libraries.—Janet A. Tillotson, Library Director, Towanda Public Library, Towanda, Kansas


Fifteen years ago, information literacy standards brought information literacy into higher education conversations and advanced the library field. ACRL’s current revision of Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education provides further direction for contextualizing and integrating information literacy into the curriculum and offers a deeper understanding of the knowledge practices and dispositions that an information-literate student should develop. With this in mind, Not Just Where to Click provides recommendations to help librarians develop appropriate resources, practices, and assessment instruments for information literacy.

How information contributes to knowledge is of critical concern for librarians, with our established affinities for both information and knowledge creation. The editors explore how librarians and faculty work together to teach students about the nature of expertise, authority, and credibility. What is very beneficial in this easy-to-read sourcebook is the overall structure of its two sections, which cover classical conceptions of knowledge from a variety of perspectives and the nature of expertise and its resulting authority. This presents a useful organizational framework for managing the approaches, challenges, and solutions uniquely inherent in the complexities of today’s information age.

In the first section, contributing authors explore epistemological concepts held by librarians and faculty, as well as epistemologies and beliefs held by students. The chapter on critical information literacy is particularly useful and thought-provoking, as the authors believe that traditional information literacy presents an overly simplistic model of the research process. Because the library profession is moving toward a deeper understanding of information literacy, it is especially important for librarians working within the curriculum to be challenged to reflect on their own practices. In this chapter, they are encouraged to relinquish expertise and efficiency, to build upon students’ prior knowledge, and to teach about information in terms of purposes and types rather than formats. In addition, the authors share practical tips on how to create a highly responsive curriculum class environment where students are able to practice critical reflection and demonstrate critical thinking.

The second section provides practical approaches for motivating students to explore their beliefs, biases, and ways of interpreting the world. Throughout this section, the contributors provide many innovative ideas on authority structures, which can be beneficial for students as they learn how to navigate the information environment with deeper discernment. One particularly inspirational chapter is the one on “Scholarly Storytelling,” the practice of having students use stories as roadmaps to authentic and creative library research. Rather than shallowly engaging in research while struggling to integrate appropriate sources, students participating in this transformative approach are able to engage, explore, and evaluate resources in a more creative, intellectual manner.

The contributors to the nineteen chapters offer a balance of theoretical and applied approaches to teaching information literacy, provide valuable guidance and strategies for effective implementation, and supply innovative ideas that can be directly useful in application.—Pamela Louderback, Assistant Professor/Library Director, Northeastern State University, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma


Far-reaching yet approachable, Michèle V. Cloonan’s anthology of readings in cultural heritage preservation is the reference work I wish I’d had at my fingertips as a student. In keeping with its stated audience, the volume is suitable for undergraduate and graduate students in cultural heritage fields, practitioners of every stripe, and interdisciplinary scholars and professionals looking for a guide to the literature of preservation.

Together with a seven-member advisory board whose members, like her, are veteran practitioners and educators, Cloonan has selected more than ninety key texts ranging from the Old Testament to the latest in time-based media. The readings include many of the “classics” that are a continuous presence in citations and syllabi, as well as others that deserve to be more widely known. The selections are well-organized into eleven categories that allow the reader to narrow her focus on a particular area of interest (such as Sustainability, Ethics and Values, or Collections: Development and Management) or to detect productive juxtapositions across texts. A brief essay providing valuable context introduces each chapter and illuminates relationships among the texts to follow. Taken together, these categories offer an excellent overview of prevailing themes in the literature of preservation and suggest avenues for further study.

Cloonan’s concerted effort to bring together related readings from across the cultural heritage disciplines—libraries, archives, museums, and historic preservation—is one of the book’s strengths, highlighting the diversity and commonality of the issues faced in these fields. And although a separate, small section devoted to “Multicultural Perspectives” could easily feel tokenizing, Cloonan avoids this pitfall by incorporating relevant material throughout, particularly texts relating to indigenous cultural heritage.

The readings themselves are greatly enhanced by a fifteen-page Preservation Timeline with a brief bibliography of suggestions for further reading. The timeline covers changes in the science and technology of recordmaking, influential