

that we will emerge as the masters, not the servants, of the new technology. This paper alone is worth the price of the book. The rest is gravy.—Gregory N. Bullard, *Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York*.

McCoy, Ralph E. *Freedom of the Press: A Bibliocyclopedia*. Ten-Year Supplement (1967-1977). With a foreword by Robert B. Downs. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Univ. Pr., 1979. 557p. \$42.50. LC 78-16573. ISBN 0-8093-0844-4.

Without question, Ralph E. McCoy has rendered an invaluable service to society in his latest book, *Freedom of the Press: A Bibliocyclopedia*. This magnificent publication is a ten-year supplement to his earlier work *Freedom of the Press*. The present volume contains some 6,500 entries and follows the pattern, format, and scope of the 1968 volume.

Although the author calls it a bibliocyclopedia, this opus could well be called an encyclopedic in the field of intellectual freedom. It is an annotated bibliography of books, journal articles, pamphlets, newspapers, dissertations, films, radio, television, recordings, and other materials. The annotations are descriptive, and, whenever possible, they summarize, in the author's own words, the major points of the work being reviewed.

The format of this edition follows that of the earlier work in its alphabetical listing by personal or corporate author or by title, if the author's name is not known. A comprehensive subject index, at the end of the volume, identifies topics, individuals, countries, court decisions, concepts, and titles.

The continuing interest in intellectual freedom is demonstrated by the fact that more than half as many publications relating to freedom of the press in English-speaking countries appeared in the past ten years as in the previous four hundred.

Robert B. Downs, dean of library administration emeritus, University of Illinois, himself an authority and champion of intellectual freedom, in his foreword to this volume, comments on issues and problems in the field in the past decade. He reviews and analyzes several of the most vital of these that developed between 1967 and 1977. Among these were freedom of the press

questions raised by publication of the Pentagon Papers, press gag orders, fair trial versus free press, the individual's right to privacy, rights of special groups, obscenity and pornography, and others.

The library/information science profession and all people who are interested in freedom owe a great debt of gratitude to Ralph McCoy for this work, *Freedom of the Press*. It has been called a magnificent book, an indispensable reference work, "without doubt the most complete and most useful annotated bibliography ever produced on the topics of freedom and censorship in mass communication." In the opinion of this reviewer, it is all of these and is a book that should be a "must" purchase in every type of library.—Martha Boaz, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles*.

McInnis, Raymond G. *New Perspectives for Reference Service in Academic Libraries*. Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science, no.23. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Pr., 1978. 351p. \$24.50. LC 77-94742. ISBN 0-313-20311-3. ISSN 0084-9243.

Academic librarians as well as classroom faculty members will profit from reading McInnis if they are able to get through the work. The librarian who believes that the library has a significant role to play in undergraduate instruction will have this view supported. The library administrator who wonders how to evaluate the large expenditure of resources that library instruction consumes will have some new ideas to ponder. The librarian who questions all of this instruction interest in academic libraries and the classroom instructor who would like to make teaching at the introductory level more reflective of the excitement of a discipline will both come away with an appreciation of what the academic library is able to do as part of the active learning process.

Without a doubt, McInnis presents the background required to understand how library research can be integrated into classroom teaching, but his presentation is circuitous and is made much more difficult than is necessary. His insistence on footnoting almost every sentence, which leads to eighteen-page chapters with eighty footnotes, and his practice of using long quotes