

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.