

aimed at was fully achieved," namely, the briefing of the attendees about the status and problems being faced by particular system designers and managers.

The American contingent appeared to be advisory, while the other speakers raised many questions that the republic's library community should address. In this connection, it is instructive for American readers to get some sense of the impact North American library systems and automation decisions may have on librarians and library service in other countries. The global bibliographic village is being built, and we can no longer ignore the effects that multinational standards and decisions will have on local library service.—Ron Miller, *California Library Authority for Systems and Services (CLASS)*, San Jose.

Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Edited by Maryalls G. Strom. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1977. 285p. \$12. LC 77-24686. ISBN 0-8108-1068-9.

Maryalls Strom, in her *Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped*, has brought together some twenty-eight articles covering the time span from 1963 to 1976 on the subject of library service to the handicapped—a topic that has become increasingly popular since the signing of the regulations for the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 last year. The fact that the provisions of the act are no longer voluntary but mandatory has increased considerably the interest in such works.

The book is divided into four sections: special libraries, special people, special considerations, and special services. The first section on special libraries is devoted mainly to descriptions of the Library of Congress and its programs for the blind and others with handicapping conditions that affect a person's ability to read. For those unfamiliar with the LC program, particularly the more recent development of its network system, the articles present a good, overall description.

One, "The World Will Never Be Small Again" by Robert Russell, is written from the user's viewpoint and is probably the most inspirational account of the value of the talking books program to be found any-

where. Though written twenty years ago, this account of a blind English professor's struggles in the academic world bears reading not only by librarians who may be working with the handicapped but all librarians.

Of the nine articles in the second section on special people, six are on problems of children with various handicaps; one is on the retarded; one on problems a parent faces with a handicapped child; and one on the development of nonprint services at Gallaudet College, the only liberal arts college in the U.S. for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. This last article, by Fern Edwards, acting librarian at Gallaudet, would be helpful for librarians in institutions where there are deaf students.

The two problem areas covered in the third section, entitled "Special Considerations," are selection of materials and barriers to access. The articles on selection, although valuable for school and public librarians, have little relevance for academic librarians.

Of the three articles on barriers to access, one describes a 1970 survey of how libraries were attempting to cope with the problem (which would most likely show different results today); another, by Ruth Velleman, describes architectural adaptations in the library of the Human Resources School in Albertson, New York, and the third discusses the problems, particularly with regard to volume capacity of academic libraries, posed by various building standards recommended for serving the handicapped. The Velleman article particularly, even though it is on a school library, includes much information that would be valuable to academic librarians, especially for those serving students confined to wheelchairs.

The final section of the book, on special services, brings together some of the literature on service to the homebound, the institutionalized, and the aging. The appendix contains a source of reading materials for the handicapped, a list of DBPH regional and subregional libraries, and a rather limited bibliography of further reading on library service to the handicapped.

For the growing number of academic librarians designated to work specifically with the disabled students in their institutions, many of the articles in this book would be

helpful as an introduction to the field. Even those dealing mainly with children and adolescents who have such disabilities as hemophilia, muscular dystrophy, and spina bifida would be valuable in understanding the background of the handicapped college student. For others, however, the book is one to be skimmed, since only a few articles are relevant to academic libraries.—*Lucille Whalen, State University of New York at Albany.*

Conference on Resource Sharing in Libraries, University of Pittsburgh, 1976. *Library Resource Sharing*. Proceedings of the 1976 Conference on Resource Sharing in Libraries, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. By Allen Kent and Thomas J. Galvin. Books in Library and Information Science, v.21. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1977. 356p. \$29.75. LC 77-5399. ISBN 0-8247-6605-9.

Many librarians and administrators have considered resource sharing a partial answer to the escalating cost of library staff and materials. Encouraged by government and private foundation support, library consortia have multiplied to the point where the library without a consortial affiliation is the exception. With so much interest and involvement in cooperative library arrangements, it was to be expected that the Pittsburgh Conference on Library Resource Sharing held from September 29 to October 1, 1976, would attract outstanding contributors and participants, and that the papers presented would provide, not only a better understanding of the state of library cooperation, but also a look into its future.

Through prior distribution of position papers contributed primarily by members of the University of Pittsburgh faculty, conference participants were encouraged to focus on the goals of resource sharing, progress towards goals, problems needing attention, the economies of libraries, telecommunications, and the future. The varying quality of these key papers is reflected in the responses of the principal speakers or reactors. Some papers, such as Allen Kent's discussion of "The Goals of Resource Sharing in Libraries," stimulate thoughtful and appropriate responses, while others appear to be politely disregarded by the respondents.

Transcripts of discussions following the presentation of each major topic provide useful additional information.

The strength of this collection of papers is in the contributions of some of the outside principal speakers. Connie Dunlap's consideration of the cost of cooperation and our tendency to see it as the solution to all our problems; Allen Veaner's well-developed statement on progress and growth in resource sharing; William Axford's examination of obstacles to resource sharing; James Rush's contention that "pride in collection has got to be supplanted by pride in patronage (users)"; and John McDonald's plea for the establishment of a national periodical library are among the most thought-provoking essays. One could only wish that Allen Kent had expanded his limited comments on "Directions for the Future" at the conclusion of the conference.

Unfortunately, the quality of the editing leaves much to be desired. In view of the price of this volume, one would have hoped for more care in its preparation for publication.

Despite its shortcomings, *Library Resource Sharing* is a valuable book that should be read by librarians, most of whom find themselves involved in cooperative library programs.—*Willis Bridegam, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.*

Louis Round Wilson Centennial Day. "Library Education in the Southeast Since World War II" and "University Libraries and Change." Proceedings of Two Symposia Sponsored in Honor of Louis Round Wilson's 100th Birthday by the School of Library Science and University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, December 2, 1976. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1977. 65p.

The Responsibility of the University Library Collection in Meeting the Needs of its Campus and Local Community. A symposium in Honor of Melvin J. Voigt upon His Retirement as University Librarian of the University of California, San Diego, Friday, September 17, 1976. La Jolla, Calif.: Friends of the UCSD Library, 1977. 52p. \$3 if check accompanies order. (Order from Friends of the UCSD Li-