

Reviews

GLEN A. GILDEMEISTER, *Editor*

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Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States, 2nd Edition. National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1988. xv, 853 pp. Cloth. \$55.00. ISBN 0-89774-475-6.

What is an archives? Is it an organization with a specific archival mission and purpose? Is it a collection, however large or small, of historical materials? Is there a threshold of resources (budget, staff, facilities) beyond which an archives becomes a viable entity? Are access policies, whether liberal or restrictive, an essential part of the definition? Archivists and researchers alike will be scratching their heads in search of answers to these questions after sampling the entries in the second edition of the *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States*.

The original directory was part of an ambitious effort by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to build a revisable national database of archival repositories that would lessen the need for states and other groups to produce their own directories. Despite concerns about its inclusiveness, accuracy, and consistency, the first edition served for a decade as the

only widely available listing of archival repositories in the United States.

Those familiar with the first edition will recognize the new volume. The directory contains full or partial listings for 4,225 repositories in fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, arranged by state and thereunder by city. It also includes basic directory listings for an additional 335 institutions. Each repository has a unique identifying number; consistency of numbering is maintained between the first and second editions. According to the introduction, the volume includes descriptions of about 1,400 repositories not listed in the 1978 edition. The three-column format is compact and easy to scan, and the permanent paper on which it is printed probably assures that the directory will grace the shelves of reference rooms long after some of the materials it describes have turned to dust.

A typical entry includes the repository's address and telephone number, hours of operation, the existence of copying facilities, the nature of access and collecting policies, and a brief description of holdings. A full entry describes materials, at the repository level, in terms of total volume, inclusive dates, and broad subject content. The units of measurement vary widely, en-

compassing items, pages, linear and cubic feet, file drawers, shelves, volumes, disks, and the all-too-frequent “not specified.” A final feature of many entries is the “See” and “See Also” references that list other sources of descriptive information about the repository’s holdings, including guides published by the repository itself. No reference is made to indicate whether or not a repository was listed in the first edition.

Two indexes are included. The subject index cites personal names and geographical terms contained in the narrative descriptions of holdings. As with most static subject indexes that derive their content from free-text entries, users should exercise caution and creativity. A repository index lists all entries alphabetically under the names as they appear in the second edition and in some cases under previous names from earlier national guides.

If this second edition of the directory is indeed a celebration of the diversity of institutions claiming to be archives, this feature is also its major weakness. The editors depended on the goodwill of repositories to return questionnaires. Funds were not available during the lengthy revision process for extensive follow-up, beyond checking the accuracy of addresses, telephone numbers, and hours of operation. The lack of standard reporting practices in the archival community virtually guarantees that the directory will prove frustrating for many users.

The new volume primarily expands on the coverage of its predecessor, which itself was built on the foundation established in 1961 by Philip M. Hamer’s guide. Since no other master listing exists of membership in national and regional archival organizations, coverage biases are difficult to document. Participant lists from thirty-six Society of American Archivists conservation workshops are one possible diverse comparison group. A matching of this list of 750 repositories with directory entries shows an apparent strong regional bias. The

directory lists a higher proportion of participating institutions from states in the eastern United States than from other regions of the country. In no case does the directory capture greater than 75 percent of any workshop participant list.

A similar problem exists regarding types of repositories. Archivists and researchers in search of information on the holdings of corporate, museum, and religious archives for the most part will have to look elsewhere. In addition, important local history resources housed in many public libraries around the country are not covered as thoroughly as they could have been. The directory does not supplant the *AASLH Directory of Historical Agencies* or the variety of guides and directories produced by individual state and regional associations or by groups with special interests. Effort is needed to assemble these sources into a central bibliography.

The publication of the second edition of the *Directory of Archives and Manuscripts* illustrates the continuing need to clarify what constitutes archival practice and to define the scope and function of a national database of archival practice and to define the scope and function of a national database of archival holdings. In spite of its limitations, however, the directory belongs on the shelves of archives and manuscript repositories, academic and research libraries, and other institutions that see their collection and its uses as part of a larger cultural whole. Think of it as an affordable benchmark, perhaps signifying the end of an era in which archivists attempted to identify and describe in print their diverse resources. At the same time, the directory may mark the point of departure toward the creation of a national database that uses the latest telecommunications and computer technology to help archivists define who they are and what they do.

PAUL CONWAY
Society of American Archivists

Nations Within A Nation: Historical Statistics of American Indians. By Paul Stuart. New York: Greenwood Press, 1987. x, 251 pp. \$45.00. ISBN 0-313-23813-8.

This unique book will prove extremely valuable to students of the American Indian. Author Paul Stuart, an associate professor in the School of Social Work at the University of Alabama, has undertaken the kind of statistical study that has long been needed in the confusing and frequently misunderstood area of Indian studies. It is a credit to Stuart's energy and understanding of the significant issues that his book has materialized. It required a tremendous amount of work to consult with appropriate scholars, read the necessary background material, and then pull together the scattered and spotty information available on American Indians. As is evident from several of the tables, some of the information we would most like to have was never recorded or has been lost over the years as a result of inadequate record keeping. As a consequence, the statistical information for the nineteenth century is far less complete than that of more recent times.

This is a very useful volume despite the above limitations. The author has broken down his statistical information into eight broad areas, providing information on the Indian land base, population, relocations, vital statistics, education, employment, and other subjects. Each section includes a narrative discussion of the tables and at least some assessment of the most significant points. The tables themselves, which comprise the bulk of the book, are computer-generated breakdowns that summarize information gathered from a variety of sources (which are cited).

Although most of the information is concerned with the twentieth century (with particularly heavy emphasis on the past thirty years), the older material, though sparse, is quite valuable. For the historian, such information as the statistical summaries of

the removal era is quite illuminating. For example: Stuart provides tables showing the scope of Indian lands purchased by the government during the years from 1795 to 1839, the amount of money paid for these lands, and the number of Indians relocated each year during the removal period. Another revealing table shows how effective the government was in relocating Indians and at what cost. The section on government activities provides a different type of information, concentrating on the amount of money spent yearly on Indian programs and listing the expenditures of several specific programs, such as health and education.

The information presented in *Nations within a Nation* will obviously not meet every need. Depending on circumstances, individual readers are likely to want figures that were either not presented or done in a different way. Nevertheless, the tables are as appropriate as could be expected. The book contains a wealth of reference material and anyone involved in teaching, researching, or studying the American Indians will want a copy of this work. It is a commendable effort.

ROBERT A. TRENNERT
Arizona State University

Salamander: The Story of the Mormon Forgery Murders. By Linda Sillitoe and Allen D. Roberts. Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1988. Photos, appendix, index. 592 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 0-941214-65-6.

Both authors are members of and have written considerably for the "Mormon sub-

culture” described in their book. Sillitoe has written a number of short stories and her novel, *Sideways to the Sun*, was recently published by Signature Books. Her articles have appeared in the *New York Times* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and she has received writing awards from the Associated Press and the American Civil Liberties Union. Roberts, a licensed architect with a background in historical restoration, serves as Utah Advisor for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He has received the Best Article Award from the Mormon History Association.

Stunned by two fatal bombing incidents in the Salt Lake City area on 15 October 1985, members of the Mormon subculture were also vaguely uneasy about the fact that the first victim was involved in a sensitive Mormon historical document transaction and the second was the wife of the first victim’s business partner. This uneasiness about a possible Mormon documents connection was confirmed the next day with the car bombing of Mormon documents dealer Mark Hofmann, who was seriously injured. Ultimately, though, Hofmann would admit his guilt in connection with the bombings as part of a plea bargain in which he agreed to disclose how he had forged many of the documents he had been selling.

Early on, the authors began accumulating information for this book, including accounts from personal journals and daily appointment books, attendance at the preliminary hearing and deliberations of the Board of Pardons, information from investigative reports of various government agencies, and from hundreds of interviews. The book’s three sections cover roughly the following areas: (1) the bombings, investigations, preparations for trial; (2) backgrounds of the victims and perpetrator, with accounts of Hofmann’s introductions of and negotiations regarding documents; (3) the preliminary hearing, plea bargain, and Board of Pardons hearing. These are followed by

“A Forensic Analysis of Twenty-one Hofmann Documents,” by George J. Throckmorton, and an index. But the above listing does not begin to do justice to the wealth of interesting material in the volume.

For the reviewer and perhaps for many archivists, the resulting book is spellbinding. Who among us, for example, could not identify with the university archivist/special collections director, A. J. Simmonds, who was touched by a serious young undergraduate who kept returning to pour through every page of a nineteenth-century periodical? Or the careful Mormon manuscripts scholar, Dean Jesse, who had spent years compiling for publication a volume of Joseph Smith’s writings? Or the recently retired L.D.S. Church Archivist, Donald Schmidt, who, following the first bombing death, was suddenly recalled to verify the value and authenticity of the McLellin collection, a job that earlier had been assigned to the first bombing victim?

What happened in Utah should alert archivists to the increasing sophistication of modern forgeries and the difficulty of detecting them. People such as Boston’s Kenneth Rendell and New York’s Charles Hamilton, who had been asked to authenticate Hofmann’s documents in the past, were so confident they were genuine that upon learning of the charges against Hofmann following the murders, Rendell “threatened to lead a parade of expert witnesses in Hofmann’s defense”; and, following the plea bargain, Hamilton “proclaimed Hofmann the ‘World’s Greatest Forger’ for having duped him and others.” [Rendell tells his side of the story in an article in *Manuscripts*, Winter 1988.] Fortunately, Special Agent George J. Throckmorton, who “usually dealt with forged credit cards, wills, and tax statements, not nineteenth-century documents,” had led the way in establishing a review of all documents known to have come from Hofmann and had recruited William Flynn, a forensic document examiner from

Arizona, to work with him. The story of their discovering how to identify documents that came from Hofmann and later how to reproduce some of Hofmann's techniques, essentially breaking the case, is a fascinating one that should also break any trusting complacency we may have.

Readers of future editions would benefit from a brief biographical section at the end, identifying the many different characters who appear and reappear, along with an expansion of the names in the index and careful checking of present entries.

SHARON PUGSLEY

University of California-Irvine

[**Editor's note:** See also the review of related source documents in the **Briefly Noted** section that follows this section.]

The Immigrant Labor Press in North America, 1840s-1970s: An Annotated Bibliography. Volume 1: Migrants from Northern Europe. Edited by Dirk Hoerder and Christiane Harzig, assistant editor. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1987. 278 pp. Cloth. \$39.95. ISBN 0-313-24638-6.

The impact of mass immigration upon American history and the contributions of immigrants toward the shaping of American society are universally recognized by scholars and, indeed, by the public at large. Perhaps the segment of North American society upon which immigrants had the most

immediate and profound effect was the labor movement. The political baggage of many immigrants included a long tradition of labor activism and union organizing. Newly arrived workers, therefore, often became the catalyst for the formation and development of the labor movement in many regions of North America. Although the historiography of labor in North America has not completely ignored ethnic involvement, it deserves a much greater research effort. *The Immigrant Labor Press in North America, 1840s-1970s: An Annotated Bibliography* has been published to promote such investigation.

The editor, Dirk Hoerder, and his assistant, Christiane Harzig, have produced a bibliography that is derived from a unique source, the "Bibliography and Archival Preservation of non-English-Language Labor and Radical Newspapers in North America, 1840s-1970s," or as it is commonly known, the "Labor Newspaper Preservation Project" (LNPP). The LNPP and its companion, the "Labor Migration Project," are the result of a 1978 symposium at the University of Bremen, where scholars from eleven European and North American countries met to discuss American labor and immigration history. At this meeting, which endeavored to establish multilateral communication between the two continents and create a basis for a comparative history of the labor movement in North America, the LNPP was initiated to produce "comprehensive, annotated bibliographies of the non-English-language and radical periodical publications of the United States and Canada."

Although a comprehensive bibliography is, in a pure sense, an impossible goal, this work comes as close to perfection as can realistically be expected. Indeed, considering that it represents an amalgamation of the work of thirty scholars with different cultural and linguistic backgrounds, not to mention different systems of documentary

citation, this is a remarkable piece of editing.

Structurally, *The Immigrant Labor Press in North America* consists of an introduction which serves to describe the volume at hand and forthcoming volumes, a bibliography of secondary sources explored, a user's guide, a list of repositories, an essay on "Migrants from Northern Europe," and subsequent sections on each ethnic group addressed in this opening volume: Scandinavians, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, and Icelanders. Sections on the individual groups include an introductory essay, a bibliography of related published works, an annotated list of periodicals, a title index, a place index, and a chronological index.

The annotation for the periodicals, the heart of the work, is superb. Each entry includes the title of the periodical and its English translation, circulation information, dates of publication, frequency of publication, depository of record, and other essential details along with pertinent notes. Also noteworthy are the introductory essays to the group sections, which provide short histories of the respective groups' experience in North America, a discussion of the cultures of origin and their reception, and valuable statistical information on migration patterns.

The only major criticism that might be raised concerns the introduction to the volume and the total project. While it contains important information concerning project goals and methods, the introduction is overly lengthy, tedious reading, and is often simply a vehicle of expression for one particular interpretation of immigrant history.

The Immigrant Press in North America accomplishes much within its pages. It reaffirms the importance of newspapers as archival records. Our heretofore meager documentation of ethnic involvement in the North American labor movement is greatly increased. And it is an impressive display

of international cooperation in preserving history. Simply stated, *The Immigrant Press in North America* is an invaluable reference tool.

MICHAEL SMITH
Wayne State University

A Guide to the History of Massachusetts. Edited by Martin Kaufman, John W. Ifkovic, and Joseph Carvalho III. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1988. xii, 313 pp. Cloth. \$59.95. ISBN 0-313-24565-9.

Massachusetts is the third state to be included in the series of reference guides for state history and research published by the Greenwood Press. Following the pattern set by a prototype volume on Louisiana history, the editors have gathered eight historiographical essays and a guide to archival resources in the state. Intended as a general reference tool for those studying the history of Massachusetts, the volume provides an overview of major historical literature, historiographical issues, and archival repositories.

The editors are well-qualified to produce such a volume. Kaufman and Ifkovic head the staff of the Institute for Massachusetts Studies at Westfield State College, which publishes *The Historical Journal of Massachusetts*. Carvalho is the director of the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum in Springfield, Massachusetts.

For the first portion of the book, which

concerns the historical literature, the editors attracted scholars who wrote informative, readable bibliographic essays. Chapters are arranged chronologically to cover the history of Massachusetts from the early colonial period through the twentieth century. These include essays by Francis J. Bremer, William Pencak, Bruce C. Daniels, Jack Larkin, Gerald W. McFarland, and Robert O'Leary. Three additional essays cover urban Massachusetts (Jack Tager), women in Massachusetts (Mary J. Oates), and oral history (John J. Fox). The authors review major historical works, defining them in the context of historiographical issues and criticism, and point out opportunities for new research. These opportunities appear to be more abundant for nineteenth- and twentieth-century research. While the essays dealing with the colonial, provincial, and revolutionary areas describe the plethora of scholarly works on Massachusetts, both Gerald McFarland and Robert O'Leary note large gaps in historical writings on the Gilded Age and the twentieth century.

The second half of the book covers the major archival repositories in Massachusetts and includes a note on additional sources. Thirty archives in Massachusetts, and Yale University, make up this sampling of libraries, religious archives, museums, and government archives in the state. They include most of the major repositories and some lesser-known archives that have not published collection guides. Unfortunately, a few well-known repositories are not covered at all. Contributors, usually archivists or manuscript curators, were asked to describe the major collections in their archives, especially those relating to the history of Massachusetts. Much of this information had been published previously. Approximately two-thirds of the essays are signed, with their authors listed as contributors. This section is somewhat uneven. The essays have no standard format; they vary in length and the type of information they provide. The repositories differ greatly in

size and, therefore, some collections are described in great detail while others are listed as only a general categorization. A few essays describe finding aids and published guides that assist researchers, especially those unaware of the state's archival resources; others do not.

The editors believe this book will be of interest to anyone wishing to understand "the history of their state and region, and especially for those who are researching and writing state and local history." I fear their audience is more limited. The historiographical essays are excellent reading for students and those who might be unfamiliar with Massachusetts history and seek an overview of the Commonwealth's history and historical trends. The contributors' ability to note gaps in the literature should be treasured by graduate students and eagerly mined for new research topics. Students and researchers who have not discovered the large number of Massachusetts archival repositories should find the descriptions of these sources helpful as a first step toward their research. Others will not find the book as helpful. It is too specific to be of interest to people with only a passing knowledge of Massachusetts history and probably too general for those who have already studied and written about the state.

MARTHA L. CLARK
Massachusetts State Archives

The Clash of Cultures: Managers and Professionals. By Joseph A. Raelin. Boston: Harvard University Business School Press, 1986. Index. xvi, 299 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 0-87584-145-7.

This is a thoughtful book with regrettably limited appeal to the archival profes-

sion. It should be read only by those few archivists who have ever bemoaned the fact that their (nonarchivist) managers do not understand them, by archivists who have become or may become managers and who feel a tug between professional and organizational loyalties, and by managers who cannot figure out why their (archivist) employees think and behave the way they do. The only other potential readers would be those with a curiosity about the attitudes and beliefs that shape professional cultures.

Raelin's focus is on "salaried professionals," i.e., those persons who by expertise, identification, and standards have some claim to professionalism, but who lack the occupational autonomy once thought to mark professional status. "Once thought to be" seems appropriate in light of Raelin's estimate that, as of 1984, nearly three of every four professionals were working on salary. Even medicine and law are turning toward group and organizational employment.

Leaving aside the question of whether archivists are professionals (Raelin's approach to the always status-laden question of which occupations constitute professions is sane and practical), readers should find in *The Clash of Cultures* a clear exposition of the attitudinal and experiential differences between professionals and managers, an analysis of the social and even generational factors contributing to the problem, and a set of recommendations for dealing with the conflict as it occurs.

The culture clash Raelin describes is deep but definable, and therein lies the hope for improvement. The corporate/managerial culture, with its emphasis on achieving goals rather than on following prescribed techniques and on team play over individual initiative, and with its belief in hierarchy and its respect for authority, is not the culture in which most archivists were trained. It is, however, a culture with which most of us must work.

Managers, in Raelin's view, are primar-

ily concerned with results, dedicated to integrating and coordinating the variety of skill and other tools available to carry out a mission, and focused on the organization. Professionals, on the other hand, have dedicated a good part of their lives to mastering the techniques of their chosen field, are specialized in that field to the exclusion of others, and are often ambivalent toward their employing organization. Their credentials, their status, and to a considerable degree, their identity are provided and enforced (or reinforced as the case may be) by the university or by professional organizations, not by the organization that pays their salaries.

The problems that result from these cultural differences include overspecialization, where the organization segregates professionals into occupational pigeonholes; the complementary problem of overprofessionalization, where professionals allow their special skills or values to take precedence over balancing their sense of priorities with that expressed by management, can provide especially acute conflict. Other tensions arise from the professional's distaste for close supervision, formalization (the process of prescribing procedural responses to recurrent situations), and the tendency of professionals to be more interested than their managers in ethical responsibilities.

Raelin's suggested solution to the problem of cultural clash is a set of mediation strategies, which, taken individually, may seem commonplace or even self-evident. Dual promotion ladders (to avoid forcing enthusiastic or skilled professionals into becoming reluctant and ineffective managers), management by objectives, and the creation of job enrichment options are not of themselves novel prescriptions. Nor is his suggestion that the autonomy question be resolved by giving managers precedence in determining ends while leaving to professionals considerable authority over means. One might even argue that Raelin has fallen short of proposing a solution to

the problem he has described or that the solutions he has proposed are not likely to be acted upon by management.

But Raelin does offer a process by which conflict may be ameliorated, often the only attainable goal in real-world situations. Whether institutions can fully implement Raelin's proposals may, however, be less important than their willingness to examine the existence of cultural conflict within their walls. As Edgar Schein and others have pointed out, the unconscious nature of organizational (and occupational) cultures is what makes them difficult to define, let alone modify. Raelin's outlines of the professional and managerial cultures should provide organizations and professional associations with a significant model for use in analyzing their individual, and probably unique, cultural situations.

WILLIAM NOLTE
U.S. Department of Defense

Small Scale Bibliographic Databases. Edited by Peter Judge and Brenda Gerrie. Orlando: Academic Press, 1986. Glossary and index. 198 pp. Cloth. \$33.00. ISBN 0-12-391970-3.

Post-National Information Systems Task Force interest in automation has grown among archivists somewhat like post-*Roots* interest in genealogy has among the population at large. Every archival convention now has one session or more on automation-related topics. Though some archives are joining national bibliographic utilities

or putting their catalogs on-line with those of host institutions, other archives, or these same archives for other purposes, are interested in creating independent databases. These databases may consist of catalogs of holdings, donor files, records schedules, indexes to collection contents, indexes to sources of specialized information relevant to holdings, or other tools. And since only the most recent archival graduates are likely to have had any automation training, archivists are looking for help. Unfortunately this volume will be of little value to such readers.

The result of a workshop held in Australia, this volume never clearly defines its audience, or in computer terms, its user group. The volume's contributors seem to vary in what they consider to be small and, though never explicitly stated, in the kind of database they address. Portions of the work discuss such topics as marketing your database and coordinating input from scattered participants. Several contributors seem to envision a database with remote site on-line access. Though an archivist may be interested in starting a regional or subject-area bibliographic service, most archival readers likely have more modest goals.

One might think that many of the book's larger considerations could be applied on a smaller in-house scale, and to some extent this is true. The writers offer guidance on cost-benefit analysis, on staffing requirements, and on hardware and software questions that should be asked for the smallest in-house system. However, the volume's lack of focus on the anticipated user again interferes, as the contributors vary in how sophisticated a reader they address. In one chapter the text is basic enough to present Venn diagrams illustrating Boolean logic and to define recall and precision in a clear nonmathematical way. Yet an entire chapter is devoted to reporting a project testing a "4GL/DBMS for its suitability for information retrieval" with minimal synthesis for the novice on why he or she should care.

Like most compilations of verbal presentations by different people, this work is somewhat uneven in written quality and clarity, suffers from some repetition and lack of clear thought progression from chapter to chapter, and occasionally neglects to define a term or spell out an acronym on first usage. On the plus side is commendable discussion of the expense of developing one's own programming or vocabularies; numerous clarifying diagrams; really sprightly writing by editor Peter Judge, including a provocative chapter on "The Future"; and a well-considered article on subject access by editor Brenda Gerrie, where she quotes Elaine Svenonius in suggesting that we develop better search strategies rather than better indexing strategies.

The editors consciously chose not to deal with particular hardware and software, so as to avoid being instantly out-of-date. Perhaps when archivists do progress to establishing regional databases, this volume will still be in print and will be helpful.

KAREN J. BAUMANN

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The Past Meets the Present: Essays on Oral History. Edited by David Stricklin and Rebecca Sharpless. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1988. Index. 148 pp. Paper. \$11.50. ISBN 0-8191-6771-1.

Characteristically, these are not purposely written essays, but transcripts of oral presentations given at a symposium at the Baylor University Institute for Oral His-

tory. It is not a how-to book, but, based on the experiences of persons actively involved in oral history projects, it contains much needed advice for the amateur collector.

After a forward by William Ferris, the editors, David Stricklin and Rebecca Sharpless, who are staff members at the Baylor Institute and were coordinators of the symposium, explain the nature and intent of the symposium and the significance of their choice of speakers. The organization of the book follows the four sections of the symposium: discussion of the nature of oral history by four speakers, followed by a panel discussion; the keynote address; case studies developed by three of the speakers; and a look into the future of oral history, followed by a second panel discussion.

In the first section of the book, William Moss, archivist of the Smithsonian Institution, presents the archivist's interest in the provenance of oral history, its development, and the concern of serious collectors that the popularization of oral history may lead to misuse by amateurs. In distinguishing between oral history, documentary history, and oral traditions, Moss explains the complementary and supplementary qualities of oral history. On the other hand, Eliot Wigginton of *Foxfire* fame describes oral history as a tool that enriches his students' educational process, develops their sense of self-worth, and arouses their appreciation for the life experiences of their own people.

Using folklore narratives as her base, Barbara Allen of the Department of American Studies at the University of Notre Dame discusses the links between folklore and oral history, stressing differences in the perspectives of oral historians and folklorists. Vivian Perlis, director of the oral history of American music at Yale University, shows the development of her published biographies of Charles Ives and Aaron Copland. The first book was based on in-

interviews with those who had known and worked with Ives. Since Copland was living and available, she was able, fortunately, to interview him directly.

In the second section of the book, keynote speaker Cullom Davis, director of the oral history program at Sangamon State University, notes the success of oral history's acceptance, but warns that popularity might lower the standards of real oral history by overuse of its modern spinoffs.

In the third section, Barbara Allen, Eliot Wigginton, and Vivian Perlis examine the contribution of oral history to life. Allen emphasizes the role of oral history in keeping American Studies honest: many written records gloss over facts that need to be told and can be told by persons not involved in the writing. Making oral history an integral part of his high school curriculum enabled Wigginton to vitalize and enrich school experience. It gave a dignity to the older persons, who were appreciated for themselves, and a sense of accomplishment to the young, who met challenge after challenge to fulfill their tasks. Perlis stresses the importance of early American music in understanding not only the past, but also the current, American scene. She senses an urgency in capturing our present composers while there is still time.

The future of oral history was the topic of the second panel introduced by William Moss and chaired by Ronald Marcello. All panel members agreed that after collecting the material, the information must be made available for use and used responsibly. Cullom Davis felt that the serendipitous value of unanticipated uses must not be overlooked.

The reader who is interested in oral history will come away with fresh ideas about collecting and its final uses and, though alerted to its perils, enough enthusiasm to continue.

SISTER ANNA MARY GIBSON
Pittsburgh Mercy Hospital

The Care of Photographs. By Siegfried Rempel. New York: Nick Lyons Books, 1988. Illustrations, bibliography, index. 192 pp. Paper. \$16.95. ISBN 0-941130-48-7.

This book neither clarifies nor defines existing standards and procedures in the field of photograph preservation and conservation, but rather attempts to address two distinct audiences, neither of which is served well, and introduces a great deal of confusion (some of it dangerous) about the care of photographs. In his introduction, Siegfried Rempel proposes to "resolve some, if not most, of the questions you might have about preserving photographs in your custody." Thus he defines his audience as *custodians* of historical and artistic photographs. Yet much of this book is devoted to a review of (and superficial instruction in) conservation techniques and methods, many of which should be employed only by *conservators*. Cautionary notes to this effect are placed here and there in the book, but seldom are these warnings found within the "treatment" sections of the book. To confuse matters further in a book that assumes extensive conservation background, Rempel includes a chapter on how to deal with conservators. Rempel's confusion about how collections curators and archivists should preserve their *collections* and how conservators should treat *individual images* from those collections stems from a very basic lack of understanding of the conditions that exist in collections and the nature of the photograph as artifact, art object, and/or historical record.

The composition of the book reflects an imbalance in the author's priorities. There is no discussion of the subject of copying and duplication, an important preservation strategy given the hundreds of thousands of nitrate and cellulose nitrate negatives in collections and considering the need to provide researchers with surrogate images in place of fragile originals. Almost no coverage of the preservation of color materials

and no specific guidelines for their cold storage are given. Motion picture preservation is represented in the bibliography, but not a word about it appears in the text.

Some of the information presented in the book is misleading and some of the advice irresponsible. Besides instructing non-conservators in highly technical conservation treatment methods, which encourages the do-it-yourself approach that in the past has resulted in much damage to photographs, Rempel equivocates on the ethical issues involved. He discusses the differences between the treatments two identical photographs would receive if one were held by a museum and one by an archive or library; he states that an irreversible and highly controversial "chemical enhancement" treatment might be unthinkable in a museum, but appropriate for the same photograph found in an archive collection, implying that the relative historical or artistic value of the image is defined by the nature of its holding institution, rather than being inherent in the image itself.

The book will quickly become dated. The product lines of various archival suppliers, with brand names given, are discussed extensively, yet some of those products will not appear in next year's catalog. Despite what the author tells us, there is more than one reliable supplier of, say, lignin-free storage boxes and more than one supplier who provides specifications in his catalog. To suggest otherwise is misleading, partic-

ularly when archivists need to shop around for the best prices for preservation supplies.

This book eliminates none of the problems found in the author's earlier publications and compounds those problems by attempting to train archivists to carry out the work of photo conservators. Readers may find the bibliography useful, but it is not directly related to the contents of the book and seems to have been borrowed from one or more other sources and just plunked down here. Only five of the more than eighty-five citations are recent publications (since 1986). Archivists, curators, and other custodians of photographs are well-advised to stay with far more reliable (if somewhat dated), sensible, and readable books in the field: Jim Reilly, *Care and Identification of 19th-Century Photographic Prints* (1986); Brian Coe and Mark Haworth-Booth, *A Guide to Early Photographic Processes* (1983); Robert Weinstein and Larry Booth, *Collection, Use, and Care of Historical Photographs* (1977); Mary Lynn Ritzen-thaler, Gerald Munoff, and Margery Long, *Archives and Manuscripts: Administration of Photographic Collections* (1984); and Eastman Kodak's *Conservation of Photographs* (1985).

KATHLEEN COLLINS

*Photographic Collections Management
Consultant*

BRIEFLY NOTED

The British Records Association has brought out numbers six and seven of its "Archives and the User" publication series: Alice Prochaska, *Irish History from 1700: A Guide to Sources in the Public Records Office* (number six); W. B. Stephens and R. W. Unwin, *Materials for the Local and Regional Study of Schooling* (number seven). The ninety-six-page Prochaska guide includes a brief historical sketch of British administration in Ireland since the Act of Union, a selected bibliography, and a comprehensive index to the listing of record groups from the Public Records Office (PRO). Prochaska has used the PRO's reference codes and she lists groups alphabetically by the codes. Each listing is followed by a précis giving scope, content, dates, and restrictions, if any. The Stephens and Unwin volume examines the wide variety of records available for the study of English schooling over a particularly crucial and formative period. In the first section, archives produced by central government and by national education bodies are considered; in the second section, the many types of records created by local institutional and private bodies are analyzed. Both of these paperback volumes are available at £6.25 (plus postage) from the British Records Association, The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AU, England.

In celebration of the *Journal of Family History*'s tenth anniversary, Tamara Harevan and Andrejs Plakans have edited *Family History at the Crossroads: A "Journal of Family History" Reader*. The authors of this compendium's essays assess the progress of family history as a field of scholarly inquiry, discuss the current state of the field, and offer a prospectus for its future. A 1985 conference held at Clark University gave birth to these papers, and

included here are all of the pioneers and most of the well-known academics: David Herlihy, Louise and Charles Tilly, Peter Laslett, Akira Hayami, Tamara Harevan, Robert Wheaton, Andrejs Plakans, and a half dozen others. Organized into six broad areas of work, the eighteen papers illustrate the breadth of methodology used in the field—cross-cultural perspectives, quantitative demographic analysis, sociological modelling, anthropological investigation of artifacts—and contain evidence for the truly interdisciplinary nature of the field to date. One also draws from the essays the strong corollary relationship of family history to the (then) new social and labor history of the 1960s and 1970s. This reader thus offers a good single source for archivists who work with academic family historians and wish to understand what kinds of sources these researchers seek and how they use those sources. The book is published in paperback by Princeton University Press and should be available through any bookseller (ISBN 0-691-02839-7).

The Utah Lighthouse Ministry is offering a reprint of *Mark Hofmann Interviews: Interviews Conducted at the Utah State Prison Between February 11 and May 27, 1987; Transcripts, Supplements, and Exhibits*. The initial printing of this material by the Salt Lake County Attorney's Office sold out and had not been reprinted. How Hofmann created his forgeries was disclosed as part of his plea bargain in the now famous Salamander letter and murder case. Jerald Tanner, the publisher, includes an introduction describing his early reservations about the Salamander letter, dated 23 October 1830, in which Martin Harris, an early Mormon, writes about a white salamander having guarded the gold plates used to produce the *Book of Mormon*, with no mention of the traditional Angel Moroni. Tanner began publishing his doubts in his newsletter, "The Salt Lake Messenger." Coming from an ex-Mormon gadfly and

beginning a year and a half before the bombings, Tanner's reservations did not appear to receive serious attention from Mormon scholars or the Mormon hierarchy. A lengthy and interesting document, this transcript is available for \$25 from the Utah Lighthouse Ministry, 1350 South West Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84115. [Sharon Pugsley]

Our Memory at Risk: Preserving New York's Unique Research Resources is a comprehensive report and agenda for action from the New York Document Conservation Advisory Council. This report is one important product of a three-year statewide project that assesses the condition of historical records in New York and makes recommendations to improve the preservation of those records. In refreshingly plain English, this report makes thirty-six specific recommendations to avoid "the impending loss . . . of New York's recorded memory: its archives and manuscripts, rare newspapers and printed documents, and other unique research materials" (p. iv). The format of the report is also noteworthy: an executive summary up front, excellent graphics strategically placed, and succinct appendices that provide information on sources, resources, contributors, consultants, and institutions currently at work on the problems. For archivists seeking to inform and mobilize public officials, corporate executives, and nonprofessional historical constituencies, the New York report offers a good model. Copies may be obtained by writing to the New York State Education Department, Albany, NY 12234.

Ellen Pruitt Stewart's ***Letters of a Woman Homesteader*** is now available in a new, paperback edition from Houghton Mifflin. First published in 1914, *Letters* is a captivating account of Stewart's life on the Wyoming frontier from 1909 to 1913. From a historical perspective, the book is a remarkable personal chronicle of daily life in

the turn-of-the-century West. Its enduring strength springs from its form. As Gretel Ehrlich notes in her foreword to this edition, "*Letters of a Woman Homesteader* is not a book about the breathtaking difficulties of solitude and struggle, but rather, a book about the way in which we might find plentitude in paucity. No other account of frontier life so demonstrates the meaning of neighborliness and community . . ." (p. xx). It is the kind of volume that might well be produced from the extensive correspondences and diaries now held by many archives and illustrates the value of publication of firsthand accounts. The paperback edition is \$7.95 and available through most booksellers (ISBN 0-395-48260-7).

America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee, formed in 1978 under a charge from the North Carolina General Assembly, has recently published ***Mapping the North Carolina Coast: Sixteenth-Century Cartography and the Roanoke Voyages***. The twenty-eight plates reproduce maps found mostly in British and Dutch archives and which date from 1500 to 1608, with nearly half from the 1580s. Editor William P. Cumming focuses on the Raleigh voyages and the sixteenth-century cartographic legacy, which remains one of our richest documentary sources for the period. Written for a more general audience, Cumming's sixty-three-page narrative reads easily, but the extensive end notes leave no doubt about his scholarship. Published in a quality paperback edition, *Mapping the North Carolina Coast* would be of value to anyone interested in the American precolonial period. It is available from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC 27611 (ISBN 0-8652-232-2).

A new ***Directory of Oral History Collections***, edited by Allen Smith, is now available from Oryx Press. A professor in the Graduate School of Library Science at

Simmons College, Smith has compiled entries for nearly five hundred oral history programs and collections. In addition to basic directory information—names, addresses, phone numbers, hours—each entry also contains a mission statement defining scope and a paragraph of annotation on content. The directory will thus help not only researchers seeking sources, but donors seeking repositories (and archivists or curators seeking referrals). A subject index provides access to the entries and is supplemented by a surname index of interviewees. The book is available only in cloth binding at \$49.50 (ISBN 0-89774-322-9). Write to Oryx Press, 2214 North Central at Encanto, Phoenix, AZ 85004-1483.

A revised, ninth edition of *Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada* has been completed by Janine Roy. First issued in 1966, this fifty-page pamphlet provides an excellent, concise introduction to vital records and genealogical sources held by the National Archives of Canada. Census, land, cemetery, military, estate, and immigration records are described, as well as the birth, death, and marriage records held in the various provincial archives. The guide also gives access and use policies and a listing of current addresses and phone numbers for the National Archives and the provincial archives. This brief introduction to Canadian genealogical research in public records should be found in every archival reading room and is available free from the

Publications Services Department, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

The Standards Committee of the American Library Association's Rare Books and Manuscripts Section has completed two new thesauri for use in cataloguing rare books and special collections: *Binding Terms* and *Provenance Evidence*. Developed for use in USMARC field 755, these monographs provide standard terms for description of physical characteristics of various production methods and publishing or bookselling practices. The standardized application of these terms allows retrieval of books by their physical features rather than intellectual content. *Binding Terms* describes the physical properties of the book's binding. *Provenance Evidence* considers provenance in its broadest sense to refer not only to former owners in the legal sense, but also to any who may have had temporary custody of the material (such as auction houses or library borrowers) and have left their mark on it in some way. *Binding Terms* (ISBN 0-8389-7210-1) is a thirty-seven-page paperback and sells for \$10.00 (\$8.50 to ACRL members). *Provenance Evidence* (ISBN 0-8389-7239-X) is twenty-four pages and sells for \$9.00 (\$7.00 to ACRL members). All ALA members receive a 10 percent discount off the list price and both books are available from the ALA Order Department, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

SELECTED RECENT TITLES

Small Scale Bibliographic Databases. Edited by Peter Judge and Brenda Gerrie. North Ryde, Australia: Academic Press Australia, 1986. Index. x, 198 pp. Cloth.

Virginia's Colonial Soldiers. By Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. Index. ix, 443 pp. Cloth.

Irish Passenger Lists, 1847-1871. Compiled by Brian Mitchell. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. Index. xvii, 333 pp. Cloth.

Guide to Sources on Women in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection. Edited by Wendy E. Chmielewski. Swarthmore, Pennsylvania: Swarthmore College, 1988. Appendices, index. x, 118 pp. Paper.

Beyond the Printed Word: Newsreel and Broadcast Reporting in Canada. Ottawa, Canada: National Archives of Canada, 1988. French and English. xvi, 348 pp. Paper.

Librarianship: A Third World Perspective. By Rosario Gassol de Horowitz. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1988. Index. x, 140 pp. Cloth.

End-User Searching: Services and Providers. Edited by Martin Kesselman and Sarah B. Watstein. Chicago: American Library Association, 1988. Directory, index. ix, 230 pp. Paper.

American Passenger Arrival Records: A Guide to the Records of Immigrants Arriving at American Ports by Sail and Steam. By Michael Tepper. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1988. Bibliography. 134 pp. Cloth.

Boletín Bibliográfico Archivístico, Vol 1. No. 1. Published by Centro Interamericano de Desarrollo de Archivos, Argentina. A new serial publication sponsored by the Organization of American States and the National University of Argentina at Cordoba. 168 pp. Paper.

Strategic Approaches, 1988-1992. Ottawa, Canada: National Archives of Canada, 1988. vii, 46 pp. French and English. Paper.

The Arrangement and Description of the Architectural Plans Collection. Prepared by Garron Wells, edited by Jane Nokes. Toronto: Bank of Nova Scotia Archives, 1988. 30 pp. Paper.

Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the University Libraries at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Compiled by Laura H. Katz. Blacksburg, Virginia: University Libraries, 1988. Index. 79 pp. Paper.

Ohio Newspapers on Microfilm. Compiled by the Microfilm Department of the Ohio Historical Society. Columbus, Ohio: OHS, 1988. 34 pp. Paper.

The New Massachusetts Archives Facility: A Study in Planning and Process. By Albert H. Whitaker, Jr. NAGARA Government Records Issues Series, No. 1. Albany, N.Y.: NAGARA, 1988. 8 pp. Paper.

Preservation Needs in State Archives. Compiled by the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators. Albany, N.Y.: NAGARA, 1988. 70 pp. Reprint. Paper.

Historical Documentary Editions, 1988. Compiled by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1988. x, 76 pp. Paper.

Managing a Genealogical Project. By William Dollarhide. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. Illustrations, forms. xii, 79 pp. Paper.

The Managerial Competencies of Twelve Corporate Librarians: A Validation Study of New Directions in Library and Information Science Education. By Marcy Murphy. SLA Research Series No. 2. Washington, D.C.: Special Libraries Association, 1988. 37 pp. Paper.

Libraries and Information Centers within Women's Studies Research Centers. By Grace Jackson-Brown. SLA Research Series No. 3. Washington, D.C.: Special Libraries Association, 1988. 34 pp. Paper.

A Guide to the Archives of the Albright-Knox Art Gallery. By Kathryn L. Corcoran and John Sanford. New York: Albright-Knox Art Gallery, 1988. 25 pp. Paper.

National Endowment for the Humanities Twenty-Second Annual Report - 1987. Washington, D.C.: National Endowment for the Humanities, 1988. Appendices. 184 pp. Paper.

Records Management Handbook for United States Senate Committees. By Karen Dawley Paul. U.S. Senate Bicentennial Publication #5. Appendices, bibliography. 170 pp. Paper.

Guide to the Archives of the City of Seattle. Edited by Scott Cline. Seattle, Washington: Office of the Comptroller, 1988. Index. 234 pp. Paper.

Guide to the Botanical Records and Papers in the Archives of the Hunt Institute. Part 2. Compiled by Michael T. Stieber and Anita L. Karg. Pittsburgh: Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1984. 174 pp.