

scription (EAD) is inadequate for describing folklore materials and that we need to develop a new document-type definition for sound recordings. Another concern for the folklore community is that no controlled vocabulary exists to permit reasonable subject access or the use of networked search and retrieval protocols.

In her remarks on "Preservation of Audio," Elizabeth Cohen declares that "distribution is the key to preserving audio folklore collections in the twenty-first century. . . . In the networked world, collections may be located in a thousand places." Both technophobia and politics hamper progress in the migration of collections from the analog to the digital domain. She presents a compelling case for data migration as the "only intelligent policy" and advises the archival community to look to the data storage industry and to pay attention to research and development efforts across a variety of disciplines for the purpose of discovering new solutions and for formulating their own preservation strategies. A significant portion of her presentation is devoted to current and emerging technologies in data storage media.

Issues surrounding rights management are clarified by Anthony Seeger in his paper, "Intellectual Property and Audiovisual Archives and Collections." Intellectual property issues are not only legal (what people can do), but also ethical (what people should do). In consideration of the legal and ethical issues and in the interest of preservation and access, archives should review their contracts, reexamine guide-

lines for evaluating proposals for use of archival materials, help researchers obtain the access they need, and help artists and communities learn about their rights. To explain why collections of commercial recordings and collections of unpublished recordings require different approaches, Seeger traces specific cultural biases in copyright legislation to their origins in the Enlightenment.

In a brief discussion of archives and the internet, Seeger states that the technology is far ahead of the archives' ability to use it, primarily because archives do not have the rights to distribute materials digitally. He urges "institutions in custody of traditional materials to periodically conduct a systematic review of how they manage their access and use rights" and to renegotiate outdated agreements that do not address new media rights.

The concluding discussion and recommendations call for continued collaboration and the formation of interdisciplinary committees and advocacy groups within the folk heritage community. The consensus affirmed, among other things, the need to "develop best practices guidelines and standards; to develop better education and training opportunities for all community members; to develop partnerships among the technology, corporate and entertainment sectors; to extend the reach of expertise and resources to regional and local levels; and to establish regional centers for preservation and distributed access when appropriate." Twenty-seven specific recommendations conclude the report. —*Rashidah Z. Hakeem, University of Mississippi.*

Index to advertisers

Academic Press	333
AIAA	299, 341
American Chemical	cover 4
Annual Reviews	303
Biosis	300
CHOICE	366
Elsevier	cover 2
Haworth Press	353
Library Technologies	cover 3
Modern Language Assoc.	322–323

The Power of Language/El poder de la palabra: Selected Papers from the Second REFORMA National Conference, ed. Lillian Castillo-Speed and the REFORMA National Conference Publications Committee. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 2001. 225p. \$35 (ISBN 1563089459). LC 2001-38430. REFORMA, the National Association to Promote Library and Information Ser-

vices to Latinos and the Spanish Speaking, was established in 1971 and is committed to the development and improvement of service to the 31 million Spanish speaking and Latino people in the United States. The proceedings of REFORMA's Second National Conference, held in August 2000, is genuine advocacy scholarship that informs in the context of equity and fairness. It consists of five parts: "The Power of Language," "Latino Leadership," "Issues in Latino Library Service," "Latino Programs and Models of Service," and "Documenting Latino Lives and Creativity," plus an introduction and the conference's concluding speech. Each part consists of several chapters.

The foundation essay by Spanish linguistics scholar Sonia Ramírez Wohlmuth, "Language and Identity in Contemporary Latin American Thought," constructs a cogent rationale for all U. S. librarians to confront issues of race and language. It is especially pertinent to academic librarians who must address Wohlmuth's challenge to collect literature in Spanish: "Literary production represents the culmination of a linguistic tradition, a vehicle to showcase the language." The recruitment of librarians who will be receptive to Wohlmuth's challenge was addressed by a panel of librarian educators from accredited LIS programs: the University of Texas at Austin (Loriene Roy), UCLA (Clara Chu), the University of Arizona (Carla Stoffle), the University of South Florida (Elaine Yontz), and the ALA's director of the Office for Accreditation (Ann O'Neill). Although their observations were focused on serving Latinos, the discussion provides useful insights into diversity in general as it relates to library service and collection development. The reality of their observations is reemphasized in Denice Adkins's chapter on the effect of the "Hispanic Demographic" on the relationship between the Hispanic population and the provision of library services.

Isabel Espinal wrote of applying "Whiteness Theory" to librarianship and introduced a new conceptual framework using anthropological and cultural studies models. Her proposal to conduct an ethnographic study of White cultural practices in academic libraries is a provocative upending of the standard discourse on diversity. Bruce Jensen's "The Cárcel and the Biblioteca" is a call to arms for those who recognize the value of anthropological librarianship.

In "Queer Community History and the Evidence of Desire," Luis Alberto de la Garza and Horacio N. Roque Ramírez present the history of the Archivo Rodrigo Reyes, documenting the gay and lesbian Latino community in the San Francisco Bay Area. With compelling photos from the Archivo and a poetic narrative, the making and use of public history is explored in a way that illuminates archival work. Tatiana De la Tierra provided an overview of Latina Lesbian Literary Herstory, "From Sor Juana to *Days of Awe*," including a selected list of contemporary gay and lesbian titles.

The Power of Language/El poder de la palabra is a significant contribution to Latino librarianship. It provides scholarly and emotional background for the expansion of library services across the borders of nations and types of libraries. Though several essays focus on public libraries or youth services, this volume is highly recommended for all academic collections. Not only does it offer a context for library service to a growing community, but it also provides rich bibliographic and philosophical resources for cultural studies, correctional studies, queer studies, and career development. This volume reflects the theme of REFORMA President Oralia Garza de Cortés, "The Power of Language: To Learn, To Imagine, To Act," and her call for library service built on democracy, not bureaucracy.—*Kathleen de la Peña McCook, University of South Florida.*