

## Reviews

EDWARD E. HILL, *Editor*

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*Classified Files: The Yellowing Pages. A Report on Scholars' Access to Government Documents*, by Carol M. Barker and Matthew H. Fox. (New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1972. iv, 115 pp. Appendixes, bibliography. Cloth \$5.95; paper, no charge.)

This brief but useful report aims "to investigate the problems involved in independent research in diplomatic and military archives." While not meant as a guidebook, it should be especially appreciated by students and scholars inexperienced in the complexities of the classification system and of obtaining access to security-restricted records. Much of the report will be old hat to those who have fought the battles in recent years for scholarly access to classified material, but it is helpful to have much of the relevant information brought together. And the authors provide a timely perspective on the much-discussed Nixon executive order on classification and declassification of March 8, 1972, by examining it in conjunction with the origins and development of the classification system and regulations on access to classified materials. The text of the order and of the Freedom of Information Act and letters from Dean Rusk and Dean Acheson commenting on the classification system are included in appendixes.

The story of the classification system, as recounted here, is one of executive primacy in creating and structuring the system and of failure by Congress as well as the executive to alter it in a way sufficient to satisfy the needs of scholarly research. Attempts by the Congress, such as the 1966 Freedom of Information Act, to increase public access to government records have been used, in fact, by the executive branch as endorsement of its claim to withhold categories of information from the public. The Nixon executive order is viewed here as a largely political act designed to still critics and particularly to stave off congressional proposals for more fundamental change. Decision-making on declassification thus remains in the hands of those who classified the records in the first place. While admitting that certain provisions of the new order present potential for progress if carried out in spirit and letter by government officials, a look at the implementation of earlier executive orders

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leaves the authors with low expectations. The more things change in this area, the more they remain the same.

Incidentally, the observation that the requirements of the 1961 Kennedy executive order requiring automatic downgrading and declassification of certain categories of classified records (and categorization of all of them) were not uniformly implemented, is in accord with our observation of classified records in the Kennedy Library. The White House itself was at least as lax as other parts of the government in carrying out the order's requirements.

The authors' review of the major departments holding classified materials of interest to scholars illustrates the variety and complexity of rules and procedures and the near impossibility of obtaining the kind of broad access to sources that scholars require to write confidently and in detail. Well-intentioned officials in charge of handling scholars' requests often have neither sufficient authority nor staff to make a meaningful dent in the plethora of classified material. Classified files that reach scholars and the public often do so to serve the purposes of the institution or individual releasing the information, as evidenced by the *Amerasia* case, the 1949 White Paper, and subsequent developments relating to China policy; selective access to classified materials allowed by State Department officials on the United States role in the 1965 Dominican revolt; and Lyndon Johnson's memoirs and television interviews. Curiously, Daniel Ellsberg's release of the Pentagon Papers is not given as an example of a political action to subvert the classification system.

In a chapter on presidential libraries, the authors wander a bit from their central focus on classified materials in raising the question of who should own the president's papers and whether or not presidential libraries should accept donor-restricted materials. Neither question is directly related to the availability of classified records to scholars, at least not under the present declassification system. There is no explanation of the statement (on page 61) that the presidential libraries system confers special access on former members of presidential administrations. And still another rehash of the "Lowenheim affair" also seems to have little direct bearing on access to classified materials. Nowhere in the report is there acknowledgement that government archivists have frequently convinced former government officials to preserve records that might otherwise be destroyed and make them available with minimum restrictions. And the archivist's (and, therefore, the historian's) dilemma of possibly discouraging the retention of valuable information, or even its recording, by insisting on access too soon is mentioned but not met.

In a final chapter, the report reviews the several major proposals for reform of the classification and access system: more official histories and more surveys by independent scholars under government contracts, a system of automatic declassification after a set number of years, and a rationalization of the system itself through stricter definitions and controls. The authors make no recommendation of their own; they simply

encourage a coalition of scholars, the press, Congress, and the public to formulate a new approach, striking the necessary careful balance between security and secrecy.

While the authors may be largely justified in their criticisms of things as they are and in assigning primary responsibility to the executive branch, one might have hoped that scholars themselves would be asked to share some portion of responsibility for not having long ago organized themselves more effectively and expressed their needs more clearly. As the archivist of the United States remarked at the September 1972 meeting of the American Political Science Association session on Access to Public Documents, in observing that most of the early requests for mandatory review under the new executive order of documents over ten years old have come not from scholars but from journalists, "A great many people from the academic community have been content to grouse about the situation but not to use the means that are available to them to get material opened up." Students of recent events, who might be expected to understand "the way things work" in the federal government, should follow the advice of Richard Hewlitt, the historian of the Atomic Energy Commission, cited in the report, that only by making specific requests for materials and bringing other pressures to bear can they expect to overcome inertia in the government.

At the same time, scholars do have the right to expect those of us in the National Archives and Records Service, whose primary goal is the preservation and *use* of government records, to take a leadership role in promoting the declassification of records. Such a role seems to have been played in the exercise of NARS influence in the drafting of the new executive order. But one of the problems for scholars under this order is how they are to make clear and precise requests (which the order allows) for declassification of documents over ten years old when they have no detailed or reliable information as to which documents exist relating to a given topic. The National Archives and Records Service, especially the presidential libraries which possess a considerable amount of classified materials over ten years old, should be expected to perform the archival function of assuring that the necessary information is easily available regarding these holdings. Indications are that this is being worked on and that the expectation will be met.

But perhaps the new executive order, as the authors of *Classified Files* anticipate, will not prove worth the effort. Perhaps no system of selective declassification can really serve the needs of careful scholars and what historians need is broad, not partial, access. In this case, historians would do well to unite behind the proposal of the American Historical Association calling for automatic declassification after ten years.

John F. Kennedy Library

LARRY J. HACKMAN

*The Saltonstall Papers, 1607-1815, vol. 1. 1607-1789, edited by Robert E. Moody. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1972. xx, 574 pp. Illustrations, appendixes. \$25.00.)*

Although the papers in this volume embrace two continents and span nearly two hundred years of history, their main focus is Essex County, Massachusetts, from its founding through the American Revolution. The Saltonstalls were among the most prominent residents of the county, and their papers reveal a great deal about the development of that area as well as about the whole history of Massachusetts Bay.

Approximately one-fifth of the book is devoted to a collection of short biographies of the first ten Saltonstalls in America. These selections, written by the editor, provide biographical and genealogical information, but in addition they also contain a good deal of factual data that help provide a context within which the individual documents may be read with greater understanding.

The importance of the Saltonstall family in the economic, political, and social life of the colony is reflected in the content of the papers. The correspondence of Sir Richard Saltonstall, the first member of the family to arrive in America, deals with the problems of establishing a Puritan commonwealth in the wilderness. Sir Richard's descendants continued the family involvement in public affairs, serving as judges, representatives in the General Court, and officers in the militia. One descendant, Colonel Richard Saltonstall, became a loyalist during the Revolution and fled Massachusetts to settle in London. His letters reveal some of the pathos and bitterness accompanying the life of an exile. In addition to the papers, there are two appendixes, one a complete genealogical table of the family and the other a bibliography of works consulted.

The bulk of the papers is drawn from the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, while the remainder was provided by other institutions including the Haverhill Public Library, Massachusetts State Archives, and various English depositories. Moody has followed the usual high editorial standards of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Anthoensen Press, as is its wont, has produced an attractive volume.

*Northeastern University*

WILLIAM M. FOWLER, JR.

*The Pettigrew Papers, vol. 1, 1685-1818, edited by Sarah McCulloh Lemmon. (Raleigh, North Carolina: Department of Archives and History, 1971. xi, 699 pp. Illustrations. \$15.00.)*

Although the title of this volume indicates that the collection begins in 1685, in fact there is only one document dated in the seventeenth century. Indeed, of the 499 selections, 484 are dated between 1784 and 1818.

The material in this volume deals primarily with the lives of Charles Pettigrew and his son Ebenezer. Charles was born in 1744 in Pennsyl-



vania. At an early age he moved with his family to Virginia and eventually moved farther south to settle in Edenton, North Carolina. At Edenton Pettigrew taught school. It was during these years in this town that Pettigrew left his family's traditional Presbyterianism to become an ordained Anglican minister. In the mid-1790's he was elected bishop of the newly formed diocese of North Carolina, but because of an outbreak of yellow fever, he was never able to travel to Philadelphia to be consecrated officially. In the remaining years of his life Pettigrew remained in Tyrrell County living the quiet life of a planter and minister.

Much of the senior Pettigrew's correspondence is with his fellow clergymen with whom he shared common problems, concerns, and aspirations. In later years his letters reflect less his religious concerns as he becomes more involved as a planter and businessman. It is also during these years that Pettigrew corresponded with his sons John and Ebenezer who were away at school at the newly established University of North Carolina.

Charles Pettigrew died in 1807, and the remainder of the volume, 240 letters, is concerned principally with the career of his son Ebenezer. The younger Pettigrew received a modest inheritance from his father and was able through good fortune and diligence to become a successful and important planter. His letters throw considerable light on the life style and interests of an early nineteenth-century North Carolina planter.

This volume is the first in a series that will eventually see in print the bulk of the Pettigrew Papers. For the scholar interested in the local history of North Carolina, these volumes will be of considerable value, but outside of North Carolina they are of somewhat limited use. The Pettigrews were little concerned with events outside of the state, and their letters contain few comments, observations, or insights about anything beyond their local area.

Since the papers are somewhat limited in their scope, a longer introduction and additional explanatory footnotes would have been useful. Nevertheless, Lemmon has done a fine job of editing, and her work is a credit to the North Carolina Department of Archives and History under whose auspices it was published.

*Northeastern University*

WILLIAM M. FOWLER, JR.

*The Booker T. Washington Papers*, vol. 1, *The Autobiographical Writings*; vol. 2, 1860-89, edited by Louis R. Harlan. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1972. xl, 469 pp; xl, 557 pp. Illustrations. \$15.00 each volume.)

In 1965 the National Historical Publications Commission polled American historians about individuals whose papers should be published as "part of the national historical heritage." Not surprisingly, Booker Taliaferro Washington was the only highly ranked nonpolitical figure

and black man, twelfth in a list of more than a hundred. The results of that poll are being translated into several editorial projects, one of which, *The Booker T. Washington Papers*, is sponsored by the University of Maryland and supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications Commission. Many of the fourteen members of the Board of Editorial Advisers are luminaries of the historical profession, but Louis R. Harlan, who has just published an excellent biography of Washington, handles the major editorial responsibilities for the project.

During the preparation of these volumes for press, the editor has relied on the extensive collection of the Booker T. Washington Papers containing about one million items and housed in the Library of Congress. In addition he has consulted numerous other collections in an exhaustive effort to present a complete record of Washington's career. The first volume includes *Up from Slavery* and Washington's lesser-known autobiography, *The Story of My Life and Work*, both in their entirety. Also, there are a few autobiographical excerpts from periodicals as well as selections from later reminiscences such as *The Story of the Negro* and *My Larger Education*. Harlan has wisely included this biographical material at the outset of the series, enabling scholars to use it as a reference work that can be read in tandem with later volumes which should reveal Washington's private side. Perhaps because much of this volume has previously been published, and is already well known, Harlan has done little editing, although he does provide a concisely written introduction to the various selections.

The second volume covers the first thirty-three years of Washington's life from his birth in 1856 to the death of his second wife, Olivia A. Davidson, in May 1889. It contains over four hundred speeches, articles, documents, and letters to and from Washington covering his years at Hampton Institute as student and teacher, and his observations in the *Southern Worker* on the Indian school there. Harlan traces Washington's work in founding Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, modeled on the Hampton idea, and his close association with, and admiration for, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Hampton's principal. The editor faithfully documents Washington's fund-raising tours in the Northeast, his struggle to prevent the establishment of another school for Blacks at Montgomery where he feared it would create competition with Tuskegee, and his public speeches, North and South. Of particular importance is an 1884 speech before the National Educational Association in Madison, Wisconsin. In that address, delivered eleven years before his famous Atlanta Compromise, Washington set the tone of racial accommodation that became his trademark.

In the second volume Harlan overcompensates for any lack of editorial comments in the first. His choice of the first few items in the volume reflects the paucity of primary source material on Washington's early life, but at times the documents also seem to serve as a pretext for lengthy editorial comment and detailed footnotes tangential to Washington's

life. Harlan's decision to follow recent editorial practice by placing footnotes at the end of each selection, rather than at the bottom of each page, makes reading a bit cumbersome.

A friendly critic of *Up from Slavery* suggested that Washington focused too much on Tuskegee and not enough on himself. Much the same can be said of volume two, although the emphasis may have been unavoidable. The chiliastic fervor with which Washington espoused the cause of industrial education at Tuskegee made the two inseparable in the minds of his contemporaries, and that image remains unchanged after reading these volumes. In fact we learn very little that is new about Washington, the evolution of his philosophy, or the expected dichotomy between his public statements and his private correspondence. This may emerge in subsequent volumes, yet for all the diligent work of the editor, we have little that is surprising or very interesting so far. Much of Washington's early writing was routine and should not be included even in an attempt to authenticate as much of his early life as possible. Instead of limiting subsequent volumes to perhaps as little as 5 percent of the available material, when Washington was more famous and his papers more important, Harlan could have judiciously limited the selections here so that he would have room for more important documents later. This is to gainsay neither the accuracy of editing nor the prodigious amount of work involved.

One is inclined to wonder aloud, along with Leonard W. Levy who made the comment about *The Papers of James Madison*, if all this is really necessary. At a time of interest in black history, why not edit the papers of the more militant black leaders, such as Frederick Douglass or W. E. B. Du Bois? Or to answer the objections of those who oppose grandiose editorial projects that reflect an elitist view of history, could not the meticulous efforts of Harlan and his associates be turned to documenting history from the bottom up? Those who worked on the project tacitly sympathize with this plea. The dedication of this series reads "to the anonymous black participants in American history whose experiences need fuller documentation. . . ."

University of Wisconsin-Parkside

NICHOLAS C. BURCKEL

Wyndham Lewis: *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscript Material in the Department of Rare Books, Cornell University Library*, compiled by Mary F. Daniels (Ithaca: Cornell University Library, 1972. viii, 171 pp. Illustrations. \$6.00.)

Seeing the prodigious, explosive Wyndham Lewis captured in this reproduction of the Cornell Department of Rare Books card catalog has its own ironies, but the literary and art historian must in any event be grateful to see a description of this remarkable collection which covers, according to its compiler, "Lewis's half-century of artistic activity."

Having said this, it is fair to raise some questions about the rationale of the catalog, relating as they do to the matter of the description of authors' collections.

The descriptive catalog referred to in the title is actually that of Lewis's own production of literary manuscripts and outgoing letters. This material is divided into three sections. First are his more than two hundred variant drafts of stories, novels, and essays, arranged alphabetically by published title (not necessarily the title on the manuscript), showing type of manuscript, date and place of draft, pagination, and, occasionally, notes on content and publishing history. Second are five items labeled documents, actually sales agreements and legal papers; and third are more than two thousand drafts or copies of Lewis's letters to friends, literary colleagues, editors, and legal firms, alphabetically arranged by recipient. Nearly fifty Lewis graphics and "Lewisiana"—prospectuses, promotional material, and memorabilia in the Rare Book Department and elsewhere in the university—are also included.

The hazards of the item-by-item alphabetic arrangements and bibliographic, rather than content, analysis are less visible in the literary manuscripts section than in that devoted to letters, though even here there are perils. Thus "Lecture on . . ." follows "The King of the Trenches" and precedes *Left Wings over Europe*. "Listing of paintings . . ." follows one of Lewis's major titles, *The Lion and the Fox*, and precedes "The Long and Short of It." But an arbitrary alphabet becomes downright misleading in the case of Lewis's letters, which are described, though not arranged, by reference to date and place of writing and to pagination. What is apparently the first line of each letter is given, with an occasional précis. Letters appearing in W. K. Rose's *The Letters of Wyndham Lewis* are cited by publication number.

The use of first lines to identify variant drafts of the same work is customary in describing literary manuscripts. Their use in letters, however, makes little sense, particularly since writers are as capable as anyone else of first-line banalities. Thus three letters to Kenneth Allott each begin "Thank you for your letter . . .," though one, identified but published only in part in Rose, actually contains Lewis's comments on his "One-Way Song," one is précised, and the third is without comment. Nowhere is the user of this catalog given to know how these decisions were made, which is at least annoying in a work having the appearance of bibliographic exactness. More troubling, however, is the limitation of the alphabetic arrangement of letters, which does not allow the user to see the time span or the bulking dates of Lewis's correspondence. No scope or content note is provided.

If the researcher is interested in the letters of Lewis to Allott, for example, this catalog will tell him—if he counts—that there are seven, two of which are autograph, written in 1948, 1949, and 1957 from London, one of which appears in Rose. It will not tell him with any precision what they are about, nor to which other correspondents Lewis was writing at the same time he wrote Allott, nor at what time Lewis maintained

his heaviest output of letters. A simple chronological arrangement, accompanied by an index of correspondents, would have provided at least some of this information and made the collection far more useful to the literary historian. A look at the list of incoming correspondence at the end of the catalog makes this loss very clear. Arranged alphabetically by name of the writer, this inventory shows the number of letters from each writer to Lewis and the year of writing. It avoids the visually confusing repetition of the card-by-card catalog, is susceptible to scanning for several kinds of historical information, and gives the user a sense of the richness of Lewis's associations without trying to deal with content.

At the heart of book treatment of literary correspondence is the presumption that such correspondence is outside the mainstream of all other historical manuscripts and that the letters of writers are more interesting than those of other figures because they are written by writers. Neither is necessarily true. Lewis, for example, is ill-served by the first assumption since he embraced two separate writing careers, literature and art criticism, was a painter and organizer of painters, and had a considerable output as moral gadfly to the politics of the thirties and forties. No one, especially Lewis, ought to be pinned down by his first lines or isolated by his correspondents. Furthermore, the correspondence of contemporary writers is like all other contemporary correspondence in that it gains significance not because of the content of individual letters but because of its range in time and its quantity. Letters written by T. S. Eliot in his capacity as an editor for Faber and Faber, for example, are often stunningly routine. They do not become less so because Eliot wrote them. But seen in the context of all of Eliot's correspondence, their variations in tone and theme become significant. The same is undoubtedly true of Lewis's letters, and those of numerous other literary figures. Detailed analysis of literary manuscripts, in the manner of Kenneth Lohf's description of the manuscripts of Hart Crane, is no doubt useful to collators. But item-by-item analysis of outgoing letters, done with so little attention to content and historical elements, is inefficient. It is unfortunate that this splendid collection could not have been given multipurpose treatment when this might have been done at no extra expense. It would be even more unfortunate if compilers of future literary catalogs did not use their opportunity to rethink the relation of these materials to other historical documents.

*Archives of American Art*

ELSIE F. FREIVOGEL

*Documents of Southwestern History: A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Arizona Historical Society*, compiled by Charles C. Colley. (Tucson: Arizona Historical Society, 1972. xxxii, 233 pp. Illustrations. \$20.00.)

This guide describes manuscripts and other historical documents including some in typescript, printed, and photostatic form, but not micro-

reproductions from Mexican archives. The materials relate to the American Southwest, especially Arizona and the adjacent states, and northern Mexico. The society's holdings are significant for history (state, local, and United States), military affairs, mining, Indians, transportation, communications, business, ranching, land development, forestry, biography, and genealogy. Though some of the materials concern Spanish and Mexican colonization, most pertain to the American period. The collections are generally small, but there are extensive holdings for a number of scientists connected with the University of Arizona or for state and federal agencies, the Colorado River, United States marshals, and most of the topics mentioned above. A brief introduction presents a history of manuscript-collecting activities in Arizona.

The plan of arrangement is an alphabetical one based on the surnames of individuals (or families and collectors) and on businesses and organizations. The entry heading is presented in capital letters, followed by the dates of birth and death for individuals, the quantity of materials (in inches or feet or the number of pages for smaller items), and then the inclusive dates covered. When the entry is for an individual, biographical data are given, followed by description of the materials with some additional dates. The availability of a calendar is indicated. The entries total 813, but some consist of a number of distinct series. That for "Counties of Arizona," for example, includes records of eleven different counties, and "Organizations" consists of the records of a number of fraternal, business, professional, and social organizations.

Some alterations in the plan adopted for this guide would have been advisable. An article by a former curator of the society states that it had 5,000 collections. Consolidation was carried too far, but the index permits finding series not entered in the body of the guide. The entries tend to give too much biographical data and too little description. The specific dates for discrete series in the collections, such as letterbooks, could have been given, particularly if there is no plan to publish inventories. The published calendar to the Aguiar Collection by Paul H. and Greta Ezell is not mentioned. The inclusion of acquisition information would have enhanced the value of the entries. Information regarding microfilm obtained from Sonora archives should have been included, for they constitute one of the principal sources for the early history of Arizona. The index is not analytical nor complete; many Arizona place names are not included. This is a welcome addition to the slowly growing number of available guides to repositories in the Southwest.

*Arlington, Va.*

HENRY P. BEERS



*Latin America in Basic Historical Collections: A Working Guide*, by Russell H. Bartley and Stuart L. Wagner. Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series, No. 51. (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1972. xvii, 217 pp. \$9.50.)

Reviewing this *Working Guide* is somewhat like reviewing a telephone directory: what can one say about style, readability, accuracy, etc.? This is a reference book, as the title indicates—much like an earlier one prepared by Ronald Hilton of Stanford University under whose direction one of the author/compiler studied. This *Guide*, however, includes collections in the United States, Latin America, and Europe. (For some reason Spain and Portugal are listed apart from the rest of Europe.) Also included is a substantial bibliography—78 of the 217 pages—from which obviously most of the information was extracted.

The *Guide* purports to give the student of Latin American history a general introductory survey of world resources in his field. I submit that, as such, the *Working Guide* falls short of its intended mark—between Scylla and Charybdis: it is too specialized for the novice, who will have neither need nor access to the collections which are described usually in a paragraph or two. And it is too superficial for the veteran archivist. For example, the information in volume one of John P. Harrison's *Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives* (246 pages) is condensed into six pages. An instance of incompleteness: while the collections of the U.S. National Student Association and the Canadian Association for Latin American Studies are included, the University of Southern California Henry Lane Wilson collection and the Von Kleinsmid Library of World Affairs are overlooked. The best guides for professional historians will continue to be those prepared by William R. Shepherd, Herbert E. Bolton, and others of their dedication.

New Mexico Highlands University

WILLIAM R. LUX

*Emerging Nationalism in Portuguese Africa: Documents*, by Ronald H. Chilcote. Publications Series, no. 97. (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1972. lxvi, 646 pp. Appendix. \$25.00.)

*The Modern History of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa; A Select and Annotated Bibliography*, by Harold G. Marcus. Bibliographical Series, no. 56. (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1972. xxii, 641 pp. Appendixes. \$30.00.)

*Guide to Research and Reference Works on Sub-Saharan Africa*, edited by Peter Duignan and compiled by Helen F. Conover and Peter Duignan. Bibliographical Series, no. 46. (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1972. xiii, 1,102 pp. Cloth \$19.50, paper \$8.95.)

These three publications by the Hoover Institution form a welcome addition to the rapidly growing body of bibliographical and documentary

literature on Africa. All are products of extensive and meticulous research, and each will prove to be of considerable utility to students of various facets of African history.

The collection of documents by Ronald Chilcote, a recognized authority on Portuguese Africa, is a selection from his earlier *Emerging Nationalism in Portuguese Africa: Bibliography of Documentary Ephemera through 1965* (Hoover Institution Bibliography Series, no. 39, 1969). The documents, which have been translated into English where necessary, provide a balanced perspective on the movements for national autonomy within Portugal's African possessions. Material illustrative of the positions taken by both the Portuguese government and its Portuguese opposition is juxtaposed alongside a larger group of documents dealing with major black movements in Portuguese Africa and the impulses for unity among diverse nationalist groups in Angola, Guiné, Moçambique, and the island territories. A chapter is also devoted to international resolutions on Portuguese Africa, and a lengthy appendix provides a comprehensive annotated list of the nationalist organizations and their publications. Cumulatively this material, together with a perceptive introduction which analyzes the ideological and organizational characteristics of black nationalism, provides a scathing indictment of Portugal's African policies and leaves little doubt concerning the anachronistic nature of her empire.

The approach taken by Marcus in compiling his bibliography of modern Ethiopia is an innovative and highly productive one. Finding, as a result of his own work, that geographic journals have been little used by scholars and that their research potentialities are not generally recognized, he concluded that an annotated and carefully indexed bibliography based on such materials would prove their worth. This volume is the result of his reasoning, and certainly it provides eloquent testimony to the validity of Marcus's contentions.

The contents of 151 geographic journals have been screened for the period down to 1920 for material on Ethiopia, and these publications proved to contain an amazing amount of relevant information (a total of 2,042 entries) that heretofore has been cloaked in obscurity. The present reviewer, for example, found two references in Italian journals to the British explorer James A. Grant; they had escaped notice during several years of research. This bibliography—with the articles on Ethiopia organized according to the language in which they were written and containing an excellent group of indexes arranged by author, geographical location, proper nouns, and subjects—will prove a useful tool to anyone doing work about the Horn of Africa during the period covered. More important, it focuses attention on geographic journals as a virtually uncharted source of information and points the way for similar bibliographies dealing with other areas of Africa. Let us hope that the Hoover Institution and similar organizations which support such undertakings will see fit to fund further work of this nature.

The third volume under consideration is designed "to describe African

library and archival materials important in reference, research, and teaching." It is a massive book which admirably fills a gaping chasm in the list of existing reference works on African studies. Librarians will find it useful not only as a reference source but also as a guide to the strengths and weaknesses of their African collections, students will have frequent recourse to its pages as a research tool, and advanced scholars will find the volume a welcome means of expediting their work.

The book is divided into four parts: (1) a guide to research organizations, libraries and archives, and book dealers, (2) general African bibliographies, (3) a general subject guide, and (4) a guide to geographical areas. Each of these major divisions is in turn broken down into appropriate topical or geographical categories, and virtually all of the individual entries (they total 3,127) are annotated. As is inevitable in any comprehensive work such as this, specialists will find oversights or omissions in their own particular field of interest. A brief excursion through the index showed no listing for such prominent nineteenth-century Africanists as John Kirk and Verney Lovett Cameron, and, more surprisingly, Robin Winks' *The Historiography of the British Empire-Commonwealth* (1966), which contains several chapters on Africa, is not listed. However, these minor flaws in no way detract from the book's overall attractiveness and utility, for this is a volume which will be of inestimable value in many areas of African studies.

Winthrop College

JAMES A. CASADA

*Records of the Headquarters of the Army: Record Group 108*, compiled by Aloha South. National Archives Inventory No. 1. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970. vii, 32 pp.)

*Records of the United States Marine Corps: Record Group 127*, compiled by Maizie Johnson. National Archives Inventory No. 2. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1970. viii, 90 pp.)

*Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs: Record Group 350*, compiled by Richard S. Maxwell. National Archives Inventory No. 3. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1971. vii, 40 pp.)

*Records of the Hydrographic Office: Record Group 37*, compiled by Maizie Johnson and William J. Heynen. National Archives Inventory No. 4. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1971. vii, 28 pp.)

During the past two years, the National Archives and Records Service has published the first four numbers in its new "National Archives Inventory Series." The handsome inventories are a joy to use. Neatly printed in a format closely resembling that of the familiar preliminary inventory, they can be quickly perused and easily studied. Each has an introduction to explain the administrative history and organization of the agency which created the records and to provide information on the

location of related records. One inventory helpfully lists publications produced from the material. A series-by-series description of the arrangement and content of the records is, of course, the heart of the publication. Three of these inventories have useful appendixes to display the filing schemes which order the material. But like the preliminary inventories, none has an index, an especially lamentable omission in inventories of military records which, more than others, are recalled by officers' names.

Only two of these inventories have been preceded by preliminary inventories. The preliminary inventory was conceived, according to the National Archives' instructions for its preparation, "to be provisional in character, in order that it may be prepared as soon as possible after records are accessioned . . . primarily for internal use, not only as an initial finding aid but also as a means of establishing inventory control for various administrative purposes. . . ." An inventory is produced, as the preface to each of these first four explains, after records have been "analyzed to ensure their completeness, to eliminate disposable materials, and to arrange and describe in greater detail [than in the preliminary inventory] the remaining records."

The two inventories here reviewed that follow preliminary inventories—the Bureau of Insular Affairs (RG 350) and the Hydrographic Office (RG 37)—are little improvement over their predecessors. The inventory of the Bureau of Insular Affairs accounts for the same quantity of records as the preliminary inventory and alters the organization only by adding one series of records to the previous total. But the shortened introduction compares unfavorably with its predecessor. The inventory of the Hydrographic Office accounts for 239 fewer cubic feet of records but modifies the arrangement by doubling the number of series. No account is present, however, to explain the changes that were made between the preliminary and the present inventory and thereby to help users relate notes and published citations from one arrangement to the other.

Two of the inventories in the new National Archives series—actually the two which inaugurated the series—contain the first information published about the records of the Headquarters of the Army (RG 108) and of the Marine Corps (RG 127). (A preliminary inventory, prepared for the Marine Corps' cartographic records, is neither included in nor superseded by the present inventory.) As solitary finding aids, they match preliminary inventories in quality and surpass them in utility because of the printed format. The Marine Corps inventory is especially informative. Considerable specific information about places and events to which many of the records pertain has been spliced into the body of the inventory, rather than stuffed into the introduction.

The progression from preliminary inventory to inventory was designed to institutionalize for the archivist the necessary enterprise of reevaluating his holdings, refining arrangements and descriptions as necessary to enhance their usefulness. The two inventories in the new National Archives series which follow preliminary inventories, however, hardly replace

their predecessors. The two that are the first publications on their respective record groups offer more than the traditional preliminary inventory, yet all four are comparable. The conclusion would seem to be that the normal effort devoted to producing a first inventory is well spent and deserves a publication more suitable to the achievement than the preliminary inventory. The National Archives should continue labeling the first inventory as an "inventory," rather than a "preliminary inventory." A preliminary inventory, by its name, demands something later, whether necessary, as in the case of the Hydrographic Office records, or unnecessary, as with the Insular Affairs Bureau records. A printed inventory, on the other hand, like that of either the Marine Corps or the Headquarters of the Army, is highly useful in itself, and revisions can be published when and if later analysis warrants.

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DAVID B. GRACY II

*American Economic and Business History Information Sources*, by Robert W. Lovett. Management Information Guide 23. (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1971. 323 pp. \$14.50.)

Bibliographers are the suffering servants of scholarship. Archivists and other curators, on the other hand, rarely suffer for their service to researchers. Many specialists in the various fields of research believe that they could prepare either definitive or selective bibliographies with little difficulty if they could spare the time. Furthermore, they complain because the bibliographer failed to include some of their favorite sources, including all of their own production. Most lack the necessary talent and objectivity. Our colleague Bob Lovett is both archivist and bibliographer, and he provides excellent service to scholarship in both capacities.

One "specialist," Thomas C. Cochran, in a 1946 address before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, expressed his regret that no comprehensive bibliography in the field of American economic history had been compiled. Cochran made no boast that he could do the job in his spare time. Two years later Henrietta Larson compiled her justly renowned *Guide to Business History*, which cites many works in the general field of American economic history. In part, Lovett's guide updates the Larson volume (1948 to early 1970) for the United States and to a lesser extent Canada and Latin America; however, Lovett has considerably broadened the scope of the sources by including selected guides to archives and manuscript collections and important publications that do not deal specifically with business administration.

Lovett, with his knowledge of the needs of researchers at the Harvard Baker Library, provides the reader with notes concerning scholarly organizations and journals, and he calls attention to important journal articles on source materials. As an additional aid, he risks obsolescence by naming editors for the convenience of students who may not be members or

subscribers. While references to the Society of American Archivists and this journal are not included in the list of primary references, Lovett does note that our Society includes the Urban and Industrial Archives Committee and that the *American Archivist* publishes lists of recent accessions of archives and manuscript collections which could serve as sources for economic and business history.

This guide lists, in addition, articles, books, and pamphlets that describe the source materials available in selected archives and manuscript depositories. These entries deal principally with the National Archives and special collections in universities. The Baker Library gets a quite modest entry, no more than that devoted to the De Golyer Foundation Library at Southern Methodist University. Our Society gets another entry by citing the *Directory of Business Archives*. It does not mention that Lovett was himself the compiler.

The chapter devoted to agricultural history cites four articles about National Archives holdings alone. Several other sections mention the rich resources in the National Archives on general economic history as well as business and labor history. Historical societies rate a number of entries for their guides and other publications. State and local archives are conspicuous by their absence. Where are the specialized guides to their significant holdings on economic history? When Lovett updates his own guide in about twenty years, it should include entries for pertinent publications of all the state archives. Any archivist who wishes to prepare a guide to economic holdings would do well to familiarize himself with the sources Lovett cites.

*National Archives and Records Service*

MEYER H. FISHBEIN

*Genealogical Research: A Jurisdictional Approach*, by Vincent L. Jones, Arlene H. Eakle, and Mildred H. Christensen. Revised edition. (Woods Cross, Utah: Genealogical Copy Service, 1972. xii, 326 pp. Cloth \$5.95, paper \$3.95.)

The authors, a businessman, a businesswoman, and a doctoral candidate in history, are all genealogists and have taught genealogical research methods. The primary emphasis of this work is the application of the historical and scientific research methods to genealogy. The first step of this genealogical research method is the preliminary survey of what others have done. The second is the pre-search analysis, which includes an evaluation of the preliminary survey and the definition of objectives. The next step is to outline research and collect data from existing relevant sources. The fourth is the post-search analysis, which includes an evaluation of evidence, a compilation of names of family units, and the extension of pedigree charts. The final step is the resurvey to determine what others have done on newly identified ancestors.

The secondary emphasis is the jurisdictional approach to research



which applies to any individual or agency that generates records. This method starts with the home and the homes of relatives and even friends, then goes on to different levels of government and institutions. Another emphasis is a detailed system of note keeping. Examples of all suggested note keeping forms are included, as well as illustrations of their use.

The book is documented with footnotes to all works cited. Extensive bibliographies for the United States and Great Britain are included throughout to support most of the authors' suggestions and recommendations for sources to check in the progress of research. These bibliographies would be better if they included annotations on the scope of each work, how to obtain it, use it, and obtain the materials listed therein. Of the many vital sources excluded, two of the most important are P. William Filby's *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1970) and *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. An index is included, but it is very inadequate.

Many of the examples and suggestions for research methods, sources, archives, libraries, and family organizations are influenced by the religious background of the authors (Latter-day Saint) and their having lived near Salt Lake City and having had access to the fine collection at the Genealogical Society Library. As a result, there are occasional sources and suggestions that may not be understood by a reader unfamiliar with Mormon tradition.

*Genealogical Research* . . . was written for both the beginning amateur and the professional genealogist. Beginning genealogists may become discouraged by the magnitude of such a highly structured method of research and note keeping with its detailed logging of steps in research and its filing procedures. One aspect of the proposed preliminary survey is to determine the availability of research materials in various jurisdictions. This may be desirable, but in most cases it is not very practical. The average beginning genealogist will usually not have the means or aptitude to conduct such a survey. A preferable guide for motivating the neophyte to genealogical research is E. Kay Kirkham's *Simplified Genealogy for Americans* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1968). The professional genealogist may find the proposed genealogical research method and many of the authors' suggestions very useful. However, he will not find it to be a complete how-to-do-it guide.

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J. CARLYLE PARKER

*Watermarking*, by Jack Weiner and Kathleen Mirkes. Bibliographic Series No. 257. (Appleton, Wis.: The Institute of Paper Chemistry, 1972. iv, 102 pp. \$15.00.)

Watermarks are historical yardsticks in the history of paper. For almost seven hundred years these devices, used to identify a papermaker with his product, have been the principal means for determining the

period, the country, and sometimes even the mill in which book or writing papers have been made. The study of watermarks has become a science (filigranology) covering the methodology and history of their preparation and use, including examination, evaluation, dating and classification, defective marks, forgeries, collection and preservation of watermarked documents, modern and artificial marks, and existing collections. The literature on this subject is abundant, and no one publication is all encompassing in covering the watermarking art form or technology. That this bibliography is only a stepping-off point, as the introduction states, is clear from the number of citations which are themselves bibliographies.

A brief but concise introduction by William C. Krueger outlines the history of watermarks, describes the various devices for making them on paper, including shaded and embossed marks, and comments on the difference between true and simulated watermarks. The annotations on most of the 523 citations included are in themselves a wealth of information on the subject and make the list almost a textbook in itself. The literature cited is primarily from publications received at the Institute of Paper Chemistry reflecting watermark history, production techniques, types of watermarks, and references on dating techniques and other authenticating procedures. However, it should be noted that since most studies published to date on this subject reflect investigations of marks used prior to the mid-nineteenth century, the subject of modern watermarks is lightly covered. Author, subject, and patent indexes greatly facilitate the use of this important reference.

*Boston Athenaeum*

G. M. CUNHA

*The Origin of Stencil Duplicating*, by W. B. Proudfoot. (London: Hutchinson and Co., 1972. 128 pp. Illustrations. £2.00.)

Despite the continuing inroads of the copier and the small offset press, stencil duplicating still "is the most popular method of making many copies of typewritten matter in the modern office. . . . It is a basic office procedure." In fact, it is fair to say that introduction of the rotary stencil duplicator just before the start of this century marked the emergence of the "modern" office and began the continuing acceleration of the torrent of paper that has nearly engulfed business and industry. Yet the idea of duplicating is only about a century old. Most records a hundred years ago were still handwritten, letterpress copying was just coming into its own, and Edison was tinkering with an electric pen. Three inventive men were to change all of this methodology in a few short years. One of these was David Gestetner, founder of the organization that still makes and sells stencil duplicating equipment. The long-time research director of that organization has prepared a carefully researched and surprisingly readable history of the man, the process, and the organization. The book stops short at 1907, suggesting that another

study may be called for, a study that could tell something of the growth of stencil duplication and explain how the Gestetner organization expects to counter the inroads of competing duplicating devices and processes.

The author has drawn liberally upon the archives of the Gestetner organization, the Edison Historical Site, and the Edison Institute in Dearborn. As a result, his book is packed with useful illustrations. The text is brief, and the viewpoint is surprisingly objective. The book typifies what a business history should be—and rarely is.

Bergenfield, N.J.

BELDEN MENKUS

### Notes

Audiovisual, cartographic, and urban archivists may be interested in a recent article by John R. Hébert entitled "Panoramic Maps of American Cities," *Special Libraries*, 63 (December 1972): 554–62. Known also as bird's-eye views and aero views, panoramic maps flourished during the latter half of the nineteenth century. They show in oblique perspective the pattern of streets, individual buildings, and landscape features. Hébert, who is on the staff of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, has also prepared a series of checklists of nearly a thousand panoramic maps of American cities found in the collections of the Geography and Map Division. Checklists are available on request from New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Pennsylvania, Southern States, East North Central States, West North Central States, and Pacific and Mountain States.

An interview with William Murphy of the National Archives Audiovisual Archives Division appears in the *History Teacher*, 6 (November 1972): 119–34. Murphy discusses the film holdings of the National Archives, preservation policies followed within the film unit, and the research potential of these records. Additionally, his is a useful discussion of the validity of film as a historical resource. In the same issue, pp. 47–50, appears an article by Robert D. Ilisevich on "Oral History in Undergraduate Research."

W. J. Barrow's 1955 classic, *Manuscripts and Documents, Their Deterioration and Repair*, has been republished by the University Press of Virginia. The new edition, with an introduction by Frazer G. Poole, is available from the press, Box 3608 University Station, Charlottesville, Va. 22903, for \$7.95.

In "Cryptology and History: Secret Writings for Historians," David Kahn discusses cryptology as one sector of government intelligence operations held to be both fascinating and neglected. Citing studies for investigation of cryptology and naming archives in which cryptologic

documents are to be found, Kahn encourages research "in a field of history which has contemporary importance and interest and also promises to return a modest profit in both dollars and fame." Kahn's article appears in *The Maryland Historian* (Fall 1972): 157-62. The magazine is "A Semi-annual Publication of the Graduate Students . . . at the University of Maryland," and receives orders for subscriptions (at \$2.00 per year or \$5.50 for three years) at *The Maryland Historian*, History Dept., University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742, and requests that its checks be made payable to The University of Maryland.

Lomond Systems, Inc., management and technical information systems, announces November publication of *Technology and Copyright: Annotated Bibliography and Source Materials*, edited by George P. Bush, American University. (Washington: 1972. ca. 400 pp. Cloth \$14.50, microfiche \$9.50.) A reference work on the effects of technology—xerography, microforms, computers, facsimile, etc.—on copyright, it is an annotated and classified bibliography of three hundred references published since 1967.

UNESCO in cooperation with the International Council on Archives has released two studies on archives in developing countries. One is *The Role of Archives in the Public Administration and the National Planning Policy of Developing Countries with Particular Reference to Southeast Asia*, by F. R. J. Verhoeven with an introduction by Morris Rieger. (Paris, July 1972. 73 pp.) The second is *Le Role des Archives dans l'Administration et dans la Politique de Planification dans les Pays en Voie Developpement*, by Jean-Jacques Valette. (Paris, July 1972. 79 pp.) It relates particularly to French-speaking Africa. Both studies are available from the Council.

The International Council on Archives has started a bulletin on automatic data processing called *ADPA*. It will be issued three times a year with a \$2.00 subscription rate. Payments should be sent to M. E. Carroll, Editor, *ADPA*, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A ON3. Canada.

The Library of Congress has published *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1970 and Index 1970*. (Washington, 1971. xxvii, 636 pp. \$50.00.) It may be obtained from the Card Division, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541.