

late 2010. The reader may also find that the final essay on organization development, Elaine Z. Jennerich and M. Sue Baughman's "Creating Smooth Sailing," although logically appropriate to include, does seem slightly out of place when considering the content of the other essays. Eric Bartheld's "Listen Up Librarian," on marketing and outreach, does spend time exploring the importance of an academic library having a consistent message, yet it is done while examining the expanding role of professionals within libraries who focus on marketing. These particular items are minor when considering the entire content of the book. All of the essay authors, and the editors, are closely associated with academic libraries, with many serving in senior leadership roles in their respective libraries. Overall, the book is excellent and the title captures the content and focus of the book very well. Those in academic libraries will find the book well worth their time.—*Mark E. Shelton, Harvard University.*

Abby Clobridge. *Building a Digital Repository Program with Limited Resources.* Oxford, U.K.: Chandos Publishing, 2010. 272p. \$100 (ISBN 9781843345961).

Abby Clobridge's *Building a Digital Repository Program with Limited Resources* is an excellent primer and handbook for developing and sustaining digital reposi-

tory programs. Clobridge has worked in library and information science for over ten years, most recently becoming the Associate Director for Research and Knowledge Services at the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government Library. Prior to joining Harvard University, she worked at Bucknell University, where she created a digital repository program. There, she and colleague David Del Testa created the World War II Poster Project, a digital project for which they won the 2009 ACRL Instruction Section Innovation Award. In *Building a Digital Repository Program with Limited Resources*, Clobridge draws on her experiences in building a successful repository program to provide a guide for daily workings in repositories and to explain the larger concepts and goals of that work as they relate to librarianship and academia.

Clobridge divides the book into two parts: Part One provides an overview of how to develop a digital repository program, and Part Two provides an overview on how to sustain a digital repository program. The book includes additional contextual materials in the Foreword, Preface, Concluding Thoughts, two Appendices, Bibliography, and Index. The contextual materials are useful in situating and extending the book's core contents and thereby enrich its overall usefulness. Clobridge's Bucknell University colleague Del Testa is the author of the Foreword, in which he rightly states that this book is significant because it is both a technical management guide and a sociological text explaining the complex relationships involved in any significant digital initiative. In the Preface, Clobridge explains that her goal in writing the book was to have it serve both as an introductory text for those new and starting out in digital repositories and for it to be useful for repository practitioners as well as those outside of but related to repository programs, including library and IT directors. The value of this book lies in Clobridge's broad view approach that emphasizes the importance of technical

Index to advertisers

ACRL Publications	360
Annual Reviews	311
Bowker/RCL	308
CHOICE Reviews Online	393
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press	cover 2
Image Access	cover 4
Joblist	371
Mathematical Assoc. of America	312
Palgrave	cover 3
Philosophy Documentation Ctr.	315
Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics	307

and political concerns in building a repository program.

Part One includes introductory information with definitions as well as information on strategic planning, technical concerns, and staffing. The introductory materials are important to properly framing the book in terms of the full complement of services and systems that constitute a digital repository program, which includes institutional, subject, and project-based materials as well as related services to “collect, curate, manage, store, disseminate, access, and preserve digital objects.” This inclusive view of digital repository programs makes the book’s contents applicable to more existing programs and, thus, more useful. The entire book, especially the first section, is focused on usefulness. The sections on strategic planning, technologies, and staffing all address the core requirements of running a digital repository program. Strategic planning—including defining the vision, shaping the program, and aligning with larger institutional and organizational goals—is correctly listed as a requirement before addressing specific technical issues and before staffing concerns. Clobridge repeatedly stresses the importance of institutional approval, comprehension of needs and goals, and alignment throughout Part One and the entire book.

The second part of the book shifts from initial development to sustainability with continued growth. Part Two includes sections on metadata, collection building in terms of project proposals and planning as well as implementation, content recruitment and Open Access, and programmatic concerns of sustainability, assessment, and new technologies. The sections within Part Two similarly cover critical concerns for digital repository programs and again emphasize the most significant concerns, which are the organizational supports and concerns that must be addressed for a digital repository program to receive the necessary support for success and sustainability. This

section includes much needed practical and necessary advice, including recommending the use of the command line to ease certain work and that “it is fiscally responsible for repository programs to encourage content owners to make their collections as widely available as possible.” Like other advice throughout the book, the importance of wide access is directly related to fiscal responsibility and to sustainability, because closed access means that materials are less useful for students, researchers, and publicity and so lower access levels can undermine the return on investment and overall value of digital repository work.

In all, *Building a Digital Repository Program with Limited Resources* should be required reading for anyone working with a digital repository program. In it, Clobridge correctly identifies the core concerns as those of the institution and organization. Clobridge also rightly and clearly explains how various technologies can be used and explains that the technologies that should be used are those that best support the overall goals and that can be sustained, leveraging existing available resources whenever possible. One of the clear arguments in the book is that digital repository programs must be adaptable, must serve the institution first, and may represent changed goals for libraries. Clobridge also advocates for faculty who need libraries to support their needs in regard to digital scholarly works and digital projects including curated digital collections and the integration of digital materials into their courses, such as Clobridge did for the World War II Poster Project. This proposition is strengthened by other voices, especially those in the digital humanities, given their close association with old and newer types of library work. *Building a Digital Repository Program with Limited Resources* offers an excellent holistic approach that makes it equally useful for those concerned with both practical daily concerns and greater strategic development.—Laurie Taylor, University of Florida.