

ter fighting equipment than a thorough knowledge of the history and the reasons for the defense of freedom of the mind, and equally full knowledge of the dark purposes and deleterious activities which make up the history of censorship through the ages" (p.104). Purchase of this volume is recommended for library science collections and academic libraries wishing Oboler articles.

"Censorship in the Eighties," *Drexel Library Quarterly*, should be purchased by academic libraries. The articles address a variety of current issues that affect our freedom to read, even though they are fairly traditional in their approach. Busha's introduction paints a broad picture of intellectual freedom issues (most of it said before) and successfully encapsulates the essence of the articles that follow. Busha blames the New Right for most of the recent problems, while overlooking a growing tendency by the Left to reject media perceived as racially or sexually stereotyped. Many of the articles focus on the Moral Majority's role in the suppression of our right to read. Murray and Wood's article discusses the New Christian Right and its relationship to what the authors feel is an inhibition that has been inflicted upon our freedom of expression. By summarizing agendas, methods, groups, and programs, the authors attempt to evaluate and relate the New Christian Right to current censorship activities. Schuman continues by focusing on the Moral Majority and what he perceives as politically motivated censorship. His thesis is that Moral Majority tactics obstruct the ability of public institutions to facilitate the right of free inquiry and, more specifically, the right to read. Serebnick's article looks at censorship surveys that have been used and comes to the conclusion that improvements need to be made and more attention paid to the conceptualization of the checklist survey and how it is constructed and used in censorship research. Berninghausen's rather scholarly approach to the history and theory behind intellectual freedom contrasts the policies and practices that have developed in our public libraries with library operations in authoritarian countries. He briefly

touches upon the censorship activities of groups such as the Council on Interracial Books for Children. However, his statements on ALA documents are traditional and outdated and can be found elsewhere. Eleanore Richardson lays some theoretical groundwork for the upsurge of textbook censorship and explains why many people feel that this is one of the few places they can exert local control over the lives of their children. She pinpoints objectionable material found in recent textbooks and mentions several states that have applied pressure on textbook publishers. Oboler briefly summarizes how intellectual freedom is viewed internationally. The issue concludes with yet another bibliography that lists already well known sources, most of which were published in the 1970s.—Susan L. Heath, *Nicolet College, Rhineland, Wisconsin*.

**Archival Forms Manual.** Comp. by the Society of American Archivists. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1982. 145p. \$7 to members, \$10 to others. LC 82-61142. ISBN 0-931828-53-8.

**Archives & Manuscripts: Reprography.** By Carolyn Hoover Sung. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1982. Basic Manual series. 68p. \$5 members/\$7 others. LC 82-50454. ISBN 0-931828-51-1.

**Evaluation of Archival Institutions.** Comp. by Report of the Task Force on Institutional Evaluation. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1982. 43p. \$4 members/\$5 others. ISBN 0-931828-55-4.

Here are three publications from the Society of American Archivists (SAA). The first was compiled by the SAA Forms Manual Task Force, with Patrick M. Quinn of Northwestern University as chair. In 1973 the SAA's College and University Archives Committee compiled a *Forms Manual* designed to be used by college and university archivists. Accordingly, this *Manual* reproduces forms dealing with (1) appraisal and disposition, (2) accessioning, (3) arrangement and description, (4) use, and (5) specialized items such as loan agreements, oral history, solicitation, and conservation. The forms come from many divergent institutions:

Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia; University Archives, University of Illinois; Records Center, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; John Deere and Company Archives; Nebraska State Archives; Weyerhaeuser Archives; University of Michigan, Bentley Historical Library; and many other institutions.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that one does not have to be an archivist to find this *Archival Forms Manual* of value. Anyone working with manuscripts will have reason to use it from time to time. It is highly recommended to special collections and rare book librarians.

The second item similarly will appeal to a wider audience. It is by Carolyn Hoover Sung and is titled *Archives & Manuscripts: Reprography*. By way of background, in 1977 the National Historical Publications and Records Commission supported SAA's publication of five manuals dealing with archival functions. A second series, also supported by NHPRC, was begun in 1980; this volume is the fifth of that SAA *Basic Manual Series*.

Carolyn Hoover Sung was assistant chief of the Photoduplication Service at the Library of Congress when this volume was written and is an acknowledged authority on the subject of "reprography." She defines reprography as "a wide variety of processes whose purpose is to replicate documents by optical or photomechanical means." The book is divided into nine chapters: (1) "Copying in Archives," (2) "Choosing a Reprographic Process," (3) "Microphotography," (4) "Source Document Microfilming," (5) "Using Microforms," (6) "Photocopying," (7) "Photography," (8) "Managing a Reprographic Service," and (9) "Additional Sources."

Clearly an authoritative work, it is recommended to anyone involved in or concerned about the copying and reproduction of manuscripts.

The third item is the Report of the Task Force on Institutional Evaluation of the SAA, titled *Evaluation of Archival Institutions: Services, Principles, and Guide to Self-Study*. The Council on Library Resources' support made possible the testing and publication of this report. Briefly, the SAA

"offers a variety of services to assist archival institutions in evaluating and improving archival programs." This publication "describes the constituent services of the program of institutional evaluation—data collection, self-assessment and peer review." Included is detailed information on how to conduct a comprehensive self-study, how to prepare the self-study report, and how to prepare for and conduct a site visit. If one wishes to do an evaluation of an archival operation, this publication tells one how to do it.

One can do nothing but admire the high quality of the materials published by SAA of which the three noted above are excellent examples.—Clyde C. Walton, *University of Colorado, Boulder*.

***Books and Society in History.*** Ed. by Kenneth E. Carpenter. Papers of the Association of College and Research Libraries Rare Books and Manuscripts Preconference, 24–28 June, 1980. New York: Bowker, 1983. 254p. \$29.95. LC 82-20565. ISBN 0-8352-1675-6.

Historical studies have frequently been subject to fluctuations in fashion. During the past few decades, we have seen the rise and assimilation of such subdisciplines as family and demographic history, psychohistory, the history of popular culture, women's studies, quantitative social-scientific history, and a host of others. Some have been attacked for their imaginative or speculative leaps; others have dealt only with the quantifiable facts in a quest for scientific history. All have provided new perspectives on our past and our psyches.

In his fascinating introduction to this collection of papers from the 1980 Boston RBMS preconference, Robert Darnton places *histoire du livre* as the present front-runner of historical studies, "one of the few sectors in the human sciences where there is a mood of expansion and a flurry of fresh ideas." Happily, Kenneth Carpenter's volume *Books and Society in History* provides a useful guidepost and weather vane to the diversity and directions of this burgeoning discipline. One might argue with Darnton's claim that the history of the book is likely to find a place