

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL and
BRENDA A. BEASLEY KEPLEY, *Editors*

The Printing Press as an Agent of Change: Communication and Cultural Transformations in Early-Modern Europe, 2 vols. By Elizabeth L. Eisenstein. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979. xxi, 794 pp. \$49.50.

Archivists and special collections librarians who seek a deeper understanding of the materials with which they deal will surely welcome the publication of *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change*. In this lengthy, carefully argued work, Eisenstein attempts to assess the role of printing in the process of change brought on during the periods of the Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment. Her conclusions are tentative, based on wide reading in the secondary literature relating to the history of the book and the intellectual history of the period. While we know a good deal about the early history of the book, she argues that we have been less aware of, or interested in, print as an agent of fundamental cultural change.

For Eisenstein the scope of change brought on by printing is no less than an "unacknowledged revolution." Unlike better known and explored political revolutions, the changes wrought by print technology and the printed work were more subtle and gradual over time with no climactic moment. She characterizes pre-print Europe as a scribal culture where knowledge was transmitted both orally and by copied manuscripts. The process of copying led to corrupted texts of "textual drift." The arrival of technology that permitted the production of exact multiple copies, then, had a profound effect on learning. She argues that "typographical fixity is a basic prerequisite for the rapid advancement of learning." Print permitted such fixity, and the implications were significant and wide reaching. Print insured preservation through multiple copies, contributed to a democratization of access to information, contributed to the definition and preservation of language, defined vernaculars, increased the possibility of private possession of knowledge through copyright. The result was the gradual emergence of a new culture that supplanted scribal culture. Print culture, based on the assumption of typographical fixity, affected the intellectual, political, and social fabric of Europe. Intellectual life was characterized by a gradual shift in the sense of learning, from the recovery of lost wisdom to the search for new knowledge that laid the foundation for the Copernican revolution and more broadly

for the possibility of shared and precise scientific knowledge. In the political sphere, through print, individuals were able to achieve greater power while great institutions, most notably the church, saw their power gradually eroded. Print, then, had a more fundamental impact on the Reformation and on the rise of nationalism than historians have previously acknowledged. For society as a whole, print over time affected both the secular and spiritual aspects of private life. The rise of the press, the rise of literacy, and the shift from a hearing to a reading public all contributed to new forms of human consciousness and self-awareness. Eisenstein concludes that "printing is of special historical significance because it produced fundamental alterations in prevailing patterns of continuity and change."

The conclusion is sweeping and in some circles controversial. Yet the book represents a systematic and considered attempt to raise new questions about a phenomenon widely taken for granted in modern times. For archivists and special collections librarians the book provides important insights. Scribal culture is, of course, one based on manuscripts. The book suggests that early manuscripts not only embody texts circulated in the pre-print era, but the very format influenced the nature of intellectual life and the culture of learning at that time. Then, too, the books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and beyond have affected learning in new and different ways. Process and form as well as content influence the use and impact of textual materials. Eisenstein's volumes raise significant new questions and perspectives on process and form, questions which are particularly relevant to archivists and librarians who have primary responsibility in society for the preservation of texts of all sorts.

For archivists interested in the so-called computer revolution of our own time, the book has some relevance as well. The extent to which the computer will alter the process and form of textual materials is an arguable point at the moment, particularly since the capacity of new computer technology has not been fully realized. Already we see the impact of the machine on communication and language. The questions Eisenstein raises for the period around the sixteenth century may well have relevance for our own time as this new technology develops.

The Printing Press as an Agent of Change is indeed a provocative work. In the broadest sense, it challenges historians to reconsider the full impact of printing on western culture. For archivists and special collections librarians who seek to go beyond the technical aspects of their work and are curious about the origins and impact of the materials with which they deal, this book provides new perspectives; and, more important, the many questions raised in these two volumes provide fertile areas for archivists and librarians to probe based on our own experience and work.

University of Michigan

FRANCIS X. BLOUIN, JR.

Canadian Archives: Report to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada by the Consultive Group on Canadian Archives. Ottawa: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1980. vii, 127 pp.

"Planning" may well become the key word for archivists and records administrators in the 1980s. Declining budgets in times of increasing accessions, the introduction of new technologies to address both old and new archival problems, and freedom of information versus the right to privacy are all issues which will require archivists to evaluate their current programs and establish priorities for the future.

Our colleagues in Canada provide us with a good example of the kind and quality of archival planning that can be accomplished when those concerned about the fate of historical records work together toward a common goal. In January 1978, the Canada Council (now the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council) appointed a Consultive Group on Canadian Archives and funded it to report on the state of archival affairs in

Canada, "warts and all." Over the next year a working group of nine archivists, historians, and records managers surveyed hundreds of Canadian repositories on their holdings, facilities, budgets, planning activities, and staffing, among other facets of archival work. The thirty-six tables of statistical data provide a detailed portrait of Canadian archives today.

Using this survey data, as well as lengthy reports submitted by working archivists, the Consultive Group prepared a series of recommendations leading to the development of a comprehensive system of archives for Canada. Among the nineteen recommendations in the published report is the suggestion that "all public archives reevaluate their overall programs to achieve an appropriate balance between their traditional institutional programs and new programs designed to provide leadership to a cooperative system of archives for their region." A second recommendation is that "the archives in each province form a coordinated network to establish common priorities and to develop services and facilities and programs of benefit to all." Yet a third recommendation is that the "Public Archives of Canada establish an Extension Branch to administer consulting services, information services, technical facilities and a grant program for the benefit of the entire archival system with policies and priorities to be established on the recommendation of a National Archival Advisory Committee." The group saw the recommendations in their report as the basis, perhaps the catalyst, for additional studies of each of these aspects of the archival system.

This report is visible proof that nationwide archival planning is well worth the effort. Archivists in this country should encourage the SAA, regional archival groups, and appropriate funding agencies to use this Canadian planning model in addressing American archival issues in the 1980s.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

TIMOTHY WALCH

Handbook for AACR2: Explaining and Illustrating Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition. By Margaret F. Maxwell. Chicago: American Library Association, 1980. Illustrations, index, appendixes. 700 pp. Paper. \$20.

The Making of a Code: The Issues Underlying AACR2. Edited by Doris Hargrett Clack. Chicago: American Library Association, 1980. Appendixes, bibliography, index. 264 pp. Paper. \$15.

Two timely titles of interest to archivists in library settings are *The Making of a Code: The Issues Underlying AACR2* and *Handbook for AACR2*. The *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition*, published in 1978 and scheduled for implementation at the Library of Congress beginning in January 1981, is the fruit of four years of labor by a Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR (with U.S., Canadian, and British representatives) and the ad hoc Committee on Catalog Code Revision of the American Library Association, along with its British and Canadian counterparts.

The new code's 1967 predecessor, *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, suffered from inconsistencies, deficiencies, incompletely resolved national differences, and, ultimately, a hodge-podge of revisions. The imperative for a complete overhaul of the rules was based on general dissatisfaction with *AACR*, increasing progress toward international agreement on standards, and technological developments affecting the creation and transmission of bibliographic information (library automation, the development of cooperative networks, and the proliferation of non-book materials).

Although generally seen as a true revised edition rather than an entirely new code, *AACR2* contains several significant changes: a democratic and integrated approach to bibliographic description, based on the General International Standard Book Description (ISBD(G)), with one general set of rules for all library materials, whether book or non-

book, refined by specialized rules for particular types of library materials; the concept of a multiplicity of access points obviating the traditional emphasis on the main entry; decreasing use of the corporate main entry; greater flexibility to allow for local option, clarity and directness of style; and the use of more and varied examples to illustrate the rules.

The Making of a Code consists of papers given at the March 1979 International Conference on AACR2, sponsored by the School of Library Science, Florida State University. Contributors included members of the Joint Steering Committee and the Committee on Catalog Code Revision, one joint editor of AACR2, and two critics of the code. The planners of the conference hoped that it would open up discussion between the creators of the code and its future users, increase user understanding of the theories behind the rules, and provide for dialogue on the means of implementation.

The essays are divided into four parts. The first, "Generalities," offers an excellent overview of AACR2 by joint Editor Michael Gorman; a discussion of the politics of catalog code revision, dubbed by author Peter A. Lewis "the pursuit of the satisfactory on behalf of the unsatisfiable"; a look at the new code by great cataloging theorist and father of AACR, Seymour Lubetzky, who views certain of the changes as "a deplorable miscarriage of justice"; and a rather controversial look by S. Michael Malinconico at AACR2's implications for automation.

Part 2 of *Making of a Code* discusses, chapter by chapter, Part II of AACR2, "Description," while Part 3 is concerned with AACR2 Part III ("Headings, Uniform Titles, and References"), and deals with title-unit and author-unit entries; choice of access points; forms of headings for persons, geographic names, references, and uniform titles. Part 4, "Looking Beyond the Rules," concerns the implementation of AACR2 at the Library of Congress, and its international implications. The useful appendixes include a list of abbreviations and a selected bibliography.

Not surprisingly, the majority of the authors, as authors also of AACR2, are generally favorably disposed toward the code; however, some of them are candid in the acknowledgment of their dissatisfaction with some of its elements. Although there are a few weak spots, the papers are, by and large, thoughtful, clearly-written, and highly informative. Several of them offer interesting insight into the group dynamics of the AACR2 committees. *The Making of a Code* should be on the reading list of anyone remotely interested in AACR2.

Fully as valuable is *Handbook for AACR2*, by Margaret F. Maxwell, of the University of Arizona Graduate Library School, whose purpose in the *Handbook* is to "assist library school students and cataloguers in the application of the most commonly used rules for description, choice of access points, and form of heading as set forth in AACR2."

Like *Making of a Code*, the body of the *Handbook* corresponds, rule by rule, to Parts I and II of AACR2 which should, of course, be used in conjunction with the *Handbook*. In order to compensate for what Maxwell sees as AACR2's rather terse statement of the rules and the brevity of its examples, she offers to her targeted readership of library school students and beginning catalogers, fuller explanation of the rules, simplified examples (limited to English language monographs), and the complete catalog copy for each illustration as well as a copy of the title page or other information on which it was based. Maxwell has done an excellent job of explaining the "why" of the revised code, of paraphrasing and expanding on each rule cited, of tracing each rule back to its AACR predecessor, of relating each rule for special material to the general rule, and of spelling out those basic premises and assumptions which might not be self-evident to the novice.

I have only two quarrels with Maxwell. First, I feel that her examples are heavily weighted toward school and public libraries. Second, I take exception to her omission of the rules for early printed monographs, manuscripts, and machine-readable data files as "specialized forms of library materials . . . not usually acquired by libraries." Surely manuscripts and pre-1821 monographs are not more foreign to libraries than pet rocks ("three-dimensional artefacts and realia") or flash cards ("graphic materials").

All in all, however, Maxwell has achieved the goals she set for the *Handbook for AACR2*; it should go a long way toward helping library school students and new librarians interpret and put into effect the new code.

Rice University Library

NANCY BOOTHE PARKER

The WPA Historical Records Survey: A Guide to the Unpublished Inventories, Indexes, and Transcripts. Compiled by Loretta L. Hefner. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1980. vi, 42 pp. Microfiche appendix. Paper. \$4, members; \$6, non-members.

The Historical Records Survey was a work-relief project sponsored by the Work Projects Administration during the period 1935–42. Although thousands of survey workers gathered enormous quantities of detailed information concerning county, municipal, and church records, private manuscripts, and early American imprints, very little of their work was ever published. For example, only 628 inventories of county archives were published, even though substantial field work had been done in over 3,000 counties. This guide, prepared under the guidance of the Society of American Archivists and partially funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, lists the unpublished materials of the survey that have survived since 1942. The list was compiled from questionnaires, telephone interviews, and on-site surveys of repositories holding HRS materials.

The guide begins with a useful explanatory introduction and a brief history of the survey, including a description of its programs and a review of efforts made in the 1970s to locate HRS materials. Entries are arranged alphabetically by state and thereunder alphabetically by repository. A short background statement on survey activities in each state is followed by separate repository entries listing individual national and state projects for which unpublished materials are available. The availability of finding aids is also indicated. In an appendix, the location of unpublished materials for each national project is summarized in a handy matrix. More detailed information concerning the specific counties, municipalities, church denominations, and federal agencies that were inventoried in each state is captured on a microfiche card on the inside back cover of the guide.

Future users of the guide should note that it does not include the location of the administrative records of the HRS. Gathering such information was never within the scope of the SAA project. In addition, the guide does not list the 2,000-odd publications of the survey, although this could have been done by including the 1943 *Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications* compiled by Sargent Child and Dorothy Holmes, on additional microfiche cards. Such an addition would have greatly strengthened the guide. Some of the information provided in the individual background statements for the states is unnecessarily repetitious. In each case, the reader is informed that the state project was launched in 1936, transferred to state sponsorship in 1939, and terminated in 1942. These dates do not vary because the survey was always subject to some control at the national level, even after administration of local projects was transferred to the states.

These are, however, relatively minor weaknesses in this important guide to the prodigious work of the HRS. The survey was one of the main events in what Solon Buck has called the “archival awakening” of the 1930s. Unfortunately, the majority of the work of the survey was never accessible to the research community because its inventories were left unpublished. This guide is an important step toward resolving the problem.

National Archives and Records Service

EDWARD BARRESE

Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.: African Studies. By Purnima Mehta Bhatt, *Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.*, No. 4. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980. 375 pp. Index. \$25, hardcover; \$8.95, paper.

Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.: Central and East European Studies. By Kenneth J. Dillon. *Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.*, No. 5. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980. 350 pp. Index. \$25, hardcover; \$8.95, paper.

Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.: Film and Video Collections. By Bonnie Rowan. Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C., No. 6. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980. 280 pp. Index. \$25, hardcover; \$8.95, paper.

Emanating from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C., series has become a valuable tool for introducing scholars to the varied and rich resources of the nation's capital. The guides are designed to be neither rudimentary directories of names and addresses nor exhaustive inventories of source materials. Rather, their purpose is to provide a descriptive and evaluative survey of the research resources of Washington. Three new volumes have recently been added to this fine series.

The series' fourth guide concerns, and is entitled, *African Studies*; the fifth covers *Central and East European Studies*; and the sixth focuses on *Film and Video Collections*. Published by the Smithsonian Institution Press in 1980, the new guides join already published Scholars' Guides to Washington, D.C., for: *Russian/Soviet Studies*, *Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, and *East Asian Studies*.

Entries in the area guides for African studies and for Central and East European studies follow a standard format. The first part deals with resource collections in the Washington area, including libraries; archives; museums and galleries; music, film, and map collections; and data banks. Part two indicates Washington-based organizations having interests in the geographic areas and being, therefore, potential sources of information for researchers. Kinds of organizations listed are educational and research centers, U.S. government agencies, embassies and international organizations, cultural and educational exchange organizations, and publications and media.

Standard entry formats assure uniformity of information. The archives entry format, for example, gives general information about the depository; an indication of the size of holdings pertaining to the geographic area; a description of holdings, generally by manuscript collection or archival series; and bibliographic aids to be used with the records. The Guide volumes also include appendixes, such as listings by size of library holdings, and useful name and subject indexes.

The *Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.: Film and Video Collections* includes 186 entries arranged alphabetically by the name of the institution or organization. Information given includes eligibility or restrictions on collections; a description of the collection; referral aids, including catalogs; and access to the material. This volume emphasizes the significant amount of audiovisual material available to scholars in well-known and less known depositories.

The Woodrow Wilson Center plans additional volumes of interest to scholars in the study of the Middle East and South Asia. Zdeněk V. David, Librarian of the Woodrow Wilson Center, is series editor. Authors of the individual volumes have been carefully selected for their academic backgrounds and experience with the subjects of the volumes.

Washington area scholars, visiting scholars, and anyone interested in available research should find these thorough, well-coordinated volumes an invaluable aid to research.

National Archives and Records Service

ALOHA SOUTH

The Fine Old House. By John Francis Marion. Philadelphia: SmithKline Corporation, 1980. 253 pp. Illustrations, index. Paper.

The Fine Old House is an exemplary company history tracing the first 150 years of the SmithKline Corporation. It recounts the business' rise to prominence from a small drug-gist business started by John K. Smith in Philadelphia in 1830 to a Fortune 500 multinational corporation. The text is well written and fast moving, laced with anecdotal material sure to appeal to the general public. Its illustrations are superb. Gathered from several sources, they give the reader the added benefit of seeing products, laboratories, and the

company change over its 150-year history. Margaret Grant Hawley's layout is especially appealing. SmithKline obviously spared no expense in producing this tribute to its past successes.

This book gives stockholders, customers, and the general public a fascinating look at a leader of the pharmaceutical industry. The company should be congratulated for producing such an informative and lavish popular history on its accomplishments. However, SmithKline should be encouraged to make their records more readily available to serious researchers. The company, through its Smith, Kline & French Foundation, prides itself on its good works in the areas of education and science. Management has overlooked its own opportunity to contribute to education and the research of business historians. Other businesses across the country have increasingly realized their responsibility to scholars as well as the benefit to the business itself by establishing archives which can preserve permanent records and make them available to company officials and scholars alike. The benefits to the company which establishes an archives can be two-fold. In-house departments, such as the corporation secretary, legal and public affairs departments, gain quick access to important records through the archives staff. By offering archival services to the public the company generates good will. Instead of losing interest in the documents after the completion of its anniversary history, SmithKline should take a lesson from its neighbor, another old Philadelphia business, the INA Corporation, and make a positive step toward responsible management of its historic records. After all, an archives is a natural component of a good information management system.

Currently some of the SmithKline records are being stored at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. Access is limited, with the prior approval of the Public Affairs Department.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

KATHERINE MARAS KOVACS

Historiography of Modern Psychology. Edited by Josef Brozek and Ludwig J. Pongratz. Toronto: C.J. Hogrefe, 1980. 336 pp. \$28.

Psychology, a self-conscious discipline, has a history of conducting more research and writing more about its own development than is typical of most sciences. The Brozek-Pongratz volume should do much to strengthen this tradition. It is a compilation of tertiary literature in the historiography of modern, that is, scientific, psychology and consists of twenty chapters under the signatures of fourteen different contributors, the majority of whom are American and professional psychologists. The influence of these affiliations is pervasive but not controlling, inasmuch as the book also offers articles by historians of science and by Europeans as well as Latin Americans. The discussion is cosmopolitan in that it covers resources in Germany, Latin America, the Soviet Union, Spain, and the United States. There is even a brief excursion into Japan.

The subject matter is as extensive as the geography. There are articles that discuss the aims of history as well as those that treat various techniques of conceptualizing and developing a topic. Because the publication observes the centennial of psychology, there is some emphasis on the work of Wilhelm Wundt, the putative founder of psychology as a laboratory discipline. Also included are bibliographic guides, including two considerations of German language contributions from 1808–1970 and 1970–79. These latter have particular merit inasmuch as the Viney, Wertheimer, and Wertheimer *History of Psychology: A Guide to Information Sources*, a 1979 volume in the Gale series, is confined to English references.

The quality of the chapters is as variable as is expected when so many chefs are on-the-scene. Some of the articles, although informative, are so topical that they may soon become history, for example, the Ross chapter on "Contemporary Historiography of Psychology: 'Work in Progress' and 'Work Planned'." On the other hand, Woodworth's article, "Toward A Critical Historiography of Psychology," seems to be the most favored can-

didate for the prize in frequency of citation. There are three articles in a section called "Archival Resources" and these are strong contenders for an award for the most frequently consulted roster of research materials.

The scope of the book is impressive and there are rewards in it for archivists, reference librarians, and historians of science. There are guides and leads for investigators, both novices and sophisticates, whether they are agitated by the need for specific information or are searching for suggestions as to how to proceed.

University of Akron

JOHN A. POPPLESTONE

BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Unsigned notes are by the Reviews editors.

The Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, has published a series of instructional and informational booklets pertaining to a variety of themes, designed to aid both researchers and archivists. Some of the subjects discussed include: developments in the science of diplomatics in Latin America; nineteenth and twentieth-century newspaper collections at the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico; a glossary of archival terms; conservation of graphic documents; and storage of non-current records. Those interested in this series, which is published in Spanish, should write to the Archivo General de la Nación, APDC Postal 1999, Mexico 1, D.F. [IVADNIA E. SCOTT-CORA]

The American Film Institute recently published *Proceedings: Conference on the Cold Storage of Motion Picture Film*, a record of the meetings held in conjunction with the Library of Congress, 21–29 April 1980. Much has been written about the physical construction, mechanical operation, and maintenance of cold storage facilities; but little data has been assembled on their actual use for color motion picture film storage. Therefore, the Library of Congress invited representatives from twenty-five national and international, private and federal, institutions to discuss their experiences with the new technology. Some participating institutions were the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Service, the Museum of Modern Art, Walt Disney Productions, Time/Life, the Staatliches Filmarchiv der DDR, and the Cinémathèque Québécoise. The major portion of the proceedings is dedicated to reports by the institutions on their present cold storage facilities, and their proposed plans. The remainder focuses on specific problems and practical matters such as preparation of film for storage, fire safety, color restoration, and underground storage. The appendixes are an invaluable reference tool, condensing pertinent news clippings, press releases, an institutional address list, and the Cinémathèque Québécoise regulations. To obtain a free copy of the proceedings, write Lawrence Karr, the American Film Institute, J. F. Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566. [NANCY HIEGEL]

Tom Lovett, teacher of the first records management course in Australia, is author of the *Local Government Records Management Manual*. Written in a straightforward style, the manual is illustrated with charts and sample forms and bound in loose-leaf format to simplify changes and additions. The chapters give principles and step-by-step directions for setting up a records program. In addition, papers from four annual seminars are available covering a broad range of topics like microfilm systems and personnel selection, as well as case studies in local government records. The manual is \$A40; the conference papers are \$A79.50 per set (\$A24.95 for the First Annual Conference papers; \$A20 for the Second Annual Conference papers; and \$A25, each, for the Third and Fourth Annual Conference papers). They are available from Infoman Press Division, Lovett Vickery and Associates, P.O. Box 62, Springwood NSW 2777, Australia. Add \$A2.50 for packing and

postage, plus \$A.50 for each additional publication, and 25 percent for overseas airmail postage.

Sir John Latham: A Guide to His Papers in the National Library of Australia, is similar in many ways to other guides to personal manuscript collections; but it is unique in that it is distributed on microfiche. The entire 220-page guide is reproduced on three microfiche cards and is available for purchase at \$A3.50. Sir John Latham (1877-1964) was an Australian statesman who served in numerous diplomatic and parliamentary capacities. His papers are arranged into eighty-one series that coincide with specific events, activities, and subjects. The guide includes a detailed name-index to all the correspondence. For the guide, or for information concerning the use of microfiche in producing it, contact the Director of Publications, The National Library of Australia, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia.

Grove Farm Homestead, a historical museum of Hawaiian sugar plantation life in Lihue, Kauai, has published a 70-page archival register of the plantation records and papers of the planter-engineer G. N. Wilcox. Margaret R. O'Leary compiled the register, assisted by an NEH research grant. The register contains a scope and content note, series descriptions, subject headings, a selective name-list, a historical chronology, and a plantation history with biographical sketches. A few improvements could be made; for example, the subject heading list might have been more useful had it referred to specific series within the records, and volume is measured by type of material rather than in feet and inches. On the other hand, an advisory board with archives experience helped with the publication and had obvious influence. The register is an interesting, and for the most part successful, blend of description and standard inventory entries. Copies are available for \$8 each (plus \$2 for postage) from Grove Farm Homestead, Archival Finding Aid, P.O. Box 1631, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766.

Interviews of nine women who have occupied high administrative positions in libraries and library schools are presented in *Women View Librarianship: Nine Perspectives*, by Kathryn Renfro Lundy. The women discuss the perceptions incident upon their advancement in administration, and suggest the implications for librarianship of new developments within the field. The work carries no particularly feminist message, for the components of success in administrative leadership positions—initiative, intelligence, and imagination—are common to both men and women. However, the dearth of women in library administration suggests that the women who are the subjects of this book can serve as role models to others aspiring to similar positions. Order from the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60611 (108 pp. Paper. \$7).

Fee-Based Information Services: A Study of a Growing Industry, by Lorig Maranjian and Richard Boss (Information Management Series I. New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1980. Illustrations. Index. 199 pp. \$24.95), studies information provided by both commercial and non-profit sectors. A chapter on "Information-Gathering Techniques" analyzes various sources available, including in-house collections, libraries, and on-line data bases. Other chapters profile major fee-based information services, describe the free lancer (information broker or specialist), and discuss marketing techniques.

Obviously conscious of modern trends, the librarians have recently updated their publication, *Fundamental Reference Sources*, by Frances Neel Cheney and Wiley J. Williams (Chicago: American Library Association, 1980. 360 pp. \$12.50), to cope with the modern demand for information. Designed as a textbook for a basic reference course, *Fundamental Reference Sources* characterizes reference books by type of information rather than by content. Chapter arrangement is by form: bibliographies, biographical information, diction-

aries, encyclopedias, statistics, and geographical works. The publication gives quick guidance to sources of basic information, and teaches how reference information may be located through an awareness of the different kinds of reference tools.

Two publications for reference use have been released by the Meckler Publishing Company. *The Biographical Directory of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors, 1607–1789*, and *The Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789–1978* are guides to the lives and careers of over 2,000 individuals who held the executive office in the thirteen original colonies and in the fifty United States. Many of those whose autobiographies appear in these volumes are not represented in similar publications. The format for each entry includes such basic information as dates of birth and death, ancestry, religion, and political affiliation. There follows a brief essay on the career of the governor and a bibliographic guide to further research materials. The two volumes are available for \$60 and \$225, respectively, from Meckler Publishing, 520 Riverside Ave., Westport, CT 06880.

Also from Meckler Publishing is the *International Journal of Oral History*, to be published thrice a year (February, June, and October), beginning in February 1980. In addition to articles by oral history practitioners, the journal will provide notices of local oral history projects; reviews of significant publications from all nations; news of grants or available travel funds; notes on conferences; and evaluation of equipment used in recording, transcribing, indexing, cataloging, and housing oral histories. Subscription price is \$40 per year. (Individual subscriptions are available at \$20 per year, if they are prepaid.) Articles, announcements, and review materials should be sent to Ronald J. Grele, Editor, 615 South First Avenue, Highland Park, NJ 08904.

Indiana University at Indianapolis announces the establishment of a new quarterly historical journal: *Journal of the Early Republic*. Covering the period in United States history between 1789 and 1850, the journal will be published for the Society of Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR), beginning in the Spring of 1981. Individual memberships in SHEAR, which include a subscription to the journal, are \$10; institutional memberships are \$20. Contributions in political, economic, social, cultural, intellectual, diplomatic, military, ethnic, urban history, and other fields, are welcome.

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- The Bibliography of Museum and Art Gallery Publications and Audio-Visual Aids in Great Britain and Ireland, 1979–80*. Edited by Michael Roulstone. Westport, CT: Meckler Publishing, 1980. 500 pages. Indexes. Hardcover. \$89.50.
- Boston Printers, Publishers, and Booksellers: 1640–1800*. Edited by Benjamin Franklin V. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1980. Name index. Title index. xii, 545 pp. Hardcover. \$30.
- Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: Documents in the India Office Records 1922–46*. By Amar Kaur Jasbir Singh. London: India Office Library and Records, 1980. Available from India Office Library and Records, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG. £4.25.
- A Guide to the Holdings of the Archives of the City of Kingston*. Kingston, Ontario: 1979. Index. xi, 94 pp. Paper. Available for \$5 from the Queen's University Archives, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C4.
- A Guide to the Records of Bermuda*. Bermuda Archives. Bermuda, 1980. Available for \$10 plus \$2 postage (Bermuda dollars) from the Bermuda Archives, Par-La-Ville, Hamilton 5–31, Bermuda.
- Indexing and Abstracting: An International Bibliography*. By Hans H. Wellisch. Santa Barbara: American Bibliographic Center—Clio Press, 1980. xxi, 308 pp. Bibliography. Title and subject indexes. Hardcover. \$22.75.

Manuscript Collections of the Minnesota Regional Research Centers: Guide Number 2. Compiled by James E. Fogerty. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1980. ix, 79 pp. Index. Paper. \$4.50.

Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection. Volume I: British Columbia. Compiled by Linda Camponi, assisted by Diane Tardif-Côté and Guy Poulin. Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1980, xx, 157 pp. Illus. Paper.

"Preserving the Past for the Future: Local History and the Community." Papers presented at Chester, Lancaster, York, and Rock Hill, all in South Carolina. Edited by Ron Chepesiuk. Rock Hill, S.C.: Winthrop College, 1980. 45 pp. \$4. Paper.

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