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on our shelves, where in the name of thoroughness and academic freedom we have collected biased, poorly written, out of date and occasionally unreadable works.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 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-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-

liberate attempt to exclude materials that have appeared in recently published collections." For a teacher or student of technical services to use a reader of this nature effectively, it must contain all outstanding pertinent materials no matter where else they have appeared nor how recently. This approach, then, makes the volume less useful as a text but important as a supplementary resource.

Mr. Applebaum has done an admirable job in presenting the historical perspective to the basic problems which are facing us in technical services today. The discussions on cooperative cataloging and Dewey's classification system, at the first Conference of the American Library Association in 1876 and the presentation and discussion of cataloging at the London Conference of Librarians in 1877, are classics. The remainder of the volume covers the areas of acquisitions; bibliographic control; cooperative and centralized processing endeavors; and future prospects.

Who would be better than Mr. Applebaum to select outstanding articles in the area of acquisitions, from policies to blanket-order plans, from administration to future trends? Articles by Metcalf, Downs, Veaner, and the excellent symposium chaired by Perry Morrison are good examples.

The section on bibliographic control is less cohesive. Certainly all articles included are important ones but perhaps not all should be included here. For instance the Introduction to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules must have been read at least once, if not a dozen times, by all students of cataloging—probably all have their own copies—and the articles on serials by Clara Brown, delightful as it is, doesn't really seem to fit into the sequence. Otherwise it contains a good representation of articles on bibliographic control of monographs and serials. One previously unpublished article on "Book Catalogs" by Scott Allison, is a very good state-of-the-art paper. Classic pieces such as the one by W. W. Bishop, as well as current deliberations such as the ones on the National Serials Data Program, are valuable items for discussion.

Cooperative and centralized processing is an area with which Mr. Applebaum has been very intimately involved for several years and has used his expertise in bringing together a chronology of developments on this subject.

The final section deals almost exclusively with MARC and its national and international implications—those being the solving of some important problems in technical services.

Particular criticism could be leveled at the volume for the exclusion of any discussion on nonprint materials, their acquisition, storage, and accessibility.—*Robert D. Stueart, Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Colorado.*

Pope, S. Elspeth. *The Time-Lag in Cataloging.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973. 209 p.

This book is the result of the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of Pittsburgh. It is primarily concerned with the attempts made by the Library of Congress and American publishers over a long period of time to bring books and catalog copy together quickly. These efforts culminated finally in the Cataloging-in-Source program (1958–59) and its reincarnation in the Cataloging-in-Publication program (1971).

The aims of the study were (1) to discover whether the various programs at the Library of Congress were sufficient to decrease the time-lag in cataloging, and (2) whether it is possible for the Library of Congress to accept bibliographical data as provided by publisher's catalogs.

To answer the first question, a statistical sample of 5 percent of American trade publications in 1969 was taken from the *National Union Catalog.* The selected entries were checked against the time of their appearance in Copyright Office records, Library of Congress cards, MARC tape input, and *Publisher's Weekly.* Programs were designed and data fed to a computer. The results were compared to an earlier study done by Roger Greer in 1961, and it was found that, in spite of the various attempts which had been made by the Library of Congress to expedite the cataloging of books, the time needed to get cataloging information had in fact increased. The full details of the Greer study, an unpublished doctoral dissertation, are not given, so it is difficult to assess the validity of the com-