

SOURCES

If you are an instruction librarian looking for a book with ready-made lesson plans or templates, then this book is not for you. As the authors note, “There are no cookie-cutter solutions. You will want to adapt the recommendations in this book to your real life and choose the strategies that work best for your own teaching” (6). *The One-Shot Library Instruction Survival Guide* will inspire instruction librarians to move beyond traditional bibliographic instruction, such as “click here, go there” demonstrations of library resources, to more engaging information literacy instruction sessions.—Magen Bednar, Undergraduate Services Librarian, Bizzell Memorial Library, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma

Rewired: Research-Writing Partnerships within the Frameworks. Edited by Randall McClure. Chicago: ACRL, 2016. 308 p. Paper \$68 (ISBN 978-083898904-3).

On many campuses, writing skills and research skills are supported in separate instructional silos. When it comes to college composition assignments, however, writing and research are interdependent, and this close relationship is evident in the many common elements shared by the Council of Writing Program Administrators (WPA) Framework for Success in Postsecondary Writing and the ACRL Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education. How the core concepts in these frameworks interconnect and how librarians and writing instructors can work together to implement them in the classroom is the focus of *Rewired*.

Librarians and writing instructors frequently work separately, despite their shared values. The first section of *Rewired* examines this dynamic and presents ways to transform the relationship and develop mutually beneficial partnerships. The four essays in this portion analyze and interpret the frameworks, looking for ways to break down the campus/library division and give composition instructors and librarians a common language to use when designing assignments and providing students with research support.

The majority of the book is devoted to case studies demonstrating these partnerships in action. Contributors include both librarians and writing instructors, and the campuses represented range in size from small private colleges to large public universities. As a result, the case studies offer a variety of approaches and assignment types to serve as models, and the essays in this section frequently include assignment details, rubrics, and student learning objectives. In addition to these practical examples, this section also show how librarians have approached and worked with faculty to implement redesigned assignments.

Three chapters on assessment close the book. Whether the term used is “frames” or “habits of mind,” the ACRL and WPA frameworks both focus on behaviors. This makes assessment a challenge, and the essays in this section reflect that struggle. These chapters provide some potential best practices but no simple solutions.

Composition instructors, writing center directors, and academic librarians will find *Rewired* a source of ideas for

designing assignments and instruction in their own institutions. It will also help librarians and writing instructors understand each other’s viewpoints and priorities. A final interesting side note: nine of the book’s fourteen essays have Creative Commons licenses, making them freely available for reuse by readers. Sharing these chapters on campus could be the first step in a new interdisciplinary partnership.—Ann Agee, Librarian, School of Information, San Jose State University, San Jose, California

The Small and Rural Academic Library: Leveraging Resources and Overcoming Limitations. Edited by Kae-trena Davis Kendrick and Deborah Tritt. Chicago: ACRL, 2016. 264 p. Paper \$56 (ISBN 978-0-8389-8900-5).

Most forward-thinking and worthwhile academic library practices originate at large, well-staffed institutions. Unfortunately, translating such practices from a large-scale research library to a small institution or one-librarian operation can be difficult, if not utterly impossible. *The Small and Rural Academic Library: Leveraging Resources and Overcoming Limitations* bridges this gap by speaking to librarians who feel handicapped by their lack of resources.

The book is divided into five sections: Library and Outreach Services, Human Resources and Professional Development, Planning, Instruction, and Technology. Each section features multiple chapters with various authors, and several sections also include a librarian interview entitled “Big Ideas, Small Libraries,” which addresses the section topic via a Q-and-A-style article.

In many of the chapters, the “literature review” is almost comically predictable, with the admission that much of the research found on the topic came from large libraries, with more staff in the library than some rural colleges have on their entire campus. Discussion of implementation often reminds readers that, due to lack of staff and resources, timelines are stretched to accommodate incremental work, rather than instant, focused project management. For much of this discussion, small and rural librarians will be nodding their heads in agreement, but will also feel that the authors are “preaching to the choir.” This discussion is necessary, however, for those who may be new to the small or rural library, or may be interested in how practices are implemented on a smaller scale.

Because these chapters are written by those at small institutions, much of the information is presented in case study format, with a few quantitative, data-driven pieces sprinkled throughout. Many rural institutions are not equipped to dig deep into institutional research, and patron use of the library may be low enough to preclude any statistically significant findings. Still, the case studies are useful. For instance, chapter 7, “Mission Possible: Strategic Planning for Small Academic Libraries,” is a detailed look at how a small library took on the herculean task of creating a multi-year strategic plan. This is the kind of activity that can seem insurmountable when staff members spend the majority of their time

keeping the library's doors open and providing basic services. After reading how one library tackled strategic planning, other libraries may find it more manageable to do the same.

Overall, the book is extremely insightful. There are certainly moments of commiseration that do not offer clear solutions for being innovative with limited staff and money, but those moments were usually capped with the workaround that a single institution found beneficial. Although not useful for every situation, these stories at least provide some hope. Many of the chapters would prove useful to a librarian who may have a difficult time convincing colleagues of the value of incorporating a new practice at a small institution. Some of the general advice felt pat or trite, but the real-world approaches to problems such as assessment, information literacy instruction, and managing library systems technology in small libraries was quite valuable, and made the book well worth the read.—*Jennifer Tatum, MLIS*

Winning Grants, 2nd ed. By Stephanie K. Gerding and Pamela H. MacKellar. Chicago: ALA Neal-Schuman, 2016. 248 p. Paper \$108 (ISBN 978-0-8389-1473-1).

The words “grant writing” are enough to strike fear into the heart of even the most seasoned librarian. The paperwork, the complex requirements, and even the bureaucracy of government funds are enough to dissuade many professionals from even considering applying for a grant. That's where *Winning Grants*, authored by Stephanie K. Gerding and Pamela H. MacKellar, steps in to assuage readers' fears.

From page one, it is clear that this is nothing like the typical how-to book that leaves the reader with more questions than answers. Gerding and MacKellar's expertise really shines in this manual. Each chapter is full of information, suggestions, and resources, and quickly builds even the greenest librarian's confidence in their ability to find needed funding.

The book is divided into three parts. Part 1 is a chapter-by-chapter walk-through of the steps needed to get a grant. This section will ensure that the reader is fully prepared to complete the grant application process confidently. Although there is certainly a good flow of information from chapter to chapter (and most readers would likely benefit from reading it cover to cover), one could easily pick and choose chapters to get the information that is most relevant to one's needs. Of particular note in part 1 are the additional resources provided (including many links to resources outside of the manual) and the copious amounts of blank space on each page, perfect for taking notes.

Part 2 includes several examples of grant funding success stories with photos and contact information. These examples

would be a fantastic tool for convincing uncertain staff or board members. In addition, for those who feel overwhelmed at the lengthy process ahead, these stories are certain to reinvigorate. The final section, part 3, contains worksheets and other resources. These alone are likely worth the cost of the book, even for the seasoned grant writers among us. They offer easy-to-follow guidelines to put everything into practice.

Overall, this is an excellent resource for librarians and library staff at every level. The content will prepare readers for success, whether they are writing their first or their fiftieth grant application.—*Katie Goldbach, Lead Librarian, The Village Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*

Young Adult Literature: From Romance to Realism, 3rd ed. By Michael Cart. Chicago: ALA, 2017. 328 p. Paper \$68 (ISBN 978-0-8389-1462-5).

This is a timely, updated treatment of the subject of young adult (YA) literature. Cart has a wealth of experience and knowledge in YA literature, having founded and chaired the Printz Committee and authored or edited twenty-three books. He deftly organizes that knowledge into a highly accessible volume for librarians.

Cart has broken the information into two main parts: “That Was Then,” a historical look at how YA literature has become its own genre; and “This Is Now,” a look at today's YA literature landscape. Cart takes the time to analyze the information and lay it out for readers. This material will not be useful to someone who merely wants quick lists of the best teen books to purchase. Instead, Cart takes a more in-depth look at topics such as how YA literature works in retail, focusing attention on the effects of “chick lit,” Harry Potter, *Twilight*, and the dystopian genre (such as the *Hunger Games* series). He also discusses the current age range confusion in YA literature: Should we use “young adult” as a catch-all category, or divide the genre into subgroups such as “middle school,” “teen,” and “new adult” literature? One chapter concentrates on diversity in YA literature and identifies the steps that authors and publishers are taking to increase it. The book also addresses the timely topic of LGBTQ characters in young adult literature, including intersex characters. In addition, Cart discusses other genres and other formats, such as graphic novels and manga.

This book features a clear and useful preface and a twenty-page reference section that includes all the books and articles he references throughout the text. *Young Adult Literature: From Romance to Realism* is a solid resource that will be helpful to librarians, students, and teachers.—*Leanne Cheek, MLIS, Selector/Teen Coordinator, Pioneer Library System, Norman, Oklahoma*