

who can serve a diverse group of library clients. Additionally, the importance of serving on committees, task forces, and work groups in any health care setting are reviewed. In today's health care environment, I personally believe this is one of the most important types of outreach for a health sciences librarian. Going to clinicians and teams at their worksites helps increase your value to your parent organization and shows that the library is more than a physical place. The processes of providing and evaluating successful external outreach are outlined.

Chapter ten is about research data management (RDM) services, discussing its definition, the reasons it is needed, compliance, and policies. I found this chapter particularly valuable as in my world, this is a new role. The challenges, functions, skills, competencies, tools, and resources are well presented and have given me new knowledge and tools for this evolving role. Chapter eleven is titled "Introduction to Health Sciences Libraries"; I would have called it something like "Teaching in Health Sciences Libraries." This chapter is about information literacy, user education, methods of teaching, and different learning types and styles. Chapter twelve is all about access. Specific topics include course reserves, e-reserve systems, interlibrary loan (ILL), OCLC, DOCLINE, consortia, and related tools. The last chapter of this section discusses how to set up, manage, and evaluate consumer health services.

Administration services is the focus of the fourth part of the book. The running of a library, management styles, how the library fits into the organization, and the value of competencies and development are reviewed in chapter fourteen.

The authors also talk about evaluation, benchmarking, standards, and accreditation. I feel this chapter covered many different issues that managers or directors will come across in their libraries. Chapter fifteen is about the precious need for space. General information on planning, trends in space utilization, and space needs for teaching and learning are discussed. I think that the coverage on innovative uses of library space for staff work areas and points of service are very relevant in today's library environment. The last chapter is about the future, with discussion of transforming librarianship, finding new roles in research, providing outreach, and serving as an informationist or a clinical librarian. I found the content about moving out of the physical library but using your library skills and knowledge to be very appropriate and accurate especially for hospital-based librarians.

As a textbook about health sciences librarianship, this book has great depth and breadth of the topics it covers. Being out of library school for almost twenty years, I think this book is also a great reference. This is not a book that you will pick up and read cover to cover; rather, it is a book that you will pull off the shelf to refresh, learn about, or get ideas on specific needs as they arise. I am definitely going to keep this book on the shelf above my desk for quick access. This would also be a great gift for the new librarian in the health sciences field.

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The Small Library Manager's Handbook. Edited by Alice Graves. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield; 2014. (Medical Library Association Books.) 299 p. \$90.00. ISBN: 978-1-4422-3987-6. ☉

This is a great book. This reviewer gives it a four-star rating. According to Amazon, not many titles are available on this topic (but there should be), which is unfortunate. This book truly fills a need in the library literature. As a library director in small public, academic, corporate, and hospital libraries for forty years, I can only say I wish I had had this book before I made all those mistakes so many years ago. The editor is to be commended for the fine job she did. I think I caught two typos in the entire book. All the writing is of the highest caliber. Clarity is sorely missed in writing these days but not in this book.

The chapter sections are sensible and cover the gamut of the small library experience, but there are too many chapters to list. If you have a small library issue, this book covers it. The book is extremely well researched with the big titles in the field all there at the end of each chapter. Edited works by numerous authors usually have overlap. Although there is some overlap, it is minimal in this book.

Having participated in a library construction project, this reviewer would say that that section of the book is exceptional. If your town, or corporation, or hospital is renovating or thinking of new space for the library, get this book. It would be vital during a construction project.

That being said, the book could be stronger on some of the softer issues of small library manage-

ment. Staffing is talked about in several areas, but the issue of an insular staff who have worked together for a long time and thus develop “problems” because of that closeness is not addressed. This reviewer has found that most long-term employee situations devolve into a family situation with the pros and cons that such a dynamic can have. Managers have to be mindful of the human factors impacting staffing. Also, and this reviewer cannot say it enough, staff make or break a library. One bad hire can destroy a cohesive, effective staff. Many times, the point of contact with patrons is not the manager but the clerk, so that clerk had better be a very capable people person. Hiring is the most important thing a manager does.

The isolation of the small library manager is touched upon but could have been better addressed. It takes a special kind of librarian to separate from colleagues and work in an environment where they are the alien element, the “other” in the organization. No one knows what the librarian does. No one understands the problems. It can be hard to relate to others in the organization. The solo librarian is constantly defending and promoting. If a librarian is not emotionally strong enough to deal with this isolation, then that librarian is advised to stay away from this area of the field.

This reviewer wrote a book, which was funnier, and this book, although containing many useful anecdotes, could use a bit of humor. The exception to this is

the area on grants where the chapter author says, and I quote, “Lie, lie, lie” (p. 101). I laughed out loud when I read that because it is so true. Truth is what we all need. From my experience, one has to entertain a little to get people to read what one wants them to know. That being said, this is an extremely readable text. It will be enjoyed by library school students and librarians alike.

This book is excellent and is going in a place of honor on my personal bookshelf.

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RESOURCE REVIEWS

Data Citation Index. Thomson Reuters, 1500 Spring Garden Street, Fourth Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19130; 800.336.4474; http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/dci/; institutional subscriptions only, contact vendor for pricing.

Introduced by Thomson Reuters in 2012 as a, “Single point of access to quality research data from repositories across disciplines and around the world” [1], the Data Citation Index (DCI) is a searchable collection of data sets and data studies from a select list of repositories. DCI is intended to facilitate the discovery of data, link data to the literature, and encourage citation of data. The audience for DCI is researchers, funders, and librarians seeking to

find and assess the impact of research data. DCI has arrived at a particularly opportune time, as the proliferation of digital data and funder requirements to make that data publicly available have created a need for an efficient and effective way to find data.

As of July 2015, DCI indexes data from 263 repositories, of which approximately half (48%) are categorized as life sciences, 23% as physical sciences, 20% as social sciences, and the remainder as either arts and humanities or multidisciplinary. The repositories reflect an international perspective, with 48% based in the United States and the remainder distributed among Canada and countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The repositories vary from multidisciplinary repositories that ac-

cept multiple types of data, such as figshare and the Data Repository of the University of Minnesota, to discipline- and/or data-specific repositories, such as the National Cancer Data Base and the Chickpea Transcriptome Database. Coverage is inconsistent; for example, only 2 National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) databases are indexed: Database of Genotypes and Phenotypes (dbGaP) and Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO). Repositories are continually being evaluated for inclusion and added to DCI as frequently as weekly. Currently indexed repositories are reviewed regularly to ensure that they remain relevant and accessible. All data in a repository are indexed for DCI.