

## Reviews

MAYGENE DANIELS, *Editor*

*Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period.*

Volume 1. Edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer. Jerusalem: Hebrew University Institute of Contemporary Jewry, 1970. 68 pp.

Volume 2. Compiled by Nira Feldman. Edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer. Jerusalem: Hebrew University Institute of Contemporary Jewry, 1972. 331 pp. Index, glossary.

Volume 3. Compiled by Esther Blumenzweig, Emmanuel Brand, and Chasia Turtel-Aberzhanska. Jerusalem: Hebrew University Institute of Contemporary Jewry, 1975. 79 pp. Index.

*Guide to the Archives in Israel.* Edited by P. A. Alsberg. Jerusalem: Israel Archives Association, 1973. 223 pp. Index.

The three-volume *Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period* in ten Israeli institutions contains a description of selected holdings about Nazi German persecution and extermination of the Jews in Europe from 1933 to 1945 and the subsequent war crimes trials. The potential importance and magnitude of this type of reference guide to key archival collections is obvious from the magnitude of the subject. However, Volumes 1 and 2 of this *Guide* fall short of the intended mark. They are too specialized for the novice, who has neither need for nor access to these collections, unless he lives in Israel; and they are too superficial and frequently uninformative for the veteran scholar and archivist.

Volumes 1 and 2 describe selected collections in nine repositories (four in Jerusalem, three in Tel Aviv, and two in rural kibbutzim). The institutions are: (1) the Israel State Archives in Jerusalem; (2) the Archives of Oral History at the Institute of Oral History at the Institute of Contemporary History, Hebrew University in Jerusalem; (3) the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem; (4) the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, in Jerusalem; (5) the Archives and Museum of the Jewish Labor Movement in Tel Aviv; (6) the Records of the Executive Committee of Histadruth (General Federation of Jewish Labor) in Tel Aviv; (7) the Haganah Archives in Tel Aviv; (8) the Archives of the Kibbutz Lohamei Haghetat (Ghetto Fighters House); and (9) Moreshet at Giva Haviva.

The record groups include files from executive departments of the Mandate Government in Palestine, and the state of Israel; material about the Jewish Army, prisoners of war, the Jewish underground, and resistance movements; refugee organizations to aid Jews in Portugal, Spain, Brazil, and the United States; Jewish communal archives from five continents; Nazi records in Germany, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, and Palestine; oral history and testimony from survivors; war

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crimes trials in Israel and Germany; and private archives of individuals as diverse as Martin Buber, Hilde Monte (editor of German programs on BBC during World War II), Solomon Ullmann (Chief Rabbi of Belgium, 1941–42), and Menachem Oppenheim (Lodz Ghetto chronicler, 1940–44).

Although these volumes describe new institutional sources for the history of World War II, Nazi Germany, and Jewish history, the overall bibliographical apparatus is weak and lacks correlation to the Kent guide to German Foreign Office archives, the multivolume set of *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria*, and the International Military Tribunal inventories. The *Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period* makes no attempt to identify duplicate microfilms from major Jewish archival institutions like the Wiener Library in London or YIVO in New York. This further complicates the task of any archivist or historian facing the almost overwhelming maze of existing guides to the many microfilm collections available in the United States, England, Germany, and Israel.

The format and structure of both volumes is unsystematic. Although many entries are very detailed, there is no systematic description of the provenance of a collection or record group, and the volume of a collection is often unclear. Files and containers can vary in size, and it is unclear whether the examples chosen to illustrate the contents of a record group are selected because they form the main subject of the collection or are merely single interesting items. The minor typographical errors do not mar the extensive (total 305 pages) and useful combined name, place, and subject index to both volumes. However, this useful index does not mitigate the major weaknesses of the text. For example, the index correlates Eichmann trial materials held in three repositories: the Israel State Archives, the Haganah Archives, and Moreshet. Unfortunately, the preceding descriptive text does not clarify what is unique in these related archival collections.

Volume 3 of the *Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period*, edited by Yehuda Bauer, is well-prepared and well-presented in contrast to the two previous volumes. It focuses exclusively on the central archives of Holocaust material in Israel: Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. There is a concise, systematic forty-three-page historical introduction by the chief archivist of Yad Vashem, Joseph Kermesh. The *Guide* contains a checklist of the total holdings of Yad Vashem, consisting of 113 record groups which fill 920 meters of shelf space (ca. 3,000 ft.). Supplementary microfilm, photograph, and museum collections are included in an appendix. The format is precise, useful, and systematic: each record group is subdivided into its major components, with their comparative size and inclusive dates. The tabular, printed description includes: provenance of all collections; mention of record catalogs, in-house finding aid, or published source; and conditions of use and access. Complementary microfilm material from German archival records (Inland II A/B of the German Foreign Office), records of the International Military Tribunal, and the International Tracing Service at Arolsen are indexed clearly. This well-organized volume describes twenty-three of the main record groups in more detail. These include: the archives of the post-war Jewish Historical Commissions in Munich and Poland, 1946–48; the Ball-Kaduri Collection of survivors' testimonies about Germany Jewry; the private archives of Wilhelm Filderman (Romania); and records of the Auschwitz Trials in Frankfurt, 1963. The volume contains an alphabetical subject index of 332 pages, which enhances the value of the *Guide*, volume 3, as a reference work. Unfortunately, lim-

iting the bibliography solely to the publications sponsored by Yad Vashem has decreased its potential reference value to historians of Germany and World War II.

The multivolume *Guide* is less useful to the potential researcher than the brief *Guide to the Archives in Israel*, edited by P. A. Alsborg. The latter volume describes thirty four public and private archival repositories in a compact, paperback volume of 221 pages. This includes all institutions included in the *Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period*. It is a virtual archival Baedeker of useful information for each repository: name and address of the institution, telephone number, days of the week with hours it is open to the public, the subject matter, inclusive dates, provenance and quantity of the collections, any pertinent file classification numbers, and other relevant information. This succinct guide includes an index to archival institutions and collections, and personal and geographical names. Although it is somewhat dated for Yad Vashem, listing only 103 record groups, it is still the most useful one-volume handbook for information on the location of Holocaust materials in Israel.

*Leo Baeck Institute*

SYBIL MILTON

*The Era of the American Revolution 1775-1789. Volume 1. An Inventory of Maryland State Papers.* By Edward C. Papenfuse, Gregory A. Stiverson, and Mary D. Donaldson. Annapolis: Hall of Records Commission, 1977. xxi, 837 pp. Index.

Since the agency's creation in 1935, the Maryland Hall of Records has published a number of finding aids in its effort to catalog, calendar, and otherwise describe its holdings. This latest publication is suggested by State Archivist Edward C. Papenfuse as a model for archivists to use to bring the records in their custody under physical and intellectual control. Fifteen years of work (1943-58) were necessary to calendar about 20 percent of the 31,000 items which are listed in much briefer form in this inventory. The present project required a little less than two years to complete. The earlier calendars are unique in recent American state archival experience and can be used in conjunction with the present inventory.

The inventory describes seventy-seven accessions of documents relating partially or totally to the American Revolution and the Confederation period. These collections of state papers, acquired in the last forty-two years by the Archives Division, are in an arrangement which precludes their reorganization on a series basis because the processing would be very time-consuming and expensive. Also, rearrangement would throw into disorder numerous references made in the past by persons who used the records. Instead, each item was described individually, sequentially numbered, and the information was processed with the assistance of computer techniques.

The entries give the necessary information to make individual documents easily identifiable and retrievable. They are arranged in chronological order. The entry format typically consists of four elements: (1) name of author and recipient, (2) date, (3) content of the document, and (4) accession and sequential reference numbers.

Many of the entries appear to be descriptions of vouchers or other types of accounting records related to the settlement of fiscal accounts. Other items concern the organization and conduct of state affairs at various governmental levels.

The inventory's author-recipient index of ninety-six pages will be especially useful to genealogists. The index does not include subject entries but does offer

pages of entry numbers of certain government entities, e.g., Council, Council of Safety, Governor, State, and Treasurer of the Western Shore. Presumably these extensive references would be useful for administrative history and other purposes.

*National Archives and Records Service*

JAMES L. HARWOOD

*Manual for Museums.* By Ralph H. Lewis. Washington: National Park Service, 1976. 412 pp. Appendixes, index. Paper. \$4.70.

Manuals, by definition, are not meant for contemplative perusal in leisure moments. Nor are they necessarily intended to be read in their entirety. Rather, they are tools for solving immediate, practical problems. Just as the crucial test of a good saw comes in seeing how easily and cleanly it cuts, the measure of a manual lies in how quickly, clearly, and comprehensively it can answer the question at hand.

Although I have had no occasion to put Ralph Lewis's *Manual for Museums* to a practical test since reading it, it seems to me that his book does, indeed, pass the standard. Using its detailed table of contents and thorough index, it is possible to locate within its pages at least partial answers to an amazingly broad spectrum of problems facing the museum professional. Topics range everywhere from storage and conservation to day-to-day housekeeping and collection interpretation.

Although Lewis, who has worked for many years in the National Park Service, wrote the *Manual* with the needs and procedures of park museums in mind, much of what is tailored specifically for his coworkers can serve as useful guidelines for others as well. In cases where the author's recommendations may not suffice, each chapter includes an extensive bibliography of further readings. Also useful are the book's appendixes which, among other things, furnish examples of catalog specimen descriptions and offer research suggestions for determining furnishings in historic buildings.

In several instances, Lewis warns that his recommendations on certain matters are not definitive and that the reader ought to seek further advice elsewhere. Sometimes, however, he does not bother to say this when he really ought to. A good case in point is exhibit lighting: Here Lewis tells the reader that, to prevent fading of paper and textile objects, light levels should be kept below fifteen footcandles. In fact, current guidelines call for roughly half that level.

Still, despite this shortcoming, Lewis's book is an invaluable addition to the museum reference shelf.

*National Portrait Gallery*

FREDERICK VOSS

*The Publication of American Historical Manuscripts.* Edited by Leslie W. Dunlap and Fred Shelley. Iowa City: The University of Iowa Libraries, 1976. xvii, 107 pp. \$7.50.

The papers prepared for a conference held under the auspices of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission at the University of Iowa in the spring of 1975 cover a wide range of topics associated with the planning, administration, and research involved in editing letterpress and microform

compilations of historical manuscripts. As Stanley J. Idzerda indicates in his paper, the lack of formal training available to historians assuming editorial responsibilities created a need that only the NHPRC had addressed by sponsoring the few educational opportunities that existed at the time of this conference. The publication of the proceedings of the conference, edited by Leslie W. Dunlap, dean of library administration at the University of Iowa, and Fred Shelley, deputy executive director of NHPRC, is yet another way in which NHPRC is subsidizing efforts to expand the opportunities for training and problem solving that historical editors cannot find elsewhere.

Discussing administrative functions, planning, staffing, and research strategy, papers written by Albert T. Klyberg and Albert E. Van Dusen include comments on the practical matters that sustain a project's organizational structure and scholarly research. Klyberg suggests that time and money could be more efficiently utilized if an administrative guidebook and a manual of style were available to inexperienced staff undertaking their first major editorial project. Van Dusen's remarks concerning the reliability of finding aids and reference services offered by many archival repositories may be less than flattering, but if these criticisms result in fewer lengthy written requests for assistance and in the personal visits he cites as essential to thorough research, archivists may find his comments to be blessings in disguise. Archivists receive more sympathetic treatment in Eric H. Boehm's proposals for making historical documents more readily available to the public. Noting that support for the preparation of adequate finding aids could reduce the need for publication projects, Boehm suggests that the NHPRC establish guidelines to standardize finding aids prepared in programs funded by its records grants.

The remaining papers digress in varying degrees from the conference's purpose as a working session for historical editors. Daniel J. Reed identifies issues related to the ownership of presidential papers and to the effort to balance the public's right to know and the individual's right to privacy. After-dinner addresses delivered by Merrill Jensen, Donald Jackson, and E. Berkeley Tompkins probably put few, if any, of the dinner guests to sleep. Jensen points to the several lasting contributions which survived the Bicentennial hoopla he describes in such entertaining fashion. Jackson lists the many administrative tasks and unusual demands that distract an editor from his editorial responsibilities. He notes that although editors may have access to copies of numerous important manuscripts, they are not reference archivists expected to answer requests for information possibly contained in these documents. Tompkins's address traces the development of the NHPRC and provides a brief history of the commission's programs and personnel.

The inclusion at the end of this volume of Robert A. McCown's brief summaries of these papers, responses by commentators at each session, and of occasional remarks from the audience serves those unable to read all of the professional literature related to their fields as well as those seeking reference guides to literature on specific areas. It is also in this concluding chapter that the reader finally learns just who some of these men are whose papers he has been reading. The editors could have helped this reviewer and other readers to place these essays in better perspective had they indicated earlier the position held by each of the authors. With all due regard for the speakers, one suspects that many readers will not be so well-informed that they will be aware of the experience and current positions of the authors whose instructions they are receiving and seeking to evaluate. One also regrets that the editors were unable to include more than McCown's summary of Herbert G. Guttman's paper proposing the publication of private papers and public

documents related to themes in the increasingly popular field of American social history. These and other shortcomings, however, are relatively minor ones which only marginally detract from the value of this book. The idea to publish the proceedings remains sound, and archivists, editors, and historians will find much in these papers to direct their thinking on a number of mutual concerns.

*Duke University*

PAUL I. CHESTNUT

*Charles Abrams: Papers and Files. A Guide to the Microfilm Publication.* Edited by Nita Jager. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Libraries, Department of Manuscripts and University Archives, 1975. 79 pp.

Charles Abrams, 1902-70, was an acknowledged world expert on problems of housing and discrimination. A Russian immigrant raised in a poor section of New York City, he put himself through law school. After proving himself to be a financially successful lawyer, he began a crusade for better housing conditions for all people locally, nationally, and finally internationally. In 1954 he began a series of consulting missions for the United Nations which took him to numerous Third World nations. The hallmarks of Abrams's work were his humor and innovative approaches to complex problems. Cornell University's microfilm edition to his papers allows researchers access to about three-fourths of the originals stored at Cornell. Only one reel, the last, is restricted; it includes confidential material such as family letters, personal financial records, and mailing lists. The printed guide, which is filmed on reel one, was generally prepared with an attention to detail and consideration for the reader that permeates the edition. An uncritical biography by critic and journalist Dwight MacDonald allows scholars to get a feel for how important and beloved Abrams was; the editor has, however, followed it with a neutral chronology of his career. The guide also makes available an extensive bibliography of Abrams's publications, based primarily on the papers, and detailed notes to the fifty-four reels. The reel notes for a given reel precede the filmed documents. For the series of General Correspondence the guide includes a list of significant correspondents; this list reads like a *Who Was Who* of the study and politics of American cities in the twentieth century.

There are, however, several problems with the guide. MacDonald's biography credits Abrams with the development of "a simple but obvious . . . 'roof-loan' scheme for financing housing in underdeveloped countries" without ever defining a roof-loan. Since he cites it as an example of Abrams's innovative solutions, the lack of definition hurts his case. More serious is the guide's unexpected lack of information about inclusive dates of the edition, some series, and some items within series. Examining the microfilm in search of dates, one notices that the transitions between types of materials within series are often not targeted. Also the individual images on the microfilm are not numbered sequentially, precluding citation of specific frames on a reel. Archivists who must encourage often reluctant researchers to cope with creaky microfilm readers in crowded, inadequately lit rooms may find that the Abrams papers are not used as extensively as their information content deserves.

*Mississippi Valley Collection*  
*Memphis State University*

ELEANOR MCKAY

*A Guide to the Microfilm Publication of the Papers of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.* Prepared by Jeffrey Nordlinger Bumbrey. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Abolition Society and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1976. 68 pp.

The guide to the Papers of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society is a model of lucidity and attention to detail, perhaps too much so. Founded in 1775, the society has been active for most of its history in the work of improving the lot of Black Americans and several times has been a nationally recognized leader or source of funds for the freedom, education, and employment of Blacks. As the society expanded or contracted, it moved its offices and its records several times. The records of now defunct organizations that once were allowed space in the society's building have been preserved along with the society's records. This microfilm edition consists of thirty-two reels and includes the bulk of the PAS records, 1775-1975, as well as the records of fifteen related organizations, 1794-1870. The editor has explained the organization of this micropublication very clearly in the "Editorial Procedures" section of the guide; most materials not filmed either have been filmed elsewhere or are of a routine nature. One does wonder, however, why "Materials created during the period 1870-1920" were not filmed.

The guide includes an extremely useful historical sketch which also indicates strength or weakness in the documentation of certain society activities. Read in conjunction with the provenance and scope and content sections, it gives the researcher a clear picture of the role of the society and the information content of the records. Series notes provide a good roadmap into the actual contents of each reel within a series. Three appendixes follow the printed reel lists. The first two are separate, nonsequential lists of documents discovered or secured after the mainwork of filming was completed; the arrangement of these documents does not follow any quickly discernible order. Appendix C lists the few errata in the microfilm.

The microfilm is organized into five series: minutes; correspondence; financial papers; manumissions, indentures, and other legal papers; and miscellaneous. Material in the last series could probably have been organized or described in less detail but with more clarity. This series includes the records of the fifteen related groups whose records were retained with the PAS records as well as a wide spectrum of official PAS records. One must really dig through the finding aids on this series and the first two addenda in search of all materials on a certain topic or organization; the description of Series 5 and Appendixes A and B could have been clearer even if the organization and filming could not.

Researchers and archivists, however, are indebted to the PAS and the Historical Society for making available this complex body of records that supplies valuable documentation in so many areas of American endeavor in the last 200 years.

*Mississippi Valley Collection*  
*Memphis State University*

ELEANOR MCKAY

*Records Retention and Disposition Schedules: A Survey Report.* State and Local Records Committee of the Society of American Archivists. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1977. 30 pp. Paper.

If nothing else, this report aptly demonstrates the problem of describing the records retention and disposition practices of units of government below the federal level in

the United States and Canada. The fact of "considerable diversity" in both procedures and the forms involved is self-evident. One could make a considerable case for bureaucracy from an examination of the forms and instructions chosen by the committee for publication in this report. One could also learn something about different styles and structures of American state government. For example, the South Dakota records disposal authorization has two spots for the governor's signature. What a down-home image of the state's chief executive officer personally reviewing every record in the state! Virginia's forms do not require any higher authority than the deputy comptroller or deputy librarian; New York's forms are referred to the attorney-general and comptroller (both elected officials), the commissioner of education, and the director of the budget. Since the form is sent by originating agencies to the commissioner of general services, it takes someone knowledgeable in New York state government to understand that the Bureau of Records Management is in General Services and the state archivist reports to an assistant commissioner of education, and sometimes the twain do meet.

Wisconsin seems to have taken the most direct approach to records disposition. The only approvals shown are those of the state archivist and the executive secretary of the Committee on Public Records. It leads one to wonder what administrative maze lies in the statute before this relatively straightforward form is produced. Perhaps there is none. Ontario has a slight edge over Virginia for the best form from a design viewpoint, especially so since its form takes in elements of records inventory, appraisal, scheduling, and disposition. Quite a lot to pack on one form, while maintaining a high standard of design, and keeping the form understandable.

What does this report tell us? Obviously that some states and provinces have systems, some better than others, that establish the basic elements of records inventory, appraisal, scheduling, and disposition. Equally as obvious, the way an organization goes about this is influenced by its size, complexity, structure, age, and politics as well as by the management styles and preferences of those in office when the enabling legislation was passed. Influencing a bureaucracy is difficult at best. This report puts on the record that it can be done. As the report states, "The Survey quite clearly reveals the need for a more definitive examination of records scheduling. . . . This . . . effort could result in a comprehensive scheduling manual." Such an examination is needed on the state and province level; such a manual should be produced. It should examine, report, and not hesitate to make substantive judgments as to the better techniques, structures, and systems necessary to accomplish records scheduling and disposition. A model statute or regulation, with options for variations in the governments and structures, should be set forth and supported by the committee and the Society. This report shows clearly that the State and Local Records Committee perceives the problems and the need. It is now up to the committee to continue what it has well begun.

*International Business Machines Corporation*

WILLIAM L. ROFES, CRM

#### BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Reviewers whose locations are not mentioned are archivists and manuscript curators in the Washington, D.C., area. Unsigned reviews are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.



A millennium of Italy's history is surveyed in the Italian Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Treasure's *Le pubblicazione degli Archivi di Stato* (Spoleto, 1976, 118 pp.), a list of the finding aids, documentary publications, and literature on archival theory and practice published by the Italian State Archives during the past quarter century. The publications are grouped into three series. The eighty-seven volumes of *pubblicazione* of the state archives include inventories, guides, documentary collections, and catalogs of documentary exhibits. A series of *Quaderni* (notebooks) deal with special collections and with the problems of archival administration. The *Fonti e Sussidi* (sources) are a separate series of documentary publications. The vast majority of the finding aids and documentary publications deal with Italian regional and local history in the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and *Risorgimento* (1796-1870). Descriptive guides to the archives of a number of medieval religious organizations such as the Monte Cassino Abbey are also included. The guide to the archives of *Guistizia e Liberta* at Florence should be of special interest to students of contemporary American political and immigrant history. Included among these records are the files of the Mazzini Society, an influential anti-fascist organization which operated in the United States during World War II. [James Edward Miller]

*Protecting Federal Records Centers and Archives from Fire: Report of the General Services Administration Advisory Committee on the Protection of Archives and Records Centers*, dated April 1977 is now available from the Government Printing Office (Washington, D.C. 20402. \$3.75. Stock No. 022-002-00049-0). The administrator of general services appointed the Advisory Committee, chaired by Dominion Archivist of Canada Wilfred I. Smith, following the 1973 fire at the Military Personnel Records Center near St. Louis, Missouri. C. Herbert Finch represented the Society of American Archivists on the committee. In his introduction to the volume, Smith states: "In its recommendations the report places major emphasis on automatic fire extinguishers as the most important element in fire protection; it identifies several areas for further study, and it recommends the development of distinct fire protection standards for archives." The committee's recommendations, together with minority reports, appendixes, and a bibliography, are included in this 202-page publication.

The *Historic American Engineering Record Catalog, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 193 pp. \$3.50) is a compendium of the results of surveys by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. Compiled by Donald E. Sackheim, the catalog lists and gives brief descriptions of historically significant industrial and engineering sites recorded by HAER architectural draftsmen, historians, and photographers during 1969-75. The entries represent measured drawings, site histories, photographs, film, and related documentation created and collected by HAER for deposit in the Library of Congress. Well-laid-out and amply illustrated, the volume contains information on 514 sites and parts of sites in twenty-three states. The results of some surveys will in the future be published as detailed book-length studies. [David S. Van Tassel]

The Jewish Historical Society of New York has published *A Religious Discourse: Thanksgiving Day Sermon, November 26, 1789*, by the Reverend Gershom Mendes Seixas. This publication is part of the celebration of the bicentennial of the

New York State constitution which was the first political document in modern times to emancipate the Jewish people completely. The Reverend Seixas, spiritual leader of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shearith Israel of New York for almost five decades (1768–1816), gave the sermon which was printed as *A Religious Discourse* on the occasion of the first presidentially proclaimed Thanksgiving Day. The sermon, which was originally printed in 1789, is reprinted in the original typeface in the form of a 32-page pamphlet with an introduction by Isidore S. Meyer, editor emeritus of the American Jewish Historical Society. The pamphlet may be obtained for \$2.00 from the Jewish Historical Society of New York, 8 West 70th St., New York, N.Y. 10023. [Bruce Ashkenas]

*A Union List of the Papers of Members of Congress from the Pacific Northwest*, compiled by Terry Abraham, has been published by Washington State University Library (Pullman, 1976. 59 pp.) The list compiles information, gathered from sources such as the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, Philip Hamer's *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States*, and individual guides of several Pacific Northwest repositories, concerning the location of papers of the 252 men and women appointed or elected as senators, representatives, or territorial delegates from Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington to the 31st through 91st Congresses, 1849–1971. The guide, arranged alphabetically by name, includes birth and death dates, nature and dates of congressional service, a listing of the person's own papers indicating dates, quantity, and bibliographic references, and a listing of papers of other persons, which contain correspondence or other materials by or about the individual. No record is included of files of sixty-nine members of Congress. Abraham notes in his introduction the hope that "publication of this list will encourage the deposit and processing of the extant papers which have not yet come to light." Academic and research libraries may obtain copies of the union list by request to the Editorial Board, Washington State University Library, Pullman, Washington 99164.

Documentary Relations of the Southwest, part of the Arizona State Museum, has published *Project Manual* by Charles W. Polzer. This research handbook consists of information useful for study of the Spanish colonial period, including tables of currency, weights and measures, ethnic names, lists of officials, and information on interpretation of style and language of colonial documents. Advance orders at \$5.00 each for the volume's second printing may be placed with Documentary Relations of the Southwest, Arizona State Museum North, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

The Archives of the Teachers College Library, Columbia University, has prepared *Preliminary Checklist to the Records of the Board of Education of the City of New York*, the first finding aid to records of the City of New York Board of Education. The records consist of 830 feet, including 2,048 volumes and 30 reels of microfilm. Through a 1975 agreement between the Board of Education and Teachers College, the college serves as the repository for the board's historically valuable records while the collection remains the property of the Board of Education. The checklist includes a chronology of significant events relating to the Board of Education, board organization charts, a selected bibliography, and a list of the records arranged within eight subgroups: Preconsolidation Records, Records Following Consolidation, Records of the Chief Executive, Educational Adminis-

tration Records, Business Administration Records, Records of Advisory Bodies, Pictorial Records, and Board of Higher Education Records. Copies of the checklist are available for \$2.50 per copy from Ms. Arline Schneider, Archivist, Box 307, Teachers College Library Archives, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

*They Made Them Laugh and Wince and Worry . . . Drawings for Six American Magazines*, the catalog of an exhibition in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress, recently has been published. The exhibition consisted of drawings selected from the Library of Congress's Caroline and Erwin Swann collection and the Cabinet of American Illustration and featured cartoons from six American humor magazines: *Harper's Weekly*, *Puck*, *The Judge*, *Life*, *Vanity Fair*, and *The New Yorker*. The illustrated 32-page catalog has an introduction by Alan Fern and is available for \$2.25 from the Library of Congress Information Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has published *Privacy and Public Records*, an 82-page volume consisting of a statement by the commission and a background paper by Seth S. Searcy III. The commission's statement gives its conclusions about public record disclosure and privacy questions. The background paper examines public record keeping; privacy considerations; freedom of information, in particular the Texas Open Records Act; and legislative protection of privacy. Appendixes include draft legislation on subject access and challenge and a questionnaire on privacy and open records for the study. Copies of *Privacy and Public Records* may be obtained for \$3.50 per copy (plus 18¢ sales tax where applicable) from the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Stephen F. Austin Building, 1700 N. Congress, PO Box 13206, Austin, Texas 78711.

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

The *American Archivist* has received the following books of interest. Books reviewed are not listed here, but listing does not preclude future review.

*Agricultural Literature: Proud Heritage—Future Promise. A Bicentennial Symposium September 24–26, 1975.* Edited by Alan Fusonie and Leila Moran. Washington: Associates of the National Agricultural Library, Inc., and the Graduate School Press, United States Department of Agriculture, 1977. 371 pp. Illustrations, index. Paper, \$9.95. Cloth, \$13.50.

*Annual Reports of the Director of Archives for 1975.* Pretoria, South Africa: Department of Education, 1976. 94 pp. Paper.

*Annual Report of the Historical Society of York County.* York, Pennsylvania: Historical Society of York County, 1977. 13 pp. Illustrations.

*Arab-African Relations, 1973–1975.* Compiled by Samir M. Zogby. Washington: Library of Congress, 1976. iii, 26 pp. Paper.

*Archives de Cures Inventaires.* Volume 1. By G. Wymans, R. Wellens, and C. Dumont. Brussels: Archives de l'Etat à Mons, 1976. 229 pp. Paper.

- Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts*. Volume 13, Number 1. Summer 1976. New York: New York University, Institute of Fine Arts, 1976. 281 pp. Paper.
- Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts*. Volume 13, Number 2. Winter 1976. New York: New York University, Institute of Fine Arts, 1976. 355 pp. Paper.
- Arquivos de Imbituva*. Boletim do Departamento de Historia. Number 23. Curitiba: Universidade Federal Do Parana, 1975. 29 pp. Paper.
- Arquivos da Palmeira*. Boletim do Departamento de Historia. Number 22. Curitiba: Universidade Federal Do Parana, 1974. 48 pp. Paper.
- The Behavior of State Legislative Parties in the Jacksonian Era, New Jersey, 1829-1844*. By Peter D. Levine. Cranbury, New Jersey: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1977. 285 pp. Appendixes, selected bibliography, index. \$14.50.
- The Bentley Library Annual, 1975-76. Annual Report of the Bentley Historical Library Michigan Historical Collections*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan, n.d. 39 pp. Paper.
- Bibliographie luxembourgeoise 1975 (XXXIe année) et complément des années précédentes*. Luxembourg: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1976. 249 pp. Index.
- The Booker T. Washington Papers*. Volume 5. 1899-1900. Edited by Louis R. Harland and Raymond W. Smock. Barbara S. Kraft, Assistant Editor. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976. xxxviii, 747 pp. Chronology, bibliography, index. \$17.50.
- Catalogue of Microfilm*. London: Public Record Office, 1976. Unpaginated. Paper.
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