

Guide to Reference in Business and Economics. Edited by Steven W. Sowards and Elizabeth Leonard. Chicago: ALA, 2014. 298 p. Paper \$65 (ISBN: 978-0-8389-1234-8).

The *Guide to Reference in Business and Economics*, edited by Steven W. Sowards and Elizabeth Leonard, is an outstanding reference resource that will be beneficial to academic and public librarians as well as to LIS students, LIS faculty members, and some corporate librarians. The majority of the book's content is derived from the "Economics and Business" section of ALA's online guide *Guide to Reference* (www.guidetoreference.org) and has been carefully curated by the editors to ensure that high-quality resources are highlighted.

Academic, corporate, and public librarians (such as those with responsibility for reference, course-integrated instruction, and collection development) will find value in the book's depth of content. The summary bibliographic information within the specific categories of each major heading is rich and includes ISBNs and URLs when applicable. The editors also have included several noteworthy print publications that are no longer in press.

LIS students and faculty will find this annotated work of more than 800 entries an extremely useful "fingertip guide" that can enhance and supplement course content. Beyond the classroom, the LIS educational community will also appreciate the annotations on various organizational and professional associations as another uniquely interesting element. Moreover, an entire chapter is dedicated to occupations and careers resources—critically important for LIS students and practitioners to keep at the ready for themselves and for those seeking credible information from largely nonprofit sources.

Students all across the higher education curriculum (especially business, economics, management, and law majors) will also find this guide to be very useful, both inside and outside of the academy. The wide range of contemporary resources covering economic conditions, world trade, and international information makes the book suitable for a wide range of course assignments. Additionally, the entry selections on many emerging interdisciplinary focus areas, including entrepreneurship/small business, business law, and human resources, are among the best available in a single guide.

The decision to offer to this guide in both print and electronic versions is also noteworthy. Many reference and user services practitioners will successfully argue the importance of providing both formats for a guide such as this in order to foster accessibility for use among a broad and diverse patron base.

This thoughtfully selected and well-organized resource guide is highly recommended.—*Alexia Hudson-Ward, Associate Librarian, Penn State Abington, Abington, Pennsylvania*

Guide to Reference: Essential General Reference and Library Science Sources. Edited by Jo Bell Whitlatch and Susan E. Searing. Chicago: ALA Editions, 2014. 248 p. \$65 (ISBN: 978-0-8389-1232-4).

ALA's classic print publication, *Guide to Reference Books*,

was replaced in 2009 with the online *Guide to Reference*. As the online introduction states, the web subscription version of the *Guide to Reference* serves as a gateway with interactive features that the former print guide never could have replicated. Indeed, because print publications are by their nature hampered by size limitations, the online guide simply can provide more cross referencing, offer more extensive comparative evaluations and annotations of sources, and become more global in coverage.

With all this in mind, is there really a need for a new *Guide to Reference* in print? The new *Guide to Reference: Essential General Reference and Library Science Sources* is much more concise than the original print *Guide*, and far less comprehensive than either the print or online versions. Both the title and the introduction make it clear that this volume is not intended to replicate the original *Guide* but instead to provide what the editors consider to be the essential reference sources, with a particular focus on library science sources. Library science students are a target audience for this work, as it covers many print and online resources that would be valuable across a variety of library settings, including public and academic libraries and also, to a lesser extent, school libraries. The book also might be of use in small public libraries, which have an acute need to keep their collections current and well resourced.

The book is organized by resource category, such as biography, genealogy, newspapers, and so forth, and each resource entry is numbered. English language resources are emphasized, but some European and other international web resources also are included. Overall, *Guide to Reference* would be a very helpful guide for a library science student, a small library, or a librarian who wants to review their essential or ready-reference collection for currency. One glaring omission from this guide is a section on career resources, covering topics such as job searching, resume writing, and interview skills: This category of resources is required in most library reference collections, large or small. One hopes that such a section will be added to future editions.—*Laura Graveline, Visual Arts Librarian, Sherman Art Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire*

Letting Go of Legacy Services: Library Case Studies. Edited by Mary Evangeliste and Katherine Furlong. Chicago: ALA, 2014. 159 p. Paper \$55 (ISBN: 978-0-8389-1220-1).

Drawing on the organizational theories of noted business thinker and management consultant Peter Drucker, the editors of this volume have gathered together case studies and interviews that illustrate his concept of planned abandonment at work in libraries. Defined as the systematic evaluation of products and services, planned abandonment in libraries means examining reference, instruction, and collection development and abandoning those services that are no longer relevant in the present context. The editors argue that this strategy is the hallmark of innovative organizations and the key to libraries' future longevity.

Contributions to this volume come from both public and academic librarians, who share how they have used data-driven decision making to implement change in their libraries. For example, in the opening case study, librarians from Lafayette College show how they combined quantitative and qualitative data (usage statistics and user feedback) to shift from an ownership model for journal subscriptions to an access-oriented, pay-per-view model for journal articles. They show how making this change not only cut down costs but also expanded their users' access to science and technology titles, resulting in improved user satisfaction.

Sensitive to librarians who resist the application of corporate culture and “business speak” to the profession, the editors promise that they are not offering “management techniques” and that the case studies are not intended to be prescriptive. Although they deliver on this promise, and although the case studies they present are indeed rich illustrations of library innovation, some of them are difficult to accept as examples of *planned* abandonment. Rather, the economic downturn seems to have been the driving force for many of these changes, and although they are a testament to library leaders' creativity in the face of budget cuts, they do not always demonstrate intentional, strategic planning. A clearer definition and theoretical grounding of planned abandonment might have addressed this issue and strengthened their argument.

Nonetheless, the authors' and editors' main message is that libraries should systematically collect and evaluate data, both quantitative and qualitative, to drive decisions about future directions—a point that is well taken and demonstrated in each of these studies. Beautifully laid out and inspiring to read, this book will appeal not only to administrators but to any librarian who is interested in the future of the library.—*Meagan Lacy, Coordinator for Information Literacy, Guttman Community College, New York City*

Library as Safe Haven: Disaster Planning, Response, and Recovery. By Deborah Halsted, Shari Clifton, and Daniel Wilson. Chicago: ALA Neal-Schuman, 2014. 160 p. Paper \$72 (ISBN: 978-1-55570-913-6).

Neal-Schuman's series of how-to manuals are typically practical, down-to-earth guides to aspects of library management and leadership. Halsted, Clifton, and Wilson's *Library as Safe Haven: Disaster Planning, Response, and Recovery* is a particularly useful addition to the series. Library directors understand that they must have disaster response plans in place, and most have at least a rudimentary system for dealing with fires, floods, and other emergencies. However, they may also feel overwhelmed at the prospect of developing a response and recovery plan for every possible crisis that could befall the library. This book provides a straightforward system for devising such a plan with a reasonable amount of effort.

Library as Safe Haven features a seven-step planning process that can be implemented with minimal fuss. Chapter

1 walks the reader through the steps in completing a risk assessment tailored to a library's location and collection, covering such issues as dealing with insurance and identifying potential outside sources to help with recovery. After discussing strategies for immediate threat responses in chapter 2, the authors explore the importance of leveraging relationships with outside resources and officials in time of crisis. The authors discuss the role of social media and the importance of personal emergency response plans for all staff in the case of a widespread disaster, such as a tornado or hurricane. The book closes with advice on providing partial or off-site library services, as well as two model scenarios of libraries creating and implementing a disaster plan.

The centerpiece of the book, however, is the authors' discussion of a service continuity plan. This plan, unlike the comprehensive disaster plan discussed in chapter 1, is a single-page list of institutional or community contacts, contact information for the library's internal emergency response team, community and service continuity plans, a map of the building with collections to be rescued listed in priority order, and contact information for outside resources, such as local preservation experts and the salvage and recovery companies identified during the risk assessment process. This simple double-sided sheet can be distributed to selected staff members, who should be instructed to keep this information on their person at all times. The service continuity plan alone is worth the price of this book in peace of mind and staff preparedness.

No library is immune to the risk of natural and manmade disasters. *Library as Safe Haven: Disaster Planning, Response, and Recovery* can be considered an essential primer on the topic: It lucidly describes a process that will give public, school, and academic library directors a large amount of peace of mind for a remarkably small expense of time and money.—*Sarah Clark, Associate Library Director, Rogers State University, Claremore, Oklahoma*

Managing with Data: Using ACRL Metrics and PLAMetrics. By Peter Herson, Robert E. Dugan, and Joseph R. Matthews. Chicago: ALA, 2015. 232 p. Paper. \$85 (ISBN: 978-0-8389-1243-0).

Statistics can be daunting, but for today's library managers, they are an inescapable part of the job. Managers need data to guide the decisions they make. They also must provide evidence to library stakeholders of the direct and indirect benefits their libraries offer. *Managing with Data*, a companion volume to the authors' *Getting Started with Evaluation* (ALA, 2014), provides a detailed approach to how to choose the best metrics for library assessment and how to tell a persuasive story with the resulting data.

Deciding what metrics best prove a library's value can be a manager's first hurdle. Collections, services, staffing, and library use are all traditional measures, and the book covers these in detail. Lists of possible metrics are provided, as well as illustrations of how they can be applied to demonstrate