that OAI-PMH sits at the intersection of metadata and technology; both of them intrinsically have contradictory qualities that can pose complexity. Technically, the protocol is simple, but the information shared on the protocol is heterogeneous and that complicates implementation of OAI-PMH.

The book is divided into three sections: the first section introduces the protocol, the second section discusses implementation issues, and the third section explores the ways in which shareable metadata can be created for successful OAI-PMH implementation. In the first section, the history and intent behind the creation of OAI-PMH are clearly described and explained. It also defines its scope and to indicate what OAI-PMH is and is not. Both the technological and scholarly communication contexts within which the protocol was developed are also explored. In the second section, the authors describe the technical details of OAI-PMH and how it can be implemented. Implementation problems largely related to metadata like XML valid metadata and accurate, normalized date values are highlighted and discussed. In the third section, the importance of creating shareable metadata is discussed along with descriptions of various common metadata formats like Dublin Core, METS, VRA, and EAD. The authors also dealt with the controversial topic of making unqualified Dublin Core a mandatory format.

This book covers a lot of ground and does it admirably. It reads very well and the technical aspects of the book are not too difficult that someone who is not a technology professional would be able to read it with understanding. Furthermore, each chapter has a question and discussion section, as well as an exercise section to help the reader concretize what has been read. But, it has to be said, that while the authors tried to keep things jargon free and to explain specialized concepts as much as possible, the reader with only minimal familiarity with digital libraries and its technologies and the related metadata formats may find it difficult to follow the argument. The issue of interoperability is complex because of the intersection of technology and metadata. Anyone not having been exposed sufficiently to the issues of developing digital libraries may find themselves lost in the thickening discussion. That said, for anyone intending to implement OAI-PMH, there is no better book to read than this even for the seasoned digital library developer if not simply for the copious bibliography behind every chapter.—**Matthew Tan, Digital Services Librarian, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057** <**cmt64@georgetown.edu**>.

Theorizing Digital Cultural Heritage: A Critical Discourse, by Fiona Cameron and Sarah Kenderdine. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2007. 465p. $40.00. ISBN-13 978-0-262-03353-4.

"Though its physical construction is years away, the National Museum of African American History and Culture today is inaugurating an online spot where visitors can help shape its content." As explained in the article from the *Washington Post* (9/26/07), the museum is using social networking technology to elicit and review recollections and stories, contributed by visitors to the site, that will constitute an exhibit online and at the museum when it opens on the Smithsonian Mall in 2015. An online museum that predates its brick-and-mortar counterpart, a technology that gathers submissions and reviews them for offensive text, exhibits that consist of contributions by patrons—such technological and social trends have transformed the museum world and are the focus of *Theorizing Digital Cultural Heritage: A Critical Discourse*, edited by Fiona Cameron and Sarah Kenderdine. The collection of twenty-two articles, written by theorists and practitioners in various disciplines, captures the interplay and reciprocal influence of emerging digital technologies and the "intellectual capital" of museums' holdings. Early in the work, Ms. Cameron characterizes the "heritage complex"—"an institutionalized culture of practices and ideas that is inherently political, socially and culturally circumscribed." In general, the articles challenge the traditions of museology with respect to the meaning of such key terms as "artifact," "space," "original," and "heritage."

The work is divided into three sections. The first considers the digital object as art and its relationship to physical objects in the collection (along with the special challenges posed by indigenous art). The second section explores the implications of technology and technical standards for the documentation of collections and for the ways that patrons learn. And the third section examines "virtual cultural heritage," characterized as the intersection of cultural heritage research, documentation, and interpretation as mediated by virtual reality. This section distinguishes between "place" and "placeness" in 3D and 4D graphic constructs that simultaneously (and not always harmoniously) promote learning and engender wonder.

In positing a need for a "sustained interchange between digital cultural theory and heritage practices," the essays adopt a rich array of historical, philosophical, and sociological approaches to digital cultural heritage. For example, in Section I, Peter Walsh finds parallels between the emergence of photography in the 19th Century and the emergence of information technology in the late 20th Century with respect to challenging the established order. Walsh argues that the basis of "aura," the supposed superiority of the physical object when compared to the photograph, was in fact attributable to the widespread dissemination of photographs of famous works. In Section II, Cameron and Robinson look beyond the museum to the larger world in maintaining that traditional descriptive categories no longer satisfy user needs or accommodate wider social issues; instead, they see the promise of more inclusive documentation in the discursive, relational modes of the Internet. And in Section III, Bernadette Flynn proposes that developers of 3D models for museums take note of video games' extension of virtual reality through their "strategies of immersion," the way purposeful action by an avatar makes the virtual space more fully realized.

Theorizing Digital Cultural Heritage is the fifth volume in the Media in Transition series from MIT Press, and in studying the interweaving of technology and museum practices, the work follows in the tradition Katherine Jones-Garmil, *The Wired Museum* (1997). The editors characterize their audience as consisting of "professionals, academics, and students working in all fields of cultural heritage ... as well as education and information technology," but some members of this broad audience will find the writing at times specialized and challenging. Adding to the academic and cultural value of the anthology is the fact that many of the authors draw heavily upon

the exhibits and practices of museums in Australia and New Zealand that are less familiar to American researchers.

The essays are written by theorists and practitioners, and when the styles of successive chapters are at opposite ends of that continuum, some readers progressing ad seriatim may find the juxtaposition jarring rather than refreshing. Taken together, however, the articles provide a comprehensive vision of the museum world in the Information Age and make a compelling case for transformation in the way museums mediate between their collections and their relationships with audiences.—**Michael Neuman, Senior Associate for Scholarly Information Initiatives, University Information Services, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057 <neuman@georgetown.edu>.**

Consider the Source: A Critical Guide to 100 Prominent News and Information Sites on the Web, by James F. Broderick and Darren W. Miller. Medford, NJ: CyberAge Books, 2007. 458p. $24.95. ISBN 978-0-910965-77-4.

One of the most informative entries in *Consider the Source* is about Bloomberg.com, which is known for providing up-to-date financial information. The authors tell readers that anyone in the business community should use the Web site not only because of the financial data, but also because of the columns written by members of various sectors in the business world. Each section concludes with a helpful hint and/or warning about that particular Web site. In the Bloomberg chapter, the authors warn that the Web site's language and content are meant for serious business people.

Consider the Source is very timely as information overload compounds every day, perhaps every hour. The authors state that they aim for "comprehensive analysis of the good, the bad, and the unusual," and "balance, thoroughness, and compelling writing" when judging the top 100 most well-known, free news Web sites from around the world (xii). Links to the 100 Web sites are available at the authors' Web site, www.thereporterswell.com.

In addition to a critique of each news site, they discuss its origin, history, trivia, and end with an easy-to-use rating system. On a scale of 1 to 5, newspapers with "1" meaning the reader should look elsewhere and "5" meaning it is a "superior site worth checking in with every day," only these sites received 5 newspapers: National Public Radio, BBC, CBS, *Guardian Unlimited*, and *Christian Science Monitor* (xii). *The New York Times* and MSNBC received 4.5 newspapers, while *Newsweek* received 2. The authors' opinions can be relied upon, as Broderick is a former reporter and editor, and a current New Jersey City University journalism professor, and Miller has worked as a reporter and editor for newspapers in New Jersey and North Carolina, winning several awards for his journalism work.

The authors state in the conclusion that even though many major companies and organizations transmit news to readers via well-designed Web sites with video streaming, hyperlinks, and archives, their quality, credibility, and reliability are not guaranteed. For this reason, they decided to write the book at hand. While some individuals may benefit from the informa-tion presented in *Consider the Source*, Broderick and Miller could have provided more details about many of the Web sites, and given more substantial reasons for the given rating of each Web site. Most of their ratings sound like ungrounded opinions for this reason. For example, they explain the National Geographic Web site in a fair amount of detail, but one of the reasons given for using the site is that "You'll leave feeling a whole lot smarter." They should have given a specific example of why and how the reader will learn so much. I also expected more discussion of what happens when one uses the search engine of each site. Are the results up-to-date and relevant? This book might be useful for getting an overview of newsgathering Web sites, but it does not provide the depth one might expect from the book's title. Purchasing this book would not be a good use of funds for most libraries.—**Margie Ruppel, Reference and ILL Librarian, Rice Library, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712 <mdruppel@usi.edu>.**

Library and Information Center Management, by Robert D. Stueart and Barbara B. Moran. 7th ed. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2007. 492p. $50.00. ISBN 978-1-59158-408-7.

Moran and Stueart's library management text has long been the preferred text for students in library management classes and for anyone interested in becoming a library manager. The first edition was written by Stueart and John D. Eastlick in 1977, with Moran replacing Eastlick as Stueart's co-author beginning with the 3rd edition in 1987. In each iteration of this book, efforts have been made to allow the reader to get a handle on the theory of management, balancing seminal works in the field with current trends in the literature.

The seventh edition is no different. It takes the text that has evolved over the last thirty years, reorganizes it, and then uses contemporary examples to illustrate the "why" and, to some extent, the "how" of management. It covers all of the important elements of a manager's job, with chapters relating to the theory of management, leadership, the techniques that are used to coordinate organizations large and small, human resources management, budgeting, and planning and evalua-tion. A new first chapter has been added to introduce the concept of managing and the roles managers play, and another new chapter on marketing has been added later in the book to reflect a recent bias in the field. All of the elements of the management process are placed within the context of not-for-profit management. In addition, the publisher provides a complementary Web site, offering cases, examples, and related Web sites that add value to the text for instructors and their students and for other readers.

Stueart and Moran incorporate much of the classic work done over the last half century in management, and then construct a survey of elements of those theories that represent the meat of not-for-profit management. Unlike many texts, it does an outstanding job of offering different descriptions rela-ting to ways of managing, leading, and administering organ-izations that allow the reader to compare and contrast them. In so doing, it offers descriptions of the advantages and disad-vantages of each so that its audience can select those elements