

Reviews

BRENDA BEASLEY KEPLEY and SARA L. STONE, *Editors*

Evaluation of Archival Institutions: Services, Principles, and Guide to Self-Study. Report of the Task Force on Institutional Evaluation. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1983. 44 pp. Paper.

This report of the Society of American Archivists' Task Force on Institutional Evaluation marks an important step forward for the archival profession. *Evaluation of Archival Institutions* contains the only forthright statement by our major professional association, and perhaps by any archival association, of the essential elements and characteristics of a sound historical records repository. It approaches but is not quite the formal standard that some archivists hoped for when an ad hoc committee, the forerunner of the task force, was appointed in 1977 to explore the establishment of standards and accreditation procedures. The task force report also offers enterprising archivists a tool for repository analysis and a potentially powerful lever for program development on a broad scale.

Evaluation of Archival Institutions is presented in three sections. The first, "Evaluation Services," contains the history and purposes of the SAA's institutional evaluation activities and an outline of its service program for repositories wishing SAA's assistance in a formal sequence of self-study, site visit by experts, and an evaluation report. The second section, "Principles of Institutional Evaluation," is the shortest (three pages) and the most important to the profession and to individual programs. Within four main categories (Organization and Institutional Setting, Building Archival and Manuscript Holdings, Preserving Archival and Manuscript Holdings, and Making Materials Available for Use), the task force has stated succinctly and forcefully the essential nature of an acceptable archival program—whatever its size or setting. These requirements are discussed for each of ten elements basic to all such programs, e.g., legal authority and purpose, governing authority and administration, financial resources, staff, physical facilities, access policies, and

reference services. The SAA would be wise to draw additional attention to these principles by publishing them separately under a title such as "Essential Characteristics of an Archival Repository." The third section, "Guide to Self-Study," includes directions for assembling the "factual background" needed for evaluation of each of the ten basic elements and self-study questions for each area. The aim is to provide the institution "with a structured method for examining its purpose, goals, plans, and performance, and for evaluating the degree to which its goals and objectives have been realized."

Several uses for the products of the task force come immediately to mind. The most obvious is by the individual archivist who, with the statement of principles in hand, will call it to the attention of higher level officials, pointing out where the repository most needs improvement. The archivist might then either suggest specific remedial action or propose that the institution use the "Guide to Self-Study" to examine more closely its archival program. Whatever the approach, the task force's principles surpass anything previously available as a way for us to draw attention to our needs and to analyze them systematically. The task force has given us, in their words, "a means to educate administrators of archives' parent institutions and to offer support to archivists in dealing with higher administration." The process outlined "provides the focus for a structured dialogue . . . and may facilitate clearer communication about the role of the archives in the parent institution, the quality of its program, and its direction in future years."

The tools offered us by the task force have, however, applications beyond leverage for the archivist in the individual repository. These uses appear to be consistent with the SAA's admirable decision not to copyright the

report. For example, the report's sections on principles and on self-study, with appropriate new introductory material, might be especially influential as a publication of a regional or state archival association or a government agency. Such a publication might be distributed widely and be brought directly to the attention of a new program under development or of an existing program that is endangered because of lack of awareness by its administration or constituency. The New York Historical Records Advisory Board goes a step further in its Statewide Assessment Report in recommending that *all* New York repositories "should undertake a self analysis of program elements such as that suggested by the Society of American Archivists."

The principles and self-study sections of the task force report might also be useful to a network or other consortium as an agreed-upon neutral basis for identifying areas in which particular member repositories might benefit from technical assistance from others in the group and to identify areas in which the group as a whole requires outside assistance. Also, the principles developed by the SAA's task force (and adopted by the Society after a vigorous effort to seek comment from the profession) might be endorsed by government and private funding agencies: the statement of principles could be offered as a benchmark against which the applicant describes his own program; and the self-study guide could serve as an aid to analysis in preparation of the application.

This review has emphasized the positive uses of the report of the SAA's Task Force on Institutional Evaluation. After more extensive testing of some of the applications suggested above, the statement of principles will undoubtedly need to be refined, and perhaps expanded. Experience may also demonstrate that to be more useful to many pro-

grams, the self-study guide will require additional written explanation. The work of William Joyce and other members of the task force has, however, brought us a long way. It is up to us individually and collectively to use this important tool.

LARRY J. HACKMAN
New York State Archives

Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1982. Illustrations, tables, appendixes, index. xiii, 304 pp. \$21.00 (Cloth), \$17.00 (Paper).

Folio-sized coffee-table books are seldom, if ever, known for their value to serious researchers; this volume is a welcome exception. For both veteran users and those about to visit the National Archives for the first time, this guide is essential reading. It brings together in a single volume information that formerly could be found only in scattered sources, some of which are now out of print. By using "Getting Started: Beginning Your Genealogical Research in the National Archives," a brief slide-tape program available for purchase or rental, together with this *Guide*, genealogists can obtain a thorough introduction to the National Archives.

Extensively advertised prior to publication, the *Guide* is more than an updating of the 1964 paperbound edition; a side-by-side comparison shows the new *Guide* to be superior in all respects. The revised version is graphically enhanced by nearly forty full-page illustrations and thirty tables. The use of variable typeface, a double-column format throughout, and a detailed index along with two useful appendixes makes the *Guide* both efficient and

interesting. The judicious selection of illustrations, reproduced in most cases in actual size, is especially helpful to researchers unfamiliar with primary sources in state and federal archives. The illustrations not only provide a visual representation of the descriptions, but give the researcher a feeling for exactly what he or she will find. Equally helpful are the extensive tables, providing additional research aids for Civil War records by state, passenger arrival lists by port of entry, and census records and special problems by state.

A significant portion of the 1.4 million cubic feet of records comprising the National Archives—seventy of its 450 record groups—contains material of value to genealogists. Rather than simply describing successive record groups, the authors have organized the volume into four major topical sections: (1) population and immigration, (2) military, (3) particular groups, and (4) other useful records. Records relating to the first two categories are perhaps best known and most heavily used by genealogists. They include census records, passenger arrival lists, and naturalization records in the former and records of the army, navy, volunteers, pensions, and bounty land warrants in the latter. Less well known and used are records relating to particular groups, such as American Indians, blacks, merchant seamen, civilians during wartime, and government employees. The concluding section is comprised of a miscellany of land, claims, court and cartographic records and records of the District of Columbia.

Separate chapters on blacks, American Indians, and information on Japanese-Americans forcibly relocated during World War II provide useful data on non-European Americans. Researchers are also alerted to the utility and availability of cartographic records for

genealogical research. One of the appendixes contains a convenient list of microfilm publications cited in the text. The unusually complete index does not list page numbers, but rather sections of chapters, a system that speeds publication, though it is not as convenient for researchers.

Although the new *Guide* follows the general outline of the earlier edition, its approach is somewhat different. It is less a catalog of record groups than it is a description of records by type, content, and general arrangement. References are provided to more specialized finding aids and suggestions are given about publications, other than National Archives inventories, in which additional information can be located. Many of the archives' own heavily used records are available on film for purchase or use at the regional archives branches, or on interlibrary loan. Especially valuable, then, are the citations to other related material published by genealogical and reference book presses.

In short, there is little room for improvement in this lavishly illustrated, handsomely produced *Guide*. Regrettably, however, the National Archives chose not to use acid-free paper at a time when archivists and librarians have urged publishers to use such paper. Reference works must be judged on their accuracy, timeliness, and ease of use, and this volume meets all these criteria. While it is not a book to be read from cover to cover, it is an important research tool that will richly reward the diligent user. The book is priced so attractively that it is well within the means of serious genealogists and all but the smallest library. Its initial press run of 20,000 should soon be exhausted; and if the current interest in genealogy continues, it may be reprinted and sell as well as the first edition, which at fifty

cents sold over 100,000 copies. Even beyond its usefulness to genealogists and biographers, the *Guide* serves as a model for how state archives might produce similar guides. The success of this guide might also prompt the National Archives to undertake a more extensive publications program of subject guides to its incomparable holdings.

NICHOLAS C. BURCKEL

University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867. Series II: The Black Military Experience. Edited by Ira Berlin; Joseph P. Reidy, and Leslie S. Rowland, Associate Editors. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983. Illustrations, index, xxxv, 852 pp. \$37.50. Cloth.

The Black Military Experience is the first of a projected six-volume documentary history of emancipation supported by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This superbly crafted work offers a tour de force of the archival arts. Indeed, only through such an exemplary display of technical erudition could the editors cope successfully with the subject of emancipation and the nature of the evidence at hand. This volume focuses its attention on "the social history of emancipation" as that social history is recorded in the National Archives. Such a focus necessitated several significant departures from the conventions normally followed in letterpress documentary editions. Since the subjects of study were four million largely illiterate former slaves, it obviously would not do to canvass the nation's archives for materials by and about the person or persons under study. Instead, this volume relies on Civil War-era bureaucracies for the

records that it translates into a sensitive and moving portrayal of emancipation as experienced by its participants. Through reports, petitions, depositions, courts martial, and letters, we are allowed to see the ironies and the contradictions, the heroism and the pathos, the humor and the horrors of the war-wrought destruction of America's "peculiar institution." When the full series of *Freedom* volumes is completed, this documentary will rank as the standard reference work on the American experience with emancipation.

This initial volume includes 367 documents grouped into eighteen chapters, with the chapters organized into five major sections. These sections take us from the earliest propositions that the North free and arm the slaves, through the experience of recruitment and service, to the postwar re-entry of black veterans into civilian society. Blacks authored a surprising number of these documents. Because the *Freedom* staff expended enormous effort to ensure accurate transcription, the documents allow the freed people to tell their own story in their own words. What emerges is a vivid picture of a slave population anxious to avail itself of freedom and zealously determined to resist any infringement on its notion of what freedom from slavery should mean. We encounter slaves who ran toward freedom, often at great risk, in order to take up arms against their erstwhile masters. So poorly did the northern army treat many of these black soldiers that some of them mutinied rather than accept the abuse directed at themselves or their families. Yet, many of these same soldiers fought with tenacious courage, in large measure because they believed that soldiering conferred an unimpeachable claim to freedom and citizenship. Not surprising-

ly, ex-soldiers often took the lead in post-Civil War battles for full citizenship. In short, the black military experience offers a window for study of the processes through which Civil War military service helped to transform slaves into freemen.

Subsequent volumes will treat more generalized aspects of the emancipation experience, since even when we include the families of the men who became soldiers and sailors, military service touched only a fraction of the 4,000,000 blacks emancipated at war's end. Indeed, the sheer number of freed people and the sheer volume of available documentary evidence makes the American emancipation experience the largest and best documented liberation of a dependent laboring class in world history. Inevitably, the attempt to view American emancipation from this broader perspective will reveal the limitations of the records housed in the National Archives. Despite their richness and volume, these federal records tell only part of the story of emancipation. Researchers interested in the fullest compass of documentary evidence will have to delve into state and local collections, housed both inside and outside of the South. Only by exploring sources like plantation diaries; municipal, county, and state records; and the private papers of individuals involved in the emancipation process will scholars come close to exhausting the material relevant to the study of emancipation. In fact, it seems clear that emancipation studies are destined to earn a place among the most important fields for historical investigation. *Freedom* will do for emancipation studies what George Rawick's edition of the WPA slave narratives did for slavery studies: it will facilitate the emergence of a stream of significant historical

studies—studies that will lead to a major reinterpretation of the Civil War/Reconstruction era of American history.

Freedom reminds us that the freed people's quest for equity and justice compelled a reluctant nation to grapple with the contradiction between its equalitarian creed and racial discrimination. Resolving the dilemmas posed by the freed soldiers' claim that military service conferred citizenship required the creation of a new national definition of citizenship, a definition encompassed by the 14th Amendment in a fashion that conferred unprecedented power on the federal government to override local and state governments. Put another way, freedom for the blacks mattered because of its implications for the mainstream of American history. By forcefully making the point that the freed people's capabilities, aspirations, and achievements mattered, *Freedom* makes a major contribution to revisionist scholarship. If we can no longer make assumptions about the relative unimportance of what former slaves thought, said, and did, then it will no longer be possible to write American history while ignoring other often overlooked groups, such as women, Native Americans, immigrants, and the poor. By asserting that social history is inseparable from studies of the main lines of national development, *Freedom* has raised our sights and has launched a new era in American historiography. This is, in short, a book to make archivists proud, precisely the kind of pioneering exploration of important documentary resources that will lead other researchers back to repositories across the country.

ARMSTEAD L. ROBINSON
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American Indian Archival Material: A Guide to Holdings in the Southeast. Compiled by Ron Chepsiuk and Arnold Shankman. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1982). xxi, 325 pp.

This useful reference tool is the result of a survey of some 2,400 repositories in eleven states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The survey questionnaire elicited the following data: the official title of the repository, street and mailing addresses, phone number, normal hours of operation, access policy, the availability of copying facilities, a description of archival and manuscript sources concerning American Indians, and a listing of available published finding aids to the collections. A total of 168 repositories submitted positive responses, and 335 repositories reported no material. A total of 1,876 repositories, including some major ones, did not respond; but that does not mean necessarily that there are no American Indian-related materials among their holdings. The editors were able to compile, from secondary sources, entries for six of these repositories. Many of the 174 repositories represented in this volume are not listed in other published guides to archival and manuscript sources.

The type and amount of information submitted varies greatly. Large repositories generally have more detailed entries with listings and dates of individual collections and indications of quantities of material, usually in number of items. Unfortunately, entries for smaller repositories often are very general, frequently without dates, and indicate quantities in such terms as "some" and "few." As might be expected, the bulk of the collections relate

to the tribes indigenous to the Southeast, primarily the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole; but references to materials on American Indians in many other states also are found. One of the pleasures of perusing this guide is the discovery of the unexpected listing, such as a military diary concerning the removal of the Cherokee from North Carolina, found in Florida; materials on the 1862 Sioux outbreak in Minnesota, found in Louisiana and North Carolina; documents concerning an expedition in pursuit of Sitting Bull, found in West Virginia; and an eye witness account of the Battle of Thames and the death of Tecumseh, found in Kentucky. The guide is augmented by copies of the survey questionnaire and covering letter and lists of those repositories that had no relevant holdings as well as those that failed to respond. There is also an index.

The editors have achieved their goal of acquainting researchers of American Indian history with primary materials available in the southeastern states, although it is regrettable that so many repositories chose not to participate in the survey. I share the editors' hope that similar guides to other sections of the United States will be compiled, and I hope that future editors will meet with greater cooperation than that enjoyed by Chepsiuk and Shankman.

ROBERT M. KVASNICKA
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and Records Service*

Information Management, Machine-Readable Records, and Administration: An Annotated Bibliography, compiled and edited by Richard M. Kesner. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1983. Index. 168 pp. Paper. \$8.00 members, \$11.00 nonmembers.

When the predecessor to this volume, *Automation, Machine-Readable Records, and Archival Administration: An Annotated Bibliography* (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1980), appeared three years ago, it contained 293 citations. The not insignificant word "Archival" seems to have disappeared from the present volume's title page and cover, though not from Kesner's introduction. The latest version of this valuable and wide-ranging bibliography has nearly three times as many citations as the previous edition. This indicates, as the author notes, not only a gentle explosion of publishing in relevant areas, but also a broader selection from the literature, because "It is in my view essential that archivists look beyond their current somewhat limited activities and take note of those forces . . . that are transforming the way people handle, store and use information." Among those forces covered in the bibliography are computer input and output microforms, videodisc and videotext technologies, networking, microprocessors, and office automation, both as used or potentially used in the archival and records management contexts and as tools and technologies worthy of study in their own right, as part of the general background needed as the archival community moves with increasing rapidity into the world of automation. From the literature produced between 1962 and September 1982, Kesner cites and comments on a wide variety of publications ranging from hands-on accounts of data processing activities in archives to concepts of structured programming, from the fluff of trade magazines to the dense arcana of the *Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery*, from the *American Archivist* to publications that might, in the future, carry articles of relevance to his readers.

This bibliography has a dual focus.

The first is to highlight publications that deal with the application of computing and related technologies to the traditional work of the archivist and records manager; and the second is to come to grips with the way in which new technologies are changing the very materials with which the archivist works—machine-readable data as archival records and electronic mail (now so pervasive in some organizations, such as my own, that long-term colleagues may not recognize each other's handwriting!) as a major component of correspondence. The two chapters in which these aspects are covered most directly contain, between them, exactly the same number of citations as did the entire 1980 bibliography. Of those, more than 130 have publication dates of 1979 or later, providing excellent coverage of current activities in archival automation and the management of machine-readable data.

An annotated bibliography of a fast-moving, somewhat loosely knit subject area does, of course, have certain inherent problems beyond the obvious one of comprehensiveness versus selectivity. The annotations should—though Kesner's frequently do not—make it clear to the reader that a project described in the cited document is a real, operational project on a small, medium, or enormous scale; or is a research project with no intention or little likelihood of "live" implementation beyond the prototype stage; or is simply the product of an overheated imagination. This is not necessarily the compiler's fault, since he must, in very large measure, take the material at face value. For the same reason, it is difficult to provide updates on cited materials where no other documentation has come along to record the demise of some highly touted project. It is questionable, too, whether in future editions older citations should be

carried over. In the general area of Kesner's work, things turn very quickly into ancient history; perhaps the current validity (or lack thereof) of earlier works should be left to be reflected by references to them in currently cited works. The principal exception to this is the all-too-rare documentation of why things fail, a subject area that can have a continuing, if morbid, value.

A final word on presentation: the 1983 bibliography has vastly outgrown its index. Better subject indexing, perhaps in KWIC or KWOC form, seems absolutely essential if the user is to find all the citations that deal with his specific interests without reading the volume from cover to cover.

ALAN TUCKER

The Research Libraries Group, Inc.

A Comparison of the Archival Storage Potential of Microfilm, Magnetic Media and Optical Data Discs, by Tony Hendley. (NRCD Publication 19). Bayfordbury, Herts., U.K.: National Reprographic Centre for Documentation, 1982. 77 pp. Paper. £10.

Tony Hendley has produced a well-documented survey in all of the areas his title mentions. Because of its emphasis on archival storage and its extensive references and bibliography on each class of storage, the work should be of value to archivists who need both factual and evaluative information on the selection of appropriate media. The author is Information Officer of the National Reprographic Centre for Documentation (NRCD) of Great Britain, and the work, "A Comparison Based on a Literature Review," dated January 1983, was commissioned by the British National Bibliography. The author does not view the newer magnetic and optical

media very favorably for archival purposes and concludes that "only high grade paper and silver halide microfilm can be regarded as archival."

I find the report to have one serious flaw: the lack of recognition of the archival merits of high-density digital storage media. Traditionally, with microfilm copies, the archivist has had to focus on the life expectancy of the medium, since, once deterioration has set in, it is irreversible and any subsequent copy generation will be worse than the previous one. This is not true of digital media. If proper attention is given to the use of error correction coding and periodic electronic quality monitoring, when media deterioration begins to occur, it will first result in so-called "soft errors," errors that have been detected and corrected. If the information, whether digitally encoded characters of text or digitized page images, is re-recorded at that time, a perfect copy will result that will last until the new medium recorded upon begins to show soft errors, at which time a perfect recording of it may be made. David Remington, a colleague at the Library of Congress, refers to this as the transmigration of information. Error correction coding is based upon well established mathematical principles long in use by designers of magnetic digital storage systems. What is new is that the extremely high density of digital optical disks for the first time permits cost-effective use of high overheads for more extensive error correction encoding than ever employed previously. A common level of maximum error in optical disks is one bit in a trillion (10^{12}), and it has recently been reported that an error rate of one bit in a quadrillion (10^{15}) can be achieved with a new and sophisticated integrated circuit chip performing error correction in conjunction with replicated consumer-grade optical Compact Disks.

Optical disk media have progressed beyond the early tellurium-ablation techniques, and the newer bubble-type and gold-based approaches have less intrinsic degradation mechanisms to guard against. Finally, hard metal masters of nickel or chrome can be produced which are unquestionably archival without re-recording. I believe that such techniques have strong potential for archival preservation.

I find Mr. Hendley's report to be a fine review of the material covered but I recommend supplementary reading in the newer media, archival metal masters, and the error correction methodologies currently employed in digital optical disks.

WILLIAM R. NUGENT
Library of Congress

BRIEFLY NOTED

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

In the year when we celebrate the centennial of the "East River Bridge," Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute announces the publication of *Guide to the Roebling Collections*, edited by Elizabeth C. Stewart. The collections of two institutions are included in this guide. A comprehensive guide to materials at RPI and a general guide to the collections at Rutgers are provided. Such full documentation of the lives and activities of the distinguished civil engineers John A. Roebling and his son Washington is very rare, for both their time period (1806-1926) and their profession. The editor has called her project "a culmination to the efforts of many individuals . . . who in the past have worked to ensure the preservation and

accessibility of these records." The Guide is illustrated with items from the RPI materials. It also contains narrative sections on the lives of the Roeblings and details of the Roebling accomplishments. Robert C. Vogel, Curator of Civil Engineering at the Smithsonian Institution, has provided the introduction. The *Guide* is Number One of the Occasional Papers of the Friends of the Folsom Library and is available for \$15 from: The Friends, Institute Archives, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181.

The Toronto Area Archivists Group has just published the third edition of its *Guide to Archives in the Toronto Area*. The 174 pages of this new edition include 134 archives in the Toronto Area and Southern Ontario, more than twice the number of institutions described in the second edition (1978). The *Guide* is organized according to type of repository. Categories include business, educational, government, medical, performing and visual arts, religious, and ethnic and special interest archives. In addition there are sections devoted to special collections, historical societies, and museums and art galleries. Entries generally contain the following information for each institution: founding date, address, head of institution and special contacts, hours, restrictions, facilities, mandate, holdings, and publications.

The cost of the *Guide to Archives in the Toronto Area* is \$7 for members of the Toronto Area Archivists Group, \$8.50 for nonmembers, plus a postage and handling charge of \$1.75 for Canadian orders. For further information, or to purchase copies (prepaid), write: *Guide*, Toronto Area Archivists Group, Box 97, Station F, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2L4. Checks should be made payable to the Toronto Area Archivists Group.

The New York State Archives announces publication of guides to twelve local government archives in various areas of the State. The guides cover archival records in the cities of Albany, Gloversville, New York (Borough of Queens), Oswego, Rochester, and Syracuse; the counties of Albany and Suffolk; the towns of Amherst, Cornwall, Grafton, Hornby, and Southampton; the village of Cornwall-on-Hudson; and the school district of Cornwall. The guides contain descriptions of records preserved and available for research in local government archives established during the past two years as part of a statewide project coordinated by the State Archives, a unit of the State Education Department, on behalf of the State Historical Records Advisory Board. The Board secured funds from NHPRC and in turn granted them to the individual communities to support the programs. For further information contact: New York State Archives, State Education Department, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

The Moorland-Spingarn Research Center is pleased to announce the publication of a *Guide to Processed Collections in the Manuscript Division of the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center*, compiled by Greta S. Wilson. The 125 collections available for research are listed and briefly described. Descriptions of the Manuscript Division's holdings in music, oral history, and prints and photographs are also included, as are a subject index and an alphabetical listing of collections. Copies of the *Guide* may be obtained by sending \$3 plus \$1 postage and handling to: Manuscript Division, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Washington, DC 20059.

The Harvard University Library has published *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories at Harvard University and Radcliffe College*. This new directory is modelled on the *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States*, published by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and contains basic information about the location, facilities, and holdings of fifty-three departments at Harvard and Radcliffe that hold unpublished research materials. Each entry features a description of holdings, and most also include a list of published guides and references to the repository's collections. Additional access to the rich and varied—but scattered—research sources available at Harvard University and Radcliffe College is provided by a name and subject index. The *Directory* is available for \$5 (prepaid) from: Harvard University Library, Wadsworth House, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

A Guide to Jewish History Sources in the History Library of the Western Reserve Historical Society, compiled by John H. Grabowski and Lucinda K. Arnold, and edited by Kermit J. Pike, has recently been published by the Western Reserve Historical Society. Most of the collections described in the *Guide* were acquired under the auspices of the Cleveland Jewish Archives, which was established in 1976 to collect, preserve, and make available for research the papers of Jewish individuals and families and the records of Jewish organizations and institutions that have had an impact on the growth and development of the Greater Cleveland area. The *Guide* also includes descriptions of collections acquired before the establishment of the Cleveland Jewish Archives. Each entry consists of the name of the collection followed by the

nature of the material, the dates spanned, and the volume (by containers and linear feet). The name of the donor or source of the collection is followed by the call number assigned to the collection by the library. The body of the entry includes a biographical note on the individual or family or a brief historical note for organizations and institutions. The content descriptions include notes on the types of materials found in a collection and lists of persons, places, events, and subjects to which references are made. The existence of a register (if available), microfilm edition, or restrictions are also noted. For further information contact: Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, OH 44106.

Praeger Publishers announces the publication of the *Guide to America-Holy Land Studies: 1620-1948*, Volume 2: *Political Relations and American Zionism*, edited by Nathan M. Kaganoff of the American Jewish Historical Society. The *Guide* contains descriptions of manuscripts and archival collections pertaining to the political and diplomatic contact between America and the Holy Land. A large number of the collections involve the Zionist facet of this relationship. The compilers cite collections in the United States, Israel, and England, including the Public Record Office in London, the presidential libraries of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, and the papers of diplomats and leading Jewish world figures. Each listing is fully annotated to include information on the size, scope, access, and availability of photocopies. The 240-page *Guide* is available from: Praeger Publishers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10175, at a cost of \$26.95.

The Library of Congress has published the ninth volume of its projected twenty-five-volume series *Letters of the Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*. The present volume covers the period from 1 February through 31 May 1778 and contains the correspondence of the special committee dispatched to Valley Forge by the Congress when Gen. George Washington's army faced a crisis of both provisions and morale. The editors of the *Letters* project have drawn upon documents assembled from hundreds of depositories and private collections from all over North America and western Europe. It is their hope that students of the period will find the *Letters* to be a rich mine of information on many poorly understood issues and episodes of the period. The volume is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock no. 030-000-00140-1) for \$19.

"The American Cowboy," an exhibition, opened at the Library of Congress on 26 March 1983. The accompanying catalog offers a colorful and in-depth look at a uniquely American phenomenon and traces the cowboy from his origins as a migrant agricultural worker of the nineteenth century to his status as an international mythical hero of today. "The American Cowboy" contains 300 illustrations, of which half are in color. Among them are documentary photographs of cowboy life from the 1880s, the 1940s, and the 1970s. Also pictured are artists' renditions and three-dimensional items in the exhibit. The hardcover edition of the catalog will be published in Fall 1983 by Harper and Row and will sell for approximately \$50. It is now for sale in the Library's sales shops, paperbound, 228 pp., for \$18.95. For an additional \$2.00

it can be mail-ordered from: Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, DC 20540.

The University of California, Los Angeles, has published *The UCLA Oral History Program: Catalog of the Collection*, compiled by Constance Bullock with the assistance of Saundra Taylor. The catalog is a well organized guide to an exciting program concentrated on Southern California history. Abstracts of each interview are arranged under broad subject categories (e.g., architecture, motion pictures and television, university history), and those appropriate to more than one category are cross-referenced. Each citation includes the name of the interviewee, the title of the interview, the date, notes on video sessions, and the name of the author of the introduction whenever the introduction was not written by a member of the staff. The date of publication, number of leaves, illustrations, and indexes are also noted where appropriate. A special subsection on governmental history documentation concentrating on the Ronald Reagan era contains a series of interviews undertaken, in conjunction with similar efforts at other University of California campuses, for this and other eras in California politics. Copies are available by mail (prepaid) from: Accounting Section, University Research Library, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Checks for \$6.60 should be made payable to the Regents of the University of California.

The Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries has recently published a *Directory of Member Libraries*, compiled by members of the council. The 1983 *Directory* includes information on more than ninety member libraries of this largely North American society of horticultural and botanical collections.

Entries include subject strengths, notes on public services and special collections, names and telephone numbers of significant staff, and lists of publications describing the various library collections. Cross-references from variant library names and a subject index are also provided. Copies of this 64-page guide are available free on request. For information, write to: Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, Attn: CBHL Directory.

The Johns Hopkins University Press had published *The Hammond-Harwood House Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908*, compiled and written by Edward C. Papenfuss and Joseph M. Coale, III. The oversized atlas contains 141 map reproductions, fifteen in full color, dating from John Smith's 1608 map through one recording the final delineation of the state's western boundary in 1908. Descriptions of the origins, historical importance, and outstanding cartographic features accompany the maps. A special section presents the development of cities, towns, and county mapping, with emphasis on Baltimore, Annapolis, and Washington. To purchase the atlas, send check or money order for \$37.50 to: Hammond-Harwood House, 19 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401.

UNESCO has published a *Register of Education and Training Activities in Librarianship, Information Science and Archives*, compiled and edited by Eric de Grolier (Paris: UNESCO, 1982. 61 pp.). This trilingual *Register* has been prepared as a complement to the *World Guide to Library Schools and Training Courses in Documentation* (Paris: UNESCO, 2nd ed., 1981). Offerings are grouped by United Nations organiza-

tion, intergovernmental organizations, international nongovernmental organizations, and national organizations and institutions. The subject index has only twenty-three entries under "archives," and many of those are in the United States. The work will be very useful to those who are looking for particulars on study or research grants and travel allowances for study abroad and is mainly for the benefit of nationals of developing countries. Comments or suggestions for additional listings are requested for the second revised edition of the *Register*. Comments, as well as orders for the *Register*, should be sent to: Division of General Information Programme, UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris.

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

AACR2 Decisions and Rule Interpretations. Second Edition. Compiled by C. Donald Cook with the assistance of Glenna E. Stevens. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1982. \$50. Loose-leaf.

Le Calendrier de conservation. Third Edition. Prepared by Jean-Yves Rousseau and Madeleine Roy. Montreal: University of Montreal, Archives Services. Loose-leaf.

Cross-roads of Modern Warfare. By Drew Middleton. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1983. Maps, bibliography, index. 320 pp. \$17.95. Cloth.

Current Hawaiiiana: A Quarterly Bibliography. Edited by Chieko Tachihata, assisted by Verna Young. Honolulu: Hawaiian and Pacific Collections, University of Hawaii Library. Loose-leaf.

The Diary of James C. Hagerty: Eisenhower in Mid-course, 1954-1955. Edited by Robert H. Fer-

- rell. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. \$19.50. Cloth.
- The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851.* Edited by Ira Glazier and Michael Tepper. Volume I: *January 1846-June 1847.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983. 841 pp. \$45. Cloth.
- Guide to the Manuscripts Collection: University Library.* Lexington, Va.: Washington and Lee University. University Library Publication Number 11. 20 pp. Paper.
- The Image of War: 1861-1865.* Edited by William C. Davis. Volume 2, *Fighting for Time.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1983. Photographs, index. 464 pp. \$39.95. Cloth.
- The Journal of the Australian Society of Archivists, Inc.* Volume 10, number 2, December 1982. *Archives and Manuscripts.*
- Making Exhibit Labels: A Step-by-Step Guide.* By Beverly Serrell. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1983. Illustrations, list of resources, bibliography. 119 pp. Paper.
- Mining in Michigan: A Catalog of Company Publications, 1845-1980.* By Le Roy Barnett. Marquette, Mich.: Northern Michigan University Press, 1983. Maps, graphs, bibliography. xviii, 208 pp. \$7.95. Paper.
- Narratives of North American Indian Captivity: A Selective Bibliography.* By Alden T. Vaughn. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1983. Introduction. lviii, 89pp. \$18. Cloth.
- A Postman's Round, 1858-61: Selected Extracts from the Diary of Edward Harvey.* Edited by Richard Storey, Coventry, England: University of Warwick Library, 1982. 52 pp. Paper.
- Presidents of the United States: Subject Bibliography.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983. 8 pp. Paper.
- The Subject in the Dictionary Catalog from Cutter to the Present.* By Frank Miksa. Chicago: American Library Association, 1983. Index. xiv, 482 pp. \$55. Cloth.
- South Carolina Historical Society: *Microfiche Catalogue.* Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1982. 14 pp. Paper.
- A Supplement to a Guide to Manuscripts Relating to The American Indian in the Library of the American Philosophical Society.* Compiled by Daythall Kendall. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1982. Index. 168 pp. \$15. Cloth.
- Typhus and Doughboys: The American Polish Typhus Relief Expedition, 1919-1921.* By Alfred E. Cornebise. East Brunswick, N.J.: University of Delaware Press, 1983. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. 188 pp. \$24.50.
- The Use of Sampling Techniques in the Retention of Records: A RAMP Study with Guidelines.* Prepared by Felix Hull. (PGI-81/WS/26). Paris: UNESCO, 1981. Bibliography, appendixes. 64 pp. Paper.