Chapter 6 is a comprehensive listing of yoga resources, including books, online resources, and bibliographic information about all of the materials used in the storytimes. Scherrer’s clarifies the issues involved in using yoga in storytime and distills the relevant information to present a guide enabling any librarian to present an authentic yoga movement storytime. For the librarian looking for more mindful use of movement in storytime, this book is a must-have. Written for the public librarian to be used in presenting preschool storytime, this book would be helpful to any early childhood educator, parent, or guardian who wishes to use yoga as a movement tool to support early learning.—Jenny Foster Stenis, Readers’ Services Coordinator, Pioneer Library System, Norman, Oklahoma


Academic libraries, often said to be the “heart of the university,” owe their existence and importance to the students they serve. Students are at the core of the library mission, driving decisions in collections, services, innovation, outreach, and research support. However, their direct role in institutional planning is minimal, and their primary role is most often that of library user. Given their importance to libraries, how can students actively participate in library success? Students Lead the Library offers several examples of student involvement in action, or, as editors Sara Arnold-Garza and Carissa Tomlinson state, “this book seeks to elevate the act of asking students what they need and want by not simply involving students, but instead putting them into a leadership role, where they will determine what gets improved and how” (vii).

This collection of sixteen case studies demonstrate that student leadership may be developed in many ways that benefit both students and their libraries. Arnold-Garza and Tomlinson establish a theoretical framework for student involvement programs by emphasizing that these initiatives can enhance the student educational experience through leadership development, engagement, experiential learning, and peer learning. Likewise, the benefits to libraries themselves are many: participatory design, transformation of core functions, and demonstration of library value.

The book is organized around six themes: students as employees, students as curators, students as ambassadors, the library as client, student groups as library leaders, and students as library designers. The section on students as curators, for example, contains a chapter on the student-focused “Leave Your Legacy” program at the Emporia State University (ESU) Special Collections and Archives. Collaborating with ESU’s student government, Special Collections and Archives invited students to add to the university’s legacy by donating their own personal papers for future researchers. As an example of students as ambassadors, the book highlights McGill University Library’s peer support program for international students, focused on engineering students, which offers peer-to-peer support with outreach, reference, and instruction. Duke University Libraries’ student feedback program, an example of students as library designers, has yielded student ideas involving spaces and furniture, a device lending program, more flexible room reservation policies, a more intuitive search interface, and so forth.

Each chapter lists resources for further reading, and several offer useful checklists, illustrations, diagrams, surveys, and photographs. Although this book can be profitably used to gather ideas for simple “one-off” student leadership programs, it can also serve as a springboard for more comprehensive, multiyear projects. Packed with best practices and new ideas, Students Lead the Library is an excellent resource for academic librarians and other higher education professionals seeking to engage their students more actively in strategic planning and new initiatives.—Jennifer A. Bartlett, Interim Associate Dean of Teaching, Learning, and Research, University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington, Kentucky