

McCarthy, Cavan. *Developing Libraries in Brazil; With a Chapter on Paraguay*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1975. 207p. \$8.00. (LC 74-23681) (ISBN 0-8108-0750-5)

A sensitive academic librarian (University of Leeds) spends thirteen months professionally employed and traveling throughout Brazil during 1971-72. The results are empirical vignettes of frustration, accomplishment, irrationality, and excesses: any perceptive, articulate librarian with Latin American field experience can offer similar fare. McCarthy generally succeeds in describing most types of libraries, the principal problems confronting them, and highlighting innovative aspects worthy of consideration by Western (i.e., North American, British, and parts of Europe) librarians.

Brazilian acceptance of Western library theory and practice emphasizes the dichotomous nature such models have in economically disadvantaged countries. From the sophistication of São Paulo to the anachronisms of Maranhão, effective service often cannot be realized due to the conflict between theoretical objectives and Brazilian reality. McCarthy identifies closed stacks and restrictive or nonexistent loan policies as fundamental problems nationally. After formal education is completed, the "library habit" ceases; hence, in most libraries patrons are the young, but McCarthy suggests Brazilians probably would not trust any age group to return borrowed materials!

Library science education and the difficulties of employment are covered sufficiently for introductory survey purposes in comparative librarianship. Nearly all courses are taught by part-time, practicing librarians, usually graduates of the same institute or university. Because most of the practicing librarians are women with limited geographic and occupational mobility, local placement is common; the implications of endogamy are obvious, as some North American academic libraries know. Professional positions often are part time and government controlled. Many librarians toil in totally unsuitable structures with architectural design inhibiting the normal library functions, maintain too many card catalogs, have little or no money for subscriptions or books, and do not benefit or engage in networking.

In spite of adverse conditions, McCarthy identifies some outreach measures such as bookboxes serving various sites of large employment in lieu of bookmobiles or branch libraries and bookbanks for economically disadvantaged students. The National Book Institute's (INL) innovative publishing and library programs are worthy of consideration by the economically developed countries. Hundreds of libraries owe their existence to the INL core collection; INL offers technical training for paraprofessionals managing these collections. Guaranteed bloc purchase of approved titles is part of INL's coedition venture with other presses.

The author credits many of Brazil's problems to an unquestioning adherence to the U.S. model by the rightist military government (1964-). The importation of "foreign subculture" is deplored, but to ignore internationally acclaimed Brazilians as Heitor Vila-Lôbos, Jorge Amado, João Guimarães Rosa, and Clarice Lispector is unjust. One must also exercise critical caution with McCarthy's racial observations.

The chapter on Paraguay is descriptively similar to commentary on Brazil's north-east.

The book as a whole is a useful contribution about libraries, library service, and librarianship. For a comprehensive, analytical survey of Brazilian libraries and education, however, one must consult William V. Jackson's two articles in the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (vol. 3, p.166-259). His extensive bibliographies include citations through 1969. Those interested in research library collections will still find standard Robert Levine's *Brazil: Field Research Guide in the Social Sciences* (New York: Columbia University, Institute of Latin American Studies, 1966). While this reviewer was disappointed with the treatment of policy issues (e.g., budget, collection scope, state and federal governmental involvement) as well as the anecdotal nature of the study, McCarthy offers much worthy of further thought and research.—Peter T. Johnson, *Ibero-American Bibliographer*, University of Minnesota—Twin Cities.

Drazniowsky, Roman, comp. *Map Librarianship: Readings*. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1975. 547p. \$20.00 (LC 74-19244) (ISBN 0-8108-0739-4)

This volume is intended "to provide at least some guidance for map librarians" through "presenting a compilation of selected articles on seven specific subjects" as a "systematic and sequential description of map collection operation." There are forty-eight articles divided under the topics of: introduction to maps (four), the elements of maps (seven), map classification and use (seven), map bibliographies/acquisitions (eight), map processing and cataloging (eight), map storage and preservation (five), and map librarianship/map collections (nine). Two articles were written by the compiler. The volume also has an eighteen-page bibliography section arranged by chapter and an eight-page index. Forty-six authors are represented and include cartographers, geographers, and map librarians from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia. The articles represent thirteen serial publications: Association of American Geographers *Annals* (one), Association of Canadian Map Librarians *Proceedings* (two), *Canadian Cartographer* (three), *Cartographic Journal* (two), *Geographical Magazine* (two), *International Yearbook of Cartography* (two), *Journal of Geography* (five), *Library Journal* (two), *Military Engineer* (one), *Photogrammetric Engineering* (one), Society of University Cartographers *Bulletin* (one), *Special Libraries* (nine), and Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division *Bulletin* (seventeen). The articles range in date of original publication from 1950 to 1972, with nine each from 1967 and 1970, five from 1969, four each from 1961 and 1966, three from 1972 and only two from before 1960. The compiler's preface is dated August 1973. Photographs, maps, diagrams, graphs, and charts which originally appeared with the articles have also been reprinted (successfully), and the articles themselves were retyped in a uniform format.

Hopefully, the foregoing analysis of the contents of the volume will give prospective purchasers something to evaluate the book in terms of possible use to themselves. The seven subjects chosen do provide some good basic readings in areas about which map librarians should be concerned. The articles seem to have been thoughtfully chosen and provide a variety of viewpoints. The fact that seventeen articles were drawn

from the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division *Bulletin* indicates the importance of this serial as a professional journal. Five of the articles included which were reprinted from *Special Libraries* have also been reprinted previously (with one additional paper) by Special Libraries Association as *Recent Practices in Map Libraries* (1971), and were originally presented in June 1969 at a panel on "Problems of the Smaller Map Libraries." The list of additional references based on the subject of each chapter seems especially useful for furthering one's knowledge of particular areas of interest in the field. Because it is a collection of articles, this volume does provide some more advanced or more specialized material regarding map librarianship than the October 1973 issue of the *Drexel Library Quarterly*, which was devoted entirely to map librarianship on a beginning level. However, this issue costs only \$3.00 while this volume is \$20.00. It is too bad that publication was over a year and a half after the compiler's date of completion, according to his preface.

It is very difficult to criticize such a compilation as to choice of articles. Some articles are omitted, perhaps, because of lag times in publication, such as the previously mentioned *Drexel Library Quarterly* issue or the chapter on "Maps and Map Collections" (by Mary Galneder and this reviewer) included in the *ACRL Publications in Librarianship* no. 34, *Nonprint Media in Academic Libraries* (edited by Pearce S. Grove) which has recently been published (although the chapter was completed in September 1972). I do not wish to go further into comparisons of article choice. What seems most important is that this volume does gather together primarily recent articles relating to maps and map librarianship. It is a bit costly, but I recommend it to those students of map librarianship who have already read and digested the previously mentioned material. Make use of the bibliographies in the articles and those compiled by Mr. Drazniowsky. It is not a dead-end volume. The compiler appears to have achieved his previously quoted purpose.—*Alberta Auringer Wood, Map Specialist, Detroit Public Library.*

Tebbel, John. *A History of Book Publishing in the United States*. Volume II.