

icals and indexing services, . . . (3) high-light research trends, . . . [and] (4) report on the production and distribution of knowledge in library science" (p.ix-x).

Divided into four major parts, the editors cover publishing, review monographs as well as periodicals, and abstract 30 of the 102 dissertations completed during 1983. In the first part, original essays by Eric Moon, Norman Stevens, George Bobinski, Danuta Nitecki, and Donald Case focus on Scarecrow Press, the Canadian library press, the history and current state of publishing, an analysis of 105 journals, database reviewing, and the state of information science. In part 2, the monographic reviews are classified into 32 broad areas and read much like those in Libraries Unlimited's *ARBA*, "a companion volume" (p.ix). Part 3 reviews approximately 40 national and subject-oriented periodicals in our field.

Two essays in part 1 stand out: Norman Stevens' insightful overview of our publishing houses and Donald Case's humanistic portrayal of information science. Part 3 lacks reviews for several notable journals including *Library and Information Science Research (LISR)*, *Journal of Library History*, *Government Publications Review*, and *Government Information Quarterly*, while wasting space on many of the upstart Haworth Press titles. Nevertheless, the lengthy reviews are informative and occasionally include notes and references for further reading. Part 4 duplicates the bibliographical control of dissertations: e.g., UMI publishes a special list of titles in library and information science. And while *LQ* previously listed dissertations, *LISR* has now accepted that responsibility by actually reviewing selected titles. Still, Gail Schlachter, the LSA editor of this section, makes such literature more widely known and does provide an abstract focusing on purpose, procedure, and findings for each highlighted dissertation.

To be sure, this volume possesses minor flaws, but more importantly, it signals a landmark advance for library and information science. As the editors suggest in their fifth objective, there is "intellectual activity in librarianship" (p.x). Indeed, our epistemology—the way one knows in

our field—is moving from knowledge based solely on firsthand experience to that developed in systematic qualitative and quantitative discovery.—*John Richardson, Jr. Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles.*

Alley, Brian and Jennifer Cargill. *Librarian in Search of a Publisher: How to Get Published.* Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx, 1986. 172p. \$18.50. LC 85-45512 ISBN 0-89774-150-1.

Librarian/Author: A Practical Guide on How to Get Published. Ed by Betty-Carol Sellen. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1985. 247p. \$24.95. LC 85-4593 ISBN 0-918212-83-9.

These two books offer practical advice and assistance to the librarian who has decided to write for publication. Ostensibly these how-to books cover the same material: writing and publishing the journal article or the book. The similarity ends there, however, for the tone of these books and their emphases differ greatly.

The Alley/Cargill book serves more as a motivational tool for those individuals who want to write, but have not actually set pen to paper or fingers to keyboard in the case of the highly touted computer. The Sellen book is a collection of essays written by experienced librarians from the writing and publishing sides of this process; it assumes you are already writing and need to know the "whys," "wheres," and "hows" of getting into print.

A cartoon by Barbara G. Scheibling, indicative of the content which follows, begins each chapter of the Alley/Cargill work. Filled with "dos," "don'ts," and "shoulds," page after page takes the would-be librarian/author through the hard questions that must be asked, and answered, if that deeply felt response, carefully researched question or highly successful program is ever going to find its way into the professional literature in the form of a letter to the editor, a presentation at the local chapter of one of the professional associations, a journal article, or a book. The authors encourage you to consider all formats and repeat the old cliché in new words, that the only way to write is

to write.

The underlying assumption is that you want to write and that this book will be your guide through the process, offering the much-needed pep talk at every step of the way and the practical advice to be successful, not only at the writing, but at turning that written piece into a published work. Either at the end of a chapter or interspersed throughout the text, and again at the end of the book, specific works are recommended to assist with each of these steps. To increase their usefulness, the cited works are either succinctly (yet clearly) annotated or discussed by the authors within the text itself.

Several ideas repeat throughout the book and serve in the end as themes: schedule your time and your work efficiently and stick to it; meet your deadlines, whether self-imposed or by contract to an editor or publisher; write and then write some more—every opportunity will help you polish and refine your writing skills, helping you advance up the publishing ladder; computer technology, specifically in the form of word processing,

makes the process almost effortless.

There seems to be an idealization, almost a reverence, of technology taking place and an overstatement of the importance of word processing. The new technology is an important tool and very useful for handling some of the mechanics of writing—this review is being composed on a word processor—but there is no magic in the computer that decides which words to put onto the paper or what their order should be; in other words, the creativity remains within the author.

The inclusion of a list of key reviewing sources in the library and information science field; a list of publishers known for publishing bibliographies, along with three sets of guidelines for bibliography series; a sample formal book prospectus; a sample book publishing contract; and a few well-chosen sample author guidelines complete this upbeat, jam-packed guidebook through the inner and outer obstacles to being a published librarian.

Having put to good use all the advice and guidance of Alley and Cargill, you have written the journal article or the

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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.*

Lambert, Jill. *Scientific and Technical Journals.* London: Clive Bingley, 1985. 191p. \$19. ISBN 0-85157-375-4.

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.