rating scales, etc., which offer the reader systems that could be adapted to local situations. At the end of each chapter, the author has included a list of key organizations which develop or assess materials as well as pertinent literature reviews.

Today, perhaps more than at any other period in time, selection of instructional materials has become more than a school system issue. Community groups and special interest organizations are seriously questioning the inclusion of certain types of reading and instructional materials. The concerns of parents, educators, and employers about teacher preparation, instructional style, test scores, and basic comprehension ability directly affect the debate over the proper selection of materials for classroom or individual use. As Woodbury illustrates throughout, selection is a complex decision-making process involving many factors and criteria.

This book is a comprehensive, readable, contemporary assessment of the issues and policies involved in materials selection (including references to the effects of Proposition 13 in California). The author's practical experience in the field, coupled with the attempt to integrate research models with basic factual information and examples, makes this work most valuable as an introduction to the field of materials selection. — George Charles Newman, Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio.


This work is an introduction to the “main principles involved in the practical work of compiling bibliographies” and is intended for the nonlibrarian and student of librarianship. Any work on bibliography must attempt to define the nebulous boundaries in that realm, and chapter one, in a very short space, does this quite well. The techniques described in the next three chapters are limited to systematic, or enumerative, bibliography.

The emphasis is on the practical decisions to be made in compilation: how to collect material, how the field is to be limited, what form of entry to use, the place of annotations, and methods of arrangement and layout. The last chapter, by Margaret Lodder, briefly surveys the role of computers in both compilation and retrieval. Twenty plates provide pages from as many preeminent bibliographies and are very useful in illustrating points made in the text. There is a highly selective list of recommended books and an index.

First published in 1963 by the University of Capetown School of Librarianship, succeeding editions have seen very little change other than the added chapter on computer applications in 1971 (3d ed.). The major improvements have been in type size and legibility.

This is not a style manual, nor a treatment of bibliographic history or theory; but for the person faced with a task of compilation, the book has immediate value. In one sitting the subject is introduced and the various alternatives outlined. The presentation is scholarly and the advice sound. Enough references are given to the work of analytical bibliographers to spark further investigation on the part of the reader. Although the few changes may not have warranted a new edition, this remains a useful, perhaps unique, discussion of the “preparation of lists of books.” —Douglas Birdsall, Idaho State University, Pocatello.


The purpose of this book is to present information about the career structures, working conditions, personal characteristics, educational preparation, interests, attitudes, and motivations of handicapped librarians and to examine the psychological and physical barriers, including policies, affecting their careers. The book is the outgrowth of the author's dissertation. Warren indicates that the experiences of his own speech impediment gave special insight into the preparation of the eleven-page questionnaire used for the study. It is hoped that once the physical and psychological barriers are identified, the profession and the hand-
icapped librarians will have a common foun-
dation for eliminating those barriers.

This study was based on a survey of forty-
two handicapped librarians working in thirty
southern libraries, employing at least
twenty professionals. It was reasoned that
the greater degree of specialization in large
libraries would allow more opportunities for
employing the handicapped. Of forty-eight
handicapped librarians identified, forty-two
responded (thirty from academic and twelve
from public libraries). A wide range of
handicaps was included, the largest category
(eleven) was those with hearing loss, fol-
lowed by ambulatory disabilities (eight) and
multiple handicaps (seven); others were
cerebral palsy, speech impediment, and car-
diovascular and upper extremity disabilities.

One out of five of these librarians re-
ported having been denied positions be-
cause of the handicap, and for the hearing
impaired job discrimination was doubled.
Most did feel accepted by their co-workers;
I for one, however, wish that the author
had asked another question: whether these
librarians felt that their co-workers' percep-
tions had been changed by the experience
of working together.

An interesting finding, less obvious than
the much-discussed architectural barriers,
concerned the frustration frequently experi-
cenced by the hearing impaired at meetings
and as participants in committee approaches
to problem solving. In our present partic-
ipative mode of governance, simple things
like written agendas, speaking clearly, and
facing the hearing-impaired person could
alleviate one significant barrier for this
group.

Ninety percent of the handicapped librar-
ians did not consider themselves handi-
capped in the performance of their jobs,
and most considered themselves as produc-
tive as or more productive than their co-
workers.

Regarding physical alterations to their li-
brary buildings, more than 80 percent indi-
cated they needed none. Those mentioned
were entrance ramps and telephone am-
plifiers. The conclusion that physical bar-
riers are easily remedied should not be
drawn from this sample, which included
only people who have already overcome
them. Unemployed handicapped librarians
might provide additional views on the
matter.

This book's significance lies in the fact
that there are a growing number of handi-
capped persons, many of whom will be
reaching the job market in the coming
years. An understanding of those barriers
preventing handicapped librarians from
making their fullest professional contribu-
tion is essential for library administrators,
especially for those making policy decisions,
for their co-workers, and, certainly, for
those of us who are handicapped librar-
ians.—Sara D. Knapp, State University
of New York at Albany.

Hunter, Eric J., and Bakewell, K. G. B.
Cataloguing. Outlines of Modern Librar-
ianship. London: Clive Bingley; New
0-85157-267-7.

The stated purpose of this introductory
work is "to provide a comprehensive over-
view of cataloguing and some alternatives."
These alternatives lie in the sphere of in-
dexing, and it is this wider domain that
seems to define the framework in which cata-
loguing, traditionally understood, is pre-
sented. To have broadened the horizon in
which cataloging must henceforth be
grasped is perhaps, educationally speaking,
the distinctive merit of this professional and
excellent little book.

The work begins with a brief list of
abbreviations and acronyms which are used
in the text, followed by a glossary. Twelve
chapters then divide the principal content,
treating in turn catalogs and bibliographies,
a short history, standardization (including
some pages on AACR 2), the "subject
approach" (the largest chapter in the book),
analysis, filing, physical forms of the cata-
log, networks (a further lengthy section),
other indexing techniques, testing and eval-
uation of information retrieval systems,
book indexing, and the management of cata-
loging. The volume concludes with an
appendix which schematizes the cataloging
and indexing systems used in 334 libraries
in Britain and Ireland in 1976/77, followed,
as one might expect, by a very adequate
index.

As the content sketch should demon-
strate, this work is intended not as a hand-