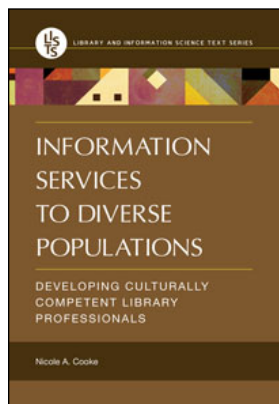The second half of the book is focused on broader themes of librarianship including librarians serving as researchers, supporting online education services, and core competencies of librarianship. These chapters taken as a group emphasize future directions for librarians and provide some excellent ideas on how librarians can further hone their skills and continue contributing in their various environments.

The final chapter of the book is written by Anna Ercoli Schnitzer and Merle Rosenzweig and discusses how customers or patrons of the library view it. It then delves into the challenging question of what users want to see in the library of the future. Like several of the earlier chapters, this one also includes points of concern for public libraries, as well as academic and medical libraries.

The book index is regrettably limited and biographies are lacking for the contributors, although contact information is available for each author. A short biography of each of the editors is, however, included. All of the chapters include extensive notes and include a "future competencies" section that highlights how those involved (or looking to get involved) in this aspect of librarianship can develop their skills further in this area. While the book is text-heavy with only two figures included, this is not to the detriment of the volume. A very brief appendix with five websites to find more information about librarian competencies is also provided. This volume is part of a series of titles published in conjunction with the Medical Library Association that is geared toward health sciences librarians and professionals. That being said, while one chapter is focused specifically on health sciences library management, the topics addressed in this book are of interest to a broader audience. While many of the examples included in this volume focus on resources specific to those in the medical field, readers from other areas of librarianship may also benefit from reading this book.

Developing Librarian Competencies for the Digital Age is a valuable resource for librarians who are looking to stay informed, and it provides an excellent overview of different aspects of librarianship for those who may be looking to gain more information about areas outside their expertise. It touches on many of the key issues facing librarians today and works to help the reader to find ways to stay current in the profession.—*Lisa M. McFall, Hamilton College*

Nicole A. Cooke. *Information Services to Diverse Populations: Developing Culturally Competent Library Professionals*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Libraries Unlimited, 2017. 166p. Paper, $65.00 (ISBN 978-1-4408-3460-8). LC 60-31669.

Information Services to Diverse Populations is designed to provide a foundational understanding of diversity issues for LIS graduate students, but it can also serve as an important resource for current library professionals who may not have had an opportunity to study diversity and social justice issues. The book primarily focuses on developing cultural competencies in library practice and is suitable for all library staff, not only those occupying patron-facing positions. Developing inclusive library services and support for diversity across all library organizations should be a primary goal of all information professionals, and this book is able to provide a strong foundation for developing organizational empathy, creating the foundation for accessible and equitable services, and establishing libraries that are actively welcoming to all patrons.

Nicole A. Cooke brings depth and breadth to this topic from her years of research in this area and through preparation for several courses in diversity that she has developed as an assistant professor at the School of Information Sciences at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. The book follows the form of a deep study in library and information services for diverse populations and includes appendices with suggested readings and a sample syllabus so that LIS faculty members can develop their own courses on this topic. Cooke stresses in the preface that diversity cannot be seen as a trend in librarianship and must be woven into the fabric of the profession from education through practice. This holistic perspective on diversity is evident in the organization of the book, which outlines a multifaceted and organizationwide strategy for making libraries more diverse.

The book opens with a discussion of foundational concepts in diversity including a close examination of where librarianship currently stands and why pursuing more diversity in our profession and practice is a worthy goal. The second chapter provides a broad education in theory that touches on concepts like privilege and intersectionality to give readers a context to understand diversity concepts. The next two chapters discuss marginalized groups in libraries and how to improve library services to meet the needs of all patrons. Chapter 5 focuses on library management issues including hiring, professional development, and LIS education. The final chapter focuses on the future, outlining a plan for changing the narrative of diversity in librarianship. The appendices are particularly aimed at readers using this material as a curriculum and provide a number of additional readings and lesson plans.

The book contains sections specific to different marginalized groups within the library including patrons who belong to racial, ethnic, and cultural minority groups, patrons who may access services differently due to age, disability, or neural diversity, international students and new Americans, LGBTQ patrons, patrons who are homeless or impoverished, and those who are incarcerated. These sections are concise but informative and cite sources that focus on each of these user groups specifically. In the services section, Cooke applies service recommendations to these user groups for reference and instruction and further discusses marketing and assessment for diversity. This approach allows for a broad understanding of some of the primary challenges facing libraries that embrace diversity, but it also provides enough depth that practicing librarians can draw insights from this description.

Cooke is particularly powerful in the sixth chapter, where she explores stories of librarianship and the importance of cultivating stories that expand and diversify the dominant narrative of libraries. This chapter includes her own story of the challenges of moving through the ranks of librarianship and academia as an African American woman and choosing to engage, educate, and succeed through both subtle and overt aggression and racism. Cooke advocates for developing a diversity of stories as a profession and integrating these counter narratives to the dominant stereotypes throughout the development of librarians, beginning with library education.

Information Services to Diverse Populations provides a clear and comprehensive description of the landscape of diversity in librarianship as a profession and service. This book is particularly appropriate for library and information science graduate students and can function as a foundational text even for those students who do not have a background in critical theory. This is also an important book for contemporary librarianship and for developing librarians. Gaining a strong understanding of the need for diversity and the tools to support it in service, mentorship, and practice is a critical step in building a more diverse profession.—*Laura Costello, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey*