

Reviews

MARILLA B. GUPTIL *and*
JAN S. DANIS, *Editors*

Documentary Expression and Thirties America, by William Stott. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. xvi, 361 pp. Photographs. \$12.50.)

Collectors of archival material from and about the 1930's and early 1940's will profit from reading this book, as will archivists with pictorial collections in their custody. But *Documentary Expression and Thirties America* should not be pigeonholed precisely; all archivists who ponder how they might collect documents reflecting the consciousness of a particular era in American history can benefit from Stott's analysis.

In his book, a revision of his Yale University doctoral dissertation, Stott defines the documentary expression of the Depression years as a "genre of actuality." This he perceives as "the consummate need of the thirties' imagination: to get the texture of reality, of America; to feel it and make it felt." Examples from the 1930's are plentiful: proletarian fiction (John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* was originally conceived as a "documentary book" with text interspersed with pictures); John Gunther's *Inside* books; soap operas, so true to life; the *March of Time* on radio (beginning in 1931) and then on film (1935); the newsreel houses; photo magazines (*Life*, 1936; *Look*, 1937); the participant-observer mode of social science writing—even the American Studies movement and the assignment of "primary sources" as readings in college history courses. He might have added that it was also natural in the 1930's for Allan Nevins to propose an organized effort to collect "oral histories" of living Americans.

But "the camera is a prime symbol of the thirties' mind," Stott claims, "because the mind aspired to the quality of authenticity, of direct and immediate experience, that the camera captures in all photographs." This type of pictorial documentary deals with people "a damn sight realer," to use Stott's phrase, than celebrities or public leaders. These photographs captured a national awareness of "almost incredible poverty that moved to the front of public consciousness in the thirties."

One wishes that Stott had broadened his analysis to include motion pictures as a type of documentary expression. ("There is no question that the documentary film influenced the documentary book," he notes.) Likewise, his treatment of radio broadcasting is too brief. With respect to newspapers he argues that "in no other decade was the American press so out of step with its audience," since it tried "to impose the rich man's will on the nation." Archivists who maintain collections of 1930's newspapers for documenting the consciousness of the depression years might dispute that judgment.

But for demonstrating how the consciousness of an era might be documented, Stott's book is helpfully suggestive. The types of material to be preserved about our recent past—America during Watergate, or the Vietnam War, or during the age of Kennedy charisma, or McCarthyism, or youth culture, or women's liberation—deserve careful attention. Stott's book, in this regard, is useful to archivists beyond its immediate purpose.

Vermont Historical Society

CHARLES T. MORRISSEY

Guide to Manuscripts and Archives in the West Virginia Collection, by James W. Hess. (Morgantown: West Virginia University Library, 1974. viii, 317 pp. Index. \$5.00.)

Functioning as a "subject" division of the West Virginia University Library, the West Virginia Collection acquires "manuscripts, archives, maps, newspapers, photographs, and other historical materials relating to the Appalachian region." Included in this hardbound guide to the holdings of the collection are 1,045 entries, some for single manuscripts accessions, some for groups of accessions of similar material or that from a single source, and some for archival record groups of various types. The first two volumes in this series included holdings through October 1963. The present volume incorporates most of the material from the previous volumes and brings the record of accessions up through June 1972. The introduction notes that "small collections of minimal significance" were omitted from this new guide but are still available for research. There have been some lapses from this editorial policy. For instance, entry 65 describes two newspaper clippings, and entry 207 consists of photocopies of eight Confederate notes.

Manuscript collections receive generally good handling in the guide. Many of the entries for smaller collections are explicit and helpful. Occasionally, there is not as much information as the size and importance of a collection would seem to warrant, as in the entry for the papers of John Jacob Cornwall, fifteenth governor of West Virginia. But many of the entries for large collections contain biographical notes related to the materials in the collection, notes on subjects, names of correspondents, and other helpful data.

Since some of the entries for manuscript collections combine accessions of similar types of material, the entry title may be a subject such as "Civil War. Letters," "Churches," "Coal Mining. Tape recordings" (which are apparently untranscribed oral history interviews), or "Genealogies."

The archives referred to in the title of the book are official records of the state, of county governments, and of the university. The West Virginia Collection has been since 1933 a "permissive" depository for these records. (There is an archival agency in West Virginia, the Department of Archives and History at Charleston, but it is not active.) From the number of entries for state and local records, and the quantity of material, it is apparent that the West Virginia Collection has made good use of its "permissive" status. Yet it is these archival records which receive the poorest handling in this volume. Morgan County's 144 feet of records are described in two lines: "Court case papers, record books and papers from various county offices." Kanawha County's 152 feet rate eight lines, but they are not much more helpful. Since staff time has been available to prepare detailed indexes to some of these county records (there are chronological, alphabetical, and subject indexes to the Ohio County suit papers), one wonders why better descriptions of these holdings could not have been prepared for this guide.

Descriptions of other record groups are equally vague. Entry 967 describes 31 feet of the papers of state governors from 1931 through 1964. The names of the governors are given but not the terms of office, and there is no indication of the size of holdings for each man. A note that gubernatorial papers for an earlier period are in the Department of Archives and History would have been helpful. The archives of the University of West Virginia fare no better; 430 feet of records receive six lines. These records are noted as "restricted." Some explanation of the restrictions, their extent, and procedure for access would have been useful.

There is a seventy-four page index which allows rapid access to the material. Donors' names are not included in it, nor is it noted that the index references are to entry numbers rather than to page numbers. One learns something of the overall emphasis of the West Virginia Collection when one notices there are three pages of index entries under "Civil War" and only one page under "West Virginia."

This volume is easy to use and its format is very good. Those users who are interested in manuscripts will quickly obtain the information they need in most cases. Those seeking information about the holdings of state and county records will find the volume frustrating. It is to be hoped that the next volume in this series will contain considerably expanded descriptions of the record groups and that a strong editorial hand will bring more consistency to the descriptions and to the terminology.

Archives Procedural Manual, Washington University School of Medicine Library. (n.p.: Washington University School of Medicine Library, 1974. v, 118 pp. \$5.00.)

Pre-Archival Records Control Operation Manual, Technical Memoranda 4 of the East Sussex Record Office. (n.p.: East Sussex County Council, 1973. 45 pp. No price indicated.)

Despite its bulk, the Washington University manual's treatment of inviting topics (such as "Establishing Control over an Acquired Collection," "Evaluating an Acquired Collection," "Procedure for Arranging an Acquired Collection," "Finding Aids," "Oral History Program," "Microfilm Procedures") is brief in narrative—frequently less than one page. The brevity is supplemented by twenty-one flowcharts that basically reformat the narrative schematically, seventeen forms that the library uses internally or externally, and thirty-five of its microfilm targets. Although possibly essential to the library staff to ensure the complete, systematic, and proper handling of materials acquired, and probably worth examination by archivists about to prepare their own handbooks, the manual is not, and obviously was not intended to be, an archival textbook. The manual generally shows how standard principles and practices are translated into specific operations at the library. There are, however, some nonstandard practices. For example, "whenever feasible" the library arranges materials in "subgroups" (of which there are nine) according to physical type (e.g., no. 7 is sound recordings; no. 3, loose papers). "Subgroup" being so used, the term "series" is for materials that are more traditionally considered either subgroups (e.g., the subset of student fraternity records in Record Group #1, the records of the Washington University School of Medicine) or something else (perhaps an accession, in the case of "Files Received May, 1972" in the Wendell G. Scott Collection). Some nonlibrary users may be more distracted than helped by the interspersed charts, forms, and particularly the flowcharts. (The microfilm targets are at least all together.) Anyone inclined to take the flowchart route through the procedures will find the road sometimes bumpy; users are frequently referred (by chart number, not page) to other flowcharts. This reviewer also found certain editorial paraphernalia distracting. For example, the phrase "consult Library Manual A-44" means "see page 44"; the "Outline of Flowcharts" (page v) is a table of contents of flowcharts (in flowchart format—complete with "Start" and "Stop" notations!) without page numbers.

By contrast, the East Sussex manual provides, albeit incidentally, some food for thought for American archivists, particularly those affiliated with large public institutions, and most especially those having records-center responsibilities. In the introduction, the manual briefly challenges first the popular use of the term "records management" and then the Jenkinson and Schellenberg "theories of archives" that deal with records fresh from current files. The body of the manual covers,

in specific detail, how the Record Office processes new accessions—applying retention schedules, weeding out nonrecord materials and disposable records, and, especially, bringing the records under computerized control (not so much physically as intellectually). The classification and cataloging systems, as well as the principles and procedures for reviewing and weeding records, while in application too foreign to be meaningful to most American readers, do, nonetheless, convey the depth and thoroughness with which the records are processed. While some American readers might envy such sophistication (and the level of funding that it suggests), managers will wonder if the means justify the end. The answer doubtlessly depends upon the weighing of many factors, some of which are quantifiable (e.g., the annual savings from storing a reduced volume of records) and some less tangible (e.g., the benefits resulting from researchers being able readily to ascertain precisely what records are available, and from more efficient research, resulting from such steps as careful weeding, arranging, and page-numbering). On the whole, the “pre-archival” system in East Sussex appears to surpass that of most American archives—certainly our federal archives.

National Archives and Records Service

FOREST L. WILLIAMS

A Guide for the Writing of Local History, by John Cumming. (Lansing, Michigan: American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1974. 64 pp. Illustrations.)

This fifty-page booklet, beautifully illustrated, is basically a “how-to-do-it” guide produced by the Michigan Bicentennial Commission for citizens of that state who wish to write a history of their town, city, or county. The author has covered virtually all potential sources of information (as well as some booby-traps) and includes invaluable advice on technical aspects of actual production of the finished work. The booklet has a brief, but entirely adequate, two-page bibliography. At least twice in his narrative, with consummate tact, Cumming cautions would-be authors not to let enthusiasm for too large an undertaking lead to disaster (i.e., no book at all) and also urges them to be sure they actually can write well enough to be read with interest by those beyond their immediate circle of devoted friends and blood relatives.

This is a fine little guide, however, by no means limited to Michigan in its usefulness. Any aspiring researcher and writer certainly will find it helpful and filled with pragmatic advice. A vein of information not mentioned, and one which could be a shortcut to a wealth of material, are theses and dissertations laboriously churned out by graduate students at numerous colleges and universities in recent decades. The results may not be right on target and the verbiage may be pedestrian, but the potential of such research should not be overlooked. Also, while Cumming directs his advice to the solo flyer, let's face it: many

Bicentennial histories will be cooperative affairs turned out by groups of local history buffs. This approach is, of course, one solution to the dilemma of great enthusiasm limited to specific decades or special subjects. And perhaps those beating the 200-year drum should confront head-on another hard fact of contemporary life: many, perhaps most, of the local history projects now in the planning stages will not see the light of day by 1976, if then. However, for all concerned, it would be much better if a good book appeared late than if a superficial one made the deadline. This *Guide* certainly lays the groundwork for significant local history whether keyed to America's birthday or to a local or regional anniversary, which, in fact, may have somewhat more relevance to local readers anyway. In short, while produced for and by those involved in 1976 and all that, this booklet has importance which transcends the Bicentennial furor. It tells those interested in their own communities where to find facts and how to evaluate them, take notes, tell their story, and get it into print. And, after all, that is precisely what any "how-to-do-it" book should do.

Washington, D.C.

JOHN HAMMOND MOORE

One in Spirit, by Albert M. Tannler. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Library, 1973. 125 pp. Photographs. \$6.00.)

One in Spirit is the textual accompaniment to an exhibition at the Joseph Regenstein Library presenting a retrospective view of the University of Chicago by displaying records selected from the university archives. The monograph cleverly combines the elements of a university history, pictorial review, documentary publication, archival inventory, and exhibition catalog. As such a combination, it successfully serves as an introduction to the research resources of the university archives.

In an attempt to describe the university's history, the archives staff sifted through the available evidence and chose for exhibition exemplary administrative records, manuscripts, architectural plans, cartoons, maps, diaries, notebooks, engravings, scrapbooks, and catalogs. The archivists used a mixed chronological-thematic approach for the exhibit. They then formed the catalog by using the topics of the exhibit cases as chapters for the text with appropriate quotations from exhibit items serving as titles for each chapter. A variety of the more significant or illustrative of the records and iconographic resources were handsomely photoduplicated in the catalog. Most of the text was provided from the materials exhibited, and these documents were fully identified in bibliographic notes.

Connective narrative provides continuity throughout the work, but little analysis. In less than a century, the University of Chicago rose to the front rank among America's institutions of learning. It gathered together an outstanding faculty and student body, contributed

significantly to educational philosophy, established a major press, produced substantial and innovative research, and provided leadership in an urban environment. The monograph, however, does not adequately explain the university's early development. Richard Storr's *Harper's University, the Beginnings* will have to fill the gap. *One in Spirit* does not critically evaluate the university's attempts to meet modern challenges to its growth or to discuss several controversial or less successful policies. But, perhaps, this is beyond the parameters of its stated goal—to show the scope and diversity of the university archives.

Princeton University Archives

EDITH J. BLENDON

The American Disease: Origins of Narcotic Control, by David Musto.
(New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973. xiii, 354 pp. \$10.95.)

While the title of this volume seems to be without substantive meaning, the work itself is an impressive piece of scholarship. It is a history of American efforts at narcotic control from the late nineteenth century to the present. The author's concern is confined largely to opium, morphine, cocaine, and heroin, with lesser attention to marihuana. Little notice is given to such drugs as LSD, amphetamines, and barbiturates, though Musto suggests that attitudes associated with older drug issues appear to have been transferred with little change to these more recent preparations.

The author began researching this topic while a member of the Public Health Service in Washington, D.C. Nearby repositories, including the National Archives and the Library of Congress, provided easily a substantial number of documents relating to the history of United States drug laws and attitudes toward drug users. Before the present volume was completed, an extensive and varied number of archival locations were consulted. The American Medical Association, Proprietary Association of America, University of Washington, New York Academy of Medicine, Louisiana State Board of Health, Georgia State Library, and the New York City Department of Health are illustrations.

Types of evidence employed in the volume are equally diverse. Federal documents are dominant, including the standard variety of congressional materials, conference and commission reports, and court decisions, as well as agency records of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Bureau of Chemistry. Private papers of several government officials are also used. Food and Drug Administration records apparently were not examined. It is a loss. That agency's view, especially in the 1950's, of addiction and the Bureau of Narcotics is an interesting one.

When Musto's story leaves Washington it is reported largely through a substantial array of professional or trade journals. Also utilized are newspapers as geographically diverse as the *New York Times* and

Shreveport, Louisiana, *Journal*. The whole volume is supported further by extensive documentation from primary and secondary book-length publications. While there is no bibliography, footnote citations are powerful testimony of the author's solid research.

The story which emerges from these sources is fascinating. It sustains fully Musto's contention that narcotics control was never merely a medical or legal issue but always "in the fullest sense a political problem." Foreign policy ventures, attitudes toward minority groups associated with particular drugs, aspirations and/or fears of professional associations, politically loaded "medical" questions of the nature of addictions are just a few of the influential factors. The history of attempts to control drug use has been played out between the two themes of tolerance and repression, perhaps well exemplified by the suppression of budding narcotic maintenance programs in the 1920's and the seeming wide acceptance, if confused view, of methadone maintenance in the 1960's.

The American Disease is an important book, though marred slightly by two weaknesses. The topical organization is often a deterrent to reader integration into the train of events, and insufficient space, essentially one chapter, is given to the period since World War II. Stylistically the use of subtitles for sections within chapters results in stilted flow of prose. That prose, while clear, is frequently unimaginative. The strengths easily outweigh the weaknesses, however; Professor Musto is to be congratulated.

University of Tennessee

CHARLES O. JACKSON

The American Indian and the United States: A Documentary History, compiled and edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn. (New York: Random House, 1973. xiv, 3,119 pp. Index, map. \$110.00.)

In this four-volume set, Washburn provides documentary evidence to support further his view of the development of the relationship between the Indian and the United States, a view presented in his previous book, *Red Man's Land/White Man's Law*. *The American Indian and the United States*, to a degree, footnotes and elaborates upon the earlier work (which could serve as an introduction to the new publication), emphasizing the "special legal status" Indians hold "by virtue of their race." The Bureau of Indian Affairs, as Washburn points out, is the only agency of government concerned exclusively with a racial group. How the place of the Indian in the American system was historically defined by congressional authority, by administrative measures, and by court cases which usually reflected (but sometimes rejected) the dominant attitudes about both the preeminence of white standards and the nature of the Indian is shown by the documents in this work.

The American Indian and the United States utilizes selected reports of the commissioner of Indian affairs, congressional debates, Indian treaties,

legal decisions, and acts of Congress. Also included are several special commission reports and pre-federal documents of obvious importance in the course of Indian affairs. The documents within each of the five major categories are presented in chronological order. This format gives emphasis to the significant shifts in Indian policy and administration in the span from the Proclamation of 1763 to court cases of the 1970's. Texts of treaties, court opinions, and acts appear in full; excerpts are provided from reports and debates.

The American Indian and the United States is valuable precisely because it draws together for convenient reference those key documents defining and reflecting the Indian's legal status as it has been interpreted since federal control over Indian affairs began. The materials presented can be found in various published sources which contain an enormous amount of usable documents for such a compilation as Washburn has provided. These sources include the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, contained in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of War* before 1849, and in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior* after that date (commissioner's reports also usually issued separately after 1849); the *United States Statutes at Large* for treaties as well as acts; *Gales & Seaton's Register*, the *Congressional Globe*, and the *Congressional Record* for debates; and the *United States Reports*, the *United States Court of Claims Reports*, and other published court reports. Other government documents printed in the massive congressional serial set could have been utilized if Washburn had had a team of historians to assist him. Of course an even more staggering quantity of yet unpublished government records in archival depositories is available to those conducting extensive research in aspects of federal Indian policy.

Washburn provides brief introductions to the major sections of the work and commentaries on each of the more than two hundred selections included. Overall, he tends towards a critical view of the government's exercise of authority over Indian affairs. A paramount result of federal handling of Indian affairs from constitutional ratification to the present has been the destruction of Indian sovereignty and independence and continued erosion of tribal authority and traditional ways. Disintegration was hastened under the removal policy of the 1830's and the general allotment policy begun in 1887. The hopeful interlude of the 1930's was followed by renewed attack under the termination policy of the 1940's and 1950's.

The Indian, without a significant voice in the American political system, has "tended to be the subject, or victim, of the policies that emerged from Congress." Heightened consciousness of civil rights in the 1960's and 1970's pushed along divergent paths the development and interpretation of the law as it applied to the Indian. Some court decisions have strengthened Indian treaty rights and the exercise of tribal autonomy. Yet, ironically, the "Indian Civil Rights Act" of 1968 struck a blow at Indian tribal authority, extending white standards of justice to the relationship of the individual Indian with his tribal government.

This documentary history approaches tribal sovereignty (upon which

is derived the authority of tribal governments and certain legal rights of Indians) as a viable legal position. Treaties, congressional enactments, and court decisions recognized the validity of the legal position even while attempting to limit or redefine it.

National Archives and Records Service

RICHARD C. CRAWFORD

International Organization: An Interdisciplinary Bibliography, compiled by Michael Haas. (Stanford, California: Hoover Institution Press, 1971. xxiv, 944 pp. \$35.00.)

This 900-page volume compiled by Michael Haas classifies over 8,000 references covering the entire spectrum of international relations. The book begins with a general listing of sources on international organizations and then traces their historical roots from the classical period to the present United Nations and regional organization structures. The book's unique value lies in its interdisciplinary treatment of the topics and its systematic organization.

The undertaking was begun as an elaborate card file by William Henry Vatcher, Jr., but after his death in 1965 it was expanded to its present form and completed by Michael Haas. The book is a bibliography about international organizations; therefore, in most instances primary references are not included. Secondary references are broken down into such categories as libraries, periodicals, bibliographies, and textbook treatments. Haas explains the impossibility of listing all documentary sources, so only the most important published materials, such as the *ILO Yearbook*, are included. Keeping with his deviation from a strictly historical approach, Haas distinguishes references utilizing various theories of behaviorist approaches from works emphasizing empirical research methods. Each section and major subsection contains a brief explanatory paragraph, entries are cross-referenced, and in many instances relevant pages are noted. There is also a complete author and subject index.

After a general section on "International Organizations," the book contains chapters on early international organizations, the League of Nations, the United Nations, and regional and nongovernmental organizations. The concluding part, which could be further developed and expanded, lists works on proposals for world government.

The chapter "Early International Organizations" is a welcome reference addition because it contains themes, such as philosophic proposals, which are often ignored in compilations such as this one. References are given on international unions, which Haas considers an important precedent for worldwide cooperation among nations. This part concludes with the Hague Conferences and their aftermath.

Haas has painstakingly compiled some 1,860 references on the League of Nations and some 2,674 entries on the United Nations. Each section has similar subdivisions: early beginnings, constitutional

questions, main organs, economic and social activities, and the system for international justice. Topics such as disarmament, preventive diplomacy, political disputes, and roles of national actors are well treated. Similarly, Haas's work on regional organizations goes beyond the normal listing of references on the numerous geographical attempts at cooperation or the formal regional pacts. He includes works on the theory and importance of such cooperation and the role of regionalism in relation to the United Nations system. One hopes he will update his book to add the many recent studies on the ever-changing regional economic groups and the increasing role of the World Bank and international monetary organizations.

Unfortunately the author's treatment of nongovernmental organizations (commonly called "NGOs" as opposed to intergovernmental organizations called "IGOs") is less thorough. However, Haas completed this work before multinational corporations, scientific and technical unions, and issue-oriented, privately sponsored international conferences became an important influence on international relations. Perhaps Haas will commence another volume on NGOs, as ambitious and well organized as *International Organizations*. It would be a logical sequel to the historical and interdisciplinary themes which he has so thoroughly developed, and it would fill a growing gap in comprehensive bibliographies on current trends in international organizations. The book is expensive, but it is a major work and well worth the price.

Washington, D.C.

KAY MCKEOUGH

Briefly noted

The collection of António Alberto Marinho Duarte de Sousa consists of 2,500 items brought together with the thought of demonstrating the foreign author's view of Portugal and its colonies. The collection now forms the nucleus of the library of the Portuguese Secretaria de Estado da Informação e Turismo, and a handsome, well-indexed volume, *Catálogo da Livraria Duarte de Sousa* (Lisbon, 1972), listing the nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials, has been published by that agency. Another volume is projected, describing the library's sixteenth-, seventeenth-, and eighteenth-century materials, including a group of manuscripts relating to the House of Savoy and the annulment of the marriage of Alfonso VI. [MAYELLEN BRESIE]

The fourth edition of *American Library Laws*, edited by Alex Ladenson, was published by the American Library Association in November 1973. The laws affecting libraries are arranged by state and territory. The portions of the *U.S. Code* relating to archival administration, records management, and the National Historical Publications Commission are included in the section on the federal government. Among the state laws are the portions relating to archives and records man-

agement of those state codes that contain such provisions. Laws covering state historical societies are also included. The 2,000-page volume is available for \$35.00 from the Order Department of A.L.A., 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. [ISABEL V. CLARKE]

Henry P. Beers is compiling a supplement to *Bibliographies in American History: Guide to Materials for Research*, originally published in 1942 and reprinted in 1959 and 1973. The 1973 reprint is available from Octagon Books, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003. The supplement will include titles of guides and other finding aids relating to archives and manuscripts. There is a special classification for them in a separate part of the book so that they are not intermingled with titles relating to other published works.

Two new records management handbooks—*Managing Inactive Records* and *A University Filing System*—are available free from Wayne State University Archives. The handbooks are concise, and both contain diagrams and sample forms as well as explanatory text.

Museum Procedure: Trade Records Collection, by David C. Phillips, is a handbook on the care of agricultural, engineering, and business records. The twenty-eight-page booklet is available for 50 p. from the Institute of Agricultural History and Museum of English Rural Life, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AG, England.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, with assistance from the National Historical Publications Commission, has microfilmed the *James Buchanan Papers*. The sixty reels are available singly or as a complete set. A guide to the microfilm edition, the work of Lucy Fisher West and Philip S. Hein, can be purchased separately. Inquiries should be addressed to Peter J. Parker, Chief, Department of Manuscripts, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

The Library of Congress has published the 1971 and 1972 volumes of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. The serial publication, which serves as a guide to 883 repositories in the United States, now totals eleven volumes describing some 31,256 collections. As in previous volumes, the latest two contain cumulative indexes for 1970-72, continuing the pattern of overlapping cumulations which serves to confuse researchers and librarians alike. Nevertheless, additional entries, prepared from reports submitted by the repositories holding the collections, represent an attempt to keep pace with the needs of users. It is unfortunate that the decision to abandon letterpress for typewritten copy was made midway through the 1971 volume (apparently for reasons of economy) and that the prices of these volumes continue to soar. The 1971 and 1972 volumes may be purchased for \$50 each from the Card Division, Library of Congress,

Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541. [JANE LANGE]

The Microfilming Corporation of America has microfilmed the papers of the *American Association for Labor Legislation*, 1905-43. The papers consist of correspondence, organizational records, research materials, and publications such as pamphlets, press releases, and broadsides. The set includes seventy-one reels and a separate hard cover index and sells for \$2,000. The same company has also microfilmed the papers of Howard (Buck) Kester, the collection available for \$480.00. Write Microfilming Corporation of America, 21 Harristown Road, Glen Rock, N.J. 07452.

The Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library (MML) has issued the pamphlet *Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Project, Progress Report VII, The Austrian Phase, 1964-1973*, by Julian G. Plante, library director. MML, a research facility at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, was founded as a depository for filmed copies of all medieval manuscripts extant in European libraries. In 1965, a photographic team began its work at the Benedictine monastery of Kremsmünster, where more than 400 codices were filmed. Now, the first major phase of the project, the filming of some 30,000 manuscripts and 100,000 papyri in Austrian libraries, has been completed. Order from The Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. 56321.