

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.*

Robinson, A.M. Lewin. *Systematic Bibliography: A Practical Guide to the Work of Compilation*. 4th ed. rev. With an additional chapter by Margaret Lodder. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 135p. \$10. LC 79-40542. ISBN 0-85157-289-8.

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.*

Warren, G. Garry. *The Handicapped Librarian: A Study in Barriers*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1979. 147p. \$7.50. LC 79-21811. ISBN 0-8108-1259-2.

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 foundation 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, followed by ambulatory disabilities (eight) and multiple handicaps (seven); others were cerebral palsy, speech impediment, and cardiovascular and upper extremity disabilities.

One out of five of these librarians reported having been denied positions because 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' perceptions had been changed by the experience of working together.

An interesting finding, less obvious than the much-discussed architectural barriers, concerned the frustration frequently experienced by the hearing impaired at meetings and as participants in committee approaches to problem solving. In our present participative 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 librarians did not consider themselves handicapped in the performance of their jobs, and most considered themselves as productive as or more productive than their co-workers.

Regarding physical alterations to their library buildings, more than 80 percent indicated they needed none. Those mentioned were entrance ramps and telephone amplifiers. The conclusion that physical barriers 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 handicapped 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 contribution is essential for library administrators, especially for those making policy decisions, for their co-workers, and, certainly, for those of us who are handicapped librarians.—*Sara D. Knapp, State University of New York at Albany.*

Hunter, Eric J., and Bakewell, K. G. B. *Cataloguing*. Outlines of Modern Librarianship. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 197p. \$10. ISBN 0-85157-267-7.

The stated purpose of this introductory work is "to provide a comprehensive overview of cataloguing and some alternatives." These alternatives lie in the sphere of indexing, and it is this wider domain that seems to define the framework in which cataloguing, traditionally understood, is presented. To have broadened the horizon in which cataloguing 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 catalog, networks (a further lengthy section), other indexing techniques, testing and evaluation of information retrieval systems, book indexing, and the management of cataloguing. The volume concludes with an appendix which schematizes the cataloguing 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 demonstrate, this work is intended not as a hand-