stream of the information and communica-
tion network locally, regionally, and nation-
ally. If it fails to overcome its isolation and
provincialism, it will disappear and will be
replaced by more viable and dynamic institu-
tions. That thrust is achieved.—John T.
Eastlick, Graduate School of Librarianship,
University of Denver, Colorado.

 Wynkoop, Sally. Subject Guide to Gov-
ernment Reference Books. Littleton,
Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1972. $11.50.

 Wynkoop, Sally. Government Reference
Books, 70/71. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries
Unlimited, 1972. $8.50.

 The introduction states that Subject
Guide to Government Reference Books is
essentially a general orientation guide to
the most important reference books pub-
lished by the Government Printing Office
and government agencies. Ms. Wynkoop
has done an admirable job in choosing, list-
ing, and annotating some 1,016 books and
serials with reference value. The resulting
compilation is a good introduction for the
occasional user and provides an insight into
the variety and scope of subjects covered
in official publications.

 The very qualities which go into making
a good orientation guide limit the useful-
ness of such a guide for reference and re-
search purposes. Obviously, the high degree
of selectivity necessary to provide coverage
for many subjects prevents comprehensive
coverage of any particular subject. In or-
der to list the most important government
reference books, many of the most common
also had to be included. The practicing ref-
ERENCE or document librarian hardly needs
another description of the Statistical Ab-
stract or the Yearbook of Agriculture.

 Each entry gives all essential biblio-
graphic information and a descriptive anno-
tation. The annotations are well done, par-
cularly in giving data about previous editions,
related volumes, etc. On the whole, the
information is accurate, with a few mi-
nor errors which really do not affect the
usability of the information.

 The index in the back of the book is also
gear for general purposes. It is made up
of the subjects which appear in the table
of contents, a title entry for each book or
series included, and personal authors when
mentioned. The use of several descriptors
for each entry would have done much to
increase the value of the guide for refer-
ence purposes.

 Government Reference Books 70/71 is
the second in a biennial series which forms
a record of the most important reference
books published by the government during
1970 and 1971. Unlike the Subject Guide
this listing is intended to be comprehensive.
The format is essentially the same as in the
Subject Guide and the 68/69 edition with
the books arranged by subject. The ar-
rangement of the subject headings has been
somewhat changed, and while the new ar-
rangement is useful in this volume, it is dis-
courting if the three publications are
being used as a set.

 A great deal of repetition of titles is in-
cluded in the one thousand-plus entries in
this edition. In my opinion this is detrimen-
tal rather than helpful. In a biennial survey
it is wasteful at best to include two entries
for books published annually, four entries
for books published semiannually, and in
some cases five and six entries for the same
title. There are also forty separate entries
and annotations for Army Area Handbooks,
each entry repeating essentially the same
information with slight variations from
country to country. One entry describing the
series, plus a list of those handbooks pub-
lished in 1970 and 1971 would have been
sufficient.

 For people having limited contact with
documents, these biennial compilations will
be a reminder of the on-going and tremen-
dously worthwhile contribution of the gov-
ernment in the field of reference materials.
For purposes of research, or as a helpful aid
to documents librarians, this series has the
same drawbacks as does the Subject Guide
—an unsophisticated index, general rather
than in-depth coverage, and a great deal
of space devoted to what every documents
librarian should know already or be able
to find easily.—Joyce Ball, Head, Refer-
ence Department, University of Nevada,
Reno.

 Weihs, Jean Riddle; Lewis, Shirley; and
Macdonald, Janet. Nonbook Materials,
the Organization of Integrated Collec-
tions. Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Library
This concise, informative volume should be the media cataloger's *vademecum* until final decisions concerning Anglo-American rules have been accomplished. This is a manual supplying clear and highly definitive principles for entry and descriptive cataloging of nonbook materials. This is a guidebook, providing guidelines for the care, handling and storage of nonbook materials. It is also a sourcebook, with a selected bibliography. The volume does not deal with the practical aspects of labeling and identifying materials; Hicks and Tillin's *Developing Multimedia Libraries* continues to be a valuable companion manual for those and other important related matters.

*Nonbook Materials* has a prestigious background, prepared in consultation with the CLA/ALA/AECT/EMAC/CAML Advisory Committee on the Cataloging of Nonbook Materials.* The Joint Advisory Committee, chaired by Dr. Margaret Chisholm, dean of the School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Maryland, has performed a valuable service in international cooperation. The committee members, who are listed prominently in the introductory pages, represent the Library of Congress, public schools, universities, faculties, public libraries, and commercial producers of materials.

The authors are highly qualified to deal with the subject matter, having handled audiovisual materials as catalogers and as administrators. The thoroughness which the authors have applied is apparent, even to the inclusion of techniques for cataloging machine-readable data files. The immediacy of the authors' knowledge of developments and techniques in the field of audiovisual materials is evident through their detailed statements recommending treatment of the endogenous items of description that identify each piece of material.

The experience of the authors with the materials themselves is evidenced by detailed descriptive cataloging which references the need for special equipment, as in the case of a double-frame filmstrip, or the make and model of a videorecording machine. Such information is an absolute requirement for the user, and might be carried even further in notes on the catalog card which would specify the type of support equipment necessary for utilization of all nonprint items.

The authors have struggled to achieve consistency in the terminology employed for cataloging purposes. The Glossary provided is a practical one, reached by cooperative agreement, but beset with some problems in identifying the various forms of audio and video materials. One solution, patterned by analogy after the term *microform*, would seem to be to employ *audioform* as a generic term including cylinders, discs, rolls, magnetic tape, and wire. *Videoform* would encompass videotape, video-cassettes, videodiscs, and any other future developments. (Specific physical descriptions are required in the collation for each item, identifying reel tapes and ips, phonodiscs and ips, number of frames, size of maps, etc.)

Librarians who have been resisting the inclusion of nonbook materials to their collections of monographs in buckram bindings will be well advised to study this slim volume. The policies of information retrieval for media, or nonprint materials, are developed by extending existing cataloging policies to the new forms. Examples are presented in standard 3 x 5 inch format and are indeed, traditional catalog cards, with impeccable use of descriptive cataloging techniques applied to nonbook materials.

One tends to ponder the reason for resistance to both the inclusion of nonbook materials into the collection and to the development of nonbook cataloging techniques. Surely the fact that an intermediary device is required cannot be a primary deterrent; have not microforms, with their viewers, been accepted almost universally? Collections of phonodiscs are solidly planted in both public and academic libraries. This author recalls with nostalgia the splendid collection of 78's which was on open shelves for home loan in the early forties in Springfield, Massachusetts. That library also loaned framed prints, ready for hanging. Why then, more than a generation
later, are we as a profession still hesitant
to declare ourselves unilaterally as open
storehouses and dispensers of the recorded
resources of knowledge and information,
regardless of format?

The intuitive answer may be that infor­

mation in form other than print is suspect
as being less than intellectual. Let us look
a little more closely at some of the mono­

graphs on our shelves, where in the name
of thoroughness and academic freedom we
have collected biased, poorly written, out
of date and occasionally unreadable works.
And let us compare these with some of the
nonprint media which vividly capture in
sight and sound, history, skill techniques,
procedures, beauty and ugliness, and en­

gaging entertainment. Our shelves should
proudly contain the totality of the human
experience, in all the forms devised by
mind and technology, providing total access
for that vitally-concerned segment of socie­
ty which is our clientele.

Nonbook Materials, The Organization of
Integrated Collections is a guide and a pre­
cept for those who have accepted this chal­
lenge.—Gloria Terwilliger, Director of
Learning Resources, Alexandria Campus,
Northern Virginia Community College.

Lorenz, Alfred Lawrence. Hugh Gaine; A
Colonial Printer-Editor’s Odyssey to
Loyalism. Carbondale and Edwardsville:
192 p. $6.95.

There have been few serious biograph­
ical studies done on the major figures in
Revolutionary journalism. Edes and Gill,
Rivington, John Holt, James Parker, and
others still await biographers. Fortunately,
Hugh Gaine, one of the most controversial
and enigmatic of the Revolutionary editors,
has now been given the careful and un­
bias treatment he has so long deserved.

Professor Lorenz has written an impor­tant
book. For he has revealed, better per­
haps than anyone else, the tremendous ob­
stacles encountered by an editor who
wished to remain independent of “special
interest” in a time when emotions ran high
and neutrality was viewed as a traitorous
act. In doing so he shows clearly the rea­
sons for Gaine’s erratic editorial course from
1752 to 1776.

In Professor Lorenz’s biography Hugh
Gaine emerges as a talented and dedicated
editor who only wanted to print the news
and make money. However, in those days
an editor had to ally himself and his pa­
paper with a special interest group if he in­
tended to stay in business, and thus Gaine
was forced to change sides frequently in
the tumultuous years preceding the Rev­
olution in order to ensure his livelihood.

Gaine made a fateful decision when he
decided to abandon the patriot cause in
1776, and return to New York to resume
the publication of his New York Mercury
in that occupied city. Once he had made
his choice there was no turning back and
he soon became one of the most hated and
maligned Tory editors in Revolutionary
America. His notoriety was further en­
hanced when he became the subject of
Phillip Freneau’s long and cutting poem,
“Hugh Gaines Life.” Freneau maintained
that Gaine would:

Always adhere to the Sword that is
longest and stick to the party thats
like to be strongest.

Unfortunately, Gaine underestimated the
patriots, and chose to support the wrong
“party.” Nevertheless, he remains a major
figure in the annals of American publishing,
and Professor Lorenz’s balanced, well-writ­
ten, and timely study should be acquired
by every library with an interest in the his­
tory of the American Revolution.—Michael
H. Harris, Associate Professor, College of
Library Science, University of Kentucky,
Lexington.

Applebaum, Edmond L., ed. Reader in

This seventh in a series of Readers in Li­
brary and Information Science is a compila­
tion of articles covering the whole field of
technical services. In one small sense the
title is misleading for in actuality descrip­tive cataloging and classification have been
excluded from this volume and covered in
another of the series.

The collection brings together materials of
a historical nature, some state-of-the-art
articles, and some attempts at predicting
the future. One big disadvantage is a “de­