

*Managing Library Volunteers* is a great resource, but there are additional titles that may be useful as well. Librarians working with teen programs might wish to check out Diane Tuccillo's well received *Teen-Centered Library Services: Putting Youth Participation into Practice* (Libraries Unlimited, 2009). Although this is primarily targeted at libraries with YA services, it is similar to Driggers and Dumas's book in that it contains numerous examples and forms. Sunny Fader's *365 Ideas for Recruiting, Retaining, Motivating and Rewarding your Volunteers: A Complete Guide for Non-Profit Organizations* is another good option (Atlantic Publishing Company, 2010). Although not library-specific, *365 Ideas* contains great suggestions for recruiting and retaining volunteer workforces. Those who are intensely curious about the world of volunteers and volunteering might also enjoy *Volunteers: A Social Profile* (Musick & Wilson, 2007). Written by two sociologists, this book offers survey data, references, and explanations about who volunteers, why they volunteer, and what they gain from volunteering.—Serin Anderson, *Collection Development & Administrative Services Librarian, University of Washington at Tacoma, Tacoma, Washington*

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**No Shelf Required: E-books in Libraries.** Edited by Sue Polanka. Chicago: ALA, 2011. 182 p. paper \$65 (ISBN 978-0-8389-1054-2).

“The pomegranate is a complicated fruit. Because it is not as commonplace as an apple or an orange . . . . The e-book is complicated much like the pomegranate.” In this compact book, *No Shelf Required*, the authors address some of the complications with e-books ever so lightly, yet succinctly.

The first five chapters deal with the history of e-books, their users, and the three major kinds of libraries—school, public and academic. The authors provide a history of e-books' from their early existence on the Internet with the Gutenberg Project to the present day situation, encompassing publishers such as Google Books, NetLibrary, and others. Case studies are given on two types of libraries and how they use e-books and related technology: the River Forest Public Library experience with the Kindle, and The Pennsylvania State University's Sony E-book Reader project. Another chapter explores the University of Texas's experience, from the institution's initial contract with NetLibrary to its later Google Books project, which includes other libraries as well. From these case studies, several common challenges emerge, including statistics gathering problems, format concerns, and purchasing issues, as well as ubiquitous technology issues, such as operation and maintenance of hardware and software.

The last four chapters discuss the “pomegranate” characteristics of e-books with some comparing and contrasting of the e-book with the familiar print book. The chapters cover acquisition of e-books, use and preservation of e-books, standards, and e-books' future in academic publishing. The reader is presented with the e-book's possibilities, yet, as the authors of one chapter point out, “the lines between the types of e-books are more blurred than with print books,

which can be either attractive or troublesome” (96). Some of the troublesome areas where lines are blurred are found in discussions on subscription, dealing with backlists, printing and downloading, and delays in accessing of an e-book. The authors make known to the reader that “e-books are an ever-increasing staple” (75) in libraries, but also that “e-book purchases would increase if titles were available at the same time as the print version” (147).

This is a great source for anyone who is getting started with e-books for their library, who needs information on e-book publishers, or who simply needs to know how other libraries have worked through the e-book maze with users, vendors, publishers, and consortiums. The index enables easy access to information, making the book a great reference tool.—Ola Carter Riley, *Biomedical Librarian, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas*

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**Project Management in Libraries, Archives and Museums: Working with Government and Other External Partners.** Julie Carpenter. Oxford: Chandos Publishing, 2011. 207 p. paper \$75 (ISBN 978-1-8433-4566-4).

Effective project management techniques are not optional when managing complex projects in cooperation with other organizations; they are a necessity in maximizing projects' efficiency and results. *Project Management in Libraries, Archives and Museums* serves as a thorough, if somewhat theoretical, overview of techniques in use today.

This book, one of the “Chandos Information Professional Series,” is directed at library managers and practitioners involved in upper-level administration of major projects. Focused on the research and theory behind modern project management models, especially those involving partnerships with other corporate entities, the book focuses on the management areas that need to be considered before and during projects. These include project planning, risk analysis, human resources, quality control, contracts, and sustainability. Many concepts will be familiar to anyone who has had a least a rudimentary exposure to project management—for example, a project's lifecycle, risk diagrams, precedence diagrams, and evaluation frameworks.

Author Julie Carpenter, a librarian and project management consultant with years of experience in projects worldwide, emphasizes that commonly used project management techniques based on the project cycle approach do not adequately address the needs of organizations in which discrete projects with a beginning and end are only a small part of their overall operations. For that reason, she emphasizes the conceptual framework of the PRINCE2 (Projects in Controlled Environments) project management standard, in use since 1996 primarily in the United Kingdom, Western Europe, and Australia. Librarians in the United States may perhaps be more familiar with the Project Management Institute (PMI), although there are many similarities between the two systems.

Particularly helpful are the inclusion of numerous charts and graphs, as well as Carpenter's illustrations of key project