with the information presented in the company profiles. This section may be useful for a quick phone number or specialty look-up, but it offers very little other information of real value, aside from the figures for research budgets, which are usually hard to find. If you need information on a health care company, it may be here and it may not. If you are considering purchasing this source as a company directory, far better resources already exist, in print and online, for both health care and business fields.

Most of the information presented in this book can be found in other, more reliable sources. I would not recommend this book be purchased by larger libraries that already receive many GPO and American Medical Association titles or who already own the standard medical directories. A small library may want to consider purchasing this source, if it cannot afford to purchase the other sources mentioned or any of the more expensive directories. Because this book is not very expensive, it may warrant purchase if a library has the need for a single source that can provide a general overview of the health care industry, its trends, and potential careers. That is the definite strength of this work, and it brings information from disparate sources together nicely. If you do decide to purchase the book, be wary about the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the company information and the currency of the charts.

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Thomas Hickey offers an excellent discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of electronic journals, contrasting them to the paper version. Several of the critical issues are fairly presented with references to current projects, such as TULIP, Red Sage, and CORE. A few minor errors point to the rapid advancement of technology in the past two years. For example, Netscape far surpasses Mosaic as the most commonly used client in 1995. For Hickey, cost is the major impediment in moving toward electronic journals; he reasons that the required technology has existed for some time. He presents a very optimistic view that we will move swiftly, most likely in the next decade, to electronic access as the primary mode. Whether this will be valid across all disciplines is uncertain.

Several authors consider electronic journals from both readers' and authors' viewpoints. Ann Bishop analyzes seven online journals from a reader's perspective, evaluating their ease-of-use and how they accommodate the needs and traditional expectations of readers. Bishop concludes that features recently added to electronic journals offer advantages over paper. She finds that for librarians and readers access to electronic sources is not one of the standard library bibliographic tools. This chapter was written when Gopher was the common access mode for journals, so the discussion of searching and access is somewhat dated, although some of the issues are also relevant to the Web. The result of focus group interviews on the desires of readers is particularly valuable. Advantages, such as alerting readers through e-mail messages that new content is available and reduction in the delay between submission and publication, are features valued by readers of online journals. Carol Tenopir examines the assumption of a common set of goals between authors

Networked Scholarly Publishing. Edited by F.W. Lancaster. Urbana-
Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library
and Information Science, 1995. (Library Trends, vol. 43, no. 4, Spring
1995.) 225 p. $18.50. ISSN: 0024-2594.

In the past few months, announcements about new journals published on the World Wide Web have appeared with increasing frequency. "Early adopters" in our health care organizations are experimenting with this new publishing medium. While the technology may speed up publication, other concerns, such as cost, are as yet unresolved. The technology will also raise issues we have yet to consider. Thus, a book on networked approaches to scholarly publishing is very timely.

The editor, F. W. Lancaster, introduces the topic in the first chapter through a discussion and definition of electronic publishing and a brief historical review of the past thirty years. He notes several obstacles to electronic publications, for example "the desires of readers and authors may not fully coincide" (p. 524). The chapter also discusses the value added by electronic publications. He closes with a theme that appears throughout the volume: the call for the academic community to take back and publish the research it generates.
and readers and the possibility that electronic publications could succeed in satisfying the needs of both groups. She concludes that while some goals are shared, others vary. Tenopir examines the value of electronic publications in meeting the needs. With possibilities for multiple models of electronic publishing, she concludes that a harmony of goals may not be necessary. The chapter defines the challenges we face in developing online systems to meet multiple uses.

The impact of electronic journals on scholarly communications is another important issue in this volume. Teresa Harrison and Timothy Stephen suggest that electronic journals will change scholarly communities, research, and research products. The authors report on their experience with an online scholarly journal and their attempt to develop software that supports changes in scholarly communications. We should all note the conclusion that the technology may well change the form and content of scholarly communication, as it did more than three hundred years ago. Kenneth Arnold follows a theme similar to that of the preceding chapter, claiming that electronic journals will change scholarly communications. Arnold acknowledges the power of the World Wide Web for publication and views it as the prototype medium of a future in which everyone is an author and a reader. The hypertext structure of the Web is particularly appealing, as is the ability to remove geographic boundaries. A disadvantage is the possibility that the Internet could blur the distinction between chat and academic discourse. For Arnold, the transition to electronics is about the relationships of ownership and power more than about communications.

Stuart Weibel offers an excellent overview of the benefits and potential of the Web for scholarly publishing. He provides a concise, yet thorough, review of issues regarding publishing on the Web, describing many of the arcane terms in easy-to-understand language. He acknowledges the disadvantages of the Web: its statelessness and primitive searching system. The issue of bibliographic control on the Web is a significant one, growing by leaps and bounds daily. Weibel offers thoughtful suggestions for those of us attempting to manage Web-based products. This is required reading for those who need a basic understanding of issues in publishing on the Web.

Gay Dannelly offers a thoughtful discussion on resource-sharing issues in the electronic era. She identifies the opportunities and paradoxes facing libraries. The critical issues for resource sharing are copyright and fair use, publisher-imposed restrictions on access, and efficient methods to deliver library services. Resource-sharing technology has broadened the knowledge of available resources at the same time that library purchasing power has decreased rapidly. Administrators have undertaken resource sharing, assuming that it would save money. While libraries are reducing collection expenditures by substituting access for ownership, this places increasing pressure on interlibrary loan (ILL). Dannelly asks readers to consider the development of new resource-sharing strategies reallocating the movement of materials to the user and other segments of the library. In her view, and one emerging in a few academic institutions, most of the activity we now perform in ILL should be delivered as long-distance circulation.

Laura Gasaway, a well-respected copyright expert, discusses copyright in a networked environment, surveying its impact on scholarly publishing. The new environment offers an opportunity to solve some of the problems that exist in the print world, though it raises new ones. She reviews the history of scholarly publishing, discussing the economic impact of commercial publishers. Gasaway defines the rights given to an author, implications for electronic publications, and the recently proposed legislative changes. Gasaway brings readers up to date on recent initiatives and suggests possible models for intellectual property management. She presents a knowledgeable review of a complex issue in language that is easy to understand.

Archival and preservation issues are addressed in the chapter by Maynard Brichford and William Maher. The authors provide an overview of archives in general and the implications for electronic publishing. Solutions in the paper world are not necessarily transferable. For electronic publications, the authors assign responsibility for long-term archival preservation to publishers, and urge archivists to attend to issues such as authenticity and property rights, the inclusion of preservation measures in electronic systems, and the changing service demands in the networked electronic world. The author provides a basic discussion for an area that has received little attention to date.

Donald King and Jose-Marie Griffith’s article systematically examines the economics of scholarly publishing in science and technology and extends the results to the electronic world. The authors provide quantitative data for the current scholarly publishing system, journal costs, and economic factors affecting demand for scholarly articles. They note that the reader chooses sources of information according to cost. Thus, price increases for a personal subscription could lead readers to alternate choices of information, through either a library or another source. The authors look at the economics of electronic distribution.
for four types of journal publications and conclude that it is unclear which model will endure. This article is a sound review of economic studies in scholarly publishing.

In the concluding article, Lancaster surveys the attitudes of library directors and academic administrators toward networked publishing. He does not find the academic community well equipped to undertake this activity, nor did respondents rate funding this activity a high priority. The survey found that support for university libraries was at the top of the rankings and the scholarly publishing network was near or at the bottom. Respondents expect a reduced cost in disseminating reports, rapid publication, more effective current awareness, and the opportunity to reduce information overload as possible benefits of electronic publishing. Most respondents, though, did not think academia was equipped to manage the financial and technological issues. While several of the authors in the volume strongly support the development of academic publishing networks, Lancaster brings us back to the realities of academic life. Since this survey was conducted in November 1993, one wonders if the conclusions might be different today.

Lancaster has assembled an outstanding collection of papers that address a very timely subject; it is useful reading for students, librarians, and publishers.

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