

## SOURCES

Rosow includes a variety of titles for each topic and author, including accurate retellings and picture books that help the student with comprehension and related skills. Comprehensive indexes include author, title, and subject access.

A well-organized book that presents a structured and useful plan to presenting classic literature, *Accessing the Classics: Great Reads for Adults, Teens and English Language Learners* will be helpful to anyone who teaches literature. Literacy coordinators can use this as a guide for their literacy volunteers when they need a new approach or new material. Intended for a broad range of literacy workers, reading specialists, homeschooling parents, and teachers, this book is suitable for any group in any setting that has an ongoing literacy program.—*Jenny Foster Stenis, Coordinator, Children's Services, Pioneer Library System, Norman, Oklahoma*

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**American Reference Books Annual.** Volume 37. Edited by Shannon Graff Hysell. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2006. 820p. \$125 (1-59158-379-9).

*American Reference Books Annual (ARBA)* is intended as a tool to assist librarians in the selection of reference materials. It has a stated aim of comprehensiveness in its coverage of substantial English-language materials. *ARBA* began publication in 1970, and has since become a standard reviewing service. It is often taught as a basic source in library science courses on reference services and sources, and it can be found in the collections of many types of libraries.

The 2006 edition of *ARBA* contains signed reviews of more than 1,500 books, CD-ROMs, and Internet sites. It comprises thirty-seven chapters, grouped into four major parts. The first part, focusing on general reference works, consists of a single chapter subdivided by form. Each subsequent part covers a broad disciplinary category and is subdivided into chapters on individual disciplines or topics. Following the scheme of previous editions, the arrangement is clear and logical, as is the format of the entries themselves. The format will be familiar to anyone who has used *ARBA* or any of the Libraries Unlimited reference guides, making its use intuitive for many librarians. Its lengthy table of contents gives a handy and relatively detailed picture of topics covered. The author/title and subject indexes are indispensable and provide excellent access to the entries.

*ARBA* clearly approaches its goal of comprehensiveness. Indeed, it is the only regularly published comprehensive reviewing service expressly for reference materials. There are numerous library and information science (LIS) reviewing sources, which vary in format and quality. Too often, their reviews are mainly descriptive, listing source contents and features, while neglecting potentially important critical evaluation. In contrast, *ARBA* reviews typically provide specific and targeted assessment and recommendations, and generally are more detailed. They often compare similar sources and delineate their respective uses and strengths. Many entries cite other published reviews of the work. Like reviews in several other LIS sources, those in *ARBA* tend to be overwhelmingly

favorable in their explicit or implied recommendations for purchase. In this edition, for example, there are entire chapters with only positive recommendations. Nevertheless, the specificity and critical dimension commonly found in *ARBA* distinguish it from most other review sources and significantly increase its practical value.

Collection development librarians frequently seek objective information about materials. Some use a variety of information and review sources in their selection decisions, and are especially attentive to reviews in LIS journals. The relative value of reviewing services for any library will be determined by established practice and the judgment of individual librarians. For academic libraries, *Choice* (ACRL) is a popular and reasonable option. It is broader in scope than *ARBA*, and can be timelier. It is valuable for general collection development. *Choice* includes reference publications in its coverage, but is much more selective, and thereby less comprehensive than *ARBA* for reference materials. Its reviews also tend to be shorter and have less critical content. Regardless of the type of library, if one substantially utilizes reviews, *ARBA* can be useful in selection, particularly when comprehensiveness is important. The Web version, *ARBAonline*, is also a viable alternative. It has regular updates and cumulative coverage, and makes searching and browsing more convenient and efficient than the print version. Though more expensive, *ARBAonline* may in fact be a better choice.—*Anthony Stamatoplos, Associate Librarian, University Library, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis*

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**¡Bienvenidos! ¡Welcome! A Handy Resource Guide for Marketing Your Library to Latinos.** By Susannah Mississippi Byrd. Forward by Carol Brey-Casiano. Chicago: ALA, in collaboration with Cinco Puntos Pr., El Paso, Texas, 2005. 110p. \$20 (ISBN 0-8389-0902-7).

When the rise in the Latino population was reported in the current census, many libraries began investigating ways to serve a multicultural population in their service area. In this book, author Susannah Mississippi Byrd does an admirable job of explaining how to implement library programming to serve the Latino community.

The book is clearly divided into a logical sequence, which includes basic information and steps for gathering demographics and the needs of the community to be served. This first step serves as a needs assessment, which is crucial in applying for grants and talking to community leaders about the need for extra funding. Byrd also refers the reader to Reforma, the National Association to Promote Library Services to Latinos and the Spanish-Speaking. This organization works to promote the inclusion of more Spanish-language and Latino-oriented materials in library collections and to encourage the recruitment of more bilingual and bicultural library professionals and support staff.

Next, Byrd gives practical information about selecting books for a culture and language unfamiliar to the selectors. American publishers like to republish materials translated into Spanish, and this can be problematic. The content, pace, textile feeling, and even the quality of publishing is different