

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-