SOURCES

in arrangement and subject headings, and "Romance" gives a much better breakdown of "Themes and Types" than in previous editions. One of the more helpful updates of the sixth edition is that each title listed now has a publication date beside it.

Some things have been left out of the sixth edition that might be missed. This reviewer was particularly sorry to see that there are no longer quotes at the beginning of each chapter, but what users will miss most is likely to be the character index. However, *Genreflecting* continues to be a very user-friendly source for RA. This is the best edition yet.—*James McShane, Director, Kent Memorial Library, Suffield, Connecticut*

Intellectual Freedom Manual, 7th ed. Compiled by the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom (OIF). Chicago: ALA, 2006. 521p. $52.00 (ISBN 0-8389-3561-3).

If every librarian, administrator, trustee, and library supporter were to read the seventh edition of the *Intellectual Freedom Manual,* we might enjoy a more temperate climate for the function of libraries than we currently have in the United States. The manual's strength has always resided in its presentation of inspiring policy statements combined with practical strategies about how to protect these principles. Interesting histories provide context about how each statement was developed. The seventh edition of the *Intellectual Freedom Manual* has been updated to include several amended and substantively revised policies. "Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights," adopted in 2002 by the ALA Council, is new to the seventh edition.

The latter part of the manual has been updated, reorganized, and fortified with new and revised articles, offering a proactive approach. Regrettably absent from the seventh edition is any attempt to provide a comprehensive "field guide" to particular groups and their history of challenges to libraries, such as Rob Boston's pointed article in the sixth edition, "Responding to Religious Right Censorship Attempts." However, a more general article that effectively addresses challenges from groups, "Responding to Organized Challenges," by Beverly Becker, emphasizes the importance of preparation. Two excellent new articles by Theresa Chmara, "Minors' First Amendment Rights to Access Information" and "Public Libraries and the Public Forum Doctrine," are welcome additions.

A new appendix item to the seventh edition, "Navigating the OIF Website," is helpful in explaining the current organization of OIF's Web site with its myriad interrelated links. Be sure to check the Web site (www.ala.org/oif) to find the latest updates, such as the newly adopted statement on "RFID in Libraries: Privacy and Confidentiality Guidelines." The brief glossary clarifies several terms that, on first glance, may seem straightforward. For instance, five different types of challenges to intellectual freedom are detailed. By this taxonomy, the recent, widely publicized *King and King* challenge to the Metropolitan Library System in Edmond, Oklahoma, would be classified as "public attack."

This manual should be read as a call to action and careful planning; it reminds librarians, administrators, trustees, and library supporters of the importance and the "why" of what we do. Highly recommended.—*Karen Bays, Manager of Library Operations, Edmond Public Library, Metropolitan Library System, Oklahoma*

Metadata and Its Impact on Libraries. Sheila S. Intner, Susan S. Lazinger, and Jean Weihs. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2006. 272p. $45.00 (ISBN 1-59158-145-1).

This book is a synthesis of theory and practice surrounding metadata and its applications within particular disciplinary communities and digital library projects. It relies heavily upon frameworks and intellectual tensions present among similar works, for example, *Metadata Fundamentals for All Librarians* by Priscilla Caplan (ALA, 2003) and *Getting Mileage out of Metadata: Applications for the Library* by Jean Hudgins, Grace Agnew, and Elizabeth Brown (ALA, 1999), and portions of the text are organized similarly to Lazinger's earlier book, *Digital Preservation and Metadata: History, Theory, Practice* (Libraries Unlimited, 2001). The treatment of the subject matter in this coauthored volume is better suited to readers for whom metadata is an unfamiliar concept, although the authors hint at the reader's experience with cataloging (109) in their focus on "all [the] new circumstances that distinguish traditional cataloging from metadata activity" (5).

Thoughtful consideration of the purpose of metadata, often illustrated through descriptions of stakeholders and motivations for the development of particular approaches, is a notable strength of this text. *Metadata for Information Management and Retrieval* by David Hynes (Facet, 2004), in contrast, employs "purpose" as an organizing structure, but the authors of the reviewed text inject historical details into the narrative:

> The CIDOC/CRM model, motivated by the requirements of cultural artifacts and museums, focuses more on changes in context than on object transformation itself. . . . The ABC model, driven by digital library requirements, was originally motivated by the need to describe how objects change over time (99).

Purpose and precedent—the "why" and "how" behind each development—are as important as the current components of these models and element sets, and the authors should be commended for composing descriptions of metadata that are so steeped in history.

Despite this strength, the manner in which the multiple voices behind the text are interwoven occasionally gives rise to discontinuities or jarring conceptual leaps. Chapter 2 introduces the concepts of syntactic, semantic, and structural interoperability, which the authors abandon in chapter 3, leaving the reader to grapple with how syntax, semantics, and structure are addressed by content standards such as AACR2

and LCSH, encoding standards such as MARC and EAD, and harmonization efforts such as FRBR. Considering the overall rhythm of the book, the authors appear to construct a protracted argument in four beats:

1. Metadata exists in many forms and can fulfill many purposes. [ch. 1–3]
2. Librarians already supply metadata through cataloging practices. [ch. 4–6]
3. Metadata is an integral aspect of successful digital library and preservation projects. [ch. 7 and 8]
4. Digital library projects have allowed traditional libraries to introduce new online services; thus metadata has an impact on libraries. [ch. 9]

However, the evidence presented does not necessarily lead to this conclusion. The book includes no mention of federated-search products, although these tools (for example, Ex Libris' Metalib) would seem to exemplify a stronger link among metadata, collections, and public services than several of the large-scale digital-library projects discussed (for example, JSTOR). If this book has a shortcoming, it is that the unifying premise falls short of expectations; nevertheless, each chapter individually provides sufficient background for the reader to successfully engage with, say, the range of case studies from *Metadata in Practice* (edited by Diane I. Hillman and Elaine L. Westbrooks, ALA, 2004) and current awareness resources like Brad Eden's issues of *Library Technology Reports* (September/October 2002 and November/December 2005).—*Phillip M. Edwards, Doctoral Candidate, The Information School, University of Washington, Seattle*