

BOOK REVIEWS

Grants for Libraries: A Guide to Public and Private Funding, Programs and Proposal Writing Techniques/Emmett Corry. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited Inc., 1982. 240 pp. ISBN 0 87276 262 9, 22.50.

The author's justification for this book is based on the syllogism that the nation's libraries are national resources that America must save and strengthen and that many 'are now in serious financial peril'. The remedy that is implicit in 240 pages is an infusion of funds, reasonably readily available for those who know what exists and how to ask for it.

The book is essentially a catalogue of how federal funding through an extensive range of established programs, and private funding provided by philanthropic foundations, have been tapped in the United States. Those in need, but without the knowledge of where to go for assistance, should find the specific references to existing programs more than mere hints and guesses. For the inexperienced seeker of funds there are practical hand-holding guidelines on how to develop requests for grants.

One can't help but be impressed by the support US libraries receive compared to Australian. Nowhere is this more graphically illustrated than in the area of library research and development programs supported by funds external to the host institutions. Library researchers in Australia, competing with very limited success for the scarce research funds available from such bodies as the National Library, AACOBS, the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission and a reducing number of philanthropic organisations, must feel particularly disadvantaged when informed that the College Library Resources Library Materials Grant under title 1-A of the Higher Education Act alone provided \$4,938,370 for the 1980-81 fiscal year.

Perhaps of most interest to local Australian grant seekers will be the chapter on 'Developing and writing the grant proposal'. The uninitiated should find the simple step-by-step approach useful, without really saying anything profoundly different from the information that can be gleaned by reading the freely available AACOBS guidelines for funding research and its advice to intending applicants. One could perhaps go even further and ask whether the American librarian will find anything new in this advice from that recently handed out by Bass' *Grant money and how to get it*, and others before him.

As a state-of-the art review of areas of librarianship in the United States that have been supported by various grants, and the extent to which they have been supported, this is a useful consolidated statement. For those who would like to know what research in the field was supported and, because of the details provided, the pattern of library research, the appendices provide the data.

Advice to those considering the purchase of this publication would seem, to be found in this statement from the author, 'Although

the writer is aware of the other excellent reference tools that deal with libraries and funding, he hopes the reader will find that *Grants for Libraries* offers a unique contribution to the literature of the field'. Another contribution certainly, with fairly-up-to-date information on the US library scene, but hardly unique.

Earle Gow
University of Queensland

Employment of Disabled People. Papers and Proceedings of a National Conference held 4-7 March 1981 in Canberra. Meryl Stanton, editor. Canberra Series in Administrative Studies, Seminar Proceedings 5. Canberra: Canberra C.A.E. 1981. 310 pp. ISBN 0 85889 201 4

I suppose that any publication which covers a subject fairly exhaustively runs the risk of appearing to be daunting. *Employment of Disabled People* is a most welcome all-Australian publication (although it does refer to overseas experiences) which might at first glance seem daunting, but it is well-written and full of worthwhile ideas and reports from a wide cross-section of agencies, employers, employees, observers, and workers in the field.

The seven broad content areas are preceded by four addresses, three of which are useful, the other being the obligatory political component. The areas focussed on through the proceedings are Entering the Workforce; Recruitment and Staff Development; Selection Procedures; Changing the Work Environment; Employers, Unions and Disabled People; Rehabilitation and Employment and reports on workshops.

One of the premium values of the seminar must have been the input by disabled persons. Anecdotal papers, such as that by Joan Hume, demonstrate graphically the problems which beset the disabled, and give lie to the waffle uttered by self-congratulating employers who think they have done something rather remarkable and chivalrous by having a disabled person on staff. Joan, a teacher made quadriplegic by a motor accident, recounts how difficult it is to be a teacher in a multi-level school campus, and alerts the reader to the lack of all manner of facilities necessary to a wheelchair traveller in schools, colleges and universities. Other participants tell of how they have battled, sometimes winning, sometimes losing,

against the formidable odds which present themselves mostly in the form of attitudes rather than building barriers and the like. There are a number of cases cited in the proceedings concerning slow workers and retarded workers whose employers quite evidently exploit them. In one instance, a handicapped worker (properly classified as such?) reported to an investigator that he regarded a slow work permit as a 'licence for robbery'. There is food for thought in many case histories.

The general tenor of the seminar is reinforcement for the concept of mainstreaming in all facets of life: in living together, working together, travelling together, spending school together and having recreation together as far as can sensibly be expected. It would seem that the greatest onus is still on the disabled/handicapped person much of the time if promotion and self-realisation is to be obtained. To judge from reports of some government agencies, though, the force of law and the cessation of abuses against the handicapped are now more consciously regarded by the population to be important.

Any seminar reflects the preoccupations of the speakers of the time. This seminar included references to migrants, architecture, education, the mentally handicapped, the aged, cardiac patients, job selection and numerous other subjects. It can be instructive to discover what is *not* spoken of at such a seminar: Aboriginal people, the cost of aids and appliances, the iniquitous taxes on electric wheelchairs, the implausibility of tertiary education for many disabled persons, because of campus construction and public access, the deliberate inaccessibility of public transport which puts the onus on the individual or a welfare organisation to get him to a work-place, and the absence of mandatory elements on disability/handicap in most teacher and kindergarten training courses which frustrates attempts at integration right from the earliest days. Until recognition is given in a practical way to remedy these deficits then sizeable barriers will remain to be hurdled only by the more determined and courageous.

The symposium and its proceedings are to be applauded. So are those enterprises who supported it. The unusual inclusion of the participants' evaluation of the seminar may assist other conference organisers to better understand the needs of their conference

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ISSN 0810 5030

Western Library Studies is a new occasional series of monographs in Library and Information Science and related areas, published by the Western Australian Institute of Technology. Individual issues will comprise research reports of original experimental material, state of the art reviews of library practices and significant theoretical contributions. The first in the series is due in March and will be:

Brockman, J. and Klobas, J. **Libraries and Books in Distance Education.** ISBN 0908 155808. This publication presents the results of an investigation, conducted at WAIT in 1979, into the relationship between certain aspects of distance education and students' library related activities. \$A19.00

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participants, and hopefully will encourage organisers to publish evaluations.

Lloyd Junor
Melbourne State College

Recent Australian reference tools, compiled by Jan McDonald. Canberra: Parliamentary Library, 1978 (reprinted 1982).

This unrevised reprint of the 1978 edition of Jan McDonald's bibliography lists works published between the beginning of 1975 and February 1978: the term 'recent' is therefore a little misleading. Ms McDonald defines reference tools as 'published works of reference value', intended to be of use to 'all whose work involves them in answering questions on Australian matters'. The 900 or so titles are thus a mixture of 'reference books' in the traditional sense and nonfiction titles which would be found in the loan collection in most libraries. A number of yearbooks, directories and similar serial publications are also included.

The bibliography was compiled largely from the *Australian National Bibliography*, though the author notes that she has included other items which came to her attention. Australian Bureau of Statistics publications are excluded. Titles which the compiler regards as 'more important' are asterisked. There are no annotations, and there

is no statement of specific criteria for inclusion or exclusion.

The bibliography is arranged in broad Dewey order, with no subject or author indexes, an arrangement which does not always facilitate easy and effective retrieval. For example, I found material of relevance to women's issues at classes 301, 310, 320, 340, 360, 390, 610 and 700, and I am not convinced that everyone would look for guides to restaurants under '640 - Home economics' or shark attacks in Australian waters under '610 - Medicine'. A more flexible interpretation of ANB's classification, or the inclusion of cross references or a subject index, would have helped.

Recent Australian reference tools may be useful to librarians in reference work and collection building, providing they are aware of the limitations in its scope and time span. If it does not do much more than ANB 1975-78, its selectivity makes it more convenient to use. It is not a guide to all, or the best, Australian reference books. It contains both too much and too little to be a suitable text for students of librarianship doing courses in reference materials. Obviously an updated edition would have been more useful, had resources permitted. Better still would be a more selective, evaluative listing, with clearly stated criteria for inclusion and exclusion, and with effective subject access.

Ida Vincent
University of New South Wales

Unfortunately, Parker assumes rather than examines the nature of such specialist services and the need for them. Nor does he explore the practical implications of his contradictory assertion that 'genealogists should be encouraged to do their own research as long as it is possible'. In the current climate of scarce resources and competing priorities, few public libraries can satisfy the expressed needs of the genealogical clientele to the extent or in the way advocated by Parker.

The approach of the Bicentennial year and the Victorian and South Australian sesquicentenaries mean that the problems raised by *Library Service for Genealogists* have particular relevance in Australia. Their solution will, however, require both closer examination of the genealogy phenomenon and more realistic but imaginative appraisal of the services, that public libraries can offer, than are suggested in this handbook.

Baiba Berzins
Mitchell Librarian
State Library of New South Wales

A Right to Information? Proceedings of a seminar held in Townsville, 4-5 September 1981. Edited by Neil Renison. Townsville North Queensland Regional Group, Library Association of Australia, 1982. ISBN 0 86804 4008. Available from the Publications Officer North Queensland Regional Group, LAA, C/- Townsville City Library, 278 Flinders Mall, Townsville, Queensland, 4812. (Members \$6.00, non-members \$8.00)

A Right to Information? brings together the major papers from a two day seminar organised by the North Queensland Regional Group of the LAA in September 1981. Also included is an introductory essay by Neil Renison, convenor of the organising committee, and five LAA policy statements.

The five major papers in *A Right to Information?* include Jim Dwyer on the LAA and the ideal of 'free library service to all'; Derek Fielding on copyright and access to information; Senators Allan Missen and Gareth Evans on the Commonwealth Freedom of Information Act; and Paul McNally on the contribution of audiovisual materials to the provision of information.

As might be expected in a seminar with such a potentially all-embracing title, these papers tend to approach the question from very different perspectives and are rather uneven in both the length and depth with which areas are covered. However, as individual papers, each makes a worth while contribution to the area under discussion.

Panel session comments and exchanges are not included and this tends to detract from the flow of the publication as 'proceedings'. In this context, Renison's introductory essay provides a valuable link between papers, the panel sessions, and some of the underlying issues. Both Renison and Dwyer draw attention to LAA policy statements and, in their comments, highlight some of the problems of interpretation of some statements. Perhaps it is time to review some of these statements to ensure that they do indeed express a policy position that is both communicable and sustainable.

A Right to Information? makes a useful contribution to discussion of LAA policy statements, freedom of information legislation, copyright and the potential contribution of audiovisual materials. The North Queensland Regional Group is to be commended for taking on the difficult task of organising such a seminar and publishing the proceedings.

Marianne Broadbent
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

Library Services for Genealogists/J. Carlyle Parker. Detroit: Gale Research Co. 1981. 362pp. ISBN 0 8103 1489 4.

Genealogical research is flourishing. It is, undoubtedly, one of the most popular community activities both in Australia and countries such as Britain and the United States. Proliferating, in consequence, are published family histories, genealogical reference aids, and the deposit and copying of documentary sources useful to people tracing their origins. Keeping pace with the demand and keeping up-to-date with the sources are difficult tasks for librarians and archivists.

J. Carlyle Parker's *Library Service for Genealogists* is a reference guide which aims to assist librarians in handling family history enquiries. The information about sources and services is very comprehensive and clearly presented. It is, however, oriented towards the United States and will therefore have limited usefulness in this country for the genealogical front-line - the local public library. For Australians, the sections on European sources and on the services provided by the Genealogical Department of the Mormon Church will probably be of greatest value.

Library Service for Genealogists does, however, raise important questions about the appropriate response of information agencies to the genealogical boom. Parker's fundamental assumption, that 'librarians should develop and maintain basic reference collections for genealogists', is arguably applicable to public libraries, none of which can be unaware of the need or avoid some acknowledgement of it. Whether specialist libraries should respond similarly is debatable.

In general, Parker advocates specialised services, for example, the microfilming and duplication of rare or unique genealogical materials in order to facilitate inter-library loan and to network collections. He also favours specialist staff, who have received detailed instructions about genealogical research techniques. Parker sees them as providing in-depth reference assistance to family history enquirers.



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Public Library Policy/Proceedings of the IFLA/Unesco pre-session seminar 1979, Lund, Sweden, ed. by K.C. Harrison. Munchen, K.G. Saur, 1981. (IFLA publications; 19) ISBN 3 598 20380 2.

Pre-session seminars have become 'almost a tradition' of IFLA General conferences, says the editor of this volume, who was an organiser and co-chairman of the seminar. The seminar was a departure for IFLA as it was not essentially concerned with the library problems of developing countries but with the general theme of public library policy. There were 54 participants from 33 countries with about half from countries which could be described as 'developing in the library sense'.

The editor makes the point in his introduction that those not present at the seminar, who read the proceedings, may consider that the organising committee did not succeed in its objective of isolating general principles of public library policy. Judging from a reading I think it probably did succeed in doing this which is, after all, a fairly modest aim. Accepting that the aim was not to establish, as a direct result of the seminar, a blueprint policy or even rank principles for same, then the general principles outlined in the various papers were all worth isolating.

A sample of the range of topics from the papers shows that many elements of public library policy were dealt with. The public library was looked at in a changing society from the African and English point of view, as part of a national information system and in relation to literacy programs for adults (USA) and educational programs for children (Australia). Margaret Dunkle gave this latter paper which, as the editor commented, was given in a manner 'typical of the best traditions of children's librarianship'.

The public library's traditional role as supportive of educational, informational and recreational needs, as well as user surveys were looked at. Service to ethnic and linguistic minorities and a multinational state (USSR) were also dealt with. Besides these essentially people-oriented topics, buildings, equipment and computerisation were also subjects of papers.

Most of the papers dealt with mainly historical or descriptive topics and were put forward as case studies for discussion, but there were two which gave a little more and added something to the literature in their own right: Hedwig Anuar of Singapore on 'The public library as part of the national information system (NATIS)' and Jes Petersen of Denmark 'Library service to ethnic and linguistic minorities'.

The resolutions which came out of the seminar were especially significant and worth following up. One which apparently took its cue from the Petersen paper called for the setting up by IFLA of a working group to look at the problems of serving minority groups. Another related to the NATIS concept and the need for IFLA to give earnest consideration to public library development in the Latin American region. Another of interest recommended that the IFLA public library section institute a working group with its fellow section on library theory and research to develop a model for library user research for effectiveness and comparative studies.

This record of seminar papers suffers, as most do, from the lack of recorded input from discussions which enliven the best of such occasions. But in this case we have a couple of very good papers, some useful papers on a wide range of public library policy concerns and the practical follow-up resolutions as an indication of the significance

of the seminar.

Furthermore, I think the publication is a strong pointer to the worth of such engagements for Australia which is a 'developing country in the library sense'. This is so particularly in a period when Australia librarians are concerned with the issue of a national information and library policy. We can gain so much from many third-world countries whose librarians have this issue before their eyes as an economic, social and political necessity.

Faye Lawrence
Woollahra Municipal Library.

The Generation and Management of Small Scale Databases, Papers and Discussion.

Preface P. J. Judge. National Library of Australia, 163 pp, April, 1982 Workshop. \$8. (Non-members \$12) ISBN 0 86804 409 1.

'You do an online search. You get 20 citations and you can't get any of them! It's just a waste of time, you might as well not know they exist ...'

This is one of the more poignant comments within this most useful publication of papers and summary of discussion from a recent workshop.

The fact is that despite the myriad beautiful citations, eager searchers can discover from the burgeoning array of electronic databases available in Australia it is devilishly difficult to locate the original documents to which the citations refer.

Most suppliers and owners of databases – be they Australian or American – don't have a backup at all to support their fascinating citations.

This is one of the continuing chagrins of electronic databases, which has been and will continue to be a handicap to their growth.

The subject, fortunately, is addressed in this volume. The other big imponderable of databases – their economics and cost-recovery potential – is sadly barely touched on.

I found the dozen or so papers useful, with Graham Still's comments on the origins of Australian databases particularly apt and Brenda Gerrie's subject control statements of great interest.

A lot more serious and practical knowhow is desperately needed in Australia on this subject before a lot of our current databases fall on their proverbial backside. Some already

have and I'd guess not a few others are set for a Burton.

I'm intimately involved with one of the most recent arrivals – the dreaded AFRE (not ALFIE as one of our competitors unkindly says). This is a detailed citation of most reports in the *Australian Financial Review*, about 100 new entries per day and about 13,000 citations by the time this review goes to press.

We know there are no overnight profits. We are funding AFRE out of other profitable information-delivery efforts and we are hopefully looking at rising connect times by outside users of AFRE.

There are, I am aware, at least 30 new Australian databases in the embryo stage and this modest but adequate publication is essential reading for every one of them.

Much of the future of libraries, and indeed the LAA itself, is in electronic transfer and retrieval of information and it is good to see the LAA getting more involved with this important discussion summary.

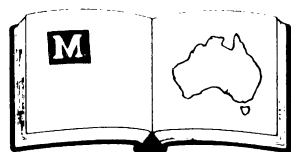
Useful graphs and citation examples – particularly from ACI's Ausinet and the ubiquitous Ian McCallum – help complete a package we certainly couldn't do without.

Ken McGregor
Australian Financial Review
Information Service

Authority control: the key to tomorrow's catalog: proceedings of the 1979 Library and Information Technology Association Institutes/edited by Mary W Ghikas. Phoenix, Ariz: Oryx Press, 1982 194pp ISBN 0 912700 85 8.

Many aspects of authority control are covered in this volume containing proceedings of the second of two institutes on that subject, conducted by the American Library Association's Library and Information Technology Association. Although the institutes were held in May and September 1979, the information given is still timely and much of it is presented by experts. Included are all the papers given at the second institute, co-sponsored by the California Library Authority for Systems and Services, and some edited audience questions.

Also included are the comments of the two official 'reactors', Susan K. Martin and Brett



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Butler, which help to bring the sometimes rarified information down-to-earth and place it on a comprehensible level to readers as well as to those attending the institutes. The latter had the opportunity also of a preliminary half-day familiarisation workshop if necessary. Conference planning seems to have been thorough.

While S. Michael Malinconico ably justifies the continued tradition of authority control in an automated environment, Michael Gorman looks towards a future rosy, if also hazy, in which a more expansive type of authority control will enable much more immediate access than AACR2, which later he describes as part of 'our pre-machine cataloguing practice'.

An experimental system facilitating access, via a single 'switching vocabulary', to multiple on-line databases, presented by Michael B. Wessells and Robert Niehoff, gives an idea of future retrieval possibilities drawing together catalogues and information retrieval practices and presenting the user with many options.

In the excellent paper on *Chemical Abstracts'* authority system, by Richard B. Sharpe, planning is specifically related to volume of work and costs. This is matched in a paper by R. Bruce Miller on costs of control in the network environment, although some of Miller's costs are the less quantifiable costs to the community, of being unable to locate needed material. He discussed the knotty question of levels of responsibility for authority control among cooperating libraries, which question is also examined in an informed way by Mary A. Madden, who contrasts the kind of authority control offered by various library 'vendors' including abstracting and indexing services, publishers, turnkey systems and bibliographic utilities.

There is much expert information on North American initiatives but little mention of IFLA's Working Group on an International Authority System.

A brief but useful index completes the volume, which can be highly recommended for its coverage of a subject currently of great interest and concern to many librarians.

Eugenie Greig
Macquarie University Library

Cataloging of Audiovisual Materials: A Manual Based on AACR 2/Nancy B. Olson. Mankato, Minn.: Minnesota Scholarly Press, 1981. 164pp. US\$19.50. ISBN 0 933474 07 5.

Nancy B. Olson's book is the newest cataloguing manual for AV materials — this one designed to accompany AACR II. Since it was originally written for a cataloguing workshop given in the US, it includes an indication of relevant options used by the Library of Congress, and pays due attention to the tagging of bibliographic records for input to OCLC.

The introductory chapters on organisation of a collection make one of the best practical summaries of the problems likely to be encountered that I have seen. Ms Olson has very obviously worked in the field for a long time, and some of her bright ideas for labour saving were pounced upon in our department, and immediately tried out. They work. Praise for the rest of the book, however, has to be somewhat qualified. The cataloguing examples are illustrated by a photograph of the chief source of information, cataloguing notes, and the catalogue card for the item. This works well when all three appear on a double-page spread, but is not so easy to follow when page-turning is involved. A slight overall photographic reduction of the sample catalogue cards would have solved this difficulty in most cases.

A few of the interpretations of rules may cause some debate. For instance, I would argue with the assembler of a commercial pre-cut, pre-coloured model being given all the glory in the 'manufacturer' statement and as the sole added entry, while the commercial firm who prepared it for the wielder of the glue brush is relegated to a note. There is also some inconsistency between the cataloguing of works in more than one volume; and the sound accompanying a filmstrip is either described as integral or as accompanying material — it is unlikely to occur as both in the one example (p.59). It would help, however, if AACR II itself defined what it means as 'integral' in this context. On the level of trivia, it is to be hoped that somebody in the author's library did eventually count and note the number of bones in the disarticulated cat skeleton before it went on the shelves. Otherwise the physical description of '1 skeleton'

may become less accurate with every loan.

Anybody who is still timid about using the AACR II level 3 bibliographic description for AV should avoid looking at the example Ms Olson has chosen; its sheer length would cause a tremor in the faint-hearted, although, to be fair, it looks much more difficult to compile than it actually would have been. It would be a good one to bring out when administrators ask 'why do you cataloguers only manage an output of eight a day'?

The book contains a very good section on Library of Congress cataloguing policy, which explains why some entries seem to favour textual material, relegating audio-visual sections of the item (however important) to a subordinate place. Many libraries with AV materials have found that they can't apply a policy of accepting L.C. cataloguing without question if they wish to use AACR II to its fullest extent; as the author rightly points out, 'we have more choices than L.C. has'.

On the whole, this book is a welcome addition to the practical manuals for AV cataloguing, especially for its sound commonsense. It isn't a complete substitute for Weihs et al., which still leads the field, but it is worth buying as a supplement.

Lesley Muir

Sydney College of Advanced Education

Science and Technology: An Introduction to the Literature/4th ed. Denis Grogan. London: Clive Bingley. 1982. 400pp. £13.75 (hardback). ISBN 0 85157 315 0. £8.95 (paperback). ISBN 0 85157 340 1.

Any book which reaches a 4th edition can reasonably be said to have been well received and a perusal of the book clearly indicates the reasons why. It is skilfully written in a very lucid and engaging style and covers the scope that the author has set himself well.

The book's aim is to aid the student of librarianship who has reached an understanding of the general sources of information and who now wishes to move on to sources of scientific and technical information.

The concentration is on types of literature and their functions, and indicative examples are given. The material is basically organised around the various forms the literature can take: patents, standards, translations and trade literature are covered as are periodicals, handbooks etc. The author has also included some non-print media and computerised data bases, the latter, which is one of the largest sections, includes an overview of database economies and user charges. There appear to be no major omissions of fact or example from any of the chapters, each chapter having been substantially revised since the 3rd edition.

Grogan's sometimes wry comments are a delight and his quotations apt but as reviewers of the earlier editions have said, one wishes Mr Grogan had provided a more detailed index and had included entries for the particular titles used as illustrations. The reader would certainly benefit from being able to look up the comments made on a known example.

As a guide to the types of scientific and technical literature, this book can be recommended.

Review sections will be featured regularly in InCite from now on, which will allow us to catch up with the reviews still in hand.

48 Applied Arts

265 The stamps of Tasmania: envelopes, post cards, adhesive stamps of Tasmania, with autogr. A. F. Basset Hull. London: Philatelic Society. 136p. illus.

266 The stamps of the Commonwealth book for philatelists, by Alec A. collaboration of the Committee Commonwealth Specialists' Societies individuals. 6th ed. Melbourne. illus.

Second impression of 6th ed. 1

267 Tasmania: the postal history Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. General editor, Pt 1, H. M. Cameron

268 Western Australia, the stamps to its philately. Compiled and published by the Study Group. Edited by Marg

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Wilma Radford's

Guide to Australian Reference Books — Humanities

ISBN 0 86804 007 X
Library Association of Australia, Sydney, 1983

84 p
Recommended retail price: \$18
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Using the Dewey Decimal Classification System as a framework, Wilma Radford has produced a book that will be an invaluable tool to librarians, students, researchers, writers — in fact anyone who wants to find out what Australian books are available on ... architecture ... chess ... Judaism ... pottery ... theatre and dance ... photography ... philately ... etc. etc. etc.

Available now, through the LAA, 376 Jones Street, Ultimo NSW 2007, and also through Bennetts and Mannings.