of Using Bibliotherapy that they "will lead the alert, prepared librarian-bibliotherapist to undertake the research needed to move bibliotherapy from its status as an activity to its desired status of an art and a controlled science."—Sister Alma Marie Walls, I.H.M., Immaculata College, Immaculata, Pennsylvania.


Gerald Bramley's Outreach covers both the British and U.S. aspects of library service to the institutionalized, the elderly, and the handicapped. Two chapters each are devoted to hospital libraries and prison libraries; one each to library services for the elderly, the disabled, the blind, the partially sighted, the mentally retarded, and the deaf. Generally, the background and services for each group are described first for Great Britain and then for the U.S. with footnote references at the end of each chapter. Curiously, however, the chapter on library services for the disabled is almost entirely devoted to the British scene with only one of the twenty citations referring to a U.S. publication.

It is evident throughout the work that both countries have faced similar problems in attempting to provide outreach services. With a chronic lack of personnel and funds, both have relied heavily on volunteers to staff programs, and few programs to any of the groups have been notably successful.

The chapters on the blind and partially sighted are probably the most comprehensive, giving detailed descriptions of the Braille and Moon systems, talking and large-print books, cassettes, and services, such as those offered by RNIB (Royal National Institute for the Blind) and the National Library of Talking Books, both of which are British. DBPH (the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, now the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped) and the American Printing House for the Blind are also described. The chapter on services to the deaf is the least comprehensive, a result, probably, of the dearth of literature in this area.

The book is intended primarily for students of librarianship and for those beginning their professional careers. While there are some minor inaccuracies, e.g., reference to Rhea Rubin as "he" (p.86); "Christina" for Christa (p.116); and reference to the introduction of the Library Services and Construction "Bill" in 1966—LSCA was passed in 1965 (p.169), as a comparative study of British and U.S. approaches to outreach services, it does fulfill its purpose and provides a good overall view.

In addition to the references found at the end of each chapter, there is a select reading list and index in the appendix. Concerning any detailed account of U.S. involvement in these types of outreach services, however, one must go considerably beyond what is found in this work. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, a crucial piece of legislation underlying any service to the disabled, for example, is not mentioned. It should be useful to those in public libraries but less so for those in academic and special libraries.—Lucille Whalen, State University of New York at Albany.


This book describes how five presses would publish the same book, No Time for House Plants by "Purvis Mulch." The same 180-page manuscript with illustrations was presented to the university presses of Chicago, North Carolina, Texas, Toronto, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Each press agreed to treat this manuscript as if it were actually going to publish it and to prepare complete logs of the work for presentation in One Book/Five Ways.

The presentations run from thirty-five to sixty-six pages, but all conform to the same outline covering the four major aspects of publishing: acquisitions and administration,