The extensive appendixes also should prove worthwhile to anyone researching the topic. There are thirty-one primary documents, ranging from a 1542 discussion of early North America to the 1988 Williamsburg Charter. Also included are a list of biographies for major personalities, a few maps, and graphs and tables tracing the course of religion’s development throughout America’s history. The bibliography is extensive, providing plenty of further reading material.

If there’s a fault to be found, it would be only that the author is attempting to cover an enormous topic over a six-hundred-year period in a single, five-hundred-page volume. However, it’s difficult to criticize this approach given that this work does not pretend to be the defining work on its topic. For a single, reasonably sized volume, it’s unfair to ask for much more than is included.

There are several texts in existence that deal with this topic, including a few published in the last several years. In terms of approach and format, this work is closest to John Corrigan’s identically titled *Religion in America* (Prentice-Hall, 2003), although Hall’s work makes better use of primary sources. Hall’s *Religion in America* is a work that should prove of value to high school, college, and public libraries. It is a reasonably priced, well-written introduction to a popular topic, and should definitely be considered for purchase.—Craig Shufelt, Director, Fort McMurray Public Library, Alberta

**Correction**


**Professional Materials**

_Glenn Frankel, Coordinator, Children’s Services, Pioneer Library System, Norman, Oklahoma_

Professionals are expected to provide guidance and inspiration to academic libraries wanting to move past the status quo. In recent years, libraries have heard that they are potentially an endangered species in their current incarnations. In _Beyond Survival_, the authors provide guidance and inspiration to academic libraries wanting to move past the status quo. Looking first at the reasons libraries can no longer continue to expect blanket institutional support, the book outlines organizational development tools that can help libraries as they embark on change. The authors then analyze changes undertaken at two large academic libraries.

The authors start by discussing marketing and strategic planning, highlighting two types of strategic planning—Hoshin planning and the balanced scorecard—that have been used in academic libraries. They then explain two organizational development concepts that can be used to facilitate change in libraries. This section could have been overloaded with jargon and difficult to follow, but the authors keep the information clear and concise, and they assist the reader with numerous sources for further reading. The third chapter examines two management models—hierarchical and team-based—and provides guidance on how to choose the appropriate model, or a combination of the two, for particular situations and organizations. This chapter also outlines the questions that should be asked and the resources that should be in place before an academic library chooses to implement teams. While the information on teams and team formation was excellent and well-presented, this reviewer was left wondering whether the team-based approach was the only way to