

## Reviews

MAYGENE DANIELS, *Editor*

*The Arctic Diary of Russell Williams Porter*. Edited by Herman R. Friis. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1976. xii, 172 pp. Illustrations, select bibliography. \$20.00.

Russell W. Porter, the son of a Vermont toy manufacturer, contracted "Arctic fever" at the age of 21, and two years later his malady was confirmed during his first trip to Greenland. For twelve years the call of the North was irresistible, and his several trips took him back to Greenland and to Baffin Island, Franz Josef Land, and Alaska.

The title under review, edited by Herman Friis (until recently director of the Center for Polar Archives in the National Archives), is somewhat misleading, for the book is not so much a diary as an account written in 1930-31 by Porter from his earlier diaries, sketchbooks, and photographs. The book, consequently, reads more like a reminiscence than a contemporary account of the author's experiences.

Still, particularly for those afflicted by the lure of the North, *The Arctic Diary of Russell Williams Porter* is a rare treat, richly illustrated by the explorer's sketches (five of them reproduced in color). A comparison of his sketch of Umanak harbor with a photograph made by the reviewer in 1976 attests Porter's accurate portrayal of natural features of Greenland.

Accounts of voyages vary in length and quality, and by far the most descriptive chapters cover Porter's second exploration in Franz Josef Land, 1903-5. There, enduring the vagaries of the elements following the crushing of the whaler *America* which had transported the party, Porter's interest in astronomy intensified as his love affair with the ice cooled off.

Upon his return from this trip, Porter made an anticlimactic trek to Mt. McKinley, then launched his career in astrophysics and optics. In Maine he built his own telescope; in Washington he assisted the Bureau of Standards in designing optics during World War I; and in Vermont he designed precision tools. In the late 1920s he moved to California and helped build the 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar. He died in 1949 in Pasadena, and a crater on the moon was named for him in 1970.

In his annotation Friis has usually resisted the temptation to fill in details that might have added to Porter's own reminiscence. Scholars, however, are referred to the explorer's papers, sketches, and photographs which are preserved in the Center for Polar Archives, one of the most innovative and noteworthy establishments of the National Archives and Records Service. Undoubtedly additional books will be published from this rich collection.

*North Carolina Collection*  
*University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

H. G. JONES

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Publications for review should be sent to the Editor, *American Archivist*, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

*A Critical Guide to the Kwangtung Provincial Archives, Deposited at the Public Record Office of London.* By David Pong. Cambridge, Massachusetts: East Asian Research Center, Harvard University, 1975. xii, 203 pp. Bibliography, concordance, index. Paper.

The term "captured records" is an exciting one for the archivist and the historian. It most commonly brings to mind the German and Japanese records captured during World War II. There have of course been other captured archives in history. During the Arrow War in China in 1858, British forces captured the governor-general of Liang-Kwang at Canton and part of the archives of Kwangtung Province. The 20,000 documents which now comprise F.O. 931 (Kwangtung Provincial Records) were stored for many years in the Chinese Secretary's Office in the British Embassy in Peking. In 1959, when the embassy was relocated, they were removed to the PRO. This part of the Secretary's archives arrived at the PRO in no apparent order and were classed as F.O. 682 (Papers in the Chinese Language). This volume describes some 2,000 documents (of the original 20,000 in that class) which have been discovered to be the remnants of the Kwangtung Provincial Archives, and have been reclassified as F.O. 931.

The quantity of records captured by the forces of Lord Elgin was sizeable. More than forty boxes were inspected by allied interpreters Thomas Wade and M. Marques, and a large percentage were returned for having "in a political point of view . . . little either curious or interesting." Among those kept were treaty documents, provincial and imperial government correspondence and maps and plans concerning foreign affairs and rebels. These 2,000 documents were a small percentage of the records of the imperial commissioner for "barbarian affairs" and governor-general of the Liang-Kwang, the military commander and the governor of Kwangtung Province, and their subordinates.

While western scholars have not yet been permitted to study existing local archives in China, Ch'ing historians are extremely fortunate in that large amounts of dynastic archives have been preserved. On Taiwan, there are more than 500,000 Ch'ing archival documents in various repositories. There have also been many important documentary collections published, such as the 94-volume "Veritable Records of the Ch'ing Dynasty," a day-to-day compilation of official correspondence and edicts. However, what is available on Taiwan is estimated to be only 10 percent of what was left on the mainland in 1949. (Imperial China, with its 27,000 officials serving a population of more than 300 million, generated a lot of paper.) What is not available, however, is local archival material. The documents described here give marvelous detail of both local institutional and socio-economic history for turbulent Kwangtung province. We can see, for example, the problems of dealing with smugglers misrepresenting themselves as customs agents, as well as the governor-general (concurrently the imperial commissioner) sending himself copies of his own reports so as to keep uninterrupted records at both offices.

The historian using this guide will appreciate its calendar approach. Documents are arranged chronologically within six topics dealing with the Opium War, administration, foreign relations and trade, rebellions, the Arrow War, and maps. There is also a concordance matching the old F.O. 682 references to the new, and an extensive thirty-page index with Chinese characters. David Pong started this work in 1967, and has published briefer descriptions of F.O. 682 documents elsewhere. This important guide, however, has been worth ten years of waiting.

*Guide des sources de l'histoire des Etats-Unis dans les archives Françaises.* By Madeline Astorquia, Ulane Bonnel, Georges Dethan, Jean-Claude Devos, Nicole Gotteri-Grambert, Nelly Lacrocq, Erik Le Maresquier, Madeleine Lenoir, Marie-Antoinette Menier, Etienne Taillemite, and Chantal de Tourtier-Bonazzi. Préparé à l'occasion du Bicentenaire de l'Indépendance Américaine, avec le concours de la Direction des Archives de France, et des Services d'archives de la Guerre, de la Marine, de l'Air et des Affaires étrangères, et avec l'aide de l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis à Paris. Paris: France Expansion, 1976. 390 pp. Maps, tables. \$35.00. (Clearwater Publishing Company, Inc., 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019.)

"Offrir une clef, c'est ouvrir la porte," Jean Favier, director general of the Archives of France, reminds us in his preface to *Guide des sources de l'histoire des Etats-Unis dans les archives Françaises* (France Expansion, 1976), and, indeed, this guide does offer us a valuable key that opens the doors of governmental archives in France to researchers of United States history. Favier wonders whether it is necessary to say again that the "vieux fonds des mythes" on which man constructs his analysis of himself is no different for the New World than for the Old. He concludes, "Les racines du peuple américain sont, pour beaucoup, ici, et nous lui en sommes garants."

This timely and useful guide, prepared under the direction of the Archives de France, is quite wide in scope; it describes sources for the study of North and South America for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of North America and the Caribbean for the eighteenth century up to 1815, and of the United States from 1815 to 1940. Beginning with a detailed chronology of events in American history, this work comprises a guide to the Archives Nationales, departmental and municipal archives, ministerial archives, and some private archives. It inevitably invites comparison to the two earlier volumes of Waldo Gifford Leland, to whom this guide pays homage. Leland's works, *Guide to Materials for American History in the Libraries and Archives of Paris, Volume I: Libraries* (1932) and *Volume II: Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs* (1943), were extremely detailed guides, with itemized listings and subject analyses of documents. This new work is more comprehensive in coverage but not nearly so detailed in description. It does not cover libraries, but surveys government archives throughout the country. Its intent is to supplement the Leland volumes and other published inventories.

Descriptions of relevant record groups and series are given; there are some itemized listings, especially for series not previously inventoried. All published guides and inventories to the collections mentioned are cited. For each fonds and for each series, there is a general description indicating the nature of relevant documents, the inclusive dates, the regions concerned, etc. Microfilm copies of records that have been deposited in the Library of Congress are indicated. Addresses, telephone numbers, and hours of repositories are given.

An example of the detail to which the guide goes: in the modern section of the Archives Nationales, one finds in Series AF, Secrétairerie d'Etat, Subseries AF IV, Dossier 3, 1810, No. 109-110, a report of a conversation in the course of which Burr revealed to Roux his project to make Canada independent.

There is obviously subjectivity involved in the selection of examples for the guide, but there seems to be no grounds to criticize the judgment of the compilers. One criticism could be made of an omission: an index would have improved the usefulness of this volume considerably. However, for those doing research on the

origins of American settlement, on U.S.-French diplomatic relations, and other aspects of the long relationship between this country and France, this guide will be invaluable in showing them the exact places to look.

*National Archives and Records Service*

SYLVIE TURNER

*Preliminary Survey of Documents in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska.* By Barbara Smith. Boulder, Colorado: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1974. 135 pp. Tables, maps, bibliography, glossary.

Most residents of the "lower 48" states of the Union are vaguely aware that Alaska exists somewhere to the north of them and that it has a pipeline running through it, but their knowledge of that state ends there. Understanding of Alaska's people, culture, geography, and history is appallingly—insultingly—low. Knowledge of significant old-world religions like the Russian Orthodox Church, transplanted into minority status here in the new world, is even worse. This volume presents an introduction to a body of source material that can help overcome both mountains of ignorance: the records, newly assembled at St. Herman's Pastoral School, Kodiak, of several Russian Orthodox missions and parishes in Alaska. By far the largest group is that of documents from the Kvikhpak (Yukon River) mission, 1843-1941. Produced as an internship project sponsored by WICHE (the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education), this report is an effort at gaining bibliographic control over and achieving historiographic understanding of a large body of material recently gathered together from attics and storerooms. In both goals it succeeds.

Bibliographic control is attained by means by eleven tables and nearly one hundred pages of inventory. In addition to lists of documents by category, there are detailed notations of the kinds of records that were produced and that appear in the archives: priests' journals, sacramental and confessional records, school records, financial accounts, correspondence files. These notes are clear and tell the user of the inventory a great deal, including the locations of duplicate or related material, the physical condition of the records, and unusual omissions of information one would normally expect to find. In many, if not most, cases this "preliminary" inventory can serve in effect as a calendar to the records, telling the researcher just about everything he needs to know about them before he examines them personally. Especially helpful is the constant relation of this collection to the Alaska Church Collection of the Library of Congress, the most important single collection of information on Alaska's Russian Orthodox Church, but unfortunately not indexed or microfilmed. An extensive annotated bibliography, a chronology of significant dates for the Church of Alaska and America, maps of the mission territory, and a glossary also greatly enhance the usefulness of the volume.

The author is concerned to place her work in its historiographic context. An historical sketch of Russian Orthodox Church activity in Alaska and an identification of much that remains to be studied in Alaskan history in general are provided. The importance of further study of collections like this one by religious, social, and cultural historians, by ethnographers and anthropologists, is stressed as a way of moving beyond the anecdotal and legend-making approach of much of the history already produced. The new material uncovered in this report, the filling in of gaps, and the microfilming of the collection to which preparation of this inventory was a first step will allow for that kind of advance.



This preliminary inventory, then, deserves high praise both for what it attempts to do and for the way in which it does it. For students of Alaska and the Russian Orthodox Church, it is of course a must. Beyond that, other archivists—especially religious archivists—can learn much about what a finding aid ought to be by examining it.

*Archives of the Commonwealth  
of Massachusetts*

JAMES M. O'TOOLE

*Indian-White Relations: A Persistent Paradox.* Edited by Jane F. Smith and Robert M. Kvasnicka. Washington: Howard University Press, 1976. xx, 278 pp. illustrations, index. \$15.00.

Since 1967 the National Archives and Records Service has sponsored a series of meetings promoting the exchange of information between archivists and researchers. During mid-June, 1972, a two-day "Conference on Research in the History of Indian-White Relations" was held at the National Archives. Designed to "highlight the rich potential" of National Archives materials, the conference was attended by scholars from throughout the United States. The program consisted of a series of formal papers, commentaries, and discussions by leading members of both the historical and archival professions. *Indian-White Relations: A Persistent Paradox* contains the papers and proceedings of the conference.

Papers by Oliver W. Holmes and by Carmelita S. Ryan present an excellent overview of the various record groups relating to Indian-White affairs and the procedures used to collect and safeguard such documents. Holmes urges scholars to utilize a wide variety of materials, advising them that information about Indians can be found among the records of the War, State, Treasury, and Justice Departments, as well as the records of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He also mentions several valuable finding aids, and he champions the use of microfilm in making the records available to researchers across the country. Ryan concentrates her remarks upon the appraisal of Indian records, discussing past disposition decisions and outlining the Bureau of Indian Affairs present retention plan.

The papers and commentaries by historians offer a good statement of the status of Indian-white history during the early 1970s. Reacting against the plethora of "popularized" Indian histories that emerged around 1970, Francis Paul Prucha advises historians to "seek the truth," and "be alert to the pitfall of . . . too much sympathy . . . for one side or the other." Other papers focus upon problems of assimilation, military-Indian relations, the reservation system, and the Indian New Deal.

Several historians offer commentaries, but perhaps the most perceptive remarks come from Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., and Mary Young. Charging that white philanthropists were so ethnocentric that they attempted to force a "cultural imperialism" upon the tribesmen, Berkhofer also suggests that nineteenth-century reformers and Indian agents had a "vested interest in the permanent helplessness of their wards." Young asserts that Indian reservations, like middle class suburbs and ethnic or racial ghettos, are part of a universal segregation system that develops when peoples of diverse cultures and attitudes come together. Although the reservation system was supposed to foster initiative among the Indians, Young argues that Indian agents rewarded submissiveness, since quiet, cooperative

tribesmen were easily controlled. Complying with the wishes of the agents, docile Indians were rewarded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and eventually developed a subculture adapted to following white directives. Therefore, during the 1930s, when John Collier introduced the Indian New Deal, these Indians opposed the measure, since the new legislation attempted to return the decision making process back to the tribal communities.

Unfortunately, like most studies of Indian-white relations, the majority of the papers included in this book focus more upon whites than Indians. But the papers and commentaries do offer valuable insights into the formulation of American Indian policy. The volume should be welcomed by both archivists and historians. It also should be useful in Indian studies courses.

*Texas Christian University*

R. DAVID EDMUNDS

*A Description of the Country: Virginia's Cartographers and Their Maps, 1607-1881.* By E. M. Sanchez-Saavedra. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1975. xi, 130 pp. Illustrations, appendix, bibliographical essay, facsimile maps. \$10.00.

Those of us who expect accuracy and information in our prosaic city and highway maps are provided by Sanchez-Saavedra's portfolio and text with illumination and enlightenment about another cartographic age.

The reader is given nine facsimiles of the cartographer's art as it developed in relation to the terrain and history of Virginia. These examples are well chosen to outline the progress of the mapmaker's art in an era when truly precise photographic, measuring, and reproduction processes were unavailable.

Though not a definitive history of cartography, or even Virginia's cartography, Sanchez-Saavedra's text is literate, humane, and informative reading. Where the evidence permits, he offers insight into the human needs and motives which brought these maps into being. The persistence and efforts needed, and the problems faced by the cartographers as political and technical change occurred in Virginia, are ably explained in the text. The well-known reluctance of legislators to take bold and decisive action is illustrated in this work. It recounts the failure to provide timely facilities and monies for Virginia's comprehensive mapping during the period.

The appendix to the text is a valuable courtesy to the reader. It gives annotation of the sailing directions found in the facsimile of the "Carte de la Baie de Chesapeake" produced for the French Royal Navy. This renders the portfolio even more valuable to those interested in the maritime orientation of the Chesapeake region, and explains a complex and beautiful chart.

Drawing on the resources of the National Archives and Virginia State Library, Sanchez-Saavedra has given us a valuable work for the serious cartographer, the academic and his students, and the knowledgeable collector. This portfolio can inform, teach, and stimulate.

The set's major weakness is in the cartographic reproductions in the text. It contains a great many maps which supplement the portfolio. Few of these are larger than three and a half by four inches in their dimensions. Useless for serious study, they are nonetheless needed supplements to the work and send one scurrying to his own map cabinets.

On balance, this work is commendable and should be an addition to the library of any serious cartographer, student, or concerned layman.

*The University of Maine*

LAWRENCE C. ALLIN

*World War II: An Account of its Documents.* Edited by James E. O'Neill and Robert W. Krauskopf. Washington: Howard University Press, 1976. xix, 269 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$15.00.

A decade ago the National Archives initiated a series of conferences to acquaint scholars with the wealth of its collections and to provide a forum for the discussion of problems common to the archivist and the researcher. *World War II: An Account of Its Documents* is the record of the eighth of this series. Aside from the inevitable lack of uniform quality and despite the best of intentions, this conference was only a partial success: many of the speakers strayed quite widely from the central theme.

Only ten of the eighteen speakers directly addressed their assigned topics. Several of the remaining eight may have contributed indirectly by calling for further study in their particular specialities or by demonstrating proper form in their bibliographies. A few did neither. That half of these eight papers have been published elsewhere suggests that the conferees were not the sole intended audience. One eminent author explicitly dismissed research (at an archival conference!) in favor of some tips on creative writing. While her informative lecture surely raised the literary level of historical writing, it did precious little to promote the National Archives.

Happily, most of the real contributors were concentrated in the sessions that addressed the topics of accessibility of sources, the major holdings of the archives and the presidential libraries, and the writing of official histories. The professional zenith occurred when an agency official, an academic historian, and an archivist approached the question of declassification from their different perspectives. Philosophical honors go to the conference's last speaker, an archivist-historian from Britain, who suggested that the tension between archivist and historian was inherent in their relationship. Although he proposed means of reducing this tension and outlined their ramifications (e.g., smaller collections, less precise finding aids), the session's discussion only skirted the issue and the conference adjourned.

For all the disappointments occasioned by a lack of control over independent scholars, the conference did have its merits. Ten of the articles did promote archival research, and several of the others did have intrinsic worth. The book, well edited and containing a lengthy list of finding aids, deserves at least a scanning from anyone seriously interested in exploring the archival records of the Second World War.

*Indiana State University Library*

RONALD D. FREDERICK

*Archive-Library Relations*. Edited by Robert L. Clark, Jr. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1976. xii, 218 pp. Annotated bibliography, index. \$15.95.

It is customary to begin a review of an edited work with something about the book being a "mixed bag" and therefore difficult to evaluate. This is not the case with *Archive-Library Relations*, as the quality is uniformly excellent. The editor and contributors, all specialists in their fields, have proceeded on the assumption that since librarians and archivists have similar concerns, they both need to know more about the craft of the other. The thrust of the book is, therefore, to promote cooperation and communication instead of duplication.

The scope is wide, composed of five parts. The setting by Robert L. Clark is a *précis* of the different kinds of libraries and archives and a discussion of their manpower and personnel problems.

Frank Burke's excellent section on similarities and differences delineates the methods in which archivists and librarians treat their records. The differences are not so much in the kind of records each profession handles, but in how the records are processed and the intent of creation. Burke provides an overview of how librarians, archivists, and manuscript curators acquire, process, and reference their collections. In a chapter on education, he takes archivists to task for the "workshop" character of their education and emphasis on mechanics and not issues. He argues cogently that until archivists develop professional qualities and agree on the nature of their education, they will continue to be looked upon as historians who failed as teachers. Remember the old saying about an archivist being a brain-damaged historian?

Miriam Crawford considers common issues that have arisen as the interests of the two professions have merged. Her chapter on legislation deals with the public funding of archives and libraries. Again, it would appear that archivists can learn from librarians whose ALA involvement in the political process has greatly aided libraries. Other chapters include copyright and literary property rights, access and confidentiality, and social responsibility; the last weighs the influence of social movements on both professions.

The section on shared concerns addresses itself to problems peculiar to librarians and archivists: public relations, collection building, standardization and technology, preservation, and library management of archives. The last chapter is especially interesting because Clark attempts to allay the archivist's fear that librarians will mismanage archives. He views the university library as a natural setting for archives and manuscripts and further notes the success of state library-archives arrangements. But, as he correctly notes, much is dependent upon the attitude of the library director.

In the chapter on professional communication, Robert Brubaker explores the national, regional, and state organizations of librarians and archivists. In "Historians and the Information Professions" we learn that archivists and librarians truly have something in common: the condescending attitude of historians toward both professions! His chapter on the SAA and ALA examines the strained relations that have existed and makes a plea for library-related articles in the *American Archivist*. Marietta Malzer concludes the book with an annotated bibliography on archives-library related topics.

This is one of the few books in either librarianship or archives that is important enough to be read by a large audience. It will be valuable for courses in archival

management. But it should be read by library directors and archival administrators in particular, for they are in a position to bring about change. The current attitudes that each craft has toward the other, attitudes resulting from ignorance or from status anxieties, can be improved only by communication. While many of the chapters could easily serve as state-of-the art essays, and are valuable for the technical knowledge that they impart, the lasting significance of *Archive-Library Relations* should be in relating what archivists and librarians have in common and in what they can learn from each other.

Oakland University

DANIEL F. RING

*Reprographic Services in Libraries: Organization and Administration.* By Charles G. LaHood, Jr., and Robert C. Sullivan. Library Technology Program, Publication no. 19. Chicago: American Library Association, 1975. vi, 74 pp. Appendixes, notes, index. Paper. \$4.50.

This brief manual was prepared to help librarians meet their responsibilities for providing reprographic services to the public. It is also of interest and of value to the archivist and the manuscript curator. Neither the authors nor the American Library Association under whose aegis it was prepared and published had either the intention or the desire to develop a technical manual that would supersede William R. Hawken's comprehensive "Copying Methods Manual," published by the American Library Association in 1966 and now, unfortunately, out of print.

The manual contains a brief but excellent summary of the history and evolution of reproduction techniques as well as a concise description of the major reprographic processes that are currently used. Basic guidelines for the selection of photocopying equipment, for the handling of orders, and for the establishment of fee schedules are set forth in practical, sensible terms. Observations about the need for observing photographic and bibliographic standards, the training of personnel, and the care and maintenance of equipment are skillfully interweaved throughout the study. The manual could probably have been improved had the fact been stressed that both the technician and the professional, whether he be a librarian, an archivist, or a manuscript curator, must be trained to understand each other's point of view.

The authors, both of whom are professionals with decades of experience in the Library of Congress and its Photoduplication Service, recognize that the present vogue for self-service copying is "at times a mixed blessing for the library since . . . the patron's photocopying a book may create a strain on fragile pages and bindings, thus inflicting irreparable damage." With these words librarians are reminded of their "obligation to keep materials which would suffer from such treatment, such as a rare book collection, under special custody where stricter standards of user conduct can be monitored." The authors also are sufficiently sophisticated to know that the photoreproduction of rare books as well as archival and manuscript materials and the substitution of positive microfilm copies for use by the researcher in place of the originals is, generally, a satisfactory compromise for the librarian and the archivist on one hand and the user on the other. They might have added that the retirement of originals from use and the substitution of microfilm is also an excellent way to prevent theft. They are not on firm ground when they seemingly



subscribe to commercial claims of extraordinary space savings through the use of microfilm. These claims are almost always exaggerated.

Although this brief manual is written for library administrators, the archivist and the manuscript curator can also benefit from its excellent insights into an essential technology of our modern world.

*National Archives and Records Service*

ALBERT H. LEISINGER, JR

*SPINDEX II at Cornell University and a Review of Archival Automation in the United States.* By H. Thomas Hickerson, Joan Winters, and Venetia Beale. Ithaca, New York: Department of Manuscripts and University Archives, Cornell University Libraries, 1976. 90 pp. Appendixes. Paper. \$3.00.

*SPINDEX II at Cornell University* covers a number of topics in addition to *SPINDEX* at Cornell: a history of automated access to archives, the future of automated access to archives, and several aspects of subject term control and indexing theory. While some of these peripheral topics are too brief or oversimplified, the book is a clearly written and useful description of the *SPINDEX* experiment at Cornell. With the exception of Appendix I, a technical appraisal of *SPINDEX*, command of computerese is not required. The reader should peruse Appendix A, "The Nature of *SPINDEX II*," and Appendix B, "Suggested Data Fields Usage," before reading the chapter on "SPINDEX II at Cornell."

This critique is aimed, not at the book, but at the Cornell experiment. The major flaw is the failure to evaluate the experience critically and comprehensively. *SPINDEX* should not be evaluated mainly in terms of software bugs and whether archivists got out of it what they wanted. Rather, it should be evaluated against the only important thing in the long run; does *SPINDEX*, and the kind of indexing required or encouraged by *SPINDEX*, help users get access to collections? These matters did not receive serious attention in the Cornell study. Thus, *SPINDEX II at Cornell* is only half of the story, and we are not given any insight into criteria and methodology to be used for evaluation. In this respect, Cornell is typical of all automation projects in archives, so far as this reviewer is aware.

Several examples may elucidate this criticism. A good deal of complexity in *SPINDEX* is caused by its use of hierarchical levels; when printed in the index, a term is placed in context by the appropriate heading up the hierarchy (i.e., item to folder to box, etc.). Many of these are not very informative; in the sample index given in Appendix K, "Wat-Way," a folder heading, occurs three times. Given the mixed payoff, is the complexity worth the cost? Moreover, it appears that the Cornell project was encouraged by the hierarchical nature of *SPINDEX* to index at the folder level even when, in a given series or part thereof, a collective description would be more appropriate. A similar example is Cornell's decision to establish tag 640, "Physical and Intellectual Record Types" which are printed out with each index term. Is all this worth the cost? Mostly these questions pertain to the age-old quandary over the value of detailed description or indexing, but somehow introduction of computer systems confounds the question in many minds.

Perhaps this criticism can be further clarified by reference to cost figures given for the Cornell experiment. Appendix L gives a comparison between costs of the computerized system (\$136.93 per linear foot) and costs of a "computer compatible" manual format, without indexing (\$102.80 per linear foot). One critical bit of information is missing: did the requirements of *SPINDEX II* (i.e., the level of descrip-

tion or indexing required) increase processing costs over that of manual systems which are not "computer compatible." As they stand, without further interpretation, the figures do not provide a sound basis for comparison of manual and SPINDEX processing, except with respect to the direct costs of computer input and output. Costs for the manual system should be certified to be free of constraints imposed by SPINDEX indexing requirements before comparisons can be made.

The reader should examine the topic of subject control with caution. The discussion of precision and recall is so oversimplified that it is misleading; those who are interested in a summary of the topic of relevance (which encompasses recall and precision) should read T. Seracevic's article in the 1976 issue of *Advances in Librarianship*. The discussion of recall and precision does not support the suggested adjustments to the indexing vocabulary (page 47). Also, there is no necessary one-to-one relationship between conceptual complexity and linguistic complexity (page 48).

Most important, the implications of on-line, combination searches are not pursued with respect to subject control. Systems which permit searches on combinations of terms and which can manipulate the hierarchical structures of indexing vocabularies (thesauri) drastically increase the potential power of those indexing vocabularies for indexing and searching. SPINDEX II is outdated with respect to this very important aspect of subject control.

A chapter entitled "Today and Tomorrow" provides a brief but useful overview of possible configurations for cooperative archival information networks. The five possibilities suggested are: an information system, funded by members, which rigidly controls development of software and data element uniformity; a user-services network which serves as a framework for communication and sets some standards, but does not attempt rigid control; an "association of research archives"; some degree of coordination through the Society of American Archivists; and individual repositories and their staff members working and learning together. These possibilities are not mutually exclusive.

Although the above modes will obtain in some degree, there is a good possibility that the systems of NARS and LC will simply *become* the national archival information system. The best candidate for this position is LC's Master Record of Manuscript Collections II (MRMC II), essentially a computerized NUCMC. MRMC II rates ahead of SPINDEX II for emergence as the system of the future because it is more adapted to the general level of intellectual control which is feasible for a national or regional system, but NHPRC's use of SPINDEX II may make it a contender after all. If this scenario is valid, the archival profession should seriously question whether this is the proper mode for development of a national information system for archives.

I began this review by saying that *SPINDEX II at Cornell University* is a good book, and despite some of the criticisms above I will stand by that assessment. We need more of this kind of self-revelation, which exposes warts as well as classic profiles, because full and honest statements of what we have done and what we are thinking can become the basis of growth through criticism by colleagues. Since confession is said to be good for the soul, I will confess that the Smithsonian Archives does not critically evaluate its automated system, either. But learning about SPINDEX at Cornell has sharpened my ideas about critical evaluation of automation in our shop. I suggest that a careful and critical reading of *SPINDEX II at Cornell University* can help you too.

## BRIEFLY NOTED

The Center for Southern Folklore has published *American Folklore Films and Videotapes: An Index*. Annotations for over 1800 titles are divided into two separate sections for video and film, and are retrievable through an excellent subject index. The editors, Bill Ferris and Judy Peiser, have interpreted "folklore" very broadly and therefore have included material on such subjects as the civil rights movement, urban living, and stock car racing, as well as the more traditional blue grass music, marriage customs, and candle-making. Entries are arranged by title and provide names of producers and distributors, standard physical descriptions (running time, width, color or black and white), dates of production or release, and concise contents synopses. This volume is available for \$12.50 from the Center for Southern Folklore, 1216 Peabody Avenue, P.O. Box 4081, Memphis, Tennessee 38104. [JANE W. LANGE]

The Ohio Historical Society has published *Guide to Ohio Newspapers 1793-1973*, edited by Stephen Gutesell (Columbus, Ohio: 1974, c.1976. 412 pp.) This updated edition of the society's 1946 publication title *Union List of Ohio Newspapers Available in Ohio* is a bibliography of approximately 3,500 newspapers published in Ohio from 1793 to 1973, arranged alphabetically by city of publication and then by name of newspaper. The listing represents the newspaper holdings of over 200 academic, public, and special libraries in the state. Each entry indicates dates available by repository and varied additional information such as frequency of publication, inclusive dates of publication, title variations, and religious or political affiliation. Extensive cross references and an index to identify special newspapers by type or affiliation facilitate use. [ELIZABETH T. EDELGLASS]

*County Maps: Land Ownership Maps of Canada in the 19th Century*, compiled by Heather Maddick (Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1976), is a 94-page, English/French publication listing the fifty-eight known maps, made in the nineteenth century and showing names of landowners, of the five eastern provinces of Canada. Insets, views, and business and subscriber directories are also listed for relevant maps. There is one index for authors, one for insets of municipalities, and one that includes landowners names, for political divisions. Also included are eighteen reproductions of portions of the maps described. A brief, but significant, history of nineteenth-century map-making in North America is offered in the seven-page introductory essay by Joan Winearls, map librarian at the University of Toronto. Information about acquiring this publication can be obtained from the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3. [JOHN A. DWYER]

The University of Colorado's Western Historical Collection has produced three additional publications for its series of guides to individual manuscript collections. Each is an inventory of the papers with a brief historical introduction or biography, a useful chronology, and a name index. The new titles are: *Guide to the Paul D. Harrison Collection, 1860-1925* (Colorado transportation promoter and entrepreneur); *Guide to the Hal Sayre Papers, 1859-1925* (Colorado surveyor and mining promoter); and *Guide to the Colorado Women's Christian Temperance Union Papers, 1878-1975*. Copies may be obtained, for \$2.00 prepaid or \$3.00 postpaid,

from John A. Brennan, Curator of the Western Historical Collection, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder, Colorado 80302. [CAROLYN SUNG]

Charlotte S. Price, curator of books and manuscripts, has prepared a *Guide to Manuscripts of the Pilgrim Society* (31 p.) which includes descriptions of collections and the records of the society. Copies are available from The Pilgrim Society, 75 Court Street, Plymouth, Massachusetts 02360. [CAROLYN SUNG]

*First Stop for Local History Research: A Guide to County Records Preserved at Wright State University Archives and Special Collections*, compiled by Stephen E. Haller, local records specialist of the Ohio Historical Society, and Patrick B. Nolan, head of the Archives and Special Collections, Wright State University, has been published to provide a guide to the county records from Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Shelby counties that are no longer needed for legal purposes but have historical value and have been selected for preservation for the respective counties at the Wright State University Library. This twenty-one page guide lists by county the type of record and the period covered by each type and is available from Patrick Nolan, Library Archives, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45431. [CAROLYN SUNG]

East Carolina University has published in processed form the *East Carolina Manuscript Bulletin* No. 6, 1976, pages 85-106. These occasional bulletins have been published since 1968 to provide descriptions of individual collections, and sections on accessions of church collections, microfilms, and oral history. Addendums describe accretions to previously reported collections. Notable are historical items, in the forms of microfilm and oral history, concerning tobacco, as well as the business records of tobacco firms. [JAMES HARWOOD]

The Forest History Society has published the third in its series of Guides to Forest and Conservation History of North America. The volume, *Inventory of the Records of the National Forest Products Association*, may be obtained for \$1.25 from the Forest History Society, P.O. Box 1581, Santa Cruz, California 95061.

The Historical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has published on computer output microfiche (COM) the first annual *Index to Mormonism in Periodical Literature*. The 1976 edition covers approximately 3,500 articles from nearly 120 periodicals published during 1976. Plans call for annual publication of the index and for its cumulation every five years. The index is available for \$5.00 from Historical Department—Public Services; 50 East North Temple Street, East Wing; Salt Lake City, Utah 84150.

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

*The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1974*. Edited by David H. Kraus. Associate editor Anita R. Navon. Columbus, Ohio: The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1976. xxxv, 225 pp. Indexes. Paper. \$12.00. (\$10.00 to AASS members).

- American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World.* Second edition. Compiled by George Dimitri Selim. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1976. xviii, 173 pp. Index. \$4.60.
- Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1975.* New Delhi: The Director of Archives, Government of India, 1976. Appendixes. 78 pp.
- Black Culture and Black Consciousness: Afro-American Folk Thought from Slavery to Freedom.* By Lawrence W. Levine. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. xvii, 522 pp. Epilogue, notes, index. \$15.95.
- Bulletin no. 7, December 1976.* Brussels: Centre de Recherches et d'études historiques de la seconde guerre mondiale, 1976. 84 pp. Paper.
- A Concise History of the American Republic.* By Samuel Eliot Morison, Henry Steele Commager, and William E. Leuchtenburgh. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, statistical tables, index. \$25.00. Paper. \$12.00.
- Conflict and Transformation: The United States, 1844–1877.* By William R. Brock. New York: Penguin Books, 1977. 496 pp. Select reading list, index. Paper. \$3.95.
- Cops and Bobbies: Police Authority in New York and London, 1830–1870.* By Wilbur R. Miller. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977. xii, 233 pp. Notes, index. \$16.00.
- Deep'n as it Come: The 1927 Mississippi River Flood.* By Pete Daniel. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. 162 pp. Notes, index, photographs. \$10.00. Paper. \$5.95.
- Fort-William—India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto (Foreign, Political and Secret).* Vol. 18: 1796–1800. Edited by Rev. Father H. Heras. Indian Records Series. General Editor S. N. Prasad. Delhi: National Archives of India, 1974. xvii, 629 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index.
- Germans from Russia in America: The First Hundred Years.* By Kenneth W. Rock. Fort Collins, Colorado: Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project of Colorado State University, 1976. 16 pp. Paper. \$1.00.
- The Great Rights of Mankind: A History of the American Bill of Rights.* By Bernard Schwartz. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. x, 279 pp. Appendixes, notes, index. \$11.95.
- Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Papers of Josiah Bartlett (1729–1795).* Edited by Frank C. Mevers. Concord, New Hampshire: New Hampshire Historical Society, 1976. x, 71 pp.
- India Office Library and Records: Report for the year 1974.* London: Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1976. 103 pp. Illustrations. Paper.
- Inventaire des Archives de la Famille van den Branden de Reeth.* By E. Lejour. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1976. 96 pp. Paper.
- Inventaire des Chartes et Cartulaires des Duchés de Brabant et de Limbourg et des Pays D'Outre-Meuse.* By Alphonse Verkooren. Introduction and tables by Arlette Graffart and René Laurent. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1976. 415 pp. Illustrations. Paper.



*Inventaire du Fonds Depestre de Seneffe.* By Xavier Duquenne. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1976. 39 pp. Paper.

*Little Truths Better Than Great Fables: A Collection of Old and Rare Books for Children at the Fort Worth Public Library.* Compiled by J. W. Roginski. Fort Worth, Texas: Branch Smith, 1976. xviii, 125 pp. Illustrations. \$30.00. Paper, \$18.00.

*Matriklerne 1664 og 1688.* By J.O. Bro-Jorgensen. Copenhagen: Udgivet af Rigsarkivet, 1976. 169 pp. Paper.

*Middelalderlige Handskrift-Fragmenter. Aftagne Fragmenter Omslag Om Lensregnskaber.* By Esben Albrechtsen. Copenhagen: Udgivet af Rigsarkivet, 1976. 179 pp. Paper.

*The National Library of Wales Annual Report 1975-76.* Aberystwyth: National Library of Wales, 1976. 94 pp. Paper.

*National Register of Private Records. No. 7. Descriptive Lists of Documents Available in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (Based on the information received in 1965-66).* New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1976. 183 pp.

*Naval Documents of the American Revolution. Vol. 7, American Theatre, November 1, 1776-February 28, 1777; European Theatre, October 6, 1776-December 31, 1776.* Edited by William James Morgan. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1976. xxii, 1,463 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$21.00.

*North American Forest and Conservation History: A Bibliography.* By Ronald J. Fahl. Santa Cruz, California: Forest History Society, 1977. 408 pp. Introduction, subject index.

*Observations on the Reconciliation of Great-Britain and the Colonies.* By Jacob Green. Reprint of the 1776 ed. printed by R. Bell, Philadelphia. Introduction by Larry R. Gerlach. Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1976. lxvi, 31 pp. \$3.00.

*Ocean Steam Navigation and the Ocean Post.* By Thomas Rainey. New York, London, 1858. Facsimile reprint. Wynantskill, New York: Ed Lipson, 1977. xiv, 224 pp. \$12.50.

*The Papers of James Madison. Volume 10. 27 May 1787-3 March 1788.* Edited by Robert A. Rutland, Charles F. Hobson, William M. E. Rachal, Frederika J. Teute. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977. 572 pp. Illustrations, index.

*The Papers of William Alexander Graham. Volume 6, 1864-1865.* Edited by Max R. Williams. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1976. xxiii, 514 pp. Illustrations, maps, index. \$16.00.

*The Pioneer Years 1895-1914: Memories of Settlers Who Opened the West.* By Barry Broadfoot. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1976. vii, 403 pp. Illustrations, \$12.95.

*The Presidents: From the Inauguration of George Washington to the Inauguration of Gerald R. Ford.* National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Volume 20. By Robert G. Ferris. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1976. x, 598 pp. Illustrations, map. \$8.00.

- Prophetic Waters: The River in Early American Life and Literature.* By John Seelye. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. xi, 425 pp. Maps, index, bibliography of primary sources. \$15.95.
- Retrospective Index to Theses of Great Britain and Ireland, 1716–1950.* Volume 4, *Physical Sciences.* Edited by Roger R. Bilboul. Francis L. Kent, associate editor. Santa Barbara, California: American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, 1977. xii, 99 pp. \$50.00.
- Russian Language Sources Relating to the Germans from Russia.* By James W. Long. Fort Collins, Colorado: Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project of Colorado State University, 1976. 47 pp. Paper. \$1.00.
- Tomorrow's American: The Weil Lectures of 1976.* Edited by Samuel Sandmel. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. 188 pp. \$7.95.
- Unequal Justice: Lawyers and Social Change in Modern America.* By Jerold S. Auerbach. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. xiii, 395 pp. Notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$13.95. Paper. \$3.95.
- United Nations Journal: A Delegate's Odyssey.* By William F. Buckley, Jr. Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1977. Index, appendixes. xix, 240 pp. Index, appendixes. Paper. \$3.95.
- Women and Equality: Changing Patterns in American Culture.* By William H. Chafe. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. xiii, 207 pp. Notes, index. \$8.95.