

century editions of books of hours when the Council of Trent prescribed new content for these popular prayer books.

Due to the specialized nature of these case studies, this volume is appropriate only for research collections and special collections in the history of books. However, the themes that emerge from the essays taken as a whole should be of interest (and concern) to all librarians and archivists: nearly every essayist describes the unfortunate effects of war, revolution, and censorship on library collections. In a sort of prehistory of scholarly communication, several of the contributors show how collectors shared their books and opened their libraries to local and itinerant scholars, creating communities of interest that led to the creation of new knowledge. In matters more pertinent to everyday library operations, the authors note the historical importance of catalogs and what they reflect about their owners' collecting goals; they describe shelfmarks and shelving methods and show how these suited the needs of the reader/owner; they provide physical details on individual books that give us hints on how particular readers used books and texts. The stories these researchers tell about individual books tell us what mattered to those early scholars, writers, and collectors and perhaps can help inform contemporary guardians of libraries both great and small on how best to serve the people who use them. — *Cecile M. Jagodzinski, Indiana University.*

Patriotic Information Systems. Eds.

Todd G. Loendorf and David Garson.
Hershey, Penn.: IGI, 2007. 258p. \$99.95
(ISBN: 159904594X). LC 2007-24490.

On any given day how often do you log in to a social networking site, an e-commerce site, a search engine interface (such as iGoogle, or My Yahoo!), or your library's ILS? What information are these sites gathering about you, and what conclusions can be drawn from this information? Have you recently done searches for information on Islam and chemical warfare

for two different students? Taken out of context, how would these searches look to outside eyes? How many electronic databases currently contain personal information about you? Are these databases Web accessible? How difficult is it for government agencies to gain access to these databases?

Of the innovative Web technologies of the last few years, the inclusion of databases in the online environment will prove to have some of the longest-lasting impacts on how private information is gathered, stored, disseminated, and reused. The combination of social Web and semantic Web reaches deep into our society as people increasingly communicate, shop, and gather information while being logged into Web sites that may or may not be gathering data related to their activities.

In *Patriotic Information Systems*, editors Todd Loendorf and David Garson gather together a collection of essays that examine how state and federal government policies relating to information privacy have changed since the pivotal events of September 11, 2001. This book examines how the current administration's view of citizens' right to have access to government information, combined with a disregard for personal privacy in a data-rich environment, is leading us, as a country, toward a society where a citizen's basic right to privacy is in jeopardy.

In the first three chapters—"Bush Administration Information Policy and Democratic Values," "Less Safe: The Dismantling of Public Information Systems after September 11," and "Expanding Privacy Rationales under the Federal Freedom of Information Act: Stigmatization as Talisman"—the authors examine how the Bush administration views information privacy and documents the government's move backwards in its interpretation of the Freedom of Information Act. In the chapter "Expanding Privacy Rationales," the author explains that, currently, a reason for denying a Freedom of Information request is the possible stigma that a

person or agency whom the document is about may incur.

In "Access to Information and the Freedom to Access: The Intersection of Public Libraries and the USA PATRIOT Act," the authors examine two surveys conducted by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois. One of the surveys examines the impact on libraries and library patrons of the attacks on September 11; the other examines what effect the USA PATRIOT Act has had on libraries and their users. These studies, combined with a Pew Internet and American Life survey, paint a picture of libraries in flux. Changing policies and tightening library security often conflict with our patrons' right to explore diverse ideas and read as their interest guides them.

In "Watching What We Read: Implications of Law Enforcement Activity in Libraries since 9/11," the authors discuss a nationwide study conducted by the American Library Association's Office of Information Technology Policy examining the impact that inquiries by federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies have had on public and academic libraries. The study found evidence that these law enforcement agencies had requested information regarding patrons' information-seeking and reading habits. Few if

any changes were made by libraries in response to these requests.

Other chapters include "Security, Technology, and Democracy Resisting Government Internet Surveillance by Participating in Politics Online and Offline," "Security, Sovereignty, and Continental Interoperability: Canada's Elusive Balance," "Information Technology and Surveillance: Implications for Public Administration in a New World Order," "The Little Chip That Could: The Public Sector and RFID," and "Out of Control?: The Real ID." Each of these chapters examines technology and how the adoption of certain technologies without critical thought may lead to a society where government officials have uncontrolled access to a citizen's personal information. This information could then be used to wrongfully limit a person's freedom.

Patriotic Information Systems presents a very negative view of the Bush administration and how it has chosen to enact and interpret laws relating to personal information, freedom of information, and information privacy. It would have been interesting to see a few chapters that examined the opposing view. Chapters four, "Access to Information and the Freedom to Access: The Intersection of Public Libraries and the USA PATRIOT Act," five, "Watching What We Read: Implications of Law Enforcement Activity in Libraries since 9/11," and nine, "The Little Chip That Could: The Public Sector and RFID," will be of particular interest to librarians due to their content. The book is well researched and written and makes some very compelling arguments; I recommend it. — *Tim Daniels, Georgia Public Library Service.*

Studying Students: The Undergraduate Research Project at the University of Rochester. Eds. Nancy Fried Foster and Susan Gibbons, Chicago: ACRL, 2007, 90p. alk. paper, \$28 (ISBN 0838984371). LC 2007-28559. Available online from www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/downloadables/Foster-Gibbons_cmpd.pdf.

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