is a case study in what it takes to bring diversity in all shapes and types to one’s library. Following the experience of Indiana University—Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI), this resource puts together a plan for how an academic library can respond following a campus-wide initiative to become more inclusive and to diversify programming.

A few of the initial steps taken at IUPUI included forming a student advisory group and a University Library Undergraduate Diversity Scholar Program focused on “introducing undergraduate students to librarianship as a career” (28). Fostering undergraduate student development and assisting with career planning proved so fruitful that it was highlighted by the University’s Diversity Council and was awarded a grant from the Laura Bush twenty-first century Librarian Program. Details on the creation of the program, from recruitment to hiring to assessment, are outlined in detail for the reader, including examples of forms and advertising.

An entire chapter within this resource is devoted to the programming and outreach efforts initiated by many of the undergraduate scholars. Some of the programs highlighted include displays focusing on multicultural awareness issues; the addition of DVDs on transgender topics, with concomitant viewings and a facilitated discussion; the creation of a small library in a women’s community center in Cuernavaca, Mexico; and many other events and collaborations across the IUPUI campus. The subsequent chapters highlight the creation of an international newsroom within the library (the former microfilm room was converted to a lounge space with mounted televisions showing news from foreign countries in their respective languages), campaigns by the library using ALA’s “Read” posters, and a program sponsored by the archives focusing on oral histories.

The diversity programming at IUPUI was undertaken in response to a campus-wide initiative to broaden the programming offerings to multicultural and other underrepresented student groups. It seems that an extraordinary amount of effort was devoted to both the library projects and the campus-wide initiative. This raises several questions. Are all of these programs sustainable? Was this much effort, time, and money also put into continued programming for the on-campus, online, and commuter student? And, finally, what kinds of programming were in place before these initiatives took place, and what prompted these initiatives to be undertaken?

Although this review cannot provide details about every program and event described in this complex and idea-packed resource, it’s safe to say that any library seeking to diversify its program offerings will find valuable information here. Numerous appendixes provide details about the creation of many of the programs, and the book contains an index, a selected bibliography, tables, charts, and black-and-white photographs. This would be an excellent addition to any academic library collection, particularly those with affiliated library school programs. This book also could serve as a textbook or appear on a suggested reading list for library school students who will someday be providing programming in their own libraries for multicultural patrons, international patrons, people with disabilities, people of various ages, and so forth, to be inclusive all of the patrons in their libraries.—Lara Cummings, Instruction Librarian, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington


Author Sarah Flowers has worked in public libraries, administered programs, and conducted research to gather the data necessary to evaluate teen services and programs. This book is her how-to-guide. In our current culture of business models and needs assessments, Flowers makes a strong case for the power of using data to demonstrate and support our needs.

The book describes theory, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The chapter on “Best Practices” explains how the collected data can be used, so this book is really a road map of how to conduct the research as well as what to do with the research. Overall, *Evaluating Teen Services and Programs* does a good job of explaining evaluation and assessment and making the case that they are necessary elements of librarianship.

Flowers shares her own experiences and provides sample data from previous evaluation projects. She makes the point that evaluation is more powerful when connected to objectives and long-term planning. In fact, the gathered data makes long-term planning more effective overall. This book is filled with examples from previous evaluations, but also provides extensive rubrics, survey forms, and other data-gathering tools for readers’ use. It truly is a how-to manual and works well as the first step for an institution just starting to gather hard data to support its needs. This book is an effective tool for librarians who need to add this element in their practice.—Lisa Hunt, NBCT, School Library Media Specialist, Moore Public Schools, Moore, Oklahoma


When first looking into e-science, data curation, or linked data, it is easy to become overwhelmed when confronted with information-packed websites such as the e-Science Portal for New England Librarians (http://esciencelibrary.umassmed.edu/index), the Digital Curation Center (www.dcc.ac.uk), or Linked Data (http://linkeddata.org/home), even before learning about the Semantic Web (http://semanticweb.org/wiki/Main_Page). So, it is a relief to find a book that pulls together all the basics in these areas into a readable volume of reasonable size. In this book, the web of data is defined as “data that is structured in a machine-readable format that has been published openly on the web” (x).

What makes this book useful for all librarians is the breadth of data covered. Dr. David Stuart is a researcher at