

with examples of Nobbs' work. While drawings obviously dominate the archival collection, the finding aid also details both Nobbs' personal and professional papers. As well, it provides an inventory of three-dimensional objects designed by Nobbs and associated with the collection.

While the text of the finding aid is in English, the introductory essays are produced in both official languages. A permanent database also exists which allows for online searching, upon request.

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Photography and the Law. CHRISTOPHER DU VERNET. Vancouver: International Self-Counsel Press Ltd., 1986. 150 p. ISBN 0-88908-615-X \$7.95.

Have you ever photographed a bank note? Or hopped over a neighbour's fence in order to photograph an original sculpture on loan to her? If so, you may want to read this book in order to discover what laws you have broken.

The book is written for non-lawyers, and gives an overview of both the common law and statutes as they pertain to photography in Canada and the United States. There are six chapters: to quote Mr. Du Vernet,

Chapter 1 discusses what the law permits and prohibits people from photographing. Chapter 2 discusses the important area of obscenity, including what the courts consider obscene, and what uses may be made of obscene material. Chapter 3 discusses the manner in which a photograph should be taken, and covers the law of negligence, trespassing, harassment, and the right to privacy. Chapter 4 discusses different ways a photograph may be used, such as in advertising, in the news, in judicial proceedings, and in photographic competitions. Chapter 5 discusses releases — what they are, when one should be obtained, and what form it should take. The final chapter discusses copyright, including its nature and benefits, how it is acquired, who owns it, how long it lasts, and how to prevent others from infringing on it.

There is also a brief glossary of terms.

The book consists of less than one hundred and fifty pages, plus the glossary, so the discussion of the various areas is necessarily limited. As no proper citation is given for the common law, checking the accuracy of the information is beyond the scope of this review, as is verification of the American law as propounded by Mr. Du Vernet. However, the overview given is clear and readable, as far as it goes, and certainly provides a helpful start for both amateur and professional photographers.

Mr. Du Vernet makes two points with which the reviewer is in full agreement: first, the law is constantly changing, especially in the area of obscenity. Various changes to the law of copyright have also been proposed, and readers of this should be alert for such changes.

Secondly, as with any book about the law that is written for non-lawyers, not all conceivable problems have been dealt with. As Mr. Du Vernet rightly says, if you are in doubt about a matter, or involved in a situation which may have legal consequences — see a lawyer!

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Inventory of the Alpine Club of Canada Collection. DONALD J. BOURDON et al. Banff: The Alpine Club of Canada and the Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies, 1986. xv, 130 p. ISBN 0-920330-17-7.

The Alpine Club of Canada Collection includes: a library of 2429 books and pamphlets, plus runs of 186 mountaineering journals and bulletins from all over the world; over twenty linear metres of club papers, summit and hut registers, camp and expedition reports, and other manuscript items relating to Canadian mountaineering history; a photographic collection of over ten thousand images in the form of prints, negatives, transparencies, and albums; and a map collection of 175 items providing geographic detail on most mountain ranges of the world.

The present inventory describes club records, manuscripts, photographs, library material, and maps which have been collected over the club's eighty-year history. Levels of description are of sufficient detail to give researchers intellectual access at the file level for unpublished textual records and the item level for photographs. Library materials of interest to Canadian Studies have been included and are described in bibliographic form. A detailed index containing over one thousand subjects and proper names is provided for the unique, unpublished materials. Copies of the printed inventory have been distributed to universities, archives, research facilities, and mountaineering organizations and are available to interested individuals. The Alpine Club of Canada Inventory Project was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

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Guidelines for the Disclosure of Personal Information for Historical Research at the Public Archives of Canada. PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1985. 19 p. ISBN 0-662-53511-1 Free of charge.

This booklet was published by the Public Archives of Canada in order to introduce its clients to the *Privacy Act*. It begins by explaining the purpose of the legislation and how it interacts with the mandate of the PAC. It ably describes the legislation and the authorities under which the Archives must act in order to follow both the letter and the spirit of the law. It is important that researchers understand the legislation before visiting the Archives. Section four of the publication is the most important as it lists and explains the specific guidelines of the *Act* under which researchers can obtain information which would normally be exempted. In addition, for the user's information and benefit, the booklet publishes in its appendices extracts from the *Privacy Act* and Treasury Board's *Interim*