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Book Review of *Law Librarianship in the Digital Age* by Ellyssa Kroski

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the Question of the Animal has value for the original way it positions the concept animal within so many diverse human legal contexts. Perhaps pragmatists, or even activists, will find food for thought in the way these papers address the binary jurisprudential categorizations that humans use to frame our interactions with animals.

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Law Librarianship in the Digital Age. Edited by Ellyssa Kroski. Plymouth, UK: Scarecrow Press, 2014. xv,515 p. Includes figures, tables, foreword, chapter bibliographies, chapter notes, index. ISBN 9780810888067 (softcover) \$75.00. ISBN 9780810888050 (hardcover) \$125.00. ISBN 9780810888074 (ebook) \$74.99.

Book titles with phrases like "in the digital age" or "for the twenty-first century" or "2.0" in relation to a profession often cause me to raise a skeptical eyebrow. They often attempt to direct what we need to do, or learn, or change in order to be able to respond to the effects of dramatic technological and economic forces. Even though I generally learn something by monitoring or even participating in the discourse, some works are so blue-sky or even bird's-eye in their view that, while thought-provoking, they are of limited practical value. Others tackle single issues only; for example, management of resources in a difficult economic environment, or how to deliver legal education in today's environment. As well, the relevance of these works may be limited given how rapidly and profoundly the world around us changes. Even blog posts risk staleness, if not obsolescence, shortly after publication.

Nonetheless, I can happily say *Law Librarianship in the Digital Age*, compiled in 2013 and published in 2014 is, at the time of this writing, profoundly informative and current. I read the entire book with great attention, even rereading chapters that speak directly to some aspects of my work and interests. The book is broad in scope and deep in content. The editor wisely chose to draw upon the wisdom of a number of knowledgeable law librarians. The result is a well-organized and well-sourced collection of essays that address all law library sectors, and the full range of law librarianship functions. Each chapter is not only current but also specific in its treatment of its topic.

The book comprises eight broad parts: Major Introductory Concepts, Technologies, Reference Services, Instruction, Technical Services, Knowledge Management, Marketing, and Professional Development and the Future. Of the twenty-eight chapters, I have space to highlight only a few. My examples reflect my own experience and interests, and, likewise, every law librarian or librarianship researcher will, no doubt, have their own favourite chapters.

The opening chapter, "Law Librarianship 2.0," is a keynote

of sorts, setting the tone for later chapters. Jennifer Wertkin writes about the range of law libraries: academic, firm, government (which focuses on the U.S.), and special law libraries. She also discusses issues the "librarian 2.0" faces: shrinking collections and other realities flowing from the economic downturn of the last decade, ongoing technological change, globalization and interdisciplinarity.

In "Copyright in the Digital Age," Kyle Courtney describes recent developments in copyright law and examines their effect on practical realities in law libraries, both academic and private. While the chapter focuses on legal developments in the U.S., with detailed assessments of the HathiTrust and Georgia State University litigation, it also explores the practical reach of their implications in different kinds of libraries.

Ellyssa Kroski's "E-books in Law Libraries" presents a practical overview of the market and options, along with acquisition tips and strategies. It also reviews the benefits and challenges of e-books, as they touch both law firm and institutional libraries. Of note are her points about publisher-library tensions and the benefits and potential value of consortial arrangements.

An informative chapter for those who make operational recommendations or decisions in law libraries is Kim Clarke's "User Services Analysis for Decision Making." Clarke describes current tools and strategies that advance evidence-based decision-making for questions of instruction, reference, collection management, and the use of physical and virtual space. The tips explicitly encompass private as well as institutional libraries and can serve as a useful guide for ongoing planning.

In "Social Software," Marcia Dority Baker explores a topic that changes daily. She discusses applications and strategies in various sectors, offers best practices suggestions, and reviews the reasons law libraries use social media. She covers additional important topics including social media policies and the points they should address, privacy concerns, and third-party ownership of law library-generated content.

The analysis in "Reference Services in a Law Library" is itself a valuable reference tool for law libraries that must maintain or increase user engagement, often with a limited resource base. Carol Watson explores innovations such as personal librarian programs in academic institutions, virtual reference services, unified service desks, and roving and deskless reference services. She also offers suggestions for future-looking, enhanced, and efficient user-friendly research guides.

Two chapters, "Library Instruction in the Information Age," by Emily Janoski-Haelen, and "Educational Technologies," by Kim Clarke and Nadine Hoffman, focus heavily but not exclusively on academic settings to discuss complementary aspects of instruction: roles for law librarians, and strategies, techniques, and software that can enhance engagement and practical skills.

I expect to keep this book on my “currently reading” list for the foreseeable future. Any law librarian thoughtful about the field might consider doing the same. Likewise, any modern course on law librarianship ought to look closely at this book for course adoption. Even general courses on aspects of law librarianship – like reference and collection management, for example – can look to individual chapters. Certainly, it will alternate between my desk and my office bookshelf for some time to come.

**REVIEWED BY
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***Lawyers as Leaders.* By Deborah L. Rhode. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013. 300 p. ISBN: 978-0-19-989622-6 (Cloth) \$29.95.**

Peter Drucker once said “leadership cannot be taught or learned.” Law professor Deborah Rhode has spent several years honing her message to the legal community to contradict that notion. Her book *Lawyers as Leaders* was published in 2013, and its major themes appeared earlier in Rhode’s 2010 article, “Lawyers and Leadership,” in the American Bar Association’s journal *The Professional Lawyer*. The author’s 2010 essay opens by noting the justified scorn that popular works on leadership may engender in lawyers. She then muses that, as a profession, lawyers perhaps *should* address the topic of leadership and in a more serious way than popular publications provide. *Lawyers as Leaders* is that serious address.

On page one, the author lays out the book’s aim: “...to shed new light on why we trust lawyers with so much power and why we are so often disappointed in their performance.” She also muses, “Why has the occupation that produces the nation’s greatest proportion of leaders done so little to prepare them for that role?” (p. 25) In service of shedding new light on that question. The book’s longest and last chapter parses the capabilities of leadership and articulates the prevailing principles. For example, “Leadership is a process, not a position, a relationship, not a status. A title may give someone subordinates but not necessarily followers.” (p. 203)

The book is more about leadership than about lawyers. But one passage that resonated for me was this: “Most lawyers lead from the middle.” They are leaders in some contexts, and followers in others. In either case, they require interpersonal skills such as empathy and active listening that foster trust and mutual respect” (p. 204). As I read that excerpt, I was struck that this insight applies equally to librarians, given the rapidly changing profession of librarianship.

Rhode’s analysis of leadership qualities are also conducted through the lenses of ethics and diversity, and these chapters are the most compelling. The reader senses experiential authority in sections about challenges for women leaders

in the law, in particular. And Rhode’s chapter on leadership scandals is engaging; she discloses some intrigues and foibles regarding leaders in American public life, most of whom were also lawyers.

Early on, Rhode asks *why* lawyers and legal education have not actively focused on developing leadership capabilities, and by the end of the book, provides three incentives for change. The incentives are practical as well as altruistic: to lead social change; to ensure the survival of the law firm as an enterprise; and to leave a legacy.

Deborah Rhode is a distinguished American legal academic, and the book’s tone and structure skew toward the scholarly. There are 1,422 end-notes, testament to the intense research infrastructure supporting this book. Rhode’s writing style is engaging yet always serious, and the text is uninterrupted by graphic elements. As one might expect, there is a good index. Surprisingly, however, there is no bibliography. The book jacket, in black and grey, evokes a well-tailored suit.

Overall, this is a text worth sharing with students, lawyers and librarians. We can all learn more about leadership, after all.

**REVIEWED BY
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***Mediation for Civil Litigators: Issues and Solutions.* By John Hollander. Toronto, ON: Irwin Law 2013. xxii, 239 p. ISBN 978-1-55221-347-6 (softcover) \$30.00. ISBN 978-1-55221-348-3 (e-book) \$30.00.**

Mediation for Civil Litigators is one of six titles in the Young Advocates Series by John Hollander, published by Irwin Law. The series focuses on some fundamental legal and litigation skills that may not be readily available elsewhere. This publishing gap “creates a need for practical advice, in the form of concise, practical handbooks, for each of the many subjects that junior lawyers require to get through their days” (p. viii) which this series fills.

A foreword by Justice Robert Beaudoin of the Ontario Superior Court provides the context for the development of a mediation culture in Ontario. This has arisen, in part, due to the integration of the mediation process in the rules of civil procedure, known as the mandatory mediation rule. The background provided in the foreword is useful in understanding how fundamental mediation has become in civil litigation.

The book is organized into seven chapters, with a logical progression from the first chapter on preparation, through chapters on the plenary session, caucus, negotiation tactics, client focus, the mediation process, and specific subject areas. The book covers considerations that arise throughout the entire process – from choosing a mediator to preparing