creates privacy problems when combined with other data, or when it is stored, aggregated, and analyzed.

Unfortunately, consumer interest and education, privacy policies of businesses, judicial interpretation of US law, regulatory agency policy, and US data law have not necessarily advanced to protect consumers as commercial practices in collecting consumer data have. Users face the often uncomfortable choice of relinquishing personal privacy to access information or not accessing that information at all. "If we don't have the conversation about why reading and reader privacy matter, the choice will still be made, but it will be made only by companies interacting with the market" (134). Further, the authors argue that a clear opportunity exists for libraries to step up by articulating library privacy policies and those of third parties operating in and through libraries' physical and digital spaces, and by educating communities. The author also express hope for efforts, such as NISO, to pull libraries together with software and content providers to draft principles that acknowledge all interests and roles in user privacy.[2]

In the final chapter, Neacsu argues that the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) has positioned "knowledge as a luxury good" and that DRM generally contradicts copyright's spirit of "overall progress and knowledge production" (174). The author argues that DRM makes fair use "inoperable" through its assumption that any use

not expressly approved is illegal. Further, DRM interferes with libraries' role in balancing information inequality, and it stifles innovation. Moving from the philosophical to the practical, the author illustrates myriad ways library departments and functions are hampered by DRM, proposing next steps for advocacy and alternative models for libraries. This final chapter concludes with considerations for agitating more broadly through consortia, library associations, and even the Librarian of Congress.

For librarians new to the profession or new to DRM, or those seeking to better serve their patrons regarding information access or privacy, this book is essential. It guides readers while not being restrictively prescriptive. It prompts questions and curiosity. Readers may find that when they finish it they are eager to get to work.—*Laura Schmidli (laura.schmidli@gmail.com), Madison, Wisconsin*

References

1. Deborah Caldwell-Stone and Michael Robinson, "How Libraries Can Respond to the Repeal of Privacy Rules," Choose Privacy Week, March 31, 2017, https://choosepri vacyweek.org/how-libraries-can-respond-to-the-repeal-of -the-fcc-privacy-rules.
2. "NISO Consensus Principles on User's Digital Privacy in Library, Publisher, and Software-Provider Systems," National Information Standards Organization, December 10, 2015, http://niso.org/topics/tl/patron_privacy.

Sudden Selector's Guide to Government Publications. By Alexandra Simons. Chicago: ALA Editions, 2017. 52 p. $30.50 softcover (ISBN: 978-0-8389-8915-9). ALCTS Collection Management Section Sudden Selector's Guides Series.

The Sudden Selector's Guide to Government Publications is designed to provide the latest information to those involved in collection development and management and user reference. It is geared toward the novice but may also be useful to more experienced librarians who wish to brush up on the resources available. While Simons clearly intends for the book to be referenced by librarians newly working in a library that participates in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), it is not limited to that specific audience as the information it details could be useful for anyone wishing to obtain a further understanding of government publications.

Divided into five chapters, topics range from how to manage a government publications collection to general information on issues, challenges, and opportunities related to the FDLP and Government Printing Office (GPO). It also features direct links to US government sources. The opening chapter provides a list of useful guides, ranging in publication from 1999 to 2016. The guides, published by the American Library Association, Libraries Unlimited,

and *Information Today*, among others, focus on collection development and information on agencies and policies. In just fifty-three pages, Simons effectively communicates historical and current needs of library users and the tools and directives on how to serve those library users.

Several of the chapters include a recommended reading section. While the recommended reading in the final chapter appears useful, the few sources listed were published more than four years ago. Given that the chapter is titled "Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities," a more recent recommended reading list is desirable. With so much changing in how government documents are being disseminated, identifying all the relevant sources appears to be difficult. This reviewer confirmed that few pieces have been published on the topic in recent years. This lack of information draws attention to the fact that there is a lack of literature addressing issues, challenges, and opportunities related to government publications. The opportunities outlined in this text involve the creation of an online presence and instruction and promotional activities. An opportunity not

mentioned is the room for expansion on the literature currently published about these topics.

While all readers of *The Sudden Selector's Guide to Government Publications* may not have access to certain academic databases noted in the two-page list of recommended sources, database options could have been expanded upon, whether or not they have access to it. Familiarity with databases associated with government documents research would provide depth to librarians assisting patrons who may have access to these databases via other methods.

While the lack of recent publications makes this book more valuable given that much has happened since its publication, it has its shortcomings. Simons could have touched more on the concern for government documents disappearing and preserving those government documents, and could have better addressed additional resources. With the current political climate, this reviewer was a bit curious whether any of the links in *The Sudden Selector's Guide to Government Publications* were inactive. The author is self-aware when she states in the first chapter that "some of the websites listed in these guides may no longer be available or the URLs may have changed" at the time of publication (1). However, all of the links tested were active at the time of this review. Whether the content in these resources is the same remains another matter.

Although primarily designed for librarians participating in the FDLP, this text is a worthy addition to any public or government documents librarians' ready reference collection. The links supplied are useful not only to government document librarians, but librarians and library personnel concerned with business, medical, geographic, statistical, historical, and legal research.—*Delia Tash (dmt25@psu .edu), Penn State University, Abington College*

Fundamentals of Electronic Resources Management. Alana Verminski and Kelly Marie Blanchat. Chicago: Neal-Schuman, 2017. 264 p. $65.00 softcover (ISBN 978-0-8389-1541-7).

The North American Serials Interest Groups's (NASIG) *Core Competencies for Electronic Resources Librarians*, published in 2013, casts light on a growing problem in twenty-first-century libraries: aspiring electronic resources librarians need an astonishing variety of skills.[1] Because of their complex nature, these skills must be cultivated on the job. This book, by academic librarians Verminksi and Blanchat, provides a practical approach for such cultivation. Readers new to e-resources will find value in the authors' clear descriptions of daily workflows, while those with more experience will find the explanations of "the interconnection between workflows and systems" (vii) enlightening. Chapters are divided into sections, each of which could warrant an entire book. This organizational structure provides readers with guideposts by which they can navigate the chapter or branch out into further research.

The book opens with a solid overview of the current state of e-resources management (ERM), including explanations of Pesch's Electronic Resources Life Cycle,[2] Emery and Stone's Techniques for Electronic Resource Management (TERMS),[3] and the previously mentioned *Core Competencies for Electronic Resources Librarians*, all of which have been adopted and adapted by the ERM community in the last ten years. This first chapter establishes the authors' use of text boxes to highlight important concepts and bold text to indicate that a word is defined in the book's glossary. These text boxes are well placed and add context to the surrounding text.

In some ways this book is similar to the seven books published on e-resources in the past five years. For example, chapters 2 and 3 cover the well-trod ground of purchasing and evaluating e-resources. Still, as with most technology, ERM changes rapidly, and publishing must reflect those changes. The authors' attention to both process and context adds value to what might otherwise be merely repetitious of existing books. However, the unique value of this book lies in other chapters.

Verminski and Blanchat begin chapter 4, "Changing the Rules: Selecting and Managing Open Access Resources," with one of the clearest explanations of the varieties of open access (OA) that this reviewer has read. This description is followed with their characteristic how-to material, educating the reader on how to select and evaluate OA resources and integrate them into existing discovery systems. The chapter concludes with a discussion of how to advocate for OA on campus. Appendix A supplements this chapter with a sample rubric for assessing OA resources.

Chapter 5, "Negotiation and Licensing for Electronic Resources," is another particularly informative chapter. After a brief introduction, the authors offer a list of do's and don'ts for negotiating. The chapter ends with two extensive lists, "Sample Clauses and Descriptions" and "Problematic Language." Chapter 8, amusingly titled "What You Might Want to Ask a Library Vendor (But Never Thought You Could)," provides additional insight on effective communication with vendor representatives. It suggests questions to ask and avoid, and why. Appendix B contains a handy license review checklist that supplements these chapters.

By far the most valuable chapter, "Keeping the Lights On: Setting Up and Maintaining Access" (chapter 6) tackles the often daunting technical side of ERM from setup to activation. Full of diagrams, case studies, and other visuals,