

## Reviews

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*Guide des Centres de Documentation en Histoire Ouvriere et Sociale - Volume I: Paris.* Edited by Michel Dreyfus. Paris: Les Editions Ouvrieres, 1983. 238 pp. Price: 80 FTTC. Paper.

This is part one of a two volume work that will report on some three hundred fifty French manuscript repositories, special libraries, and institutional archives holding source material for nineteenth- and twentieth-century labor and social history. At first glance it recalls the directories and special subject guides familiar to American archivists—the *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories* of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and Andrea Hinding's *Women's History Sources*. In this volume, fifty-one Parisian repositories are listed, and the basic access and reprographic information is provided. Here, however, this guide and the standard directories part company. Woven throughout Michel Dreyfus's lucid description of the temporal range

and physical format of materials is a penetrating subtext that discusses specific institutional histories and policy quirks, strengths and weaknesses of given collections, plans for collection development or archival expansion, gaps in the record, cataloging methods, unexpectedly rich series, and other useful information. Dreyfus's conversational style gives the reader a personal sense of proximity to the materials and institutions that constitute the otherwise remote world of Parisian social documentation.

Entries average three pages in length with some exceptions: entries for the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Archives Nationales run considerably longer while those for the Federation de l'Education and the Confederation Generale du Travail (Force Ouvriere), for example, are somewhat shorter. It was Dreyfus's and his associates' desire to know better the labor and social history resources at the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Archives Nationales that became the impetus for compiling the guide. In his in-

troductory essay Dreyfus notes the frustration that labor and social historians experience in consulting the traditional cataloging and indexing systems at the national institutions. Spotting pertinent documents is a difficult process, and researchers are commonly directed away from these facilities to lesser known special libraries or private archives in the area. Dreyfus formed the Centre de la Coordination de la Documentation en Histoire Ouvriere et Sociale, under the aegis of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, in the early 1980s to gain some cross-institutional intellectual control over social and labor documentation first on a Parisian then on a national scale. Publication of this handbook is only the first step in Dreyfus's master plan to establish an information clearinghouse which will actively link collections with users, locate and place endangered records, and publish thematic bibliographies on topics like twentieth-century French feminism, the cooperative movement, communism, and trade unionism between the wars.

Dreyfus's larger project should be of interest to North American archivists on several counts, the main one being his group's organic attitude toward our profession broadly defined: the archivist, curator, and librarian are key players in an informational and interpretive continuum flowing from agency of creation through documentation centers to a published rendering of the original material. In Dreyfus's vision the Centre de la Coordination de la Documentation is the seed of a national institute for labor history "conceived as a vast organism of documentation, research and publication—these three elements being inseparable in our eyes." Broad professional planning, communication, and cooperation are essential to the success of this grand undertaking. More specific-

ally, this guide's range of reporting should be of some interest to American archivists: Dreyfus does not neglect near-print collections—clipping files and photocopied reprints, the "gray literature" that is more and more becoming the adjunct material to primary research.

One possible drawback to the guide's contents is the seeming editorial emphasis on the labor movement in its political manifestations, i.e., the heavy documentation of the various parties and groupings that have historically claimed leadership of the French working class. This may, of course, be less a drawback and more an honest reflection of the general politicization of French trade unionism and its intellectual life. To my reading, however, there is a noticeable absence of reportage on the kinds of material that recent American social historians are fond of interpreting, business records coming most immediately to mind. (Volume II, scheduled for publication next year, will perhaps remedy this. Dreyfus notes that that volume will include the holdings of chambers of commerce, labor exchanges, and trade groups outside Paris as well as provincial union and party materials.)

Labor archivists in the United States should take more than a cursory interest in this guide and the project that gave it birth. A North American effort of like dimension has been periodically contemplated with few actual steps taken toward its realization. The *Guide des Centres de Documentation en Histoire Ouvriere et Sociale* serves as a model and an inspiration for Dreyfus's American counterparts to produce a guide to U.S. and Canadian labor sources, something that archivists and historians will readily admit is long overdue.

THOMAS CONNORS  
George Meany Memorial Archives

*British Archives: A Guide to Archive Resources in the United Kingdom.* Compiled by Janet Foster and Julia Sheppard. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1982. Bibliography, indexes. xxv, 533 pp. \$72.00. Cloth.

The compilers of this volume, about whom no information could be located, originally intended to prepare a guide to recently-established specialist repositories in the United Kingdom that collect, usually on a subject basis, archival material chiefly of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Once they realized that no general guide exists to archival resources in the UK, they decided that the volume would be most useful if it included all types of repositories. Also recognizing that in recent times the term archives "has been stretched to cover any primary documentary materials, including individual pieces gathered into artificial collections, photographs and other non-manuscript material," they adopted this broad definition of the term. Their approach was then to cover as many places as they could discover by consulting other reference works "where archives, in the widest sense of the word, are held and are made relatively accessible" (p. vii).

So far, so good; but then began the exclusions. Local history, archaeological, literary, and philosophical societies were not systematically included because they were too numerous and because information about them is "normally available from the local authority [sic] office." No criteria is given for those that were included. Also excluded were businesses on the grounds that they are the "specific concern of the Business Archives Council." Then privately-held collections of estate and family records were "not extensively covered," since many of these had been listed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission; again, no criteria for inclusion is indicated. To the

remaining repositories—about seven hundred fifty—questionnaires were sent requesting information on business hours; conditions of access and use; historical background of the repository; acquisition policy; major holdings, including non-manuscript material; finding aids; reading room and reprographic facilities; publications on the repository and its holdings; and persons to whom inquiries should be sent. Sample entries were included for guidance. Briefer information was requested from the Public Record Office, larger national libraries, and local authority record offices. Instead of a description of their holdings, they were to provide only an indication of the nature of their holdings. Thus the entry for the Public Record Office is but a single page in length. The questionnaires were followed by reminder cards to those repositories that did not reply, then by telephone inquiries. Thirty-three repositories including, surprisingly, the Society of Genealogists, failed to reply. Seven repositories, including the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle, preferred not to provide an entry.

The guide itself consists of an alphabetical list of repositories, a county list of repositories in alphabetical order, and 708 entries arranged in alphabetical order by locality. Relatively few of the entries contain useful information under every heading. Entries average about one-half page in length; and, notwithstanding the stated criterion for inclusion, sixty-five of the entries indicate that archives are neither held nor acquired by the institution listed. In a score or so of other entries the guide notes that the institution holds some archives or "internal records," but that no details are available (see, for example, entries sixty-two and sixty-six). In another thirty entries the only information provided is that the archival holdings have been transferred to some other institu-

tion. For local authority record offices and libraries, the formula "the usual local authority record holdings and deposited collections," and "the usual local history collection of non-manuscript material," respectively, are used in place of a description of the major holdings. No explanation is provided for why two ministries of the national government—Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food and Defense—are included under London, since neither maintains its own archives.

The guide concludes with a select bibliography, consisting chiefly of directories, subject or area guides, and other reference works; a seven and one-half page general index to the proper names contained in the "major collections" section of the main entries; and a three-page key subject word list, containing broad subjects such as business, education, industry, and religion, each followed by as many as ninety entry numbers.

Perhaps the chief value of this guide for archivists would be as a case study of the problems involved in preparing general guides and directories. Its intended purpose and uses may be deduced from the compilers' statement that the guide "consolidates information for the historian and the archivist and provides a starting point for the first-time user of archives." Because of the exclusions and the "formula treatment" of the major national repositories, local authority record offices, and public libraries, serious doubts may be raised about its practical value for either historians or first-time users of archives.

FRANK B. EVANS  
*National Archives and  
Records Administration*

*Native American Archives: An Introduction* by John A. Fleckner. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1984. Bibliography, appendixes, illustrated. 72 pp. \$5.00 members, \$7.00 others. Paper.

This special-interest manual is a product of the Native American Archives Project, a cooperative effort by seven organizations and institutions with major funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It provides a basic understanding of archival concepts and is intended to foster the establishment and development of historical resource repositories within Native American communities. In logical progression, the fundamental issues of archival theory and practice are identified and explained in brief, concise, nontechnical language.

The importance of utilizing an archival program as a cultural preservation resource for future use is a primary theme reinforced throughout the text. Such a program is described as benefiting the cultural, educational, administrative, and legal needs of the tribal community. This is accomplished through the use of a wide variety of Native American examples, illustrations, and tribal case studies. Included are examples of tribes which have gained access to previously inaccessible historical resources, allowing for a new interpretation of tribal history from a Native American perspective.

Each chapter highlights a broad archival concern such as collection management, records management, unofficial historical collections, photographs, sound recordings, and repository establishment. Numerous essential skills are identified in abbreviated fashion including appraisal, arrangement, description, and conservation. In addition, particular concerns of indigenous communities (such as maintaining the confidentiality of sacred information) are also discussed.

A few noteworthy omissions are apparent despite the general thoroughness of the author. A table of contents and index should have been added for user convenience. Tribally controlled colleges, of which there are several, should have been identified as possible sites for tribal archives programs (two such successful programs are now operating). Also, the examples given for historically significant organizational records omit some important groups: Indian controlled colleges, school districts, and intertribal associations not affiliated with any one particular tribe. For the most part, these groups have emerged and gained prominence only within the past few decades.

This introductory manual should be useful to groups in guiding the establishment of any small repository. It is especially helpful to those unable to employ a professional archivist since the manual is suitable for minimally trained lone practitioners and others unfamiliar with archival parlance. The brevity and purely introductory nature of this publication necessitates that layman use be accompanied by frequent professional contacts. The exclusive use of Native American examples provides a special appeal for indigenous North American communities.

MARK G. THIEL  
*Oglala Lakota College*

***Illinois Local Records Management Handbook.*** Springfield, Ill.: Secretary of State, 1984. 40 pp. No charge. Paper.

"This handbook," the foreword states, "is designed to help officials in the more than 6,800 local government agencies in Illinois to administer current public records in their care and in the lawful disposition of non-current

materials." The handbook contains chapters on the state's local records statute, local records management procedures used by the state archives, regulations stipulated by the two local records commissions, common questions and answers, forms management, files management and equipment, micrographics, machine readable records, inactive records storage, disaster planning and vital records, disposing of records, and a brief chapter on other services of the state archives. The volume also has appendixes with sample records schedules and disposal forms, reference information for disasters, bibliographies for disaster planning and records management, and a useful glossary.

The handbook will no doubt be helpful for local government officials in Illinois. Its usefulness for other states, however, is less certain. (The reviewer's perspectives are influenced by participation in the preparation of a similar handbook in Ohio, also published in 1984, which revamped a publication issued a decade ago.) Works in this genre must address several points. First, who is the audience? It is local officials who may have numerous and conflicting responsibilities. Records management may not be a top priority. Then, what is the handbook's primary purpose? To show officials they can impose order on their records. Next, what is the publication's objective? Here the answer is three-fold. It must persuade officials that good records management is important, convince them that their participation is necessary for good records management, and provide basic information on how to destroy useless records in their offices and particularly their storage areas. This means showing them how to complete required forms, to isolate and identify record series, and to do a records inventory. Finally, what is the place of the handbook in the total program? Will

there be archival field staff to assist? Will there also be workshops or technical articles in magazines for the local officials in the state?

By this last criterion the Illinois publication has problems of both focus and balance. It is clear, for instance, that representatives from the state can assist local officials. It is not clear that thorough records inventories can take much longer than a day or two. The chapters on rules, regulations, and common questions and answers are excellent ones, but they follow the complete text of the statute. Will the readers get past the first chapter? Might not the complete text be placed with the appendixes? The sample forms in the appendix are fine, but there are no clear instructions on how to do an inventory. The glossary fails to define a "record series." The long (five-page) chapter on files management is more appropriate for a large state office than a county or municipal office that has bound volumes, receipt books and payment stubs, and some correspondence. The chapters on inactive storage and on records disposal are, by comparison, only a half-page each.

The chapter on microfilming and machine readable records are good ones, however, the graphics design and layout make the text difficult to follow. The editing is below par. Regretably, this handbook is below the caliber of the same agency's *Windows to the Past* and *Guide to County Records in the Illinois Regional Archives*.

GEORGE W. BAIN  
*Ohio Historical Society*

*The Draper Manuscript Collection.* Teaneck, N.J. and Cambridge, Eng.: Chadwyck-Healey Inc., 1984. 123 reels of microfilm. 11 calendars, 5 documentaries, and 1 biography on microfiche.

*Guide to the Draper Manuscripts.* By Josephine L. Harper. Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983. Appendixes, index. 464 pp. \$6,500.

The personal research collection of Lyman C. Draper (1815-1891) has been one of the more important and frequently used archival resources for scholars interested in the emerging frontier prior to 1830, or what is known as the trans-Allegheny West. In order to make the largely unrestricted Draper Manuscripts more accessible, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has made a new and enlarged microfilm edition, with an accompanying guide by Josephine L. Harper, its special project to commemorate the bicentennial of the American Revolution. The twelve-year project produced several important publications: a 123-reel microfilm edition (1980) of the papers, replacing the films issued in 1949; a microfiche edition (1981) of selected calendars, documentary selections, and William B. Hesseltine's biography of Draper; and a new general finding aid for the entire collection. The 1983 guide of 464 pages supercedes its 1906 predecessor by Reuben G. Thwaites. Although the basic organization of the Draper Manuscripts was left intact, new material was added to the collection.

The Draper Manuscripts are clearly the best known and most celebrated collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This collection of the early westward movement consists of 491 volumes of manuscripts, reminiscences, letters written in reply to inquiries, extracts from historical documents, and detailed notes on interviews with aged pioneers and their descendants. (Three-fourths of the collection is not original manuscripts.) The originals of many documents Draper so laboriously copied by hand have now disappeared. Draper not only was one of the key participants



of the "Great Historical Enterprise" of the mid-nineteenth century, but he also realized, before his time, the importance of oral history and genealogy. By today's standard, however, Draper's view of the history of the American frontier appears narrow and simplistic because he focused on military events and a number of individuals—famous and not so famous—responsible for settling the West. Draper was an "indefatigable collector" who "sought and collected virtually untapped manuscript and oral sources." According to Josephine L. Harper, he gathered "a truly unique and significant collection" that varied far more than "Draper's own historical viewpoint might suggest" (p. xvi). The richness of the collection is detailed in the "Introduction."

Researchers will find the new microfilm edition far superior in technical quality and easier to use than the old one. (The Pennsylvania State Archives holds a copy of the 1949 edition and favorable comparisons have been made.) The ten rolls examined were properly targeted and, except for a resolution chart, contained the customary opening and closing frames. The Photoduplication Department of the Joseph Regenstein Library, University of Chicago, rephotographed the Draper Manuscripts for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The individual boxes are well identified and even the film wrappers are labeled. Individual reels of film vary considerably in length. The guide offers an excellent scholarly introduction to Draper and the collection. Its detailed series descriptions are indeed models of archival description. The guide, which is comprehensive and a modern update, represents the crowning achievement of Josephine Harper's distinguished career as a reference archivist at the society. "In these new en-

tries," writes Harper, "greater emphasis has been given to original pre-1830 manuscripts, to unusual or significant commentaries in letters by Draper's nineteenth-century contemporaries, and to resources pertaining to women and to minorities" (p. xxiv). There is a useful seventy-page index. In appendixes I and II one will find the names of Draper's correspondents and interviewees, Revolutionary War pension applicants, authors of clipped newspaper and periodical articles, and subjects of obituary notices. The nearly six hundred maps found in the collection are listed in appendix III, and a reel list is contained in appendix IV. The individual calendars were produced by staff of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the "documentaries" reproduce the works of Reuben G. Thwaites and Louise P. Kellogg.

Chadwyck-Healey Inc., which is a major microform publisher, is publishing and distributing a number of micropublications developed by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. A handsome, twelve-page promotional brochure describes, series by series, the collection, prices, and specifications. The 123 reels of 35mm archivally-permanent silver halide microfilm can be purchased as a set for \$6,500 or individually by section at varying prices. The titles of calendars and documentaries are available on microfiche and can also be purchased individually. A clothbound edition of the *Guide to the Draper Manuscripts* is priced at \$30. Large research libraries will want to consider purchasing the new microfilm collection and guide, and doubtless many small repositories from the eastern seaboard to the Ohio Valley will see a need to purchase sections of the microfilm and the calendars. The scholarly community is indebted to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for these publications and to Chadwyck-

Healey Inc. for continuing to make them available.

ROLAND M. BAUMAN  
*Pennsylvania Historical and  
 Museum Commission*

*National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States. Part 2: Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.* Teaneck, N. J. and Cambridge, Eng.: Chadwyck-Healey Inc., 1983. 900 silver positive microfiche in three storage binders. Index. 219 pp. \$2,750. Cloth.

This microfiche publication is the first of Chadwyck-Healey's projected four-part series of collection guides, registers, and other finding aids to archival and manuscript sources in United States repositories. It offers the registers of 762 manuscript collections in the Library of Congress (LC), the majority of them heretofore unpublished typescripts, accompanied by a consolidated index to major names and topics documented in those collections.

Each register is reproduced on a separate microfiche or pair of fiche. The filmed registers range in size and style from summary container/folder lists with no descriptive data to extensive collection guides, including some previously published by LC, that provide biographical data, scope notes, series summaries, folder lists, and detailed narratives. Supplements to the basic registers, such as additional descriptive information or computer-generated item lists, are also filmed.

The microfiche is of good quality and is easy to use. An eye-legible header gives the collection title and microfiche number. Each register is prefaced by a standard target sheet that identifies it as a component of the *National Inventory*; explains the series numbering system for

the fiche; gives the fiche format, publication data, producing laboratory, and location of the original inventory; and contains a statement copyrighting the fiche format but not the registers themselves. Each fiche also has a standard end target, referring users to the repository (including its complete address) for additional information.

Visual quality of the registers varies somewhat, depending upon the crispness of the original text. All, however, were easily legible and a spot check revealed no instances of blurring, scratches, uneven resolution, or other lapses in technical quality. The 24x reduction ratio is standard for microfiche.

The fiche are housed in numerical order (which for this initial set is also alphabetical order) in three storage binders that sit upright on a standard bookshelf.

A separately printed and hardbound index consists of two parts: an alphabetical list of names and topics with references to main entry number(s), and a numerical list of main entries that provide bibliographic data (title, span dates, size, *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* number, and occasional other identification or provenance notes), and microfiche number (an expanded version of the main entry number) for each collection.

Indexing is based largely on the scope and content notes, series descriptions, and other summary narratives. For those collections represented in NUCMC, the depth of indexing and choice of index terms parallel NUCMC's practice to a considerable extent, with some additions and changes and occasional deletions. The registers for collections not reported to NUCMC tend to contain little or no summary narrative information, and these are indexed more cursorily, based on generalizations that can be extrapolated from their container lists.



Indexing coverage, especially where no subject-oriented scope note is present, is somewhat uneven: one collection enjoyed an index entry for every ship mentioned in its various narratives, while another apparently has no index reference to the Confederate States Army and slave trader files that the container list indicated comprise about one-third of the collection.

Potential purchasers and users of the *National Inventory* should be aware that this compilation neither encompasses all of LC's manuscripts collections nor entirely replaces NUCMC as a source of information about them. A comparison with LC entries in the 1967 and 1980 NUCMC volumes revealed a number of NUCMC entries that are not represented in the *National Inventory*. Most of these either were for very small collections or contained no reference to an extant finding aid, but some (such as the Albert Gallatin Papers) did cite one. On the other hand, the *National Inventory* includes some registers, particularly those without scope and content narratives, for collections that do not appear in NUCMC.

This situation highlights a possibly important limitation to the comprehensiveness, and therefore the utility for its stated purpose, of the *National Inventory*. As with any such cooperative endeavor, it relies on voluntary participation by interested repositories, and its stature as a permanent addition to the spectrum of archival reference tools will depend on a sustained commitment by the participants. The microfilmed registers are selected by the repositories and will represent those collections and/or finding aids that each repository considers appropriate and/or feasible to disseminate. In addition, for perfectly valid reasons of practical economy, Chadwyck-Healey discourages the submission of large numbers of small

registers for minor collections or those of purely local interest, unless the repository can group them under a generic title or concept. For these reasons, it appears unlikely that the *National Inventory* will in the near future replace NUCMC, published repository guides, or letters of inquiry to individual repositories as a comprehensive source of information about their holdings.

Despite this limitation, the *National Inventory* does, as advertised, offer researchers a service that is not, and not likely to be, replicated in any other manner—the ability to peruse at leisure the finding aids for the bulk of a repository's holdings without the expense of a visit or the tedium and uncertainty of long-distance negotiation. Chadwyck-Healey's stated intention to provide a subscription updating service for both registers and indexes and eventually to offer its index database for online searching, holds promise that the *National Inventory* may in time become the comprehensive body of information on major primary source materials whose lack the research community has long decried. Potential purchasers will want to weigh its present and anticipated utility against the base price for the LC registers of \$2,750, plus \$50 or more for each update, and comparable costs for the *National Inventory's* other components.

The other three portions of the *National Inventory*, all of which are actively in progress, are: Part 1, Federal Records (National Archives, Presidential Libraries, and Smithsonian Institution); Part 3, State Archives, State Libraries, and State Historical Societies; and Part 4, Academic and Research Libraries and Other Repositories.

LYDIA LUCAS  
*Minnesota Historical Society*

## BRIEFLY NOTED

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

Alice M. Kendrick, Director of the Lutheran Council in the United States of America (LCUSA) Records and Information Center, and Helen M. Klubel, archives consultant, have edited *The Oral History Collection of the Archives of Cooperative Lutheranism*, published by LCUSA. Approximately one hundred individuals are listed and information about their early lives, careers, and activities is briefly summarized. Information is also provided on the number of transcript pages of the interview, whether or not the material is open to scholars, the name of the interviewer, and the year of the interview. A free copy may be obtained from LCUSA, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010.

*The Archives and Manuscripts Collections of the Center for Western Studies* describes and indexes 170 collections at the Center for Western Studies, a research and archival agency of Augustana College specializing in the exploration, settlement, and development of the Great Plains region. Included in the collections are materials relating to Episcopal missionary activity among the Sioux; Norwegian and German immigrants; Dakota Territory prisoners; political, religious, education, and business leaders of the Northern Plains; county government; prairie agriculture; ornithology; and regional authors. The brief guide is available from the editor, Harry F. Thompson, at Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57197 at no cost.

Mary Elizabeth Ruwell and the staff of the University Museum Archives have written *A Guide to the University*

*Museum Archives of the University of Pennsylvania* briefly describing over one thousand feet of processed records arranged in record groups by geographic area. Copies of the 72-page paperbound guide may be purchased from the Publications Department of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104 for \$4.95.

*Manuscript Division*, describing the organization, services, and holdings of the division, is the latest publication to appear in the General Guide Series of the Public Archives of Canada. The bilingual 50-page paperbound guide was written by Grace Hyam and Jean-Marie LeBlanc and is available without charge from the Publications Division, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0N3.

The Institute of Paper Chemistry has published *The Dard Hunter Collection at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, 1. Dard Hunter Watermarks*, written by Douglas B. Stone and Hardev S. Dugal. The paperbound volume provides a brief history of Hunter's work as author, papermaker, and printer; his two hand-made paper mills in New York and Connecticut; and the evolution of the museum that honors his work. The illustrated book costs \$30.00 and may be ordered from the Institute of Paper Chemistry, P. O. Box 1039, Appleton, WI 54912.

The proceedings of the Third National Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries, held in Seattle, Washington, 4-7 April 1984, have been published as *Academic Libraries: Myths and Realities*, edited by Suzanne C. Dodson and Gary L. Menges. Aside from the general theme of myths and realities, papers deal with academic librarianship, automation, bibliographic instruction,

collection management, general administration, and public services. Some papers have implications for archivists. The paperbound volume is available from ACRL, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611 for \$28.00.

Two information leaflets are available upon request from D. Lamb, Stockholder, Society of Archivists, Hampshire Record Office, 20 Southgate Street, Winchester SO23 9EF, England. The first two leaflets in the series are "Business Records and Business Failure," by M. S. Moss and "Archival Care of Still Photographs," by T. J. Collings.

The American Association for State and Local History has just released a comprehensive study of historical organizations in the United States—*A Culture at Risk: Who Cares for America's Heritage?* by Charles Phillips and Patricia Hogan. The survey of 1,000 historical organizations was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and may be purchased for \$10.00 from AASLH, P. O. Box 40983, Nashville, TN 37204.

The National Information Standards Organization is a national association which promotes uniform and standard practices in information services, libraries, and the publishing industry. It has just published *Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials*, establishing criteria for permanence of uncoated papers. The standard is available for \$5.00 from the American National Standards Institute, Sales Department, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Thirteen years after Per Guldbeck's *The Care of Historical Collections* was

published, the American Association for State and Local History has published a revised edition titled *The Care of Antiques and Historical Collections* by A. Bruce MacLeish. The new edition is more than one hundred pages longer than the original and includes an entirely new chapter on photographs. The paperbound volume is available for \$14.95 from AASLH, P. O. Box 40983, Nashville, TN 37204.

*A Guide to the Collections Relating to Afro-American History, Literature, and Culture in the Manuscripts Department of the University of Virginia Library* has been compiled by Michael Plunkett and is available from the department, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA 22901 for \$7.50 postpaid. The 69-page paperbound guide includes abstracts of 428 collections and is extensively indexed.

Rigsarkivet (the Danish National Archive) has published *Kommercekollegiet 1735–1816* (the college of commerce) by J. O. Bro-Jørgensen and Morton Westrup (Copenhagen: G.E.C. Gad, 1984. 181 pp.). Compiled and written by two of Rigsarkivets archivists, this work is the 22nd in the series *Vejledende Arkivregistratur* (archive guide and catalog). It catalogs the collections from Kommercekollegiet, the government organ charged with directing Danish economic life during the era of mercantilism. In operation between 1735 and 1816 the college was intimately involved with all areas of the Danish economy, except for some aspects of agriculture. Copies can be ordered from Rigsarkivet, Rigsdagsgaarden 9, 1218 Copenhagen K, Denmark, at 146.40 Danish kroner including VAT. (Christian D. Nøkkentved, *University of Illinois at Chicago*)

## SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Developing Library-Museum Partnerships to Serve Young People.* By Hilda L. Jay and M. Ellen Jay. Hamden, Conn.: The Shoe String Press, 1984. Appendixes, bibliography, index. viii, 180 pp. \$18.50, cloth; \$13.50, paper.
- The Wages of History: The AASLH Employment Trends and Salary Survey.* By Charles Phillips and Patricia Hogan. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1984. Charts, tables, appendixes. xii, 87 pp. \$10.00. Paper.
- To Reclaim a Legacy: A Report on the Humanities in Higher Education.* By William J. Bennett. Washington, D.C.: National Endowment for the Humanities, 1984. iii, 32 pp. Free. Paper.
- Flannery O'Connor's Library: Resources of Being.* By Arthur F. Kinney. Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 1985. Index. 195 pp. \$25.00. Cloth.
- dBASEII and dBASEIII: An Introduction for Information Services.* By Roger C. Palmer. 2nd ed. Studio City, Calif.: Pacific Information, 1984. Appendixes, index. 104 pp. \$25.00. Paper.
- Edward S. Corwin and the American Constitution: A Bibliographical Analysis.* By Kenneth D. Crews. Bibliographies and Indexes in Law and Political Science, No. 2. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985. Notes, subject and periodical indexes. xiv, 226 pp. \$35.00. Cloth.
- Communication / Information / Libraries.* Edited by Jana Varlejs. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, Inc., 1985. Bibliography. 85 pp. \$9.95. Paper.
- Riverina College Archives and Records Service: A Guide to Collections.* Riverina C. A. E., Wagga Wagga, N. S. W., Australia: Centre for Library Studies, 1984. 100 pp. \$12.00. Paper.
- Archivi e Ricerca Storica: Fonti archivistiche pistoiesi tardomedievali e rinascimentali.* (Archives and Historical Research: Archival Sources of Pistoia in the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance.) Italia: Stato di Pistoia, 1983. Indexes. 164 pp. Paper.
- L'Apostolo San Jacopo in Documenti Dell'archivio de Stato di Pistoia.* (The Apostle St. James and the Documents of the State Archives of Pistoia.) Edited by Lucia Gai, Rosalina Manno Tolu, and Giancarlo Savino. Italia: Stato di Pistoia, 1984. 70 pp. Paper.
- Reel America and World War I: A Comprehensive Filmography and History of Motion Pictures in the United States, 1914-1920.* By Craig W. Campbell. Jefferson, N. C.: McFarland and Co., 1985. Illustrations, index. xi, 303 pp. \$29.95. Cloth.
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