"countless references to outmoded technology; superseded documentation and page numbers; old forms of headings; dead URLs; bibliographic and authority records that have long since changed; ancient rules; and obsolete practices" (xviii–xix). The categories under which Q&As are filed do not always seem perfectly satisfactory, but admittedly "there was no intuitively obvious logical organizing principle and . . . no matter what choices [the author and the editor] made, there was no pleasing everyone" (xviii). Some of the Q&As do not really address cataloging issues in the generic sense of the term, but rather are down-to-earth advice about how to use the OCLC system that strives to remain as orthodox as possible while coping with the technical limitations of that specific system (e.g., questions 1.1, 1.10, 3.19, etc.)—a concern quite understandable and legitimate in the context of the *MOUG Newsletter,* but that sounds a bit out of scope in the context of a self-contained monograph. Such Q&As are of little help for catalogers who catalog on a different system; perhaps these should have been dropped for the monograph publication.

Wright reports in his foreword that MOUG considered for a while "placing all the columns on a Web site" (xiii). This would certainly have been a better mode of publication than the printed format, as it would have enabled the constant updating of the valuable information provided in these columns. One can hope that this book will soon be transferred to the Web, its appropriate place.

Updating is a real issue for publications of this kind. Will most of the Q&As be still relevant, once the new cataloging code, *Resource Description and Access* (RDA), is in place? If Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) or some other XML-based format happens to supersede MARC21 in the future, three-quarters of this book will become obsolete at once, for the real topic addressed in this book is not so much cataloging as it is the MARC21 format itself—and its inadequacy. This book can also be read as a kind of compendium of everything that is wrong with MARC21 and could have been titled *How to Do One's Best with Inadequate Tools.* For example, many pages (128–145) are dedicated to field 246, Jay Weitz's personal nightmare. The very existence of that field does not seem more justified after reading all those pages than before. The questions relating to field 041 (pages 150–56), dedicated to language codes, show that this field was primarily designed for printed textual materials and does not suit quite well for sound recordings. Weitz admits, "Regarding the 041 subfield ‡b question, I have taken MARC21 at its word, though I'm not sure my interpretation is correct" (151).

Similarly, even more than the "cataloger's judgment," what this book tends to highlight is the inappropriateness of many current cataloging rules. Weitz has too much genuine respect for the rules to make the point, but many of the problems he had to solve in his Q&A column would vanish into thin air if the rules were more consistent. Of course, as Weitz puts it, "real-world instances, in spite of our never-ending efforts to codify practices, will always defy those efforts" (xix), but some ambiguities could be avoided. For example, there is a basic ambiguity about what it is we catalog at all when we catalog a sound recording: is it just the content infixed on the carrier (the recorded sound), the carrier itself (e.g., the CD), or the whole package that the publisher intends as a *product* (the CD plus its container, liner notes, so-called accompanying material in our traditional but erroneous terminology, and so on)? This basic ambiguity results in a difficulty that many sound recording catalogers encounter: How to assign a correct publication date to a sound recording (pages 23–26 and elsewhere). There is a confusion between dates actually pertaining to the publication described, dates pertaining to bibliographic antecedents, and dates pertaining to the history of the recorded sound itself. Hopefully, RDA will solve such problems.—*Patrick Le Boeuf (patrick.le-boeuf@bnf. fr), Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris*

Reference

1. Sherry L. Vellucci, *Bibliographic Relationships in Music Catalogs* (Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 1997), xvii.

Copyright in Cyberspace 2: Questions and Answers for Librarians. By Gretchen McCord Hoffman. New York: Neal-Schuman, 2005. $75 paper (ISBN 1-55570-517-0).
Copyright for Teachers and Librarians. By Rebecca P. Butler. New York: Neal-Schuman, 2004. $59.95 paper (ISBN 1-55570-500-6).

Books appearing more or less simultaneously on essentially the same subject often evoke from contemporary reviewers some reference to "The Blind Men and the Elephant" poem based upon the Indian legend about a number of sightless men who, upon encountering it for the first time, touch and feel different parts of the great beast and draw markedly different conclusions as to its nature.[1] Both of these two books, by contrast, draw much the same conclusions, although they arrive at them by way of somewhat differing approaches. Both are comprehensive works, covering much of the wide range of subjects pertaining to copyright law that are implicit in library operations, whether from the technical services or readers' services sides.

Hoffman, described in the foreword to her book as that rarity—a librarian who went to law school rather than the perhaps more typical lawyer who went to library school—provides the more legalistically oriented of the two works. *Copyright in Cyberspace 2* contains numerous citations to and lengthy excerpts from the applicable statutory law and court cases, and is an updated second edition of Hoffman's 2001 work, which does a good job of bringing up to the present a number of the concepts and problems discussed in the

first edition. Part I improves and brings up to date the excellent short history of the copyright laws and basic applicable concepts contained in the first edition, and is especially useful in regard to the key fair use principle.

Parts II and III undertake to apply the principles of copyright law to specific library situations and emphasize the potential copyright pitfalls librarians now typically face on almost a day-to-day basis. Effectively emphasizing that there do not always exist *bright-line* answers to every question, Hoffman rightly urges librarians to become more involved in developing the public policy issues at work in the copyright arena, especially when it come to matters involving revising laws to reflect the digital and electronic realities presented in libraries today.

Hoffman utilizes a sidebar Q&A supplementation to concurrent textual discussions in each chapter and to the general Q&A format used in each chapter (a sort of question-within-questions approach) in order to highlight important issues, an approach that is likely to be effective for the casual user treating the work more as a reference tome than a treatise on its subject.

To work best as a reference book, however, a Q&A format demands a comprehensive index, and it is here that the work falls down a bit, as did the first edition. The table of contents might have been of some significant help in this regard if it had included all the questions for which answers are provided in the text (as the first edition did), but that degree of comprehensiveness has been eliminated this time out. A major portion of the work remains devoted, as was the case with the first edition, to lengthy exposition of primary legal sources that, given today's ready Web access to such public domain sources, makes for a longer book than seems justified.

Overall, though, *Copyright in Cyberspace 2* continues the first edition's valuable contribution to the literature in the field, and combines a librarian's insight with a lawyer's knowledge to provide a useful addition to the shelves of librarians for whom the work is intended. Hoffman also commendably eschews the lawyer's tendency to overexplain or pontificate, and her accessible writing style results in a readable book on a difficult and technical subject.

Rebecca Butler is not a lawyer by trade, but *Copyright for Teachers and Librarians* does not suffer from either a lack of authoritativeness or an overly academic approach. Indeed, it is obvious that it was written to be read rather than referred to. Butler has applied and adapted her work in developing copyright workshops, classes, and presentations to give the profession a useful primer on copyright that is accessible and likely to be useful on a daily basis. Working from essential concepts in part I, she brings the reader smoothly through clear discussion of fair use and licensing concepts to specific applications in various situations in part II. The table of contents and list of figures and charts are very good, and they resolve many of the problems that (again) a somewhat foreshortened index might have otherwise suggested.

When dealing with specific situations and questions, in most respects Butler arrives at the same ultimate conclusions as Hoffman, but when, as is frequently the case, there is no clear answer, Butler tends to opt for the conservative view more often than Hoffman, usually recommending against copying, using, and so on, in the close cases. She provides her recommendations primarily through a series of flowcharts appearing frequently in each chapter of part II, with yes/no decision trees down the paths of which librarians may navigate. She supplements these decision tools with relevant contextual discussion, making the flowcharts much more useful to the discerning reader.

Whether the copyright law, or any other law within the Anglo-American legal tradition, based as it is on court decisions and interpretations as opposed to statutory prescriptive absolutes, necessarily lends itself always to yes or no analysis is beside the point so long as the author's frequent caveats are observed. And, as previously mentioned, because Butler almost ineluctably leans to the conservative approach, librarians following their decision trees will rarely find themselves in a compromised or embarrassing position regarding use of the library's copyrighted materials.

Copyright for Teachers and Librarians would perhaps benefit from some explication of possible and appropriate solutions to those copyright law dilemmas that lead librarians to take (and Butler often to recommend) a conservative approach. Certainly the library profession needs to be in the forefront of providing access to materials, thoughts, and ideas, not serving as surrogate copyright policemen intent on ensuring that materials are squirreled away for the use only of those who can pay each time for their use. Some sort of afterthoughts chapter, which would not disturb the otherwise helpful natural flow of the book, might have been useful in this regard. One would expect Butler's views in this regard to be incisive.

So, is one view of the copyright elephant any more accurate than the other as far as the librarian is concerned? Happily, these books complement each other in many ways. For those looking for a straightforward, handbook type of approach to use in applying the mysterious ways of copyright law to specific, everyday library situations, *Copyright for Teachers and Librarians* might be the better choice. But for more detail in respect to the ins and outs, and the benefits that can be derived from "further review" through examination in some detail of the statutory provisions and court decisions regarding copyright law, there is much to recommend in *Copyright in Cyberspace 2.* The reader of both will find the elephant most clearly in focus.—*Vicki L. Gregory (Gregory@shell.cas.usf.edu), University of South Florida, Tampa*

Reference

1. John Godfrey Saxe, "The Blind Men and the Elephant," www.wordfocus.com/word-act-blindmen.html (accessed Jan. 16, 2006).

Putting XML to Work in the Library: Tools for Improving Access and Management. By Dick R. Miller and Kevin S. Clarke. Chicago: ALA, 2004. 205p. $45 ($40.50 ALA members) paper (ISBN 0-8389-0863-2).

Extensible Mark-up Language (XML) has been at the heart of many discussions for ten years and was sometimes introduced as a kind of miraculous panacea in outbursts of enthusiasm verging on the irrational. XML was not primarily designed for librarians, but quite early some librarians—especially those who had been considering replacing MARC formats with SGML-based formats—saw the potential it has for the profession. Some commentators, however, also expressed reservations about XML's ability to deal with huge amounts of bibliographic data. The authors are both aware of XML's limitations and convinced that XML can do a lot for us: "While XML cannot solve all of our problems, it does offer foundational tools to help transform the way libraries do business" (36). Indeed, it is almost a matter of survival, as the new environment—the Web environment—has profoundly transformed libraries' role and place within the society: "'Library information,' especially that in time-honored MARC formats and in proprietary integrated library system formats, has been segregated too long from mainstream Web resources. Having an online library catalog isn't good enough anymore" (37) and "Conditions for libraries have changed! . . . With instant information everywhere, libraries need to reassess their role and focus on strategies for thriving under the new circumstances" (96). Obsolescence and growing isolation are the major threats impending on libraries and librarians. The authors regard XML as a way to escape both.

This book (written in 2002, published in 2004, and reviewed in 2005 for this 2006 issue of *LRTS*—it is important to keep that time aspect in mind) can be regarded as comprising two distinct sections. The first one (chapters 1 and 2) is a presentation of XML itself and XML-related technologies (validation tools, linking tools, display tools, and so on), a kind of XML manual for librarians who are not acquainted with the mark-up language. The second one (chapters 3 to 5) is more library-specific and exposes how to develop—and put into practice—an XML-based metadata schema, with the potential to solve the many flaws that cataloging rules and MARC formats are fraught with.

Librarians who seek guidance for the development of their first XML Document Type Definition (DTD) or XML schema will find a step-by-step methodology that will prove extremely helpful on pages 94–96. Perhaps more importantly, this section offers the authors an opportunity to express what they think of MARC21 and the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules—and they do not think good things, to say the least. They develop seven arguments in favor of XML's superiority over MARC: coded values in fixed-length fields could be replaced with the flexible authority control enabled by XML; the inconsistent way dates are expressed in MARC could be unified in XML; redundancy and inconsistency in entering similar types of information could be avoided; MARC does not clearly separate information elements and information about them, which XML would make possible; relationships could be expressed in a unified way; MARC's complexity could be replaced with a core XML schema to which specialized information elements could be added for certain types of materials (e.g., music, maps); and the MARC-8 character encoding system could be replaced with Unicode. According to the authors, XML could also help solve some of the problems posed by AACR: no clear identification of works; no consistent treatment of relationships; too much emphasis on transcription and description; use of mixed-language headings, which impedes internationalization; inconsistent treatment of initial articles in titles, and so on.

The authors then introduce the XML-based metadata structure that they have developed at the Lane Medical Library, the XML Organic Bibliographic Information Schema (XOBIS)—in my opinion the biggest revolution in the cataloging world since Cutter's time. XOBIS blurs the traditional—and cumbersome—border between bibliographic and authority records. It enables consistent treatment of bibliographic relationships and controlled use of qualifiers within headings. The authors insist, however, that XOBIS is "experimental," and that "it should not be interpreted as minimizing the problems such an undertaking [i.e., the replacement of MARC with a Web-oriented schema] would entail" (144). It would be fascinating to see what a large-scale bibliographic database in XOBIS might look like.

Unfortunately Chapter 4, which is devoted to the software and practical tools that would enable daring librarians to "put XML to work" in their library, is a bit disappointing. Not that it is not helpful, but it focuses almost exclusively on open source software that perform the following functions: edit XML documents; transform XML into other formats; display; store and index; or any combination of the above. Of course, such a publication could not and should not turn to a collection of advertisements for commercial systems and the vendors who supply them, but it is not always possible to find the qualified staff able to adapt open source software for a library's specific needs, and one has to be completely informed to make the good decision and the good choice.

The fifth and final chapter, devoted to XML's potential for the future, shows a number of the Lane Medical Library's achievements that were made possible thanks to XML. Among other realizations, they maintain an online serials list from their catalog, they use XML "to assist with