

section on a topic. The author highlights key elements in the writing process. For example, the author notes that academic writing requires clarity. Hollister reminds writers of the need to be cognizant about the importance of one's voice or presence in writing. Academic writing does not require an author to assume a neutral position to be considered scholarly. The handbook acknowledges, examines, and positions the importance of style manuals, reviewer guidelines, grammar, citation management, and revision in the writing process.

All the chapters deconstruct the chapter topic into specific elements. For example, chapter 3 takes the reader through the structure and components of an academic paper. The chapter logically and purposefully guides the reader from the definition of what constitutes an academic paper to abstract to methodology to conclusion, as well as the value of appendices. The author offers a thorough and clear explanation of a scholarly paper's foundational components. Additionally, examples serve to give deeper explanation and understanding of the sections of a scholarly paper. The handbook recognizes the importance of journal selection for a writer. Often, writers rely on submission to journals they are familiar with and thus may inadvertently exclude a journal that is better suited for their research. In chapter 4, the author discusses the importance of making an informed choice about journal selection for one's writing. As the author notes, librarians as researchers are skilled at finding and assessing appropriate publication titles. However, in the digital age of open access, multidisciplinary journals, and electronic journals, the process of journal selection for publication purposes requires more than research and evaluation skills. Librarians who write must approach journal title selection with greater flexibility and knowledge in choosing an appropriate and relevant title. The process of journal selection is one of complexity that requires due diligence on the part of the author.

The handbook is an essential resource for anyone considering or engaged in writing in the field of library science. It provides a comprehensive overview of the process including essential tools, the craft of academic writing, and the importance of good writing. This is a resource to be kept at hand, one that will serve the writer throughout one's literary career. The handbook will remind librarians already published either by choice or by career requirements to consider the essential and higher-order implications of scholarly writing. Just as important, the handbook can guide a student or beginning writer through the process as a logical and progressive journey. The handbook may encourage librarians who consider writing and publishing as tangential to their professional lives to engage with scholarly communication, thus increasing the diversity of LIS voices in the field. —*Deborah Garson, Harvard University*

**Andrew Abbott.** *Digital Paper: A Manual for Research and Writing with Library and Internet Materials.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2014. 259p. Paper, \$20.00 (ISBN 978-0-226-16778-7).

Andrew Abbott is a prolific sociologist, the Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago, and editor of the *American Journal of Sociology*. He understands library research as most academic librarians do not (never disrespectful of librarians—his mother was one). After all, how can someone be competent in something they have never done? Hence, the need for this book.

Don't be put off by the author's sometimes arrogant (he calls it "cranky") tone; this is a book with which academic/research librarians should be familiar.

Abbott begins with what he describes as an ethnography of an academic library. He apparently does not know what the term "ethnography" means since this is definitely not one but rather autobiography. (Note that all his publications are library based; none are based on field work.) That being said, it is a useful autobiography. In it, Ab-

bott makes it clear that library research is not "linear." In fact, he implies that library education is defective for not recognizing this basic tenant of scholarship: "That library research is not linear means a textbook of library research cannot be linear" (4). He argues that real library research is multifaceted and that it relies heavily on "serendipity" (though he nowhere cites distinguished historian Oscar Handlin's brilliant 1987 *American Scholar* article on the topic).

Abbott rightfully rejects many of the principles of modern librarianship, such as the usefulness of keyword searching; "keyword browsing in online catalogs is pointless; it's like eating hamburgers when you could get filet mignon (browsing the LC subject headings) for the same price" (121). Abbott insists on the usefulness of controlled vocabulary, especially the Library of Congress Subject Headings. It does make one ponder why so many librarians essentially ignore them, don't understand how important they are to genuine research, and don't teach their use to our patrons. Are we just lazy or are we ignorant ourselves in that which we claim expertise?

He also describes some limitations of contemporary cataloging and indexing trends such as pointing out that MARC records increased "the bibliographic exactitude of catalog records" while removing much of the local information that was provided in the card catalogs and, in doing so, reducing their "scholarly content" (253). Abbott realizes how misleading and detrimental to scholarship are the tools that users enlist to browse for content. Convenience does not necessarily foster scholarship; instead, it often promotes carelessness and lazy habits of the mind.

While Abbott argues that library research cannot be efficient, he lays out a research strategy that is as efficient as an assembly line: in this industrial-style research, there are (as laid out in the Table of Contents) a "Preliminary Phase," "Midphase Bibliography," "Midphase Scanning, Browsing, and Brute Force" (this is where "brachiation" through the stacks is most important), "Reading," "Midphase Files and Organization," "Midphase Analysis," "Midphase Writing," "Midphase Design," and "Endphase." He argues for efficient reading, to not read a whole book or article but to skip around, and he maintains that a scholarly article should be mastered in no more than twenty minutes and a book in no more than one hour. His formula specifies the exact number of citations the final product should include and how many pages it should have. He even instructs researchers (with which this reviewer is in full agreement) not to write on the computer because such writing produces "natural, spoken texts whose sentences are vague and telegraphic and whose larger structure is meandering and repetitive" but to write in longhand where writing means turning the natural communication of speech (talk plus paralinguistic cues) into a conventionalized text that conveys an unambiguous and complex message to a reader in our absence" (239).

Abbott's description and research strategy relies on the libraries of elite institutions (Chicago, Harvard, and the like). He does, however, recognize that the browsing of smaller academic collections at the beginning of one's research can be useful. He understands the advantages of online reference tools but also those that are in print, even older, superseded editions: they are easier to use, have faster "refresh time," they increase the "amount and organization of the material you see accident[al]ly" while looking for what interests you, and "the density of things on a single page makes scanning faster" (72).

Much in this book is useful for any library researcher, but it is definitely more useful for sociologists. Even those disciplines that sit on the fence between the social sciences and humanities, such as history and anthropology, are not so disciplined. Especially useful for sociologists is Abbott's treatment of quantitative data "found" in libraries, a topic often neglected in social science methodology classes and textbooks.

“The main results of bibliography come from doing it, not from having it” (108). I suppose that is the reason that Abbott’s book lacks bibliography or footnotes. It also fails to mention the role of book reviews, an omission that seems peculiar coming from the editor of a scholarly journal. Abbott is right that human indexing is superior to that done by computer, and he claims that he personally indexes his own books. He must have indexed this book by one of his efficient formulas since it is quite inadequate. Perhaps he only indexed that which he considered important while oblivious to the fact that others might wish to find material in his book that he does not think particularly important. The book does include a glossary, which will be helpful to nonlibrarians.

This reviewer admits that he did not follow Abbott’s advice and master his book in one hour but rather read his every word. Personally, this reviewer found the book both enlightening and irritating; after all, it is Abbott’s personal journey through the library, and he loves traveling: “it is easy and fun to do library research” (209). And, so it is.—Fred J. Hay, *Appalachian State University*

**Kevin Smith.** *Owning and Using Scholarship: An IP Handbook for Teachers and Researchers.* Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries. 2014. 240p. Paper, \$54.00 (ISBN 978-0-8389-8747-6).

This book is explicitly designed as a handbook on intellectual property. It enables teachers and researchers to quickly find and consult a particular area in intellectual property. The author pays close attention to scaffolding and reinforcement of essential aspects of intellectual property (for example, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act) to ensure that the reader benefits from these elements no matter the point of engagement. Smith has also embedded teaching and research examples specific to copyright in chapters 4 and 5 that serve as quick references for the reader. The efficient narrative, combined with Smith’s agility in delineating and contextualizing intellectual property theory, application, and emerging issues in academia, makes this an essential title to add to library collections.

As an entry point, chapter 1 quickly brings the reader up to date on the history of intellectual property using the framework of technological and legal revolutions. This framework clarifies the subsequent impact upon modern-day scholars in the evolution from the print domain, driven by an economics of scarcity, to the digital domain, driven by the economics of abundance. Chapter 2 takes the reader further into the intellectual property landscape by identifying the key laws under the intellectual property header that relate to academia, the legal statute behind each, and how they inform scholarly activities. As one would expect, this chapter is necessarily replete with details and definitions, as well as acting as a preamble to the heart of the book and the intellectual property law that is the “everyman” of the intellectual property laws: copyright.

The next three chapters—3, 4, and 5—form a kind of copyright trilogy that guides the reader successively deeper into the copyright domain. The reader is first introduced to the intricate subject of ownership of scholarly work (chapter 3), which is then followed by the topic of using copyrighted work in scholarship (chapter 4), and finally wrapping up with a discussion on copyright management and dissemination of scholarly work (chapter 5). The author ameliorates the complexity of copyright by enriching explanations with interesting, brief examples of legal exemptions, rules, and cases. These three chapters familiarize the reader with the junctures and essential decision points necessary to understanding and navigating scholarly communications and copyright.

The next, and final, two chapters go beyond the copyright domain to remind the reader that technology, the Internet, and digital communications continually challenge, push, and exceed the boundaries of laws and countries initially drawn in a purely brick and mortar era. Take, for example, the protection measures emerging