

Reviews of Books

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National Archives and Records Service

FINDING AIDS

Übersicht über die Bestände des Brandenburgischen Landeshauptarchivs Potsdam. Teil I: Behörden und Institutionen in den Territorien Kurmark, Neumark, Niederlausitz bis 1808/16. Bearbeitet von Friedrich Beck, Lieselott Enders, Heinz Braun unter Mitarbeit von Margot Beck und Barbara Merker. Weimar, Hermann Böhlaus Nachfolger, 1964. xii, 703 p.

Even if they cannot read German, archivists in many lands will view with feelings of respect and envy this Guide to the Holdings of the Brandenburg Main State Archives in Potsdam. Bound in grey linen and handsomely printed, it details on 703 pages part of the records of one of the nine state archives of the German Democratic Republic. I do not hesitate to call it one of the most useful and informative general finding aids ever compiled by a public archival agency. What American State archives could dream of publishing a guide of such size!

The history of the Brandenburg Main State Archives is a complex one. Until 1945 the Province of Brandenburg did not have a state archives comparable in status to the state archives of the other provinces of Prussia. True, the Regulations Concerning the Creation of the Brandenburg Provincial Archives of February 7, 1883, had provided such an establishment. Organizationally and administratively, however, it remained an integral part of the Prussian Privy State Archives in Berlin-Dahlem, even after it had been renamed, in the 1930's, the State Archives for the Province of Brandenburg and the *Reich* Capital City of Berlin; and so it was only in 1949-50 that an independent state archives was founded for the then existing Land Brandenburg. For purposes of clarity as well as brevity, I shall in the following speak of the Provincial Archives for the period before 1945 and of the Main State Archives for the period thereafter.

Before the Main State Archives was set up in Potsdam, the records to be held by it had suffered heavy losses. When the holdings of the archives building in Berlin-Dahlem were evacuated during World War II, not all of the regional and local *fonds* in the Provincial Archives could be shipped out, with the result that an estimated 25 percent of them were destroyed. Furthermore, most of the finding aids of the Provincial Archives remained in Berlin-Dahlem and were not available when the Main State Archives was established. These conditions, needless to say, greatly delayed arrangement and description of records when they were assembled in Potsdam. Also, in

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the 1950's and 1960's holdings were vastly increased as a result of the abolition of existing state agencies and the creation of the instrumentalities of the Eastern totalitarian regime.

As constituted when the guide was issued, the Main State Archives consisted of three divisions: I—The archives of the period of the "feudal state" to 1808–16 (15,000 cu. ft.); II—the archives of the period of the "capitalistic state" to 1945 (39,000 cu. ft.); III—the archives of the socialist epoch from 1945 (9,000 cu. ft.). In addition, there were 10,000 documents on parchment (*Urkunden*) and 20,000 maps, assigned to divisions I and II, respectively.

Inasmuch as the Provincial Archives had been closely integrated with the Privy State Archives (repository for the permanent records of the central agencies of Prussia), the organization of the holdings of the Main State Archives called for a great deal of preparatory exploration and a number of basic decisions. These cannot be touched upon here, because, if one wants to grasp their intricacy, he has to be familiar with the history of the Mark Brandenburg and its transformation into the Prussian State. In the course of this process, agencies of the Mark Brandenburg became central agencies of Prussia, while, on the other hand, formerly central agencies might see their competence limited to regional functions. In cases like these, what were to be the principles that should govern the assignment of records to the Main State Archives or to central archives of Prussia, now kept in Merseburg? The necessary decisions were not arrived at lightly and hastily. They were prepared and discussed in articles published in the *Archivmitteilungen*, most important among them Friedrich Beck's article on "Formation and Delineation of Record Groups in the Brandenburg Main State Archives in Potsdam" (14:53–61; no. 2, 1964). As a discussion of arrangement on the "interdepository level," it might profitably be read in connection with Oliver W. Holmes' basic article "Archival Arrangement—Five Different Operations at Five Different Levels," in *American Archivist*, 27:21–41 (Jan. 1964).

Only after border conflicts had been resolved and after record groups had been defined could description of the holdings be attempted. A guide to the Provincial Archives published in 1939 had analyzed the records on 195 pages. The new guide, although limited to the records of Division I of the Main State Archives, is a far more detailed finding aid. Record group entries provide the following information: a history of the record creator or, in the case of the records of a manorial estate, a history of the estate; a history of the records; an indication of the size and inclusive dates; a breakdown of the record group into series; archival finding aids; and literature pertaining to the record group.

The administrative histories, although for obvious reasons based on available literature rather than on research in the records, are competent and well written. What is truly remarkable is the extent to which the contents of the record groups have been thrown open through enumeration of the series. Much though I dislike the phrase, in terms of a general finding aid, this is indeed record description "in depth," for it gives the title of each series, its

inclusive dates, and the number of file units it consists of. This technique has proved possible and fruitful because normally 18th- and 19th-century Prussian records are arranged by subject. One wonders, however, why for a guide of this kind an index of names and subjects has not been contemplated. A subject index would have called for summary or consolidated entries for subjects that appear of necessity in the records of functionally identical record creators, such as personnel matters, grazing, fishing, and so on.

As one who has worked quite a few years of his life with and in the records described in this guide, I wish to testify to the excellence of its workmanship. It is an impressive achievement that rests on a sustained effort and successful teamwork. I regret that few American archivists will be able to examine it.

In conclusion it might be mentioned that archives administration in East Germany is now governed by the State Archives Decree of June 17, 1965, and two Executive Regulations of June 25, 1965, printed in *Archivmitteilungen*, 15:163-169 (no. 5, 1965). Pursuant to this new legislation the name of the Brandenburg Main State Archives has been changed to State Archives Potsdam for the Districts of Potsdam, Frankfurt (Oder), and Cottbus.

Arlington, Va.

ERNST POSNER

A Guide to Records in Barbados, comp. by M. J. Chandler. (Published for the University of the West Indies by Basil Blackwell and Mott, Ltd., Oxford, 1965. xi, 204 p. £3 3s.)

A Guide to Records in the Leeward Islands, comp. by E. C. Baker. (Published for the University of the West Indies by Basil Blackwell and Mott, Ltd., Oxford, 1965. x, 102 p. £3 3s.)

With the assistance of grants by the Rockefeller Foundation, the University of the West Indies in Jamaica has been conducting since 1960 surveys of records in English-speaking territories of the Caribbean area. The surveys are designed to discover the nature and extent of such records, to encourage action for their preservation, and ultimately to make them available for research use. These records depicting the history of Caribbean islands, in some instances for more than three centuries, include valuable material hitherto largely unused by historians writing about the islands. Two of the first products of the surveys are guides to records in Barbados and the Leeward Islands.

These guides compiled by experienced British archivists have some similarities in format and scope. In general, they list records by location with only minimum association of similar or related records in different locations. Many buildings, rooms, and other locations, however, are shown to contain most of certain series of records. The guides cover all types of archives—governmental (central and local), semipublic, ecclesiastical, and private; list newspaper and manuscript collections; and show material that has been microfilmed. They describe many groups of records concerning repetitive trans-

actions that expert appraisal probably will not recommend for permanent retention.

Some differences in the guides, however, are worthy of note. The guide for the Leeward Islands includes records concerning the islands that are preserved in the British Public Record Office and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In this compilation also there are useful summaries of the history of important bodies of records and brief articles concerning problems and suggested procedures in major archival activities such as arrangement, weeding, reference service, and repair. The guide for Barbados includes a checklist of compilations of legislative enactments and printed government serial publications and briefly describes important cartographic publications and collections concerning the island.

Historians, archivists, and others will naturally yearn for more information about the subject matter of particular records than is provided in these essentially preliminary finding aids. They will also wish to have more details of administrative history and the possible relationship of series preserved in different locations. Nevertheless, they will laud these pioneering compilations for their usefulness in showing current locations of important groups of hitherto unknown and neglected records and demonstrating the need for better archival preservation programs in Caribbean countries.

National Archives

HAROLD T. PINKETT

France. Archives Nationales. *Documents du Minutier Central concernant l'histoire de l'art (1700-1750)*. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1964. xlvii, 866 p. illus.)

For decades the French Archives Nationales has published carefully prepared guides of its immense holdings. In 1955 Mireille Rambaud published the first volume concerned with documents pertaining to the history of art (*Les Sources de l'histoire de l'art*). That summary description of sources in the Archives Nationales and the Archives de la Seine included a sketch of the so-called Minutier Central. This section of the archives had been created by a law, effective in 1928, that encouraged notaries of Paris and its environs to deposit in the Archives Nationales certain legal documents that had accumulated in these offices for centuries. This measure tended to open up sources that earlier had been accessible only in difficult conditions. The present volume deals with these papers, now forming part of the Minutier Central for the period 1700-50. Once more prepared with utmost care by the curator of the department, Mme. Rambaud, the guide offers a precious tool for students by leading them through the Minutier, which was not touched upon in the earlier publication. In the first two chapters are indexed records pertaining to architects, painters, designers, engravers, musicians, and academies and other institutions of related character. The last two chapters contain information on buildings and various works of art. Excluded from this publication are records on artists or artisans concerned with the so-called minor or decorative arts (*arts mineurs*). It proved to be

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necessary to select the artists to be treated according to certain well-defined lines, but all of them are listed. In the present volume, 8 from the 141 notary studios were extracted. To take care of the rest approximately a dozen volumes will have to be issued. One must be most grateful to the Archives Nationales for providing this series. It will be quite indispensable for any student working in the field of French art of the first half of the 18th century. For the period 1600-50 another series of publications is being prepared.

Carmel, Calif.

HANS HUTH

U.S. National Archives. *Preliminary Inventory* [no. 166] *of the Records of the National Park Service (Record Group 79)*, comp. by Edward E. Hill. (Washington, National Archives, 1966. vii, 52 p. Processed. Free on request.)

In administering the national parks and monuments of the United States, the National Park Service, established in 1916, has created an extensive body of records pertaining to the numerous and diverse aspects of its work. The noncurrent records, amounting to nearly three thousand cubic feet and constituting the main source of information on the National Park Service available to the public, have been transferred to the National Archives, where they have been analyzed and systematically described by Edward E. Hill in the current inventory.

Already a recipient of the 1966 Waldo Gifford Leland Prize for his two-volume inventory of the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Mr. Hill again has brought to his inventory an unexcelled expertise. He precedes the inventory proper with an introduction in which he details the main facts in the history of the National Park Service, gives a general description of the records of the agency in the National Archives as of June 30, 1966, and lists the six directors of the National Park Service from 1917 to 1964. He provides further information in the introduction by identifying other record groups in the National Archives having records relating to those of the National Park Service.

In the inventory proper, Mr. Hill lists and describes seven subgroups. Included among these are: records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior relating to national parks and monuments, 1872-1916; records of the War Department relating to areas transferred to the Park Service, 1892-1937; records of the National Park Service; records of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. and its predecessor, the Potomac Co.; records of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall; records of the Battle of New Orleans Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission; and the records of the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission. In addition, the compiler lists cartographic and photographic records and sound recordings that are kept separate from the textual records.

These subgroups in turn are further described and listed by series, for which there are 329 entries. In each instance, the compiler has noted the

content of the series, its arrangement, and wherever deemed expedient a cross-reference to other entries.

The largest single series is the central classified files, 1907-49, of the National Park Service, which measure 1,571 feet. Samples of records found in this series are somewhat typical of those found in other series. Included are letters received, copies of letters sent, narrative and statistical reports, memoranda, minutes, contracts, permits, congressional bills and documents, bulletins, vouchers, clippings, and correspondence with the President of the United States, Members of Congress, Federal Offices, State and local officials, the public, and organizations and institutions.

The oldest records of the Service are the Records of the Potomac Co. and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., the former of which was incorporated in 1784 by the General Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia. It was organized the following year with George Washington as president, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Potomac River by deepening the channel and cutting canals. In 1828 its property was transferred to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., which had recently been chartered. The records of these companies contain correspondence, documents, reports, ledgers, and transaction papers pertaining to the planning, construction, and operations of the canal.

The compiler further enhances the value and utility of his inventory by the inclusion of two excellently prepared appendixes. The first is a classified list of (geographical) places or areas for which there are records in the central classified files. The second is a select list of the decimal classifications used in the same file since 1925.

This finding aid constitutes a significant addition to the growing list of research and control tools prepared by the National Archives for the records in its custody.

Morgan State College

ROLAND C. McCONNELL

Abstracts of the Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana (Vol. VII, Part II, of *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*), ed. by Willard C. Heiss. (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Society, 1965, 431 p.)

This is the second part of the Records of Indiana Friends, Part I having appeared in 1962. When the late William Wade Hinshaw died in 1947, after publishing six volumes of the *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, much material had been copied from records of Indiana Meetings but required checking and editing before publication. Under the sponsorship of the Indiana Historical Society, and with the approval of Mrs. Hinshaw and the Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College (where Hinshaw's papers were deposited), Willard Heiss undertook to complete the volumes of records of Indiana Friends.

Mr. Heiss, who is Director of the Records and Microfilm Department of the City of Indianapolis, has long been interested in genealogy. He is thus aware of the importance of the use of vital records in studying the history of

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a locality and also knows that in the majority of the States vital records have been kept for less than a century. For that reason alone, these records are important; but they have additional value to historians. Indiana was the State through which the westward migration of the Quakers funneled. The minutes of the several meetings disclose migration patterns and reflect the changing—or unchanging—attitudes toward many social customs, the varying positions of the several meetings toward the increasing secularism, and the divisive effect of the slavery question.

The notes that had been copied for Hinshaw have been rechecked with the original records; other records have been “discovered”; and all have been carefully edited. Part I appeared in 1961; Part II was published in 1965.

Following the preface, which suggests that the book be used with Part I, there is a table of abbreviations used throughout the volume to indicate the action taken and avoid constant repetition; only names and dates are given fully. (The editor frankly admits that many readers are unhappy about this use of abbreviations but points out that it greatly reduces both the size and cost. Actually, one quickly learns the meaning of each abbreviation.) Then come the abstracts of the records of 12 Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends, 5 in Wayne County, 6 in Randolph County, and one in Jay County. For each meeting, there is a brief introduction, giving date established, whether set off from another meeting, dates covered, and names of any meetings set off from it. The volumes of records still in existence and dates covered by each are listed. Following this introduction are the abstracts from the records, usually in two groups, under the headings “Births and Deaths” and “Minutes and Marriages,” each being arranged in alphabetical order according to the surname of the person whose record is being entered. Names and dates are stated, but the action taken is indicated by abbreviations. The second group, “Minutes and Marriages,” contains much of value to the historian, giving as it does acceptances from and dismissals to other meetings, matters of discipline, and problems of manners and morals. There is no index. A subject index to the “Minutes” would have enhanced its value.

The volume is offset printed from good, clear, copy and is paperbound. In view of the problems involved in reducing to usable form a mass of old, often semilegible records, handwritten between 1810 and 1875, the editor is to be congratulated on the quality of the finished work. It will be useful to historians of the 1810–75 period as well as to biographers and genealogists.

Washington, D.C.

JEAN STEPHENSON

Archives and Local History, by F. G. Emmison. (London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1966. xvi, 112 p. illus. 3s.)

What a nice little book! Attractive in format, well printed on good quality paper, neatly and sturdily bound, it is a pleasure to handle, and with the reading of the first few lines of the preface one is off on a pleasurable guided tour of the riches contained in local repositories for the study of British local history—cultural, social, economic, biographical.

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Mr. Emmison's long and distinguished career as County Archivist of Essex and as author of many guides to local records makes him a skilled and scholarly authority. His admirable instructions to amateur researchers and to students in the techniques of using original materials, although directed primarily to users of English materials, are of benefit to all neophytes in the field of historical research.

The book identifies and describes various types of local records to be found in local archives—county or borough, ecclesiastical, manorial, educational—and illustrates each type by excellent facsimile illustrations with transcripts of selected illustrations. An appendix contains a brief list of pamphlets and articles useful to the student of local history, and a detailed index gives references to exact and explicit subjects.

Altogether an admirable little book, and one indispensable to the beginning or amateur student of local history of the British Isles. Historical and genealogical societies should find it a useful addition to their shelves.

Drexel Institute of Technology

BEATRICE F. DAVIS

Directory of Archives, Libraries and Schools of Librarianship in Africa/ Répertoire des archives, bibliothèques et écoles de bibliothéconomie d'Afrique, comp. by E. W. Dadzie and J. T. Strickland. (Paris, Unesco, 1965. 112 p. \$2.)

This directory is the tenth publication in the Unesco Bibliographical Handbook Series. In order to help improve the international exchange of information in Africa, the compilers, E. W. Dadzie, Secretary General of the Association Internationale pour le Développement des Bibliothèques en Afrique (Saint Louis, Sénégal), and J. T. Strickland, Chief Librarian of the Sierra Leone Library Board, have listed 507 African institutions that responded to three separate questionnaires. These included—insofar as they were in existence before July 1963—archives, national libraries, university libraries, learned institutions, special collections, documentation centers, public libraries, and schools of librarianship. Public libraries that gave only a name and address have been excluded as well as local and mission archives, library associations, secondary libraries, and primary school libraries.

All entries, the foreword, table of contents, section headings, and the subject index are given in both French and English. Although helpful information is given in the entries, which are listed under the African countries included, more detailed surveys of many African libraries have appeared in various issues of the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*.

According to this directory, 36 archival collections are to be found in 33 countries; 8 countries have 8 schools or courses on librarianship, and 463 libraries and documentation centers are to be found in 38 countries. Among the countries not included in the directory are Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, Somali Republic, South Africa, and South-West Africa.

Besides the usual statistics concerning the number of staff, volumes, form of catalogs, etc., the compilation shows which libraries have copying services,

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permit free access to materials, have facilities for loan of records, and publish catalogs, inventories, guides, or other publications.

Since the manuscript for the directory was completed in July 1963, it is to be expected that additional libraries have been organized since then, such as the National Library of Nigeria.

This compilation is a useful reference tool for librarians and archivists interested in educational development in Africa, where presently only a very low percentage of the total population can read or write.

Howard University

DOROTHY B. PORTER

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Report on Project History Retrieval; Test and Demonstrations of an Optic-Coincidence System of Information Retrieval for Historical Materials, by Elizabeth I. Wood. (Sponsored jointly by The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum and the Drexel Institute of Technology Graduate School of Library Science, with a grant by the Copeland-Andelot Foundation, Wilmington, Del. Philadelphia, 1966. \$3.)

Mrs. Wood has pioneered in the use of optic-coincidence information retrieval for archival and manuscript records. Her article "A New Method of Indexing Manuscripts" in the *American Archivist* of July 1962 (vol. 25, no. 3, p. 331-340) first described her experiments with a Termatrix retrieval system at the Joseph Downs Manuscript Library at the Winterthur Museum. On her experience, the Copeland Andelot Foundation of Wilmington, Del., made a grant to the Winterthur Museum and the Drexel Institute to finance Project History Retrieval, reported in this book. Optic principles were applied to limited collections in nine institutions: The Library Company of Philadelphia, Delaware State Archives, New-York Historical Society, Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Archives of American Art, Virginia Colonial Records Project, Lewis-Walpole Collection of English Prints, Smithsonian Institution (Division of Cultural History), and Winterthur Museum. As a summary, a union catalog was compiled to relate comparable materials indexed in each collection.

At a cost that does not exceed \$5,000 in equipment, up to 10,000 items, files, or units of historical material can be indexed at one time in greater depth than previously. Numbers assigned to items, files, or units were indexed by uniterm descriptors. The Library Company of Philadelphia, for example, indexed 201 items and used an average of 10 descriptors per item indexed. A total of 188 terms were used, 15 for the date of publication by decade, 10 for cities of publication, 87 by classification code, etc. The average processing time per item was 11.2 minutes, and the average per descriptor was 1 minute. The resulting indexes were of varied value but were most striking where individual items were the basis of indexing, as in the case of books, pictures, and museum objects.

The project emphasizes the importance of planning and the use of standard analysis on preprinted forms to insure identical and complete cataloging,

whether done by one person or by several at different times. This principle applies to all information retrieval projects, whether optic-coincidence or not. Of equal significance is the greater detail of indexing, which cut the time often spent in hairsplitting decision making. In retrieval, through optic-coincidence, secondary sorting is not necessary, and serendipity can be limited to fields of obvious value. Speed in cataloging and in the retrieval of only relevant items reduces the handling of collections. Compactness of records and equipment and the reasonable cost of materials and personnel are important factors in these experiments. This report is recommended for study to anyone planning any type of information retrieval system in the fields of history, the social sciences, or the humanities.

Oregon State Library

DAVID C. DUNIWAY

How To Cut Paperwork. (89th Congress, 2d sess., *House rept.* 2197. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1966. ix, 70 p.)

Paperwork has become an important interest of the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics. Most of the interest began during the spring of 1964, when the subcommittee, then chaired by Arnold Olsen of Montana, held hearings on the efficiency of Federal Government office activities. Those hearings were summarized by the Subcommittee in *The Federal Paperwork Jungle: a Report on the Paperwork Requirements Placed Upon Business, Industry, and the Public by the Federal Departments and Agencies* (Washington, 1965).

The "jungle" was explored as a result of public complaints over the time consumed in and the costs of reporting to the Federal Government. During those early hearings there were indications of the massiveness of the Federal office effort, or "paperwork" as it is called. Apparently, each Federal employee accounts for about one-third of his or her weight in paper each year. The subcommittee next moved as a matter of course from hearings on public reporting to new hearings on the unprecedented papermill that modern government has become. Robert N. C. Nix of Pennsylvania chaired the subcommittee during its new efforts, which resulted in the report, *How To Cut Paperwork*.

The report is more a cry of distress than a panacea. The subcommittee shows its professionalism by not offering a simple, readymade solution. It drums in the fact that basic management principles must be applied and that the execution of government is changing almost daily, owing to its growing size, its evolving complexity, and its growing application of the startling advances in communication and processing technology. The subcommittee pointedly decrees that the day of the amateur in dealing with paperwork is past.

In case there is any question about the size of the problem, the subcommittee offers a series of eye-openers. The last time the paperwork problem was viewed publicly was by the Second Hoover Commission in 1955. Obviously the problem has grown both in size and complexity since those pre-computer and pre-rapid copier days.

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Paperwork costs today are a staggering \$8 billion each year. This may be attributed, states the subcommittee in the opening paragraph, to the fact that "Government today is big business to a degree scarcely dreamed of by our Founding Fathers. It is so big that little of it is conducted on a face-to-face basis. Almost all of it is conducted by systems of paper communications, transaction forms, reports, instructions, and other record-making and record-using techniques. A large part of the time of all employees of the Federal Government is spent in the processes of paperwork."

Many figures are cited in the report to illustrate the huge proportions of Federal paperwork. Fifteen billion pages of forms are procured each year (a third of which, at least, find their way into Federal files). A billion letters are written. Coming on fast as a producing element are the 2,500 computers, which are already costing more than half a billion dollars each year to "feed" with "input."

What do all the facts add up to for the management analyst, particularly the paperwork (or records) management analyst? Largely, they mean that his profession has come of age in the Federal Government. Concern with retiring old records, improving correspondence styles, and providing a registry for files, forms, and reports is no longer sufficient. He must learn and apply the new "total systems concept." Like so many technologies where discipline lines are being crossed (witness physics and archeology, psychology and sociology, etc.), the paperwork manager must use many disciplines. On the one hand he must be a documentationist and an archivist. On the other hand he must be a systems analyst and an automation expert. Nor can he avoid being an information manager and a forms designer. In other words, he must be able to assemble and direct professional teams that can apply the "total systems concept." If he is to claim the inheritance described by the subcommittee, he must become a managing generalist in many managerial disciplines and a specialist in one or two.

Your reviewer took considerable satisfaction in finding that the work of the National Archives and Records Service, as a pioneer in the paperwork management field, has not been overlooked, nor have the other pioneering agencies been forgotten. It is comforting to know that there is such high-level support for our coming-of-age profession.

National Archives and Records Service

CHESTER L. GUTHRIE

All the News?

. . . It [the Johnson Library] will be the fifth Presidential library operated by the National Archives. The others contain the Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy papers.

—"U. of Texas to Build Library for Johnson's Papers," in the *New York Times*, Dec. 2, 1966.