

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL, *Editor*

BRENDA A. BEASLEY, *Acting Editor*

For Congress and the Nation: A Chronological History of the Library of Congress.

By John Y. Cole. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1979. xii, 196 pp.

Index. \$8.

John Y. Cole, an employee of the Library of Congress who previously edited a work on Ainsworth Rand Spofford and another entitled *The Library of Congress in Perspective*, has put together this arrangement of events in the order of occurrence. Starting in 1774 and ending in 1975 with Daniel J. Boorstin taking the oath of office as Librarian of Congress, Cole's emphasis "is on the origins of the Library's principal collections, services, and administrative units." Each entry in the chronology is followed by a bibliographical reference. Information was taken from published sources, personal papers, congressional documents, the archives of the Library, and magazines. Although the preface is dated 1975, the work bears a 1979 copyright date.

Society members will find this work interesting because of the many references to manuscripts. There was at least one effort to have the Library serve as the National Archives. In 1882, Congressman Enoch Lincoln of Maine introduced a resolution that would have required "the deposit of all manuscript records of the government in the Library of Congress." As early as 1827, a movement was begun to copy documents in Europe relating to the history of the United States. Documentary publication was also an early concern. In 1838, President Van Buren approved an act of Congress authorizing the publication of the James Madison Papers. Acquisitions of significance are noted, such as the Peter Force Library, the photographs by Mathew Brady, the records of the NAACP, and the Papers of Alexander Graham Bell.

The Manuscript Division was established in 1897. Conservation was already a major issue, for in 1898 employees began "work on the repair of manuscripts." The first manuscript calendar was published in 1901, *A Calendar of Washington*

Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. The involvement of the Library in the collection of presidential papers was boosted in 1903 when President Roosevelt directed that the personal papers of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and Monroe be transferred from the State Department. The microfilming of presidential papers in the Library began in 1943 with the Jefferson Collection. The computer arrived in 1966 when the Library started an automated control system for manuscript collection records.

The chronology records the development of the Library and the reader can supply an analysis. Thomas Jefferson once wrote: "There is . . . no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." In pursuit of this acquisitions policy, the Library has become the largest in the world. The range of interests and specialties is fascinating, and includes folk music, historical photographs, prints, poetry, and chamber music. In this regard, aid has come through extraordinary donations of money and collections. Foundation money has also been important in starting innovative programs. In 1958, the Library received a \$200,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., "to establish and publish a national inventory of important manuscript collections which will be known as the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections." The growth of the Library was also furthered by outstanding librarians, particularly Herbert Putnam and Ainsworth Rand Spofford. The latter was responsible for the copyright law and the main building of the Library. The Library has likewise served as a training ground for administrators of other research libraries.

Illustrations in the book are well selected and help to break up the text. The "Sources for Further Study" will be useful to researchers; the index seems both accurate and full. Thus, this work should be on the shelves of research libraries as a reference book. John Y. Cole's chronology demonstrates that the Library has had an exciting past in its attempt to be both a legislative library as well as the national library of the United States.

University of Iowa

ROBERT A. MCCOWN

Manuscript Solicitation for Libraries, Special Collections, Museums, and Archives.

By Edward F. Kemp. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1978. 194 pp. Bibliography. \$18.50.

Let us consider three manuscript solicitors. One, relying "upon divine predestination for gifts," waits for donations to his institution. The second, armed with a scoop and several trash bags, goes out to gather everything imaginable. The last, discerning and organized by nature, makes reasonable decisions and pursues a disciplined, manageable collecting program. The task involves judgment, but Edward C. Kemp, author of the volume under review, does not provide answers. Instead he proposes practical strategies for collecting without expenditure for acquisition, but with normal funding for staff and supplies. In doing this he sifts through dozens of suggestions for imaginative individuals to adapt to their own programs. Kemp concedes that there is little true interchange of techniques among archives, libraries, and museums because the endeavor is competitive. This may be a beginning.

The book carries good counsel. The author, who has twenty years experience in seeking major gifts for the University of Oregon Library, can account for the

accessioning of manuscript materials and other donations at an appraised value of \$3,500,000. His program initially focused on special collections within the state, then expanded to a regional scope, and, quite logically, advanced to development on a national level in specialized subject areas. Despite this impressive record, the author instructs his reader to put away the "very fine net to include all possible fish—large and small, good and not so good." The solicitor must balance what he feels should be done, against what can be accomplished. Intelligent collecting is based on the acceptance of responsibility to the institution, the scholarly community, and, not the least, to the donor.

The solicitor must consider several points before embarking on a vigorous program. The need and feasibility of the project must be established first. Next, sources of information are combed to confirm the validity of the new effort. At this point the scope of the collection policy can be fixed. Policy helps to direct the endeavor but should not block additional opportunities nor be used as a skirt which the institution may hide behind when faced with an undesirable gift. Now the field representative is ready to develop leads of potential donors and make personal contacts. Mimeographed form letters or mass mailings on a variety of letterheads embarrass more than they expand institutions, Kemp advises. Finally, a successful effort is kept alive by maintaining benefactor interest which demonstrates to the owner the value and the use of his material and encourages continued support.

Kemp's experiences are enormously valuable. Consider the description of the attention of his staff members to old houses. They consult city directories to determine which homes were held by one family for generations, correctly speculating that they contain family memorabilia and manuscript materials. Good initial inquiries, according to the author, and systematic follow-ups are critical and, in the case of the University of Oregon, have resulted in a 75 percent response. He stresses the importance of written documentation of donor negotiations and has included in the appendix helpful samples of correspondence and control files.

Kemp urges that staff members be observant and watch for treasures the donor may or may not have. He describes the pursuit, for example, of a library of rare illustrated books by a solicitor who did not notice a series of framed lithographs in the donor's home. The pictures had been clipped from the volumes, rendering them useless but not releasing the collecting institution from responsibility for them.

The collector must be knowledgeable about the subject fields in which he works and about the strengths and weaknesses of his institution. He should be a good salesman, identified by his integrity, resourcefulness, and flexibility, knowing when to speak and when to leave. The value of a serious program improves as it succeeds and the acquisition of good materials attracts increased use, as well as other fine gifts. Success is diminished when an institution does not clearly define its spheres of collecting and accepts inferior and inappropriate gifts. Every donation requires a long-term commitment from the repository to provide staff time, supplies, and supporting research material. Collecting is expensive, but the risk can be reduced through foresight and imagination. An institution gathers responsibilities as well as manuscripts, and Edward C. Kemp's advice can help solicitors to meet both challenges head on.

Autographs and Manuscripts: A Collector's Manual. Edited by Edmund Berkeley, Jr. Sponsored by the Manuscript Society. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1978. xviii, 565 pp. Index, bibliography. \$25.95.

Wholesale initiation into the esoteric is uncommon, remarkable, and sometimes frightening, but with this assemblage of forty essays from the experience of learned practitioners, we are, *en masse*, inducted with ease and candor into the private world of manuscript collecting. Styled as a manual but in straightforward, often enjoyable prose, this work, like the realm it represents, can be many things to many people. Capital gains are downplayed, but full rays of light are focused upon the history, the materials, the people, the techniques, the creators, and the art of manuscript collecting. In capsule form suitable as instruction and direction for the would-be collector, each area is presented by a specialist. The essayists also supply interesting background information for the archivist and manuscript curator, and, in the case of the nineteen essays on areas of collection, for the historian or anyone who enjoys threading his way through events of the past with those who made them. Of particular interest to the archivist and manuscript curator are the essays helping to define the who, what, why, and when of manuscript collecting, notably: "The Detection of Forgeries," "The Autopen and Signa-Signer," "Confused Identities," "Fair Copies and Working Copies," "Values," and "Ethics." A dimension of charm interwoven with shared knowledge is effectively communicated by the authors of the essays on specialties of collecting. The reader is led to conclude that thematic collecting, and not necessarily just that based on familiar names, is exciting and habit forming and, one suspects, represents the essence of the attraction. Collectors are nudged to share their treasure with the historians, and instructions are provided for the protection of both parties. Replevin is briefly aired, not as a separate theme and not by name, but discreetly within the essay on ethics. The critics of elitism ought to make this their book-of-the-month selection, for the editors and contributors have, under the enlightened promotion of the Manuscript Society, thrown open the gates of the temple and provided a full set of illustrated maintenance instructions for its upkeep and improvement. There is also a basic glossary and a full bibliography.

Library of Congress

JOHN D. KNOWLTON

Guide to Coal Mining Collections in the United States. By George Parkinson, with Claire Collier and Joseph Preston. Morgantown: West Virginia University Library, 1978. xxiv, 182 pp. Index. \$7.

For many years, coal served as an essential ingredient of U.S. economic growth and development. If coal subsequently gave way to other fossil fuels, such as oil and natural gas, the current energy crisis clearly demonstrates the considerable value of our coal reserves. But coal is, in the final analysis, only a commodity. It breathes life into American history and culture only to the extent that it touches our lives or at least the lives of those who own it and those who extract it from the earth. The importance of the coal industry came alive to many of us last year in the wake of a bitter dispute between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators. It is further drummed into our communal consciousness by the activities of numerous organizations such as SOCM (Save Our Cumberland Mountains),

the Coal Employment Project, and the Appalachian Coalition Against Strip Mining, that seek to protect the rights of miners or those who live in the coal fields. All of this social, political, and economic activity has served to stimulate scholarly interest in the "re-emergence" of the coal industry and its impact on the greater American community.

It is therefore most propitious that George Parkinson, Claire Collier, and Joseph Preston have just published a *Guide to Coal Mining Collections in the United States*. Preparation for this volume began in September 1977 through a grant provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Employing the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and Philip M. Hamer's *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* (1961) as their starting point, the editors sought information from all archives and manuscript repositories located within America's twenty-eight coal producing states. Through phone calls and letters, the editors ultimately received replies from approximately 87 percent of those contacted during the survey. The editors indicate that they have probably identified all major U.S. coal mining collections, but nevertheless they admit that their list remains incomplete. Beyond the failure of certain depositories to respond to their inquiries, Parkinson and his colleagues note that in some cases, such as with the papers of the United Mine Workers, the owners of major coal mining collections lack a full understanding of the extent and content of their own buildings.

Even with these limitations, the *Guide* offers interested researchers much useful information. Among the volume's 926 citations are 588 relating to archival, manuscript, motion picture film, and photographic collections, and 337 relating to oral history collections. Descriptions are brief, highlighting materials of direct relevance to researchers concerned with coal mining practices, the lives of coal miners, the history of the labor movement in the coal fields, the economic development of the coal industry, and the social and economic impact of coal mining on the environment. Each entry lists the record type of the collection, the availability of transcripts in the case of oral histories, span dates, collection size, the name of the holding depository, and a brief description of contents. The editors have also shown the foresight to include a list of depositories, indicating each institution's address, telephone number, hours, guide availability, user fees, and Xerox or microfilming facilities. In addition, intellectual access to the *Guide* is enhanced by the presence of a comprehensive index of persons, places, and subjects.

Given the constraints of time and money that were placed upon the production of this book, the editors ought to be commended for succeeding so admirably. Too often surveys of this kind get bogged down in the process of information collection, or the editors insist on such perfection or completeness that their work appears in print only after its applicability has diminished substantially. By contrast, this timely volume provides helpful information for both scholars and archivists active in research and collection development involving coal mining documentation. One would have hoped for the inclusion of relevant materials from the Tennessee Valley Authority's archives, but even without TVA entries there is a wealth of information here. Readers will find the *Guide* easy to use, and thanks to its lucid annotations and few but fine photographic reproductions, a pleasure to read. Parkinson and company's book will, in short, serve for many years to come as a valuable aid to those working in the field. For those of us involved with

Appalachian studies, their *Guide* serves also as an additional reminder of the fine work emanating from West Virginia University Library and our debt to that institution for providing us with a wide range of valuable bibliographic literature on the region.

Archives of Appalachia, East Tennessee State University

RICHARD M. KESNER

The Records of Federal Officials: A Selection of Materials from the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials. Edited by Anna Kasten Nelson. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1978. xxii, 416 pp. Introduction and appendix. \$35.

The National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials looms as one of Watergate's fortunate legacies. By studying the control, disposition, and preservation of documents produced by government employees, the Public Documents Commission placed the question of public ownership and access to government information squarely before Congress, the American public, and the archives profession.

Commission members agreed that documentary material produced or received by federal officials in connection with their constitutional and statutory duties should be the property of the United States. Several related issues, however, generated serious disagreement. Anna K. Nelson's compendium of commission records makes clear, for example, the lack of consensus on the precise definition of "public records," the relationship between public ownership and immediate research access, the impact of the "chilling effect," and methods to administer public records. As one reads the volume, it becomes evident that these fundamental issues will stir debate for many years and may, in the end, be irresolvable. In the absence of easy solutions, archival decisions about them demand informed professional judgment.

Nelson's useful book takes a first, but not definitive, step toward providing the necessary information. After briefly introducing the issues the commission faced, Nelson gathers a collection of twelve studies and transcripts and portions of public testimony to illustrate the commission's information regarding five major subjects: presidential papers, congressional records, judicial documents, the National Archives' position within the government, and the problem of access to federal records.

Nelson provides roughly equal coverage of these subjects, devoting an average of eighty-six pages to each. Only the question of NARS placement receives substantially less attention. As a member of the commission staff, the editor presumably chose representative samples of its documents. Representativeness is difficult for the reader to assess, however. Less than 30 percent of the public testimony is reprinted, and letters to the commission, previously printed materials (including the commission's final report), and two important documents prepared by the legal staff are omitted also. Although virtually all the commission's studies, papers, panel discussions, and public hearings are preserved on microfiche, one regrets that budgetary constraints prevented a more lengthy printed compilation.

The volume has several strengths. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.'s brief foreword furnishes a thoughtful reflection on the commission's work. Background studies prepared by NARS staff provide thorough, clear, and well-documented summar-

ies of current archival practice regarding presidential, congressional, and judicial records, as well as federal law and access policy. Bruce Adams examines the controversial relationship between the General Services Administration and NARS, emphasizing the Richard Nixon–Arthur Sampson agreement. Panel discussions concerning congressional and judicial records skillfully focus attention on the complex nature of the issues. Unfortunately, excerpts from public testimony throughout the volume offer generally less information and insight.

The book's weaknesses are typical of the genre. Uneven quality among the selections, lack of smooth transition, inconsistencies in style, and minor errors of fact are difficult to avoid and seem to plague many edited works. More serious is the omission of the commission's basic working paper, the "Public Hearings Background Memorandum." Prepared by the legal staff, this document established the commission's agenda and charted its course of action. The memorandum numbers over ninety pages and merits more than the brief excerpt allotted it.

Readers who are interested in the commission's internal dynamics will be disappointed that the volume sheds little light on the commission's decision-making processes. There is no hint of the pulling and hauling that characterized deliberations and resulted in two reports and many addenda and caveats. The fascinating story of how the commission took the information it received, digested it, and formed its recommendations remains to be told.

The Everett McKinley Dirksen

Congressional Leadership Research Center

FRANK H. MACKAMAN

Guide to the Archives of the University of Pennsylvania from 1740 to 1820.

Compiled by Francis James Dallett. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Archives, 1978. 213 pp. Index. \$3.95.

In recent years, college and university archives have enjoyed increased attention from administrators and scholars. Many new programs have been established and older operations revitalized. One aspect of this development has been the appearance of a number of short brochures describing various university archives; and the archivists of Michigan State University and the University of Pennsylvania have produced detailed guides, the former to the entire collection, the latter to the records from 1740 to 1820. Additional guides may be expected in coming years. In spite of the recent interest in college and university archives, they may expect to share in any difficulties facing their parent institutions, and, whatever the fate of the national economy, higher education will surely suffer as the total pool of college age youth declines dramatically. Archivists will be competing for increasingly scarce resources, and thus are well advised to consolidate their positions within their respective institutions. Repository guides will play an important role in this effort.

Traditionally, repository guides serve to make scholars aware of the sources available for their studies. Usually, the emphasis is on historical and literary scholarship; however, in the future, in order to build a more broadly based constituency, archivists should attempt to point out new uses for old records in as many fields as possible. The guide to the University of Pennsylvania archives, however, follows the traditional pattern. It provides a detailed inventory of the records for

the period indicated in the title, but this selected time span is itself a severe limitation. In fairness, we must note that the scope of the project was determined by the nature of the occasion; the guide was published in celebration of the bicentenary of the American Revolution. The limited scope did make it possible to undertake detailed cataloging of some 2,035 items arranged in twenty-three record groups. The entries include manuscript, printed, typewritten, photocopied, and filmed documents; iconography; architectural renderings; and memorabilia. In addition, a good brief description is provided of seven collections held in other university offices. The index, which includes names and limited subject entries, appears quite complete.

There are no substantial problems with the guide beyond its limited objective. It would have been useful to add a narrative description of each record group, similar to that provided for the records held by other university offices; also, it would have been useful to include the physical size of the record groups described, along with a description of the extent of some individual items. For example, a scholar, when evaluating their significance to his project, might like to know just how extensive are the student lecture notes described.

In order to serve as a promotional device with donors and university officials, it is important for guides such as this to make a visually pleasing impression. No doubt due to budgetary restraints, this guide will win no awards for book design. There are no illustrations, and the pages of closely packed, typewriter-produced text are somewhat depressing. However, the printing is satisfactory, the cover is attractive, and typography does not interfere with the primary purpose of the guide, the dissemination of information concerning the records cataloged. The most discouraging aspect of the work is the thought that the records cataloged must represent far less than 10 percent of the records in the University of Pennsylvania Archives. Given the option, most university archivists should probably produce less detailed guides to a more inclusive portion of their collections. Since relatively few university archivists have managed to produce published guides of any description, Francis James Dallett, his staff, and the sponsors of the project are to be congratulated for their successful venture into relatively uncharted waters.

Georgetown University Archives

JON K. REYNOLDS

Manuscripts in the Baker Library: A Guide to Sources for Business, Economic, and Social History. 4th edition. Compiled by Robert W. Lovett and Eleanor C. Bishop. Cambridge: Baker Library, Harvard University, 1978. 382 pp. Index. \$15.

As many archives face austerity budgets and staffing cuts, it is reassuring to have the guide to *Manuscripts in the Baker Library* as a model of what a diligent small archives can accomplish. The Baker Library has triumphed over staff-size limitations by producing this well-indexed, clearly organized, and readily understandable guide.

The guide offers a fascinating glimpse into the inner life of the Baker Library. The Baker Library holds 1,400 business collections dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries. Today it receives about a dozen collections a year, most of which deal with the history of business in New England. These records range

from a whaler's ship journal to the ledgers of a theater manager. Since the 1969 edition, over 130 new collections have been added and 15 collections have been transferred to other institutions.

The guide and collection organizational scheme are based on an industrial classification scheme developed for the library in the 1920s. This system and the subject arrangement scheme used in the main body of the text make the guide as easy to use as Dun and Bradstreet. According to co-author Robert Lovett, while this system serves as a model for collection arrangement, the Baker staff treats each collection as a unique entity requiring its own classification and recording system. In addition, a donor file is kept to help maintain provenance.

To locate a collection within the guide, two different approaches are possible. First, because of the clear subject arrangement it is possible to browse through a subject area, collection by collection. Second, the index has a full listing of collections organized in the main index under proper names, industrial categories, and specific topics. In addition, the index lists catalog numbers of related foreign manuscripts in Kress Library. Two other indexes, a donor index and a chronological index, provide additional approaches to the collections.

A typical collection entry gives the following information: collection number, inclusive dates of the collection, amount of material (with clearly defined terms), name of the collection originator, original location of the collection, and a brief paragraph of contents description listing types of material, names and dates of people mentioned, and a subject description. Most of the entries are clear and well written, although lacking in subject depth. Besides greater subject detail, it would be helpful if information on the arrangement and administrative and functional origins of the records could be included.

Organized separately in the guide is a listing of file material described as manuscripts of less than one volume in size. (Here it would be helpful to have the size of a volume defined.) These materials are organized by file numbers based on the industrial classification scheme. There is also a list of typed material in volumes arranged by Baker Library classification; a list of foreign manuscripts arranged alphabetically by language; and a grouping of forms and business instrumentalities filed alphabetically. These materials, while somewhat overwhelming at first, are made useable by the main index.

Further information is given in the guide's preface on the Baker Library's finding aid system which includes descriptive inventories on most collections and some special lists and indexes.

Future editions of the guide might also include a statement about the contemporary issues of collecting policy and literary property right. The present edition merely notes that "photocopying and microfilming services are available." The continuing battle between archival security and availability is touched on in the preface by the statement that most research materials are available for use in another part of the library on evenings and weekends.

The Baker Library can set a high standard for all archives, as this guide shows. It is unfortunate that due to staff size the library is unable to provide leadership on some of the crucial issues of archival concern such as oral history, computer indexing, and literary property right. It is to be hoped that this fine resource will be able to expand its leadership role in the archival community in the future to include some of these issues.

For those who can not afford the \$15 price set by the Harvard administration for this excellent guide, the Baker collections are listed in NUCMC.

Corning Glass Works

DIANE L. VOGT

Business Archives: An Introduction. By Edie Hedlin. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1978. 26 pp., with business archives forms on microfiche. \$4, SAA members; \$6, others.

Designed and written for business concerns considering the establishment of an archives, this brief volume provides the essential information needed for management to implement a successful program. In outline form, attention is given to such basic principles as staffing, space requirements, equipment, records appraisal, oral history, records management, conservation, processing techniques, and professional services. None of these areas are treated in detail. Perhaps the most important and innovative aspect of the book for archivists is its inclusion of a piece of microfiche that provides an extensive sampling of the various forms utilized by American business archives. A survey of this documentation reveals much more about the actual functions of business archives than does the publication itself. The bibliography of suggested readings is also a helpful resource.

While most of the major areas of concern to business receive some attention, a few critical areas are not treated at all. The question of access is a sensitive one for American corporations today, and some discussion should have been directed toward the ways in which archivists handle this problem. Similarly, in this era of litigation, the business archivist and the legal department almost always have an involved and complex relationship that might have deserved some attention by the compiler. Finally, despite its obvious orientation, the volume does not take a strong advocacy position for the development of archival programs within corporations. A few examples of archival service are cited as reasons to establish such a program, but they are hardly indicative of the full range of contributions made to the business world.

As an introduction to the field, the booklet does an adequate job of acquainting the neophyte with the basic principles involved in founding a business archives. Let us hope a companion volume will be issued that will more fully explore the inner workings of the business archives. The Society of American Archivists has recognized the need for such information with its sponsorship of a series of business archives workshops in various locales. A volume developed along the lines of these programs would render a greater service to the profession.

The Coca-Cola Company

PHILIP F. MOONEY

Bibliographical Services Throughout the World, 1970-1974. By Marcelle Beaudiquez. Paris: UNESCO, 1977. 419 pp. \$20.

Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications, 4th edition. Edited by Frans Vanwijngaerden. Paris: UNESCO, 1978. 165 pp.

(Both books are available from: UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700, Paris, France.)

Bibliographical Services Throughout the World, 1970–1974 is the most recent in a series of UNESCO studies dating back to the early 1950s on the status of national bibliographies and other activities relating to the bibliographical control of print and non-print production. A national bibliography is the basic requirement for implementation of a program known as Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). UNESCO and the International Federation of Library Associations are promoting UBC as a worldwide system, the purpose of which is to make universally and readily available, in an internationally acceptable format, basic bibliographic data on all publications issued in all countries.

This volume includes the responses to a questionnaire sent to 137 member and associate member states of UNESCO to elicit information on the state of the following: national commissions for bibliography, legal deposit systems, national and special bibliographies, periodical indexes, library cooperation, and training in bibliography. Ninety-two states responded to the questionnaire; for an additional twenty-eight, information was gathered from secondary sources; while data was unavailable for seventeen. The “Archives” section in the earlier surveys was omitted inasmuch as the *International Directory of Archives* was published in 1975. It should also be noted that the section on the United States, prepared by Mary Jane Gibson (Library of Congress) is considerably shorter than her extensive annual reports on bibliographical services, published the last few years in the American Library Association’s *RQ*.

Marcelle Beaudiquez (Bibliothèque Nationale) provides a very good overview of changes since the last report which covered 1965–69 and concludes that many nations are making substantial progress in one or more of the areas noted earlier. *Bibliographical Services Throughout the World 1970–1974* is a useful directory for those interested in bibliographical control at the national level, and in UBC. Since many of the component national units of UBC are already in existence as indicated in the book being reviewed, the goal over the next few years is integration into an effective international communications network that can be an active force for national and international educational and cultural progress.

Libraries have been exchanging publications for centuries; in the United States the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution was founded in 1849. The *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications* was prepared in order to establish an international standard for the treatment of the international exchange of publications. Frans Vanwijngaerden (Bibliothèque Royale Albert I) provides guidelines on the organization and management of such exchange programs, and he treats the different types of exchanges; operations and procedures of exchange centers; the international framework, including the role of IFLA, UNESCO and the numerous conventions and agreements; and the structure and functions of exchange centers with a national responsibility. Approximately 40 percent of the *Handbook* is a directory of 106 exchange centers with a national responsibility. The third edition was published in 1964 and, like the earlier editions, included specific publications available for exchange. Fortunately, the present edition does not include such lists, which are available in UNESCO periodicals.

Unlike the book reviewed earlier, the *Handbook* outlines practical organizational procedures for use in exchange centers and briefly describes the broader philosophical goals of such programs. It is designed specifically for those interested in

establishing exchange centers. International exchange of publications is often complicated, and this small book sheds light on this little known area of librarianship. However, to paraphrase Robert Chambers, some books chloroform the mind. Unfortunately, this is one of them.

University of Alaska, Juneau

ALAN EDWARD SCHORR

How to Trace Your Family History. By Bill R. Linder. New York: Everest House Publishers, 1978. 188 pp. \$6.95.

Your Family History: A Handbook for Research and Writing. By David E. Kyvig and Myron A. Marty. Arlington Heights, Ill.: AHM Publishing Co., 1978. 69 pp. Charts. \$2.95.

Family researchers and genealogists in ever increasing numbers have been using archival resources. Too often these individuals are amateurs who do not have a clear idea of what material an archives has, and who have not done preliminary research with family members and documents. These two books are of real help to this type of researcher, for they give a great deal of information on how to start, and they present a logical plan for doing research.

Bill Linder, a genealogist and chief of the Central Reference Division of the National Archives, wrote his book for the student interested in genealogy. He divides the book into four sections, reflecting an ideal way of approaching genealogy.

Part one deals with the use of family members, documents, and oral history, the sources too often overlooked by researchers. Information about public records and genealogical libraries is presented in part two. Methodology is the third section's subject. Such issues as heraldry, deciphering early handwriting, and writing the genealogy are discussed. The book concludes with advice on how one can hire a genealogist, and the educational opportunities for genealogists. Each chapter in the book ends with specific suggestions and ideas for the researcher.

Although this is a useful volume, it could have been supplemented with a bibliography of articles and books for genealogists interested in particular groups or having special problems.

Family history is the emphasis of David Kyvig and Myron Marty's book, also written for students. The authors make the important distinction that family history is more than genealogy, the listing of one's lineage. The authors are, both, aware of the value of family history both as a learning experience and as a resource for social historians.

Your Family History also begins with the importance of using one's family and its resources as the starting point. There are excellent chapters on gathering information and on questions to ask. Included are techniques for the use of oral history and advice on how actually to write a history. Help is given in planning the importance of outlines, the need for objectivity, and related matters.

One of the book's best features is the liberal use of photographs. Often the informational value of family photographs is overlooked by the researcher. The authors' captions help the reader to examine photographs more critically. Throughout the book, excerpts of family histories, written by students, appear, also showing how information can be utilized.

These two books can be used in tandem by beginning genealogists and by family researchers who might use an archives. Along with archival records, one could use the books reviewed here for additional sources to write a family history that would enhance the resources of an archives.

Pierre, South Dakota

LINDSAY B. NAUEN

Filing Systems as an Administrative Service—A Novel Approach to Records Management. By Shlomo Porat. Herzlia Beth, Israel: Porat Management Services, 1978. In the Hebrew language. 250 pp.

Shlomo Porat, CRM, a former student at The American University in archives and records management, and, for about two decades, a records management consultant in Israel, Africa, and Europe, has produced, in Hebrew, an excellent manual dealing with the practical application of many modern techniques to records accessioning (receiving), processing (arrangement), retrieval (reference service), and disposition (cutoff, transfer, destruction) operations. This is, to my knowledge, the first attempt in the modern Hebrew language to systematize, on such a scale, available knowledge of records management for use in current operating offices. The book consists of twenty chapters and an introductory note, together with five enclosures. It is well organized; for ease of reference, its chapters are divided into numbered paragraphs and subparagraphs. Also, there are quite a number of photographs and other illustrations to aid the reader's understanding of the textual materials.

Porat has rendered a valuable service to Israeli records personnel, their supervisors, and their office administrators, especially those employed in private institutions and in corporate and other business enterprises. (The Archivist of Israel is responsible for and handles effectively the management of records in governmental agencies.) Since so many records personnel come from radically different record-keeping and managerial backgrounds, there has been insufficient time to standardize the procedures they employ in office administration, especially those relating to records operations. Given Porat's unique background and his extensive experience, his book provides valuable guidance which should do much to promote further effective management of records in Israel and thereby contribute considerably to an increase in efficiency in Israeli office operations.

Copies of the book are obtainable from Porat Management Services, 4, Zamenhoff Street, Herzlia Beth, Israel.

The American University

S. J. POMRENZE

Archives in Australia. Compiled by Alan Ives. Seven volumes. Canberra: Pearce Press Processed Publications, 1978. Approximately 1,000 pp.

Archives in Australia is a seven-volume bibliographic guide to materials relating to the history and development of archives and archival science in Australia. This large and complex work, according to the compiler, is based primarily on the collections of the National Library of Australia and the Technical Library of the Australian Archives. Yet, somewhat surprisingly, this mass of documentation (1,000 pages plus) was prepared by Alan Ives not in his role as a librarian at the Australian Archives, but part-time and in a private capacity. The compilation of

the work, the author tells us, was actually begun in 1967, and by 1972 it had been produced in typescript form as a reading guide for a graduate course on archives at the Canberra College Library School. The seven volumes, published privately, are the product of Ives's updating and expanding of that earlier work.

Of the seven volumes, Volumes 1 and 2 appear to be the substance of the publication. These two volumes contain a bibliographic guide to all materials relating to archives in Australia produced up to and including 1972. In Volume 1 the material is presented in chronological order, in three primary divisions, pre-1921, 1921-1945, 1946-1972; these divisions are in turn subdivided in the text. Volume 2 is a subject arrangement. Both volumes have a detailed table of contents and are indexed. Volume 3 of *Archives in Australia* contains supplementary entries to the first two volumes and is also indexed. Volume 4, entitled *CURABA* or *Current Archives Bibliography Australia*, presents material produced after 1972, though in a different format from Volumes 1 and 3.

The series changes gears with Volume 5 which consists of bibliographic listings (as well as biographical notes) pertaining to the work of eight individuals prominent in the Australian archival community. Volume 6 is for all intents and purposes a monograph detailing the history of archives in Australia. This volume contains a paper entitled "Fifty Years of Inertia, 1927-77," lamenting the fact that "there is still no legislation . . . no Act of the Commonwealth Parliament, governing Archives of Public Records" in Australia. Volume 7 includes bibliographic details of various materials held by institutions and/or produced by individuals at those institutions.

This bare outline, however, hardly begins to describe the vast range of materials Ives has included in this complex and exhaustive work. And herein lies the problem. If the rationale behind this project was (as I suspect) the production of a teaching-aid for library and/or archival science in Australia, then the compiler has, it would appear, succeeded.

The seven volumes should provide the Australian teacher and student with an encyclopedic guide to materials relating to archives (however tenuously) including legislation, published (as well as unpublished) guides to archival collections, writings on archival science, book reviews, works on administrative history, published archival documents, and works of a general historical nature. It will not, however, be useful to those outside the Australian archival community precisely because of its complex organization and exhaustive nature. Moreover, as a model for those considering such a venture it must be said, also for those reasons, that *Archives in Australia* would be a poor choice indeed. Ives's work, albeit the result of a herculean effort, must be seen as a response to local needs not discernible elsewhere in the archival community.

City of Toronto Archives

VICTOR L. RUSSELL

Grays Harbor, 1885-1913. By Robert A. Weinstein. New York: Penguin Books, 1978. 190 pp. Photographs, with introduction and text. \$7.95.

In *Grays Harbor, 1885-1913*, Robert A. Weinstein has undoubtedly brought to more general exposure a hidden treasure of the Pacific Northwest: the till

now undiscovered (except by archivists and librarians) collection of photographs, housed at Washington State University, by Charles Pratsch, of Grays Harbor, a major lumbering center on the Washington coast. Weinstein mentions in the introduction that Pratsch had willed that the photographs must remain in Washington after his death in 1937, though fortunately for posterity they were moved from a closet to proper facilities at Washington State in 1971. In putting this work together, Weinstein, currently a research associate at several West Coast institutions, had the assistance of several natives of Grays Harbor, who undoubtedly contributed to the high quality of the introduction and the photograph captions, which help to push the volume above the crowded ranks of other photographic essays.

Divided into five main sections, "Grays Harbor Country," "The Harbor and the Rivers," "The Towns and the Life," "The Dark Woods," and "The Ships on the Harbor," the book gives a complete picture of life in Grays Harbor showing the baseball diamond, the local band, the funeral barge, as well as the fishermen. Looming in nearly all the photographs, however, are the tall trees that dominated life in Grays Harbor. For once, the gray, black, and white photograph is not much inferior to a color print, since the author indicates that rain was almost a daily occurrence in Grays Harbor.

The book is, in effect, a chronological history of Grays Harbor, as the lumberjacks with their axes are replaced by the "Donkey Engine," and the hard driving oxen by the locomotive. In that line, one might have wished for a more "complimentary close," as the final photograph leaves one still wondering what came next. The final section, on the ships, showing the progression from the arrival of the lumber to the departure of the carefully loaded ships from the harbor, may be the best. Attention is devoted to the procedures used in restoring and housing the photographs, though the actual size of the collection and individual photographs is not mentioned. The author makes useful, if obvious, comments about the overall scope of the photographs ("they reveal what was important to the photographer") and what they reveal of Grays Harbor; archivists might wish for more specific guidelines about presenting such photographs (the reader doesn't know if all the pictures in the collection are shown) and the procedures followed, such as eliciting the help of local residents in putting this volume together. On the other hand, for those not familiar with the rough days of the Washington frontier, the individual captions are wonderfully explicit, with the exception of several photographs such as the one depicting an obviously struggling farm set in the midst of huge stumps. Here the photograph's effect would be greater uncaptioned, giving concise details on the logging procedures and the personal history of the photographers; but the proud independence of the lumberjacks shines throughout the work. Captioned and uncaptioned photographs of Grays Harbor documents of the period would have added to the work's value. Examples might include a newspaper, a loading list for the lumber ships, the box score for the baseball team, or maybe the advertisement of the photographer. A small bibliography would be nice too.

The book is well put together (the two small maps in the introduction are another notable feature) with no noticable mechanical errors. Every state (and presumably, every state archives or university), the author suggests, has similar collections waiting to be discovered. For every large, full color, contemporary

photograph book published today, especially those dealing with entire states or major cities, American archivists would do well to strive to produce a work similar to *Grays Harbor, 1885-1913*.

University of Arkansas

LAWRENCE L. IRWIN

Amoskeag: Life and Work in an American Factory City. By Tamara K. Hareven and Randolph Langenbach. New York: Pantheon Books, 1978. 395 pp. Glossary. \$15.

Oral history's earliest use was as a source for written history, particularly biography. More recently authors have published the raw material itself, letting their narrators relate their own stories. Tamara Hareven and Randolph Langenbach's *Amoskeag* is an outstanding example of the latter genre. In this volume, thirty six individuals describe the intertwining of their lives with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire. This book undoubtedly will be imitated, and it should be. Hareven and Langenbach have skillfully constructed a patchwork of everyday lives, the very stuff of superb, exciting history.

Amoskeag is the story of the New England textile industry writ large. Founded by Boston entrepreneurs in 1837, the town and the mills grew until the firm at its peak became the largest textile plant in the world, employing some seventeen thousand workers, many of them French-Canadian or European immigrants. Through corporate paternalism, the absentee owners avoided labor unrest until the 1920's, when declining orders, Southern competition, and a bitter nine-month strike signaled the company's demise. It closed its doors in 1935. Through both memory and information related to them by earlier workers, the narrators describe the evolution of the Amoskeag experience.

Hareven, Langenbach, and their associates interviewed over three hundred managers, agents, supervisors, foremen, and workers. Their interview process is a model to be emulated. They carefully examined employee files and compared an interviewee's work record with his or her recollections. When discrepancies appeared, the authors tried to resolve them and, when that failed, explained them in footnotes. The interviews are topically arranged, giving insight into generational and class differences, family life, job categories, and the company's decline. The reconstructed narratives flow continuously; the interviewers' questions have been omitted. Sub-topics are preceded by background articles which could stand alone. The photographs do more than simply illustrate; they inform. One's understanding of the texture of life in Manchester is greatly enhanced by the classical work of Lewis Hine and Langenbach's interpretive photography. Several "then and now" portraits of the interviewees are included.

In previous articles, Hareven has established herself as a proponent of the thesis that industrial workers were neither passive sufferers nor raging revolutionaries. The interviews confirm that view. Work at Amoskeag was long and arduous, but the workers' primary task was to keep the machines running. Consequently some freedom of movement, rest, and companionship was possible. "It used to be that if your big boss was walking by and saw you sitting down, he'd know your job was running, and he'd be tickled pink." Ethnic groups and families used the mills' organization and routine to maintain cultural and family cohesion. But Amoskeag was no utopia. Families survived by the labor of their

children whose education was inevitably sacrificed. The women in the pages of *Amoskeag* would scoff at the legend that females entered the labor force to supplement family income with "pin money." Young women sometimes postponed their independent adult lives by going to work or becoming surrogate mothers for young siblings. If one lived in Manchester and worked for Amoskeag, the mills determined the parameters of one's existence. But many people probed and modified those parameters and thus coped.

While intelligent use of literary and statistical sources can unearth this story, the interviews reveal the personal context. Therein lies the value of this book. Thus a woman describes the immigrant kinship network: "My Aunt Susan brought my sister . . . and later my older brother came here. . . . [My] sister Susan sent for me, and I sent for Tom. We just took what came." None of the narrators pine for the harsh rural poverty from which they or their ancestors fled. Not surprisingly, many of them are ambivalent about their association with Amoskeag. Most identify with the company and are proud of their skills and contributions. Yet several also declare that they would choose other lives if they had it to do over again. In general they look back on their lives with a measure of satisfaction. These are individuals, coping with a harsh environment, but in no way helplessly buffeted by unassailable forces. Perhaps one worker said it for all of them: "When you work twelve hours a day, you have to find pleasure in work. There's nowhere else to find it."

Manchester Community College

JOHN F. SUTHERLAND

World War I—The Home Front; The Great Depression and the New Deal; World War II—The Home Front. A series of social studies supplementary teaching units developed by the Office of Educational Programs, National Archives. Boca Raton, Fla.: Social Issues Resources Series, Inc., 1978. \$25 each, plus \$1 shipping charge. (SIRS, Inc., PO Box 2507, Boca Raton, FL, 33432.)

The National Archives and Records Service has accumulated a vast collection of records, dating from 1774, created by the federal government. These records have long been available to federal officials, historians, journalists, and others; but not until 1970 did the National Archives Office of Educational Programs take positive steps to bring these rich resources to the attention of pre-college educators. Now a new program of this office, Academic and Curricular Development, under the direction of Elsie Freivogel, has been undertaken; its first curriculum materials products are reported here.

In cooperation with Social Issues Resources Series, Inc. (SIRS), the National Archives staff has developed three resource packages for secondary students. Each focuses on an important period in American history and is built around thirty or forty documents carefully selected to represent major social issues and controversies of the time. The three periods are *World War I—The Home Front*, *The Great Depression and the New Deal*, and *World War II—The Home Front*. Each unit is intended to supplement American history or American studies classes and requires, if fully used, two to four weeks of class time.

The thrust of the materials, according to former Archivist of the United States James B. Rhoads, is to bring students "closer to the pleasures and the perils of working with primary sources." This emphasis on primary sources was one of

the innovations of the new social studies which flourished in the middle and late 1960s. Like many other innovations of that era, it fell victim to faddism and to educational publishers' retreat to hardcover materials and the basics. But, in the opinion of these reviewers, this approach has substantial merit if it is done in the context of good guides to teachers and students, as is the case with these materials. The guides to these units each include general and specific objectives, a description of the documents, suggested student exercises and projects, worksheets, a glossary, brief biographies, and an annotated bibliography.

As the titles indicate, the emphasis in the war units is on the home front—not on the battlefronts, as is usual in war histories. Social issues and controversies are illustrated by government documents; letters from citizens, labor unions, businesses, and others; photographs; newspaper clippings; and sound tapes. Issues introduced in the World War I unit include the clash between peace and war sentiments; loyalty; propaganda; the place of women and Blacks in the war economy; conservation of food and materials; and the treatment of German-Americans. Similar issues are raised in the context of World War II. *The Great Depression and the New Deal* focuses on the lives of ordinary Americans in urban and rural areas, New Deal programs, and the general mood of the era.

These are good materials. So what is the problem? Motivation! Why should students study history, much less the archival materials from which much of that history was made? Reliance is probably put on the hope that the documents and suggested activities themselves will elicit student interest, with the help of creative teachers; and perhaps that is the best that can be done. It's an old problem. How can we intelligent adults, who know the value of history in understanding the present, as well as its intrinsic interest as the human drama, transmit our wisdom to students?

If, as the National Archives staff, the SIRS staff, and these reviewers hope, students can become excited over the insights into critical historical episodes offered here, it might not be amiss for the National Archives to say a little more about its own role in preserving the national heritage. Books commonly include brief biographies (often immodest) of their authors. Next time around, materials like these might include some background material indicating how the National Archives serves the public.

Social Science Education Consortium, Inc.
Social Science Education Consortium, Inc.
and the *University of Colorado*

JUDITH HEDSTROM
and IRVING MORRISSETT

BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Unsigned notes are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

A bibliography describing 1,300 newspapers published in fourteen central New York counties from the 1790s to the 1970s has been published by the New York State Historical Association and the South Central Research Library Council. Entitled *A Bibliography of Newspapers in Fourteen New York Counties*, the 316-page volume contains information about newspapers in the counties of Allegany, Broome,

Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tomkins, and Yates. The work was edited by Sylvia G. Faibisoff and Wendell Tripp. Information about each newspaper includes place of publication, frequency of issue, format, years of publication, editors and publishers, political views, and a brief commentary. Of special value is the inclusion of the names of individuals, libraries, and other depositories that have issues of the newspapers. The volume is available for \$14, postpaid, from Fenimore Bookstore, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, NY 13326.

The United States Senate Historical Office has published the proceedings of its September 1978 Conference on the Research Use and Disposition of Senators' Papers, edited under the direction of J. Stanley Kimmitt, Secretary of the Senate, by Richard A. Baker, Senate Historian. The 186-page volume includes a transcript of the day-and-a-half discussion among historians, archivists, and Senate staff, as well as copies of all background papers prepared for the conference. The proceedings contain detailed personal name and subject indexes, and they should be of interest to members of Congress, historians, political scientists, archivists, librarians, and others concerned with the research value and preservation of congressional papers. Copies are available, without charge, from the Senate Historical Office, Washington, DC 20510.

The Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, Connecticut, has published its *Final Report of the Business and Labor Historical Records Project, April 1, 1977–September 30, 1978* (28 pages), a project made possible by grants from the Bridgeport Area Foundation and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The report discusses the background of the project and its development into a formal grant proposal, its organization and staffing, problems encountered, accomplishments, and a list of record acquisitions. The report describes a successful effort by community and library officials to survey and collect valuable business and labor records essential to Bridgeport's history. For information, contact David W. Palmquist, Project Director, Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, CT 06604.

The increase in the collection and transcription of oral history has generated a unique set of reference and retrieval problems. A project underway at the Washington University School of Medicine Library Archives may be of interest to those confronted with these questions. *The Oral History Abstract Catalog: Interviews 1969–75* (published by the School of Medicine Library Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, 1979, 15 pp.) illustrates how a computer may be programmed to produce a printed index and an abstract catalog to an oral history collection. The versatility of such a data base is evident; a researcher could receive a print-out of tapes concerning a specific name or subject, as well as be informed of the exact location on the recording where the desired information is to be found. For further information, contact Darryl B. Podoll, Archivist, Washington University School of Medicine Library Archives, St. Louis, MO 63110.

The NARS Office of Federal Records Centers has published *Federal Archives and Records Centers: A Records Management Handbook*. The thirty-eight page publi-

cation discusses the functions, locations, and services of the regional centers and includes samples of transmittal forms, reference request forms, and notices of disposals. Single copies may be obtained from the Office of Federal Records Centers, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

The Society has recently published the 1979 edition of the directory of state and provincial archivists of the United States and Canada. The new edition is a pocket version and includes as an additional feature an *ad hoc* list of municipal, metropolitan, and county archivists. A limited number of free copies of the directory is available from: Society of American Archivists, 330 S. Wells Street, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606.

The Government Printing Office has recently published a small brochure entitled *Consumer's Guide to Federal Publications*, available free from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington DC 20401. The brochure briefly describes the publications and services available from the GPO and lists subject bibliographies which have been produced to aid in the identification and retrieval of government publications. Also, the GPO has announced that it is now accepting telephone orders payable by VISA or Master Charge.

Associate Librarian Hilda Bohen, of the University of California at Los Angeles, has written a small pamphlet entitled *Disaster Prevention and Disaster Preparedness*, available for \$2 from the Office of the Assistant Vice President, Library Plans and Policies, 650 University Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. The pamphlet represents the work of the California university system's Task Group on the Preservation of Library Materials, in response to major library disasters which have occurred in the past several years. The emphasis is on an organization's preparedness for possible disaster. Recommendations are made concerning equipment, supplies, and resource persons needed in the event disaster occurs. The booklet contains a disaster prevention checklist and a list of people with disaster assistance experience. A related publication, *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials*, has been prepared and is available from the Library of Congress, Preservation Office, Washington, DC 20540.

The Minnesota Historical Society has published *Historic Resources in Minnesota: A Report of Their Extent, Location, and Need for Preservation*. The 170-page report is the result of a mandate from the Minnesota State Legislature to identify, inventory, and organize information about the state's historical resources. The report discusses the six main categories of such resources: historical organizations; manuscript, archives, and tape collections; newspapers; photographs; artifacts; and historic sites and structures. Included in appendixes is information about the many organizations and societies which maintain and preserve the resources discussed. A limited number of copies of the report are available from the Minnesota Historical Society, Historic Resources Inventory, Hill House, 240 Summit House, St. Paul, MN 55102.

The University of Chicago Press has published *Sources of American Independence: Selected Manuscripts from the Collections of the William L. Clements Library*, edited by

Howard H. Peckham (Chicago, 1978, 2 vols., 622 pp., illus., \$20.00). This work represents an effort by the University of Michigan's Clements Library to share some of its vast and varied resources on the Revolution by selecting for publication certain portions of its heretofore largely inaccessible manuscript collections. The volumes contain eight selections, consisting of letters, journals, essays, pamphlets, and other documents, 1765–85, written by men intimately involved in the War for Independence and illuminating vantage points on both the American and British sides. Each document or group of documents has been carefully edited, and introduced at length, by a noted scholar in the field. Selections include a number of revealing private letters between Viscount Barrington, British Secretary at War, and Gen. Thomas Gage, commander-in-chief of all British troops in North America, 1765–75; the anonymous journal of a German mercenary describing soldiering along the St. Lawrence River in 1776–77; the proceedings of the controversial British court-martial in 1782 of Loyalist Capt. Richard Lippincott for his summary execution of New Jersey militia Capt. Joshua Huddy; correspondence of British Maj. Patrick Ferguson, of King's Mountain fame, with Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, 1778–80; and letters exchanged between American generals Anthony Wayne and Nathanael Greene in 1782 concerning Loyalist-Whig hatred, conflicts between military and civilian leaders, and battles fought with too few men and supplies.

At the end of Volume 2 is a name-subject index and biographical sketches of the distinguished editors of the various selections, including John Shy of the University of Michigan; William B. Willcox of Yale University, editor of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*; and Hugh F. Rankin of Tulane, author of numerous books pertaining to the American Revolution. *Sources of American Independence* is the last work of the Clements Library Bicentennial Studies series, one of the most utilitarian yet scholarly projects of the Bicentennial era. Among other publications in this most noteworthy series is a guide to sources of biographical information on American soldiers and sailors of the Revolution; a meticulous compilation of monthly strength reports of the Continental Army, 1775–83, and a comprehensive record of military and naval engagements and battle casualties of the American forces during the conflict. For a detailed description of holdings of the Clements Library, archivists and other scholars should consult the *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Clements Library*, edited by Arlene P. Shy (Boston, 1978).

To order either or both volumes of *Sources of American Independence*, contact The University of Chicago Press, 5801 South Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. [Howard H. Wehmann]

Three books of particular interest to archivists are available from the American Library Association. *Running Out of Space: What Are the Alternatives?*, edited by Gloria Novak (1978, 160 pp. Paper. \$14) contains the proceedings of a 1975 conference on a problem common to most libraries and archives: space. Papers published in the volume cover such questions as book storage, microforms, equipment and space utilization, regional cooperation, and funding. *Applying the New Copyright Law: A Guide for Educators and Librarians*, by Jerome K. Miller (1979, 152 pp. Paper. \$10) discusses the development of the law and its application in libraries. The question of "users' rights" is examined, as well as interlibrary loans and the reproduction of out-of-print and archival materials. *Funding Alternatives for*

Libraries, by Patricia Senn Breivik and E. Burr Gibson (1979, 182 pp. Paper. \$9) offers librarians and archivists ideas and methods for obtaining financial support from public and private sources. Fund-raising methods and specific sources are discussed. All of these publications are available from: Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

A Guide to Archives and Collections of the West Tennessee Historical Society, edited by Eleanor McKay, has been published by the Memphis State University Press (90 pp. \$3.95). The guide presents a brief history of the society's papers housed in the Mississippi Valley Collection of the Memphis State University Libraries. Different types of records and series are listed, and for each a brief description citing quantity and date spans is provided. Records described include archives and manuscripts, books, photographs, maps, music, periodicals, and tape recordings.

Another publication available from the Mississippi Valley Collection is a guide to the papers of *The Robert R. Church Family of Memphis* (Memphis State University Press, 1979. 87 pp. Cloth, \$12, paper, \$8). Edited by Pamela Palmer, with R. D. Bohanan, manuscript cataloger, this guide describes the papers of a noted black family from approximately 1856 to 1976. Included in the collection are manuscripts, scrapbooks, printed materials, photographs, and artifacts. The guide is well illustrated with photographs and facsimiles of documents from the collection.

A register of the Frank Family Collection was also prepared by the staff of the Mississippi Valley Collection, particularly Mary A. Clemons and T. N. McNeil. With funding from the NHPRC, the Mississippi Valley Collection copied approximately 500 of the 3,000 photographs of the Frank family; the remainder of the images are contained on three reels of microfilm. The collection of photographs and an accompanying oral history tape recording document the family's business and private life as well as social conditions in Memphis from about 1880 to 1970.

Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Federal Archives of the Federal Republic of Germany is *Aus der Arbeit des Bundesarchivs: Beiträge zum Archivwesen, zur Quellenkunde und Zeitgeschichte* (edited by Heinz Boberach and Hans Booms. Published by Harald Boldt, Boppard am Rhein, 1977. 568 pp.). A collection of scholarly contributions by members of the Federal Archives staff, it addresses itself to archival science, the study of sources, and contemporary history. Its purpose, therefore, is not only to call attention to current developments and problems in modern archives, but also to illustrate the possible uses of archives in historical research. The efforts in individual fields of expertise, which range from archival law to the Party-Day meetings of the Third Reich, have been skillfully edited and serve as an excellent introduction to the work of the Federal Archives. The book is consequently of great value to anyone interested not only in German archives, but in the functions of modern archives in general. [Bryan T. vanSweringen]

Winthrop College, in Rock Hill, South Carolina, has recently published *Winthrop College Archives and Special Collections: A Guide to Records Relating to Winthrop College*. Compiled by Ron Chepesiuk and introduced by Arnold Shankman, the guide describes the record groups processed and open for research and provides

as well an extensive subject index keyed to the inventory. The records, most from 1896 to 1978 but some back to 1886, comprise about 500 linear feet. The entries are arranged by record group, with subdivisions as necessary thereunder; brief histories of major administrative units are included with the descriptions. The introduction, written by a member of the college's history faculty, encapsulates the history of the institution.

Winthrop was once one of the most important public women's colleges in the United States. Its faculty were early participants in the equal-pay-for-equal-work movement, and were in the forefront of the home demonstration movement which did so much to bring technological advances to the attention of women in the home. Also suggested in the introduction are traditional and non-traditional research areas in which this archives contains significant documentation.

This guide is the third in a series designed to provide information about the Winthrop College Archives; earlier publications included a guide to the manuscript and oral history collections and a manual on policies and procedures at the archives. The guide reviewed here briefly is really a little jewel of professionalism. It deserves to be widely seen and copied. For more information contact the Archives Department, Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, SC 29703. [Eleanor McKay]

The recently published *Manual for Accessioning, Arrangement, and Description of Manuscripts and Archives* produced by the University of Washington Libraries presents another example of the processing theories and techniques of a major archival repository. Divided into sections on theory and practice, this manual provides excellent insight into the practices of one of the leading theoreticians of arrangement and description, Richard Berner. In addition, the appendixes provide useful guidelines on corporate entries, scope notes, and indexes. For \$5, the Washington Manual is a bargain for students of arrangement and description philosophies, as well as professionals interested in how a major repository functions. For copies, contact the Library Publications Officer, University of Washington Libraries, Suzzallo Library FM-25, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 98195. [Edward C. Oetting]

Selected Recent Publications

- A Descriptive Guide to the Holdings of the University Archives and Manuscript Collections: Texas A & M University.* Compiled by Charles R. Schultz. College Station: Texas A & M University, 1979. Introduction. 35 pp.
- A More Perfect Union: The Creation of the United States Constitution.* National Archives and Records Service. Washington, D.C.: General Services Administration, 1978. Illustrations, text. 35 pp. \$3.50.
- A Report to the President: National Historical Publications and Records Commission.* Washington, D.C.: General Services Administration, 1978. 55 pp.
- National Historical Publications and Records Commission: 1978 Annual Report.* Washington, D.C.: General Services Administration, 1978. 22 pp.
- Bryant West Indies Collection: A Bibliography.* University of Central Florida Library.

- Orlando: Florida Technological University, 1978. Bibliography and index. 79 pp. \$2.00.
- Eighteenth-Century Prints in Colonial America: To Educate and Decorate.* Edited by Joan D. Dolmetsch. Williamsburg, Va.: Williamsburg Foundation, 1979. Illustrations, index. 206 pp. \$10.95.
- Guide to the South Dakota Archives Resource Center.* By Dennis F. Walle. Pierre, S.D.: Archives Resource Center, 1979. Introduction, addenda, index. 85 pp.
- Inventory of the Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver Papers, 1860-1935.* Prepared by Bonnie Michael. Edited by Joyce Giaquinta. Iowa City: Iowa State Historical Department, 1978. Biographical sketch, series descriptions, index. 130 pp.
- Lamont Montgomery Bowers, 1847-1941: A Register of His Papers with a Biography.* By Jerry Pepper and Marion Hanscom. Binghamton: State University of New York at Binghamton, 1979. Text, bibliographic notes, description of collection. 27 pp.
- Law, Society, and Politics in Early Maryland: Proceedings of the First Conference on Maryland History, June 14-15, 1974.* Edited by Aubrey C. Land, Lois Green Carr, and Edward C. Papenfuse. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977. Introduction, bibliography, index. 350 pp. \$17.50.
- Pennsylvania Historical Bibliography: Additions Through 1970.* Compiled by John B. B. Trussell, Jr. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1979. Introduction, subject bibliographies, index. 108 pp. \$3.50.
- The Collected Writings of Frederic Remington.* Edited by Peggy and Harold Samuels. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company Inc., 1979. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, catalog of Remington illustrations. 649 pp. \$19.95.
- The Northern Expeditions of Stephen H. Long: The Journals of 1817 and 1823 and Related Documents.* Edited by Lucile M. Kane, June D. Holmquist, and Carolyn Gilman. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1978. Illustrations, appendixes, index. 407 pp. \$17.50.

CORRECTION: Listed with the Selected Recent Publications in the April 1979 issue of the *American Archivist* is *The 1235 Surrey Eyre, Volume I*. The price given (\$22) was the pre-publication price. The publication price is \$26, post-free, or £ 12.75.