of these user tasks in actual usage; this, in itself, should be a call for libraries to ask more of their library management systems and, possibly, of their own systems staff, to expose more useful data to the patron.

Chapter 6 is specifically about RDA authority records, and how they are created according to the principles of FRAD. After a brief introduction to RDA and how it relates to FRAD, Jin provides 18 examples of brief RDA authority records, each with an explanation of how they use the FRAD concepts to describe and clarify entities and their relationships to other entities: while the structure of an RDA authority record is, at root, similar to that of an AACR2 authority record, RDA (and the FRAD structure) allows for greater levels of description and for clearer delineation of the relationships between concepts. This chapter is followed by an appendix mapping FRAD attributes and relationships to the corresponding RDA element, in an easily navigated table.

In the buildup to the adoption of RDA, much of the focus has been on the construction of the descriptive bibliographic record. *Demystifying FRAD* is the first book to provide an explanation of and instructions for the creation of authority data, and it is well worth the wait: with the use of this book, the reader will both understand the principles behind the creation of authority records in general and according to the FRAD model, and also be able to create his or her own. Given that this book reaches the market just as RDA is being widely put into practice, *Demystifying FRAD* is both timely and valuable.—*Deborah DeGeorge, University of Michigan.*

W. Bernard Lukenbill. *Research in Information Studies: A Cultural and Social Approach.* Bloomington, Ind.: Xlibris, 2012. 422p. $23.99 (ISBN 9781469179599). LC 2012-934936.

"Research is integrated into the whole fabric of modern-day society," begins Lukenbill in writing *Research in Information Studies*; the second and equally important foundation for his writing is that intellectual theory is central to the heart of all kinds of research, including library and information science. Lukenbill, professor emeritus at the University of Texas at Austin, offers an interesting and useful overview of the theoretical grounding common to many fields of research, especially in the humanities and social sciences, though the intended audience is librarians and information science professionals on various levels. The author's approach covers an extremely wide variety of disciplines, with strong examples from fields such as nursing and education; the emphasis for the reader is in every case the integration of theory, research, and eventually the practice that we all perform.

Each chapter boasts of a clear organization, beginning with concise outlines of the chapter objectives that are well integrated into the chapter text. Each chapter ends with discussion questions, highlights for reflection on the main points, and often annotated bibliographies to support the chapter materials (a good resource). The first chapter offers an introduction and overview of the scientific research process as an objective search for knowledge. Research is viewed as multidisciplinary, completely integrated with theoretical concepts, and completely a part of human life; this chapter includes a nuanced parsing of theory and research in a broad variety of "research traditions." The second chapter moves from the interdisciplinary nature of research into somewhat closer snapshots of several humanities and social science disciplines, with quick and simplistic overviews and case studies of how intellectual theory has impacted the advancement of communication, history, medicine, and others—always with an eye toward their potential impact on information science. The third chapter offers an extension of these brief portraits into specifics of how theories are built into the processes of library and information science; it includes a brief history of information research from early social science through pioneers in cataloging to OCLC, and then a discussion of current trends in the field.

The next group of chapters drills down into more specific examples of the interaction of research, theory, and practice in the social sciences (always with an eye toward information studies). Chapter 4 gives the author's more complete definition of the intellectual content of a "theory," with quick examples from historical figures who constructed theories in behavioral science, education, and cognitive studies; in each case—following the book's main thread—moving from an individual thinker to his/her research to his/her theory, and then to the impact on library and information science. The annotated bibliography here is almost haphazard, but very strong. The following chapter takes the same approach to pioneers in library science, with a correspondingly powerful annotated bibliography. The brief sixth chapter gives an overview of common LIS research processes (though without mention of statistical sampling), and the seventh gives a similarly brief overview of a variety of data-collection techniques in information science and other social sciences. Once again in chapter 7, the annotations in the bibliography are especially careful to note the particular theories involved in a selection of research studies, including how the theory impacts the research results and impact. The very readable eighth chapter is intended to allow librarians and information professionals to understand the difference between qualitative and quantitative data in research studies. It includes a very basic introduction into how statistics work; this chapter goes beyond the case studies common to most of the book to close with practical though simple practice exercises in statistical analysis.

The final sections of the book may be the strongest. The author offers a competent and clearly chiseled account of the principal ethical considerations in library science research—informed consent, institutional review board (IRB) oversight of both human and animal research, plagiarism, and copyright. There follows a quick introduction in the final chapter to different kinds of research literature and critical thinking approaches to them, including an interesting evaluation of Wikipedia in research. The appendices, for some readers of the book, may be the most valuable parts: a concise addendum outlining the process and structure of research grant writing, and an extensive bibliography for the multidisciplinary research process. As a final nod to Lukenbill's basic foundation, there is a separate index for social theorists and theoretical concepts.

The cultural and social approach in Lukenbill's title is quite apt overall. His text shows a strong but very well-justified bias toward making all of library science research richer. His case is that the integration of theory, and theory informed by a variety of other human and social disciplines, can only strengthen how we view both our research and our practice. One serious flaw in the book: it unfortunately suffers from poor editing. "Anthropology" and "Anthology" are equated in adjacent paragraphs, and the errors even reach to the misspelling of, for instance, the name of Melvil Dewey. Nonetheless, *Research in Information Studies* remains a resource for consumers of information science research, for thinkers about research in the field, and (perhaps centrally) beginning students—several of the author's stated audiences.—*Timothy J. Dickey, Independent Scholar, Columbus, Ohio.*

Andrew Walsh. *Using Mobile Technology to Deliver Library Services.* Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2012. 134 p. $80.00 (ISBN 9781856048095). LC 2012-493968.

The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project estimates that 87 percent of adults have a mobile phone, and 45 percent have a smartphone; teens, 78 percent and 37 percent respectively. These figures confirm what no one doubts: the mobile phone is a mature technology, and smartphone use is growing at an astonishing clip. In December, Pew revealed that 13 percent of all cell phone owners had accessed a library website on their devices, a two-fold increase since