

irregular intervals and the practice of including lists has been abandoned in favour of separate publication.

It is only to be expected that a great deal of useful information can be found in these reports and with the publication of this *Guide* it can be found with ease. The *Guide* also includes other relevant publications so that in one thin volume is the answer to the question, "Has the P.A.C. published anything about my subject?" Whether the researcher is interested in the first meat coupons in Canada or the dress worn by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother when she visited Canada the reference is quickly found. The calendars and transcripts are arranged according to the Archives in which the original documents are to be found with the appropriate cross-references to the original references as well as the Public Archives' own listings. This is a very useful publication of which the P.A.C. and the compilers may be justly proud.

Edwin Welch  
Ottawa City Archives

**Captured German and Related Records, A National Archives Conference.** Edited by ROBERT WOLFE. Ohio: University Press, 1974. Pp. 279. \$10.00.

This book is Volume 3 of a series, and contains the papers and proceedings of a conference held at the National Archives, Washington, D.C., in November 1968. These conferences were organized to make possible "the exchange of ideas and information between archivists and researchers", and in this case the participants deliver a broad range of perspectives on the unusual business of capturing, organizing, using, and disposing of someone else's archives. The resulting work is in fact a reader's smorgasbord, from which the professional archivist, the historian, and the merely curious can safely sample at random. The serious potential researcher has simply to turn to Appendix B for a list of the microfilmed records held by the National Archives, which has become the institutional heir to the various American civil and military agencies which made use of the original material, copied parts of it, and returned most of it to Europe. Copies of captured Japanese records are, for some reason, to be found in the Library of Congress.

Readers bothered by the distasteful aspects of treating archives as booty will be soothed somewhat by the discovery that the captured material discussed in this book included Italian and Soviet records which agents of the Reich had themselves gathered together in palmier days. Dr. Wolfgang Mommsen, the former director of the West German Bundesarchiv, and himself a wartime records protector in the Baltic States, delivers a paper entitled: "The Odyssey of German Records since 1945: A View from the Bundesarchiv". It is the most essential selection from the smorgasbord for

the professional archivist. It could give you nightmares, but on the other hand any petty problems of *provenance* you may have will pale into insignificance.

The illustrations reflect the tenor of the rest of the book and range from shots of unbelievably cheerful people, some of them in uniform, standing among microfilm apparatus and huge crates, to facsimiles of selected documents and photographs of the usual Axis villains.

W.B. Yeo  
Public Archives of Canada

**Guide to Archives in the Toronto Area.** TORONTO AREA ARCHIVISTS GROUP. Toronto: Toronto Area Archivists Group, 1975. Pp. 46. Members: \$1.50, Non-members: \$2.50.

The *Guide to Archives in the Toronto Area*, recently published by the Toronto Area Archivists Group, will be welcomed by archivists and researchers across the country. The objective of the *Guide* is to make archivists in the Toronto area more aware of one another, and also to inform researchers about the wealth of archival material available in Toronto and the vicinity. It was compiled from entries submitted by members of TAAG. Not all archives in the Toronto area are included, and some archives outside the area are included if members of their staff belong to TAAG.

Main entries consist of the name of the archival repository, date of establishment, address, telephone number, name of the head of the institution, office hours, facilities, and a brief description of the holdings. For some repositories there is also a list of "Special contacts", that is, persons other than the head of the repository to whom inquiries on special subjects should be referred. There is a space for additional information, such as notes about finding aids or about the history of the archives. An appendix lists TAAG members in the early stages of organization and some of the non-member repositories in the area. This appendix is a very useful feature, but it would have been more helpful if a distinction could have been made between the two categories, so that the reader would know which were the slightly-organized TAAG members and which the well-organized non-members.

The main entries are divided into five categories: Business, Educational, Government, Religious, and Miscellaneous Archives. The division is apparently based on the material held; for example, the University of Western Ontario is listed under "Miscellaneous" rather than "Educational." However, there are some discrepancies. A number of repositories in the "Educational" section contain material on subjects other than education, and a number of the government archives contain material other than the records of the government concerned. I feel that the division into categories