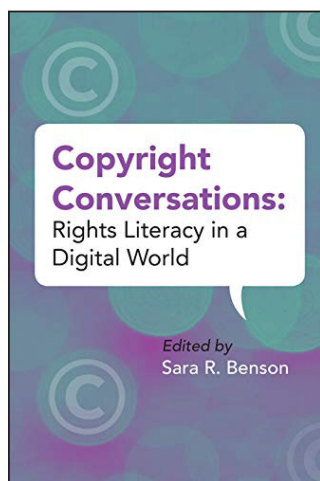


relevance to the work that academic libraries have traditionally done in support of the digital humanities, the last few chapters offer a glimpse into the ways that librarians may be expected to contribute in the years to come. In chapter 8, Andrew Roth and Caitlin Fisher share their experience in collaborating with a team of historians and programmers to prototype an AR platform and workflow that explores the history of the Underground Railroad. In chapters 9 through 11, the use of educational games and place-based applications is explored. Geoffrey Rockwell and Sean Gouglas share how mobile devices can help the general public learn more about local history, while Timothy Compeau and Robert MacDougall share the lessons they learned in designing and running two educational, history games that wove student learning about the War of 1812 with “threshold concepts” (191) about the discipline of history. The effectiveness of teaching historical thinking with place-based applications is explored in chapter 11, in which Kevin Kee, Eric Poitras, and Timothy Compeau explore both the technological and psychological issues at stake in using AR tools in teaching history. In the final chapter, Shawn Graham, Stuart Eve, Colleen Morgan, and Alexis Pantos look at how soundscapes can help historians and archeologists create “augmented historical audio reality” (225).

Seeing the Past with Computers is a serious and valuable contribution to the field. It is well organized, with a useful introduction that orients readers to the collection and offers a clear and comprehensive index. The value of the individual chapters would have been strengthened by a more standardized chapter format, as this would have helped the various contributors highlight more precisely how particular software and other CV and AR technologies were used in the case studies. Nevertheless, the scholarly imaginations of digital humanists and librarians alike will benefit from this text, and it should be purchased by all libraries that support scholarship in the digital humanities. Those librarians who support the work of digital scholarship and digital humanities should also consider this title as well. This book is also available open access through the University of Michigan Press’ website. —Joshua Avery, Wheaton College

Copyright Conversations: Rights Literacy in a Digital World. Sara R. Benson, ed. Chicago, IL: Association of College and Research Libraries, 2019. 401p. Paper, \$88.00 (ISBN 978-0-8389-4654-1). LC 2019951271.



Copyright law is a complex and powerful set of regulations that establishes rights of creators and outlines the ways in which others may or may not exploit these products. For librarians, informed decision making related to copyright is essential to their institutional missions and their daily work. *Copyright Conversations: Rights Literacy in a Digital World* contextualizes copyright for academic librarians, offers advice on how to interpret and navigate the law, educate others, and establish leadership and authority within their communities. Published by the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, there is a clear focus on United States law with some essays included to offer Canadian and other international perspectives for American readers. It is important to remain current and up to date regarding the effects of copyright

law on the work of the academic library. Regardless of one’s role in the library, this is a valuable text to have available for consultation.

Copyright Conversations is divided into four topical sections (called parts I--IV). Within each section, chapters are written by authors with experience in higher education, including copyright services, scholarly communication departments, libraries, legal offices, and digital collections. Each chapter provides extensive references and a bibliography for further reading. The first part, "Copyright Librarians' Role and Advocacy," discusses how all librarians in the academic institution should gain and possess a comfort level related to copyright law to make informed choices, resist fears, and work within the risk level tolerated by their institutions. Chapter 2: "Copyright Law's Role in Advocacy and Education for Open Access Policies on Campus" co-written by Kyle K. Courtney, a notable figure in the field, presents a practical example of how copyright education can organically be incorporated into the daily work of academic librarians. Specifically, Courtney and Krista L. Cox explain that librarians engaged with faculty and institutional repositories have ample opportunities to discuss and educate contributors on authors' rights at the point of need.

Part II: "Education" may prove to be the most broadly useful section of the book for the majority of academic librarians. Chapter 7 provides the reader with a process-based method of self-study to evaluate and improve one's knowledge and confidence level related to copyright law. Other chapters consider the ACRL *Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education*, the TEACH Act, one-shot instruction sessions, academic integrity, and the challenges inherent in institutional thesis submission versus future broader publication. Active learning strategies and point of need education are promoted by the authors and provide the reader with valuable advice to teach and learn more about the scope of copyright in their work.

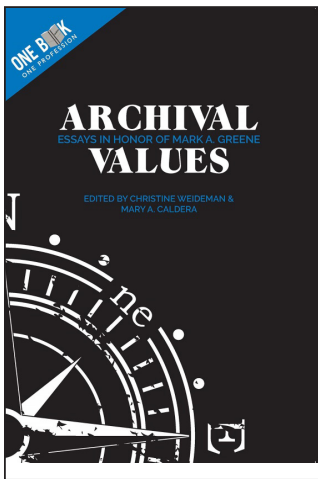
Part III: "Research and Policy" diverges from the previous two sections and presents considerations a bit deeper and beyond the routine. The authors of these five chapters discuss the ways that librarians, through their example or their advocacy, can influence the copyright landscape both behaviorally and legislatively. In this section's first chapter, Carrie Russell, the director of the Program on Public Access to Information for the ALA Washington Office, discusses copyright in the United States as a matter of public policy that exists to ensure that the public can benefit from the creativity of others. Her tone serves to empower (US) librarians to understand and exploit the rights provided by the law and to abandon strict guidelines that often subvert the law. Other chapters further demonstrate how librarians can effect positive change through sound practices. In a chapter on social media, the author explains how librarians should set the example and provide adequate metadata in all social media posts and any other content placed in the online environment to facilitate ethical research practices and reuse. Similarly, librarians' cooperative conclusions and approaches to the challenges of orphan works can work to influence lawmakers.

The fourth and final part, "International Issues," although narrow in scope, offers valuable perspective for the core US audience. While the first chapter summarizes the international treaties and conventions related to copyright to which the United States has entered, like the Berne Convention and the TRIPS Agreement, the remaining two chapters discuss Canadian and Italian challenges in depth. Chapter 20 explains how fair dealing in Canada is different from fair use in the US and how various high-profile legal cases and new laws in the last 15 years have worked to complicate the copyright landscape for higher education in that nation. The final chapter in the book is a case study that considers the impact of Italian copyright law on interlibrary loan services at one academic library. Both of these chapters emphasize how very different the application of national law is in each of these places compared to the

benefits and challenges presented by US law and offer the reader the opportunity to appreciate these differences.

As the online environment continues to offer opportunities and challenges for higher education, new publications that consider copyright implications are a welcome resource for professionals tasked with supporting the missions of their academic institutions. Whether navigating and advising on copyright is one's primary role or if copyright law influences one's work, *Copyright Conversations: Rights Literacy in a Digital World* is a valuable text to have on hand on your bookshelf or in your library. —Janis L. DesMarais, *College of the Holy Cross*

Archival Values: Essays in Honor of Mark A. Greene. Christine Weideman and Mary A. Caldera, eds. Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 2019. 300p. Paper, \$55.99 (ISBN 978-0838946503).



How might a book review—or a book itself for that matter—change in scope or meaning if its readers are under quarantine? For those of us living in an altered state due to the COVID-19 public health crisis, nothing is as it was. So why should reading and reviewing a book like *Archival Values: Essays in Honor of Mark A. Greene* be any different? When libraries, archives, historical societies, and college classrooms closed to the public to slow the spread of a deadly disease, many archivists and librarians went into exile. Our reading rooms and our researchers, our collections and our facilities, were off limits. For some of us, our very livelihoods are at risk (or worse, were laid waste) by these closures. What would Mark Greene have said? What would he have done? And for those who don't yet know who Mark Greene was, why do his archival values matter? And why now?

Some clues can be found by way of this volume's thoughtful introduction and its afterword, written by prominent archivists who called Mark Greene a colleague, collaborator, and friend. Greene, to whom this book serves as a memorial, died in a car accident in 2017. He was a prolific and influential archivist, teacher, administrator, and thinker, perhaps best known as co-creator and advocate of the "More Product, Less Process" approach to tackling archival backlogs. Greene also authored or co-authored nearly 30 articles, delivered as many conference papers, and served at all levels of the archival profession. It was as president of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) that Greene first theorized a core set of values to help define and guide the work—and the collective identities—of American archivists. Each of the 23 essays in this volume take one of these values as a starting point and, in so doing, breathe life into them, animating each value with a deep sense of public service and professionalism.

The two dozen authors come from a dizzying array of institutions, both in size and reach, and their professional experiences range from two to more than 30 years. The breadth of institutional settings and expertise creates something of a paratextual community. That is to say, for readers recently displaced from their own archives, each of the book's 11 sections invites us to join one house party after another. Made up of two or three essays, each addressing one of Greene's archival values, a reader could theoretically pop in and out, sampling across these sections based on their immediate need. What is your most pressing professional dilemma: access and use, preservation, advocacy? Or, like me, you might choose to linger at *every* party, even overstaying your welcome at a few. If you were to do so, you would be rewarded with