Scholarly Tribes and Tribulations: How Tradition and Technology Are Driving Disciplinary Change

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

as of December 23, 2003

GENERAL

Barry, C. A. "Critical Issues in Evaluating the Impact of IT on Information Activity in Academic Research: Developing a Qualitative Research Solution." *Library and Information Science Research* 17, no. 2 (1995): 107-34.

> Abstract: The author is a researcher affiliated with the School of Education, King's College London. The journal article discusses the pilot stage of the project and provides a general discussion of the research. The complete results of the study were published in book form (Squires, D., C. Barry, and T. Funston. *The Use of IT-Assisted Information Systems in Academic Research*. London: British Library Research and Development Department, 1985). This is a qualitative study using ethnographic methods based in grounded theory. The author used semi-structured interviews with expert researchers concerning their research and information seeking activities prior to the introduction of an IT system and afterward. This article is interesting from a historical point of view with regard to the advent of the Internet, electronic libraries and IT systems on scholarly communication, and the information-seeking (IS) process of academics.

Bell, A. "The Impact of Electronic Information on the Academic Research Community." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 3 (1997): 1-24.

> Abstract: The researcher is Science Librarian at Cardiff University Libraries in Wales studying the impact of electronic information on academic researchers in the fields of science, technology, and medicine. The study finds that academics were less willing to use electronic journals as a formal communication medium, although they were open to the possibility. The academics' concerns about publishing in electronic journals centered on: the prestige of the journals and whether they

were peer-reviewed; publication in electronic journals as counting toward the tenure process; cost; the permanence of online journals; the ease of citing online journal articles and locating articles from online citations; need for user-centered interfaces; access to technology and ability to use it; and for electronic journals to become more than just printed journals in online form. The study also notes that librarians are generally more aware of current developments and issues in the electronic publishing field and its associated technologies than academics.

Carrigan, Dennis P. "Publish or Perish: The Troubled State of Scholarly Communication." *Scholarly Publishing* 22, no. 3 (1991): 131-42.

Abstract: The author is Assistant Dean of the College of Library and Information Science, University of Kentucky. Based on the premise that the scholarly commandment of "publish or perish" has given rise to a flood of mediocre material and encourages academic fraud, Carrigan investigates possible causes of and solutions to this problem. He examines the history of the academic reward system in the U.S. and its effect on scholarly communication, including recent attempts to raise the standards by which the quality of scholarship is evaluated.

Chodorow, Stanley. "Scholarship & Scholarly Communication in the Electronic Age." *Educause Review* 35, no. 1 (2000): 86-93.

EfC/SIRU/Research Partnership. *Researchers' Use of Libraries and Other Information Sources: Current Patterns and Future Trends. Final Report. SIRU*, University of Brighton, The Research Partnership, 2002.

Abstract: An extensive and recent study commissioned by the Research Support Libraries Group on the information sources used by researchers and based upon a survey of 3,390 researchers across the United Kingdom. The results of the study found that researchers in the Arts and Humanities and the Sciences had different requirements for research materials. 75% of researchers in the sciences needed access to electronic journals for their work compared with less than 25% of researchers in the arts and humanities. The latter group considered physical access to libraries and collections as crucial; they were also more inclined to seek reference assistance than their counterparts in the Sciences. 80% of researchers in all disciplines considered their own university library vital to their research. The study found that researchers in the sciences were less willing than other types of researchers to go outside of their own university library system to obtain resources. Most researchers believed the most important method for finding resources was the OPAC of their own institution’s library.

Researchers preferred Internet search engines over mediated subject gateways, and had a negative perception of the need for training in using electronic sources. There was low use of digital images across all groups. However, researchers in the medical and biological sciences, expected to use digital images more frequently in the future.

Foertsch, Julie. "The Impact of Electronic Networks on Scholarly Communication: Avenues for Research." *Discourse Processes* 19, no. 2 (1995): 301-28.

Freeman, Lisa. "The Monograph in Peril: Are There Alternatives?" *Common Knowledge* 6, no. 2 (1997): 1-9.

Ginsparg, Paul. "Can Peer Review Be Better Focused?" Web page, March 2003. Accessed 28 September 2003. Available at: <http://arxiv.org/blurb/pg02pr.html>.

Greenstein, D. "Great Expectations: Information Technologies, Digital Resources, and the Future of Scholarly Practice." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 4 (1998): 157-65.

Abstract: The researcher, Arts and Humanities Data Service Executive at King's College London, studied the use of digital resources by arts and humanities scholars. The article supports the necessity of incorporating user needs analysis, or "market research" into IT development and implementation projects. The researcher briefly describes the results of a series of workshops to discover the user needs of arts and humanities scholars. The researcher refers to documents of the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) in the article. The citation link in the notes is out-of-date, as it no longer links to a Web page. However, the main Web site for this organization may be found at: <http://www.ahds.ac.uk/>.

Houghton, John W., Colin Steele, and Margaret Henty. *Changing Research Practices in the Digital Information and Communication Environment*. Canberra ACT, 2003.

Abstract: This study, funded by the Research Evaluation Programme of the Australian Department of Education, Science, and Training, examines evolving research practices, focusing on how practices are changing and what the implications of those changes are for scholarly communication and the future development of the research infrastructure. It outlines a coherent agenda for the evolutionary development of a sustainable research information and scholarly communication infrastructure. Wide-ranging statistical and literature reviews provide a framework for analysis. Interviews were conducted

with a structured sample of senior researchers in a range of research fields and institutional settings. Findings were confirmed and extended in a series of workshops. Analysis focused on three key areas of research activity: communication and collaboration, information search and access, and dissemination and publication. Findings indicated a new mode of knowledge production emerging, changing research practices and bringing new information access and dissemination needs.

Kibirige, H. M., and L. Depalo. "The Internet As a Source of Academic Research Information: Findings of Two Pilot Studies." *Information Technology and Libraries* 19, no. 1 (2000): 1-9. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.lita.org/cfapps/archive.cfm?path=ital/1901_kibirige.html>.

Abstract: The researchers, Associate Professor at Queens College, City of New York, and Assistant Professor at the College of Staten Island, City of New York, respectively, conducted pilot studies with 155 undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty in four New York City institutions to discover the frequency of Internet use, find the most popular search engines, measure the use of the libraries' online databases, measure the use of search engines in libraries, and relate the information to the libraries' current practices in providing information. The researchers concluded that the users preferred using search engines to locate topical information and that there was a need to educate users about library databases and authoritative resources, and they suggested providing users with information instruction and training.

Kling, Rob, and Ewa Callahan. "Electronic Journals, the Internet, and Scholarly Communication." *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 37 (2001).

Abstract: Rob Kling was Professor of Information Systems and Information Science at the Indiana University School of Library and Information Science, and Director of the Center for Social Informatics, until his death in May 2003. This research by Kling and Ewa Callahan, a doctoral student, at Indiana University, updates the literature on the role of the Internet in facilitating scholarly communication via electronic, or e-, journals. The researchers reviewed the empirical, behavioral literature on the function of e-journals and classified the literature as: social and sociotechnical research literature; technological research literature; practitioner literature; popular accounts of scholarly electronic communication forums (such as in newspapers); and marketing descriptions of scholarly electronic communication forums. The researchers divide e-journals into four types: pure e-journals;

journals distributed electronically with limited distribution in paper form; journals distributed primarily in paper form, but also distributed electronically; and parallel paper and electronic editions of journals. The researchers discussed many of the same issues mentioned previously in Bell, A. (1997) in relation to electronic scholarly communication. However, they also discussed the technological issues as related to social behavior.

Kling, Rob, and Geoff McKim. "Scholarly Communication and the Continuum of Electronic Publishing." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 50, no. 9 (1999): 890-906. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/abstract/74500450/ABSTRACT>.

Abstract: Kling and Geoff McKim, a doctoral student at Indiana University, discussed electronic publishing as a means of scholarly communication. The themes of the article centered on: the legitimacy and quality of electronic publishing, whether electronic publishing will reduce cost and increase access to materials, how electronic publishing will affect publishers and research libraries, and whether scholars will accept electronic publishing as an alternate venue. The researchers related these themes to differences in communication methods across the academic disciplines, and the conceptions of the term, "e-journal" across fields. The researchers characterized the push for electronic publishing as preferable to paper as a type of reform movement, and provided an overview of the pre-publication policies in the fields of Psychology, Chemistry, Computer Science, and Information Systems. The researchers' concluded that scholarly communication itself was a communicative practice based on publicity, access, and trust, and that a need exists for Internet policies for scholarly publishing to enable effective communication across media.

Kling, Rob, Lisa Spectator, and Geoff McKim. "Locally Controlled Scholarly Publishing Via the Internet: The Guild Model." *Journal of Electronic Publishing* 8, no. 1 (2002). Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.press.umich.edu/jep/08-01/kling.html>. Notes: Revised version.

Abstract: The authors, researchers at Indiana University School of Library and Information Science, presented the Guild Publishing Model (GPM) as another model for electronic scholarly publishing. The GPM model was based on the research manuscript series published by individual academic departments and research institutes. Guild membership was generally limited to members and associates of a particular university or institute, such as its faculty. The benefits of the GPM were seen as: academic departments having local control over

content; ease of innovation; quality of publications guided by the career review process (the lifetime reputation of guild members) rather than the peer-review process; easier and faster access to research information; and the low-cost associated with the initial development of a Web site; and compatibility with other publishing models. Limitations of the GPM model were: research of universities and institutes with more name recognition and prestigious academic departments would tend to be more widely read than others; prior publication limitations of key print journals; and the challenge of bibliographic control. Although not discussed in the article, the latter could be seen as a cost factor. The article has an extensive bibliography, notes, and links to other Web sites for further research on virtual publishing.

Lally, Elaine. "A Researcher's Perspective on Electronic Scholarly Communication." *Online Information Review* 25, no. 2 (2001): 80-87. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?ctx_ver=z39.88-2003&res_id=xri:pqd&rft

Law, Derek, and Lorcan Dempsey. "A Policy Context: ELib and the Emergence of the Subject Gateways." *Ariadne* 25 (24 Sept. 2000). Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue25/subject-gateways/>.

Abstract: Law, Librarian and Director of Information Strategy, University of Strathclyde and Dempsey, King's College London, provide a brief history of the organizations involved in the development of centralized subject gateways in the Electronic Libraries Programme (eLib) in the early- to mid-1990s in the United Kingdom. eLib was an initiative of the UK Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFC) following the Follett Report on libraries. Subject gateways were part of HEFC's access to network resources research area. The article was published in 2000 at the peak of the Internet bubble and is an interesting reflection of e-Lib's development during that period in history.

Lazinger, S., J. Bar-Ilan, and B. Peritz. "Internet Use by Faculty Members in Various Disciplines: A Comparative Use Study." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 48, no. 6 (1997): 508-18. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/39711/PDFSTAR>.

Abstract: The authors, researchers at the School of Library, Archive and Information Studies at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, studied Internet use among faculty at their university in 1995. The article examines user attitudes and behaviors toward the Internet as it was becoming more widely adopted in the mid-1990s. The researchers discovered that faculty in the sciences and agriculture used the Internet

more frequently than faculty in the humanities and social sciences. However, they concluded that access to Internet technology may have been a factor for this difference. E-mail was the most popular application used by faculty. The rank of faculty members corresponded with their Internet use: full professors used the Internet less than other types of faculty. Faculty also did not seek outside help or training on using the Internet. The researchers proposed a new role for university librarians focused on providing education and instruction to users on how to find, use, and access information using technology.

Lynch, Clifford A. "Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions* 226 (2003): 1-7. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/ir.html>.

Lindholm-Romantschuk, Y. and Warner, J. (1996). "The role of monographs in scholarly communication: an empirical study of philosophy, sociology and economics." *Journal of Documentation*, 52(4), 389-404.

Abstract: Lindholm-Romantschuk, Helsinki University of Technology Library, and Warner, The Queen's University of Belfast, studied the role of monographs as compared to journal articles in scholarly communication. The methodology used was citation analysis of monographs and journals in philosophy, sociology, and economics. The conclusions of the study were that monographs were significant to scholarly communication and that there were core groups of important authors writing in monographs, as well as journal articles, in each of the fields studied.

McKnight, C., and S. Price. *Authors and Electronic Journals.* London: British Library, 1998.

Abstract: The authors, researchers at Loughborough University in Scotland, studied 537 British researchers in the sciences, arts, and humanities about their attitudes toward print and electronic publishing. The article is of interest from a historical point of view. It presents a very succinct and readable history of scholarly journals and their development in both print and electronic formats--beginning with the first scientific journal published in 1665, *Journal des Sçavans,* through the developments of the first electronic journals in the 1970s. It gives a broad overview of the publishing process and discusses the increase in journal prices in the U.K. and the U.S. over a ten-year period from 1986-1996. The article is user-centered in that it focuses on the attitudes of research authors as to why they choose, or do not choose, to publish electronically. It includes an interesting demographic analysis

of academic researchers, including gender distribution across disciplines, age, and employment status and gender, which is not found elsewhere in the bibliography.

Michelson, A., and J. Rothenberg. "Scholarly Communication and Information Technology: Exploring the Impact of Changes in the Research Process on Archives." *American Archivist* 55, no. 2 (1992): 236-315.

Abstract: Michelson, a researcher at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and Rothenberg, a computer scientist at RAND Corporation, studied the relationship between developments in information technology and the scholarly research process in the social sciences and humanities, and the resulting impact on the use and management of archives. Since the report is over ten years old, it is best read from a historical viewpoint. It provides an interesting overview of the early studies in artificial intelligence (AI) and the attempt to model human intelligence in order to develop better research and diagnostic tools. One of the conclusions of the article was that a great challenge for the archival profession will be the storage and preservation of electronic records in the face of technological change and obsolescence. As in the more recent study by the U.K.-based Research Partnership Group in the bibliography, this study also notes the importance of OPACs in the scholarly research process as a primary means of source identification.

Nentwich, Michael. "(Re-)De-Commodification in Academic Knowledge Distribution." *Science Studies* 14, no. 2 (2001): 21-43. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=6648982&db=aph>.

Ormsby, Eric. "The Battle of the Book: The Research Library Today." *New Criterion* (U.S.A) 20, no. 2 (2001): 4-16. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=6473994&db=aph>.

Porter, Sarah. "Into the Future: Scholarly Needs, Current Provision, and the Future Directions." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 4 (1998): 190-191.

Abstract: The author, a researcher at Oxford University, conducted a qualitative study on the use of IT and digital resources in the arts and humanities. The study explored the factors that led to the use of digital resources in teaching and research by scholars in these fields. One of the conclusions of the study was that training programs for scholars are essential for increasing their knowledge and use of digital resources.

Prosser, David. "Institutional Repositories and Open Access: The Future of Scholarly Communication." *Information Services & Use* 23, no. 2/3 (2003):

167-70. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=10717208&db=aph>.

Roberts, Peter. "Scholarly Publishing, Peer Review and the Internet." *First Monday* 4, no. 4 (1999). Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.firstmonday.dk/issues/issue4_4/proberts/index.html>.

> Abstract: The author, a researcher at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, continues the dialogue on electronic journals and the peer review process. Roberts says that new information technologies need to be addressed from the sociotechnical perspective. An important point is made in the discussion on the need for academics to publish their research in order to advance their careers.

Silverman, Robert J. "The Impact of Electronic Publishing on the Academic Community." *Scholarly Publishing: The Electronic Frontier*. 55-69. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996.

> Abstract: The author, a member of the Human and Organizational Development faculty at Fielding Graduate Institute in Santa Barbara, CA, and past editor of *Journal of Higher Education*, discusses electronic journal publishing in terms of the philosophies and natures of the different academic communities with which it interacts. The article does not discuss the technological issues surrounding electronic publishing, but rather the dynamics, norms, philosophies and behaviors of different academic communities. These communities are categorized into constitutive communities and regulative communities. A regulative community is linear, autonomous, and populated by authoritarian conventions. A constitutive community is less linear, more flexible and Web-like, and based on the intersection of various relationships. Within these two categories the author discusses four subcategories: regulative knowledge developed in regulative communities; regulative knowledge developed in constitutive communities; constitutive knowledge developed in regulative communities; and constitutive knowledge developed in constitutive communities. The author also says that electronic interaction will take scholars out of their private worlds and more into the public discourse, which he terms, "the CNNing"of scholarship.

Sosteric, Mike. "Electronic Journals: The Grand Information Future?" *Electronic Journal of Sociology* 2, no. 2 (1996). Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.sociology.org/content/vol002.002/sosteric.html>.

Teute, Fredrika J. "To Publish and Perish: Who Are the Dinosaurs in Scholarly Publishing?" *Journal of Scholarly Publishing* 32, no. 2 (2001): 102-12. Accessed

28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=2001030961&db=mzh>.

Tomlins, Christopher L. "Don't Mourn, Organize! A Rumination on Printed Scholarly Journals at the Edge of the Internet." *Perspectives: American Historical Association Newsletter* 36, no. 2 (1998): 21-27.

_____. "The Wave of the Present: The Printed Scholarly Journal on the Edge of the Internet." *Journal of Scholarly Publishing* 29, no. 3 (1998): 133-51. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=827573&db=aph>.

Valauskas, Edward J. "Waiting for Thomas Kuhn: First Monday and the Evolution of Electronic Journals." *First Monday* 2, no. 12 (Dec. 1997). Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.firstmonday.dk/issues/issue2_12/valauskas/>.

HUMANITIES

Alonso, Carlos J. "Editor's Column: Having a Spine--Facing the Crisis in Scholarly Publishing." *PMLA: Publications of the Modern Language Association of America* 118, no. 2 (2003): 217-23.

> Abstract: Alonso comments upon the strengths and weaknesses of two recent proposals within the MLA: the reconsideration of the monograph as the sine qua non for tenure, and publication subventions for junior faculty. He suggests that the challenges of the marketplace ought not to mean sacrificing the scholarly book or diluting requirements for tenure. However, subventions, awarded at the local level and funded by professional associations are viable. Alternatively, the MLA could serve as a repository for manuscripts judged worthy; such models already exist in other disciplines.

Berger, Edward. "Using E-Commerce Music Sites for Discographical Research." *Annual Review of Jazz Studies* 10 (1999): 237-45.

> Abstract: The author explores the uses and limitations of sixteen commercial websites for discographical research. Search capabilities, number of hits, reissues, and versions of sample tunes were among the data collected. While commercial sites frequently dispense with issue or catalog number, they are useful for tracking bootlegged recordings, reissues, ephemeral foreign recordings, and recordings of particular songs.

Brockman, William S., Laura Neumann, Carole L. Palmer, and Tonyia J. Tidine.

Scholarly Work in the Humanities and the Evolving Information Environment. Washington, D.C.: Digital Library Federation, Council on Library and Information Resources, 2001. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub104abst.html>.

> Abstract: This study, based on interviews with 33 scholars, explores the ways humanities scholars think about, organize, and perform their research; and how information sources (including electronic information sources) affect work practices. Reading is a primary activity for these researchers: they read widely, in primary and secondary sources across disciplines, and iteratively, from their personal libraries. Such reading leads to a process the authors call "chaining"--using footnotes, bibliographies, and references to lead to still other resources. Personal networking and online finding aids and catalogs also support the scholars' work. Although those interviewed used electronic indexing tools and electronic journals, the breadth of their research prevents them from relying solely on the limited numbers of primary sources currently available in digital form.

Brown, Christine Donna. *The Role of Computer-Mediated Communication in the Research Process of Music Scholars: An Exploratory Investigation.* University of Western Ontario, 1999.

> Abstract: Diffusion of innovation theory suggests that relative advantage and compatibility with work models determine whether an innovation is adopted. The author interviewed thirty music scholars and sent questionnaires to 175 randomly selected music scholars in the United States and Canada to determine the role of computer-mediated communication among humanities scholars. Music scholars found e-mail more useful than discussion groups for activities such as current awareness, but both e-mail and discussion groups still play a relatively marginal role in the research process.

Chappell, Cressida, and Astrid Wissenburg. "The View from History." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 4 (1998): 175-77.

> Abstract: Participants in a 1998 workshop sponsored by the History Data Service identified opportunities afforded by the use of electronic resources in history: innovative research, increased use of primary sources, increased access to information, and sharing of expertise across boundaries. Obstacles to increased use of digital resources included lack of professional recognition for computer-based research, resistance within the history community, insufficient training and funding, and a lack of a critical mass of quality resources.

Grout, Catherine, and Janine Rymer. "The View from the Visual Arts." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 4 (1998): 185-89.

> Abstract: Participants in a 1998 workshop organized by the Visual Arts Data Service observed that more user-friendly digital environments need to be created; that digital resources need to be used in tandem with traditional ones; that financial support should be both a local and national responsibility. The group recommended increased investments in infrastructure, development of case studies of effective projects, and professional recognition of computer-based research and teaching. Copyright issues also bear examination--a crucial issue in the visual arts.

Kloo, Julie O'Neill, and Laurie McMillan. "Choose Your Own Critical Adventure in (Cyber)Space: How2 and the Impact of the Online Medium." *Women's Studies Quarterly* 30, no. 3-4 (2002): 193-208.

> Abstract: This piece of experimental criticism offers a dialogue on the merits and shortcomings of the online poetry journal *How2*, which publishes experimental poetry by women. The authors recognize the journal as one method for feminist authors to break through traditional (male) hierarchies, both in its editorial mission and in its visual presentation of poetry. However, they challenge the notion that publication on the Internet really makes creative work more accessible; the relative difficulty of reading anything online, technical difficulties, inadequate indexing, and the fact that most of the world's population does not have the same access to the Internet as white middle-class Americans limits what *How2* (or any other little magazine published online) can achieve.

Lindholm-Romantschuk, Ylva, and Julia Warner. "The Role of Monographs in Scholarly Communication: An Empirical Study of Philosophy, Sociology and Economics." *Journal of Documentation* 52, no. 4 (1996): 389-404.

> Abstract: This study examines the transmission of ideas across time in three humanities/social sciences disciplines. Monographs and journal articles cited in a sample of the "outstanding academic books" published in *Choice* from 1971 through 1990 were analyzed. The authors found that in all three disciplines, monographs were cited significantly more often than were journal articles. Both core and non-core (i.e., frequently cited) monographs had a relatively slow decline to obsolescence, but core monographs retained interest over time. Additionally, the level of impact of an author's work in monographic form was associated with a similar level of impact for that author's journal articles.

Massey-Burzio, Virginia. "The Rush to Technology: A View From the Humanists." *Library Trends* 47, no. 4 (1999): 620-639. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=2055777&db=afh>.

> Abstract: In a focus group study of humanities faculty at Johns Hopkins University, the researcher found that several factors militated against humanists' use of technology, including inadequate access to the newest and most powerful computers both at home and at work and insufficient technical support. Only a small minority of the faculty used the Internet or found listservs valuable enough to spend time sifting through the postings to them. All were concerned about students' increasing reliance on the Internet for doing "research," and feared that librarians would become technophiles, but not have the subject expertise that would help them sift through the literature in print and electronic form that they needed to know about. Humanities faculty do make use of technologies, but view them as a tool, not an end in themselves. Ease of access to electronic journals and increased searchability were perceived as advantages, but printing, reading long texts online, and the time needed to learn complicated new software and interfaces were regarded as barriers. The author concludes that we should heed Ranganathan's fourth law, "save the time of the reader," in order to better serve humanists, for whom reading is a primary activity.

Morrison, Alan. "The View From Literary and Linguistic Studies." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 4 (1998): 178-81.

> Abstract: Participants in a 1998 workshop identified opportunities for researchers in the humanities who are interested in using digital resources: access to a large canon of material, availability of new funds, existing models, and new methods of teaching. Lack of time and training, cost, and the absence of solid academic review and evaluation were perceived as obstacles. Recommendations were made for further training, long-term funding, improved evaluation, and project management guidelines.

Palmer, Carole L., and Laura Neumann. "The Research Work of Interdisciplinary Humanities Scholars: Exploration and Translation." *Library Quarterly* 72, no. 1 (2002): 85-117. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=6188450&db=afh>.

> Abstract: This study of researchers in the humanities asks what information activities are involved in research that crosses disciplinary boundaries; how researchers find and use information outside their core area of expertise; and how the research environment influences these activities. Two sets of interviews with 25 scholars were followed by a

bibliometric analysis of the scholars' publications. Certain features of work in the humanities were evident: use of core resources, divergent paths of inquiry, distinct modes of reading (scanning, rereading, reading for writing), and using technologies that fit workflows. Researchers use these techniques to delve into new areas, "translating" the languages of other disciplines for themselves and their colleagues.

Pavilscak, Pamela, Seamus Ross, and Charles Henry. *Information Technology in Humanities Scholarship: Achievements, Prospects, and Challenges: the United States Focus*. ACLS Occasional Paper, no. 37. New York: American Council of Learned Societies, 1997.

Abstract: This paper summarizes then-current digital initiatives in the humanities, including projects dealing with texts, literary corpora, sounds, and images, but notes that computer-based research in the humanities is hardly thriving. Training, technical support, a national research infrastructure, lack of standardization, and lack of funding all disadvantage scholars in the humanities who are interested in using computing in their work. The report recommends an annual review of arts and humanities computing, greater standardization, institutional changes to create a hospitable environment for humanities computing, and the creation of a "significant mass of digitized networked information in the humanities."

Porter, Sarah. "Scholarly Exploitation of Digital Resources: A Report on the National Expert Workshop Hosted by the Arts and Humanities Data Service and Sponsored by the JISC Committee on Awareness, Liaison and Training (CALT)." Web page, September 1998. Accessed 5 September 2003. Available at: <http://ahds.ac.uk/old/users/natrep.html>.

Abstract: Participants in this AHDS workshop explored the opportunities offered by the use of electronic resources in the arts and humanities. Increased access, the development of new types of research, breaking down barriers between disciplines, and the use of digital resources in teaching were identified as positives. Barriers to the use of electronic resources included lack of skills and training, lack of exemplary case studies of usage, absence of a vision and strategic integration into teaching and research, lack of quality content, and pricing and licensing of databases. The culture of the academy also discourages experimentation with digital resources in research and the classroom. Seven recommendations were made to resolve the problems discussed.

Snyder, Kerala Johnson. "Electronic Journals and the Future of Scholarly Communication: A Case Study." *Notes* 58, no. 1 (2001): 34-38. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at:

<http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/notes/v058/58.1snyder.pdf>.

> Abstract: The author, Professor Emerita of musicology at the Eastman School of Music, predicts that by 2030, every music journal will be published electronically, and few will continue to be published in print. Paper is suited to holding text, but as Snyder exclaims, it cannot sing. She cites the example of the *Journal of Seventeenth-Century Music*, which is published only in electronic form. The medium offers what print cannot: sound and video. And the journal exhibits the characteristics of scholarly publishing: quality, referentiality, accessibility, stability, and authority.

Thompson, Jennifer Wolfe. "The Death of the Scholarly Monograph in the Humanities? Citation Patterns in Literary Scholarship." *Libri* 52, no. 3 (2002): 121-36.

> Abstract: An examination of 6708 citations from monographs and periodical articles on 19th-century British and American literature showed that humanities scholars draw on a large number of primary sources and secondary sources from a broad age spectrum. The citations revealed a heavy reliance on monographs; a core group of journals and publishers (primarily university presses) were identified. Electronic resources were rarely cited. The study suggests the need for ongoing efforts to find new ways of publishing monographs.

Vesna, Victoria. "Toward a Third Culture: Being in Between." *Leonardo* (U.S.A.) 34, no. 2 (2001): 121-25.

> Abstract: The author argues that artists using digital technologies are in the unique position of being able to bridge the gap between what C. P. Snow called the "two cultures" of literary intellectuals and natural science. By using tools familiar to scientists, and retaining their connections with literary/philosophical circles, artists can create a third, mutant culture that relies not on theory, but, through poetic license, can make assertions beyond the rational. Citing the Sokal hoax, Vesna warns against simply appropriating the language of science, but does suggest that both artists and scientists, in their "discovery of strangeness," share similar creative processes.

Wiberly, Stephen E. Jr., and William G. Jones. "Time and Technology: A Decade-Long Look at Humanists' Use of Information Technology." *College and Research Libraries* 61, no. 5 (2000): 421-31.

> Abstract: This follow-up study of the use of technology by thirteen humanists at a large publicly-funded university in the Midwest

demonstrates that time considerations are among the most important factors in the adoption and use of technology. Start-up time (i.e., the time it takes to learn a new technology), use time, and time of life, or the stage in the scholar's career all affect the subjects' adaptation to new technologies. In addition to time factors, the relative sparsity of primary sources in digital form limits humanists' potential use of content in digital format. This is in strong contrast to the sciences and social sciences, where quantitative and qualitative data created by the researchers themselves are available for use. Finally, the researchers found that even younger scholars will not adopt new technologies unless it saves them time or content relevant to their studies is available.

SCIENCES

Brown, Cecelia M. "The Changing Face of Scientific Discourse: Analysis of Genomic and Proteomic Database Usage and Acceptance." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 54, no. 10 (2003): 926-38. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/104533829/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: A combination of e-mail survey, case study, and citation analysis was used to study how genomic and proteomic databases (GPD) are used in the research work and writing of molecular biologists at the University of Oklahoma. These researchers routinely use GPDs, are unconcerned about the validity of these non-peer-reviewed sources, and believe that such data must be freely available. Citation analysis proved difficult because forms of citation are not yet standardized, but keyword searching in *Medline* and *CAPlus* indicated increased numbers of references.

_____. "The E-volution of Preprints in the Scholarly Communication of Physicists and Astronomers." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 52, no. 3 (2001): 187-200. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/76500892/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: The author examined the editorial policies of 50 top-tier journals in physics and astronomy, queried their editors, and looked at citations to e-prints in arXiv.org in articles published in 1998 and 1999. Editorial policies ranged from complete prohibition of citing e-prints to emphatic acceptance. The citation study of 37 journals revealed that citation of e-prints is increasing, with the citation peak occurring three years after initial publication, as is the case with print journal articles.

ISI impact factors for these 37 journals remained fairly constant, even for journals that contained a high number of citations to e-prints. While some editors and researchers in other disciplines remain concerned about the quality of research contained in e-prints, most physicists and astronomers believe that collaboration, internal review, and the fear of humiliation prevent the submission of inept work to electronic archives.

_____. "Information Seeking Behavior of Scientists in the Electronic Information Age: Astronomers, Chemists, Mathematicians, and Physicians." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 50, no. 10 (1999): 929-43. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/62502161/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: In an effort to understand how scientists are responding to a model of scientific communication that is increasingly dependent upon information in electronic form, the author surveyed scientists from four disciplines at the University of Oklahoma. All of the respondents relied heavily on journal literature to support their work. Mathematicians also relied on monographs, preprints, and the invisible college. Chemistry, physics, and astronomy faculty made more frequent use of branch libraries than did the mathematicians, and all counted on the library for current and archival information, with relatively few holding personal subscriptions to even the top journals in their field. Surprisingly, the majority preferred access to journals in print, rather than electronic form, but this sort of response may have changed in the years since the survey was conducted. They did, however, express a need for more indexing and abstracting tools in electronic form. The author concluded that libraries should provide increased access to electronic bibliographic tools, as well as publicity and the opportunity for instruction.

_____. "The Role of Electronic Preprints in Chemical Communication: Analysis of Citation, Usage, and Acceptance in the Journal Literature." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 54, no. 5 (2003): 362-71. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/102530054/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: A citation analysis of e-prints in the Chemistry Preprint Server (CPS) was carried out using ISI's *Web of Science,* followed by a survey of authors and editors of chemistry journals. Half of the editors responding stated that articles submitted as e-prints were ineligible for submission to their journals; most of the remainder do not yet have a policy on the matter. Editors were also concerned about permanent archiving of the e-prints. Authors responding submitted e-prints to the CPS in order to assure rapid dissemination and to obtain feedback, as

well as to show support of new methods of scientific communication. Even though no citations to e-prints were found in the *Web of Science* from 2000 to 2001, it is evident from CPS usage data that the e-prints were widely read.

Crawford, Susan Y., Julie M. Hurd, and Ann C. Weller. *From Print to Electronic: The Transformation of Scientific Communication*. Medford, N.J.: Published for the American Society for Information Science by Information Today, 1996.

Abstract: This collection of essays focuses on scientific specializations (space sciences, high energy physics, and human genome research) that have made creative use of technology to communicate the findings of research. The authors reaffirm Garvey and Griffith's suggestion that, in order to optimize the communications process, it is necessary to examine it within specific disciplines. "Big Science," with its emphasis on collaborative work, has been transformed by computer-based information systems. Despite differences among these three disciplines, the authors identify the following change agents in the move from print to electronic forms of communication: a high level of research activity that requires rapid communication; a reliance on informal communication and the invisible college; large-scale collaborations involving geographically-dispersed research teams; and the use of large data sets that can be used for multiple experiments.

Ginsparg, Paul. "Creating a Global Knowledge Network." Web page, 2000. Accessed 5 September 2003. Available at: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/ionfo/ginsparg-ed.asp>. Notes: Presented at the Freedom of Information Conference 2000, the New York Academy of Medicine, July 6-7, 2000.

Abstract: Instead of imitating the models in place for print publishing, libraries and researchers should create a global knowledge network that can either coexist with existing publication mechanisms or evolve into something that will better meet researchers' needs. In contrast with the tens of thousands it costs to publish a journal article in print, the electronic medium is cheap and more accessible. Ginsparg proposes a new model that decouples production from quality control, with peer review following a separate path from that of publication online. This new architecture will be comprised of three layers: data (i.e., e-print archives); information (search engines and indexes); and knowledge (the synthesizing and validating roles).

Hurd, Julie M. "The Transformation of Scientific Communication: A Model for 2020." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 51, no. 14 (2000): 1279-83. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at:

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/74500450/PDFSTART>.

> Abstract: Hurd presents a model for the future of scientific communication that rests upon Vannevar Bush's notion of the Memex, an integrated, personalized, scholar's library. This new model will incorporate traditional functions such as research papers, conference reports, and the invisible college with the new capabilities offered by preprint servers, electronic archives, and aggregator sites. The transformation will certainly be gradual, dependent upon the value of rapid dissemination within a discipline, the amount of collaborative work carried out in a discipline, the reliance on patents to protect intellectual property, and the geographic dispersion of teams of researchers. The technological challenges are the easiest to resolve; the economic, legal, and social issues loom much larger. Bush's vision of a scholar's work station based on microfilm never caught on--evidence that the acceptance of new models for scholarly communication will not depend technical possibilities alone.

Kling, Rob, and Geoffrey McKim. "Not Just a Matter of Time: Field Differences and the Shaping of Electronic Media in Supporting Scientific Communication." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 51, no. 14 (2000): 1306-20. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://xxx.lanl.gov/ftp/os/papers/9909/9909008.pdf> and <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/75000719/PDFSTART>.

> Abstract: The authors dispute the notion that there will be an inevitable shift toward the use of electronic media as a scholarly communications tool. Popular discourse focuses on changes in the way we do business, entertain ourselves, and communicate within families. But this model is too simple: it is not just a matter of time before all fields of study catch up with the leaders in the use of electronic resources, because work methods in disciplines vary. High-energy physics has led the scientific community in the use of e-prints, but physicists had an established preprint culture well before the development of e-print servers. Molecular biologists circulate preprints only within a small circle of readers and depend upon publication for disseminating information. Biologists do, however, use digital disciplinary corpora and other shared databases. In the field of information systems, scholarly societies have created a Web site that collages articles, syllabi, and other resources. Heterogeneity in work style and work product must continue; a successful technology must be shaped and reconfigured to suit a particular scholarly community, or it will die.

Kling, Rob, Geoffrey McKim, and Adam King. "A Bit More to IT: Scientific Multiple

Media Communication Forums As Socio-Technical Interation Networks." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 54, no. 1 (2003): 47-67. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at:< http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/101520404/PDFSTART>.

> Abstract: The authors offer a revised model of the electronic scholarly communication system, with what they term Socio-Technical Information Networks (STINs). The Standard Model fails to take human behaviors into account, while STINs include people (organizations), equipment, data, resources such as money and skills, documents, legal arrangements, and enforcement mechanisms--in short, a range of the social, political, and economic. The model is tested against scholarly communication forums in three fields: high-energy physics, *Drosophila* biology, and information systems. STIN models of communication make clear that a faster Internet and better technical protocols are insufficient determinants of adoption; social analysis must be included in any examination of user and system requirements.

McCain, Katherine W. "Sharing Digitized Research-Related Information on the World Wide Web." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 51, no. 14 (2000): 1321-27. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/74500482/PDFSTART>.

> Abstract: The author examined the availability of electronic research-related information (E-RRI) on the Web, frequency of occurrence by discipline, and researchers' concerns about unauthorized use and proper attribution. The analysis of 527 bibliographic records downloaded from ISI's SCISEARCH on Dialog for 1994 through 1998 shows a marked increase in the publication of Web-based resources over the period. Seventy-five of the 485 non-duplicate articles could no longer be accessed; failures appeared to be related to date of publication. Using LC classification, the author found that the life sciences and medicine accounted for the most production of E-RRI. About two-thirds of the resources were silent on the topic of free public use, while only seven percent set some conditions for access and use, such as registration or payment of a fee. Overall, there was little concern for intellectual property protection, except for explicit requests by about ten percent of the authors for appropriate citation.

"Nature Debates: E-optimism on a Tide of Red Ink: The Future of the Electronic Scientific Literature." Web page, 2001. Accessed 5 September 2003. Available at: <http://www.nature.com/nature/debates/e-access/Articles/opinion2.html>.

Notes: Slightly expanded version of the article published in the print edition of *Nature* 412 (16 Aug. 2001): 663.

Abstract: This opinion piece calls for common metadata standards for the structure of scientific papers and unified interfaces so as to facilitate searching, data mining, and the creation of stable archives of research results. Since new research increasingly is useful only if published in electronic form, the author suggests that scientists need to break down terminological barriers between disciplines in order to ensure interoperability. The new scientific literature will be dynamic, independent of economic mechanisms, and more heterogeneous than the models for current journal publication. At this stage, diversity and experimentation are required.

Russell, Jane M. "Scientific Communication at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century." *International Social Science Journal* 53, no. 2(168) (2001): 271-82.

Abstract: Russell traces the changes in scholarly communication over the past thirty years, emphasizing the role information technology has played in this evolution. Collaboration has increasingly become the norm, especially in the basic sciences. Computer-mediated communication should be of particular benefit to scientists in developing countries, provided that a technical infrastructure can be funded and built, the dominance of English as the *lingua franca* of technology is reconsidered, and the vast rural/urban gap in most countries is closed. Electronic publishing can offer visibility and credibility to researchers in smaller countries, provided the "digital divide" does not widen further.

Tenopir, Carol, and Donald W. King. "Reading Behaviour and Electronic Journals." *Learned Publishing* 15, no. 4 (2002): 259-65. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at:
<http://pippo.ingentaselect.com/vl=14844382/cl=69/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini

Abstract: From 1977 through 2001, the authors surveyed nearly 15,000 scientists in all disciplines to track their communication and reading habits. The amount of reading remains strong or is increasing (120-130 articles per year); the number of personal subscriptions is down, with a heavier reliance on libraries; the average scientist and medical scientist reads more than does the engineer. Reading in e-journals and e-prints has become more common, and articles less than two years old tend to be read more frequently than older articles.

Walsh, John P., and Todd Bayma. "Computer Networks and Scientific Work." *Social Studies of Science* 26, no. 3 (1996): 661-703. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at:
<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0306-3127%28199608%2926%3A3%3C661%3A

Abstract: Interviews with 67 scientists in four fields (mathematics,

physics, chemistry, experimental biology) revealed that computer use varies by discipline. Existing social structures determine whether a new technology will be rejected or adopted and modified to fit the culture of the discipline. The researchers found that mathematicians and physicists use computer-mediated communication (CMC) for informal communication, while chemists and biologists limit their use to formal communication (e.g., journal publication, patent application). The differences may be attributed to the size of the field (math and physics are smaller); commodification of science (there are greater financial rewards in biology and chemistry); degree of interdependence; and the ability of the medium to handle the messages themselves.

Walsh, John P., Stephanie Kucker, Nancy G. Maloney, and Shaul Gabbay. "Connecting Minds: Computer-Mediated Communication and Scientific Work." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 51, no. 14 (2000): 1295-305. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/75000092/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: A mail survey of 333 scientists in experimental biology, mathematics, physics, and sociology found that computer-mediated communication (CMC) was essential to the work of all the respondents. Differences by discipline were evident. Mathematicians and physicists were more likely to use e-mail than were biologists and sociologists. Use of e-mail did not differ by sex, but the effect of e-mail is greater for women than for men, possibly because it allows women to make more contact with scholars at other institutions, thus overcoming some of the disadvantages women experience in the scientific community. E-mail use was also positively related to involvement in collaborative work and to number of papers published in refereed journals.

Weller, Ann C. "Editorial Peer Review for Electronic Journals: Current Issues and Emerging Models." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 51, no. 14 (2000): 1328-33. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/75000074/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: The author presents three models for peer review in an electronic environment: traditional peer review prepublication, no prepublication peer review, and a combination of pre- and post-publication peer review. Closely related is the issue of publication in another venue prior to acceptance. In medicine, the "Ingelfinger rule" continues to apply, with authors prohibited from submitting work for peer review that has been submitted elsewhere. In high-energy physics, e-prints are not reviewed prior to posting, and authors are free to submit their manuscripts to peer-reviewed journals. The e-journal

Psycoloquy publishes peer-reviewed articles, and allows for continuous commentary on both the original article and the commentaries themselves. While the anonymity of reviewers may need to be re-examined, there has not yet been a major shift away from the traditional models.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Ault, James T., and John M. Gleason. "U.S. Government Decision Makers' Expectations and Patterns of Use of Emerging and Existing Information Technologies." *Government Information Quarterly* 20, no. 1 (2003): 63-76.

> Abstract: The authors interviewed seventeen federal government decision makers, including elected members of the Senate and House, legislative office staff, and senior administrators of executive branch agencies in order to determine how electronic information sources and tools were used. Senate and House staff rarely gather primary data, relying instead on the Congressional Research Service, advocates and interest groups, etc. Their level of technical sophistication was often lower than that of the typical college freshman. Even legislative assistants charged with drafting legislation related to technology fell into this category. The most technologically knowledgeable of the three groups was the executive branch staff, who had better access to technology and used it to meet the objectives of their agencies. Fear of security breaches and perceived difficulties in using new technologies were observed among the other interviewees. The study has implications for researchers of technology transfer and diffusion.

Coppock, Patrick John. "The Semiotics of a Phenomenological Research Paradigm for Investigating the Evolution and Ontogenesis of Cultural Norm-Systems in Distributed Virtual Environments." *Semiotica* 115, no. 3-4 (1997): 235-62.

> Abstract: The author addresses the issue of how interactional norm-systems change when scientists write collaboratively using networked computer systems. Instead of addressing a narrow peer academic culture, they may need to represent their work to a larger audience. Some central issues addressed include the effect of virtual environments on novice authors, the effect of gender, educational background, ethnicity, etc. on effective collaboration, and whether new forms of communication might help transcend traditional boundaries between scientific discourse and other discourse cultures.

Costa, Sely, and Jack Meadows. "The Impact of Computer Usage on Scholarly

Communication among Social Scientists." *Journal of Information Science* 26, no. 4 (2000): 255-62.

> Abstract: Surveys of researchers in economics and sociology in Brazil and the U.K. revealed that economists were more likely than sociologists to make use of electronic resources (perhaps because the economists had easier access to networked computers.) Information technology was regarded as a spur to productivity, though there were mixed responses on whether IT affected creativity. There was little difference between the responses of the Brazilian scientists and those in the U.K. with regard to their use of technology, or their opinions on its potential impact. Electronic communication should also have the effect of democratizing the social science research community.

Cronin, Blaise, Herbert Snyder, and Helen Atkins. "Comparative Citation Rankings of Authors in Monographic and Journal Literature: A Study of Sociology." *Journal of Documentation* 53, no. 3 (1997): 263-73. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://matilde.emeraldinsight.com/vl=2987111/cl=22/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?

> Abstract: This citation study seeks to remedy the failure of citation databases to cover monographic literature, thus neglecting to identify all authors who might have a significant impact on a field. A random sample of monographs reviewed in top-ranked sociology journals was drawn. Authors highly cited in the monograph literature did not mirror the highly cited authors in the *Social Science Citation Index* for the same publication period. This may have implications for judging the impact of a researcher's work, particularly in disciplines in which the monograph remains the principal mode of publication.

Danner, Richard A. "Electronic Publication of Legal Scholarship: New Issues and New Models." *Journal of Legal Education* 52, no. 3 (2002): 347-56.

> Abstract: Danner views the prospect of electronic publication as a suitable alternative to the law review, the principal avenue of publication for faculty scholarship. He reviews current patterns in scholarly communication in the sciences, with its acceptance of e-prints and open archiving, and notes the need to attend to disciplinary differences in publishing. Although there are few electronic journals in law, legal scholars are beginning to post their own papers on the Legal Scholarship Network and the Legal Education Document Archive, and law schools are increasingly publishing their series of working papers online. A perhaps unique aspect to these developments is that they introduce the possibility of the commercial sector into the publication of legal research; heretofore, low-cost law reviews have served the legal

research community.

La Manna, Manfredi, and Jean Young. "The Electronic Society for Social Scientists: From Journals As Documents to Journals As Knowledge Exchanges." *Interlending & Document Supply* 30, no. 4 (2002): 178-82. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://giorgio.emeraldinsight.com/vl=1863180/cl=25/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?i

> Abstract: ELSSS, launched as a solution to the serials price crisis by an economist at the University of St. Andrews, seeks to provide research economists with an alternative to publication in high-priced journals. Its recipe for success includes honoraria for reviewers and editors, an electronic mechanism for the administrative tasks of editing, a shorter submission-to-acceptance time, and low or no cost. Robust archiving and the opportunity for post-publication commentary are part of the package. The authors contemplate the effects such a model might have on traditional interlibrary loan activity.

Lindholm-Romantschuk, Ylva, and Julia Warner. "The Role of Monographs in Scholarly Communication: An Empirical Study of Philosophy, Sociology and Economics." *Journal of Documentation* 52, no. 4 (1996): 389-404.

> Abstract: This study examines the transmission of ideas across time in three humanities/social sciences disciplines. Monographs and journal articles cited in a sample of the "outstanding academic books" published in *Choice* from 1971 through 1990 were analyzed. The authors found that in all three disciplines, monographs were cited significantly more often than were journal articles. Both core and non-core (i.e., frequently cited) monographs had a relatively slow decline to obsolescence, but core monographs retained interest over time. Additionally, the level of impact of an author's work in monographic form was associated with a similar level of impact for that author's journal articles.

National Research Council Rediscovering Geography Committee. "Geography's Techniques." *Rediscovering Geography: New Relevance for Science and Society. Environment and Resources.* Board on Earth Sciences and Resources. Commission on Geosciences, 47-69. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1997.

> Abstract: A central tenet of geography is that place matters. This chapter outlines the techniques employed by geographers: observation, including fieldwork and remote sensing, and the display and analysis of geographic data through cartography, visualization, geographic information systems, and spatial statistics. Such techniques (many of them computer-assisted) inform theories in the discipline and also contribute to empirical scientific technique in other fields, GIS being the

most potent example because of it ability to display large amounts of spatial data in a coherent way.

Walsh, John P., Stephanie Kucker, Nancy G. Maloney, and Shaul Gabbay. "Connecting Minds: Computer-Mediated Communication and Scientific Work." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 51, no. 14 (2000): 1295-305. Accessed: 28 Sept. 2003. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/75000092/PDFSTART>.

Abstract: A mail survey of 333 scientists in experimental biology, mathematics, physics, and sociology found that computer-mediated communication (CMC) was essential to the work of all the respondents. Differences by discipline were evident. Mathematicians and physicists were more likely to use e-mail than were biologists and sociologists. Use of e-mail did not differ by sex, but the effect of e-mail is greater for women than for men, possibly because it allows women to make more contact with scholars at other institutions, thus overcoming some of the disadvantages women experience in the scientific community. E-mail use was also positively related to involvement in collaborative work and to number of papers published in refereed journals.

The bibliography was compiled and annotated by Cecile M. Jagodzinski, Indiana University Libraries, and Susan Quinn, Rutgers University.


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