

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

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