

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.

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**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

causes unnecessary problems for the editor, does not help the researcher, and may lead to hurt feelings among the staff members of archives listed as "Miscellaneous" (this being a rather charged word to many archivists.) Alphabetical order, or a completely random order, would be equally helpful to the user and would save time and effort for the editor.

One other suggestion might be made, and that concerns the title itself. Would it not be more accurate to use a title such as "TAAG: A Guide to Member Repositories" or something similar? The helpful introduction by Jane Nokes describes the terms of reference of the project, and it might be useful to have the title correspond more closely to these terms of reference.

Altogether the *Guide* contains main entries for 40 repositories, and the appendix lists 26 more. Many of these have never before been listed in a published guide. The information in this booklet is pertinent, the lay-out of entries is sensible, and the proofreading appears to have been well done. The preparation of a guide such as this is, I feel, one of the most useful projects that a regional archivists' group can undertake, and the Toronto area archivists are to be congratulated for their very fine work.

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**The National Archives and Foreign Relations Research.** Edited by MILTON O. GUSTAFSON. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1974. Pp. 292. \$10.00.

In 1967 the United States National Archives and Records Service inaugurated a series of conferences for the exchange of ideas and information between archivists and researchers, more specifically, to increase contacts and improve relations between the scholarly community and the National Archives. The conference dealing with foreign relations research was held at the National Archives building in Washington in June, 1969. During the course of two days twenty-three formal papers were delivered at ten sessions designed around separate aspects of American relations with specific countries and areas, and two major wars of the 20th century, domestic influences on foreign policy, administrative history, the publication of diplomatic documents, and the archival sources relevant to each of these topics. This volume consists of both the papers and the discussions that followed each session.

The opening session of the conference was taken up with the presentation of papers by various members of the staff of the National Archives relating to records on foreign relations in their custody. The records of the State Department, totalling 17,000 cubic feet, were described and filing systems explained for the benefit of researchers by the conference director, M.O. Gustafson, who is the chief of the Foreign Affairs Branch of