

copyright and literary rights, access and confidentiality, and social responsibility" are written with considerable perception and clarity. Hers is much the strongest part of the book and would be worth excerpting for special publication if updated at the time.

Frazer Poole's chapter on preservation is quite good, but Duckett's relevant chapters in *Modern Manuscripts* are in more detail. Together they provide valuable reading. Robert L. Brubaker's chapters on professional communication are useful in showing the need for the various associations of librarians, archivists, and historians to collaborate more closely if we are to deal with all of these common problems more effectively in the future. We might begin by influencing the Public Documents Commission in its deliberations on the status of federal records. Marietta Malzer's chapter, "Writings on Archive-Library Related Topics," provides an excellent introduction to the literature.—Richard C. Berner, *Head, University Archives and Manuscripts Division, University of Washington*.

REFERENCES

1. Norton on Archives, edited by Thornton W. Mitchell (Carbondale: Southern Illinois Univ. Pr., 1975).
2. T. R. Schellenberg, *The Management of Archives* (New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1965).
3. Kenneth W. Duckett, *Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care and Use* (Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1975).

Rosenberg, Kenyon C., and Doskey, John S. *Media Equipment: A Guide and Dictionary*. Preface by James W. Brown. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1976. 190p. \$11.50. LC 76-25554. ISBN 0-87287-155-X.

Next to building construction schematics, nothing is guaranteed to cause the uninitiated librarian more sleepless nights than the preparation or checking of specifications for future media equipment purchases. And like a capital construction project, language and terminologies are more difficult than one normally encounters while final decisions are often based on compromising function to economics.

This book's aim is to guide an individual in selecting the most suitable media equip-

ment for a library or learning center. However, only the most commonly used dissemination hardware is covered: film, filmstrips, slides, overhead and opaque projectors, and audio recording and playback equipment.

The book is divided into three sections. The first gives the basic criteria one should consider when purchasing any media hardware. It is very short and ends with a checklist of questions which repeat, almost word for word, the considerations which preceded it in the section.

The second section outlines specific media hardware and hardware systems by dividing each into its important parts, often defining these parts and outlining the relationships between the parts. Performance specifications for most pieces of electronic hardware are given as well. Evaluation checklists for thirteen pieces of equipment are appropriately placed within this section.

The largest part of the book, however, is devoted to a "Dictionary of Technical Media Equipment Terms." More glossary than dictionary, it contains definitions for selected terms as well as the full names and addresses of principal trade, professional, and governmental organizations concerned with educational media. Simple line drawings illustrate many of the equipment parts and systems defined.

The preface of the book acknowledges that it should be used "in conjunction with other helpful publications." A study of each of the three sections confirms that this volume is merely an introduction to some of the very traditional kinds of media equipment. The first section's coverage of general criteria is sketchy and redundant. While one can understand why media production equipment was excluded from the second section, it is harder to excuse the absence of dissemination and duplication hardware which complements the audio and visual equipment which is covered. There is an almost total absence of guidelines for maintenance and repair. Scant coverage given to video equipment in the section is not redeemed by the large number of video definitions appearing in the "Dictionary." The bibliography is short and incomplete.

Certainly not a harmful or misleading book, it is probably worth the purchase price. However, one is continually struck by the fact that firmer editorial direction

plus harder work on the part of the authors would have produced a much more valuable book.—*Thomas L. Bonn, Electronic Media Center Librarian, State University of New York, College at Cortland.*

Robinson, Arthur H., and Petchenik, Barbara Bartz. *The Nature of Maps: Essays toward Understanding Maps and Mapping*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1976. 138p. \$8.95. LC 75-36401. ISBN 0-226-72281-3.

The Nature of Maps consists of six essays which together are an impressive attempt to provide a general theory of cartography. The essays are: On Maps and Mapping; the Map as a Communication System; Mapping, Language and Meaning; Seeing and Mapping; the Conception of Space; and Structure in Maps and Mapping. Drs. Robinson and Petchenik are eminent cartographers, well versed in the literature of their own field as well as related disciplines such as logic, philosophy, linguistics, information theory, and psychology.

Generally, cartographers have been primarily concerned with various technical innovations and not the theoretical problem of how a map acquires meaning from its maker and elicits meaning in its user. In order to understand the communicative process in maps, the authors provide an analysis of other types of communications and demonstrate their relationship to cartography. What the authors are delineating is a broad research paradigm specific to this discipline, with the emphasis shifting from the "map as a static graphic display to the cognitive and perceptual activities of the individuals who interact with maps."

This is the first detailed analysis of the philosophical basis of cartography and the treatment of the map as a cognitive system. It is a highly sophisticated benchmark work which treats in great detail issues which have been only briefly raised by earlier researchers: for example, the fundamental character of meaning in the mapping system, physiological and psychological insights into visual cognition, development of the ability to visualize and form images of the perceptual stimuli themselves, and acquisition and character of spatial knowledge.

The volume is well documented with numerous references to scholars in the sci-

ences and humanities, such as R. Carnap, E. Cassirer, J. Piaget, M. Polyani, and E. Imhof. It should be noted that this is far from the easiest book to follow, for either the cartographer or the librarian. It is a major contribution toward a general theory of cartography and clearly demonstrates that the "concept of spatial relatedness which is of concern in mapping and which indeed is the reason for the very existence of cartography, is a quality without which it is difficult or impossible for the human mind to apprehend anything." *The Nature of Maps* is recommended for most four-year college and university libraries.—*Alan Edward Schorr, Assistant Professor, Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.*

A Reader in Library Management. Edited by Ross Shimmon, and with linking commentaries by John Allred, K. H. Jones, Peter Jordan. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1976. \$10.00. 213p. LC 76-10382. ISBN 0-85157-194-8, Bingley; 0-208-01378-4, Linnet.

The purpose of this reader "is to present, in an accessible and convenient form, a group of articles which have been found to be of more than average usefulness by several lecturers with courses in library management." The twelve articles chosen are from British, American, and Canadian journals, dated between 1968 and 1974.

The text itself is divided into five sections: management, planning, organization, personnel, and evaluation. The articles chosen to discuss issues relating to these five topics provide a general introduction to library management theory. "The Need for Administrative Know-How in Libraries" by Beatrice V. Simon is well-placed as the initial selection and provides a synoptic review of the literature and concepts of management science.

In "Creative Library Management" K. H. Jones distinguishes between the narrowness of mechanistic librarianship and a more encompassing existential view of library service. P. H. Sewell and J. R. Haak point up the need for library goals on a national level and in undergraduate libraries, respectively.

"A Systems Concept of Organization and Control of Large University Libraries" by