

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL and BRENDA BEASLEY KEPLEY, *Editors*

Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia. By Patricia Kennedy Grimsted. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1981. xlv, 929 pp. Appendixes, indexes. \$60 domestic, \$78.50 outside U.S.

Few foreign scholars have made as great a contribution to the Soviets' understanding of their country's history as has Patricia Kennedy Grimsted. In the present work and its predecessor, *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1972), Grimsted has organized and made intelligible to both Soviet and Western researchers the previously bewildering mass of information available on certain major Soviet archival and manuscript repositories and their holdings. Whether or not such a gesture has been forthcoming, the Soviet academic and archival communities owe her an expression of thanks.

The only real basis for comparison of the present volume is with its

predecessor. As might be expected, certain aspects of the work reflect advances and improvements in coverage, while others (through no fault of Grimsted) show a decline in quality. Because this volume is in effect a continuation of the earlier work, its parts are arranged in the same format, with a major section on general archival bibliographical and reference aids for the four republics covered, as well as sections on the repositories in each republic. The appendixes are much more extensive and informative than those in the 1972 volume and include procedural information, tables of geographical names, charts and maps, and a glossary of archival terms. There is also a separate section on archival materials relating to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia in collections outside the USSR, a useful feature that understandably finds no parallel in the 1972 volume. Finally, mention must be made of the two series of microfiche reprint editions of archival reference materials put out by the Inter Documentation Company of Leiden, The Netherlands, and Zug, Switzerland, as

supplements to Grimsted's 1972 and 1981 volumes. Such combinations of printed reference works and microfiche reproductions of out-of-print finding aids are invaluable to the academic researcher.

If there are faults in this work, they lie not with the author but with the Soviet approach to archival administration and academic research. The sections on the Baltic republics confine themselves principally to Tallinn, Tartu, Riga, Vilnius, and Kaunas, while the section on Belorussia deals primarily with repositories in Minsk. It may be presumed that there are repositories in other cities of these four republics, but to provide information on their holdings would imply that they are open for research by qualified Soviet—and Western—scholars. We can therefore assume that repositories not covered in this volume are not open to academic research, a condition that differs only slightly from those institutions to which scholars nominally have access. Soviet policymakers evidently consider the maintenance of such control over historical information to be advantageous—a policy that, to borrow the title of a work by noted Soviet historian Roy Medvedev, we shall let history judge. Given this state of affairs, the verdict in the case of Grimsted's most recent endeavor is entirely favorable.

J. DANE HARTGROVE
National Archives and
Records Service

Eastern Europe and Russia/Soviet Union: A Handbook of West European Archival and Library Resources. Edited by Richard C. Lewanski. New York/Munich/London/Paris: K. G. Saur, 1980 [Issued in 1981]. xvi, 317 pp. Index. (Distributed in North America by Gale Research Co.) \$75.

This helpful volume edited by Richard C. Lewanski joins a growing number of specialized survey directories covering library and archival holdings with an orientation to specific areas of the world. It lists holdings with emphasis on the social sciences and humanities from and relating to countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union located in approximately 1,000 repositories in 22 countries of Western Europe. For each institution—arranged alphabetically under country and city listings—specific rubrics provide the address, director's name, year of establishment, hours, restrictions, subject profile or emphasis, and, where information was available, data on special collections or unique items, bibliography of published finding aids, available catalogues, and photocopying facilities.

The directory provides a veritable mine of information for researchers in a wide variety of fields concerning the national heritage of a number of Eastern European countries from Albania to Estonia and of course Russia itself. The main strength of the directory is the breadth of its scope and the many new leads it will give the specialist, particularly for many lesser known collections and institutions, many of which are found in quite out of the way locations. Because of the time lag between response and publication, however, some data is already significantly out of date.

One of the principal drawbacks, so often found in a multi-national work of this scope, is the unevenness of its coverage. Obviously for a work of such extent the compiler had neither the possibility of personal on-the-spot examination in all of the institutions covered nor a vast staff of specialists to check and recheck the listings with local staff. Hence for many of the descriptions he had to rely on secondary

literature and on inevitably varying responses to questionnaires. Thus it is little wonder that many better-known and better-described institutions in turn receive more thorough treatment here. For example, we find under Great Britain, under the Public Record Office, four pages of lists by country in Eastern Europe of Foreign Office record group numbers with appropriate dates and number of volumes of available records in each case (although the appropriate published *Lists and Indexes* describing these holdings in more detail are not mentioned). Yet by contrast under German Democratic Republic under the corresponding Zentrales Staatsarchiv in Merseberg we find only four lines that give no sense at all of the wealth and extent of Prussian diplomatic records relating to Eastern Europe (many of these have been surveyed by G. Castellan in the January–March 1959 issue of *Révue historique*, which also is not mentioned).

Although the bibliographical listings are helpful as far as they go, they are frequently incomplete. There is a regrettable tendency not to list the basic institutional guides, country-wide directories (such as the *Minerva* directory for German-speaking countries), or general surveys such as *The New Guide to Diplomatic Archives of Western Europe*, edited by Thomas and Case, which would be essential starting points for anyone consulting the institutions or the materials involved.

There are also many lacunae in basic survey articles or other specialized published and unpublished descriptions. For an example, compare the preliminary bibliography covering holdings relating to the Baltic republics in many European countries in Appendix 5 of my own more recently published *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia*.

Considerable improvement would also be possible in the format, typographical design, bibliographical style, and especially the indexing. The Polish bibliographical style used—with only the authors' names in italics—in the context of the layout and typographical design of this volume makes it frequently difficult to distinguish the titles of published volumes or periodicals and to be sure where one listing stops and the next begins. A six-and-one-half page combined author–area–subject index is hardly adequate for a directory of this scope.

Whatever may be its specific limitations, this welcome Lewanski directory presents a “great leap forward” in identifying and locating many collections in Western Europe of importance to researchers in Slavic and East European studies. It sorely needs, however, to be supplemented by more thorough descriptive coverage of many of the holdings mentioned and by a more comprehensive bibliography of available finding aids and specific reference materials. One hopes that the mission started here by Lewanski will be pursued further and more exhaustively by others in many countries from a variety of perspectives.

PATRICIA KENNEDY GRIMSTED
Harvard University

Processing Manual for the Institute Archives and Special Collections M.I.T. Libraries. By Karen T. Lynch and Helen W. Slotkin. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1981. Index, appendixes. 60 pp. \$5. Paper.

This manual, one of the final products of an NEH grant received by M.I.T. in 1978, offers a nuts-and-bolts approach to processing archival and manuscript collections. Although there is nothing particularly revolutionary in its organization or contents, it constitutes a

good synthesis of state-of-the-art processing.

By stressing the concept of teamwork (i.e., the processor and his supervisor, reference archivist, etc.), Slotkin and Lynch have perceived and tried to eliminate as much as possible the ever-present Nemesis of processors: myopia. Anyone who has spent six months arranging and describing a collection can testify that there comes a time when one cannot see the forest for the trees. In addition, the intrinsic interest of a collection may distract a processor from his appointed task of getting a collection processed and making it available for use by researchers.

The writers of this manual have sought to prevent both forms of the processor's disease through planning and time-management. In their scheme, the processor meets with his supervisors frequently, develops a work plan that must be reviewed periodically, and set specific time limits for each phase of work to be carried out. Processing is an expensive undertaking, and by emphasizing interim goals, set by the processor himself, as well as other techniques, Slotkin and Lynch show how to avoid conducting processing in a vacuum.

The organization of the guide is such that the processor receives what the authors call "a bird's eye view" of the job of arrangement and description. In the introduction, the manual quickly runs through the steps of processing. An effort is made to tell the processor how the job of arrangement and description fits into the archives' grand scheme. For example, giving the processor responsibility for maintaining control files, appraisal, and publicity for the collection aids in his total view of how an archives functions. Processing can become piecemeal of a sort, and letting a processor carry a collection through all phases of its processing, including accessioning, publicity, and cataloging, not

only makes him a more accomplished archivist, but also helps to alleviate boredom. To be sure, this approach is best utilized in a small archives. Larger archives, with more personnel and more specialized functions, will probably not find this approach feasible.

From the "bird's eye view," the manual proceeds to discuss each step of processing in detail, passing from background research to survey and analysis of the collection, appraisal and separation of records, intellectual ordering of the collection, physical arrangement of the collection, description of the collection, publicity, duplication and distribution of the inventory, paperwork and forms, preservation, and the use of student assistants.

The manual also includes a number of examples of forms used at M.I.T., such as a processing worksheet and checklist, locator cards, and folder and box labels. Specific topics can be located quickly and easily through the manual's index.

Small and medium-size archives and manuscript repositories updating or revising their procedures for processing would do well to consult M.I.T.'s practical and inexpensive manual, if only for its description of teamwork management in action.

BEVERLY D. BISHOP
Missouri Historical Society

An Introduction to Archives and Manuscripts. By David B. Gracy II. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1981. 36 pp. Paper. \$7.25.

Thanks should be given to Providence and the Special Libraries Association for producing *An Introduction to Archives and Manuscripts* by David B. Gracy II. Finally there is a clear, concise, and (*mirabile dictu*) well-written introduction to the complex and sometimes arcane work of archivists and manuscript curators.

In *An Introduction to Archives and Manuscripts*, which is divided into two sections dealing with the principles and process of archives and manuscripts, Gracy has at least tacitly delineated the two often conflicting demands of principle and practice. For the archival profession, there stands a body of principles or laws of practice originally formulated to deal with 19th-century European archival records and then adapted in this country to manage modern-day federal records. These principles have been further stretched to cover large manuscript collections.

The original archival principles and their adaptations serve to both emphasize and preserve the separate origin and unique nature of archival and manuscript material. This often stands in contrapuntal rhythm to the archival process, which attempts in a logical and systematic way to bring intellectual control to unique material. It is this seeming dichotomy that is often most confusing and disconcerting to librarians and prospective archivists. Gracy's treatment of archival principles is this work's most significant contribution. The section on principles is arranged uniquely to demonstrate how archival laws of practice affect the day-to-day operations of archival repositories. Gracy ends his explanation of archival principles by listing some of the paradoxes and realities (e.g., access vs. confidentiality, preservation vs. use, acquisition vs. records destruction) which often serve to convince those outside the field that archivists are little more than alchemists striving to change the form of one thing into another without changing the nature of the original item.

The archival process is described by Gracy so briefly that this section is little more than an expanded listing of "dictionary" definitions of acquisition, appraisal, accessioning, description, con-

servation, and reference. Given the intent of this work, this is not a criticism. Because every collection or set of records is unique and because there are no subject-oriented classification schemes into which to neatly arrange archival records or manuscript collections, it is exceedingly difficult to understand the archival process without some practical experience in arrangement and description.

As with any introduction there will always be a few errors of omission, which, although they may be forgiven, should be pointed out. One area that, although not omitted, needs further expansion and explanation concerns the treatment of manuscript collections. Although the work obviously intends to be an introduction to both archives and manuscripts, manuscript collections seem to be dealt with as if they were archival records with a personality conflict. This is not an attitude that is peculiar to David Gracy; indeed the attitude that all modern-day manuscript collections are really archival in nature and should be treated accordingly seems to be endemic within the archival profession.

One last small point concerns the omission of a discussion concerning the impact that changing technology and the "paperless office" will have on both archival principles and process. The whole concept of "office of origin" may become obsolete in those institutions that rely heavily or solely on machine-stored and machine-produced data and information.

Errors of omission notwithstanding, Gracy's *Introduction to Archives and Manuscripts* will become a standard text for the education of prospective archivists and the edification of librarians. Its format and its readable and informative style make it an excellent vehicle for archivists and manuscript curators

frustrated in attempts to explain what we do and why we do it.

EDWARD OETTING

State University of New York, Albany

Teaching with Historical Records. By Kathleen Roe. Albany, New York: New York State Archives, 1981. 60 pp. Bibliography, illustrations. Paper.

An 1880 cigar manufacturer's letterhead, a 1852 theatre broadside, and a 1925 ice manufacturer's advertisement—in the classroom? According to archivist Kathleen Roe, teaching with such historical records can help students think critically, read more proficiently, and enthusiastically examine the past for its relevance to them. Just as scholars are researching local records to build "history from the ground up," so classroom teachers are using these selfsame sources to develop instructional activities. With local records, artifacts, and visits to historic sites they are encouraging students to rediscover history in their own backyard.

In *Teaching With Historical Records*, a manual for teachers and state records custodians, Roe combines theoretical discussion with practical strategy. After establishing a pedagogical rationale for teaching with documents in Part I, in Part II she outlines for teachers a systematic approach for locating local history resources in New York state. This is necessary, she suggests, since many teachers view archives and historical societies as the exclusive preserve of professional historians and genealogists.

The most important section of the manual, Part III, contains a representative sampling of document facsimiles from New York state historical societies and archives. A list of questions and extended activities for classroom use is keyed to each document. Examples from

personal papers, business records, local government records, maps, photographs, broadsides, and census records are included. The teacher is left to determine the ability level, time requirements, and learning objectives for each suggested activity.

The manual concludes with a list of suggested readings and a useful appendix listing local government archives in New York.

A logical extension to Roe's manual would be state-sponsored in-service programs for teachers and prepared document packets. Teachers in National Archives workshops indicate that they need both documents and direction in their use. Exposure to high-interest documents and strategies that work proves exciting to teachers who may have relied only on textbooks.

Although teachers may want to use archival materials, few have time to search for them. A prepared packet of document facsimiles, with representative samples from New York archives, would make state and local records more accessible to teachers. Teachers could select documents and exercises appropriate to student abilities and needs.

Roe's 60-page manual is a bargain for teachers, teacher-educators, and state historical records custodians. It is a useful prototype for similar publications in other states and illustrates the benefits of dialogue between educators and archivists. An archives that cooperates with other community institutions, as Roe points out elsewhere, can more readily justify continued or expanded funding.

The State of New York is to be commended for its commitment to education in social studies and for recognizing that primary sources can be humanizing links to the past.

MARILYN CHILDRESS
*National Archives and
Records Service*

The American Daguerreotype. By Floyd Reinhart and Marion Reinhart. Athens, Ga: University of Georgia Press, 1981. Illustrations, index, appendixes. 446 pp. \$65. Cloth.

Beaumont Newhall, in his preface to the 1975 Dover edition of *The Daguerreotype in America*, states that "it is my hope that it will not only be useful to scholars, collectors and the general reading public but that it will also stimulate further research into one of America's most lasting contributions to the history of photography." Floyd and Marion Reinhart's meticulously researched volume is an excellent answer to Newhall's wish.

Beginning with Samuel Morse's first meeting with Louis Daguerre and continuing through the journey to the American shores via the Great Western, the Reinharts seem to correct each minute fact concerning the history of the daguerreotype and its process. As its title suggests, the work emphasizes the role America had to play—how America imported Daguerre's invention, improved it, and embraced its mirrored substance as its own. This photographic medium seemed to satisfy the young nation's need to reflect its identity, particularly its compulsion to identify itself through portraits of its own face. Through the use of quotations and advertisements from the period, the Reinharts present an accurate picture of the day, while enlivening what could have become a tiresome text through these entertaining diversions.

The second portion of the work will be most often referred to by librarians and archivists, who at times find themselves face to face with daguerreotypes whose images they need help to identify, locate, and date. A chapter on the American development of daguerreotype plates, associated apparatus,

and the physical and chemical creation of these images goes into detail, with numerous exemplary illustrations. This is of much potential significance to the person charged with the care of daguerreotypes. From the same perspective, a chapter on the evolution of stereoscopic daguerreotypes and pinhole photography, as well as a fascinating chapter on colored daguerreotypes and the attempts to make natural color plates, are full of valuable historical hints and background information for the identification of examples in hand.

Two chapters on art influences and portraiture are correspondingly pragmatic; in one, eight pages are devoted just to the tables, tablecloths, columns, and headrests that were used in daguerreotype portraits. It is primarily left to the reader to draw any stylistic conclusions from the facts and accompanying illustrations. This materialistic viewpoint may not be acceptable to art historians, but, certainly, archivists can appreciate the attention to fact and detail, and, once again, will find dating and identification aids more useful than artistic analysis.

Knowledge of makers of daguerreotypes and their suppliers has vastly increased since Newhall's original work. The Reinharts list almost 1,800 biographies of amateur and professional practitioners, as compared with Newhall's list of fewer than 70; they also list and discuss about 250 suppliers, case makers, and engravers, and present a tabulation of hallmarks—again, a valuable resource for archivists and librarians.

In summary, this heavily illustrated work, with its careful attention to detail and to the correction of errors, is enormously successful in providing an important and informative explication of the technical and social history of the

daguerreotype. It is recommended as a highly useful reference tool.

PAMELA HAAS and
LORI GROSS

*Archives and Photographic Collection
Library Services Department
American Museum of Natural History*

Working With History: The Historical Records Survey in Louisiana and the Nation, 1936-1942. By Burl Noggle. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981. ix, 139 pp. Appendix, bibliographical note. \$14.95. Cloth.

The Historical Records Survey (HRS), a work relief program, established during the Great Depression, that collected and sometimes published information on federal, state, and local research resources, has been ignored by historians who have neither studied its operation nor used its products. This volume contains a 73-page case history of the Louisiana Historical Records Survey (LHRS), followed by a 60-page appendix that reprints portions of the LHRS *St. Bernard Parish Inventory*. Archivists familiar with existing literature on the HRS—particularly the recent SAA guide to unpublished HRS data, several articles (including case studies of the Iowa and Wisconsin HRS projects) in the April 1974 issue of the *American Archivist*, and William F. McDonald's history of the WPA Arts Projects—will find little new or unexpected material. The promise of a study that is national in scope, hinted at in the book's title, remains largely unfulfilled.

Working with History begins with a succinct summary of events leading to creation of the HRS and then describes the administration of Louisiana's survey. The story of the Louisiana HRS parallels those of most other states: in-

ital confusion in getting the project underway; the key role of a state director able and willing to follow procedures prescribed by national director Luther Evans; balancing the Survey's technical standards with the need to alleviate unemployment; the deplorable records storage conditions encountered by field workers; the diversity of tasks undertaken in addition to the main task of surveying local public records; and the agonizingly slow process of editing survey data for publication. Between 1936 and 1942, the Louisiana HRS produced more than 100 publications, one quarter of which were parish inventories (Louisiana has 64 parishes, the administrative equivalent of counties.)

The essay suffers greatly from redundancy in the exploration of these themes. In several instances (for example on pages 31 and 41) the same quotation is repeated to make the same point. In an effort to place the Louisiana project in a broader perspective, the author overwhelms the reader with long lists of excerpts from Luther Evans' acerbic reports on the status of projects in other states. This leads only to the conclusion that Louisiana was "neither a laggard nor a pacesetter" until late 1937, after which it was recognized as "the best in the South." Although there are frequent references to the number of field workers, the diversity of tasks, and the number of parish inventories underway, the book lacks a discussion of how the survey work was actually organized and carried out and how Louisiana's work compared with the work in other states. The only substantive measures of progress are the number of publications completed and the fact that Evans was generally pleased with the first parish inventory.

A number of problems more or less unique to Louisiana and its neighboring states are mentioned only briefly,

especially racial discrimination in the work force and the need for special expertise to understand records of the preceding French and Spanish governments. Readers unfamiliar with the structure of Louisiana's municipal government are left to puzzle over the importance of transcribing and publishing Police Jury Minutes until the last few pages of the book, when the author explains that the Police Jury is the chief administrative body of the parish.

Noggle, an historian at Louisiana State University (where the administrative records of the LHRs are preserved in the Department of Archives), places the work of the HRS in the context of the renewed interest in state and local history that occurred in America during the 1930s. Deploring the neglect of HRS material, he urges historians to rediscover and utilize the published inventories, such as the example reprinted in the appendix. Historians and archivists, however, are left to speculate on what became of the unpublished data that was collected in Louisiana.

THOMAS E. MILLS
New York State Archives

BRIEFLY NOTED

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

"James Madison and the Search for Nationhood" is a major new exhibition at the Library of Congress produced to inaugurate the Library's newest exhibition area in the building that bears Madison's name. The exhibition honors the life of James Madison, fourth president of the United States and "Father" of the Con-

stitution. Beginning with his boyhood in Virginia, the exhibition traces Madison's emergence as a national leader to his later years as a respected elder statesman. The exhibition is highlighted by the largest number of portraits of Madison ever assembled and includes more than 175 other items such as manuscripts, maps, rare books, broadsides, newspapers, historical prints, watercolors, and drawings.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the Library has published *James Madison and the Search for Nationhood*, by Robert A. Rutland, editor-in-chief of the *Papers of James Madison* at the University of Virginia. The book is divided into three sections. "The Virginia Heritage" describes Madison's early years and the beginning of his political career. "From Confederation to Union" shows Madison working toward the federal union, which earned him the designation "Father" of the Constitution. The concluding section, "The Emergence of Nationhood," recounts the story of the War of 1812, from which America emerged as a strong and unified nation.

Each section of the book is accompanied by beautiful graphic materials that illustrate the story: paintings, engravings, cartoons, newspaper notices, letters, and maps. There are 30 color and 150 black-and-white illustrations. *James Madison and the Search for Nationhood* is available for \$18.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 030-000-00133-8) or in person from the Information Counter in the Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson Building.

The University of Chicago Press has published *Science in America, A Documentary History, 1900-1939*, edited by Nathan Reingold and Ida H.

Reingold. The 490-page volume consists of a collection of documents (chiefly correspondence) carefully selected by the editors to exhibit the blend of scientific and nonscientific concerns characteristic of members of the scientific community in the era before World War II. With their commentary the editors have woven together previously unpublished letters from scientists such as James McKean Cattell, George Ellery Hale, Jacques Loeb, Irving Langmuir, Robert Millikan, Abraham Flexner, John von Neumann, Oswald Veblen, and Albert Einstein. The letters themselves, arranged in roughly chronological order, trace issues relating to the foundation of the Carnegie Institution, the reform of the National Academy of Sciences, the participation of scientists in World War I, and the establishment of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. A comprehensive index permits the identification of all the participants in this documentary history. [SHARON GIBBS]

Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies 1750-1789: A Guide to the Collections in the Library of Congress describes an important part of the Library's collection of early maps and charts. The 500-page comprehensive list of maps and charts dealing with many aspects of America's heritage was compiled by John R. Sellers and Patricia Molen Van Ee, of the former American Revolution Bicentennial Office. More than 2,000 different items are described, of which almost 600 maps are original manuscript drawings by many notable European mapmakers, including Samuel Holland, John Montresor, and Claude Joseph Sauthier. Interspersed within the guide are 30 illustrations, including the Fry-Jefferson map of Virginia, one of the best known maps of the colonial period and still used widely as a

reference to early place names and landmarks; and a map by Jean Nicholas Desandrouins, a French engineer with Rochambeau's army, who depicted the Williamsburg, Virginia area after the British surrender at Yorktown. The publication is available for \$17 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 030-004-0020-5).

Guide to the Botanical Records and Papers in the Archives of the Hunt Institute (Part I), compiled by Michael T. Stieber and Anita L. Karg (Pittsburgh: Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1981), is now available. The *Guide*, which was also published in *Huntia*, Volume 4, Number 1, 1981, describes the botanical materials in the Archives of the Hunt Institute. It consists of a detailed register of accessioned collections of papers as well as a synopsis of each letter in the rather extensive, separately maintained General Autograph Collection. The entries are arranged alphabetically by the surnames under which the items are cataloged in the Archives. Future components of the *Guide* will appear serially, each part accompanied by a separate index. The final part will include a separate accounting of the Oral History Collection and will conclude with a cumulative index of names. Supplements to the *Guide* will be prepared as new materials accumulate. For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 (412-578-2434).

Reanalyzing Program Evaluations, edited by Robert F. Boruch, Paul M. Wortman, David S. Cordray, et al, is a new work of interest to archivists with

responsibility for machine-readable data files. The book, which consists of essays contributed by noted social scientists, concerns secondary analysis, i.e., the reanalysis of data gathered in evaluations of social programs or in data collection surveys bearing upon these programs. The purposes of secondary analysis are to verify the credibility of earlier findings, to develop and test new methods and theories, and to clarify the inferences drawn from previously collected data.

One essay in this work was contributed by Charles Dollar and Bruce Ambacher of the National Archives' Machine-Readable Archives Division. Their essay, entitled "National Archives: Data Transfer and Storage," discusses issues relating to government data bases. It describes the role of the National Archives and of the Machine-Readable Archives Division in acquiring federal data files; discusses factors critical to the appraisal, acquisition, and access to these files; and includes a brief listing of some research data files already in the custody of the National Archives. The book is available for \$19.95 from Jossey-Bass Inc., P.O. Box 62025, San Francisco, CA 94162.

The preliminary edition of the *Guide to Jewish Archives* (Edited by Aryeh Segall. Jerusalem and New York: World Council on Jewish Archives, 1981. 90 pp. Paper.) includes Jewish archives, libraries, research institutions, and other organizations that preserve and maintain specific collections of Jewish archival materials. Repositories in Israel, the United States, Canada, Europe, and Australia are described in a comprehensive and consistent format. For further information, write to Mr. Aryeh Segall, c/o Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, P.O. Box 1149, Jerusalem 91010, Israel.

The Public Archives of Canada has published *Acquisitions 1980-1981* by Mark Hopkins; it was prepared to provide researchers and government officials with information concerning the most recent additions to the holdings of the Federal Archives Division—about 3,500 metres, 2,000 microfilm reels, and 100 microfiches of federal government records. A brief description of each accession, arranged according to record group number, is given. The Canadian government has produced this report annually since 1974, as a useful and usable way of presenting new accessions. This edition and earlier ones are available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada, K1A 0S5.

The first volume in the Australian series of the "Historical Records of Victoria" has appeared. The book, *Beginnings of Permanent Government*, covers the period 1836-1839 and deals with the appeal of the early settlers for government regulation and the subsequent establishment of a framework of law and order. Documents were drawn from Australia and the United Kingdom as well as from the Public Record Office of Victoria. The 576-page publication is illustrated with contemporary documents, sketches, maps, and portraits; there is a comprehensive index of names and subjects. The book is available from: Victoria Government Bookshop, P.O. Box 203, North Melbourne 3051, Australia (\$17.00 Paper, \$25.45 Cloth).

Theatre and Performing Arts Collections is the first volume of a new hard-bound series published by Haworth Press, New York, on special collections. Lee Ash, the editor of the new series, explains in his foreword that he feels "Special Collections" has potential for

usefulness beyond the library field, attracting collectors and antiquarians of all kinds, as well as publishers and scholars. Four issues a year, one each devoted to a topic in the arts, sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will describe major and unusual collections whose contact or emphases are special fields. Articles are to be written by authoritative contributors. The volumes to follow in the first year are Biochemistry, Geriatrics & Gerontology, and Science Fiction. *Theatre and Performing Arts* is guest-edited by Louis A. Rachow, President of the Theatre Library Association, who traces the formation of the Theatre Library Association and the development of various collections. Curators of six large theatre collections describe their holdings in detail, followed by some general articles on uses of theatre records and an eight-page directory of performing arts resources listing states and institutions.

Federal Records of World War II, originally compiled and published in 1950 by the National Archives, is being republished by Gale Research Company. The two-volume work identifies materials useful for research into the planning and administration of national defense activities during World War II by civilian as well as military agencies. Volume I covers the activities and records of more than 100 civilian agencies such as the Office of Alien Property Custodian and the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas. Volume II is the guide to the records of military agencies including the War Department, the Army, the Naval Establishment, and various theatres of operation. *Federal Records of World War II*, (Volume I, *Civilian Agencies*. Volume II, *Military Agencies*. Name, acronym and analytical indexes

to both volumes), is available for \$75/set from Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226.

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A Guide to the Perry Belle Bennett Hough Collection in the Lancaster County Library. Compiled by Ron Chepesiuk. Lancaster, South Carolina: Lancaster County Historical Commission, 1981. 95 pp. Illustrations, index. \$6.00 plus \$1.00 postage. Paper.

A Restless People: Americans in Rebellion, 1770-1787. By Oscar and Lillian Handlin. Garden City, New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1982. 274 pp. Bibliography, index. \$14.95. Cloth.

Books for Public Libraries, 3rd edition. PLA Starter List Committee, Public Library Association, American Library Association. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 374 pp. Author/Title Index. \$20. Cloth.

Charles McCarthy: Librarianship and Reform. By Marion Casey. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 247 pp. Bibliography, index. \$16. Cloth.

Folklore and Oral History Catalogue. Center for Research on Vermont. Burlington: University of Vermont Bailey/Howe Library, 1981. 58 pp. Paper.

Inventaire des marchés de construction des Archives nationales du Québec à Montréal, 1800-1830. André Giroux, with Rodrigue Bédard, Nicole Cloutier, Robert Guitard, Réal Lussier, and Hélène Vachon. (Two volumes: Nos. 49A and 49B in series "History and Archaeology.") Quebec: Direction des lieux et des parcs historiques nationaux, Parcs Canada,

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