for the ability to work on several things at once, to divide their attention, and to produce effective results fast.

This guide to managing change is equally applicable in public, academic, and special libraries. This is one of its major strengths. It presents a rather utopian vision for libraries, but the path it presents is straightforward, honest, remarkably devoid of buzzwords and trends, exceptionally applicable, and it creates enthusiasm for the renewal process. Highly recommended for all library leaders and developing leaders. Working desk copies should be acquired as well as a collection copy.—**Judith Adams-Volpe, Director, Lockwood Library, University of Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY 14260 <adamsj@acsu.buffalo.edu>.**

Advances in Serials Management, edited by Cindy Hepfer, Teresa Malinowski, and Julia Gammon. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, Vol. 6, 1997. 236 p. $73.25. ISBN 0-7623-0101-5.

Volume 6 of *Advances in Serials Management* follows the tradition of the five preceding volumes in that it contains a collection of well-researched, well-written papers about a wide-variety of serials management issues. The articles in this volume are in-depth discussions of how librarians and other personnel in the serials chain have made informed decisions on serials management issues in the increasingly complex serials information environment. The papers detail planning, implementation, and training processes from both the macro-view of organizational factors and the micro hands-on view. The articles cover the entire range of the serials chain—from publication and distribution to selection, technical processing, and patron use.

Two of the eight papers in this volume focus specifically on electronic resources. In the introductory paper, "CD-ROMs, Surveys, and Sales: The OSA Experience," Frank E. Harris and Alan Tourtlotte discuss the decision-making processes that were behind the Optical Society of America's (OSA) first CD-ROM, Optics Index 1917–1994/Optics Letters Vol. 19, 1994. The description of the complex economics of producing the CD-ROM, coupled with OSA's efforts to assess the information needs of the membership, and the efforts to design a search engine to meet the demands of the potential users of the product provide new insight into professional society publication processes.

"Management and Integration of Electronic Journals into the Serials Department" is the other paper in the collection that focuses specifically on electronic resources. Barbara Hall lays out a detailed map of issues that need to be discussed and resolved as libraries add electronic journals to their collections. She then discusses the University of Southern California experience with electronic journals. This is one of the more comprehensive and practical articles that I have read on this subject.

The processes to automate over 50,000 manual serials control records at the University of Washington are described in "A Collaborative Approach to Conversion: The University of Washington Serials Control Project," by Diane Grove and James Stickman. The manual serials check-in processes at the University of Washington were handled by a combination of public and technical services personnel across a range of library buildings; automating these processes involved a collaborative effort between personnel in both service areas. Any library facing the planning and implementation of a large complex project will find this article to be useful.

"The Integration of Science Serials Collections into a Consolidated Science Library," by Kathryn Kjaer, Sally C. Tseng,

and Barbara Lucas, is similar to the Grover and Stickman article in that it provides a detailed description of a large-scale library project. The project described in this study involved merging the serial collections of four libraries into a single, inter-shelved collection in a new library building.

"Bibliometric Tools for Serials Collection Management in Academic Libraries" is a comprehensive review of the strengths and limitations of using bibliometric data sources, either as a sole evaluation tool for serials collections or in conjunction with other measures. The author discusses a variety of data sources that can be used to analyze the serial collection; the use of Journal Citation Reports is discussed at length.

Two papers in the collection address issues related to serials vendors. In "Serials Vendor Service Quality Evaluation: An Ongoing Performance Review Process," Ruth H. Hakinen and James L. Smith provide a structure for evaluating the performance of serials vendors. With the exception of the financial side of vendor services, the authors argue that it is the qualitative aspects of services that are of major importance. They suggest that a comprehensive evaluation of a vendor should rate each service area on accuracy, timeliness, and effectiveness. The authors identify the components of each service area and offer forms that can be used in evaluation projects.

The second paper in this collection to address vendor issues is "The Impact of the Faxon Company on the Serials Community, 1881–1996," by Constance L. Foster. This is a detailed, well-written, and well-documented history of the Faxon Company. It is fascinating reading for anyone interested in library history or for anyone who wants to understand more about the dynamics that shape this component of the serials chain.

In "Compact Storage—A Party of the OhioLink Strategy and a Solution to Shelving Needs for Journal Collections," Pat Salomon and Barbara Shaffer discuss the state-wide Ohio initiative to provide centralized off-site storage for little-used back-runs of serials for state-funded college and university libraries.

My only reservation in recommending this book relates to the price: $73.25 may be high for some libraries. Yet, I am unaware of a true competitor that can be purchased for less. The annual conference proceedings of the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG), published by the Haworth Press, provide an overview of state-of-the-art serials topics. The NASIG proceedings contain a large number of papers that cover a very broad spectrum of the serials chain, but they are based on workshops and conference presentations and lack the in-depth discussions that are presented in *Advances in Serials Management*. This new volume of *Advances in Serials Management* is an important collection of papers that I would highly recommend for all academic libraries.—**Mary Ann Sheble, Associate Dean for Technical Services and Systems, University of Detroit Mercy Libraries, 4001 W. McNichols Road, PO 19900, Detroit, MI 48219-0900 <sheblema@udmercy.edu>.**

Cataloging and Classification: Trends, Transformations, Teaching, and Training, edited by James R. Shearer and Alan R. Thomas. New York: Haworth, 1997. 210p. $19.95. ISBN 0-7890-0340-6.

As the subtitle indicates, a wide range of topics is covered in this book. Editors Shearer and Thomas have divided the volume into three broad categories: "the Cataloger," "the Future of Classification Systems," and "New Technology and Its Implications." "The Cataloger" focuses on the changes that have taken place in the field of cataloging and analyzes library school cur-

riculums to determine what will constitute an adequate education for future catalogers. "The Future of Classification Systems" describes the ways that users of the major classification systems work cooperatively to make their products more useful for the modern information world. "New Technology and Its Implications" examines how technology has impacted cataloging knowledge and research. A chronology of the changes to cataloging principles and practices brought about by technology is provided. Gillian M. McCombs presents an "action agenda for technical services in the digital age" emphasizing the need to "seek and embrace change." Alan Poulter examines the effect of the Internet on acquisitions and cataloging. The book concludes with "The Cataloger's Future: A Director's View," by Richard W. Meyer. The impact of technology and financial constraints are examined and a great deal of emphasis is placed on the changing role of the cataloger as the result of the increased use of technology.

This collection of insightful papers provides both the historical perspective of cataloging as well as insight into what likely lies ahead for catalogers and librarians in general. The chapters dealing with the impact of the Internet and the World Wide Web on today's cataloger are especially thought-provoking. The contributors to this book bring perspectives from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain with each of them emphasizing the need for catalogers to be flexible and ready to accept the changes that are inevitable.

This Haworth publication has also been published as *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly*, volume 24, numbers 1/2, 1997. Each chapter concludes with an extensive, up-to-date bibliography, and Jamshid Beheshti's chapter on "The Evolving OPAC" includes numerous helpful diagrams. The index is useful and quite comprehensive.

I recommend *Cataloging and Classification: Trends, Transformations, Teaching and Training* for any reader who is interested in gaining additional insight into the current trends and initiatives in the area of cataloging.—**Sue Sawyer, Branch Head, Lander Memorial Regional Library, Williamston, SC 29697.**

Computer and Information Ethics, by John Weckert and Douglas Adeney. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1997. 175p. $59.95. ISBN 0-313-29362-7.

In the beginning, there was Deborah Johnson followed by Donn B. Parker, M. David Erman, and Tom Forester, and subsequently a small deluge of monographs and anthologies devoted to ethical concerns in computer science. There was nothing on information ethics. Now computer ethics has been institutionalized and even information ethics has its share of brand new (1997 and 1998) studies. John Weckert and Douglas Adeney are the first authors to combine these two disciplines in order to present information and diverse perspectives that will help information workers to make judicious decisions in difficult situations. In order to lay the groundwork for this, the authors allocate three chapters to discussions of the theoretical aspects of ethics, professionalism, and freedom.

Weckert and Adeney are interested in problems that arise at the point where computers and information intersect. They ask lots of questions and then attempt to answer them, although sometimes it is impossible to offer specific recommendations. For example, there is no unequivocally correct response to the problem that occurs when employers insist upon their right to monitor or read workers' e-mail messages. Indeed, the correct-

ness of such activity depends on the social and ethical ethos, the economic and political system in effect, and the personal commitments of the people involved. Ethical decision making requires scrutiny, care, and the balanced consideration of principles or consequences. The ethical foundations herein lie, perhaps surprisingly, not in the deontological or consequential reasoning, but rather in the distinction drawn between objectivism and relativism, that is, the difference between moral truths that are independent of like and dislikes and those that depend on cultural, societal, or personal mores.

That this is a useful distinction is undeniable, but the deontological/consequential dichotomy (which is never mentioned) seems to have more pragmatic applicability in real-life situations. One of the unusual features of this volume is the precise and ongoing questioning of received beliefs, for instance, freedom is normally taken to be an absolute good, but the authors indicate that what this means is unclear and the belief is probably untrue! Libertarians would undoubtedly disagree, but it is good to view what is taken for granted in a new and different light. The discussion of image manipulation, important and useful as it is, seems out of place here. The rest of this volume covers those issues that are most salient in the field: Internet censorship, intellectual property, privacy, software reliability, and virtual reality. The discussion of censorship is an excellent exemplar of how these two scholars operate. They show how and why censorship is unacceptable, but they concomitantly present convincing evidence that expressing a belief is extremely "different from the right to impart information on how to make bombs or computer viruses." Freedom of speech, for these authors, is not an unequivocal good. They point out that there are social and legal restrictions that control libel, perjury, blasphemy, and abusive language. These points are then applied to pornography, hate language, harm, and "virtual harm" on the Internet. Offensive or inappropriate material apparently warrants the use of filtering software or other restrictive modalities; on the other hand, it may be more deleterious to delimit private harmful communications, since this would inhibit Internet effectiveness. This carefully thought-out and helpful study will be useful to both information professionals and educators and it is therefore recommended for all academic collections.—**Robert Hauptman, Professor, Learning Resources Services, St. Cloud State University, 720 4th Ave. South, St. Cloud, MN 56301.**

Democratic Education in an Age of Difference: Redefining Citizenship in Higher Education, by Richard Guarasci, Grant H. Cornwell and Associates. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1997. 180p. $29.95. ISBN 0-7879-0850-9.

Students enter college with little experience in matters of intergroup relations, conflict management, and community building. Their lives on campus are often divided into two sharply differentiated arenas: the classroom and their social/residential world. Based on such observations, Guarasci and Cornwell argue that colleges must educate students to participate in a culturally diverse democracy. They envision democratic education as "a form of teaching and learning that accentuates critical reflection, active participation, development of voice, and commitment to social inclusion." Although their intellectual forebear, John Dewey, valued assimilation over a diversity that would enforce separation, the authors believe diverse communities are necessary, and that curriculum and co-curriculum expe-