

librarians and their values in relation to society. Part II delves into the history of medical librarianship, starting with pre-1900 events and moving from the early 1900s through the late 1900s. This section is very detailed and covers much material, from the beginnings of the Medical Libraries Association to the development of medical libraries across Europe. Part III explains current issues in the profession such as the digitization of materials, use of the Internet, as well as new ways of accessing medical information.

Perhaps the most interesting section is Part IV, where the author discusses future implications for medical librarianship, including issues of economic and bibliographic control, open access, and control of copyright. Although these universal concerns are sensitive, they are addressed in such an informative manner that readers are rightly reminded of the significance of these issues and why librarians should take a stand on them.

The conclusion introduces several problems that medical librarians will have to face in the future; most important of these: being able to provide access to medical information as well as being able to preserve it. Accordingly, the author also offers several solutions to these problems, such as actively negotiating with publishers with regard to copyright issues, establishing institutional repositories, and promoting health by providing accurate medical information to the public.

The bibliography and index are both useful resources. The bibliography only contains monographic information, while a short notes section at the end of each chapter contains citations for the journal articles the author consulted. This book would be of interest to academics, librarians, historians, college students, as well as anybody from the general public who is interested in learning more about the history and development of medical librarianship. Even so, the language and writing style are seemingly more geared toward readers who are familiar with library-related terms and phrases (e.g.,

PubMed and NLM). Obviously the most fitting audience for this book would be medical librarians.

Groen's book provides a comprehensive look at the history of medical librarianship. Today, access to medical information is becoming more and more important, and it is crucial for librarians to learn from history so that a positive vision can be developed for the future of medical libraries. This book is a valuable resource, and researchers and librarians in the academic world can learn much from it.—*Judy P. Bolstad, University of California, Berkeley.*

Human Computer Interaction Research in Web Design and Evaluation. Eds. Panayiotis Zaphiris and Sri Kurniawan. Hershey, Pa.: Idea Group, 2007. 319p. \$79.95 (paper); \$94.95 (cloth) (ISBN 1599042479; 1599042460). LC 2006-19158.

Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) is an emerging field of study that seeks to combine the methods and insights of psychology, sociology, computer science, and informatics to improve our understanding of how humans use computers. This book is a collection of fourteen essays, by HCI theoreticians and practitioners from around the globe, that focus on bringing the concepts, models, theories, and findings of the discipline to the study of Web design and evaluation.

The chapters are arranged into four sections. Section I provides an introduction and theoretical foundation that elaborates a framework of HCI concepts and models and how they can be employed in the study of Web design and in the evaluation of Web sites. A common theme here is that User-Centered Design (UCD) and Usability Engineering (UE) should be an integral part of the software design life-cycle rather than an afterthought or *ad hoc* feature. Section II is concerned with the role of analysis in Web design, and the single essay in this section looks closely at the role of task analysis in the Web design process. The design of Web sites is a

complex activity, and the idea here is that a proper understanding of task analysis as developed in HCI theory can inform that process to produce a better “fit-to-purpose” Web site. Section III is concerned directly with the Web design process and how HCI concepts such as ethnography, scenarios, personas, and task analysis can be employed in that process. Section IV, called “Evaluation,” turns directly to the topic of Web site usability and offers several essays on Web site usability evaluation and usability testing.

This reviewer found the final section dealing with usability testing the one most likely to be of interest and use to librarians and those directly involved in Web site design and implementation. Librarians, as the stewards often of large and complex Web sites, have a direct and immediate interest in understanding and employing effective Web site usability testing techniques. The chapters by Zhang and Ryu do a nice job of categorizing and describing the various methods of usability evaluation available, ranging from metrics-based, automated methods to expert inspection of a system, to surveys and other forms of direct inquiry of users. The chapter by Moha et al. argues persuasively that remote usability testing, using methods such as videoconferencing and remotely embedded software to collect, record, and return a log of user actions, can be a cost-effective alternative to usability testing in a more formal laboratory situation.

This book is likely to be of considerable interest to HCI professionals. It is a serious work, formally presented and with extensive bibliographies, but the scattered nature of its practical guidelines and insights are likely to make it less appealing to librarians and Web designers with a more urgent need for Web media directions and solutions. For academic libraries supporting human-computer interaction courses or programs. — *Robert Bland, UNC Asheville.*

Libraries and Google. Eds. William Miller and Rita M. Pellen. Binghamton, N.Y.:

Haworth (published simultaneously as *Internet Reference Services Quarterly* (10:3/4), 2006. 240p. alk. paper, \$24.95 (paper); \$34.95 (cloth) (ISBN 0789031256; 0789031248). LC 2005-31476.

Google is a successful business whose product line includes the Internet’s most popular search engine. This success, combined with services such as Google Scholar and Google Print, have many librarians thinking Google is in direct competition with libraries and threatening their very existence. Other librarians see the Google search engine, Google Scholar, and Google Print as tools and Google the company as a potential partner to extend the reach of information and information services.

In *Libraries and Google*, editors William Miller and Rita M. Pellen, director and associate director, respectively, of the Florida Atlantic University Libraries, have compiled a collection of articles on Google’s effect on libraries. As a collection, these articles cover the broad spectrum of views held by many academic librarians (all of the authors are from academic settings) from an almost paranoid alarmist view to practical guides for successful partnership with Google the company. The final chapter is a compilation of resources useful for tracking many of Google’s developments and offerings.

For the most part, the chapters in this book can be broken down into two types: one, how Google impacts libraries and librarians and strategies for developing successful services in a world inhabited by Google; and two, articles that discuss various applications and the usability of Google products or that discuss partnerships with Google.

In “Disruptive Beneficence: The Google Print Program” and the “Future of Libraries and the (Uncertain) Future of Libraries in a Google World Sounding an Alarm,” authors Mark Sandler and Rick Anderson, respectively, write articles that are representative of how Google impacts libraries and librarians and strategies