

the cycle covered, which can effectively capture the attention of students and highlight the importance of the topic covered. The authors' revision of the Hillsburg Hardware Case that is integrated throughout the book is also noteworthy. Another new addition is a brief discussion on International Standards in Auditing.

An ill-timed new twist appearing in this edition is a discussion of expanding the auditors' traditional roles to that of "providers of consulting and tax services" (p. 4). Given the strong voices asking auditors to restrict their involvement in client's business affairs in order to maintain their independence, the authors should revise this section in their next edition. While the authors revise Chapter 4 to include SEC- and AICPA-implemented changes affecting auditor independence, further revisions may be needed given inevitable dramatic shifts in audit approaches that Congress and financial statement users expect in the post-Enron era. Adopters of this edition can expect updates of such new development through an *Auditing Newsletter* that comes with accompanying PowerPoint® slides (updated twice per year) that is available to instructors from the Companion Web site.

Like the eighth edition, the book comes with many supplements. Most helpful to instructors is the Instructor's Resource CD-ROM. Additional resources are available through the Prentice Hall Companion web site.

In summary, the ninth edition, with its assortment of supplementary resources and online support systems, and a well-developed web site, remains a highly effective textbook as an introductory textbook for either a one-semester or a one-quarter undergraduate program. I certainly recommend it to anyone who is contemplating teaching Auditing for the first time, or to those who are unhappy with their current Auditing textbook. Faculty members who are contented with their current Auditing textbook may also be well advised to have a serious look at this textbook.

ARAYA DEBESSAY

Professor

University of Delaware

RONALD J. HUEFNER, JAMES A. LARGAY III, and SUSAN S. HAMLIN,
Advanced Financial Accounting, Eighth Edition (Cincinnati, OH: Dame/Thompson Learning, 2002, pp. xxiv, 1106).

The authors state that they produced the eighth edition (1) to change content and emphasis, (2) to increase teachability, and (3) to provide a unifying theme. The authors accomplished their objectives by taking the following steps. They incorporate SFAS No. 141, No. 142, and SGAS No. 34. The revised Chapter 1 appropriately reduces discussion of the pooling-of-interest method and provides more comprehensive discussion in the Appendix. Chapter 8 was updated for dollar limits on certain liabilities under current bankruptcy laws. They made many other significant changes that make this one the most current Advanced Accounting textbook available.

The text organization is appealing and easy to use due to both chapter breakdown and module features. Instructors can select portions of the text to easily satisfy their course objectives. The first seven chapters cover the major aspects of business combinations and consolidated financial reporting. The first four modules, A through D, cover additional material related to these topics. Other typical "advanced accounting" course topics—bankruptcy and reorganization; translation

of foreign financial statements and related issues; international foreign currency transactions; futures contracts, options, and interest rate swaps—are each devoted a chapter. Governmental and not-for-profit organizations and partnership accounting are devoted three chapters and two chapters, respectively. Last, the Securities and Exchange Commission, environmental liabilities, personal financial statements, and estate and trust accounting and reporting are each allotted one module. Of course, those planning to teach the SEC and its Role in Financial Reporting module should update materials for the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Although the authors provide Chapter Previews, Commentaries, and a Summary of Key Concepts in each chapter, the text appears to be procedurally oriented. A rules tendency is certainly needed, but more robust commentary outlining the rationale for various parties' positions would enhance the students' learning experience and help develop their critical-thinking skills. The assignment material is ample and meshes well with chapter content. The text is easy to read, and like all textbooks in this area, it is, unfortunately, printed in black and white with shades of gray rather than color.

Students' comprehension is enhanced in several ways. Chapter Previews, Authors' Commentaries, and a Summary of Key Concepts are found in each chapter. A Study Guide is available for purchase. In addition, the text's web site offers "check figures, errata, updates, and other material." Unfortunately, at the time of the review, the check figures and errata pertained to the seventh edition. The other material is a comprehensive list of links to states that provide CAFRS on the Web. However, the content could be enhanced. For example, an adopters' caucus page, PowerPoint® lecture material, electronic copies of the Solutions Manual, Study Guide, and Test Resource Manual could be included.

This text is well written, flexible, and comprehensive. I recommend that instructors, who want a traditional Advanced Accounting text that is as *current as possible*, to strongly consider adopting Huefner, Largay, and Hamlen.

S. THOMAS A. CIANCIOLO
Professor
Eastern Michigan University

CARL S. WARREN, JAMES M. REEVE, and PHILIP E. FESS, *Financial Accounting*, Eighth Edition (Cincinnati, OH: South-Western College Publishing, 2002, pp. xxi, 684, Appendices A–G).

The eighth edition of *Financial Accounting* continues to emphasize the procedural aspects of financial accounting. As its tradition, the text is still transaction-(journal-entry-) based, but it advances an understanding of the matching concept, deferrals and accruals, and their critical role in the adjustment process. Further, after completing the accounting cycle, the authors devote a chapter to accounting systems and internal controls. Albeit brief, this discussion of accounting systems (both manual and computerized) and the importance of internal controls is a great addition to beginning financial accounting textbooks. The authors also follow this up by discussing internal controls relevant to specific chapter topics (e.g., controls relative to cash, accounts receivables, inventories, fixed assets, and payroll systems).

Typical of other introductory financial accounting texts, after covering the basics of accrual accounting, the text proceeds on a chapter-by-chapter basis to