

the popular, but incorrect notion that sound recordings do not possess qualities of permanency, has also been a negative influence. McWilliams explains that if cared for properly, sound recordings possess long-range preservation properties superior to modern printed materials which require costly and labour intensive measures, such as acid deacidification. Appropriate storage requirements for sound materials are discussed, including environmental conditions, handling and use, packaging, disc washing and repairing.

While the book is successful in fulfilling its objectives, the reviewer has a few minor regrets. Although McWilliams provides the reader with a good historical sketch of the development of sound recordings since the mid-nineteenth century, he barely touches on the recent developments in the industry, namely those in digital recording. A fuller discussion of this technology and its ramifications would have been very useful. In the section on tape equipment a number of solid recommendations can be found, but the author bemoans the scarcity of tape decks having the ability to play both $1/2$ -track and $1/4$ -track recordings, and mentions only the Revox A-700. In fact, $1/2$ -track recorders with built-in $1/4$ -track playback heads are now quite common. They include the lower priced semi-professional TEAC A-6100MKII, the professional TEAC Tascam series and the AMPEX ATR-700.

A bibliography and two directories, one of manufacturers and suppliers of sound equipment and the other of North American sound archives, are included in the book. The latter, however, is very disappointing as it consists of a mere nine entries, one of them Canadian. With little effort, one can list twice as many institutions worthy of recognition in the United States and, at the very least, another three or four in Canada. Nonetheless, McWilliams' handbook is an indispensable item and should remain within arm's reach to all established individuals in the profession and those beginning to organize collections of sound recordings.

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The Canadian Military Experience, 1867-1967: A Bibliography. O.A. COOKE.

Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services, 1979. ix, 244 p. (Ministry of National Defence Occasional Paper No. 2) ISBN 0 660 504359 \$5.95 pa., Other Countries \$7.15.

This volume is a basic "no frills" reference tool of considerable value. The want of an introductory bibliographic aid to Canadian military history has long been felt by researchers but finally from O.A. Cooke of the Directorate of History, Department of National Defence we have a compilation covering the first one hundred years of Confederation. Students and researchers interested in earlier periods will have to look elsewhere although of course some titles do touch upon pre-1867 topics. *The Canadian Military Experience* is divided into five parts: Bibliography, Defence Policy and General Works, Naval Forces, and Forces, and Air Forces. Part four on Land Forces is by far the largest portion of the work with one hundred and forty pages devoted to the army and militia. This is as it should be for despite the importance of the RCN and RCAF, Canada's land forces have been the largest and most studied of the Dominion's armed services. The list of regimental histories alone should impress even the sceptic with Canada's military heritage. Perhaps the most striking feature of this bibliography is the preponderance of official reports and histories. Canadians have been well served by their official historians, but what we do lack are civilian researchers interested in military subjects.

Only one caveat can be filed against Cooke's patient efforts, and that is the lack of an index. Aside from this one oversight, archivists and other historical researchers will find *The Canadian Military Experience* a very useful basic reference tool.

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