

on the Web that become widely used. He advises that human judgment and collaboration at every step is crucial.

The remaining articles discuss the changing roles of librarians, skill sets needed in the twenty-first century, and how to create a digital topography of library collections. Nancy Davenport argues that graduate education of librarians has not kept pace with the changing needs of the scholarly community. She believes more entry points into the profession need to be created to entice people with diverse skills and competencies. Gary M. Shirk discusses the importance of visualization in human knowledge acquisition. Perception and information visualization allow humans to understand abstract concepts. Information visualization software is being developed for use with library resources, but what is holding the library field back from using information visualization, to any great extent, is the lack of conventions governing the visual display of library collections. Only when librarians develop such conventions will effective graphics be developed that can present a true topography of our library collections.

Overall, the articles share two common themes. First, digitization deals with complex issues involving making information not only accessible digitally but also accessible in such a way as to provide meaning to users. Second, libraries and librarians need to collaborate if we are to succeed in the digital environment.

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INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP: A BASIC GUIDE TO GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE ACCESS. Stueart, Robert D. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow, 2007. xi + 247 pp., \$45.00, ISBN 978-0-8108-5876-3.

International Librarianship: A Basic Guide to Global Knowledge Access is a general guide to global information about international libraries and librarianship. Covering six chapters, this book gives readers basic knowledge for finding any major library or library organization in the world. Robert D. Stueart, an advocate and advisor

to governments, foundations and international organizations in Eastern Europe and Asia, does a great job of pulling the information into a logical and orderly manner. He writes that "the primary purpose of this guide... is to identify basic background sources, in whatever format, for the study and teaching of international librarianship" (p.10-11). This book is also the second in a series called *Libraries and Librarianship: An International Perspective*, published by Scarecrow Press.

Chapter One, "Trends and Issues in International Librarianship," discusses the library in terms of internationalism, globalism, international library service, constraints to access in the international arena, data to information to knowledge, comparative librarianship, and an international agenda. While a bit brief, this chapter does its best to give the reader a glimpse into what is happening globally.

Chapter Two jumps right into "International Library Associations and Networks of Library and Information Organizations." Listed alphabetically, starting with Agricultural Libraries Network (AGLINET) and ending with the UN World Summit on the Information Society, this chapter tries to be as comprehensive as possible in listing "international associations and organizations whose primary mission is improving access to information" (p.14). Within each association or organization entry is the full title, information on its founding, mission, primary publications, and contact information.

In Chapter Three, "National Library Associations," readers can learn about national library associations from Albania to Uzbekistan. Each entry also gives the full name of the association (sometimes the name of the library association is given in the language of the country), information on its founding, mission, primary publication, and contact information.

"Governmental and Nongovernmental Organizations and Foundations" is the title of Chapter Four. While not comprehensive, this chapter lists "major donors and gives some indication of the extent of support in developing information services internationally" (p.103). International agencies, governmental agencies, philanthropic foundations, and major book donation programs are covered. The mission of these organizations, as well as their contact information, is also given.

In Chapter Five, "National Libraries and Bibliographic Services," Stuart writes that national libraries are the "window on the culture of the nation" (p.123). He writes about the founding, cultural

responsibilities, bibliographic services, and contact information for national libraries from A (Albania) to Z (Zimbabwe).

Finally, Chapter Six, "Information Policies," discusses basic policy issues, gives examples of policy development efforts, and talks about primary information policy issues and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Other topics such as access, copyright, and censorship are also briefly examined.

Although Stueart does include some chapter notes and an index, a bibliography or suggested reading list of further resources would have been a welcome addition. This book is recommended for all college and universities with library and information science programs.

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