book; now the Sellen book comes into play. There is some discussion of motivation; of what a progression in a librarian/writer's career might be, idealized to some extent by Kathleen Heim; and of manuscript preparation, with useful sources both discussed in the text and referenced at the end of several chapters, as well as an annotated bibliography on where to go for more information on publishing a journal article or book. Yet the majority of this work is given to book publishing with all of its problems and pitfalls and how, with knowledge and forethought, you might avoid them.

Valuable, detailed advice is offered by several of the authors on taking the book from an idea to a finished product: the proposal, how to choose a publisher, the contract, what to expect from an editor, and copyright issues.

Two surveys were undertaken to gather information for inclusion in this work. The first, by Patricia Brauch, covered the book publishers in library and information science; the second, by Ruth Fraley and Barbara Vie, questioned journal publishers in the field.

The Brauch chapter gives an analysis of the questionnaire results and, by means of the publishers' responses, answers some important questions for a potential author in this field. A directory of these publishers is included, along with the survey instrument, at the chapter's conclusion.

The chapter on the survey of journals in library and information science is lengthy, ninety-eight pages, with all but three pages given over to the directory of library and information science journal publishers. Unfortunately, no analysis is given. More than one-third of this $24.95 book consists of lists; although it is extremely handy to have these in one place, they will be in need of continual updating. By way of example, with the move of the Special Libraries Association headquarters to Washington, D.C., Special Libraries is no longer published out of New York. The Johnson chapter in this book lists four places where information on library and library-related journals might be found, from the more general Ulrich's, updated annually, to the specifically directed work by Stevens and Stevens with a 1982 copyright date.

Special kudos belong to Art Plotnik who, through some well-deserved, humorous finger pointing at the state of professional literature in librarianship, offers some common sense and down-to-earth tips to the writer/librarian. The brief, annotated resource list on library publishing and the general authors' aids at the end of his essay are an added bonus.

The American Library Association's "Guidelines for Authors, Editors and Publishers of Literature in the Library and Information Field" is appended. Capsule autobiographies of the chapter authors are a helpful addition; they enable the reader to know the writers' viewpoints.

Complementary in nature, both books deserve reading by the librarian/author, despite the small overlap. If you have ever considered writing or are stuck somewhere in the process, Alley and Cargill can get you started. Keep it nearby for quick hits of motivation. The Sellen book is more reference-style, and that's where I would keep it—on the reference shelf. —M. Cecilia Rothschild, Defense Technical Information Center, Alexandria, Virginia.


The intended audience is library and information science students, though the author expected that some portions of the book would have wider appeal. Each chapter highlights developments or key issues of the topic presented. Lambert provides an overview of the history of scientific journal development and growth as well as a description of the different types of primary and secondary journals and publishers. The chapter on problems of journal publication considers such topics as publication delays, proliferation and specialization of titles, economic issues, and copyright questions from the perspective of librarians, publishers, and authors. From the focus on paper journals, Lambert moves to alternative methods of communicating scientific information, such as microform publications, synopses journals, preprints, and electronic journals.
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The advantages and problems of each are discussed, examples are given, and the success of such ventures is evaluated. Likewise, a number of electronic document delivery projects are described in detail, along with an evaluation of the feasibility and potential market for such services. As in earlier sections, the viewpoints of scientists, publishers, and librarians are discussed. The approach is practical, not theoretical, and many examples and descriptions of projects are provided. The orientation of most of these is strongly British.

Lambert also provides a section on citation analysis that summarizes major bibliometric theories and studies. Much of this chapter is given over to a description of Science Citation Index and studies that have utilized data from that publication. She makes suggestions about the relevance of such work to the functioning library and cautions about generalizing any such studies to a particular library situation.

The final chapter describes development of the CODEN and ISSN serials identifiers. Also included is a good summary of printed identification aids for current and retrospective work, with some details of their coverage, though little mention is made of corresponding online information sources.

Each chapter of Scientific and Technical Journals includes an extensive list of references. The index, which was compiled by Peter Perry, works well, though additional entries for complete names, not just their acronyms, would have been helpful. In general, the book is clearly written and accurate, though the synopses journals section becomes repetitious, and the section on computer conferencing is marred by an inaccurate description of synchronous versus asynchronous communication. While this volume will provide little new information to the practicing serials librarian, it would be useful for library school students.—Jean K. Sheviak, Schaeffer Library, Union College, Schenectady, New York.