

basic copyright concepts, including those surrounding the key fair-use principle, and then proceeds to the basics of how information is provided through the Internet as well as a summary of recent copyright legislation. This section provides a good foundation for understanding many of the complex issues presented in the remainder of the work, where some of the more pressing issues involving copyright from a librarian's point of view are addressed. The comprehensive detail in this section alone is sufficient to warrant having this book on your personal reference shelf.

Part 2 of the work provides more specific discussion of the application of the copyright principle to cyberspace, describing in detail the major issues that result from the application of copyright concepts to electronic materials, a different problem from those previously involved with print sources. Especially interesting are those portions dealing with potential legal liabilities that librarians may face when simply "doing their jobs," providing information to readers. No one wants to go to jail, and everyone wants to know the best path to follow in order to avoid it. Here Hoffmann, like any good lawyer, notes that there are few absolutes and that the existing legal precedents may be problematic as analogies to the librarian's cyberspace-related copyright dilemmas. She does help allay fears in this regard, however, and endeavors to make clear that a draconian enforcement of the letter of copyright law is not a matter within the purview of the librarian.

In part 3, Hoffmann moves on to a number of specific applications of copyright in the cyberspace environment, among them interlibrary loan, electronic-reserve systems, and distance education. She provides numerous helpful hints, but sometimes where the librarian would hope for specific solutions to knotty problems, Hoffmann frankly notes that they are just not always available at the present

time. With little relevant case law, we have to fall back on sometimes all too opaque statutory language, language that was usually derived from the print context and has to be analogized. But all is not lost—or should not be—and Hoffmann's forthright stand for librarian involvement in revising the laws to reflect the electronic realities suggests the most rational and principled way out of the confusion. Whether working on the front lines of the UCITA (Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act) battles in each state, promoting a revision of the Federal copyright law more fair to users, or simply standing up for the rights of local information users exercising their fair-use rights, librarians serve their profession best today, as they always have, by continuing to ensure the right of their readers to know. The cyberspace environment does not change that obligation.

Overall, *Copyright in Cyberspace* is a valuable contribution to the literature in the field and is fairly unique in that the insights of the reference librarian and the lawyer are combined, much to the reader's benefit. The lawyer's preference for authoritative-ness does give rise to one potential quibble, however. The fourth section of the book is really an appendix containing a selection of primary legal resources dealing with copyright, most of which are referred to in the preceding sections of the work. These sources take up 105 pages of a 264-page work, and their ready availability elsewhere, especially on the Web, suggests that it might have been better simply to provide appropriate references or URLs to many of the materials in question rather than reproduce them all in this book, especially in view of the fact that each chapter contains its own bibliography. Certainly the librarians for whom the work is intended will be able to locate copies of these materials from their citations. On the other hand, their inclusion does make ready reference to them

considerably more convenient than might otherwise be the case, especially when a cross-reference is included in the main text.—Vicki L. Gregory (*gregory@luna.cas.usf.edu*), *School of Library and Information Science, University of South Florida, Tampa*

The Map Library in the New Millennium. Eds. Robert B. Parry and Christopher R. Perkins. Chicago: ALA Editions, 2001. 267p. \$75 (ISBN 0-8389-3518-4).

How must map libraries change to have a role in the digital era? Does networked spatial data put the traditional map curator out of business? Should map libraries refocus their collection development to emphasize access rather than acquisition? How should spatial-data librarians employ technologies such as geographic information systems (GIS), digitization, and the Web to provide better services? These are some of the questions addressed in this collection of seventeen essays. Editors Parry and Perkins provide an international venue for practitioners in the field to express their views on how technology is affecting map librarianship and the cartographic publishing industry.

This work has the familiar ring of what have by now become new genres in our professional literature—*library-identity crisis* and *technology-issues angst*. It is, however, unique in focusing on the technical and specialized realm of geospatial data, whose image-based documents are arguably even more fundamentally challenged by technology than is printed text. In a larger context, it is worthwhile to note that Mary Larsgaard, the doyenne of this specialty, acknowledged in her third edition of *Map Librarianship: An Introduction* (1998), that she will not revise this standard text again.

Map libraries are indeed at a fork in their road. It is time to refocus, or perhaps re-engineer—but how, and to what end? The editors, and many of the essayists, point out that map

libraries are a supply-side, post-World War II phenomenon, engendered by the explosion of map publications by military and government agencies during this era. Some note that with the curve of this rise demonstrably headed downward, map libraries are redundant intermediaries because users now turn directly to the Internet for interactive mapping tools. Most, however, envision a hybrid role for the map library, increasingly using GIS, digitization, and spatial data storage technologies. One author offers a dissenting voice—and a little common sense to the debate. Alan Godfrey, in his essay, “A Map User’s Perspective,” upholds the continuing value of printed maps, while pointing out the poor quality, limited scope, and lack of portability of computer-generated maps. His point is clear to anyone who has compared a MapQuest printout from the Internet to a good road atlas or the informative, customized Trip-tiks provided by the American Automobile Association.

At the other end of the spectrum, one of the editors, Perkins, in “Access to Maps and Spatial Data,” calls for the immediate refocusing of map libraries from fixed paper toward access to spatial data via the Web. He maintains that socio-economic and political forces, “stemming from the technological transition in mapping, lead relentlessly towards access, rather than acquisition” (173). While I found myself agreeing with much of

his argument, I grew weary of the exclusionary paper versus digital scenario. All media formats have a place in the information universe, and, on balance, tend to compliment rather than replace one another. Budgetary restrictions inevitably force tradeoffs, but libraries, like other services in our society, will gravitate toward offering patrons more rather than fewer choices.

In an essay about the changing role of GIS, Jennifer Stone Mullenberg presents the results of a survey about GIS use in map libraries. GIS on campuses has expanded from the traditional users—geography, geology, forestry, urban planning—to include business, health care, education, and even some humanities. Not surprisingly, 90% of the respondents reported using the ESRI software, ArcView, in their libraries. Greater numbers of users who are becoming literate in multiple cartographic format may use combinations of paper maps, CD-ROM atlases, and online mapping in the library. Mullenberg concludes that the importance and use of GIS in libraries will continue to grow. Carol Marley, in an essay about the changing profile of map users, examines the challenges and problems that map librarians face in providing geospatial services. She surveys the new skills and old concepts that library staff will need to achieve the spatial literacy necessary to help users with their

geographic needs. While recognizing that the road ahead is daunting for the profession, she sees no decline in users’ needs for cartographic information and a healthy future for map libraries.

It would be a mistake to conclude from the preceding discussion that this book is narrow in scope, focusing chiefly on the print versus digital question. Topics covered in the other essays include cataloging issues, metadata and standards, organizational change, storage technologies, Internet mapping, virtual map libraries, the digitization of historical maps, and partnerships with the new commercial mapping sector. One area, the regional role of the map library, could have been treated more thoroughly. Map libraries have a distinct relationship to state, county, and community needs, a reason for their existence particularly in publicly supported institutions. This shortcoming notwithstanding, these essays should provide welcome reading and perhaps direction for policy makers and a technological update for spatial data librarians.—*Michael Manoff* (mmanoff@mail.utk.edu), Knoxville, Tenn.

Works Cited

- Larsgaard, Mary L. 1998. *Map librarianship: An introduction*, 3rd ed. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited.