

in the corrections setting, so this is a significant theme, and the authors give it the attention it deserves. Chapters 4 and 5 discuss the different types of correctional facilities and explain how the library fits into each. Chapters 6 through 11 discuss each of the aspects of librarianship, from collection development and cataloging to staffing and budgets.

While this reviewer has no immediate designs on this field of librarianship, he found this work both enlightening and engaging. The authors provide a remarkable volume of useful content in a modest 246 pages. Not only are Clark and Mac-Creaigh efficient, they strike just the right tone to draw in the reader. Their friendly, conversational voice gives the reader the feeling that he or she is receiving invaluable counsel from a knowledgeable, ardent mentor over lunch, and the numerous anecdotes, many describing interactions with inmates or security personnel, contribute to this impression. This title is strongly recommended for professionals considering correctional facility librarianship, or for those in the profession looking for supporting materials.—*James Bierman, Engineering Librarian, University of Oklahoma, Norman*

Literature Search Strategies for Interdisciplinary Research: A Sourcebook for Scientists and Engineers. Ed. by Linda G. Ackerson. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2007. 132 p. \$35 (ISBN 0-8108-5241-1).

Literature Search Strategies for Interdisciplinary Research is a timely, informative introduction to the process of doing research across disciplines. Very few current guides to interdisciplinary research of any kind are available, much less in science and engineering. Perhaps the received wisdom is that if an investigator can conduct research in one field, he or she can do it in several fields. However, this is a false inference. Among other considerations, one must understand the history and development of each field, become familiar with the indexing policies of primary indexes (when primary indexes exist), and understand how knowledge is disseminated in the fields one is investigating. Interdisciplinary research is a difficult undertaking for the professional as well as the novice, a fact that makes Ackerson's contribution all the more welcome.

This book is divided into two parts: the introduction, and the contributed essays. In the introduction, Ackerson offers an extremely informative theoretical framework for doing interdisciplinary research. In it, she outlines the questions we should ask and the types of sources we should look for when developing a research strategy. The bulk of the book is a collection of ten essays, selected by Ackerson, that detail how to put one's research strategy into practice based on the types of materials that are available in the disciplines one is investigating. The selected essays cover the following interdisciplinary fields: paleontology, crystallography, quaternary research, human factors engineering, nanotechnology, atmospheric chemistry, bioethics, computational biology, engineering entrepreneurship, and machine learning. Each essay contains a history of the discipline and an overview of the resources available for researching in that discipline.

Ackerson's book is not intended to be the last word on interdisciplinary research in science and engineering, but it is a long-overdue contribution. This work is a fine selection for any research library, but is particularly fitting for science and engineering collections.—*Chris Springer, Instruction Librarian, University of Central Arkansas, Conway*

A Passion for Print: Promoting Reading and Books to Teens. Kristine Mahood. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2006. 239 p. \$40 (ISBN 1-59158-146-X).

Mahood's work hinges upon and opens with a well-documented analysis of teenage assumptions, feelings, and rationales both for and against libraries and reading in general. Mahood then proceeds to synthesize that data and formulate implications for librarians, teachers, parents, and other reading advocates. She draws upon a variety of resources, including professional research studies, reader and library surveys, individual interviews, and marketing techniques of trendy clothing and department stores, as inspiration for practical suggestions to promote libraries and encourage reading among teens.

The writing style is clear and straightforward, with a logical flow from one topic to the next. Mahood understands youths, and her affinity for young people is evident throughout. Those interested in pursuing particular topics in more depth will be pleased to find bibliographic references and suggestions for further reading at the close of each chapter. The table of contents showing chapter headings and subheadings, two appendixes (one listing young adult books and one citing resources for developing booklists and other promotional items), and a thorough index add utility to the work.

The author covers a surprising amount of material in a rather brief volume. She provides a concise yet thorough overview of several topics relevant to libraries, public relations, and teenagers, including designing promotional items and Web sites, book talking, activities, readers' advisory, spatial arrangement, and collection development. Mahood targets public libraries, but her information and suggestions are equally valid for secondary school libraries and can be easily adapted to educational settings. She presents many new insights and unique approaches, and the volume will have value for both new and experienced librarians who want to stay abreast of current trends among their teenage patrons.—*Terri L. Street, Library Media Specialist, Longfellow Middle School, Norman, Oklahoma*

Technology Made Simple: An Improvement Guide for Small and Medium Libraries. Kimberly Bolan and Robert Cullin. Chicago: ALA, 2006. 250 p. \$40 (ISBN 0-8389-0920-5).

Bolan and Cullin have created an excellent technology desk reference in this new volume. However, don't let the title fool you—large libraries could also benefit from the technology tips spelled out inside.

While so many librarians realize the importance of teaching patrons to evaluate their information needs, there are