in the text and captions are haphazardly capitalized and some illustrations are illchosen. Why, for example, reproduce a page from the Basilisk Press' facsimile edition of the Kelmscott Chaucer, which through the various reproduction processes is at least six times removed from the original? Moreover, a bibliography that purports to be a guide to some of the most imaginative and finely crafted books being produced today must have at least a modicum of allusive charm. The whole private press philosophy is centered on craftsmanship and respect for the printed word. As one proprietor noted, "I am far more interested in having my work go into the hands of people who are readers and booklovers, not the picky packrats who 'collect' press books. . . .

Finally, though "printing for pleasure" is usually a private avocation, paradoxically it is a form of communication as well; it bears noting that the concluding chapter of Bellamy's book, "Reaching the Customer," presents a candid summary of the marketing problems that plague the "business end" of many private presses.—David Pankow, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester. New York.

Wynar, Bohdan S. Introduction to Cataloging and Classification. 6th ed. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1980. 657p. \$22.40 cloth (\$27 foreign); \$14 paper (\$17.50 foreign). LC 80-16426.

While reviewing a text on cataloging and classification could be viewed as an ordeal, it can be handled reasonably if the usual method of reading cover to cover is not followed. One possible method, which is followed here, is to read selected parts, try application of some of the instructions, compare with AACR2 (for descriptive cataloging), look for outstanding features or notable omissions, and compare with earlier editions.

It is interesting to see the many ways this work has changed since it began as a "preliminary edition" in 1964. In format it has changed from a slim mimeographed paperback to a hefty book with effective graphic design that is offered in cloth and paper. The contents, of course, have been chang-

ing over the years to treat catalog code revisions, new editions of Dewey and Sears, developments in subject analysis, and the changes wrought by bibliographic networking. In the latest edition these changes have dictated more a rewriting than a revision. There is still a healthy portion of background theory to support the main topics. Brief outlines of some of the lesser-used classification systems and newer methods of verbal analysis are included with examples, and the sections on Library of Congress subject headings and Library of Congress classification are considerably expanded and fully illustrated. The section on centralized services, cataloging routines, and catalog and shelflist filing is updated and expanded.

The descriptive cataloging section, which constitutes more than half of the book, is keved to AACR2 by rule number and is illustrated by numerous examples. In recognition of the increasing use of machinereadable cataloging records, rule examples are no longer given in traditional card format. In some cases transcriptions or copies of the chief source of information are supplied as an aid to interpretation. The rules are conveyed by many direct quotes from AACR2, to which are added discussions of problem areas and words of advice regarding interpretation and possible future changes. A good deal of enumeration of rule numbers and captions without comment shows the problem of condensing the code to a size that would not overwhelm the rest of the book. Most of the omissions are understandable, but the slight treatment of capitalization and abbreviation places full burden on the examples.

This is a work of shared responsibility, with principal responsibility attributed to one person (AACR2, Rule 21.6B1). In the preface Bohdan Wynar gives credit to other authors for either "writing," "preparing," or "revising" many of the chapters. Arlene Taylor Dowell handled AACR2, while Jeanne Osborn covered document indexing, filing, centralized processing, and cataloging records and routines. Wynar was wise in his choice of these assisting authors. Their sections are well written and show excellent understanding of background, current practices, problems, and future trends.

The workability of the instructions and the effectiveness of the examples will have to be judged by teachers, students, and other users. There seems to be adequate information to give the reader a general idea of foundations and procedures, but students will certainly need a helping hand, and practicing catalogers should not find much they don't already know or have access to in standard tools. Continued revisions of this book attest to a certain demand, but it is hard to visualize the audience for this particular mix of introductory and advanced material. Covering the contents in one course would not be easy.

It should be noted that the text is fully documented and a bibliography of several pages on cataloging and classification aids is included. There is an excellent index and a glossary of terms and acronyms. The only mistake meriting mention is in the AACR2 section, in which .— is used to separate the items in a contents note, rather than — without the full stop. Only a former cataloger would quibble over a punctuation mark.—Suzanne Massonneau, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

Benge, Ronald Charles. Cultural Crisis and Libraries in the Third World. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1979. 255p. \$17.50. LC 79-12929. ISBN 0-85157-281-2 Bingley; 0-208-01668-6 Linnet.

In Nigeria, as in other Third World countries, "When social action is taken to create a new environment, then libraries will be a necessary part of it" (Cultural Crisis and Libraries in the Third World, p.242). At that time, it will be verified that Third World librarians can be strong forces for the welfare of their country. To do this, they must understand the meaning of development in their country, they must perceive how technology can be transferred appropriately to it, and they must avoid the pitfalls of education and mass communication imposed from without, in disregard of their country's native genius.

In developing this thesis through an essay-style approach, Ronald C. Benge devotes ten chapters to the general premises of development, education, and communication; then he turns, in the last five chapters, to the particulars concerning libraries and librarians. Such a procedure gives students of cultural crisis in the Third World food for thought, without, however, providing a thorough treatment of that crisis; and it gives students of libraries in the Third World some guiding principles, but only a minimum of facts about the library milieu there.

This essay also poises itself on the edge between the general and the particular by drawing extensively from a vast literature concerning Third World affairs in general and by reporting on the author's years of personal experience, especially in Nigeria. The strong affective tone of the work surely derives from the latter source, and the reader has the feeling that as long as the author had the praiseworthy intention of avoiding a dry monograph on his topic, he could have presented his insights and feelings with more power by giving greater emphasis to his Nigerian experience against a lower profile of general background knowledge.-Paul Tutwiler, School of Library Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

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