

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-

book of practice but as the briefest summary of contemporaneous information on all aspects of cataloging, with special highlight granted to subject indexing and computerized accomplishments. Particularly deserving of note, however, is the brilliant chronological chart depicting under various headings the historical course of cataloging from the end of the eighteenth century to the present day.

The large chapter on subject access to materials, commenting on the wide array of precoordinate and postcoordinate indexing systems, types of catalogs, kinds of indexes and thesauri, and the logic of searching strategy, must appear as a wonderment to those who received their library education in times gone by.

The section on networks unfortunately was written too early for recording the formation of RLIN and for judging its profound import for American research institutions. It must be remarked finally that the general orientation of the text as well as its many examples and descriptions are reflective of librarianship on the British scene.

The knowledge and pedagogical sense displayed by the authors of this book are sufficiently impressive to balance out their apprehension (totally justified in certain respects) that their little piece may soon be dated. For there is no doubt that, at least for some years, it will remain the informative and attractive model of a rudimentary text. In the meanwhile, therefore, the student of librarianship should profit from such a pertinent and commendable achievement.—*Paul Schuchman, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York.*

Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States. Edited by Andrea Hinding, Ames Sheldon Bower, associate editor. Clarke A. Chambers, consulting editor. Suzanna Moody, index editor. In association with the University of Minnesota. New York: Bowker, 1979. 2v. \$175 plus shipping and handling. LC 78-15634. ISBN 0-8352-1103-7 (set). V.1: Collections. V.2: Index.

Women's History Sources is a modest title for a monumental reference book. The hefty two-volume set provides bibliographic con-

trol of primary source materials for the history of women in America from colonial times to present. The idea for this "grand manuscript search," as Anne Firor Scott characterized the survey, developed at the 1972 Organization of American Historians. Historians at that meeting expressed the need to have archival sources for the study of women identified and indexed. Inspired by the enthusiastic support for this idea and funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the University of Minnesota, the Women's History Sources Survey was begun in 1976.

The information included in this book was gathered by a mailed questionnaire. The mailing list was compiled with the help of the American Association of State and Local History, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections staff, as well as others. In all, more than 11,000 repositories were asked to survey their collections and to identify those that contain "material by or about women's lives or roles." Repositories were asked to complete a questionnaire for each appropriate collection, with some repositories submitting as many as 600 individual collections. Book collections were specifically excluded. The final result of the survey is the description of more than 18,000 collections held by 2,000 repositories.

This incredible wealth of sources is arranged by state and then alphabetically by city. Each collection is identified by the type of record (papers, records, oral history, or phonotape), size, the dates of the collection, and access to it (open, closed, restricted, or partially restricted). If a guide to the collection exists, that is noted. A brief description of the content of the collection is included for each entry.

The index, volume 2 of the set, is exemplary. Names have been checked against standard reference sources and cross-references abound. Subject headings exist for such narrow topics as deaf-blind authors, but broad topics such as diaries and journals also are included.

Although the questionnaire technique of gathering information has resulted in an excellent list, some inconsistencies have naturally resulted from numerous archivists