

Altogether this is a useful and practical guide to mathematics literature. It would be most applicable to college libraries rather than large research collections in mathematics, where there would be more stress on foreign literature.—*Alice W. Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.*

Lewanski, Richard C., comp. *Subject Collections in European Libraries*. 2d ed. New York: Bowker, 1978. 495p. \$52.50. ISBN 0-85935-011-8.

Roberts, Stephen; Cooper, Alan; and Gilder, Lesley, comps. *Research Libraries and Collections in the United Kingdom: A Selective Inventory and Guide*. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1978. 285p. \$25. LC 78-11560. ISBN 0-85157-258-8 Bingley; 0-208-01667-8 Linnet.

The two works of similar genre, by necessity selective and geographically limited, are both designed to aid the researcher and librarian, but their philosophies are somewhat different, as an examination of the arrangement of the contents reveals.

Lewanski believes in a strict subject approach as defined by the eighteenth edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, which necessitates the repetition of information on libraries that may be strong in more than one subject. The author is himself aware of the shortcomings of the scheme for his purpose, yet so stern is his commitment to this approach that he adds only one index—an alphabetical key to the classification scheme.

The Roberts and others work, on the other hand, arranges the selection of UK libraries in alphabetic order in four groups: (1) national, specialist, and public libraries, (2) university libraries, (3) polytechnic libraries, (4) Scottish central institutions. Although not mentioned in the table of contents, some references to libraries in Northern Ireland are sprinkled among the first three categories. There are four indexes to this work: subject, name of collection, geographical, and list of libraries; the latter arranged in the same order as in the body of the text seems redundant.

Both works try to give essential information about the libraries, including address, name of librarian, date of foundation, size,

access, services rendered, hours, etc. (Roberts even lists phone and telex numbers.) This information, although unevenly supplied within each work, seems to be more detailed and exhaustive in Roberts. Both works list publications and guides describing the collections and libraries with each entry, the only difference being that more general guides are found in Lewanski after the subject entry while Roberts lists them in the beginning of the work (p.13-18).

Apart from the difficult task of obtaining, sorting, interpreting, and arranging massive materials, which the authors of both works had to face, Lewanski had to surmount in addition the problems of multilingual entries with diacritical marks (which he omits throughout) and the uniform transliteration of non-Roman scripts. In general, he succeeds in this and even translates the Slavic, Finno-Ugric, Greek, Albanian, and Turkish names of libraries, albeit not always idiomatically, which may in some instances be misleading. There are other types of mistakes which are almost unavoidable in a large and complicated work as this. There are the usual misprints such as "Kunliga" for Kungliga (p.481b last entry), "Franoiskanska" for Franciškanska (p.26 top), "Stata" for Stat (p.23a second entry from bottom). Pančevo is situated in Voivodina, not Slovenia as given (p.465a entry 4 from top). Apparently some misplacement occurred also in the subjects; at least the description of the collections would so indicate. Thus, for example, under 686 Printing—History and Technology for France, one finds the Vivarèz collection of ex libris that is not accounted for under 097 Book-Plates.

The above imperfections notwithstanding, every well-stocked reference department will want to acquire both works. As Lewanski requests, the scholar and researcher should continue to suggest improvements and make corrections so that the next edition will be exact and complete.—*Miroslav Krek, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts.*

Wright, Kieth C. *Library and Information Services for Handicapped Individuals*. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1979. 196p. \$15 U.S. and Canada; \$18

elsewhere. LC 78-26472. ISBN 0-87287-189-0.

**"Library Services for the Adult Handicapped: An Institute for Training in Librarianship, October 9-14, 1977, School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany."** Edited by Lucille Whalen and Joan A. Miller. *Information Reports and Bibliographies*, v.7, no.2, 1978. 67p. \$10 for individual issue. ISSN 0360-0971. (Available from Science Associates/International, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York, NY 10023.)

As a professional long dedicated to serving the needs of handicapped individuals and helping others to recognize the importance of library service to the handicapped, Kieth Wright has been an eloquent spokesman for the rights and requirements of that largely overlooked minority in our society. This introductory text, which evolved from his experiences as a library educator and as a librarian for the deaf, provides valuable information on each of the groups of handicapped individuals—blind and visually impaired, deaf and hearing impaired, mentally handicapped, aging, and physically handicapped. Not only does it introduce the reader to the literature on each of the major handicapping conditions; it also recommends interpersonal and institutional responses to the needs of handicapped persons and provides valuable references to sources of information, service agencies, and special media hardware. Also highlighted are the present legal rights of handicapped individuals.

Wright's book appears at an opportune moment for those of us in academic libraries concerned about planning library services. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, sections 503 and 504, guarantees handicapped persons access to educational and employment opportunities. Library services to the handicapped can no longer be seen as an extension of traditional library outreach programs; rather, they are now a civil right guaranteed by federal law. Many educational institutions are ill prepared to meet their legal responsibilities.

Wright's message is that librarians must take an active role in getting ahead of the law. "Moving society from rhetoric to action

by means of the right information at the right time for the appropriate people is the role for the librarian" (p.11). While Wright's specific suggestions for services are not particularly new or imaginative, he does offer sufficient information to help libraries plan for change and provides many references for further study.

Kieth Wright also participated as a spokesman for the handicapped in the institute at Albany, New York, "Library Services for the Adult Handicapped," the proceedings of which are being reviewed here. The format of the institute was a series of speakers chosen to represent various aspects of library service to the handicapped on the adult level. The contents move from a historical perspective on library services to this group: the psychology of the disabled, attitudes toward the handicapped, legislation affecting them, the legislative basis of federal support for public library services, the art of helping, to specific examples of resources for use, services offered, design of libraries, and reviews of programs of service currently offered in several regions of New York State. A brief description of bibliotherapy and mention of the role of the governor's conference are also included.

Unlike Wright's book, the institute's proceedings do not cover the spectrum of major handicapping conditions. Primary emphasis focused on the visually impaired and physically disabled, and very little mention was made of the deaf, mentally retarded, and the aged. This flaw could be a reflection of a lack of an inclusive definition of major handicapping conditions on the part of the planners of the institute or merely the result of the availability of speakers and the limited existence of programs of library services. In any case, coverage is uneven and emphasis is on public library services. This reflects the affiliation of the forty conference participants, twenty-six of whom were employed in public libraries and state agencies.

Of particular value for academic librarians are Ruth Velleman's speech on "The Psychology of the Disabled," Maxine Mays' "Attitudes toward the Handicapped—The Promise," and Sue Weber's "The Art of Helping."

Each book offers the reader a different

focus, but each makes a useful contribution to a topic on which there is currently a dearth of material. Kieth Wright's book will no doubt serve as *the* introductory textbook for library school students and practitioners in the field for some time to come.—*Meredith A. Butler, State University of New York, College at Brockport.*

Boss, Richard W. "Circulation Systems: The Options," *Library Technology Reports* 15:7-105 (Jan.-Feb. 1979). Single issue \$40. ISSN 0024-2586. (Available from: American Library Assn., 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.)

It is tempting to describe this report by Richard Boss on circulation systems as "Everything you ever wanted to know about . . ." etc., but that simply isn't true, as the author would be the first to admit. It is primarily a survey of the features of existing systems. Of the one hundred and eight pages in the report, fifty-four are devoted to descriptions of existing circulation systems. After a few pages on manual and photo-charging systems, which after all are still valid in many applications, the author turns to a description of automated systems. He briefly examines the systems of nineteen developers, mostly commercial but also including those of three universities and one public library. For each developer he lists addresses, telephone numbers, and a brief description of what the developer provides. The extent of the descriptions varies, depending on how much information the author could obtain. He attempts little evaluative comment on each one, observing that most of the applications surveyed do not yet have an operational history sufficient to provide much that is helpful.

The value of this report is rather limited because it is of necessity quite topical. The market for circulation systems is very dynamic and subject to rapid change. There is no clear leader in the field. So this report shares with earlier LTR reports in 1975 and 1977 a very short half-life. To some extent it is useful to compare what Barbara Markuson and William Scholz said in those earlier reports with what Richard Boss says in this one, but such comparisons are now largely of historical interest simply because the rapid pace of technological change has made

most of their comments obsolete.

No one who is about to decide on what circulation system to purchase, as Richard Boss himself indicates, can totally rely on surveys like these. They are useful largely as an introduction to what products are available and as an indication of how someone should pursue an independent investigation.

It is on this latter score that Mr. Boss' work is of most value. The last third of his report is devoted to helpful advice on methods of investigation, solicitation of bids, evaluation of responses, and contract negotiations. As an example of one safeguard to follow, he includes the acceptance plan of the Tacoma Public Library, which recently acquired a rather comprehensive automated circulation system. He also attaches something that is frequently difficult to find but yields at a glance the relative success a developer may have enjoyed up to now: a list of the systems they have installed. Finally, he has some sage advice on the use of consultants and the balance that should be maintained between

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