SOURCES

such as e-journals, e-books, e-reference sources, databases, copyright, pricing, budgeting, digitalization, and archiving, are covered here in varying degrees, yet the scholarly quality of the articles is uneven, and some would probably not be accepted by a rigorously refereed journal.

The implied objective is basically achieved. Nevertheless, this item works better as a journal issue than as a book. The work offers an interesting selection of articles, but it lacks the in-depth, systematic coverage expected in a book. Important aspects of the subject (licensing, collection development theory, and the public library perspective) are virtually ignored, while other topics, such as budgeting and print versus electronic, are covered in multiple articles. The reader would be better served by *E-Journals: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Building, Managing, and Supporting Electronic Journal Collections* by Donnelyn Curtis (Neal-Schuman, 2005), despite the fact it is two years older and limited to e-journals.—*Thomas E. Nisonger, Professor, Indiana University, School of Library and Information Science, Bloomington*

Information Literacy and the School Media Center. Libraries Unlimited Professional Guides in School Librarianship. Joie Taylor. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2006. 148 p. \$35 (ISBN 0-313-32020-9).

Information literacy, according to the author, is "the ability to recognize a need, then access, find, evaluate, use and communicate information" (12). The definition of information literacy has changed and evolved over the decades. But one aspect of information literacy that has remained constant over time is its importance in maintaining a free, open, and democratic society. Information Literacy and the School Media Center has been added to the Libraries Unlimited Professional Guides in School Librarianship series to assist school media specialists with this important topic. Author Taylor, a school library media specialist from Nebraska, has written a timely, well organized book that covers such topics as information literacy definitions, information literacy standards, teacher and media specialist collaboration, research models and processes (such as the Big 6), and information literacy assessment. Each chapter contains helpful and relevant graphs and charts, along with a useful summary of each chapter's objectives.

Information Literacy and the School Media Center is a valuable reference work for media specialists to use in their work to promote and enhance information literacy skills in their schools.—Larry Cooperman, Media Specialist, Seminole High School, Sanford, Florida

Let's face it. Google is the preferred search tool of our users. The same can be said for most librarians. Google is here to stay and will only get bigger and better. How are libraries responding to this reality? This book is one of the first on the market devoted to discussions of the effect of Google and its products on libraries. Co-published as a volume of *Internet Reference Services Quarterly*, the work comprises nineteen chapters (previously published as articles) that offer varied perspectives on the impact of Google, including Google Scholar and Google Print; most provide ideas on how libraries should respond. None of the chapters are unduly long, and each can be read individually in one sitting. Each chapter includes a summary, and most are divided into subheaded sections. While the majority of the authors are academic librarians, and several describe the effect of Google on the academic library environment, the chapter topics are broad enough to be relevant to all librarians.

The following questions are addressed in this volume: How should librarians respond to the suggestion (many would say fact) that the library has lost its place as the main provider of information due to Google? What role can the library play to remain relevant? How can reference services remain germane when they are being bypassed by our users? What role can information literacy play? How can we make the library Web site more relevant to the search process? How can we keep up with Google developments?

It is essential that librarians understand what Google offers our users and the challenges that it presents to libraries. This work offers practical suggestions for integrating Google (especially Google Scholar) into our resources and services. Although Google has usurped the library's role as the gateway-of-choice to information, this book provides much hope that there is still an important role for the library to play.—*Janis M. Bandelin, Director of Libraries, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina*

Library Services for the Incarcerated: Applying the Public Library Model in Correctional Facility Libraries. Sheila Clark and Erica MacCreaigh. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2006. 246 p. \$40 (ISBN 1-59158-290-3).

In their aptly titled book, *Library Services for the Incarceated: Applying the Public Library Model in Correctional Facility Libraries*, Clark and MacCreaigh provide the why, what, who, and how for the provision of library service in prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, and community corrections. There are numerous issues, challenges, and rewards to librarianship in any environment, and correctional facilities are certainly no exceptions. The authors tackle an impressive assemblage of themes to guide the professional practices of current or potential correctional facility librarians.

The authors have thoughtfully organized their effort into eleven chapters designed to move the reader from the fundamentals to the specifics, from the ethics of service to the finer points of shelving construction and placement. Chapter 1 conjoins library services to the incarcerated with the broader issues of the public library model. Chapters 2 and 3 discuss the key players: the librarian and the inmate patron. The librarian and patron dynamic may be described as atypical

Libraries and Google. Ed. by William Miller and Rita M. Pellen. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth, 2005. 240 p. \$24.95 (ISBN 0-7890-3125-6).