

oriented." Thus, the novice searcher is encouraged to begin at the beginning (topic selection) instead of at the library.

The brief preface is cleverly written in a branching format to isolate users who don't have the basic entry skills—ability to use the card catalog and the *Readers' Guide* and note-taking skills.

Kennedy begins with chapters on topic selection and narrowing of the topic. Why do so many searcher's manuals take these skills for granted? Their absence is certainly one of the main causes of frustration in question negotiation at the reference desk.

The author uses interest-provoking chapter titles such as "Finding the Best Parts of Books," "Collecting Current Information," and "Finding Facts Fast." The comic strip illustrations, now inevitable in a beginner's manual, are well selected and not overdone.

Fortunately, much of the bibliographic content is presented in essay form, presumably to avoid those endless annotated lists that weary the eye and threaten the beginning searcher.

Two of the more interesting appendixes

are: an outline of a search strategy that proves to be an outline of the book as well, and a brief (too brief, actually) "library knowledge test."

Kennedy and Pierian Press have produced an attractive, well-bound, well-printed paperback. A good buy for libraries and librarians interested in library instruction, as well as for people doing basic library research in education.—James Doyle, *Macomb County Community College, Warren, Michigan*.

IFLA/UNESCO Pre-Session Seminar for Librarians from Developing Countries, 3d, Antwerp University, 1972. **Resource Sharing of Libraries in Developing Countries**. Proceedings of the 1977 IFLA/UNESCO Pre-Session Seminar for Librarians from Developing Countries, Antwerp University, August 30–September 4, 1977. Edited by H. D. L. Vervliet. IFLA Publications, 14. Munich, New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 286p. \$17. LC 79-17272. ISBN 0-89664-114-7.

The pros and cons of sharing library resources in nonindustrialized countries is the subject of these proceedings of a 1977 IFLA seminar. On the whole sharing library resources is only in its adolescence in some Western nations and in infancy or nonexistent in others, especially the nonindustrialized nations. Yet most of the papers from these countries are hopeful and realistic about the prospects of sharing resources on a national and even international regional basis.

However, there do appear to be some prerequisites that have evolved for resource sharing. These prerequisites are: (1) there should be some progress in the country in developing a communications infrastructure; (2) there should be adequate documentary sources as well as records of national inventories of these resources; and (3) there should be professional know-how in any discussion of information sources.

And what about users? There must be users, plus professionals who understand fully user needs and abilities. J. S. Parker makes a good case for the need to correct the neglected user by advocating behavioral recognition. In fact, he sees the user as very much part of the system of sharing library

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resources. He notes that "whether or not we are prepared to regard the user as a feasible subject for library resource sharing programmes depends in part upon how we view his place in the library system, and how we choose to define library resources" (p.15).

Nigeria is fast becoming a leader in library development according to S. B. Aje, who points out cogently that his country has many of the ingredients for launching a nationwide program of resource sharing, including cooperative acquisitions. Alma Jordan of Trinidad points out that the Caribbean has experienced some success in cooperation in the areas of published regional bibliography and cooperative acquisitions. There have been great strides made in the area of sharing human resources, also, through ACURIL (Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries) and the Caribbean Commission, which maintains a library component.

It is inspiring to learn from John Yocklunn, the national librarian of Papua New Guinea, that the national library of that nation will not follow the traditional or Western mode of leadership in library development. Yocklunn has already embarked on a philosophy of making the national library in reality a national library service and thus having a very important role and responsibility in fostering library cooperation throughout the nation and among all libraries regardless of type.

Papers by Khurshid of Pakistan, Kalia of India, and Soltania of Iran raise hard questions about "processing centres" for documentary sources. Is it unrealistic for nonindustrial nations to contemplate seriously using OCLC? Fred Kilgour and Henriette Avram were no doubt sincere when they talked about library automation and all of its sophisticated technological advancements. But were these discussions of American technological storage and retrieval achievements appropriate for this meeting?

In all honesty, this report leaves this reviewer in a quandary as to its true value. At times the gems of wisdom from the West sound patronizing and guilty of cultural imperialism. The mere use of the term *developing countries* (developing almost always seems to mean countries in Africa,

Asia, Latin America, and The Pacific Islands) in the book's title implies that the nonindustrialized nations are not yet quite "Europeanized" and therefore are still in the "developing" stage. That is why this book can disturb one intellectually. But on a pragmatic level it does have value; it gives a cogent statement about the state of the art of resource sharing from an international perspective.—*Miles M. Jackson, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu.*

Ollé, James G. *Library History*. Outlines of Modern Librarianship. London: Clive Bingley; New York: K. G. Saur, 1979. 114p. \$10. ISBN 0-875157-271-5.

"Like most professions, we have been reluctant to see ourselves in print as we see ourselves in life" (p.23). If Ollé developed no other point in this little volume, the book would still be worth the price. Fortunately, there is more. For example, "[library history] is closed circuit history. If it is not by librarians for librarians, it is by historians for librarians" (p.26); and "The first challenge to library biography is to interest the library profession at large. The second is to interest the public. Neither is near to being met" (p.76).

Between these accurate observations the author weaves a state-of-the-art examination of the library history literature emanating from Great Britain and the United States. (In the process, however, he exhibits a heavy bias toward Great Britain, upon whose library history literature he repeatedly calls for examples to demonstrate certain points.) He selects his citations carefully (one would gain little by quibbling over certain exclusions) and fits them into a general organizational framework consisting of seven chapters.

The first serves as an introduction to the next three, which discuss the library history literature falling into three broad categories: "time, place, type of library, type of activity"; the "individual library"; and the "biographical approach."

Three concluding chapters discuss "compiling and editing," reference aids to study and research" (unfortunately the book had gone to press too late for an extended analysis of several recently published aids), and "preparing a text for submission."