

stream of the information and communication network locally, regionally, and nationally. If it fails to overcome its isolation and provincialism, it will disappear and will be replaced by more viable and dynamic institutions. That thrust is achieved.—*John T. Eastlick, Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Colorado.*

✓ Wynkoop, Sally. **Subject Guide to Government 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 published by the Government Printing Office and government agencies. Ms. Wynkoop has done an admirable job in choosing, listing, 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 usefulness of such a guide for reference and research purposes. Obviously, the high degree of selectivity necessary to provide coverage for many subjects prevents comprehensive coverage of any particular subject. In order to list the most important government reference books, many of the most common also had to be included. The practicing reference or document librarian hardly needs another description of the *Statistical Abstract* or the *Yearbook of Agriculture*.

Each entry gives all essential bibliographic information and a descriptive annotation. The annotations are well done, particularly in giving data about previous editions, related volumes, etc. On the whole, the information is accurate, with a few minor errors which really do not affect the usability of the information.

The index in the back of the book is also geared 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 reference 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 arrangement of the subject headings has been somewhat changed, and while the new arrangement is useful in this volume, it is disconcerting if the three publications are being used as a set.

A great deal of repetition of titles is included in the one thousand-plus entries in this edition. In my opinion this is detrimental 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 published 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 tremendously worthwhile contribution of the government 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, Reference Department, University of Nevada, Reno.*

✓ Weihs, Jean Riddle; Lewis, Shirley; and Macdonald, Janet. **Nonbook Materials, the Organization of Integrated Collections.** Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Library Association, 1973. 107 p. \$6.50.

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, videocassettes, 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

* Canadian Library Association; American Library Association; Association for Educational Communications & Technology; Educational Media Association of Canada; Canadian Association of Music Libraries.

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 information in form other than print is suspect as being less than intellectual. Let us look a little more closely at some of the monographs 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 engaging 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 society which is our clientele.

Nonbook Materials, The Organization of Integrated Collections is a guide and a precept for those who have accepted this challenge.—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: Southern Illinois University Press, 1972. 192 p. \$6.95.

There have been few serious biographical 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 unbiased treatment he has so long deserved.

Professor Lorenz has written an important book. For he has revealed, better perhaps than anyone else, the tremendous obstacles 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 reasons 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 paper with a special interest group if he intended to stay in business, and thus Gaine was forced to change sides frequently in the tumultuous years preceding the Revolution 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 enhanced when he became the subject of Phillip Freneau's long and cutting poem, "Hugh Gaine's Life." Freneau maintained that Gaine would:

Always adhere to the Sword that is longest and stick to the party that 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-written, and timely study should be acquired by every library with an interest in the history of the American Revolution.—Michael H. Harris, Associate Professor, College of Library Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

✓Applebaum, Edmond L., ed. *Reader in Technical Services*. Washington, D.C.: NCR Microcard Editions, 1973.

This seventh in a series of Readers in Library and Information Science is a compilation 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-