

the study of romantic relationships online. The discussion also addresses the inadequacy of theories applied to face-to-face relationships in the study of online-only and "mixed-mode" relationships, and the particular ethical concerns of studying romantic communications between individuals in a somewhat public setting (such as observing cyberflirting in online chat rooms).

Another strong contribution is chapter 4, a discussion of gender and cell phone use. The study by Simeon J. Yates and Eleanor Lockley used media-use diaries, focus groups, questionnaires, and personal observations in various public spaces (trains, coffee shops, shopping centers, etc.), and as such provides a rich data set from which the authors suggested some important findings regarding different rates of cell phone use based on gender. The study also provides useful insights into the use of text messaging to avoid difficult interactions or to have communications that would be considered anti-social in a face-to-face setting.

Some of the other chapters of note: Natilene Bowker examines how disabled people can use the Internet to establish and maintain relationships that might otherwise be difficult in face-to-face settings; Naomi Rosh White and Peter B. White explore how travelers use group e-mails to manage family and friends; and Sarah Earle and Keith Sharp conduct a "covert cyberethnography" of a British Web site devoted to "patrons and providers" of prostitution.

Overall, *Remote Relationships* provides a broad overview of how the Internet has in many ways revolutionized the role of mediated communication in people's personal lives, and also provides a good starting point for scholars who want to study new or previously overlooked phenomena in regard to new media-based personal relationships.

BILL READER
Ohio University

■ *The Restructuring of Scholarly Publishing in the United States, 1980-2001: A Resource-Based Analysis of University Presses*. Barbara G. Haney Jones. Lewiston, ME: Edward Mellen Press, 2009. 452 pp. \$129.95 pbk.

Of interest to serious researchers who may be seeking to get their monographs accepted by a good academic press, this study may open some eyes, for all is not well in the world of scholarly publishing. But it must be said at the outset that to some extent this is a book of history.

Note the dates in the title—most of the discussion here predates the full impact of the Internet on publishing. Further, many of the trends described here have greatly expanded over the years since—the decline in library book-buying, for example. So the detailed discussion, based on data largely from the mid-1990s, has a rather quaint feel to it a decade and more later. Add in the recent economic slump, and the book seems even more outmoded. That is not to say, however, that it has little value.

Jones, financial manager of the Edward Mellon Press, a small private publisher of scholarly work, wrote this study as a dissertation at the University of Wales (located near the publisher's U.K. offices), completing her work several years ago. The importance of the topic, to both authors and publishers, has led to its publication now. Many of the trends she identifies in text and tables continue and have often accelerated recently. She notes the growing role of electronic books and Internet book-selling, two aspects of publishing which are ever more important. The appearance of Kindles and more recently iPads seems likely to speed up the growth of electronic books, whether traditionalists (including this reviewer) like it or not.

Taking the broad approach, Jones sees the dramatic changes underway as both a threat to university presses and something

of an opportunity as well. Technology is obviously both, depending on how it's applied. She cites many early examples of press adoption of non-traditional examples of "publishing."

Perhaps of most interest will be chapter 6, which reports the key findings of her research. Jones reviews and summarizes the many changes in publishing generally and scholarly publishing specifically that have been changing over the past quarter-century, and then suggests some of the university press strategies that have resulted from the changing market. As financial subsidies to such presses have dropped or disappeared, their ability to issue limited-interest monographs has likewise declined. Indeed, if one looks at books about film (to pick but one topic) that many university presses turn out these days, an appeal to other than traditional academic buyers seems evident.

Jones projects that many university presses will disappear within the next few years, as some already have. The transition from paper to electronic distribution will expand. One possible outcome of all this is substantial adjustment in the traditional publish-or-perish mantra of academic promotion and survival.

Much of the detail here will appeal only to those involved in (or fascinated with) book publishing. But the basic message is more far-reaching and deserving of attention in academic circles. The times clearly are changing in scholarly publishing, and academe will have to adjust as well.

CHRISTOPHER H. STERLING
George Washington University

■ *The Routledge Companion to News and Journalism*. Stuart Allen, ed. New York, NY: Routledge Publications, 2010, 642 pp. \$205 hbk.

This is an important as well as very substantial and valuable undertaking—a

multi-national (and multi-author) scholarly survey of the whole academic field of journalism studies. With no fewer than fifty-six papers in seven categories, the majority written by researchers outside the United States, this is a comprehensive assessment of what we know about the fast-changing state of journalism here and abroad. Coverage is wide, indeed, such that the main section headings can only suggest the real breadth of this compilation. Documentation is thorough as well.

Allen teaches journalism at Bournemouth University's media school in the United Kingdom. His contributors lean heavily to British scholars (and examples), though the overall discussion melds events and trends on both sides of the Atlantic. Among those scholars are such research-active people as Howard Tumber, Toby Miller, and Daya Kishan Thussu. But there are numerous important American scholars represented here as well, including Jim Ettema, Barbie Zelizer, Silvio Waisbord, Lance Bennett, and Herbert Gans, to name only a few.

The first section centers on "The Evolving Ideals of Journalism," and reviews the Fourth Estate concept, continuing with papers about journalism within popular culture, the origins of objectivity in news, journalists and their professional identities, the changing (and not always improving) status of women journalists, the nearly century-old Lippmann-Dewey debate about journalism's roles and its publics, the state of photojournalism, and changing forms of investigative reporting.

The second section, on "News and Social Agendas," turns to the status of news in the United States, the press and public accountability, presidential politics and media spectacle, international news flow, journalism and political change in China, rethinking development journalism, radio news, and alternative journalism. Part three, "Newsmaking: Rules, Routines and Rituals," assesses journalists

Copyright of Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly is the property of Association for Education in Journalism & Mass Communication and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.