Europe; the transmission of the concept to America, where they became standardized; and then back to Europe in libraries and the private sector.

Paper Machines is a translation of *Zettelwirtschaft: Die Geburt der Kartei aus dem Geiste der Bibliothek* (Berlin: Kulturverlag Kadmos, 2002). The translator, Paul Krapp, is professor of film, media, and visual studies at the University of California, Irvine, and the author of *Noise Channels: Glitch and Error in Digital Culture* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011). The German edition was reviewed in *Library Quarterly* in 2007 (vol. 77, no. 1) by Vivien Petras, who found it was "based on archival material" and "presents a well-researched, well-written, and sometimes entertaining account of the card index's conquest of the world's organization needs" (p. 94). I agree with some of Petras's findings. Krajewski's work truly is a fascinating read built on a wide reading of materials. However, I was disappointed that precious little actually was derived from archival sources.

Krajewski attempts to link the use of cards beyond libraries to the creation of censuses, fixed addresses as instruments of control in the modern capitalist state. This was a fascinating subtheme but was not drawn out well. It could have had far greater significance if, for example, he continued his study for another twenty years, which would have included how Nationalist Socialist Germany used Hollerith