Overall, the Annual is recommended for those who frequently are called upon to offer opinions or reviews of particular works or to those who are involved with retrospective assessment of large areas of their collections. It would benefit large research centers at both academic medical centers and universities and would supplement rather than replace such sources of reviews as are published in the major medical weeklies; the New York Times; or the online Biomedical Libraries Acquisitions Bulletin, which features reviews written by a network of interested collection development librarians. Libraries that purchase a copy may choose to shelve it in their reference area for patrons to consult. The price tag for the volume ($295.00) may be prohibitive for libraries without these needs or for the average hospital library.

Doody’s Rating Service is a guide to 250 of the best health sciences books published in 1993. Books were chosen from input from Doody’s reviewer network of eighty-five Editorial Review Group chairs and more than 600 reviewers; input from publishers, who were asked to select books they published that they considered the best or most innovative; a poll of 4,500 members of the Medical Library Association, asking for the top ten books of 1993; and a review of industry sales statistics.

What emerges is a volume that should receive wide use. Thorough descriptions, including expert assessments, of many of the best books published in 1993 will be of use to health sciences libraries of any size and to academic and public libraries. Because it deals with the year 1993 exclusively, this publication differs from the Brandon/Hill list and complements that list well. The bringing together of opinions from subject experts, librarians, and publishers is unique and deserves to be applauded, because these groups are not always known for cooperating with one another. As always, users of the list should be cautioned to consider their local situation when trying to determine any “best” list; for example, the fifth-most consulted book from 1993 at the Frederick L. Ehrman Library is Wintrobe’s Hematology, yet this book does not appear at all in the Rating Service volume.

At this writing, publisher Dan Doody is conducting market research with booksellers and librarians for possible enhancements to both of these products for 1995 editions to be published in April or May of 1995.

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As the AIDS epidemic continues into its second decade, the number of people involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and education increases. AIDS and HIV Programs and Services for Libraries addresses the role librarians can take as active participants in the fight against HIV infection and AIDS through the provision of information to members of the general public. Written by W. Bernard Lukenbill, associate professor of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Texas at Austin, this book seeks to “look critically at the information and educational issues that librarians must confront when they are faced with providing appropriate resources, services, and programs for a wide variety of people who are or will be seeking help from them” (Introduction). These issues include the use of nontraditional formats, the way in which libraries and librarians are viewed by other groups involved in AIDS-related activities, the importance of communication, and the work of other organizations in HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs. Topics are discussed in eleven concise, well-organized chapters that cover theoretical aspects of the issues, analysis of related research, examples of existing library-related programs and services, and practical suggestions for action by the author.

The opening chapters contain an overview of theories and issues relating to the social aspect of HIV infection and a discussion of HIV/AIDS information provision by libraries and other groups. Research in the fields of library science, psychology, sociology, education, and other related areas is discussed. Contents focus on the different roles of libraries as public-health consumer-information providers, extension and outreach agencies, and community information and referral agencies and how these models can be adapted to HIV/AIDS information provision. Other organizations and agencies providing HIV/AIDS information and their programs and campaigns are described, and a list of what librarians can do to involve themselves in these activities is presented.

The chapter entitled “HIV/AIDS Information: Resources and Delivery Systems” contains two main sections: an overview of sources for HIV/AIDS information and discussion of information delivery systems. Although these sections are not meant to be comprehensive in their coverage or scope, they are helpful as a summary of the major resources for HIV/AIDS information. They also reinforce the importance of nontraditional materials such as art, comic books,
posters, and erotica in HIV/AIDS-prevention education. The use of these materials and the controversy that sometimes surrounds this use is the focus of another chapter on the design of HIV/AIDS information resources.

Most helpful is the chapter on models for action, which discusses users' expectations of librarians and libraries and provides brief outlines of suggested models for basic, midlevel, and advanced HIV/AIDS services in libraries. "Real life" library-based HIV/AIDS programs are outlined in another chapter entitled "Notes from the Field: Actions and Operations." Included are profiles of a special library (the AIDS Information Network of Philadelphia), public libraries serving different communities, a high school library, and community-based organization libraries.

One of the more extensive chapters in the book deals with communication. Communication techniques and strategies used in helping and reference interviewing are described, and their use in the provision of HIV/AIDS information delivery is discussed. The book concludes with a discussion of organization theories and their impact on HIV/AIDS information delivery and provides some planning steps for establishing an HIV/AIDS program.

The book is well organized, with a detailed table of contents and comprehensive index. Chapters are divided by headings and subheadings that combine with the author's clear and concise style to make the book extremely easy to read. The few illustrations consist mainly of photographs of reference sources and educational materials, such as brochures and pamphlets, that help the reader visualize the type of materials used in HIV/AIDS-prevention education. Publications and research are cited frequently throughout the text and are well referenced by lengthy bibliographies at the end of each chapter. Any librarian wishing to become more active in the provision of HIV/AIDS information to the public will find this book informative, and those considering implementing a formal program of education or developing ties with HIV/AIDS-related organizations will find it useful indeed.

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Both of the books presented here, The Internet Library and The Internet Troubleshooter, are about the Internet. The similarities stop there. The Internet Library is a collection of case studies about how libraries and librarians use the Internet to their advantage, and the Internet Troubleshooter is meant to be a quick guide that you keep on hand for problem Internet sessions that you do not know how to handle.

A reader could ask, "Why would I want to read case studies of how other libraries have used and accessed the Internet?" All librarians reading this book will have different concerns and work situations that will dictate whether this book will be of use to them. A librarian at a large academic medical library who already uses the Internet will probably dismiss the book as either old or obvious information. At best, the experienced academic will find one or two of the cases interesting. A hospital librarian will find nothing worth the $37.50 purchase price and would do better to look at recent articles in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association about Internet resources. This is a good book, however, for those who know little about the Internet and are interested in finding out about possible uses of the Internet at their own institution.

The Internet Library includes short articles on setting up an electronic reserve desk, links from public terminals to other databases on the Internet, online interlibrary loan requests, setting up archives sites, how an individual uses e-mail, and how various libraries designed their Internet training programs. All of these articles are interesting in that they say, "This can be done." Some of the articles explain how institutions designed the necessary committees or hired a student programmer, but few of the articles offer enough information about how to do anything. They do not even tell you how to begin to actually do any of the projects mentioned. The primary exceptions to this are the articles on Internet training, which are a bit more substantive. It is often helpful to see how others do training, and some aspects may be incorporated into your own classes. The Internet Library is the only book that I know of that approaches the Internet with case studies of how academic libraries use the Internet, and, for that reason, it may be useful for health sciences librarians to request this one on interlibrary loan.

The Internet Troubleshooter is completely different from the previous book. Its purpose is to serve as a quick reference tool for difficult Internet situations. However, to make the book work to their best