Part 2 considers the work, explicating exactly what archivists do, breaking down the profession's core activities into discrete tasks and chapters, often contrasting how librarians and archivists proceed differently to accomplish a goal that others may facilely believe to be the same and to take a similar amount of time. Information such as this feeds and leads directly into a chapter discussing what needs to be known by all involved when a library starts an archives or an archival program. Part 3, Considering the Issues, takes up matters such as archival (and library) ethics, again using the tabular format, as done in some preceding chapters, as a graphic representation of the overlaps and distinctions, as articulated by the American Library Association and the Society of American Archivists. The next chapter focuses on issues that draw the two professions together—information literacy, digital access, and digital preservation.

In the concluding chapter, the authors focus on convergences and divergences. They summarize the literature and trends that tend to suggest the former, while noting the real-world applications and the fear of the loss of identity to promote the latter. As sort of a Dr. Dolittle Pushmi-Pullyu creature, they reference the concept of a "dual archivist/librarian" or a "hybrid archivist librarian," noting that, in the real world, archives are physical spaces within libraries, and books are often in archives. In these arenas, the professionals in charge, although often trained in one discipline, may have to perform duties of both. If they need help, they can certainly find it here within the pages of this book.—*Harlan Greene, College of Charleston*

Moira J. Bent. *Practical Tips for Facilitating Research.* London: Facet Publishing, 2016. 288p. Paper, $95.00 (ISBN 978-1-78330-017-4)

This comprehensive and largely practical text on research services in an academic library explores the components of the liaison or subject librarian working in a research capacity with the campus community and consistently designing and offering library services that meet researcher needs. The author is a Faculty Liaison Librarian who previously authored *Providing Effective Library Services for Research*. She is also a noted expert in information literacy, cocreating the Society of College, National, and University Libraries (SCONUL) Seven Pillars of Information Literacy featured in the book. She hails from the United Kingdom, and many of the examples discussing programs and initiatives are from U.K. academic libraries. These examples are potentially applicable across academic libraries worldwide while offering a valuable glimpse into international librarianship.

As the book offers practical tips, there is also valuable discussion regarding the current and future role of the librarian. This reflection provides a springboard to the later content, which details offering research services such as open access, data management, and new research impact as well as new ways of offering the traditional services such as instruction and collections. Throughout the book, the author emphasizes the importance of the librarian role as a partner in the research process instead of as the traditional support and offers a substantive rationale for applying the role of partner to reflect a more active role in the research process.

As an addition to Facet Publishing's *Practical Tips for Library and Information Professionals* series, the book functions as an on-demand source without having to read the book from start to finish, which increases the practicality of the book as a useful and recurring reference tool. There are 8 sections and 78 brief chapters, which include author discussion and "best for" suggestions outlining scenarios and the optimal audience to maximize reader application. There are also descriptions; figures featuring documents, charts, and images; suggested readings; and links to access additional information online.

After the introduction and section summaries sections, the content of the book begins with a theoretical section 3 on landscapes and models for identifying who research-

ers are and how that impacts their perspective and needs in conducting research. The landscapes in the section refer to environments including political, higher education, commercial research, organizational, and information literacy and information. Applying these landscapes to models like the Seven Ages of Research and the SCONUL (Society of College, National and University Libraries) Seven Pillars of Information Literacy allows for a more in-depth approach in meeting researcher needs across the campus community, particularly in focusing on the research lifecycle, assessment, and data management.

Structures and Strategies, section 4, discusses how organizational changes focused on researcher needs are necessary. These shifts may involve reorganizing units within the library or adjusting job descriptions to reflect more of an active role in working with faculty and students, that of a partner or collaborator. The author notes that one of these strategies includes establishing the library as publisher as a great opportunity to enhance open access visibility on campus and involve faculty and students in content creation. Many library restructures are trending toward a functional team approach in areas such as collections, research, and teaching and learning.

Section 5, Places and Spaces, discusses opportunities for using the library space to bring in the community and emphasize the library as a research hub. Involvement with local research conferences is an opportunity for collaborating and for highlighting the library. Holding research events in the library such as workshops and faculty talks is another excellent option, especially if there is also an online option for off-campus faculty and students that is available in real time and recorded. The author shares examples from libraries such as Duke University Library, which has a designated research space for collaborative data and visualization projects.

Library Staff Roles, section 6, expands on the content in section 4 on restructuring staff roles and job descriptions. Evaluating staff skills and expertise is essential to ensure that staff is prepared to take on the new research activities such as open access, bibliometrics, and data. One library in the United Kingdom offers an example of a staff skills audit, which involves librarian self-assessment in various skills. The author also discusses the value of the librarian as researcher to enhance engagement with faculty and student researchers.

The next section explains the significance of modern research libraries to develop hybrid collections with several formats to meet changes in user demand. Identifying, selecting, and promoting relevant online resources is also important in a time where faculty and students tend to start researching by using Google. Hybrid collection activity includes promoting special collections and archives, investigating alternate document delivery, and exploring the feasibility of consortia research collections to maximize collection budgets.

Section 8 covers proactive librarian involvement at each stage of the research lifecycle to demonstrate value. There are many relevant examples of potential activity across the lifecycle, which will offer new opportunities for engagement with faculty. To learn more about the research environment of a particular department, contact the research administrator. Through them, suggest attending research-based meetings. This, as well as meeting with individual faculty, can lead to actual contribution to grants and publications. Other activity includes work with systematic reviews and promoting bibliometric tools.

The last two sections discuss teaching methods and information literacy workshops. There are many ways to increase the knowledge of teaching theory through in-person workshops on campus or online through MOOCs: the author notes EduLib as a tool specifically for librarians to develop teaching skills. Tracking the research activity of faculty as mentioned in section 8 can lead to interesting and popular workshops, short

sessions, or lunchtime seminars. As previously discussed, offering an online option for these sessions is effective in increasing reach. Related to this, creating effective online resources makes for great researcher tools. The author also offers examples of timely workshop topics reflecting common researcher issues such as copyright, social media, metrics (biblio and alt), fraudulent publishers, and data management.

The book ends with an inclusive bibliography and index. Although it may be optimal from a completist perspective to have a concluding chapter, it is not necessary in this particular book due to its designated use as a point-of-need source. *Practical Tips for Facilitating Research* is highly recommended, particularly for newly restructured research and/or instruction units. It is also valuable for individual librarians seeking new ideas or effective tools.—*Brenna Helmstutler, Georgia State University*

Dynamic Research Support for Academic Libraries. Starr Hoffman, ed. Chicago: Neal-Schuman, an imprint of the American Library Association, 2016. 154p. $75.00 (ISBN 978-0-8389-1469-4)

In this volume, editor Starr Hoffman has collected nine practical examples of innovative projects from librarians at universities in Europe, Mexico, and the United States. Hoffman defines "research support" broadly as "anything that a library does that supports the activity of scholarship and research at its parent institution," in particular activities that create or foster an ethos of "…exploration, learning and collaboration." (Introduction, XIV) Hoffman notes that the diverse projects presented here reflect a shared understanding that academic libraries and librarians should play an active role in the research life of their institutions. Without being prescriptive or comprehensive, the book aims to provide readers with a wealth of ideas and insights to choose from and adapt to their particular community.

Hoffman divides the work into three parts, each containing three chapters. Part 1 highlights training and infrastructure initiatives, part 2 relates examples from data services and data literacy, and part 3 examines projects through the lens of research as a conversation. Hoffman's introductions to each part provide essential framing and context to help the reader link the three projects together conceptually and form a strategic perspective.

The opportunity to expand and remodel The Daniel Cosío Villegas Library at El Colegio de México (Colmex) in Mexico City sparked planning efforts to transform the college's only library into a research library worthy of emulation across the country, as Alberto Santiago Martinez writes in chapter 1. The planning proceeded in two basic cycles. The first cycle used brainstorming, a literature review, interviews with selected librarians, staff, and faculty, and a focus group of students. Information gathered in the first cycle led to the decision to pursue resource center and information commons models not considered at the outset. The second cycle of planning built upon the first, with the library contracting with consultants from the United States. These consultants performed additional interviews with campus community members and the principal architect for the project. Martinez notes that user needs identified through the planning process often conflicted with "traditional" models of an academic library. The planning committee encountered significant political and administrative resistance that favored a "book-oriented solution" to space requirements.

In chapter 2, Fátima Díez-Platas describes how the university library of the University of Santiago de Compostela (USC) initiated a new digital humanities project to facilitate greater access to early illuminated Spanish editions of Ovid's works, currently housed in special collections at several Spanish universities. The digital library that was created, the Biblioteca Digital Ovidiana, has brought a new level of visibility and organization to these editions, and enabled new and sophisticated inquiries. For example, scholars