

Reviews

PETER J. WOSH, editor

A Sourcebook of Standards Information: Education, Access, and Development. By Stephen M. Spivak and Keith A. Winsell. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1991. xiv, 451 pp. Paper. \$27.95. ISBN 0-8161-1949-X.

Archivists are only beginning to fathom the complex, interdisciplinary realm of standards. Spivak and Winsell's sourcebook, a mix of mostly reprinted articles with a few original contributions, will not necessarily make standards easier to understand. As the editors themselves observe, "the information gained in consulting a sourcebook can succeed in raising as many questions as it answers" (p. 335). It does, however, provide much food for thought as the archival profession seeks to establish its own internal system for standards development and implementation and, at the same time, tries to harness the power of externally developed standards to ensure long-term access to, and preservation of, information in all media.

The editors' choices of articles for inclusion in this volume could be characterized either in a positive way as diverse or more negatively as unfocused. They clearly hoped to reach several audiences: the articles range from very specific library or archival applications to global perspectives. Rather than addressing a single topic or issue or speaking to a specific group of professionals, the reprinted articles are somewhat idiosyncratic, reflecting the editors' varied experiences. Spivak, a textile engineer, is an acknowledged leader in the move to establish an interdisciplinary standards curriculum at the university level. Winsell has worked as both a librarian and an archivist

with subject collections focusing on disability issues and African-American history.

The volume opens with several general essays by acknowledged library and archival leaders in standards development: Patricia Harris, Irving Horowitz, Paul Evans Peters, and Frank Burke. One of the strongest sections, standards education, follows. Spivak presents both an overview and an article enumerating priorities toward better standards education for both technical and nontechnical personnel, especially engineering students. Two articles, one by Toni Carbo Bearman and one coauthored by Michael B. Spring and Martin B. Weiss, describe the information standards curriculum developed in the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. As archivists further refine their own curricula for graduate education generally and for automation-related subjects more specifically, they should study this program carefully. The "standards education" section closes with an article by Lisa Weber on educating archivists for automation. Weber's contribution deserves widespread readership within the archival profession, but its original publication in *Library Trends* has probably prevented this thus far. Standards governing bibliographic and descriptive processes constitute only one of her many important considerations.

The sourcebook's major contribution to the archival profession stems from its printing several unpublished papers that have circulated in typescript for years. Two notable articles, one coauthored by Charles M. Dollar and Thomas E. Weir, Jr., of the United States National Archives and Rec-

ords Administration, and the other written by John McDonald of the National Archives of Canada, explore the potential role of data exchange standards in ensuring long-term access to, and use of, electronic records. These two contributions formed seminal discussions of the topic and have been cited heavily in subsequent writings. It is especially helpful to remove them from the realm of "fugitive literature." Two other frequently cited articles by H. Thomas Hickerson and Steven L. Hensen, originally published in *Library Trends* and the *American Archivist* respectively, provide clear explanations of the use of standards for bibliographic exchange and for describing archival materials. It is convenient to have them published together here, and they may help librarian colleagues better understand how archivists' development and use of standards relate to library practice. These four articles are followed by one of the few contributions written specifically for this volume, David Bearman's exploration of recent efforts to develop museum information standards. Bearman applies his considerable experience with archival information exchange to many of the same needs in the museum community.

Spivak and Winsell especially highlight the sourcebook's "comprehensive glossary of over 100 standards-related terms and definitions." The bulk of the printed glossary comprises five sections originally prepared by Donald R. Mackay for the National Institute of Standards and Technology. In exceptional detail, it covers terms related to standardization in general, testing and certification, laboratory accreditation, and quality control. Despite the glossary's clarity, most archivists will likely find little use for terminology related, for example, to the certification of product testing laboratories. The editors did add two potentially useful sections on information technology and on archives and manuscripts. Unfortunately, no definitions or explanations accompany these terms, which amount to little more

than an explication of acronyms. Curiously, the editors chose not to include a separate section on library terms, although most of the eight terms listed under "archives and manuscripts" evolved directly from library practice (e.g., MARC, OCLC, MARBI). None receives adequate identification or definition.

The volume contains two annotated bibliographies, but unfortunate shortcomings mar them as well. The "Annotated Standards Bibliography for North America," compiled by the editors themselves, proves adequate as far as it goes, but it contains only references to "books and monographs, reports, major collections, and information sources." The annotations do not analyze the texts' strengths or weaknesses but appear to quote directly from the sources themselves or from abstracts compiled by the authors or publishers. Many of the federal government publications contain keyword lists that may have satisfied some purpose in their original context (e.g., "the National Technical Information Service database"), but they were not used in preparing the sourcebook's index. The selection criteria clearly aimed the bibliographies at a very broad audience. Only Walt Crawford's book specifically represents library practice, and nothing in this bibliography relates directly to archives or manuscripts. There is nothing inherently wrong with most of the publications cited, although many directories are badly outdated. Further, archivists and librarians perusing the list will find little use for the 1971 *World Index of Plastics Standards*, but they will miss some extremely valuable works, such as *Library and Information Technology Standards*, edited by Michael Gorman (Chicago: American Library Association, 1990) and *Beyond the Book: Extending MARC for Subject Access*, edited by Toni Petersen and Pat Molholt (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1989).

The sourcebook's biggest drawback involves the omission of journal articles from the book's bibliographic scope. Much of

the most interesting and relevant work for librarians and archivists on the development and use of standards has appeared in periodicals. The editors partially, if awkwardly, remedy this flaw by including a second bibliography, originally compiled by the American Library Association's Library and Information Technology Association in 1984. Recognizing that the intervening seven years constitute a virtual eternity in the rapidly changing world of standards, Winsell prepared a new introduction summarizing more recent additions to the literature. He rightly recommends three issues of *Library Trends* (from 1972, 1982, and 1988) as well as the Fall 1988 issue of *Book Research Quarterly* as especially valuable collections of standards-related articles. Indeed, four of the sourcebook's own articles are reprinted from one of these journals. Winsell mentions *Information Standards Quarterly* but does not sufficiently emphasize its value for tracking current developments by its parent publisher, the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), and by a wide range of related organizations. The best source for current standards information relevant to archival practice, the quarterly *Archival and Museum Informatics Newsletter*, is not cited at all.

In sum, the sourcebook remains a mixed blessing. It offers vital information and guidance largely unavailable elsewhere. It definitely does not serve as a suitable introduction for anyone not already familiar with standards-related issues and organizations. Beginners should instead turn first to Walt Crawford's *Technical Standards: An Introduction for Librarians* (Boston: G.K. Hall), which has appeared in two editions (1986, 1991). The first edition contains informative sections on the International Organization for Standardization and the U.S. Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X3 on Information Processing Standards. Both sections were reduced significantly in Crawford's second

edition. The 1991 volume, however, provides a longer and more up-to-date account of NISO's work—an object of increased archival attention since the Society of American Archivists joined NISO as a full voting member in January 1992. Incidentally, in the first edition Crawford also provides an excellent glossary that contains both general standards terms and those specific to library practice.

Excepting Crawford, the best introduction to the world of technical standards at the national and international level is Carl Cargill's *Information Technology Standardization* (Bedford, Mass.: Digital Press, 1989). Archivists probably will not participate directly in developing the standards that Cargill describes, but they will depend on these standards for managing and preserving information in electronic media. After archivists familiarize themselves with the concepts and organizations described in Crawford and Cargill, Spivak and Winsell's sourcebook may provide some interesting further reading.

Another recent publication offers valuable perspectives from the library world. Standards applicable to the development of information systems within libraries relate directly to the world of archives, and *Library and Information Technology Standards*, edited by Michael Gorman (Chicago: American Library Association, 1990), collects several relevant papers presented at the second national conference of the Library and Information Technology Association, 2–6 October 1988. Walt Crawford's paper on failed standards development efforts constitutes a special highlight, providing important cautionary tales to anyone who looks to standards as a professional panacea.

Standards, by their very nature, require constant refinement and revision. It thus becomes extremely important to remain current about standards development projects and the issuance of new or revised documents. Staying abreast of the periodical

literature is essential. Two serial publications mentioned above, the *Information Standards Quarterly* and *Archives and Museum Informatics*, require regular consultation. Finally, those dealing with the rapidly evolving world of imaging standards, from microfilm to CD-ROM and beyond, should also monitor developments in the Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM), through its journal *Inform* and its other publications.

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Perspectives on Natural Disaster Mitigation: Papers Presented at 1991 AIC Workshop. By the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. Washington, D.C.: American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1992. 82 pp. Paper.

Disaster Planning and Recovery: A How-to-Do-It Manual for Librarians and Archivists. By Judith Fortson. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1992. Index, appendixes. ix, 182 pp. Paper. \$39.95. ISBN 1-55570-059-4.

When an institution begins to address its preservation needs, one of the first areas of concern is usually disaster planning. No one ever wants actually to use a disaster plan, but most archivists recognize the importance of having one. A heightened awareness has contributed to a profusion of books and articles that deal with disaster planning. This reviewer is beginning to wonder whether we have reached a saturation point. Is there really anything new to contribute to this literature?

In 1991, the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, with funding from the Institute for Museum Services, held a workshop on natural disaster mitigation intended primarily for mu-

seum professionals. The workshop papers, published as *Perspectives on Natural Disaster Mitigation*, also speak most directly to the museum community. They do not address the specific concerns of disaster planning in an archives. For example, Thomas Drabek, a University of Denver sociologist, reports on his work in disaster evacuation planning initiatives in the tourist industry. The other contributors, none of whom works within the archival community, represent a broad spectrum of experience and offer a variety of perspectives on disaster planning. Workshop participants included an urban planner, a mental health consultant, a sociologist, and museum personnel. The published papers examine various elements of disaster mitigation. None of the contributions offer great detail on any subject: W. W. Hays's "At Risk from Natural Hazards," to cite one case, merely identifies the familiar natural hazards that threaten collections in the United States.

Anyone reasonably familiar with the who, what, how, and why of disaster planning will find that this volume merely reinforces prior knowledge. *Perspectives on Natural Disaster Mitigation* might help archivists whose collections contain a large number of objects. Many existing publications about disaster planning aimed specifically at the archival and library communities would better serve the reader.

Disaster Planning and Recovery author Judith Fortson, the head librarian at the Hoover Institute and formerly its preservation officer, has been active in the preservation field since the 1970s and has written previously on disaster planning. Her current book is a comprehensive manual for disaster planning in libraries and archives. The manual covers the three main threats to collections: water, fire, and earthquakes. She devotes individual chapters to each of the following topics: recovery, developing the plan, and managing risks. *Disaster Planning and Recovery* also features an ex-

tensive (if unannotated) bibliography and several appendixes. Overall organization could have been improved; for example, Fortson details recovery procedures prior to discussing the actual development of the plan. Recovery procedures do compose the largest element of an institution's disaster plan, but they should be detailed *after* the entire plan is outlined.

As a how-to-do-it manual, *Disaster Planning and Recovery* devotes surprisingly little space (merely six pages) to getting the plan on paper. This information is covered in greater detail in Appendix VII, entitled "Oklahoma: Basic Guidelines." The importance of updating the plan also receives short shrift. Keeping an institution's plan current is essential. It is also time-consuming drudgery. People and businesses move with more frequency than one would expect. Within six months of this book's publication, many addresses in the various appendixes were either obsolete (e.g., the Library Binding Institute) or incomplete (e.g., Document Reprocessors). In addition, the most recent developments in disaster recovery were not included. Dehumidification receives no mention as a treatment option. Though this technology has been applied only recently to libraries, the preliminary results appear quite promising and should have been discussed in this manual. Sally Buchanan, in *Disaster Planning Preparedness and Recovery for Libraries and Archives: A RAMP Study with Guidelines* (Paris: UNESCO, 1988), treats dehumidification in her section on "Techniques for Recovery" (p. 88). Several other small omissions mar Fortson's work. In her discussion of packing books for removal from the disaster site, the author fails to mention the standard rule-of-thumb that the boxes should not be packed full. Rather, boxes should contain only one layer of books at about 70 percent capacity; tighter packing would exceed the box's intended load.

In sum, though the book's contents are accurate, the author explores no new ter-

ritory, however, *Disaster Planning and Recovery* would assist archivists who have not read anything else on the subject.

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Picture Research: A Practical Guide. By John Schultz and Barbara Schultz. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1991. Illustrations, appendixes, index. ix, 326 pp. Cloth. \$39.95 ISBN 0-442-31840-5.

This book has a noble objective and a wide-ranging scope. The authors, by examining the entire field of picture research today, wish "not so much to impose standards and methods, but to discover those that are already widely in use." They thus continue the pioneering work of Renata Shaw, who attempted much the same thing in her series on "Picture Professionalism" twenty years ago. Even after all this time, picture researchers are still trying to "formulate a well-respected discipline worthy of being described as a profession." This book is an important part of that process. It is not, however, a handy manual essential for instant success in finding images. It would provide little help for someone who, in the midst of a project, needs to find the perfect shot overnight. Such a researcher would more profitably consult Evans and Evans, *Picture Researcher's Handbook*, and use the telephone to exploit some of the sources described in that work. Instead, Schultz and Schultz thoughtfully examine the entire gamut of picture work today, illustrating their points with many specific, practical examples of people in the field, successful picture hunts, and institutional practices. Sections will interest all individuals whose jobs involve regular contact with pictures, as well as anyone who spends time thinking about the entire process.

After a first chapter on the history of illustrations and a somewhat detailed second chapter on the technical side of pho-

tography and printing, the book hits its stride in the third chapter, which contains short biographical sketches of specific individuals in various picture-related jobs. These include a reference librarian, freelance picture researchers, a photo editor, two photo-journalists, and three stock agents. Archivists will particularly relate to the tale of the reference librarian, but the other sketches are equally informative and reveal much about possibly unfamiliar occupations.

In chapter four, the authors finally define what a picture researcher is and does—a discussion that might better have been placed at the beginning of the book. Chapter five presents material on access to photographs in museums and archives and will greatly interest those who serve picture researchers. Comparative institutional price schedules for prints and publication fees are particularly useful (and reassuring). Again, the book works best when it addresses specifics. The access chapter includes overviews of the Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs Division and the National Archives Still Pictures Branch, while also describing a picture search at the Minnesota Historical Society.

The authors' examination of commercial picture agencies in chapter six is particularly useful, as these businesses have become very important in recent years. It is helpful to learn some of the details about the Bettmann Archive, Comstock, Inc., Magnum Photos, Inc., and Sygma. The authors discuss business aspects, methods of approaching these agencies, and possible problems in dealing with stock photos.

The book concludes with one chapter on legal issues and one on electronic picture transmission and research. The first proves the more successful of these two. Coverage of copyright issues is as straightforward as possible considering the topic, and it is sufficiently grave to instill healthy fear in the reader. The discussion of modern technologies is a little less helpful because it tries to cover an area that changes daily.

Two appendixes present an outline for a possible training seminar on picture research and a brief discussion of handling photographs. The latter of these two is presented carefully, but the section on publishers' handling of color transparencies is not very reassuring to archivists, reinforcing the need for extreme care in using original materials. A handy glossary and bibliography conclude the volume.

Schultz and Schultz provide a good summary of the state of the picture research art, and their work will interest archivists and librarians as well as picture professionals. Pictures are so ubiquitous today that one may take them for granted. The field of picture research is so large and diffuse that it is very important for everyone involved to consider now the issues that will form the core of the development of this "profession" over time. Archivists can certainly identify with that problem, and they will welcome the contribution made by this book.

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Sources for U.S. History: Nineteenth-Century Communities. By W. B. Stephens. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991. Index. xviii, 558 pp. Cloth. \$75.00. ISBN 0-521-35315-7.

W. B. Stephens's book forms part of Cambridge University Press's broader series dealing with "the sources of history." Other volumes cover ancient history, early modern Irish history, English history in general, and English local history. Each book tries to present readers with both an understanding of the materials from which history is written and the problems these materials present for the researcher. The books focus on two questions: What can we know? and What have we no right to expect to learn from what the past has left

behind? These questions concern archivists as well as historians.

The series editors have given Stephens the task of identifying and evaluating sources for research into the history of individual nineteenth-century U.S. communities, both large and small. Stephens uses a topical approach to accomplish this difficult undertaking. Individual chapters address the following themes: demography; ethnicity and race; the land, settlement, and farming; religion; local government, politics, and organized labor; manufacturing, mining, and business activity; maritime activity, communications, and the fur trade; education; and poverty, health, and crime.

Stephens presents an excellent summary of these topics in his 558 pages, identifying federal, state, and local archival materials in each subject area. His breadth of coverage is particularly impressive: One might expect Stephens to document one activity well, but providing extensive discussions for each area constitutes a remarkable accomplishment. In sum, the book provides a good overview of sources and should find a welcome place on the reference shelves of both archivists and historians.

Archivists, however, will find this book particularly helpful for four reasons. First, *Sources for U.S. History* will acquaint archivists with the broad range of research materials in their own institutional areas of emphasis. For example, a labor archivist will find it useful to have in one place information about the following sources: federal documents, including but not limited to the Bureau of Labor; court records; state documents; labor newspapers and journals; reminiscences and autobiographies; union records; historical society collections; university holdings; public library resources; and reports about American labor prepared by foreign diplomats (pp. 337–51). Most archivists, even those operating within a particular subject area, could not match the breadth of knowledge reflected in this book.

Second, archivists will find Stephens's

work useful when dealing with researchers seeking information about diverse subjects. The amount of information packed into this volume makes it easy to identify potentially fruitful leads for researchers. As an added benefit, researchers can review this book without guidance from an archivist, formulating questions that will serve as the basis for subsequent reference interviews. This can help stretch limited archival staff resources even further.

Third, Stephens's footnotes will help archivists familiarize themselves with some of the more important studies in particular fields. This may be the most significant reason for archivists to buy the book, especially those archivists lacking a strong background in U.S. history. As a general overview of contemporary scholarship in a number of disciplines, this volume is without equal.

Finally, *Sources for U.S. History* can offer insights into some larger archival issues, particularly appraisal. The central theme underlying Cambridge University Press's whole series—what we can know (and not expect to know) from what the past has left behind—should form part of all appraisal decisions. In addition, archivists are perhaps more aware than historians that the "past" will tend to leave fewer valuable items behind because of the increasing volume and changing nature of records. Documenting the past can no longer be viewed as a passive exercise. Without the active intervention of a knowledgeable and skilled archivist, future historians will find it increasingly difficult to locate relevant source material for their studies. This book did miss an important opportunity to educate historians and other researchers about the ways in which archivists shape the historical record.

In conclusion, this book is so useful that one wishes it were even longer. Perhaps the editors of this series have already considered this and intend to expand their scope by publishing additional sourcebooks con-

cerning U.S. history. If they do, I only hope that they maintain both the breadth and depth of coverage Stephens exhibits in this volume.

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The Baltimore Book: New Views of Local History. Edited by Elizabeth Fee, Linda Shopes, and Linda Zeidman. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991. Illustrations, index. xxviii, 268 pp. Cloth. ISBN 0-87722-817-5.

This book, both a social history and a guide to Baltimore's neighborhoods, originated out of a popular five-hour bus tour of important labor, civil rights, and women's history sites. The three local historians who later edited the volume organized the tour to celebrate the 1982 opening of the Progressive Action Center, a community center in a renovated library building.

The Baltimore Book includes maps, segments of oral histories, and beautifully reproduced photographs culled from the city's historic repositories. Chapters are arranged thematically, more or less chronologically, and geographically. The complete tour, starting and ending at the Inner Harbor, is structured to take one full day by car. The various neighborhoods, and the events or sites that define them, are discussed in ten somewhat uneven but always lively and very accessible essays.

The tour begins at the Camden Yards of the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad. Here, in 1877, the Maryland National Guard violently quelled a demonstration by thousands of railroad workers and their families protesting the labor policies of John Work Garrett, the B&O's president. Garrett's mansion serves as the second tour site. Silvia Gillett's essay sets the local manifestations of the 1877 railroad strike, the largest single industrial uprising in U.S. history,

into its national context. Through Garrett's opulent life and society, Elizabeth Fee describes the economic and political importance of the railroad to Baltimore.

The third stop is the white working-class community of Hampden-Woodberry, which developed as a cotton mill company town in the 1870s and drew thousands of rural native-born Americans into its paternalistic, relatively prosperous confines. A bitter strike, which in 1923 led one of the largest companies to abandon the community, provides essayist Bill Harvey with a powerful illustration of what he calls "social memory"—in this case, community amnesia at a painful juncture in its past.

In her essay on Old West Baltimore, Karen Olson charts the course of residential segregation. Before 1880, Baltimore's African-American population was widely distributed. Over the next two decades, a sharp rise in the numbers of Southern rural African-American migrants and European immigrants resulted in overcrowding, lack of housing, and the emergence of the first segregated African-American community. By 1904, half of Baltimore's African-Americans were living in Old West Baltimore.

The four essays that follow sketch important sectors of Baltimore's economy in the first half of the twentieth century and the spaces and labor struggles associated with them: the downtown garment district, which during World War I employed more workers than Bethlehem Steel; Baltimore's East Side, linked with the skilled tradesmen and craft workers of "labor's aristocracy"; the port neighborhood of Fells Point, home to cannery workers and the disenfranchised seamen who in 1934 organized the "Baltimore Soviet," precursor of the National Maritime Union; and Sparrows Point, Bethlehem Steel's company town.

W. Edward Orser outlines the residential patterns in Baltimore's characteristic row-houses and politics of white flight and sub

urbanization in a close look at Baltimore's West Side. Here, as in Linda Shopes's essay on Fells Point, issues of class and race are contested in the terrain of real estate and community development.

David Harvey closes the tour by revealing the history of Baltimore's "renaissance," the downtown urban renewal and redevelopment of the Inner Harbor that was undertaken by corporate interests and fueled by public funds and tax concessions. As early as 1956, local business leaders formed the Greater Baltimore Committee to counter the downtown deterioration that threatened the future of business. In 1970, a coalition of Baltimore groups held its first urban fair to demonstrate civic unity in the wake of riots after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Harvey sees the consumer pleasures of Harborplace, the Science Center, the National Aquarium, and the marina and malls as the institutionalization of "bread and circuses," distracting Baltimore residents from the central truth about their city: that over the preceding twenty-five years, Baltimore had lost 20 percent of its population, more than half of its white population, a large proportion of its middle class, and 10 percent of its jobs to a massive wave of plant closures.

The Baltimore Book is unapologetically partisan in calling for changes that would give ordinary citizens decision-making power over economic and community development to improve their city. Although the book is not nostalgic, one cannot help but mourn the passing of the strong working class communities described here. Rich in detail and broad in its conception, *The Baltimore Book* is more than a coffee table book, though its production values rate it as one. For archivists, it presents a model of successful public history few city social histories have yet undertaken (Steve Babson's *Working Detroit* is one exception). For the general public, *The Baltimore Book* holds seeds to the revitalization of urban America in the voices of the activists whose oral his-

tories are included and the painful yearnings and hopeful actions its essays convey.

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Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives

Research Guide to Libraries and Archives in the Low Countries. Compiled by Martha L. Brogan. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1991. Appendixes, indexes. x, 546 pp. Cloth. \$75.00. ISBN 0-313-25466-4; ISSN 0742-6879.

Martha L. Brogan, the social sciences bibliographer at Yale University, spent eight years compiling this guide to the libraries and archives of The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. She describes it as the first tool of its kind for the Benelux countries to be written in English and aimed primarily at U.S. scholars. Brogan's conviction of the need for this guide must have been shared by the six funding agencies that supported her work and by Greenwood Press, which has published her work as number five in its series entitled "Bibliographies and Indexes in Library and Information Science." Even though U.S. scholars working in the archives and libraries of these countries will have a reading knowledge of at least Dutch and French, a guide that provides information in English is very useful. Precedents exist, of course, for this kind of scholarly tool; the bibliographies and directories prepared by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted for the former USSR come most quickly to mind.

Brogan began her work with a survey in which she asked U.S. scholars who had been or would be users of Benelux libraries and archives about their experiences with collections and about their research needs. Additional information came from a questionnaire sent to "host" institutions, followed by visits to selected institutions.

Brogan's guide is designed to serve both seasoned scholars and novices planning a first research trip. She provides information that will help all prospective research-

ers plan their itineraries in advance. The guide is exclusive both in its intended audience—scholars in the humanities and social sciences—and in the collections it describes. Information for scholars in technical, scientific, and medical disciplines was deliberately excluded. Collections held privately, not readily open to the public, or belonging to business enterprises, and most collections devoted to a single author or historical figure, have also been omitted. Within these parameters, the guide covers book and archival collections in libraries, archives, museums, government agencies, statistical information centers, and institutes.

The volume consists of two major parts: an annotated bibliography and a guide to 216 collections, including 82 in Belgium, 123 in The Netherlands, and 11 in Luxembourg. The bibliography, which is intended to augment the guide to collections, includes individual compilations for each country, beginning with incunabula and ending with forthcoming publications. The annotated bibliography is divided into the following headings: national bibliographies; national union catalogs; national biographical dictionaries; directories and guides to collections; and subject guides and bibliographies. The second part of the volume describes the collections in Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Entries are organized alphabetically by the English names of cities and are numbered consecutively throughout as an internal reference system. Each entry begins with basic directory information. Brogan then presents the size of each collection as the number of books, periodicals, newspapers and clippings, pamphlets, drawings, prints, maps, plans and architectural drawings, and visual images and as the linear meters of archives. A description of the collection follows, including a history of the host institution and a discussion of the collection's subject strengths and national or international significance.

Brogan also provides information concerning the classification system and primary catalogs for the collection, user access requirements and etiquette in the reading rooms, and services ranging from reprography to restaurants. The author includes a list of each institution's own publications and a brief bibliography of titles describing individual institutions and their holdings. The guide concludes with an author and title index to the bibliography in Part I, an institutional index to Part II, and a subject index to the entire volume.

Although she has excluded some types of institutional collections by design, Brogan offers comprehensive information for those selected for inclusion. Descriptions mirror the importance and extent of the collections described. For example, extensive entries document the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam, with its thirty linear kilometers of archives and 100,000 volumes, and the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam, with its three miles of archives and 500,000 books and pamphlets.

Users would have benefited from an interpretation of Benelux *archivistique* and its implications for researchers, or from a general discussion of research methods particularly suited to these archives à la Grimsted. Such discussions obviously would have expanded the guide's scope beyond the compiler's intentions. Perhaps Brogan chose not to pursue these archival discussions because this guide includes book collections as well as archives. She may also have found that these libraries and archives in the Low Countries have made every effort to provide good reference tools and a user-friendly research environment. In any case, she chose not to take this path.

Research Guide to Libraries and Archives in the Low Countries is not intended as a volume for browsing. For someone with a general or particular interest in these countries, however, much information can be gleaned from reading through the book.

Brogan's guide is a welcome addition to the existing research tools available for scholars, researchers, and just plain devotees of Belgium, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands.

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Bibliographic Access to Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts: A Survey of Computerized Data Bases and Information Services. Edited by Wesley M. Stevens. Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Press, 1992. Index. xiii, 196 pp. Cloth. \$22.95. ISBN 1-56024-224-8. ©

Faced with the daily challenge of preserving and providing access to bulky modern records, few American archivists will ever have to contemplate any activity so esoteric as cataloging medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, with all their paleographic and linguistic difficulties. Archivists who doubt that such manuscripts survive in sufficient numbers to constitute a significant problem would be astonished by the quantity and variety of extant European documentation from the period 500–1600. Seymour De Ricci's four-volume *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (New York: H.H. Wilson, 1935–1962) identified almost seventeen thousand manuscripts in libraries and private collections, and the North American count has surely grown in recent decades. Even if one ignored documentary records and considered only textual and illuminated manuscripts in book/codex form (for example, classical texts, royal chronicles, scholastic treatises, Biblical commentaries, private devotional books, and vernacular literary works), a worldwide survey would undoubtedly identify hundreds of thousands of volumes in innumerable European libraries.

An up-to-date study on providing biblio-

graphic access to this large body of material is therefore most welcome. *Bibliographic Access to Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts* in part attempts to address questions of bibliographic description and standards, although six of ten substantive articles in the book began as papers presented at two international conferences in Hamburg and Munich in 1989. Four (by Nan L. Hahn, Agnès Guillaumont and Jean-Luc Minel, Andreas Kühne, and Alain Touwaide) offer case studies of small, specialized databases for scientific, medical, and mathematical manuscripts; the other two (by Renate Schipke and Thomas L. Amos) concern, respectively, medieval manuscripts in the former German Democratic Republic and on microfilm at the Hill Monastic Manuscript Library, St. John's Abbey and University, Collegeville, Minnesota.

Occasional insights can be gleaned from the history and practices of these independent databases created since the 1960s, based on increasingly obsolete computer technology, and supporting projects whose end product is a printed catalog. But the editors and several contributors have broader interests and recognize the need for common standards of bibliographic description and universal online access. Of far greater interest than the case studies are Lawrence J. McCrank's sensible overview "Manuscripts and Informatics: Progress and Prospects" (pp. 159–180), two brief articles by Warren Van Egmond and Thomas L. Amos, and Hope Mayo's ambitious study, "MARC Cataloging for Medieval Manuscripts: An Evaluation" (pp. 93–152). Readers interested in the possibilities of online cataloging in MARC-format will want to read and compare the issue of *Rare Books & Manuscripts Librarianship* (6, no. 1 [1991]) on this subject, edited and written in part by Hope Mayo. MARC seems the most promising approach, based on its wide acceptance and availability, but it proves imperfect for some of the special cataloging requirements of medieval

and Renaissance manuscripts. Will miscellaneous and composite works, for example, be cataloged by individual title or volume? In what field will catalogers enter "incipits" (that is, initial words or first lines) in otherwise untitled texts?

Online descriptive standards for cataloging medieval and Renaissance manuscripts are in their infancy. Those searching for guidance should consult two published catalogs. These sources could serve as models for other cataloging projects based in particular libraries. The first is Barbara A. Shailor, *Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University*, Vol. 1. Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies, 34 (Binghamton, N.Y.: Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies, 1984). The second is Consuelo W. Dutschke, *Guide to Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the Huntington Library*, Vol. 1-2. (San Marino, Calif.: Huntington Library, 1989).

There may be inconsistencies in printed catalogs; for example, should documentary records be included, and shall all fragments of codices be cataloged or only those of particular antiquity or aesthetic excellence? Yet, on the whole, there is more convergence than difference in practice.

Finally, readers should be aware that Haworth Press also published *Bibliographic Access to Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts* in paperback as a regular issue of *Primary Sources and Original Works*: 1, no. 3/4 (1991), a new journal under the general editorship of Lawrence J. McCrank. The editors and contributors have not been well served by a publisher apparently satisfied with inconsistent copyediting, fuzzy and illegible type (even for desktop publishing), indifferent design, and careless printing.

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Bibliographical Foundations of French Historical Studies. Edited by Lawrence J. McCrank. New York: Haworth Press, 1991. Index. xi, 255 pp. Cloth. \$29.95. ISBN 1-56024-150-0. ©

As a French archivist, I can see three reasons for welcoming the appearance of this publication.

First, it is the premier issue of a new periodical, *Primary Sources and Original Works*. The title promises articles focusing on sources and on historical methods.

Second, amid the great number of publications and colloquiums generated by the bicentennial of the French Revolution, I have been very interested in knowing the American view of French history, archives, and libraries. Few contributions to the bicentennial have dealt with the revolutionary history of archives and libraries. There have been some projects developed within archival circles ("Direction des Archives de France" and "Association des Archivistes Français"): a colloquium about the history of French archives during the Revolution, a program of guides and inventories about the revolutionary series, and a group working on the indexing of those series. The conjunction of the annual conferences of the Association of the Bibliography of History and the American Historical Association, whose selected papers Lawrence J. McCrank presents here, is unique in stressing bibliographic methods and the conditions of using archival resources. The two papers by Nancy Bartlett, about the history of French repositories and archival theory from the Revolution, can be seen as a link with the aforementioned French archival projects for the bicentennial.

The third reason for welcoming this publication is that this volume, by grouping the contributions of librarians, archivists, and researchers, reflects a French preoccupation with encouraging collaboration among people involved in the preservation of pa-

trimony. The creation of the new *Ecole du Patrimoine*, for example, involves most of these people, with the notable exception of librarians.

Serving as a constant backdrop for all of the contributions to this volume are the issues introduced by new technology and by greater accessibility to archives and libraries. The first two parts of this book are dedicated especially to these problems. Mark Olsen's article exemplifies the potential of one new technology, in this case a database with full text research. He offers a masterful demonstration of the ways a researcher can use a database viewed primarily as a linguistic resource to uncover broader trends in the "histoire des mentalités." He also agrees with Susanne Roberts in illustrating that the use of new technology means collaboration between different institutions and the acquisition of new skills by librarians, archivists, and researchers. New technology transfers the problem of access from the restrictions assigned by librarians and archivists—often owing to their lack of means—to the researcher using such technological innovations as photocopies, microforms, computers, and databases. This is obvious in one rather new field of research, audiovisual archives, as described in Robert M. Maniquis's article on "The French Revolution and the Cinema: Problems in Filmography."

New technology can also create access difficulties for a "noninitiated" researcher. Just as Jon D. Rudd found considerable embarrassment in "Searching Pre-Revolutionary Archives in France" (pp. 81–93) without adequate initiation in French archives, equally specialized skills are required to find one's way through all manner of finding aids as well as a confusing network of national and local repositories.

The final section of *Bibliographical Foundations of French Historical Studies* is at first a bit disconcerting, owing to its link with the French Revolution. The quality of the contributions, however, makes it

extremely interesting. I would like to emphasize especially the examples of collaboration this issue raises. Pierre Boule shows the blinders historians can wear when they leave the treatment of parallels between the French Revolution and similar Canadian events to nonhistorians. Articles by Mark Olsen and Gary Kates provide examples of collaboration between different disciplines (e.g., history, linguistics, and psychiatry), between different historical schools (e.g., the influence of French "histoire du livre," "histoire des mentalités," and American social history), or between different nations. Carl A. Brasseaux's article illustrates this last point by suggesting a new look at French and American history by examining the different perspectives gleaned from resources in French and American archives about Louisiana.

Ultimately, Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie's article brings us back to the problems of new technology and access, in this case by examining the new "Bibliothèque de France" in Tolbiac. Time and resources are lacking for computerization; increased access implies conservation risks for the collections; and the great expenditure for this magnificent library will perhaps drain resources from regional repositories. Like all the papers in this book, Ladurie's contribution and comments must be praised for their honesty. This frank approach is one of the more important values of *Bibliographical Foundations of French Historical Studies*.

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Guide to the American Medical Association Historical Health Fraud and Alternative Medicine Collection. Edited by Arthur W. Hafner. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1992. Bibliography, illustrations, index. xxv, 215 pp. Cloth. \$45. ISBN 0-89970-441-7.

Health care and other historians have become increasingly interested in medical

ethics, the business of medicine, and alternative health care. Archivists assisting these researchers will find that the American Medical Association's (AMA) *Guide to the American Medical Association Historical Health Fraud and Alternative Medicine Collection* provides descriptive abstracts, detailed inventories, and several indexes to one of the United States' most comprehensive and distinguished collections in quacks and quackery. This well-designed and executed guide presents a comprehensive overview of a truly unique but underused collection housed in the AMA's Department of Archives, History, and Policy Information.

The collection consists of the records of the AMA's Department of Investigation (DOI), formed to gather and disseminate information about fraudulent health care practices. The department was active from 1913 to 1975, although some files in the collection pre- and post-date the department's existence. During its sixty-three-year history, the department created more than 300 cubic feet of files covering all of its investigations. The guide, therefore, includes the files of all organizations that the DOI examined, whether or not the organizations ultimately proved "legitimate." After the department closed, the AMA transferred these files to its Division of Library and Information Management, which includes the archives. In 1988 the library received a grant from the National Library of Medicine to catalog the collection into OCLC and to prepare this guide.

Regular readers of the *American Archivist* will recall James G. Carson's overview of this collection in the Spring 1991 issue. Carson, a project consultant, described the creation of USMARC records using Minaret software. The records were uploaded to OCLC and exported from Minaret to WordPerfect to produce this guide. Carson clearly presented an integrated approach to processing the collection. By exporting USMARC records using a micro-based

software package or downloading records from a bibliographic utility, archivists can effectively disseminate information about their holdings in a multi-environmental format. Other recent publications produced in this way include the *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* (1991) and the *Guide to Yale University Library Holocaust Video Testimonies* (1990).

The study of alternative medical history boasts increasing popularity. A casual search for "quackery" in the National Library of Medicine's Medline recalls 121 article citations spanning the period from 1987 through 1992, with 13 articles produced in the last two years alone. Similarly, a search under the heading of "quacks and quackery" in the RLIN books file reveals 394 titles. The compilers of this volume acknowledge this trend by providing a bibliography with 20 citations of relevant alternative medicine and history publications. They do not, however, offer information concerning relevant primary source materials outside of the AMA's collection. Nevertheless, this guide is an excellent tool for historians. Arranged into four sections, Hafner's work consists of an extensive introduction, a series of collection abstracts, a folder list inventory for some of the major collections, and a series of indexes.

The collection abstracts are arranged alphabetically, and they include summaries for all 958 manuscript collections in the Historical Health Fraud and Alternative Medicine Collection. Cases range from the mundane to the bizarre. Examples of the former include an eight-folder collection of "Questionnaires" disseminated to physicians by advertisers seeking product endorsements (p. 68). Stranger files include one describing the "Anita Nose Adjuster . . . a device alleged to reshape the nose" (p. 6), and another discussing John R. Brinkley, a gentleman known in the medical world as the "goat-gland" doctor, who implanted young goat testes into in-

fertile and impotent men (p. 11). Dispersed throughout the collection abstracts are approximately fifty photographs, including a promotional flier describing the aforementioned Anita Nose Adjuster, which link visual information with the textual abstracts. Some entries provide a biographical or historical note about the subject. This is not applied consistently, however, and it remains unclear why some entries merit such treatment and others do not.

The editor included a detailed folder list inventory, with cross-references in the collection abstracts, for all collections occupying three or more manuscript boxes. Each of the seventy-five collections in this section includes the folder title, inclusive dates, and a box and folder number. Excepting form headings, the majority of the folders comprise proper names, titles, and locations that are accessible through the indexes.

Six indexes at the end of the volume pro-

vide access by topical subjects using the National Library of Medicine's *Medical Subject Heading* and locally created subjects; by personal, corporate, product, and geographic names; and by proper titles of publications found within the collection. Each of the 15,000 index entries leads the reader to the collection abstract, and if applicable, to the folder list inventory. This guide is a significant contribution to the study of health fraud and alternative medicine. Subsequent scholarship on this topic will be aided greatly by the organization of the Historical Health Fraud and Alternative Medicine Collection and by this publication. The guide, too, joins a growing body of technologically innovative publications that are becoming commonplace in many of the nation's archival repositories.

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BRIEFLY NOTED

The Society of California Archivists recently issued the third edition of its *Directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California*. This impressive compilation, based on questionnaire responses and telephone inquiries, presents information concerning 822 repositories. Each entry contains inclusive dates, total volume, lists of major subject headings, brief holdings descriptions, bibliographic references to published finding aids, and data concerning restrictions, policies and fees. The guide serves as a handy tool for researchers, illustrates the energy and professional commitment of this important regional archival organization, and offers vivid testimony to California's rich archival and manuscript traditions. Entries document the work of local historical societies, religious organizations, museums, government agencies, and corporate concerns. Not surprisingly, the subject index reveals an especially important concentration of collections concerning agriculture, entertainment, ethnicity, natural resources, and environmentalism. One particularly intriguing entry describes collections at the "Sport Balloon Society of the U.S.A." in Menlo Park. Though it provided no information concerning hours, volume of holdings, or inclusive dates, this repository claimed to possess a variety of materials concerning "balloons (manned), both gas and air, in sporting and scientific work." (Few researchers will visit the Sport Balloon Society, however, since the repository is "open only to Aeronaut members" and requires both a \$180 registration fee and an \$18 hourly reference fee.) The directory, published in 1991, numbers 410 pages, includes several indexes, and is available from the Society of California Archivists for \$20 for individual or institutional members and \$30 for nonmembers.

For nearly twenty years, the University

of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has innovatively documented regional history through its Southern Oral History Program. As a pioneering venture housed in the history department and administered by the eminent historian Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, this project has trained graduate students in oral history while amassing an extraordinary body of primary source material concerning regional culture. *Women's Voices in the Southern Oral History Program Collection*, edited by Kathryn L. Nasstrom (Chapel Hill: Southern Oral History Program and Manuscripts Department of the University of North Carolina, 1992) highlights one aspect of the broader project and greatly increases the sources' usefulness for scholars and researchers. The compilers prepared detailed abstracts for over three hundred interviews, grouped according to the following ten series: southern politics; individual oral autobiographies; notable North Carolinians; rural electrification; labor; Fellowship of Southern Churchmen; southern women; Piedmont industrialization; Cane Creek; and University of North Carolina bicentennial interviews. The voices of textile workers, schoolteachers, politicians, farmers, and housewives are heard throughout the collection, and the interviewees range from the famous to the obscure. Topics in the abstracts include chicken stew, deaf cats, ghost stories, desegregation, textile strikes, communism in the 1930s, "inability to become a WAVE due to missing molar," impressions of Roy Campanella, sexuality, and men's and women's chores during tobacco harvest. Invaluable as a guide, this 178-page publication also stands alone as interesting reading.

Between 1989 and 1991, the Center for the Study of the History of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania conducted a National Historical Publications and Records Commission-funded project to "identify the locations, contents, and condition

of documents relating to the history and organization of nursing and health care in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C." The results of these efforts are chronicled in a new publication: *Directory of Nursing Sources in the Mid-Atlantic Region* by David M. Weinberg (Philadelphia: Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, 1991; 333 pp., \$34.95). Weinberg surveyed nearly eight hundred hospitals, visiting nurse associations, state nursing associations, hospital-based schools of nursing, and college- and university-based schools of nursing, and he received a response rate of over 24 percent. The directory provides the results of the responses, including both basic institutional characteristics and information concerning the actual records. Weinberg's conclusions will be familiar to archivists who have undertaken similar projects. He found that "few institutions have records management programs (except mass microfilming of hospital patient records) and even fewer have archival programs." Large hospitals had little grasp over their records owing to "their size and complexity," and smaller institutions operated in an equally rudimentary manner "due to limited financial resources and other pressing business."

Forty-five students enrolled at the University of Alberta in 1908, thus inaugurating Canada's newest provincial university. Documents began accumulating immediately, and eighty-four years later the institution's archives has published an exceptionally attractive, comprehensive, and usable finding aid to over 2,500 linear meters of administrative records, personal papers, and audiovisual materials. *From the Past to the Future: A Guide to the Holdings of the University of Alberta Archives*, compiled under the direction of archivist Bryan Corbett, includes a useful introduction that recounts the archives' history, explains basic administrative policies, and

describes the guide's methodological framework. The guide contains a liberal sampling of photographs from the collections and presents comprehensive administrative histories of the various departments, offices, research institutes, and organizations represented. University records constitute the overwhelming bulk of archival holdings, but some interesting personal papers from affiliated individuals and faculty members have also been collected. Traditional printed guides have fallen out of archival fashion in recent years, with the proliferation of computer-based descriptive systems. This contribution from the University of Alberta archives illustrates the continuing relevance and usefulness of traditional formats, when based on rigorous descriptive techniques and standard indexing terminology. The 284-page paperback (ISBN 0-888864-770-0) is available from the University Archives in Edmonton.

All archivists and records managers will want the 1991 edition of the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Manual for Fire Protection for Archives and Records Centers* (NFPA 232 AM) on their reference shelves. This publication is a complete revision of the 1980 guidelines. A new and larger format increases readability, and the manual has undergone substantial editing to render it more understandable for the average user. In addition to purely editorial alterations, the NFPA has incorporated fresh material into chapters dealing with construction features and building equipment and facilities. A new informational appendix discusses salvaging water-damaged library materials. One of the most useful sections provides a comparative analysis of various extinguishing methods, including halon 1301, carbon dioxide, automatic sprinklers, and gaseous systems. An uncharacteristically weak appendix offers an informational bibliography, which really does not reflect recent

scholarship; virtually every citation predates 1978.

The British Columbia Education History Project, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Ministry Responsible for Multiculturalism and Human Rights and the Royal British Columbia Museum, has issued two new and noteworthy publications: *The School Record: A Guide to Government Archives Relating to Public Education in British Columbia, 1852–1946*, by Patrick A. Dunae (British Columbia: British Columbia Archives and Records Service, 1992; illustrations, 154 pp., ISBN 0-7718-91540-7), and *Annotated Bibliography of Education History in British Columbia*, compiled and annotated by Valerie M.E. Giles (British Columbia: Royal British Columbia Museum, 1992; index, 65 pp., ISBN 0-7718-9188-1). *The School Record* covers governmental records dating from 1852, when the first “colonial” school

opened in Victoria, through 1946 when a series of reforms dramatically reshaped the administrative history of education in British Columbia. Dunae, who formerly served on the staff of the British Columbia Archives and Records Service, provides a detailed introductory essay, a summary of relevant education legislation, a chronology of key dates in the province’s educational history, organizational charts tracing the changing structure of the department of education, and administrative histories for each office discussed. Giles’s annotated bibliography serves as part of the Education History Project’s mandate to encourage local and regional initiatives in preserving school history. By surveying academic as well as more popular publications, the compiler sought to help school historians establish an analytic framework for their studies. Both publications suggest the ways in which larger governmental repositories can encourage the use of archival sources and the study of local history.

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Book Repair: A How-to-Do-It Manual for Librarians.*** By Kenneth Lavender and Scott Stockton. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1992. Appendixes. 119 pp. Paper. \$37.50. ISBN 1-55570-103-5.
- A Detailed Catalogue of the Second Archives of Bertrand Russell.*** By Kenneth Blackwell and Carl Spadoni. Bristol, England: Thoemmes Press, 1992. Illustrations, index. 464 pp. Cloth. £ 60. ISBN 1-85506-162-7.
- Directory of Records Administration Training Programs in the Greater Washington Area, 1992 Edition.*** Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992. Index. 59 pp. Paper.
- The Genealogist's Address Book.*** By Elizabeth Petty Bentley. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1992. Index. 539 pp. Paper. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8063-1348-X.
- Guide to Kentucky Archival and Manuscript Collections, Volume Two.*** Edited by Jane A. Minder. Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Public Records Division: 1992. Index. 98 pp. Loose-leaf. \$10.
- Musculoskeletal Conditions in the United States.*** By Allan Praemer, Sylvia Furrer, and Dorothy P. Rice. Park Ridge, Ill.: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 1992. Appendixes, index. 199 pp. Paper. \$15. ISBN 0-89203-063-1.
- Origins of the Federal Judiciary: Essays on the Judiciary Act of 1789.*** Edited by Maeva Marcus. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. Index. 312 pp. Cloth. \$39.95. ISBN 0-19-506721-5. ©
- Priests and Parishes of the Diocese of Brooklyn, 1820-1890.*** Third ed. Two vol. Edited by Harry M. Culkin. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, 1990. 223 pp. Paper. ©
- Public History Readings.*** By Phyllis K. Leffler and Joseph Brent. Malabar, Fla.: Krieger Publishing, 1992. 552 pp. Cloth. \$39.50.
- The Secret War: The Office of Strategic Services in World War II.*** Edited by George C. Chalou. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992. Illustrations, index. viii, 392 pp. Cloth. \$25. ISBN 0-911333-78-6. ©
- Shedding the Veil: Mapping the European Discovery of America and the World.*** By Thomas Suarez. River Edge, N.J.: World Scientific Publishing, 1992. Illustrations, index. xiii, 203 pp. Cloth. \$65. ISBN 981-02-0869-3.
- Stealth PACS: Lobbying Congress for Control of U.S. Middle East Policy.*** By Richard H. Curtiss. Washington, D.C.: American Educational Trust, 1991. Index. Paper. \$14.95. ISBN 0-937165-04-2.
- Union Catalog of Letters to Clemens.*** By Paul Machlis with the assistance of Deborah Ann Turner. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992. 420 pp. Cloth. \$60. ISBN 0-520-09743-2. ©
- War, Revolution, and Peace in Russia: The Passages of Frank Golder, 1914-1927.*** Compiled, edited, and introduced by Terence Emmons and Bertrand M. Patenaude. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1992. Illustrations, index. xxvi, 369 pp. Paper. \$24.95. ISBN 0-8179-9192-1. ©
- Wesleyan University, 1831-1910: Collegiate Enterprise in New England.*** By David B. Potts. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990. Illustrations, index. xvii, 383 pp. Cloth. \$35. ISBN 0-300-05160-3. ©