librarians, this brief but information-filled book will answer and guide librarians’ questions and concerns regarding effective and innovative library collaborations, as well as successful technological and change management strategies to provide effective and efficient transitions to these programs. Each chapter contains useful illustrations and graphs, as well as extensive reference lists for additional information beyond each chapter. The topics include joint-use libraries, change management, collaborative library leadership, and joint information literacy programs to attract student interest.

For readers in the United States, the only potential drawback to this well-written and well-organized book is its Commonwealth focus: The chapters highlight British, Canadian, and Australian library collaborations, with no contributions from U.S. librarians. Nevertheless, Collaboration in Libraries and Learning Environments will provide academic librarians of all nationalities with tools and techniques for successful partnerships with other institutions of learning to serve their users with well-planned, diverse, and current information literacy programs. Highly recommended.—Larry Cooperman, Adjunct Faculty Librarian, University of Central Florida Libraries, Orlando, Florida


In the introduction to this book, author Carolyn Mulac states that “the purpose of the Fundamentals of Reference is to present an outline of the big picture” (xi), and she undeniably accomplishes this goal. Fundamentals of Reference presents itself as an overview of its topic, touching briefly on the many aspects reference services in a very broad and general way. With two parts, “Reference Sources” and “Reference Services,” this resource discusses a rather odd mix of general reference ideas and practices.

In the first part of the book, online and print reference resources are discussed in somewhat vague terms. The author first discusses reputable reference reviewing websites, including Reference Books Bulletin, a division of ALA Booklist, and suggests that librarians should continually read such sites to stay informed. Next, the author provides brief overviews of standard online and print reference resources, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, and so forth. Wikipedia also makes an appearance in this section.

After a brief introduction, the second part of Fundamentals of Reference outlines reference services. Again, in broad strokes, the author discusses elements of the reference interview, as well as specifics about providing reference in a variety of formats: in person, on the telephone, online, and via chat services. Basic tips for each format are included, such as the suggestion to smile when answering the phone or the recommendation to review chat transcripts to monitor quality of service. A short chapter is devoted to reference services for children and young adults. This chapter seems somewhat out of place, as it is the only chapter focused on a specific population. However, several chapters concentrate on particular topics, such as medical reference, legal reference, and business reference. Part two also covers reference policies, standards and, evaluation.

All in all, this book should be considered as a resource for beginning LIS students only. The author recommends it for those first venturing out to the reference desk as well (xi), but at almost any library, the in-person, on-the-job training provided by co-workers to new reference assistants would far exceed anything included in this book. In part one, the “mix and match” of both paper and online resources is surprising, especially because it includes what this reviewer would consider unreliable sources. Written in simple language, this resource contains a bibliography, a listing of resources listed in part one, and an index.—Lara Cummings, Reference Librarian, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington


Imagine that the sales representative from your book vendor is on the telephone offering you a 20 percent discount on the new edition of a reference book in your collection. You say you’ll take it, but only if he is willing to throw in the first year’s supplement for free. Is your response an acceptance of the salesman’s offer, meaning that it’s too late to back out? Or is it a counteroffer?

Here’s another scenario: You would like to add a link to your library website, but, in order to do so, you notice that you will be required to click the “I agree” button on the external site. Somewhere in the back of your mind, a voice is cautioning you that adverse consequences in terms of legal liability could result. Should you proceed?

Library professionals involved with acquisitions, systems, reference, or administration who have the time and stamina to persevere will find The Librarian’s Legal Companion for Licensing Information Resources and Services immensely helpful in answering questions about the commercial side of librarianship, such as the scenarios detailed above. To be sure, author Tomas Lipinski knows his way around the library. Rather than giving us a treatise on commercial law in the abstract, Mr. Lipinski punctuates his points with real-world examples that sound as if they could have been lifted verbatim from conversations in academic, public, or just about any other type of library.

On the down side, this is not an easy book to get through. Because the level of information here is extremely dense and conceptually difficult to master, the book is ideally suited for use as a textbook and recommended with a note of caution for all others.—Dana M. Lucisano, Reference Librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut


“I need to find information on trends in the animation