
EL
35,1

survey revealed a wide range of proprietary databases used to catalogue local collections, regrettably often not integrated into the general catalogue. Any newer alternatives to MARC 21 cataloguing are beyond the scope of the book.

It may be that Marquis and Waggener are addressing problems unique to the USA; certainly, best practice local studies work is as likely to occur in Canada, Australia or England, where the distinction between archives and local studies collections is crisper. They have been allowed to use an encouraging, breezy style, which may appeal to nervous newbies, but tougher editing could have halved the word-count without removing any of its essential advice.

210

John MacRitchie

Manly Library, Sydney, Australia

Technology Disaster Response and Recovery Planning

Edited by Mary Mallory

Facet

London

2015

114 pp.

£49.95 soft cover

ISBN 978-1-78330-054-9

Review DOI [10.1108/EL-09-2016-0181](https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-09-2016-0181)

Every library needs a technology disaster response plan. That ought to be obvious, yet there are very few that actually have a thoroughly developed and tested plan in place. Disasters can occur in different ways, from natural causes such as floods and fires, through to manmade disasters caused by error or even malicious action. In libraries, disasters will affect the collections, the buildings and the people, though here the focus is on the technology; fragile yet essential. This book in in two parts; the first has five chapters on the need for and the procedures for writing a technology disaster response plan, and the second part has two case studies. This is not precisely a guidebook to technology disaster response planning, but it is a very useful read for anyone who ought to be thinking about how a library can respond to a disaster.

The first chapter sets the scene. It defines the terms used throughout the book and gives the initial steps in technology disaster response and planning recovery. The second chapter covers a point easily missed by explaining how to conduct an inventory of digital resources and then assess the level of risk for each part of the digital collection. Assessing risk is a key part of disaster planning, for no library can afford to protect all its resources at the highest level; some decisions must be made that rate the importance of every resource and thus how much investment is justified in its protection. In the third chapter, the reader is introduced to dPlan, an

online template for collection disaster planning. It is still available at the time of writing (www.dplan.org/). The fourth chapter also covers a topic often overlooked, the primary importance of communication before, during and after a disaster has hit. How easy it is to forget that most electronic communication will be severely disrupted during a disaster, and that instead of relying on email (or even Facebook), the library should have multiple channels of communication in place. If the reader looks at no other chapter, this one is essential. The final chapter in Part 1 discusses future trends such as the use of cloud computing. The two case studies are, first, the seven lessons the University of Iowa took from the 2008 flood and, second, how cultural institutions in New York and New Jersey responded to Hurricane Sandy. The Iowa study is instructive because another flood in 2013 was contained very well due to the responses planned after the initial disaster.

Philip Calvert

Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

The Cybrarian's Web 2: An A-Z Guide to Free Social Media Tools, Apps, and Other resources

By Cheryl Ann Pelter-Davis

Information Today

Medford, NJ

2015

384 pp.

US\$49.50 soft cover

ISBN 978-1-57387-512-7

Review DOI [10.1108/EL-05-2016-0122](https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-05-2016-0122)

My first impressions of this book were very positive. It includes resources I know, many that I don't know, and most importantly for me, some that I have heard of and wanted to know more about. The information provided is basic but does cover the essentials. It is certainly an excellent starting point for ground level information about the resources included.

Each section has a brief overview, a list of features and a note about how cybrarians might find the resource useful in their work. The overview is a description of the resource and some background on its source, function and intended audience. The list of features includes information on how to get started with the product followed by bullet-point paragraphs to highlight some of the key aspects of particular features. The suggestions for uses by cybrarians include ideas to use the potential of the product and, in some cases, notes about actual use. I sometimes found this section a bit too narrow and would have preferred to see more ideas here.

A few sections, such as the one on ebooks and mobile apps, are more generic with an overview and features list that applies to the genre and an extra list being used to point