

as well as with information retrieval and education for sci-tech libraries in the United States and Canada for the 1984-1985 period, a bibliography of the literature concerning computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM), a review section devoted to new science and technology reference books, and a brief listing of articles relating to the field of science and technology librarianship.

While most archivists would likely be struck by certain similarities between their situation and that of these librarians who, in the words of one author, confront a future in which "cooperation, on-line capabilities, networking, and document delivery" will become the watchwords, there is little of substance from an archival viewpoint to be gleaned from this reprinted journal. The historical information which we are given on science and technology departments within public libraries and on academic, corporate, and federal government science and technology libraries is, for the most part, sketchy, disjointed, and based on secondary sources. Probably the best article in the book is Jean Z. Piety and Evelyn M. Ward's "Science and Technology Departments in Public Libraries: A Review of the Past Century."

Although librarians and archivists clearly have a lot in common, and presumably much to learn from each other, this volume is of little value to readers outside the sci-tech library community.

John Bell

National Archives of Canada

Directory of Archival Education Opportunities in Canada/ Répertoire des programmes et des cours en archivistique offerts dans les universités et collèges du Canada 1989-1990. BUREAU OF CANADIAN ARCHIVISTS. Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1989. 39 p. ISSN 0844-5966 Free.

This thirty-nine page guide provides a brief listing of the archival programmes and courses offered by various colleges and universities across Canada and is designed to provide information on those courses "which may lead to a career in the archival profession." The Directory does not deal with the issue of continuing education for those already in the field; archivists interested in information on such courses are advised to contact the Association of Canadian Archivists or the Association des Archivistes du Québec.

The Directory is divided into three main parts. The first section, devoted to the degree-granting programmes at the University of British Columbia, Université de Montréal, and Université Laval, gives broad overviews of the nature of the programmes and their courses, details admission requirements, remarks on the nature of the faculty, and lists the name and address of the person to contact for further information. Section two covers courses in archival studies offered by other universities and colleges, arranged by province and listed geographically from west to east. Descriptions consist of common fields listing the contact person, name of the course, level, type of credit given, responsible department, duration and frequency of the course, instructor, nature of student evaluation, entry requirements, and miscellaneous remarks; the latter generally points out unusual features of the course.

The final section is simply an alphabetical listing of archival associations and provincial or territorial councils.

The Directory could be improved in some areas. For example, the description of the degree programme at the Université de Montréal is much briefer and less informative than those for the other two degree programmes at the University of British Columbia and Université Laval. Telephone numbers are often missing from the contact address; if interested persons should write for more information rather than telephone, this point ought to be noted. In some cases, remarks on single courses are badly worded, making it confusing. Finally, in the second section, a copy of the calendar description for each course (where available) might prove useful for those wishing to compare two or more similar courses. Despite these minor points, however, the Directory is a valuable tool for those interested in Canadian archival education, and every effort should be made to keep it up-to-date.

Catherine Bailey
National Archives of Canada

Archival Sources for the Study of German Language Groups in Canada. ARTHUR GRENKE. Ottawa: National Archives of Canada, 1989. 70 p. ISBN 0-662-56365-4.

This excellent guide contains six sections: a survey of the archival heritage of German-Canadians, a section on the different divisions at the National Archives, a description of 104 collections (the centrepiece of the book), a listing of fifty-eight related collections, a listing of eleven other archives with related sources, and a survey of bibliographic sources. A comprehensive index at the end makes this reference work especially handy. The finding aid is the fourth of the NA's Ethnocultural Guide Series.

The first section provides an understanding of the general context and provenance of the NA collection relating to German-Canadians. The second section provides an excellent introduction to the different divisions of the NA and how to contact them.

The descriptions of 104 collections held by the Manuscript Division are concise and helpful. They contain a brief biography of the person or organization, Manuscript Group number, relevant dates, extent (in linear centimetres), and a brief description of types of documents (e.g., correspondence, diaries). A finding aid number is provided for some of the collections.

The descriptions suffer from an overly rigid adherence to the Manuscript Division boundaries. At least nine collections are described so as to suggest that materials which should belong to that collection may be in another division. For example, Bernard A. Hantzsch is described as an active ornithologist and mapper, yet there is no indication if any of his drawings or maps are contained in the Documentary Art and Photography Division or the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. Similarly, Carl F. Schaefer is described as an art teacher and official war artist, yet there is no mention of possible related, non-textual items held in other NA divisions. A guide not limited by such administrative boundaries would be superior.