

two volumes are similar. Both are general and theoretical in approach rather than practical and procedural and thus carry out the mission of explaining the theory and major policies in their fields. Advice on policy matters is comprehensive, useful, and judicious insofar as short volumes can go. Thus they should be useful in fulfilling Unesco's worldwide program of information service improvement.

Unfortunately, because of this general and theoretical approach, the volumes lack specificity, practicality, and demonstrated evidence to support the policies recommended. In addition, the writing is dry, dull, and abstract. Few examples are given, and most of those are from East Germany (Schütz) or France (d'Olier and Delmas). The Schütz volume is so divorced from reality that one must read to page 158 before finding the first mention of a specific documentation center in a developing country. Most references cited are either in German (Schütz) or in French (d'Olier and Delmas), and nothing is listed with a more recent publication date than 1972 (Schütz) or 1973 (d'Olier and Delmas).

Who will find these volumes helpful? Perhaps primarily non-librarians, such as government officials who are planning national documentation centers and information "infrastructures." Those needing a comprehensive statement of theory and policy can review their own understanding with these books. Neither volume is essential in most American college and university libraries; however, for many academic and research libraries in developing countries and for agencies and individuals establishing national, local, or subject-oriented documentation centers, these books will be useful and should be purchased and read carefully.—*John F. Harvey, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.*

Budurowycz, Bohdan. *Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries*. Research Collections in Canadian Libraries. II. Special Studies. Vol. 4. Ottawa: Resources Survey Division, Collections Development Branch, National Library of Canada, 1976. 595p. \$5.00, Canada; \$6.00, other countries. (Available from

Information Canada, 171 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9.)

Professor Budurowycz has surveyed the holdings of some sixty-five Canadian libraries on Slavic and East European matters, providing for each of them a substantial description of strengths and weaknesses, together with a general statistical summary. All but seven of these accounts are based upon information derived from his visits to the institutions, as well as upon extensive correspondence with librarians and scholars. For one who, twenty-five years ago, had some acquaintance with the Canadian university scene, it is heartening to note the geographic and numerical expansion of library resources in these fields.

As one might expect from a knowledge of Canadian ethnic history, there are several significant collections devoted to Ukrainian topics; and, as the descriptions indicate, they often provide rare and valuable materials which cannot easily be found elsewhere. However, as Professor Budurowycz also shows, access to two of the leading institutions, the Basilian Fathers' Library and Museum in Mundare, Alberta, and St. Andrews College in Winnipeg, Manitoba, is impeded by problems of cataloging and arrangement.

Furthermore, as an examination of the names of the twenty-four institutions which are shown in the table on page 529 to have over 10,000 volumes of relevant materials will indicate, there is a heavy concentration of such libraries in the province of Ontario, a total absence of any location in the Maritime Provinces, and but one Francophone university, the Université de Montréal. While the University of British Columbia and the University of Alberta rank second and third as individual organizations and while the Winnipeg area's strengths in Ukrainica are emphasized, there would seem to be a certain geographical overbalancing of resources which may not be advantageous for the development of Canadian scholarship.

One is also struck by the fact that the name and subject index has no entry for the Arctic or the Polar regions. At least superficially the problems of the Canadian North would seem so close as to make it desirable to learn of the Russian involvement in their

taiga and tundra. Or is this perhaps a topic to which Professor Budurowycz has not given attention?

Yet, as each of the individual descriptions and the general recapitulations and suggestions show, the author is cognizant of the needs of Canadian libraries, and he has provided an admirably detailed guide which can be used both by the scholar and by the librarian. He has, it may be, gone somewhat further than absolutely necessary in providing lists of specific titles, but this does lend a useful amount of information that is likely to be of value to those who consult this volume. In a final forty-some pages of conclusions and evaluations, Professor Budurowycz examines the general state of library holdings for each of the major countries and subject fields and offers recommendations as to the future development of Canadian information resources for these topics. A set of statistical tables provides summaries of the size of the major Canadian collections both overall and by country or subject.

In summation, one may say that, despite the preceding reservations, Professor Budurowycz has both diligently and successfully compiled a solidly based and worthwhile guide to Canadian repositories of Slavic and East European materials, one which will be of value not only in Canada itself but also particularly to the scholar who is interested in Ukrainica and in other facets of the Slavic experience with Canada.—*Robert V. Allen, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*

Bird, Viola A. *Law Library Resources in Canada*. Research Collections in Canadian Libraries. II. Special Studies. Vol. 3. Ottawa: Resources Survey Division, Collection Development Branch, National Library of Canada, 1976. 321p. \$7.50, Canada; \$9.00, other countries. (Available from Information Canada, 171 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9.)

A wealth of information about Canadian law libraries is offered in this report of a survey funded and conducted by the Resources Survey Division of the National Library in close cooperation with the Canadian Association of Law Libraries (CALL). The objectives of the survey were to col-

lect, present, and analyze descriptive data regarding Canadian law libraries, and serve as a basis for recommendations concerning the general needs of law libraries.

A more specific objective was to provide data for the determination of which of two alternative remedies—a centralized national legal collection or a subsidized law library network coordinated by technical services in the National Library—would solve the problem of inadequate legal resources in many areas of the country. Poor law library facilities and inadequate staffing were cited in 1956 by the Committee on Legal Research of the Canadian Bar Association as the primary reasons for the inadequacy of legal research in Canada.

The methodology used included a combination of mailed questionnaires and visitations by the survey team. All law school libraries and major law society libraries were visited. Smaller libraries were visited on a selective basis. The major characteristics reported in this book are those of the libraries, not those of the legal collections. Data concerning representative holdings will be published later as a supplement to this book, but this information is discussed to some extent in the analysis section.

Although one section is titled "Descriptions of Libraries" and another is titled "Results of Investigations," both sections are descriptive. The former presents data concerning each library participating in the survey; the latter presents a descriptive analysis of the information under the headings of collections, staff, budget, space, services, facilities, administration, access to collections, and cooperative programs. The appendixes contain all the data collected, the questionnaire used, a list of the participating libraries arranged by type of library, a listing of statutory provisions regarding law society libraries and law foundations, and a bibliography.

Because the analysis of various aspects tends to be superficial, the major value of this book is the display of data collected. The analytical treatment of public services is an example of the superficiality. In the descriptions of law libraries, little mention is made of circulation policies. On the other hand, in the results section the statement is made in the discussion of space available