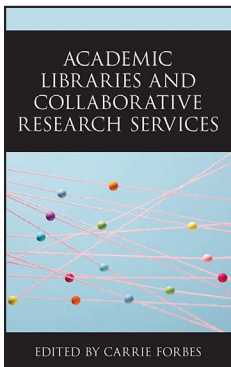


help readers direct those feelings into productive outlets. This book is a necessary read for anyone seeking to understand the psychological and financial challenges of the current student lending system, loan repayment and default, and the circumstances that lead to lifelong impacts of educational debt. It's a call for much-needed structural reforms for college lending, removing race-based disparities, and improving sustainable access to higher education for diverse communities in the future. — *Kyra Hahn, Denver Public Library and Heather James, Gonzaga University*

Academic Libraries and Collaborative Research Services. Carrie Forbes, ed. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2022. 312 pp. Hardcover, \$150 (978-1-5381-5368-0).

Collaboration has increased in importance in academic libraries over the past several years, both as a value and a model of work. While certainly not a new concept, cooperative work with campus partners, external partners, and within the library itself has become increasingly common. In *Academic Libraries and Collaborative Research Services*, editor Carrie Forbes (University of Denver) brings together a wide variety of perspectives on internal and external library collaborations. Fourteen chapters are divided into four sections, with topics including liaison work, cross-institutional and cross-continental partnerships, evidence synthesis, data literacy, and open scholarship. Academic librarians of all experience levels and in a wide variety of roles will be able to find something relevant to their work.



Part 1, “Emerging Liaison Roles: From Research Support to Research Partner,” covers “traditional” liaison roles alongside more distinctive library-constituent collaborations, including the burgeoning trend of librarians as partners in evidence synthesis research and librarians working with incarcerated populations. Several chapters focus on the changing nature of the liaison role. Chapter 1 considers how much the work of a liaison librarian has evolved in recent years, particularly in the context of Texas A&M - Central Texas, a campus that primarily serves a nontraditional student population. Librarians are required to think critically and creatively about the implementation of liaison services on their campus, and “new expectations” for those in the role. This chapter would be an excellent read for librarians who are new to the liaison role, particularly a less traditional or straightforward role.

Chapter 3, “Growing Deep Collaboration for Research Support,” by Stephanie Crowe, Laura McBrayer, and Ashley Knox describes how “developing a deep collaboration mindset and model” (51) helped library staff at UNC-Wilmington evolve their existing liaison services into a model that benefited both the library and UNC-W as it transitioned to a R2 university. While many libraries do not draw as hard of a line between liaison and functional specialist roles as UNC-W does, the in-depth case study of a library and university in transition would be beneficial for others in similar scenarios. In particular, the “Sample Responsibility Matrix” table would be particularly helpful for other institutions that are looking to conduct an in-depth analysis of their own liaison work in the face of any major library or university transformations.

Chapter 5 discusses an increasingly common librarian-researcher collaboration: support for evidence synthesis projects, also known as systematic or scoping reviews. Because skilled librarians can be crucial to these projects and their success, it is important to have strong working relationships with researchers. This chapter details case studies of the systematic

review services at Thomas Jefferson University and Temple University, both in Philadelphia, and provides detailed recommendations and resources for librarians who may be interested in developing similar partnerships with researchers at their own institutions.

Part 2, “Focus on Data: Research Data Services,” only contains two chapters, but both do an excellent job of covering two of the biggest challenges of librarians working with data. Working with qualitative and quantitative data is inherently collaborative for librarians, but determining the particular needs of faculty and students at a given institution can be a challenge. In chapter 8, Andrea Pritt delves into faculty-librarian collaborations, particularly surrounding Research Data Management (RDM). While the chapter primarily focuses on the case study of building RDM services in STEM disciplines at Penn State Harrisburg, the broader lessons in this chapter would be applicable to librarians in any discipline who want to partner with faculty in order to expand library services based on the research interests and needs of their constituencies.

Part 3, “Library as Publisher: Open Access Services and Scholarly Publishing,” also contains two chapters, both with case studies covering open access publishing collaborations at the Texas Digital Library and the University of Memphis. While one chapter describes a large twenty-eight-institution consortium, and one focuses on the efforts of a single university library, both describe collaborations in the OA and scholarly publishing spaces, another continually growing trend in libraries. These chapters provide different perspectives and reference points for librarians who may be looking to expand their own OA work and collaborations.

Part 4, “Professional Development: Developing Skills for a Changing Profession,” is perhaps the most varied in its scope. These chapters focus more on ways in which librarians can expand the skills that will lead to more fruitful collaborations. The three chapters are less thematically connected than those in the previous three sections, but they all cover useful skills and initiatives, collaborative or otherwise, in information management, building soft skills, and data literacy. While the chapters do include case studies, they focus primarily on skill-building across various topics, making them an excellent resource for both newer reference librarians and those who wish to grow their skills in a specific area.

As the role of the academic librarian continues to evolve, collaboration, both with other librarians and with constituent researchers, will continue to be an increasingly vital component of the profession. Trends in the profession and the ever-changing needs of researchers lead to the expansion of the librarian’s role and to increased collaborations of all types. The wide variety of partnerships covered in this book provide an excellent opportunity for both new and experienced librarians to learn more about the ways in which they can increase their own collaborative efforts, expand their knowledge, and improve services at their institutions.
—Whitney Kramer, Cornell University

The Data Literacy Cookbook. Kelly Getz and Meryl Brodsky, eds. Chicago, IL: Association of College and Research Libraries, 2022. 256p. Paper, \$82.00 (ISBN: 978-0-8389-3925-3).

Broadly speaking, data literacy is the ability to locate, interpret, assess, and ethically use data in all its formats. Though data literacy has been a topic in the field for quite some time, more attention has developed over the past few years as data literacy becomes a necessary skill for researchers at all levels. As information types expand and exposure to all of this information continues to increase, students will benefit from learning data literacy skills to succeed in their studies and future professions. Libraries are widely revered as entities for teaching informa-