

Reviews

NICHOLAS C. BURCKEL, *Editor*

Publications for review should be sent to Nicholas C. Burckel, Washington University Libraries, Campus Box 1061, 6600 Millbrook, St. Louis, Missouri, 63130.

Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives. Compiled by Debra L. Newman. Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1984. Illustrations, appendix, index. xix, 379pp. \$18.00 cloth, \$13.00 paper.

The research potential of federal archival sources for the study of black Americans has been apparent since the establishment of the National Archives more than fifty years ago. It has, however, remained for Debra Newman's *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives* to index systematically and provide an updated finding aid for a substantial portion of the Archives' resources, thereby making these essential records more accessible to scholars and other researchers. An earlier effort to identify these archival sources was Paul Lewinson's *Guide to Documents in the National Archives: For Negro Studies* (Washington, D.C.: Com-

mittee on Negro Studies, American Council of Learned Societies, 1947). Although comprehensive in its listing of record groups, its descriptions of those resources were quite brief. Also, Lewinson's chronological organization of his guide by broad historical periods, rather than by record group tended to reflect a topical approach to black historiography. Twenty years later, in the article "Recent Federal Archives as Sources for Negro History" (*Negro History Bulletin*, December 1967), Harold Pinkett highlighted some areas of potential research and indicated archival resources available to support such research. Pinkett did not intend to update the Lewinson guide, but rather to discuss in greater detail selected record groups whose content and research potential Lewinson had not dealt with in substance. When Walter Schatz edited the *Directory of Afro-American Resources* (New York: Bowker, 1970), he provided a comprehensive listing by record group of the National Archives'

resources beneficial to research in black studies. But he too provided listings that were quite brief in their descriptions, although useful in leading the serious researcher to worthwhile sources of information.

On 4-5 June 1973, the National Archives and Records Service hosted a Conference on Federal Archives as Sources for Research on Afro-Americans. The papers and proceedings of this conference have been edited and published by Robert L. Clarke as *Afro-American History: Sources for Research* (Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press for the National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1981). In an article in this volume entitled "The National Archives and Records Service: An Evaluation of Afro-American Resources," historian John Blassingame cites the poor indexing of federal records as a handicap to their accessibility. He indicated that checklists for the records of the Freedmen's Bureau, Comptroller of the Currency, Adjutant General, Attorney General, Fair Employment Practices Commission, and Congress should be revised, as well as Lewinson's guide. Newman's work addresses all of these considerations.

Newman had been responsible for developing other special lists to aid researchers. These have included "List of Free Black Heads of Families in the First Census of the United States, 1790" (1973), "List of Black Servicemen Compiled from the War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records" (1974), and "Selected Documents Pertaining to Black Workers Among the Records of the Department of Labor and its Component Bureaus, 1902-1969" (1977). While these lists have been important, Newman's real achievement is this current guide.

In the introduction to *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives*, Newman acknowledges that

"this guide has been limited to records that can be identified with existing finding aids." Nonetheless, she has produced a work that fills a gap in the bibliographic resources available for research on black Americans. Because civilian agencies of our federal government have for many years been intimately involved in the affairs of black Americans, this guide is certainly a welcome, if long overdue, contribution to black historiography. It is hoped that the same treatment will soon be accorded to military records, which are also of great value.

The Newman guide is arranged by record group number and lists more than 140 record groups containing information related to blacks. The guide is intended for use as a supplement to the more general *Guide to the National Archives of the United States* (1974). The table of contents contains a useful note indicating those record groups that may contain restricted material. The guide is illustrated with photographs from various record groups. Each contains an identification, description, and location note, including the date and photographer when such information was available. Each record group entry contains a description of the agency and the kinds of materials found in the collection. The series descriptions indicate span dates and the volume of material. The use of boldface type to indicate series within record groups is a very helpful aid. The straightforward organization by record group is complemented by clear instructions for using the guide, although they may have been even simpler if the example offered in the introduction as an aid in understanding entries and requesting material for retrieval had corresponded verbatim to an actual entry in the guide.

The index Newman provides is also a very useful key to locating pertinent information within record groups. Since the Newman guide does not include

military records, researchers may still find the listings in Lewinson and Schatz of some use in locating material. They should also consult other finding aids for pertinent information, such as *Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (1962) and *Federal Records of World War II* (1951).

Overall, Newman has provided a very good tool for accessing information in particular civilian records useful for researching black history in America. She is to be commended for her years of hard work in bringing this important volume to fruition. Perhaps the best assessment of the importance of her book—and reward for her years of hard work—is the fact that the Society of American Archivists awarded the Newman guide the C.F.W. Coker Prize for 1984, acknowledging it as that year's outstanding finding aid.

THOMAS C. BATTLE
Howard University

A Guide to the Archives of Hampton Institute. Compiled by Fritz J. Malval. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985. Index. iii, 599 pp. \$75.00. Cloth.

This guide is one of the most detailed finding aids that has been compiled concerning the archival holdings of an American educational institution. Produced as one of the *Bibliographies and Indexes in Afro-American and African Studies* of the Greenwood Press, the guide is also one of the most detailed descriptive compilations providing access to a large body of archival materials concerning important aspects of black and native American history. It describes materials reported to amount to "two million items" (presumably individual letters, reports, photographs, etc.) and covers series shown to amount to some 7,000 linear feet.

The guide divides the Hampton Institute (now Hampton University) Archives into thirty-four record groups with numerous subgroups and series. These are described in 194 pages. Record group, special, and general indexes, mainly of names, are provided in 405 pages. The notational system used arranges and describes the archives with numbers assigned to record groups, subgroups, and series. Some series, however, are grouped together under headings such as "Papers" and "Records" and do not have separate numbers.

Several technical irregularities appear in the guide. Some record groups with titles such as "State and National Organizations," "Education," "History," and "Manuscripts" were established without proper regard for the principle of provenance or functional relationships. Descriptive entries often fail to specify record types, and they present quantitative information inconsistently, sometimes in linear feet and at other times merely in number of items. Historical information is often mingled with data describing records. There is no statement of possible access restrictions on records to protect privacy or administrative confidentiality. The compiler, trained and employed as an archivist, uses the title of "Curator."

Despite these irregularities, the guide is an impressive finding aid for obscure, yet useful archival materials. The records described in it are important sources of information concerning the philosophy and content of much black education for many years after the Civil War, and they document significant aspects of early efforts to educate American Indians. Prepared by four archival staff members and student assistants with substantial financial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and important support from Hampton University officials, the guide attests to the remarkably

detailed description work that can be accomplished in a well-supported archival program.

HAROLD T. PINKETT
Washington, D.C.

Oral History and the Law. By John N. Neuenschwander. Pamphlet Series, edited by Joel Gardner. Denton, Tex.: Oral History Association, 1985. Notes, bibliography, appendix (samples). viii, 24pp. \$4.00 Paper. Available from Executive Secretary, OHA, NT Box 13734, Denton, TX 76203.

This first in a new Oral History Association (OHA) Pamphlet Series is based solidly on the knowledge and experience of a copyright lawyer who is also a historian and former OHA president. The legal problems inherent in the development of an oral history collection have been recognized by the writers and professionals in the field, but with only cursory attention to the specific legal considerations. The late 1970s publication dates of the best general oral history guides available and the inability to deal with the complexities of law in the few pages they allot make this pamphlet a welcome addition to the literature.

Neuenschwander is explicit in his goal—not to provide a guide to winning litigation, but to alert oral historians to the steps needed to prevent or to limit legal challenges. His explanations of what constitutes defamation and invasion of privacy give a substantive base to decisions faced by the oral history program director and interviewer. Citing variations in state laws and court interpretations, the author frowns on the widely practiced adoption of interview release agreement forms developed by other oral history programs, unless they are reviewed by a local attorney familiar with

the law of the jurisdiction that adopts them.

The concise but helpful section on copyright updates our knowledge with specific applications from the current Copyright Act and recent court decisions. Noting that interviewer and interviewee share authorship of an interview, and that liability in a legal suit may extend to the program director and others involved in a program, Neuenschwander raises cautions too often overlooked. While many oral historians may feel that this is overly cautious lawyer talk, the author's warnings are balanced by information on the limits that have been placed on certain kinds of legal action.

MIRIAM I. CRAWFORD
Temple University

The Archival Appraisal of Photographs: A RAMP Study with Guidelines. Prepared by William H. Leary. General Information Programme and UNISIST. Paris: UNESCO, 1985. (PGI-85/WS/10). 118 pp. Paper.

Published under the auspices of UNESCO's Records and Archives Management Programme, this work is ostensibly directed toward an audience comprised of government photo archivists. The study, however, addresses the principles of appraisal for photographic materials, specifically, appraisal criteria for both governmental and nongovernmental photographs. As such, a reading of the study can profit archivists, regardless of institutional affiliation, responsible for the management and care of photographic collections.

A basic premise of this study is that the importance of collecting and preserving "historical" photographs and, particularly, the early photographic record has delayed the development of appraisal

considerations as they apply to photographic images. But with the annual production of photographs now estimated to be somewhere in the billions, most photo archivists have come to recognize the need for appraisal guidelines. The scope of this work, then, rests on the development of a flexible selection process for the appraisal of historical photographs: a process adaptable to differences in institutional needs and collecting policies and changing concepts of historical value. While the term "historical" is left vaguely defined, and therefore adjustable to different times and places, the study intentionally and carefully avoids consideration of art photography, cartographic photography, and non-photographic visual images such as drawings and engravings. Furthermore, the work is based largely on the author's experience in the Still Picture Branch of the U.S. National Archives and not upon written sources, which, for this topic, are few indeed.

The study is organized into seven sections or chapters, including a general introduction that sketches very briefly the history of photograph collecting as well as the nature of the photograph as a historical document. The author also outlines several appraisal considerations, including acquisition policies, appraisal as it relates to records management, informational value, provenance, and costs of preservation and service as they apply to photographs. While most archivists will be familiar with the basic elements of these considerations, the author takes care to point out divergences, where they exist, between commonly accepted appraisal standards for textual and photographic records. A chapter on photo surveys, with a survey form and guidelines reproduced, and a discussion of specific appraisal criteria including age, subject, uniqueness, identification, quali-

ty, quantity, and photographer fill out the body of the work.

Leary has written a chapter each concerning special appraisal considerations as they pertain to governmental and nongovernmental photographs. Both chapters touch only briefly on problems involved in the appraisal of various types of photographs, but they do echo themes mentioned earlier in the study. As such, these chapters probably will be of greater value to generalists than to archivists with special responsibility for either type of photograph. Finally, a conclusion and set of guidelines reiterate the major points of the work.

The study presumes a basic understanding of archival practice and terminology. A bibliography of over one hundred sources will be useful to neophytes and experienced archivists alike.

This publication adds substantially to a once-thin literature on photographic appraisal, drawing together and setting down a body of largely unwritten thought and practice. It is a useful companion to both the SAA basic manual, *Administration of Photographic Collections*, and the 1983 RAMP study, *Archival Appraisal of Moving Images*. Leary's work should serve as a touchstone for future discussion and refinement of photographic appraisal.

KEVIN B. LEONARD
Northwestern University

Managing the Special Library: Strategies for Success within the Larger Organization. By Herbert S. White. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1984. vii, 152 pp. Bibliography, index. \$36.50 cloth, \$27.50 paper.

Designed as a guide to management in special libraries for practicing librarians or to serve as a graduate level text for

courses in special librarianship and information centers, this work contains valuable information although it is seriously flawed from an archivist's perspective. Within the Special Library Association, 55 percent of the membership is employed in corporations or other for-profit enterprises, and an additional 22 percent work in governmental agencies. Thus, much of the information on management has a direct applicability to governmental and corporate archives. The book is thought-provoking and interesting, and it could stimulate thought about management issues in any archival environment. Archivists, however, will surely take umbrage at the lack of understanding of our profession that is shown and the absence of any information or guidance for special librarians charged with responsibility for archival administration.

White, dean of the School of Library and Information Science, Indiana University, relegates his discussion of archives to two short paragraphs on page 32 of his text:

Combining a library with records and archival management is a fairly recent development. . . . Combining these functions with the library or information center is logical, and combining them under the authority of the library manager is certainly more attractive to our profession than combining them under the authority of the records manager. The concepts of file development and retrieval that form the basis of librarianship are very similar to those used in record systems and, for that matter, in inventory records, banks and insurance companies. Subsuming a corporate records center or archive under the management structure already in place for the special library or information center provides a particular opportunity for broadened visibility and access throughout the organization, because the records

management and archival functions generally provide contact with individuals who are not necessarily heavy library users. It must, of course, be stressed that with additional responsibilities additional resources and personnel must also be provided.

This is all that White says regarding archives. He does not suggest that the special librarian might need any additional knowledge or skills to handle the administration of an archival program. While each chapter ends with a brief bibliography and there is a short selected bibliography at the conclusion of the book, not one book or article is cited that would provide the special librarian with any information about archives or archival administration. I believe that Herbert White has done librarians a disservice through this oversight.

Despite this very serious shortcoming, the work is pragmatic and can provide archivists with useful information and suggestions for a management style responsive to the implied criticisms of the recent Levy Report. White is sensitive to the perception of passivity and lack of institutional relevance associated with librarians in the special library and other settings. If archivists are willing to look beyond the limitations in this book, there is practical and easily applicable advice to be gained. For instance, White's chapter, "The Budget Process," with its cogent discussion of line item, program, and zero base budgeting provides sound basic information for the newcomer to the budgeting process. The following chapter, "Management Communication: The Key to Growth and Survival," lays out the fundamentals of organizational dynamics, which no librarian or archivist can afford to ignore.

While this is not a book the archival profession can wholeheartedly embrace or endorse, we should be sufficiently

practical and ambitious, in the White manner, to glean the valuable information and reject the remainder which is neither pertinent nor accurate for our purposes.

KAREN BENEDICT

The Nationwide Insurance Companies

A Guide to Manuscripts in the Presidential Libraries. Compiled and edited by Dennis A. Burton, James B. Rhoads, and Raymond W. Smock. College Park, Md.: Research Materials Corporation, 1985. Illustrations, index. xxiii, 451 pp. \$90.00. Cloth.

The federal presidential library system traces its statutory origins back to 1939, when Congress enacted legislation authorizing the government to accept and operate the proposed Franklin D. Roosevelt Library as part of the National Archives. Over the decades, the Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Herbert Hoover, Lyndon B. Johnson, John F. Kennedy, and Gerald R. Ford presidential libraries have joined the Roosevelt Library as part of the National Archives and Records Administration. *A Guide to Manuscripts in the Presidential Libraries* describes the archival resources in these federal installations.

Each of NARA's presidential libraries has published and often updates a guide to its highly significant holdings of original sources. Based on these guides and other sources of information, *A Guide to Manuscripts in the Presidential Libraries* serves as a consolidated guide to the manuscripts, oral histories, microfilms, and filmed and taped materials in the presidential libraries. The volume is conventionally organized, alphabetically by the name of the person or the organization to whom each collection pertains. Each entry supplies relevant information about the nature and size of a

collection, where located, finding aids, and restrictions. The *Guide* includes useful prefatory material on the contents of the volume. It also has what may be unique for an archival guide, a foreword by a former president, Gerald R. Ford. The volume's usefulness is further enhanced by information about each of the presidential libraries and, particularly, a name and subject index to the 4,603 collections described in the *Guide*.

The compilers of this excellent volume are skilled and experienced archivists and historical editors. One can, however, quibble with a few things about their work. They state that "if the user is interested in research related to Canada during the Eisenhower administration, these entries can quickly be distinguished from Canadian entries for other presidential administrations by noting only those with the 'DDE' designation" (viii). This is questionable, for some of the Canadian and other subject-matter entries cover more than one administration. Some subject-matter index items are also incomplete. For example, much more material on the Vatican is in the presidential libraries than is indicated. Moreover, there are many important subjects that are not indexed. Fair is fair, however, for these shortcomings reflect the limitations of the published guides to the individual presidential libraries.

The *Guide* should be of substantial use to large numbers of archivists and researchers. It permits easy reference to the holdings of the presidential libraries, if one has access to the *Guide*. This is a big "if," for at ninety dollars a copy few individuals can be expected to buy it. One hopes, though, that the *Guide* will sell well enough to archives and libraries that new editions or supplements may be published from time to time.

DONALD R. MCCOY
University of Kansas

Guides to the Sources of the History of Nations: Sources of the History of the Near East and North Africa. Compiled by the International Council on Archives. New York: K.G. Saur, 1984. Indexes. ix, 480 pp. \$73.00. Cloth.

This volume is part II of volume five of the *Guides to the Sources for the History of the Nations*. Part II includes the sources relating to the Near East and North Africa that are held in the collections of the Bibliotheque Nationale.

This distinctive bibliography will be of tremendous value to scholars in the field and should be made available in every general research library and in those archival collections concerned with Near East or North African research. It was prepared by a commission made up of a broadly-based group of experts from the libraries and archives of France. While it may seem that this group is imbalanced because it includes a majority from the staffs of the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Archives de France, it is likely that most of the experts in these fields work at these institutions.

This bibliography, like others in the series, is broad and inclusive in terms of the geographical area covered and the time span involved. In this volume, for example, are included all the geographical areas considered by most authorities to constitute the Near East and Northern Africa. Included for the Near East are Cyprus and the countries bordering the eastern Mediterranean: Lebanon, Israel, Jordan; the adjacent countries of Turkey, Syria, and Iraq; the countries of the Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia and Yemen; and the countries bordering the Indian Ocean that are located on the Arabian Peninsula. Included for North Africa are those countries bordering the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. Such broad coverage makes the

bibliography of great importance and enhances its usefulness to the scholar.

Of equal importance is the chronological span of the bibliography. It covers material from the Middle Ages to 1940. Although it is noted that material relating to the ancient world is omitted, there are citations to descriptions of early voyages and to certain documents concerning ancient Egypt in the collections of the Bibliotheque Nationale that are of particular importance to the study of the ancient world.

Included, then, are descriptions of voyages, correspondence, reports of various kinds of missions—trade missions, explorations, and some religious missions. Books deemed purely literary, philosophical, or religious have been omitted, although there are entries in which history and religion overlap and are not excluded.

An excellent index of personal names is included as a cross reference to the citations. One minor detraction is the use of capital letters in the body of the entries. This, of course, is done for emphasis but it has a tendency to distract the reader. There is no question, however, that this book is a major addition to the literature of scholarly bibliography and should be found in any library concerned with the scholarship of the areas and time periods covered.

JAMES C. MACCAMPBELL
Margaret Chase Smith Library

Directory of Archives & Manuscript Collections in the St. Louis Area. The Association of St. Louis Area Archivists with Washington University Libraries, 1985. Illustrations, appendices. ix, 60 pp. Free. Paper.

The Association of St. Louis Area Archivists (ASLAA) has compiled a directory with the standard bill of fare: institutional identification, access and use

policies, general scope and contents notes, lists of major collections, and reference to published guides for repositories. The sixty-page guide offers information, by repository, for historical societies, businesses, religious and academic organizations, museums, and other agencies such as the zoo. The guide is an attractive product coming during a time of historical interest in the St. Louis area. It is indexed for name and subject content, repository type, and contact persons at the repositories. The directory was produced with support of the Missouri Committee for the Humanities, Washington University Libraries, and the ASLAA.

This guide, like many others, touts the rich resources of the area and the archivists' goal to make them available. The guide is presented as the mechanism to promote the use of the historical material. It offers information for 112 repositories, five times the number of repositories listed for the St. Louis area in the 1978 National Historical Publications and Records Commission *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories*. The profession should not assume, however, that the production and distribution of such guides automatically leads to the expected results. The question arises as to how effectively guides get information into the hands of researchers and open previously unavailable collections for use. The study of collection use and activity at area repositories before and after the creation of a directory would provide needed data to prove or disprove the effectiveness of local guides.

Perhaps the real benefit of the production of these local guides, which often include diverse repositories, is the focus on cooperative activity within the local archival community. The cooperation necessary to produce a directory that includes religious, business, academic, and special archival programs serves as the

catalyst for communication and understanding among archivists who have little contact with one another during the regular course of their work. The result is a stronger professional community within the local area. The creation of the local guide is more than the compilation of repositories and collections; it is a dynamic process which brings indirect benefits to the archival profession as well as to the community it serves.

WILBUR STOLT

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

The Ellis Island Source Book. By August C. Bolino. Washington, D.C.: Kensington Historical Press, 1985. Tables, illustrations, appendices, bibliography. xvii, 306 pp. \$18.00. Cloth.

August C. Bolino is Vice President for Research of the Ellis Island Restoration Commission, a nonprofit corporation working with the National Park Service to restore and develop the site from which millions of immigrants entered the United States between 1892 and 1954. *The Ellis Island Source Book* presents historical and bibliographic information that Bolino has gathered in seven years' searching. It carries an appreciative foreword by the director of the Park Service but is independently published. There is no endorsement from the Restoration Commission or its Advisory Committee on Archives, Records, and Documents.

The first third of the *Source Book* is a history of Ellis Island from the seventeenth century to the present. The chapters on the decades of immigration combine description of facilities and activities on the island with observations about the causes of immigration and the experiences of immigrants. The final chapters summarize private and public actions leading to the current restoration

effort. This introductory section contains many potentially useful facts but is poorly written and bland in its interpretations.

The rest of the volume consists mainly of lists of sources on Ellis Island and on European immigrants to the United States from the 1880s through the 1950s. Bolino offers more references to a greater variety of persons, institutions, and materials than any other work on immigration history, but his omissions are as striking as his breadth of coverage. He describes two archival surveys by the Immigration History Research Center but does not cite either of the resulting published guides. He gives the impression that most state historical societies do not have substantial material on immigration after the Civil War. Such examples of shortcomings in the work could be multiplied indefinitely. There is also a continuation of the awkward organization and lack of editing that mark the introductory chapters.

Reference archivists in ethnically and geographically defined repositories are familiar with the deficiencies of existing aids to documentary research in immigration history. The descendants of Ellis Island immigrants find little consideration of their special requirements in guides to family history, and professional scholars must do without comprehensive lists of primary source materials for most ethnic groups. Unfortunately, *The Ellis Island Source Book* does little to meet either of these needs. There are some details in each section that may not be readily available elsewhere, but most researchers will find the volume useful only as an occasional supplement to existing scholarly studies and lists of source materials.

SUSAN GRIGG
Smith College

Sources for New Mexican History, 1821-1848. By Daniel Tyler. Santa Fe, New Mexico: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1984. Illustrations, notes, index. xviii, 206 pp. \$17.50. Cloth.

This useful bibliographic tool contains information gleaned from earlier bibliographic works and collected on personal visits to many archival repositories in the United States and Mexico. Tyler's objectives in producing this volume were to identify manuscript and contemporary printed materials on New Mexico from 1821 to 1848, to make it easier for other historians to make more efficient use of their limited research funds, to give background information on the creation of records during the Mexican period of New Mexico history, and to encourage other people to study this period. They are all laudable, and he has succeeded in attaining the first. His success in the others will be determined in the future.

Tyler described the records held in five general geographic categories: New Mexico, other states of the U.S.A., federal archives in the U.S.A. (including Library of Congress), northern Mexico (Chihuahua and Durango), and Mexico City. Each chapter has a summary listing of the most important finding aids. In addition to fairly detailed and extensive lists and descriptions of research materials, Tyler included information on how and why and by whom records were created or not created as well as hints on how those records might be used today. In the chapters on Mexico, he outlined procedures to follow to make the best use of limited research time. They may be summarized in one sentence: "It is best to maintain formality in professional dealings, contact the best local professionals

in your field, know the political environment, be patient, and be cognizant of the needs and limitations of your hosts" (p. 122).

The only significant flaw I can find in this book is its index, which is woefully inadequate and incomplete since it contains "only *names* and *places* found in the main body of the text," and "the foreword, introduction, footnotes, and summaries of references have not been indexed" (p. 198). Unfortunately, the very helpful selected, annotated bibliography of printed source materials about New Mexico between 1821 and 1848 is also not in the index. The complete absence of a subject index will force users to do much page turning to find records of fur trade and military activities.

Only a few archivists will want this book in their personal collections or even on their reference shelves. Any archives that purport to have research materials on the American Southwest, however, should have a copy. Any university with graduate programs in American Southwestern studies must have a copy in its library. No historian should cross the border to do research without first having carefully studied the chapters on Mexico.

CHARLES R. SCHULTZ
Texas A&M University

Proceedings of the Twenty-Second International Archival Round Table Conference: The Archivist and the Inflation of Contemporary Records. Paris: International Council on Archives, 1984. List of Participants, annexes, index. 204 pp. 120,00 F. Paper.

For the first time the proceedings of the International Archival Round Table Conference (CITRA) (Bratislava, 1983) are published in both French and

English. The *Proceedings* are divided into two parts: (1) a report by CITRA Secretary Eckhart G. Franz on the response by 58 institutions in 50 countries to a questionnaire on modern records and (2) the minutes of the sessions that focus on Franz's report.

The Franz report itself falls into three parts: (1) general statistics on current volume of records generated (up to one million meters in the United States), percentage saved (below 10 percent in Europe, up to 85 percent in some developing nations), and current use of records centers, records scheduling and microfilming (surprisingly little); (2) sampling (revelations that few institutions have consulted with researchers regarding methodology and that samples are rarely used); and (3) finding aids (increasing use of transfer lists as definitive finding aids, necessitating early involvement in the record life cycle, concern for documentation in the paperless office, and redelegation of appraisal to agency administrators).

Archivists should find the sections on sampling, both in the report and the minutes, stimulating, especially in light of Leonard Rapport's recent article on case files (AA, Spring 1985). The *Proceedings* raises doubts that any form of nonstatistical sampling (chronological, alphabetical, topographical, specimen, agency) is valid and whether even statistical sampling (random, serial/systematic) is ethical. Moreover, all participants reported limited researcher use of archival samples, and then only for "specific, frequently genealogical, purposes and not for statistical or socioeconomic exploitation."

Eric Ketelaar, President of the Association of Dutch Archivists, provided the most thought-provoking debate.

Samples, he argued, are always imperfect. If a government agency determines a record series has no permanent value, it should be destroyed, since "records are created as evidence of administrative activity not as historical sources." Ketelaar expressed concern that "use of statistical sampling to serve social scientists accords a privileged position to one group of searchers, whereas other users draw their information from records which are not processed according to their specific research interests."

The *Proceedings* ends on a positive note with the assertion that record bulk is a current and retrospective problem that will soon be remedied by automation, a conclusion that itself should be the focus of future debate.

BEN PRIMER

Johns Hopkins University

BRIEFLY NOTED

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

Rare book dealer and author Madeleine B. Stern has written *Antiquarian Bookselling in the United States: A History from the Origins to the 1940s* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985). Stern traces the careers of antiquarian booksellers and the geographic expansion of the trade from East to West. She also explores the nature of the book trade—its early combination with printing and publishing, its dependence on importation and specialization, its encouragement of regional interests, and its cultural impact. *Antiquarian Bookselling* is available in clothbound edition for \$29.95.

Joseph G. Svoboda and Patricia Churray have edited a *Guide and Index to the*

Microfilm Edition of the Charles E. Bessey Papers (1865–1915), published as No. 67 in the University of Nebraska Studies. The papers cover Bessey's forty-five-year career as botanist, professor, and university administrator and have been filmed on thirty-seven reels of 35mm microfilm. A positive microfilm set costs \$750; the paperbound *Guide* costs \$20. The guide is free with microfilm sets. Both are available from the University of Nebraska.

Microforms in Libraries: A Manual for Evaluation and Management, edited by Francis Spreitzer, is the product of two committees of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association. The brief paperbound manual includes chapters on microform basics, evaluation, collection management, reading and printing equipment, reading facilities, and public service. It is available from ALA, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 for \$8.95.

In October 1984, to celebrate Archives Week and an open house at the Public Archives of Canada, the Picture Division organized a special exhibition of its outstanding oil paintings. Prominent in that exhibit and in this lavishly illustrated volume, *The Four Indian Kings*, are portraits of the four sachems from the Mohawk Indians who visited London in 1710 to seek assistance from Queen Anne. The text was prepared by John G. Garratt with assistance from Bruce Robertson; it can be purchased from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa K1A 0S9 for \$24.00.

Museum Librarianship, edited by John C. Larsen, is composed of nine articles, each by a different author, covering

aspects of the subject, including administration, staffing, collection development, preservation, services, and facilities. The volume is available from the Shoe String Press, Hamden, CT, in cloth (\$18.00) or paper (\$13.50).

The Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has published *The Allard K. Lowenstein Papers, 1924-1985: A Guide to the Collection*, prepared by Mitchell Ducey and Barbara Anderson. The guide provides access to the more than 150,000 items that document the New York congressman's political activism in the civil rights movement, the anti-Vietnam War movement, and the "Dump Johnson" movement. The paperbound guide is available for \$5.00 from the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina.

Archives in Appalachia: A Directory consists of main entries describing 181 repositories in south central Appalachia (North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia) that hold historical records documenting the political, social, cultural, and economic history of the region. The directory was compiled by the Appalachian Consortium and edited by Ellen Garrison as part of a project funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Copies are available for \$2.00 from the Consortium at Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. 28608.

The Picture Conservation Division of the Public Archives of Canada has an important collection of technical documentation on the conservation of photographic materials. Access to this collection has been automated by a new in-house information storage and retrieval system—PHOCUS (PHOtograph Con-

servation Universal Decimal Classification System). A brief report prepared by Klaus B. Hendriks and Diane Hopkins summarizes the planning and development of the data base and can be obtained free from the Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3.

The University of Louisville Libraries has published the microfilm edition of the WPA's Kentucky Medical Historical Research Project records, entitled *Kentucky Medical History, 1801-1940*. The 32 rolls of microfilm document the state's contributions to the history of American medicine, education for the health profession, and public health. The microfilm collection, accompanied by a 120-page guide, is available for \$1295.00 from the University Archives, University of Louisville, 40292.

With funding from the National Science Foundation, Ann Banks and Robert Carter have compiled a *Survey of Federal Writers' Project Manuscript Holdings in State Depositories*. The paperbound pamphlet is arranged alphabetically by state and is available from the American Historical Association, 400 A. Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003, for \$4.00 to members or \$5.00 to non-members.

Hazel Anderson and John E. McIntyre have prepared a *Planning Manual for Disaster Control in Scottish Libraries and Record Offices*. The paperbound volume can be purchased from the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, for £4.00.

Evaluating Files Maintenance and Records Disposition Programs (1984) is a self-inspection guide for federal agencies prepared by the National Archives and

Records Service. The format of the guide is a series of questions arranged in sections to be completed by different personnel within an agency. The booklet is available from NARA, Washington, D.C., without charge.

Assessing Alabama's Archives: A Plan for the Preservation of the State's Historical Records is the final report of the NHPRC-sponsored state assessment project undertaken by the Alabama Historical Records Advisory Board. Both the full report and a brief separate summary highlighting the major points of the report are available upon request from the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL 36130.

SELECTED RECENT TITLES

Skinning Cats: The Wartime Letters of Tom Krueger. Edited by James B. Lane and Stephen G. McShane. Chicago: Cattails Press, 1985. vii, 160 pp. Paper.

Rassegna Degli Archivi Di Stato (Review of the State Archives). Rome: Archivio Centrale Dello Stato, 1983. Vol. 43, No. 2-3. Indexes. 337 pp. Paper.

L'Archivio Dell'Amministrazione Torlonia — Inventario (The Archives of the Torlonia Administration — Inventory). By Anna Maria Giraldi. Rome: Archivio Centrale Dello Stato, 1984. Indexes. xxxiii, 178 pp. Paper.

VLE Antique Books. France: MCP-PHIP-MAME, 1985. Indexes, Bibliography. 139 pp. Cloth.

Population Information in Twentieth Century Census Volumes: 1900-1940. By Suzanne Schulze. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1985. Bibliography. ix, 274 pp. Cloth.

The National Museum of Natural History: 75 Years in the Natural History Building. By Ellis L. Yochelson. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985. Illustrations, notes, index. 216 pp. Paper.

The Papers of Joseph Henry: Volume 5, January 1841-December 1843, The Princeton Years. Edited by Nathan Reingold. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985. Illustrations, index. xxxviii, 506 pp. Cloth.

The Nonpartisan League, 1915-22: An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Patrick K. Coleman and Charles R. Lamb. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1985. Illustrations, index. 86 pp. Paper.