

which are discussed in detail to help substantiate the author's central point.

Serious questions, however, are raised by some other examples included and some that have been excluded. Given the limited influence of the Columbia Library School during the period under consideration, one wonders about its inclusion as additional evidence, especially in such detail. And since the Association of American Library Schools had as its sole interest the education of librarians and the development of library schools, one wonders why it is not given more detailed and systematic treatment. The same disappointment is experienced because there is no treatment of the serious curriculum questions which were raised by the Special Libraries Association.

Although the volume adds further information about the history of library education, much more is rightfully expected of one who has devoted some years to a study of the subject.—*Charles D. Churchwell, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.*

Nichols, Harold. *Map Librarianship*. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976. 298p. \$12.50. (LC 75-40141) (ISBN 0-85157-204-9 Bingley; ISBN 0-208-01530-2 Linnet)

In a review of recent literature in the field of map librarianship (*SLA Geography & Map Division Bulletin* no. 101, Sept. 1975, p.32-37) I drew attention to the fact that there was not yet a manual or text on map librarianship, something that several of the map library associations had been promising. Mr. Nichols' book now fills that gap though possibly mainly for our British colleagues as it makes recommendations generally for British libraries based largely on British experience (as indicated in the references). Nevertheless, though a little disappointing to the North American reader, this book is well-written, discusses some topics in greater detail than ever before, and generally shows the author's profound understanding of maps in libraries.

One-third of the book is devoted to consideration of the selection policy for current, local, and early maps and sources for their acquisition. Although much of the emphasis appears to be on maps for public

libraries, the author is not afraid to outline a basic policy for British libraries, which many other writers have not done. At the same time, he devotes a considerable portion of the section to a description of sources in terms of bibliographies, publishers' lists, accessions lists, etc. His section on official mapping agencies discusses the products of fifteen sample countries and has the advantage of being up-to-date and considerably more accurate than M. Lock's *Modern Maps and Atlases* (Bingley, 1969) on which it is probably based. There is no mention of either budgets for acquisition or costs of modern maps, an unfortunate omission as these are major problems in map libraries today.

Chapter 5 is a good argument for the acquisition of early maps in whatever form possible (original, facsimile, photocopy, or slide) for those studying earlier landscapes and the evolution of cartographic technique. Sources for the acquisition of all these types are given.

The chapter on storage considers the various types of map cabinets, horizontal and vertical, wood and metal, and lists manufacturers. Though the author describes these very clearly, illustrations should have been included for clarity, and probably few beginners will understand these descriptions. There are, in fact, no illustrations at all in the book, and this seems somewhat abnormal in a discussion of such a visually-oriented format. Again, there is no chapter on planning the layout of the map collection or the other facilities and equipment to be provided in the map room, though this may well reflect the situation of small budgets, old buildings, and little space. A short chapter on care and preservation is included at the end.

The section on cataloging and classification, about half of the book, is excellent. Both current and early maps are covered in detail. Eight classification schemes are discussed in sufficient detail to assist any beginner, and the questions of classified catalogs vs. dictionary catalogs as well as author vs. area entries are thoroughly and clearly discussed. In the chapter on cataloging, the author alerts the reader to the typical mistake of trying to enter individual topographic sheets of a series separately

and to the temptation of making what becomes an endless number of additional entries for parts of an area contained on one map for which one term is usually economical.

In the chapter on the classification of local maps, the author takes on the problems of very small areas within cities and parishes and suggests using the British national topographic series numbering (national grid) at scales up to 1:1,250 to break down these areas; this is an obvious solution for a country that has such a detailed topographic series. The chapters on the cataloging of early and local maps and dating early maps border on carto-bibliography, but give excellent advice to the general librarian who must handle these materials.

As I have found usual in the literature on map librarianship, there is no chapter on reference work or on the type of staff and their training. However, the author shows clear evidence of a thorough knowledge of maps and in some of his examples suggests a broad range of questions and user requirements for maps. Possibly discussion of this topic is not needed in a country where citizens are taught from an early age to understand and use maps and as adults are generally twice as familiar with this format as are North Americans. Certainly Mr. Nichols reflects this understanding and appreciation of maps in this first and excellent text on map librarianship.—*Joan Winearls, Map Librarian, University of Toronto.*

d'Olier, J. H., and Delmas, B. *Planning National Infrastructures for Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Outline of a General Policy.* Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research, 4. Paris: Unesco Press, 1975. 328p. \$12.50. (ISBN 92-3-10114-8)

*Function and Organization of a National Documentation Centre in a Developing Country, by a FID-DC Working Group under the direction of Harald Schütz.* Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research, 7. Paris: Unesco Press, 1976. 218p. \$9.25. (ISBN 92-3-101240-1) Both publications available from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Sta-

tion, New York, NY 10016.

These two recent publications in the Unesco series, *Documentation, Libraries and Archives*, treat various aspects of the planning and development of national information centers.

The volume, *Planning National Infrastructures for Documentation, Libraries and Archives*, presents two separate reports. The first, by J. H. d'Olier, deputy director of the Documentation Centre, Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (France), deals with the planning of infrastructures for documentation and libraries; and the second, by B. Delmas, keeper of the Archives Nationales de France, deals with the planning of infrastructures for archives. (The word "infrastructure," incidentally, is not defined in the volume; but it apparently refers to the underlying foundation or basic framework of each nation's information system.)

Both reports in this volume are intended for government authorities responsible for planning national programs, and for planning experts, documentalists, librarians, and archivists who must give advice on planning their respective services as well as participate in plan implementation. The study explains planning methodology in detail, assesses the experiences of countries at different development levels, and considers the recommendations of various regional meetings of experts. In more pragmatic terms, the book attempts to explain how each nation can make its own present inadequately developed information system more comprehensive and effective.

The volume, *Function and Organization of a National Documentation Centre in a Developing Country*, produced by the FID Developing Country Working Group, under the direction of Harald Schütz, presents a statement of the nation's role in establishing and managing national documentation, information, and library systems. The tasks and functions of a national documentation center are explained as well as its principal fields of activity and recommended documentation techniques. Helpful appendixes give examples of model statutes, organization charts, abstract standards, forms, samples, specimens, and fee schedules.

The strengths and weaknesses of these