

# Reviews of Books

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## GUIDES

Great Britain. Public Record Office. *The Records of the Foreign Office 1782–1939*. (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1969. viii, 180 p., illus. \$4.50.)

This slim paperbound volume, number 13 in a series of Public Record Office Handbooks, is intended “to elucidate the public records or to facilitate research in them.” It does just that, admirably. Any diplomatic historian preparing for a research visit to the Public Record Office ought first to study this handbook carefully, and any archivist or manuscript librarian preparing a guide for his institution will find many useful ideas. It is a masterful introduction to some 900 classes in the Foreign Office group and to related records in other groups in the Public Record Office, and its author, M. Roper, an Assistant Keeper of Public Records, deserves more recognition than he received—two sentences in the introduction. The handbook could only have been written by a scholar-archivist of the first rank, and his name should have been on the title page.

Part I is a brief history of the changing administrative machinery for the conduct of British foreign affairs, from March 27, 1782, when Charles James Fox established a separate Foreign Office, to 1940, the current beginning of the closed period. Roper also discusses how foreign affairs were conducted before 1782 and mentions other departments of Government concerned with foreign affairs.

The longest section is Part II, a detailed description of the records. Most valuable is Roper's narrative analysis of how the different kinds of records—registers, department diaries, correspondence, minutes, and drafts—were created, how they were circulated, and how they were filed. Too many searchers have no awareness of such questions, and some do not even care; they treasure equally any and all documents that have any relation to their topic simply because they are official Government records. Besides the general records of the Foreign Office, Roper describes embassy and consular archives, the private correspondence of foreign secretaries and other diplomats retained in the Foreign Office, and the records of temporary World War I departments, the Chief Clerk's department, treaty and royal letter department, passport office, commissions, conferences, and special missions. There is information about printing and publishing records, transfer from the Foreign Office to the Public Record Office, access, listing, disposal, and withdrawal.

To aid searchers in transforming bare descriptions of records into a meaningful understanding of how to do research in them, Roper includes in Part III four specimen searches chosen to illustrate different types of records and recordkeeping systems. Part IV is an annotated list of all Foreign Office

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records, and four appendixes add more useful information—Foreign Office clerks from 1782 to 1851, signs and codes used in registers and indexes, private collections in the Public Record Office relating to foreign affairs, and private collections of papers of Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. Some interesting illustrations, fully annotated, and a select index add to the value of the book.

*The National Archives*

MILTON O. GUSTAFSON

Rhodesia. National Archives. *Guide to the Public Archives of Rhodesia*, Vol. 1, 1890–1923, edited by T. W. Baxter. (Salisbury, 1969. xxxii, 262 p. 42/- .)

The National Archives of Rhodesia originated in 1935 as the Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia. It extended its activities to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland following World War II and was renamed the Central African Archives. With the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and passage of a Federal Archives Act in 1958 it was redesignated the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but when the federation was terminated in 1963 it became the National Archives of Rhodesia. The National Archives has had a records management program to deal with the "more recent records" since 1954, including "out of town storage space." It inaugurated a joint archival service for "local authorities" in 1955, and a decade later opened a "satellite repository" several miles away in Salisbury. In 1966 a "branch repository" was created in Bulawayo "to cater for the western end of the country," and an "extra store and repository" was erected in Salisbury. The available evidence indicates a vigorous and rapidly growing program.

The Director of the National Archives and editor of the guide, T. W. Baxter, indicates in his preface that in Rhodesia "access is allowed to public archives which are defined as records more than thirty years old" (p. [iii]). He also calls attention to the definition of "records" and "public archives" in the National Archives Act of 1963, which is reprinted as an appendix. Records, according to this act, "means any records or documents which—(a) are in the custody of any ministry or department; or (b) have been transferred to the National Archives." Public archives are defined as "(a) all records and judicial records which—(i) are more than thirty years old; and (ii) have been transferred to the National Archives; or (b) any document, book or other material [which is or is likely to be of historical value, and which is] acquired [by purchase, donation, bequest or otherwise] for the National Archives by the Director . . ." (p. 229-230).

The guide itself is a revised edition of *A Guide to the Public Records of Southern Rhodesia under the Regime of the British South African Company 1890–1923*, first published in 1956. The occasion for another edition is the acquisition of additional archival material from this early period, and the revised edition features a new arrangement of entries, the recasting of historical notes into introductions to the various archive groups, and the addition of reference numbers for "easier identification of series and items." A second volume in this series, covering the archives from 1923 to 1940, is now in preparation. The guide begins with a lengthy introduction, including an historical survey which traces the history of Rhodesia to 1923.

VOLUME 33, NUMBER 2, APRIL 1970

The introduction also gives a brief history of the National Archives and its major holdings, and explains the arrangement of the guide.

The overall arrangement of the guide is in terms of four divisions—Administrator, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Mines and Works. A division, we are told, generally corresponds to a ministry, but it did not create records. The divisions, in turn, are composed of the various departments that existed in 1924, when the major change in Government occurred in Rhodesia. Each department constitutes a group; its archives “form an organic entity.” Each group is divided into classes “which, in most cases, indicate the different types of material within the group.” It is at this point that the “classification” of archives may be unfamiliar to American archivists accustomed to the “arrangement” of archives at various levels. The group at the department level is equivalent to and recognizable as the “record group” or “archive group,” but the closest parallel to “classes” would be subgroups created on the basis of physical type or form, rather than upon the basis of subordinate administrative organization or function. The classes are further subdivided in series “of related or similar material; the title of a series may indicate a form class, a function, a person, or a subject.” This level poses no problem to the American archivist familiar with the series concept, nor does the next or “item” level within the series. To the series have been added inclusive dates and call numbers, which “indicate the length of the series” by giving the inclusive numbers of individual items, i.e. (A 14/1/1–2).

Without intending to detract in the least from the great value of this guide to the potential user of the archives, this reviewer questions the following features in terms of possibly further increasing its utility. The excellent historical survey, which helps to explain the total context of the archives, is not included in the index; the index thus does not include, for example, Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner in 1890. The four main divisions are followed by “Other Agencies” and “Commissions and Committees of Enquiry” in the overall organization. Since the “other agencies” include the Capetown (Kimberley) Office, the Executive Council, the Legislative Council, the London Office and the Resident Commissioner, all involved in policy formation and administrative direction at the highest level, especially in the early years of the Government, it would appear that these agencies, along with the Commissions and Committees of Enquiry, could well precede, rather than follow, the four main and largely routine administrative divisions. Finally, the guide makes no effort, in its order of entry for series, to give first the “backbone” series or to separate and group substantive and facilitative or housekeeping series. One may well question the utility of continuing the tradition of an alphabetical order of entry when it separates correspondence and case files, according to an irrelevant convention rather than logic, as follows: Account Books, Civil Cases, Correspondence, Criminal Cases, In Letters, Judges’ Notebooks, Out Letters, Press Cuttings, Registers, and others (p. 159).

*The National Archives*

FRANK B. EVANS

*Roads to Research: Distinguished Library Collections of the Southeast*, by Thomas H. English. (Athens, Ga., University of Georgia Press, 1968. xiii, 116 p. \$1.95.)

Although scholars and curators invariably regard some news as good news

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

when it concerns a "guide" to research caches, potential users of this item will find it more a promotional tract than a handbook. To them, therefore, *Roads to Research*, as a title, may seem to be an overstatement. A more descriptive subtitle might be *Selected Topics in Southeastern Libraries*.

Among the various ambitious goals of this publication is the use of the "handbook" to make "the research materials of the region as available and accessible as possible for the use of all libraries . . . [by selecting] from the special collections of the member libraries of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries those of such breadth and richness as to make the institutions possessing them notable centers of specialized research."

All 28 members of ASERL were circularized. In addition to the responses received from some of them the compiler made visits to certain of the libraries "to permit first-hand examinations of the collections" and to hold conferences with librarians and faculty members. He also made use of published bibliographies. He purports to describe collections of the following types: "prime collections of related printed and manuscript materials capable of supporting a number of research projects; manuscript collections of unusually full coverage; extensive collections of single authors, literary genres, and particular subject matters in the natural and social sciences; large gatherings of specialized materials available only in widely dispersed centers."

Among the special collections (topics) listed under contents are: Gothic Novels (University of Virginia), Childhood in Poetry (Florida State University), Economics (Louisiana State University), the Vanderbilt Fugitives (Joint University Libraries), and the Detective Story (University of North Carolina). The "contents" is not helpful in revealing to researchers the location or extent of the rich manuscript materials undoubtedly available in Southeastern repositories. Beyond the lead presentation, Duke University's Greek and Latin Manuscripts (p. 1-3), notice, per se, of manuscripts is absent. Is this a tip that *Roads to Research* has limited use? That it is not geared for archivists, historians, and social scientists?

Although the index indicates holdings on sugar, steamboats, and New Orleans jazz, there is no mention of cotton, Negroes, or the KKK. Surely, because of the unfortunate decision to make the index "selective" (p. 114) these subjects as well as goodness knows how many others may have been omitted purposefully. Moreover, there is evidence that the loose method of indexing tended to increase the vagaries and the inconsistencies.

*Texas Tech University*

ROY SYLVAN DUNN

Ha-Iggud ha-archiyoni b'Israel (Israel Archives Association). *Madrikh la-archiyonim ha-historiim b'Israel* [Guide to the Historical Archives in Israel]. (Jerusalem, 1966. 158 p.)

This Hebrew-language guide contains concise listings of the contents of 15 prime archives. A revised list (inside front cover of reprint of "Archives in Israel" from *Archivum*, 11:171-181, 1961) contains additional ones as of July 1969. The Israel archives are regulated by the January 1955 Archive Law. The 1919 Berlin-established Central Zionist Archives, transferred to Jerusalem in 1933, is the oldest archival institution. The Labor Archives and the archives of Jewish Historical Society were established in 1934 and 1939. Political groupings, namely the two central Kibbutz ideological associations, the

Religious Zionists and the Revisionists built their own collections. The Jabotinsky, Weizmann, Ben Gurion, and Aaronsohn archives are centered around personalities. Yad Vashem (Jerusalem) and the Ghetto Fighters House in the Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot concentrate on the Hitler holocaust. The Israel Teachers' Organization maintains education archives. A recent institution is the unlisted Israel Film Archive in Haifa. Not included are also the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv municipal archives. The Jewish National and Hebrew University Library's division of archives and autographs is very important. The Israel Defense Army has its own archives separate from the State Archives. The latter include materials on the Ottoman and Mandate periods. Listed, without detailed descriptions, are 12 archives of individuals (including Ben Gurion), Jewish and Arab lawyers' organizations, the German community, and the Templars.

Certain archives are international in scope because of the wide dispersion of the Jewish people and of the Zionist movement. The Central Zionist archives are essential for the study of Jewish history and contain much Americana. The General Labor Archives contain materials on the Zionist Labor movement in a number of countries. The Jewish Historical General Archives, with its concentration on collecting documents in state, church, municipal and private archives outside Israel, with a huge collection of microfilms, has developed into an important depository.

Jewish archives are natural victims of the vicissitudes of the Jewish people. The Nazis and their collaborationists of many nationalities systematically destroyed libraries and archives. Jewish collections were burned in recent fires in Ukrainian archives. The situation of Jewish collections in Arab countries is understandably precarious, as evidenced in the partial destruction of the Keter Torah Manuscript in Aleppo. Researchers are also faced with the problem of accessibility of Jewish materials in many countries.

An English translation of this book would be very useful. It is also hoped that the project of publishing a guide to all the Jewish archives throughout the world will be realized soon.

*Yeshiva University*

ABRAHAM G. DUKER

#### REPORTS

*Scientific and Technological Documentation: Archival Evaluation and Processing of University Records Relating to Science and Technology*, by Maynard J. Brichford. (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1969. 35 p. \$1.)

The university today is a leading generator of basic scientific and technological discoveries. Its faculty and administration have also become deeply involved in matters of science and public policy. Not surprisingly, students of the history of recent science are turning to university archives when they want to unravel the genesis of a particular idea, or how a particular research field grew, or how knowledge of it was communicated within and outside of the scientific community.

University of Illinois Archivist Maynard J. Brichford has prepared an eminently practical guide for anyone dealing with the evaluation, selection, and preservation of the scientific and technological records of an academic institution. The report is divided into 14 sections. Sections 1 through 4 deal

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

with the mechanics of collecting archival and manuscript material, including aids in evaluation, processing, and records management; section 5 through 11 reports on the different kinds of source material; section 12 discusses the preparation of finding aids; section 13 develops the archivist's responsibility for science archives; and, section 14 consists of an annotated bibliography for further reading on these topics.

For the novice this report on scientific and technological documentation will be valuable because it treats in detail aspects of the job seldom seen by the historian turned archivist. In the step by step description of how to process records for preservation, for example, items discussed include the arranging, cleaning, accessioning, weeding, and preparation of an inventory worksheet and control card. The heart of the report, sections 5 through 11, is a broad survey of primary sources worthy of preservation. Included here are the traditional archival resources, the official files, publications, and personal papers; and, also, some newer forms of documentation, project files, data processing records, and the oral history interview.

Brichford's report fills an important gap in the still sparse literature relating to the aims and goals of science archives. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., is to be commended for having funded it.

*California Institute of Technology*

JUDITH R. GOODSTEIN

Foreign Documents Centre, Imperial War Museum. *Provisional Reports*. No. 5, *Repositories in Austria*. No. 6, *Repositories in Poland*. (London, 1969. 14, 11 p.)

These two latest *Provisional Reports* of the Foreign Documents Centre of Britain's Imperial War Museum cover repositories in Austria and Poland. Both reports are brief but informative. In Austria state records dated up to January 1, 1926, are now available to researchers. Records up to January 5, 1945, may be made available for research by special permission of the originating ministries. Such permission is apparently granted only to bona fide Austrian researchers and to "eminent, internationally recognized foreign scholars." Finding aids to these later records are not yet completed so research in them is hindered. The researcher has to rely largely on repertoires made from year to year.

In Poland foreign researchers are generally granted access to pre-World-War-II records. They must apply to the Naczelną Dyrekcję Archiwów Państwowych (General Directorate of State Archives), ul. Miodowa 6/8, Warsaw. Aside from the records offices of the various ministries, there are 2 central and 23 provisional archives in Poland. The *Provisional Report* lists only those that hold captured German or related records. These are mostly records of various German offices or agencies created during the occupation of Polish territory in World War II. Some are Austrian records for the World War I and earlier periods relating to the Austrian sector of Poland.

The österreichische Staatsarchiv (Central State Archives of Austria), with its five departments, is controlled by the office of the Federal Chancellor; provincial archives (Landesarchive) by the Länder governments; and local archives (Gemeindearchive) by the local authorities, although the local archives are often supervised by the Länder governments. Ecclesiastical archives are classed as private archives of the various dioceses of the Catholic Church. Name and addresses of the various archives are given, together with



brief histories and descriptions of holdings. The following document and research centers in Vienna are also included: the Dokumentationsarchiv des Österreichischen Widerstandes (Documentary Archive of the Austrian Resistance), the Österreichisches Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Austrian Institute for Contemporary History), and the Dokumentationszentrum des Bundes Jüdischer Verfolgter des Naziregimes (Documentation Center of the League of Persecuted Jews of the Nazi Regime).

*The National Archives*

DONALD E. SPENCER

City of Baltimore. Department of Legislative Reference, Records Management Division. *Biennial Report, 1968-1969* [Baltimore, 1969.] 27 p.)

This is a rather informative report of Baltimore's records management program activities during the 1968-69 biennium. The document reflects a rapidly developing program under an energetic leadership obviously aware of what is required of a viable records management effort.

Perhaps the most significant development reported is the projected new, improved space for the records center. The center is to be located in a portion of a converted building refurbished for use by the City of Baltimore.

The Baltimore program has been functioning as an agency of the Department of Legislative Reference. The relationship of records management to legislative reference is tenuous at best. One hopes that in time the program will perhaps become associated with a more congenial administrative or management organization to provide the status it deserves.

The identification and preservation of "historical" archives (are there any nonhistorical archives?) apparently is receiving increasing emphasis. Much significant progress is being made. But the report seems to imply that these generally are discrete items rather than series. Attention will undoubtedly be given to preserving socioeconomic data so important to students of urban history.

The report includes the retention schedules thus far in effect for city records. The retention periods generally seem logical and adequate, and numerous series are microfilmed as a matter of course.

Of interest is a short segment in the report concerning vital records. Most of these records are filmed as "essential," although it is not clear whether the paper records are also retained.

In short, the Baltimore report describes a program gathering momentum. Forthcoming reports will perhaps reflect involvement in other records management areas such as forms, directives, and correspondence management. One hopes also that there will be a happy union of the archival and records management programs. The Baltimore program has yet to reach full maturity. But it is well on its way.

*National Archives and Records Service*

ISADORE PERLMAN

#### CATALOGS

Newberry Library. *A Catalogue of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana*, compiled by Colton Storm. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1968. xxv, 854 p.)

This catalog seems at first glance quite representative of its genre, but on closer examination it has some distinctive traits of possible interest to an

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

archival audience. Quantitatively, it is a formidable object: a collection comprising in excess of 10,000 items is described in 4,801 catalog entries that occupy 728 pages; the name and subject index runs to 124 pages, and, indicative of the elaborate bibliographical apparatus, the list of cited reference works occupies 7 pages.

According to its introduction, this catalog covers primary sources only. It is a mixture of books, pamphlets, broadsides, broadsheets, maps, and manuscripts. There are also a few objects that can perhaps best be classed as nondocumentary; a box of pills, a vigilante's cloth badge, two army sutler's tokens exchangeable for goods, and a Spanish military decoration. The greater part of the collection consists of printed and published material, but significant numbers of manuscripts are also included. The mixture of published and unpublished material would be inconvenient for some reference purposes, but it has at least one decided advantage—the clarification of subject matter relationships. A felicitous example of this consists of 21 published and unpublished items concerning the Burr-Wilkinson conspiracy.

The terminological difficulties involved in cataloging rare books and manuscripts are exemplified by 35 entries in this catalog concerning “mining certificates,” which appear, from their descriptions, to be printed forms filled in and signed by appropriate officials, certifying to ownership by specified persons of specified mining claims. Of these certificates 19 are characterized as *broadside*s, 12 as *broadsheet*s, 3 as *manuscript documents signed*, and 1 as *autographed document signed*; 10 of the certificates have writing on the back, 4 of which are referred to as *dockets*, 5 as *endorsements*, and 1 as *notation of recording*.

It is quite possible that this reviewer has misinterpreted the catalog descriptions of the “mining certificates,” but unless that is the case, there is lack of descriptive precision here. Archivists, beset by their own terminological perplexities, can perhaps take cold comfort from awareness of the comparable problems of manuscript and rare book custodians. If an outsider may presume to make a bibliographical suggestion, 60 years ago Charles Evans attacked head-on the problem of classifying printed matter systematically; his classification (*American Bibliography, A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America From the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1820 . . .* (12 vols.; Chicago, privately printed, 1903–34; Vol. 5, 1774–78, published 1909, p. xiv)) consisted of the *broadside* (one sheet, recto only), *broadsheet* (one sheet, both sides), *tract* (one sheet, folded), *pamphlet* (2 to 5 sheets, folded), and *book* (6 or more sheets, folded). Evans provided at least a first approximation, which now may need correcting, refining, and elaborating. The benefits of doing so, and getting a consensus on the resulting classification, should be great not only for manuscript and rare book custodians but also for archivists who must be conversant with important classes of printed primary sources closely related to the archival domain.

Printed items of archival relevance described in the Graff catalog include army orders, rosters, and other military documents; U.S. Congressional documents; and maps, many of which are included as illustrations in books. The Graff catalog should be a rewarding study for anyone with cartographic interests, since maps are described in greater detail than any other kind of document.



The compiler of the catalog, Colton Storm, meticulously defines his limited bibliographical aims in the introduction. He has produced, not a full-fledged descriptive bibliography, but rather what could be called, following Fredson Bowers (*Principles of Bibliographical Description*, p. 4 f.; Princeton, N.J., 1949), a "bibliographical catalogue." Earlier or more important items in the Graff collection receive rather detailed treatment; other items are described as in ordinary annotated catalogs.

Of the manuscripts described in the Graff catalog, the Burr-Wilkinson material has already been mentioned. There are two Captain William Clark items—an 1825–28 account book bearing on its cover a roster of "Men on Lewis & Clark Trip," and an 1811 letter. Also, sundry soldiers, pioneers, and an English traveler are represented by series of papers. The Thomas Mather papers have archival relevance since they document the work of the Santa Fe Road Commission (1825–28), of which Mather was a member.

The index occupies 124 triple-column pages. It is "deep," in the sense that multiple access is provided for many items. For example, the historian of medicine will rejoice to find 15 relevant references grouped under *medicine*. If he follows one of those references to catalog entry 1555 he will find under the author heading *Gilman, James B.* a description of a broadside advertising Texan Universal Pills, together with a box of the pills. Returning to the index he will find these items entered, respectively, under *Texan* and *pills*, but he will not find an author heading, contrary to the norm for this index; this is a minor inconsistency, perhaps, but it exemplifies the seemingly ineluctable inconsistency of indexing. Anyone interested in maps should check the index entries, not only under *map*, but also *chart*, *diagram*, *karte*, *plan*, *route*, *section*, *sketch*, and *survey*; if interested in a particular area he should check under its name. This could be laborious if, for instance, his search pertained to Colorado, for which there are a little over 200 index references.

This catalog is larger than it needed to be. Numerous individual items that are entered as part of a series (e.g., 98 items described as Loren L. Williams papers) are also entered separately as individual entries, sometimes with cross references and sometimes without. Duplication is also present in the index; for instance, of the 21 references indexed under *Burr-Wilkinson Conspiracy*, 9 are also referred to under *Burr, A.* In his introduction the compiler explains that the book as published is a drastic condensation. It is a pity that bibliographical data of undoubted value were sacrificed though nonfunctional padding of the sort mentioned above was allowed to remain in default of a little judicious cross-referencing and coordination of text and index.

The Graff catalog might almost be called ponderous (weight a little over 4 pounds) except that the compact mass is leavened by comments that can only be characterized as sprightly. The collector, Everett D. Graff, has contributed numerous notes, all of them relevant to the purposes of the catalog and some of them casting amusing sidelights on a collecting career that apparently spanned the 40 years from 1924 to Graff's death in 1964. The compiler also uses a light touch in some of his comments. Interested readers are invited to check the following catalog entries for samples of the lighter side of the Graff collection catalog: 261, 305, 310, 1199, 2193, 3565, and 4657. In the hands of men like Everett D. Graff and Colton Storm rare book and manuscript

collecting is truly a branch of the humanities. Scholars and their archival servants owe them thanks for a finding aid of great potential usefulness.

*The National Archives*

C. E. DEWING

*Manuscript Collections in the American Jewish Historical Society, Catalogued January 1968 to June 1969* (Waltham, Mass., American Jewish Historical Society, 1969. 27 p.)

This is a supplement to *A Preliminary Survey of the Manuscript Collections in the American Jewish Historical Society, Part I* (reviewed in *American Archivist*, 32:35; Jan. 1969). It, too, is preliminary. The entries are arranged alphabetically by the name of the person or institution whose manuscripts are described. Among them are Judah Philip Benjamin (Secretary of State and Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America), Jonah J. Goldstein (jurist), Uriah Phillips Levy (U.S. naval officer), Isaac Markens (early Jewish historian and collector of Lincolniana), the David Lloyd George Paris Peace Conference (1919) autograph album, various congregations, lodges of B'nai B'rith, and the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture (founded in 1896 as the National Farm School by the Reverend Joseph Krauskopf).

Whereas *A Preliminary Survey* was paperbound, the supplement consists of stapled pages. Unfortunately, the editors saw fit to omit an introduction. An introduction could have served to acquaint readers with the Society's cataloging project and to acknowledge the excellent work and dedication of the participants in the project.

The American Jewish Historical Society hopes to complete the final, fully indexed catalog of its holdings in 1970. Cataloging is still in progress, but many requests for an interim listing necessitated this publication. As the title suggests, this supplement represents work performed between January 1968 and June 1969. All entries, therefore, are tentative and subject to revision. Researchers will find these collections valuable for such subjects as religion, economics, law, social justice, labor problems, and immigration. The permanent catalog, when released, will record some of the greatest primary and secondary American Jewish history sources extant.

*The National Archives*

SYLVAN MORRIS DUBOW

*The Society of American Archivists*

*announces its*

## ***Directory of Individual and Institutional Members 1970***

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