

also is a sample memo to an administrator addressing local ILI problems and solutions, but it is just a list of questions unaccompanied by a concrete example. The book's bibliography is repeated and is appropriate considering that two-thirds of the bibliography contains links to Web sites.

As with most subjects, this book cannot stand alone as the sole introduction to managing and leading ILI programs. Grassian and Kaplowitz's book, however, serves as the best starting point on the topic. One would benefit from reading this book along with Michael Eisenberg's *Information Literacy: Essential Skills for the Information Age* (Libraries Unlimited, 2004) and Julia Nims and Eric Owens's (eds.) *Managing Library Instruction Programs in Academic Libraries* (Pierian Press, 2003), the latter being a compendium of papers and materials from the 2001 LOEX conference. I recommend *Learning to Lead* for all academic librarians and for use in all libraries where ILI is a focus. —Margie Ruppel, University of Southern Indiana.

Licensing in Libraries: Practical and Ethical Aspects. Ed. Karen Rupp-Serrano. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth, 2005. 210p. alk. paper, \$29.92 (ISBN 0789028794). LC 2004-30491.

Licensing of electronic resources has become commonplace in most library operations in the United States. As the availability of such resources has increased, virtually no library is too small, too specialized, or too isolated as to be without access to them. In fact, these smaller libraries may have the greatest need for access to such databases, as publishers' prices and budget constriction make it difficult to build appropriate and timely collections. Consortial licenses often solve such problems for small libraries. Without teams of lawyers, how will these smaller libraries or groups of libraries master the complexities of the licensing process?

Licensing in Libraries seeks to resolve this conundrum. From a quite basic level, it provides examples of various types

of licenses, offers resources for model licenses, outlines the history of licensing, and describes the pitfalls of this complex process. The twelve chapters, simultaneously published as *Journal of Library Administration* (vol. 42, nos. 3–4), effectively cover in depth various perspectives on licensing. Most notable are the bibliographies following each chapter; these alone will lead the reader to a comprehensive library on the topic.

Kristin Gerhard, Iowa State University, describes the ways in which electronic resources are priced. These methods range from restrictive to inclusive and may latch onto a range of IP addresses, or allow access through portals, or with log-ins. Gerhard emphasizes that one must be vigilant to find pricing that can be afforded and databases that serve the needs of the library's users. Jill Emery, University of Houston, investigates—for the purposes of informing the public of their responsibility and for avoiding violations—the ways in which end users can be made aware of licensing terms.

In two successive chapters, Janet Brennan Croft, University of Oklahoma, and Tracey Armstrong, Copyright Clearance Center, discuss the impact of electronic resource licensing on interlibrary loan and its implications for copyright. Particularly helpful is Croft's reference to sources for model licenses and her admonishment that libraries must understand the database vendor's terms for ILL use. Stephen Bosch, University of Arizona, follows with a detailed guide to using model licenses, an exceedingly helpful tool for librarians who may be struggling with negotiations with publishers.

The publishers' perspective is not ignored. Richard Fyffe and Beth Forrest Warner, both of the University of Kansas, present the case for digitization contracts with commercial interests, partnering to build a database. Andrea Ramsden-Cooke and Priscilla McIntosh, from LexisNexis, discuss the concerns and priorities of the database producers and aggregators. Both articles are effective in showing that there

are legal issues in protecting the interests of the publishers, not the least of which is ensuring an income stream. Finally, Emilee Algenio and Alexia Thompson-Young, both of the Digital Library Services Division of the University of Texas Libraries, address licensing issues associated with e-books and their distribution. It is essential, they state, that such licenses protect both publisher and user; clearly, there are competing interests of profit and access.

Anne E. McKee, Greater Western Library Alliance, describes licensing from a consortial view. Groups of libraries may exist in consortia prior to license negotiation, or they may come together specifically to negotiate a license. Intersecting and changing configurations of libraries substantially complicate the managing of licenses, as does the proliferation of licensed databases, prompting the development of software to aid the management of multiple licenses. Yem S. Fong and Heather Wicht, the University of Colorado at Boulder, describe in detail several of these software packages.

In a chapter addressing legal issues pertaining to types of licenses, Anna May Wyatt, University of Oklahoma, urges libraries to negotiate tenaciously to obtain

favorable terms of use and price. She also encourages libraries to reject licenses that are against the best interests of the library and its users. Though the publisher may be stubborn, it is often possible to find a middle ground that benefits both the publisher and the library community.

In the final chapter, David C. Fowler, Iowa State University, provides an excellent history of licensing in libraries. Some librarians will remember the earliest CD-ROMs that could be used on only one machine in one library and the associated license decreed that use must be so restricted. Fowler writes clearly and in a compelling manner that licenses have matured quickly from quite humble beginnings.

Licensing in Libraries is far from an essential reference tool for librarians experienced with the subject. However, it is a fascinating and comprehensive introduction to licensing for librarians. When faced with negotiating a license for the first time, any librarian would be shrewd to take a weekend to read this collection of wise advice. Reading this book will help the librarian achieve the informed confidence that will serve the library well at the bargaining table. —*Thomas E. Schneider, Harvard University.*