

entries appearing in that week's issue of *BNB*. The selective tape, also a weekly service, contains only records of publications that the library states it intends to purchase or has already purchased. The third service is the local cataloging service, which is issued on microform at stated intervals; with this service a library may specify the records it wishes to receive as well as the amount of data each record should contain. Cataloging in publication is also a responsibility of this division.

All these activities are described in the tape-slide program, which explains how the data are assembled and distributed. The presentation does not provide a comprehensive coverage of the activities in the various components of the division, only an overview of the division's work. This is why the informative pamphlets on the products and activities of the division that are included in the package are of great value and deserve attention.

The twenty-five minute sound cassette, which is accompanied by a printed text, is concise, pertinent, and well written. Several voices are heard on it, and the end result is a pleasing variety of clear enunciation.

The seventy-six slides, on the other hand, are not of comparable quality. They generally exhibit a lack of imagination, have a tendency to be repetitious, and are insufficient in number. Slides of cataloging records, however, are exceptionally clear, with artistically designed and positioned arrows that direct the viewer's attention to the relevant data. A considerable number of slides simply present, in visual form, portions of the text on the accompanying sound cassette that the producers felt should be reinforced.

Even though the objective of the tape-slide program is never mentioned, it is clear from the slides used to reinforce the content of the accompanying tape and from the lengthy pauses on it that the package is intended as a teaching device. As this package is unlikely to be used as a teaching tool in this country, librarians many find these instructional techniques irritating. At thirty-five pounds, the package is an expensive means of acquiring information about the profession that can be obtained from a thorough perusal of the library literature.—*Judith P. Cannan, Washington, D. C.*

The Role of Women in Librarianship, 1876-1976: The Entry, Advancement, and Struggle for Equalization in One Profession. By Kathleen Weibel and Kathleen M. Heim, with assistance from Dianne J. Ellsworth. A Neal-Schuman Professional Book. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press, 1979. 510p. \$14.95. LC 78-27302. ISBN 0-912700-01-7.

In spite of, or because of, its length, the title of this book does not tell us that it is an anthology and a comprehensive, annotated bibliography. As such, it encompasses a wide variety of sources and styles, out of which the compilers dissect seven broad types of writing: (1) opinion pieces pro and con the presence of women in the profession, (2) exhortations on how to be good women librarians, (3) descriptions of women's status in librarianship, (4) statistical studies including data on women, (5) statistical studies that focus solely on women, (6) regularly published news items or features, and (7) historical or sociological studies of the role of women in the field.

A preface tells us of the book's conception and gestation. An introduction reviews the varying professional and social climates within which women assumed their equivocal preponderance in librarianship. An alphabetized set of biographical notes follows on the contributors of the forty-four articles that have been chosen from British and American sources. These articles are arranged in five historical periods: "1876-1900—Emergence of an Organized Profession"; "1901-1921—The Move toward Suffrage"; "1922-1940—Between the Wars"; "1941-1965—World War II and After"; and "1966-1976—The Second Feminist Movement."

The bibliography, with its own introduction and three indexes (subject, author, and title) occupies the final two-fifths of the volume. It was compiled by searching *Cannons, Library Literature*, special lists such as the bibliography of the SSRT Task Force on Women and those appended to substantial works on the subject, in addition to special journal indexes, e.g., for the *Library Association Record* and *Library Journal*. The entries are arranged first by year, then by season and month, except that letters responding to articles, etc., are cited with the

items to which they relate. Although it is international in scope, it focuses on materials from English-speaking countries. There are no biographies, except for a few collections. Like bibliographies, they appear only if they have substantial significance for the topic.

Physically the book is well made and attractive. Placing the three bibliography indexes immediately ahead of the general index is convenient in a way. Typography and running titles are added to help the reader differentiate. Still, it is a challenge to find the right index quickly for the purpose at hand.

As for errors, they exist, but they are relatively insignificant, considering the accomplishment as a whole. On page 454 *Darkas* is a misspelling in Miss Fellows's name. But a quick review of her published works indicates that the worthy lady had a bit of trouble herself deciding whether it should be *Dorkas* or *Dorcas*. On pages 446 and 471 the index entries under "American Library Association—Task Force on Women" offer a distinction without much difference in trying to separate cleanly the "subject" from the "author" headings. The subject index citation "1973-33B" appears to be a misprint for "1973-34," and its entry for Isaac Asimov should read "1973-17A." Moreover, bibliography listings (e.g., 1971-16 and 1971-26) can be found that are not indexed under either rubric. Indexing for such related organizations as the Bay Area SSRT (1971-41 letter), the Massachusetts Task Force on Women (1972-34), and the Washington Chapter (1972-15 and 1972-22) completely elude this reviewer.

These peccadilloes are only incidental to the quantity and variety of fact, opinion, and solid perspective afforded. We have here reliable documentation of what we already knew—that the high percentage of women librarians during the past hundred years has not ensured anything like equality in salaries, administrative responsibilities, professional recognition, or related perquisites.—*Jeanne Osborn, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.*

Nakata, Yuri. *From Press to People: Collecting and Using U.S. Government Publications*. Chicago: American Library Assn.,

1979. 212p. \$15. LC 78-26306. ISBN 0-8389-0264-2.

Nakata, Yuri; Smith, Susan J.; and Ernst, William B., Jr., comps. *Organizing a Local Government Documents Collection*. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1979. 61p. \$5. LC 79-12197. ISBN 0-8389-0284-7.

Both of these American Library Association handbooks are designed for a small population of inexperienced document librarians. The local documents title is also useful for any librarian with collection development responsibility. Recognized specialists in the document field were consulted, adding to the validity of both titles. In *From Press to People*, LeRoy Schwarzkopf, from the University of Maryland Libraries, contributed a short explanation of regional depository libraries. Likewise, compilers of the local government manual obtained advice from area specialists, the Chicago Municipal Reference Library, and the executive committee of the Illinois Regional Library Council.

The author of *From Press to People* admits "that several excellent works on government publications have appeared in recent years as aids to organizing and administering government publications." This work's uniqueness is found "as a handbook for the beginning documents librarian." Within this scope, Nakata offers a realistic although limited explanation of establishing and maintaining a depository collection. It is assumed that established depositories are already familiar with these suggestions as part of required procedures by the Superintendent of Documents or in striving to achieve standards suggested by the Depository Library Council.

Coverage includes an explanation of the federal depository library program, organization and collection, the improved *Monthly Catalog*, data sources, and cataloging. There is also a useful section on official and unofficial reference sources along with selected departmental library catalogs. Appendixes include excerpts from chapter 19, Title 44 of the *U.S. Code*, instructions to depositories, and other procedural GPO regulations. The index is adequate. The text of "Guidelines for the Depository Library System" is useful only if the beginner had