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*Information 2.0: New Models of Information Production,  
Distribution and Consumption* by Martin De Saulles (review)

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science/studies debates) the paucity of entries on information science within this or the "Library Science, General" chapter. It is also unclear why there should be an absence of entries for given subject headings. For example, listing "Bibliometrics" and then not including a single title from the recent proliferation of basic, practical guides leaves chapter 37 on statistical approaches to information uneven.

While annotations to main entries are effective commentaries on some books' contents, the heavy US bias affects both items for inclusion and those titles that are selected for more in-depth coverage. The criteria for inclusion ("timeliness," "authority of resource or author qualifications," "professional standing," "special features," p. xii) are subjective ("in my professional opinion," p. xii). Users must therefore accept that they are reliant on the compiler's decisions throughout. This reviewer, without having to consult OCLC WorldCat (p. xi), was able to list further works that match these criteria for each chapter yet are unaccountably missing from this guide.

A paradox of relying on publishers' catalogues for "additional resources" is that Bemis is unable to judge resources that should be afforded more considered treatment. While his annotations are useful, it arbitrarily sets up a two-tier system of "core resources" and "also-rans," and because he hasn't consulted the "additional resources" he cannot address this deficiency.

Coverage of sectors is variable: Corporate librarians will find only a couple of relevant entries; however, school and academic librarians are served extremely well. Environment scanning could have complemented LCSH to ensure more adequate coverage of current interests and practices in library and information science, such as disambiguating cataloguing, classification, and collection management to reflect enhancements, and the expanding range of the "core activities" of information professionals.

Reviewing bibliographies inevitably highlights omissions at the expense of assiduously compiled reference lists. This volume is a convenient collection management tool, and it may be useful to course directors looking for recent monographs suitable for particular library and information school modules. It is not comprehensive enough for researchers familiar with this field or anyone competent at using proprietary bibliographic databases to search for relevant references.

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Martin De Saulles. *Information 2.0: New Models of Information Production, Distribution and Consumption*. London: Facet, 2012. x, 143 pages. ISBN 978-1-85604-754-8. £49.95.

This accessible, brief book summarizes the rapid developments in information technology over the last few decades as they relate to library and information science. De Saulles focuses on how technological developments in information dissemination and retrieval can guide librarians, publishers, and society in general.

Over six chapters, De Saullés leads the reader through recent trajectories in information production, storage, distribution, and consumption to demonstrate the profound impact of technological change on information management. For example, he reviews the role that blogs and podcasts play in challenging traditional notions of publishing, the challenges and opportunities presented in the curation and preservation of digital information, the rise of automated intermediaries such as YouTube, and the growing ubiquity of mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. The discussions are practical rather than conceptual or academic.

His points about the implications of these changes are compelling: Publishers must change their delivery platforms, society needs to live in tandem with an “everywhere” Internet, and information professionals should consider how to realign themselves within the new landscape. He suggests new library and information science roles, such as online information literacy instructor, data miner, programmer, and Big Data organizer. It is refreshing to see an argument regarding how information professionals can work *within* new contexts after hearing for years that librarians must *compete* with technological innovation to remain relevant.

The book’s only major weakness is its dated information, which is unavoidable for any traditionally published book about technology. He published it in 2012; therefore, citations are from 2011 and earlier. Online pop culture references such as Rebecca Black feel like throwbacks. He mentions that Khan Academy’s YouTube channel had over 200,000 subscribers in late 2011; it has over 1.9 million subscribers in late 2014. In a way, this limitation further supports his point about rapid changes in the information society.

According to the back cover, the book’s intended audiences are students as well as professionals who need to learn more about relevant advances in information technology. The use of this book in courses about the information society is suggested. This idea is compelling because it would necessarily integrate technology into the foundation of a library and information science curriculum rather than isolating it as a separate entity. Although this book is already dated, this outline of society’s technological evolution and the associated implications for practice can still serve an essential role in professional development. Hopefully, De Saullés will write updated editions in the future to help the field transform unavoidable changes in the information landscape into meaningful practice.

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