

artefacts and relics, though it has accumulated a number of manuscripts, photographs and miscellaneous records over the years. This short guide has been prepared to identify and organise the accumulation in an orderly fashion. A four letter code with accompanying item numerals provides access, and a name index has been included. Some items are on loan to the Public Archives of Canada.

**A Guide to the Holdings of the Archives of the City of Kingston.** Kingston, Ont.: City of Kingston, 1979. xi, 94 p., index \$5.00 pa. (Available from Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ont., K7L 5C4)

The records of the City of Kingston, Ontario, are owned in whole, whether current or non-operational, by the city. Since 1972 "all official records" that have been designated as "more than 30 years old and no longer required for administrative purposes" have been transferred to safe storage at Queen's University Archives under the custody of the University Archivist, acting as City Archivist. The guide to these records at Queen's is a basic listing of series and sub-series, and some volume listings where appropriate, in accordance with the organisation of the city's government. Terminal dates are given in sub-series and in volume entries and the guide contains a list of mayors and a list of city records on microfilm.

#### **Thematic Guide**

**Sources for the Study of the Canadian North.** TERRY COOK. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1980. 21 p. (Federal Archives Division: Special Publications Series) ISBN 0 662 50848 3 (Available from Supply and Services Canada, Cat. No. SA 41-6/5)

The Canadian North is inevitably receiving a great deal of attention. This thematic source guide from the federal government's archives indicates the kind of records available for various approaches to studying the north — records of agencies charged with general administration of the north (Northern Affairs, 1890-1977; R.C.M.P., 1868-1965; Interior, 1821-1961; Yukon Territory, 1894-1951 and Indian Affairs, 1677-1978), agencies significantly involved like transport and defence, investigative bodies and commissions like the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (1970-77), other records such as early warning systems in the Record Group for Defence Construction Ltd. A further referral to records in other media divisions is also made.

#### **Directory**

**The WPA Historical Records Survey. A Guide to the Unpublished Inventories, Indexes and Transcripts.** Compiled by LORETTA L. HEFNER. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1980. vi, 42 p. ISBN 0 931828 25 2 \$4.00 pa. Members, \$6.00 Non-members.

Despite some production problems (the review copy was paginated 1-10, 7-10, 15-22, 27-30, 27-42!), this guide — really a directory — is a much needed tie-up of the U.S. Works Projects Administration's records survey. Although this make-work project of the Depression began in 1935 and was completed in 1942, in a sense it has lingered on, constantly alluded to in state and local records planning but never really brought to a satisfactory conclusion until the unpublished paperwork was identified. Now this has been done in yet another SAA publication (the SAA output has been remarkably prolific in the last two years) with a short historical introduction from Leonard Rapport, who has been concerned materially with the project for some years. A useful appendix contains a matrix providing a summary of locations for each project and a microfiche appears in a rear pocket in 82 frames containing detailed lists of the contents of individual state projects and in frames 83-90, five records survey forms are sampled to give some idea of the detail and organization of the surveys (many variants from state to

state) and to provide "model" survey forms for present needs. As with so many SAA and associated projects, it behoves Canadian archivists to note the degree of funding from national agencies (like NHPRC and NEH) which has paid for some of the time necessary to complete this useful work.

### Journals

A copy of volume 4 of the *Canadian Conservation Institute Journal* reached the review desk of *Archivaria*. It suffices to note that this sumptuously produced issue in full colour has absolutely nothing to do with or say about archival conservation, despite the highlighting of the CCI's mobile unit service which was touted as something of a new deal for museums, galleries and archives. Surely this is the final admission that the CCI just cannot serve archival conservation requirements in Canada?

The first issue of the *International Journal of Archives*, Vol. 1 (1980), is out and can be subscribed to at \$24.00 U.S. for surface delivery and two issues per year. The address for cheques is K.G. Saur Publishing, Inc., 45 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N.J. 07450, U.S.A. There are 108 pages, a large portion of which are given over to the 1980 ICA Congress in London (not a report but a planning notice), facts about the International Council of Archives (the sponsoring organisation for the journal) and abstracts of the articles in English, German, Spanish and French. The articles include Jean Favier, "Les Archives et les nouvelles tendances de l'histoire" (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pages); Sergei Tilchvinskii, "A Joint Soviet-American Publication of Historical Documents, 1765-1815" (14 pages, illus.); Michael Cook, "Teaching with Archives" (12 pages, illus.); Klaus Oldenhage, "Public Archives Administration and Training in the FDR" (7 pages); Joshua Enwhere, "Acquisition of Records: the Nigerian Experience" (5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pages) and Christopher Hurley, "New Archives Legislation for Australia" (5 pages).

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