Academic Archives: Managing the Next Generation of College and University Archives, Records, and Special Collections. By Aaron D. Purcell. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 2012. 336 pp. Index. Softcover. $95.00.

For academic archivists who desire to maintain currency in our profession, the question is no longer "if" but "when" we will heed the call for change and make the fundamental improvements required to best serve the needs of our collections and the needs of our constituents.

Our campus libraries compete with cutting-edge medical research, grant-rich scientific advancement, and state-of-the-art facilities—dorms, learning commons, labs, recreation centers, and sports programs. However, archives and special collections are often underutilized and inadequately supported assets within our campus communities. In this age of product branding and budget cuts, merging archives with special collection units shows convincing results that integrating primary source materials increases the potential of sustainability. Since the research experience is still important for our students and faculty members, academic archivists must keep current with the demands of both the education and consumer markets.

In *Academic Archives: Managing the Next Generation of College and University Archives, Records, and Special Collections*, Aaron D. Purcell has done his due diligence to address the subfield of academic archives, expounding on components now compulsory for an archives program. While at first glance this appears overwhelming, Purcell issues a consistent reminder: keep it realistic and achievable. With good leadership, planning, and proper assessment, the recommendations in this book are scalable and within reach of any archives.

Several themes reoccur: What do we have to offer? Who wants it? How can we provide it? What tools will we use? Academic libraries and information agencies have shifted away from the notion of repository and are now aiming more toward online resources and services, or as otherwise put, creating connectivity to collections. Herein lies the paradigm shift: "which will focus even more on the needs of researchers, less on the needs of archivists" (p. 283). Purcell suggests that responding to this difference entails enlisting an entrepreneurial spirit and redefining success as measured by outcomes of research, not reading room or collections use (p. 283).

At the heart of this is the expanded role of archivists and a highly diversified set of responsibilities. Purcell stresses the equal value and importance of developing the necessary skill sets in tandem with fostering relationships that permit us to leverage the rich resources we have available within our institutions. No longer can professionals (of any ilk) rest on degrees, laurels, or even experience and expect to achieve recognition and success. Archivists must be compelled to constantly build knowledge and capabilities in the areas of special collections and academic and and digital librarianship, and to develop a solid understanding of records management as it stands today, including both its physical and digital counterparts (p. 291).

Purcell stresses the importance of creating an archives infrastructure anchored by planning and documenting both our administrative decisions and processes, in addition to establishing sound policies and procedures, which consistently govern daily operations. Furthermore, we must remain persistent and vigilant in promoting the

importance and relevance of our collections, garnishing support from our academic units, our fiscal representatives, and our patrons. Without their reciprocal advocacy, archives tend to remain in jeopardy when budget crises occur. We must work harder to be recognized as a core resource instead of an ancillary one.

This is not to say we have been doing otherwise. Technology has revolutionized most everything, our professional lives notwithstanding. As in most fields, archivists were first reactive, then adaptive. Now we are making great strides in becoming proactive. Purcell emphasizes that academic archives is a specialty subfield, which is why our solutions must come from within. We face a real challenge: the uniqueness of archival materials means they are best accessed in their original forms or formats. However, we must be realistic and strategically invest in the technologies and ideologies that enable us to foster appreciation, use, and proper care of both physical and digital materials, including their discoverability (p. 284).

While Purcell does not introduce anything new, he does a stellar job in providing a detailed synopsis of trends and tactics gleaned from the past decade of literature, best practices, and cross-discipline advancements, accented with noteworthy recognition of the underlying premises that a broader spectrum of archival history and scholarly work support. Purcell's style is not overly technical but it is comprehensive. For those of us already moving forward, it is an excellent reference to help us gauge the efficacy of our archives programs and to identify gaps that need to be reconciled. For those new to archives, it is essential reading that represents the progressive directives now recognized within the archives profession. No single book is going to answer all our questions or resolve our issues, but this one is informative enough to steer us toward asking the right questions and harnessing the necessary expertise already on our campuses.

Purcell divides the text into three sections. Each chapter is well researched, serving as a review of theory and practice within the context of academic archives and reintroducing or expanding on contemporary thought. Part 1 is dedicated to how archivists establish currency in the field through (perpetual) education and training, a review of trends and technology, and the relationship archives have with special collections. In part 2, Purcell concentrates on the operations and practical aspects of archival program management using a "prescriptive" approach (p. xv). Strategic planning represents the basis by which an effective archives program should be constructed and maintained. Overall, archivists genuinely must reconsider integrating more fully with the academic library culture, adopting a common culture, boosting online access, and utilizing tactics such as off-site storage. Purcell purports many archives programs are derived from a records management effort, and he covers this companion specialty in reasonable depth. If a records management program does not exist, he maps out how to institute an effective system built on cooperative campus relationships. A series of guidelines follows. Purcell imparts the importance of a collections development policy. He stresses the benefits derived from following best practices in processing and description. He addresses space considerations for storage, including environmental monitoring, security, ease of retrieval, and emergency preparedness. He also explores many options to bolster meaningful research experiences and create engaging promotion and outreach services.

Purcell is realistic about the impact digital resources have had on the profession. He acknowledges that the first wave of most digital materials usually comprises formal records, but archives must be ready to incorporate a greater expanse of unofficial materials containing social, cultural, and interdisciplinary research (p. 302), assuming they fit within the collection development policy. Unsurprisingly, these materials tend to be less organized and present new and complex challenges in arranging, describing, and serving these collections despite the fact that archives can now "provide researchers with unprecedented access to, searching options for, and contextualization of archival materials" (p. 284). As archivists face an exponential content burden spurred by electronic records, we must adopt new attitudes to prevent a repeat of backlogs and hidden collections, which ultimately result in withholding materials from research. Additionally, as our collections grow, we also must find a balance in managing our physical and electronic spaces, which has never been easy.

The final section summons academic archivists to reassess not only the future of our collections but also our contributions to the profession. Purcell asks us to look 20 years ahead. In fact, delving first into part 3 could be useful in formulating a future-focused perspective that might enrich the reading of the preceding parts. Academic archives are both responding to and driving innovations and advancements in electronic information retrieval. It is up to archivists to set the standards, design the systems, and invest in the sustainability of access to the collections.

Furthermore, our campus involvement with academic divisions should be on par with that of academic librarians, and we need to develop even deeper ties with scholarly works. We also must extend our advocacy beyond our own collections to promote our profession on local, state, and federal levels.

Purcell both models and demonstrates what he asks of his fellow archivists. It is readily apparent that what he presents in this text is born from careful study of the literature, experience gained from practical application, and professional contribution. This work would be of value to archivists, special collections managers, curators, directors, academic library leadership, and advisory boards. For academic librarians who straddle both fields, Purcell provides good comparisons and correlations with the library world. While individual chapters stand on their own and offer fine detail for area specialists, it would be a shame to read only select sections when an archives program truly is the sum of its parts.

As an emerging archivist and special collections professional, I subscribe to the views Purcell promotes here. I find it encouraging that individual archivists, the archives community, and publishers remain active in continuing to enhance the literature, even when standards and practice mature so rapidly that the decisions we made yesterday already seem antiquated. I applaud the effort and look forward to more fully incorporating Purcell's enthusiasm and suggestions in my own work.

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Serving LGBTIQ Library and Archives Users: Essays on Outreach, Service, Collections and Access. Edited by Ellen Greenblatt. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2011. 356 pp. Glossary, notes, bibliographies, index. $55.00.

To make information accessible to all our users and colleagues in a safe and welcoming space, information professionals must become well versed in and comfortable with the themes, subjects, and terms associated with the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, and questioning (LGBTIQ) community. Ellen Greenblatt's groundbreaking collection of essays, *Serving LGBTIQ Library and Archives Users: Essays on Outreach, Service, Collections and Access*, is an invaluable text to all readers interested in improving and broadening the scope of services in their institutions and fostering a more inclusive and encouraging environment. This guide is a necessary and essential resource for a wide range of institutions and professionals that will introduce readers to the topics in a clear, informative, and entertaining manner.

Ellen Greenblatt has returned as editor for *Serving LGBTIQ Library and Archives Users*, the successor to the definitive collection *Gay and Lesbian Library Service* (edited with Cal Gough), which was published in 1990 by McFarland. Greenblatt is the associate director for scholarly communication and digital initiatives at Auraria Library at the University of Colorado in Denver. Her list of publications and professional activities demonstrates her role as a leading voice in LGBTIQ librarianship and advocacy for more than a quarter of a century. She also teaches LGBTIQ Resources and Issues, a course at the San José State University School of Library and Information Science. Her background sets the tone for the collection, which strikes a fine balance between academic research and personal essays. The authors of the essays represent the diverse voices and communities interested in and affected by these issues. They are public, academic, and school librarians, as well as archivists, professors of library and information science, publishers, donors, and users from around the globe. The diversity of the authors represents the inclusive nature of the collection as a whole and is one of its greatest strengths.

The new collection stands in its own right as a groundbreaking handbook. Much has changed since the publication of the original volume, and Greenblatt shifts the focus of this collection onto the increased heterogeneity of the LGBTIQ community and new technology, particularly the Internet and Web 2.0, in libraries and archives. The collection is structured into seven primary sections: "New Communities and Connections"; "Libraries: Contexts and Venues"; "Archives: Contexts and Venues"; "Collection Development"; "Bibliographic Access"; "Censorship of LGBTIQ Resources"; and "Professional Concerns: Workplace Issues, Library Education, Organizations, and Networking." The author gives particular attention to topics such as library services provided to LGBTIQ youth; collection assessment and the process of gauging user satisfaction; the classification of LGBTIQ resources and bibliographic access; attempts to restrict access to LGBTIQ resources through challenges, censorship, and Internet filtering; and the workplace and professional concerns of LGBTIQ information professionals. Beyond covering service to LGBTIQ users, the articles in each section are accompanied by shorter profiles, which are more personal and anecdotal essays on experiences, technologies, and resources by librarians and archivists serving those communities, and profiles of LGBTIQ libraries and

archives. The chapters, and particularly the profiles, effectively illustrate the importance of library and archives services to LGBTIQ users.

The collection strives for and largely succeeds in being inclusive, accurate, straightforward, and up-to-date in its content and language, as well being accessible to an audience ranging from novices to experts in the field. Even the use of the acronym LGBTIQ in the title reflects this goal of inclusivity. The collection includes detailed examples of the unique needs of each of the communities represented. For example, the first section, "New Communities and Connections," focuses on library resources and services for gender and sexual identities and communities not included in the earlier edition, namely bisexual, intersex, and transgender persons. Greenblatt usefully includes a "Selective Glossary of LGBTIQ Terms" in which she succinctly defines 19 key terms, thus increasing the accessibility of the collection. Those readers familiar with the field's often shifting and multilayered terminology will understand the complexity and challenges of this project.

Archivists and archival scholars will be particularly interested in the third section, "Archives: Contexts and Venues," which contains three essays and three profiles. The first essay in this section, "How Queer 'Pack Rats' and Activist Archivists Saved Our History: An Overview of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Archives, 1970–2008" by Aimee Brown, offers a detailed history of LGBTQ archives by decade illustrated with profiles of various archives. Her history of queer archives provides important information and poses significant questions about the formation and development of queer collections and the current status of these collections. Tami Albin's essay, "'It Was Only Supposed to Be Twenty Interviews': GLBTIQ Oral History as Librarianship, the Under the Rainbow Collection," traces the author's experiences with developing and executing an oral history project in Kansas. It will be of great use to those readers considering oral history projects of their own and demonstrates the vital role of oral history in documenting LGBTIQ history and lives. The final article of the section, "Now on Exhibit: Bringing Out Materials from LGBTIQ Archives" by Jennifer K. Snapp-Cook, highlights the importance and impacts of exhibiting LGBTIQ archival materials for users and institutions using specific examples. The section also includes profiles of the Pacific Northwest Lesbian Archives and the IHLIA, an international library, archives, information, and documentation center about homosexuality and sexual diversity located in the Netherlands. It concludes with a very personal and passionate essay by community member and donor Tatiana de la Tierra, "Inside the Files of '*This Has No Name*.'" Together with the larger collection, these essays will serve to teach, inspire, and guide archivists to resources to better serve LGBTIQ users and to make the best use of their collections.

This guidebook is filled with a wealth of resources for all information professionals and institutions. It succeeds in its goal of demonstrating the importance of serving LGBTIQ users through clear explanations and invaluable examples. While the quality of individual essays varies, this practical guidebook deserves a place on the shelves of all institutions, regardless of their focus on LGBTIQ programs or presence of collections of LGBTIQ materials.

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Libraries and Archives: A Comparative Study. Chandos Information Professional Series. By Tomas Lidman. Oxford, UK: Chandos Publishing, 2012. 140 pp. Bibliography, index. Softcover. $90.00.

How often do you consider the differences between libraries and archives? If you work in either type of institution, you probably have some knowledge of those differences, but how easily can you articulate them to an outsider? In *Libraries and Archives: A Comparative Study*, Tomas Lidman compares and contrasts the two. He noticed that many people, from friends to professional colleagues, could not offer a clear explanation of the differences. Furthermore, he discerned "a very clear international tendency during the last decade to think of libraries and archives as almost equivalent institutions" (p. 2), and that tendency, in the thinking of some, has led to the idea that merging the two institutions would be economically feasible. The possibility of a merger of libraries and archives led Lidman to write this book. In six chapters, he reviews the purposes of each from ancient times to the present, concluding with his view of the future. Although he states that this text can be used by library science students and those interested in archives and libraries, his intended audience is bureaucrats and politicians with little knowledge of the distinctive missions of libraries and archives but who have the power to make important decisions about the future of both. This audience lies at the heart of Lidman's text.

With extensive experience as a librarian and as an archivist, Swedish-born Lidman is well qualified to make the comparison between libraries and archives. He began work as a library assistant in 1970. Eventually, he served as undersecretary at the Ministry of Education, where he was responsible for library matters, then he became librarian for Stockholm University Library, and finally director of the National Library of Sweden. From 2003 through 2010, Lidman served as the national archivist of Sweden. He has also been active in the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions and the International Council of Archives. Because of his background, Lidman's emphasis is largely upon the national European libraries and archives.

Following the first chapter, which serves as an introduction to the book's theme, chapters 2 and 3 present a historical overview of libraries and archives, beginning with the clay tablets unearthed at the site of the ancient city-state of Ebla, now located in Syria. Should these 4,500-year-old clay tablets, their content written in cuneiform, be considered a part of an archives or of a library? He poses a similar question about the 700,000 scrolls contained within the renowned Library of Alexandria. He concludes that the Ebla tablets concern public administration of the city-state and should be considered an archives, whereas the literary content of the Alexandrian scrolls leads to the conclusion that this ancient institution was indeed a library. This foray into ancient history has a purpose. To Lidman, all too often the Ebla records are considered part of a library—in reality, they are archival. The distinction between the two types of organizations can be blurred, even within a historical context.

In chapter 3, Lidman reviews the development of national libraries and archives from the Renaissance to the dawn of the twentieth century. The invention of the printing press and the rise of the nation-states led to an explosion of readily available books and other print formats for the general citizenry as well as a burgeoning growth of records

documenting the administration of European governments. A model for a national archives was developed in France following the French Revolution. During the early nineteenth century, other European nations followed this model in their creation of national archives. They also began to establish national libraries. The two institutions were deliberately independent in purpose, with the libraries focusing on culture and the archives handling the ever-increasing number of records resulting from the work of the developing state bureaucracies. By century's end, a number of European countries housed libraries and archives in separate buildings. The growth of books and documents also led to the development of separate organizational methodologies. For libraries, the Dewey Decimal Classification System, developed in the 1870s, served to organize and classify books for users; the provenance principles for archives were refined throughout the century.

Lidman reviews the developments of the twentieth century in two separate chapters, one concerning libraries (chapter 4) and one for archives (chapter 5). He acknowledges the importance of public libraries for society and the critical role played by academic libraries in serving the scholarly community. One of the most significant roles of the national library, especially after 1945, was the creation of national bibliographies to make the collections more accessible to users. For archives, the story is more complex because their collections reflect the ever-changing activities of the societies they serve. Unlike librarians, who can follow set procedures to create national bibliographies, archivists must concern themselves with the appraisal of their materials as well as their processing, preserving, and accessibility.

In his final chapter, Lidman looks to the future and the answer to his question: should archives and libraries merge? His answer is no. As he explains, "Regardless of physical form or characteristics of the document and its content—clay, papyrus, vellum, paper, digital—library and archive materials reflect completely different circumstances and forms" (p. 106). He foresees more cooperation between libraries and archives (and museums as well) because all face challenges brought about by digitization: economics, standardization, accessibility, and copyright. All should coordinate their efforts to meet these digital challenges. Cooperation, however, does not mean merger. Cultural institutions should not abandon their unique missions for the sake of economic efficiency. As Lidman eloquently states, "These institutions have a long history, are an integral part of open societies, cannot and should not change courses at whim, and have endless futures ahead of them" (p. 114).

Has Lidman achieved his goal? For politicians and bureaucrats, particularly in Europe, the answer is yes. Even if this audience only scans this book, readers can develop a basic understanding of the differences between libraries and archives. Despite the European slant, the book has some value for a comparable American audience with the power to legislate funding at state and national levels for libraries and archives. A library science student or a library director with little understanding of archives may likewise find the book informative. The book's weakness for American audiences is the lack of reference to American texts other than Bradsher's *Managing Archives and Archival Institutions* (1988), which Lidman cites frequently. The reader remains unaware of publications such as the *American Archivist* or of the Archival Fundamental Series as resources. A text such as *Understanding Archives and Manuscripts* by

O'Toole and Cox (2006) offers a broader view of how archives work, including the historical perspective. Despite this limitation, archivists and librarians should take note of *Libraries and Archives: A Comparative Study* and remember that Lidman is all too aware of the potential threats to libraries and archives from a political agenda in which economics override the critical role these enduring cultural institutions play in their societies.

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The Special Collections Handbook. By Alison Cullingford. London: Facet Publishing, 2011. 210 pp. Index. Softcover. $125.00.

Allison Cullingford's *The Special Collections Handbook* provides a general introduction to practical issues in special collections librarianship. The material is wide ranging and comprehensive; the student or budding professional will find a good summation of the primary aspects of working in a special collections library. However, the scope of the book means that the coverage afforded to each topic is, necessarily, limited. Cullingford devotes a single chapter to each of the following: preservation and digitization, security and disaster planning, the physical and informational nature of special collections materials, acquisitions and collection development, cataloging and processing, legal and ethical issues, user services, marketing and communications, increasing access, and fund-raising and advocacy measures. (Two appendices are devoted to careers in special collections and relevant reference sources). Any one of these issues could have been the subject of its own textbook. Consequently, *The Special Collections Handbook* provides only an introductory framework.

Even with these limitations, there are some suprising omissions. Some sections seem more comprehensive than others. The section on special collections materials focuses primarily on Western printed books. Cullingford includes medieval manuscripts, but no other manuscript forms. She devotes the section on cataloging almost exclusively to print materials and gives the processing and management of archival materials little more than a page of coverage. She introduces some key concepts—such as the importance of provenance and original order—but the section serves more as a referral to the various manuals and standards for cataloging manuscripts. Given that the *Handbook* is presented as an introduction to special collections, it seems odd that Cullingford would focus primarily on rare books; in so doing, she downplays a substantial element of the profession.

The section on processing manuscripts is but one of several in which the introductory approach serves more as a referral than as a source of pertinent information. For example, the section on legal issues, though it aims to cover a wide variety of jurisdictions (US, UK, EU, Canada) on issues ranging from copyright law and freedom of information requests to hiring equality and issues of health and safety, concludes by advising the reader to seek the advice of counsel or other legal sources when handling these situations. The section on born-digital documents identifies and briefly explains concepts such as refreshment, migration, and emulation, but it does not explain how one would actually perform any of these tasks. The appendix on careers in special collections librarianship merely states that the job market is extremely competitive and then directs the reader elsewhere for more information. Cullingford makes no mention of what one actually must do, in terms of education and training, to qualify for a special collections job, and the appendix fails to mention any of the academic degrees usually required.

Although advertised as a practical guide, the *Handbook* teaches from a primarily theoretical or hypothetical vantage, and at times seems more intended to establish what one should be doing under ideal conditions. The *Handbook* is less informative when it comes to the task of showing how these issues have been managed in real-life

scenarios. Although Cullingford possesses over a decade of professional experience, she relates little of it in the book. It would have been illustrative to see how she herself has put these lessons into practice.

While the *Handbook* is sprinkled with brief case studies drawn from a variety of libraries, they are often too short to receive the treatment they deserve, making it difficult for the reader to draw significant conclusions without doing further reading. For example, in the chapter on emergency and disaster planning, Cullingford introduces the case of the theft and recovery of Durham University's copy of the First Folio. The brief discussion (only 175 words) limits its ability, on its own, to illuminate. Cullingford notes, for example, that the theft of the Folio resulted in increased security and taught important lessons, but discusses no further precisely what this involved or what these lessons were. She mentions that copy-specific details allowed for the positive identification of the stolen book, but does not explain what these details were or what they involved. In other venues, this theft has been used as an example of how copy-specific cataloging can be used to document special collections materials in the event that they are stolen. As presented in the *Handbook*, however, the case study requires that one read other sources to gather the lessons that this case has to offer. This approach tends to be true of most of the other cases cited. While they may enliven the reading, they tend to feel unfinished, or at least underexplored.

Another concern relates to the sourcing of the book, especially given the extent to which the chapters refer the reader elsewhere. A significant majority of the sources are web based. On the one hand, this allows the reader to quickly follow up on a particular chapter or case study without spending significant time or funds on additional materials. On the other hand, given the number of issues that are not even summarized in the book, this means that a substantial portion of the information the *Handbook* references or refers to will be useful only for as long as these URLs remain active. As this external information starts to fade away, the informational value of the *Handbook* will diminish as well. It also can be frustrating, at times, to be continually instructed to look elsewhere for further information—it would be more helpful to be able to read the book as a self-contained whole.

Despite the limits to its coverage, *The Special Collections Handbook* does provide an apt place for the student or new practitioner to begin his or her exploration of the profession. The *Handbook* may be especially useful as a textbook for teaching faculty, especially for those who can use their own professional experiences to build upon and expand beyond the *Handbook*'s introductory framework. The coverage provided in the *Handbook* remains too brief for it to be treated as anything more than a starting point.

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Making the Archives Talk: New and Selected Essays in Bibliography, Editing, and Book History. By James L. W. West III. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2011. 150 pp. Index. Hardcover. $54.95.

In this compilation of eleven previously published and two new essays, James L. W. West III provides insight into the meticulous field of scholarly editing. To "make the archives talk," West details how a scholarly editor reads, selects, edits, emends, annotates, interprets, evaluates, identifies, classifies, questions, and finalizes texts by utilizing published editions, drafts, proofs, and other documents found in authors' and publishers' archival collections.

The introduction and first three essays describe the different approaches and theories of scholarly editing. West states that editors strive to tell two stories: "how the literary work came into being" and "how the editor gathered the evidence, evaluated it, and established the text" (p. 1). The exploration of these intents makes West's text rich with theory, evidence, and insight into the opportunities and challenges of balancing authors' and editors' perspectives when producing scholarly editions.

In "The Scholarly Editor as Biographer," West's approach is not limited to what is written or typed on paper, but instead explains how scholarly editing relies much on "intuition and imagination." He notes that while editors focus on the literary works, they also take into account questions of "childhood, upbringing, education, marriage, finances, sexual preference, political allegiance, and public success" (p. 7). An author's writings reflect aspects of his or her behavior and personality, leaving a scholarly editor to examine these facets to understand the author's intent.

Two essays, "Editorial Theory and the Act of Submission" and "Fair Copy, Authorial Intention, and Versioning," review the process of the author submitting a text to the publisher—the "crucial moment in the compositional history of a literary work" (p. 17). West describes the meaning of "fair copy" and how authors, editors, publishers, friends, and personal editors modify texts, creating multiple versions prior to final publication. West delves deeply by chronicling this process using F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, and Richard Wright. For example, Fitzgerald extensively revised *Trimalchio*, which became *The Great Gatsby*; Hemingway revised with care only to be "bowdlerized" by the publisher; and Wright agreed to cut nearly a third of *Black Boy* to adhere to the Book-of-the-Month Club's request.

Next, West illustrates his experiences as a scholarly editor for Theodore Dreiser, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and William Styron. Three essays focus on Dreiser: "Alcohol and Drinking in *Sister Carrie*," "Double Quotes and Double Meanings in *Jennie Gerhardt*," and "Editing Private Papers: Three Examples from Dreiser." In the first two, West dissects instances of how words and punctuation changed during editing, drastically revising the meanings of the texts. For instance, in *Jennie Gerhardt*, the placement of a quotation from the end to the middle of a paragraph changed the context from spoken truth to wishful thinking. The third essay reviews West's decisions when editing diaries and manuscripts for their first publication. He asks questions such as, should he correct spelling, punctuation, and grammar? How should he distinguish between completed chapters and unfinished fragments? All these decisions tie into how he tries to understand and represent the author's intent. For instance, Dreiser kept a diary

while in Russia, and West had to discern between Dreiser's longhand writing and the text typed by his assistant, Ruth Kennell, taking into account that Kennell may have edited as she typed.

Four essays concern West's work with F. Scott Fitzgerald: "Toxic Words and the Editor"; "Did F. Scott Fitzgerald Have the Right Publisher?"; "The Internal Chronology of *Tender Is the Night*"; and "Annotating Mr. Fitzgerald." "Toxic Words" addresses censorship and scrutinizes whether the interpretation and misinterpretation of H. L. Mencken's references were truly anti-Semitic and what words in Fitzgerald's works were changed for what we would now describe as being "politically incorrect." Mencken kept a diary from 1930 to 1948 that included roughly 30 references to his and others' discussions about Jews, mostly in the contemporaneous context of making assumptions and judgments based on names, appearances, social standing, and occupation. Fitzgerald's "A Snobbish Story" is about a white girl cast in a vaudeville production called *Race Riot*. West argues that "toxic" references must be kept in so readers and critics will "be able to come to a fair estimate of the views held by authors when they originally wrote the texts" (p. 86). The second essay traces how Charles Scribner's Sons became Fitzgerald's publisher and what impact that had upon him both personally and professionally as a writer. West traces the errors Fitzgerald made in characters' ages and time chronology in *Tender Is the Night* and discusses whether corrections should be made and how that impacts a scholarly edited publication. "Annotating Mr. Fitzgerald" describes the "shelf life" of annotating a text, pointedly explaining that the further away in time we get from the author, the less likely it is future readers will understand the context. In *This Side of Paradise*, for example, "How many readers in 2099 will be able to identify Woodrow Wilson, much less the chariot-race sign on Broadway?" (p. 119).

William Styron is the subject of "Keeper of the Flame," which chronicles West's work as a bibliographer collaborating with Styron's widow and editor to create anthologies of his published and unpublished works. West finishes the book with "The End Is Near," returning to Fitzgerald and describing his role as editor of the Cambridge Fitzgerald Edition, of which 12 of the 17 volumes are published. Both these essays recount decisions on which writings to include and why, whether to impose a chronological or alternative order, and which versions of texts should be published.

In several essays, West addresses how technology can—and is—changing scholarly editing, such as viewing texts side by side or superimposed for analysis. West also acknowledges the challenges, as when the quantity of archival material is too much to be digitized. That he incorporates this discussion into his field demonstrates he understands both the possibilities and limitations archival institutions face with technology, primarily with digitizing collections.

While reading the essays, it is easy to get bogged down into the minutiae of details West considers of scholarly importance. One may wonder why it is necessary to examine at length the placement of one quotation mark or whether or not an annotation is needed for every person mentioned in *Tender Is the Night*. However, the minutiae are what make this a worthwhile read. Each essay stands alone well, but after reading the entire text it is possible to see the fascinating contributions of scholarly editing

and that there appears to be no end of the potential for research and scholarship on a single text, much less one author.

This collection of essays is enthralling to read for many reasons: the author's unique perspective on book history, his insight into the field of scholarly editing, and, especially, a scholar's detailed use of archival collections. Some of the essays, in particular "Editing Private Papers: Three Examples from Dreiser" and "Toxic Words and the Editor," are worth assigning as readings for archives students to help them learn the researcher's perspective in his own words. Overall, this book promotes and supports archives while providing archivists insight into a researcher's use of literary manuscripts. *Making the Archives Talk* will be of particular interest to archivists working with literary collections but holds appeal for all in the profession.

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The Struggle for the Files: The Western Allies and the Return of German Archives after the Second World War. By Astrid M. Eckert. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012. 427 pp. Bibliography, index. Hardcover. $99.00.

The impact of warfare on archives is always a concern in the global archival community. In *The Struggle for the Files: The Western Allies and the Return of German Archives after the Second World War*, Astrid Eckert provides an extensive historical analysis of the political pitfalls and personal intrigue associated with Germany's quest to repatriate its archival records captured by the Allies during World War II. The Allies captured tons of archival materials and shipped them back to their respective homelands to assist in intelligence gathering, support war crimes tribunals, and provide unprecedented insight into a defeated foe's political, military, and social philosophy.

Eckert details how the nations via their agencies, committees, and personalities reacted to social and political pressure to repatriate Germany's captured archives. *Struggle for the Files* is a substantial historical narrative of the wrangling that went on as Germany applied pressure to secure an immediate return of its captured archives. The Allies proved to be a fickle negotiating partner. They would deny German requests while hiding, obstructing, backtracking, and making counterdemands for access concessions. At the same time, they would offer ad hoc transfers of collections deemed to be insignificant, utilized to their fullest extent, and/or no longer politically damaging. While not totally assured, one perceives that Germany would eventually get most of its records back. At the same time, Eckert's narrative demonstrates how history itself conspired to make the process challenging and remarkable.

Eckert provides historical scholarship of the highest quality. She weaves a narrative with copious footnotes that, while not essential reading, contain further support for her assertions when the text seems to fade off. The casual reader may find the heavy footnoting intimidating, but it is on par for scholarship of this quality. The narrative is enlightening, offering little-known historical tidbits. For example, during the Berlin Airlift, food and supplies were sent into Berlin, but those planes returned home with tons of archival materials. Plus, shockingly, the Germans had a "Windsor File," which seems to suggest that someone in the British royal family may have been a Nazi sympathizer.

Eckert laces her narrative with the political and professional experiences of historians and archivists who played critical roles in Nazi Germany. In the end, it really came down to a matter of trust. For over two decades, the Allies did not trust Germany to provide the level of access and preservation they demanded. After all, in the interest of the historical record, and the desire to appropriately preserve it and make it accessible, how could they trust the professionals and the institutions of one of history's most inhuman regimes? Eckert provides several examples of an individual's ties or supposed ties to the Nazi regime or their own personal motivations hindering or setting back the negotiations.

Structurally, Eckert presents five densely packed, historically driven chapters highlighting aspects of each of her main suppositions. Each of the chapters is long, but the wise use of subchapters and subsections makes the book more accessible. The result is a thorough history designed to be repetitive. Each chapter provides a glimpse into the concerns and motivations of the various parties. While each layer is well done, a good

memory is essential to understanding a cohesive narrative in the end. Clearly, Eckert is a historian attempting "to embed an important chapter in archival history within a political framework" (p. 375). A similar book written from an international relations, comparative politics, or archival perspective would differ substantively and structurally. Given this understanding, *Struggle for the Files* should be viewed as a broader study of archives, museums, and cultural property repatriation after a military conflict. The issues Eckert raises may be common in negotiations for repatriation, but further research is needed to determine whether any underlying theory of repatriation exists.

One major aspect of Eckert's narrative is that Germany's urgent requests for the return of the files were based more on "symbolic sovereignty" than on the actual need for the files to conduct business. The fact that other nations both possessed and controlled access to their archives was unacceptable to the Germans. At the same time, the Allies saw in Germany an untrustworthy partner. Effectively, the emerging Federal Republic needed to prove its commitment to denazification and democracy.

Eckert demonstrates how interactions at the state, agency, committee, and individual levels worked to both undermine and expedite the return of the records. Anyone with an international relations background will see elements of structuralism, systems, social, game, and numerous other theories represented. They will be quickly disappointed with the lack of reference to the vast international relations literature that parallels the narrative offered. Eckert misses a prime opportunity to ground the main narrative in established international relations literature. As a historian, Eckert need not be interested in advancing a theory of international relations, but it is disappointing that she wholly ignored an entire line of relevant and useful literature. At the same time, this leaves the door wide open for further evaluation and study from an international relations perspective.

Another area that lacks significant exploration is the development of treaties and international law concerning archives since World War II. In Eckert's opinion, the struggle for the files "established a largely positive example" (p. 377) and precedent for how records taken during conflict can be preserved and ultimately repatriated. The entire book, however, is a case study in how the repatriation of historical records taken during conflict is a messy, time-consuming, and tentative process subject to both internal and external factors. A few subchapters mention treaties of the 1950s and 1960s, but ultimately, in this case, all sides determined that the ad hoc nature of the negotiations and returns was more beneficial than a pursuit through legal means. Eckert clearly indicates that time and time again, negotiators chose to work "through an exchange of notes rather than by treaty" (p. 260). One gets the distinct impression that involving any court system whether domestic or international would have irreparably harmed the process. While this may have been the case, the author offers little to bring this narrative into the present. How does this case inform our present? Are there any modern examples that we can tie in to prove the notion that the "struggle for the files" was ultimately positive? More significantly, have there been advances in treaties or social understanding of how invading armies should handle archival, museum, and cultural property? For example, Eckert glosses over the fact that this situation led to the 1954 Hague Convention, which protects cultural property during conflict. This begs the question: why didn't this convention expedite the return of records? Eckert

offers an explanation, but it once again ignores entire lines of literature on treaties, international law, and rules of warfare.

These minor critiques aside, every archivist should respect Eckert's thinly veiled philosophical agenda—to prove that archives have power. Archivists will quickly see their profession reflected in the narrative. Decision makers highly prize the rich resources of archives, but eventually grow leery of the administrative costs associated with storing, preserving, and providing access. By the end of the narrative, it is clear that all sides felt the financial burden of the records. While the Allies funded the preservation (via microfilming) of the records and the administrative costs of organizing and providing access to them, the Germans felt the political and social pressure to fill empty repositories. The administrative pitfalls offered in this narrative will be familiar to many archivists. This, however, is not archival scholarship, and that is a positive thing. This serves as a template for how archivists should see their own place in society, history, politics, and research. The logical next step for archivists is to expand beyond their institutions and beyond explaining how to best do their jobs. This is the type of scholarship archivists should be contemplating and producing. Then, and only then, will archivists be able to define archival power in the context of collecting, preserving, and defending collections. Eckert clearly believes in the importance and power of archives, as she weaves this into the narrative from beginning to end.

Struggle for the Files is a quality historical narrative proving how critical archival records are to the political, social, and historical fabric of a nation. It successfully places archives in a position in which their possession is power. While that power is largely symbolic, it has the ability to build or undermine the very essence of sovereignty. Anything offering that level of respect to archives is worth reading.

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Evaluating and Measuring the Value, Use and Impact of Digital Collections. Edited by Lorna M. Hughes. London: Facet Publishing, 2011. 224 pp. Index, illustrations, bibliography. Softcover. $115.00.

Creating and managing digital collections has become more important than ever for cultural institutions. Digitization seems like a "win-win" initiative for institutions to help them meet user expectations, promote collections, provide greater access, and reduce the handling of materials. While the value and impact of digital collections on research has always been assumed, assessing that value and impact has proved difficult yet increasingly vital as the global economic downturn makes funding more competitive. Edited by Lorna M. Hughes, *Evaluating and Measuring the Value, Use and Impact of Digital Collections* addresses the background, practices, issues, and possible solutions to these problems.

Editor Hughes provides the introduction to this volume by summarizing key issues and concerns. While most of the authors in this volume are from the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand (one American is included), issues regarding digitization transcend borders. Hughes summarizes the reason for the book: the economic downturn and its effect on funding; increasing pressure to monetize digital collections; and growing awareness of the costs not just associated with creating digital collections but with maintaining and preserving them over time. Digital collections can support traditional research and even make it easier, but they can also create new research methods and disciplines. More research is needed to be able to assess these possible impacts of digital collections in the arts and humanities. It often takes time for the impact of collections to become clear, and value can be subjective. This volume explores the definitions of impact and value and the ways to measure and evaluate them.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part, "Digital Transformations in Libraries, Museums, and Archives," addresses the history and current state of digital collection practice in the three major types of cultural heritage institutions: libraries, museums, and archives. Showing these three types of institutions together demonstrates the similarities and differences of each. These chapters serve as excellent overviews of the key issues related to digitization within these institutions. While these may not be new concepts for archivists, these chapters provide an outline for communicating with other stakeholders and a comparison of the issues across different types of institutions.

The second part, "Understanding and Measuring the Use, Impact and Value of Digital Collections," explores different approaches to assessing value and impact using case studies and analysis. In the first chapter in this section, Ben Showers explores the need for established best practices. He outlines a definition of impact, why impact is so important, how to capture impact, and the importance of embedding tools for measuring impact into digital projects. Showers also discusses the importance of analyzing both users and nonusers in understanding the use of digital collections. In the next chapter, Milena Dobreva, Andy O'Dwyer, and Leo Konstantelos discuss the importance of involving users in the process of creating digital collections. Institutions often emphasize user feedback and evaluation, but rarely do they involve users directly. The authors suggest engaging with users both directly through focus groups, questionnaires, and interviews as well as indirectly through web analysis. Engaging users is also discussed in the next chapter by

Claire Ross, Melissa Terras, and Vera Motyckova. Through their analysis of the collections database at the British Museum, they provide insight into how and why scholars interact with digital collections at museums. In the final chapter of this section, Simon Tanner provides an excellent discussion about the social benefits of digital collections emphasizing collaboration and community engagement.

The third part, "Enhancing the Future Impact and Value of Digital Collections," discusses some approaches that can add value to digital collections. Editor Hughes writes about how ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) methods can enable research that used to be impossible. ICT methods such as data visualization, text mining, and other data analysis were not possible before digital collections. As collections bridge disciplines or create new research methodologies, they will have more impact and more value in ways we can only begin to imagine. The chapter by Ann Borda and Lyle Winton focuses on a research data infrastructure to support "a new kind of science . . . or the fourth paradigm . . . which is characterized by three principal activities: data capture, curation and analysis" (p. 135). The Open Access movement demands an infrastructure to support new forms of research. Researchers do not simply use preexisting data but are recontextualizing and restructuring data in ways that demand the preservation of their research records to provide context. The final chapter, "Improving Sustainability of Publicly Funded Digital Resources" by David Robey, outlines the history of public funding for arts and humanities projects in the United Kingdom through the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) and especially the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS), which is no longer funded. Robey does an excellent job of discussing the prospects of disappearing grant funding and what could happen to the projects such funding supports. What needs to happen to make a digital project sustainable both academically and technically? Robey outlines some suggestions to incorporate sustainability issues into digital projects. The book concludes with an excellent bibliography for further reading.

This volume focuses on high-level theory and planning with some "lessons learned" from actual projects. It is not aimed at practitioners, nor is it a "how-to" manual for evaluating and measuring impact, but it would be useful to anyone involved in planning or creating policy for evaluation of digital collections and for those who must communicate with stakeholders and funders outside the archives. Much of the text is focused on British and Australian programs and may be somewhat outside the scope for US archivists. In fact, on one level it reads as a marketing tool to promote certain UK funding organizations, but excellent examples of approaches to digitization and the evaluation of its use and impact temper this. This book provides the theoretical groundwork for improving methods for measuring impact beyond quantitative counting of users. Digital collections are not only improving access to resources for traditional research but are creating new fields and methods of research and opening opportunities for interdisciplinary collaborations. It is imperative that archivists find ways to document their use and impact in meaningful ways to continue the growth of online access to users.

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Processing the Past: Contesting Authority in History and the Archives. By Francis X. Blouin Jr. and William G. Rosenberg. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011. 272 pp. Index. Hardcover. $74.00. $64.00 for SAA members.

For nearly one hundred years, from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth, archivists and historians were closely aligned professions in the United States. They received similar training, shared similar methodologies and literature, and possessed similar outlooks. Historians comprised archives' main user group while archivists appraised, arranged, described, and preserved records primarily with historians in mind. As any historian or archivist can attest, these two professions have little in common today, and few understand how this divergence occurred.

In their new book *Processing the Past: Contesting Authority in History and the Archives*, archivist Francis X. Blouin Jr. and historian William G. Rosenberg explore this complex relationship, a phenomenon they have labeled the "archival divide." The authors isolate two major archival developments that contributed to, but did not completely cause, the split. The first is the problem of bulk. Records creation exploded during the early to mid-twentieth century, shifting focus away from the historical nature of records to more practical concerns of records management and destruction. The second, which they call the "technical turn," refers to the increased focus on issues relating to the creation, use, and management of electronic records as well as the institutions and systems that create them.

Blouin and Rosenberg are no strangers to discussions of archives and history. Their 2000–2001 Sawyer Seminar at the University of Michigan and the resulting book, *Archives, Documentation and Institutions of Social Memory* (2006), brought together historians, archivists, and other scholars with the aim of demonstrating how individuals, communities, and states construct and use archives, history, and memory.

The concept of authority plays a significant role in *Processing the Past*. Blouin and Rosenberg use this idea to frame the conceptual and methodological shifts that have occurred in each profession over the last 60 years. Authority, in their usage, denotes the methods and means each profession uses in "conveying a sense of the past" and validating and guiding its work (p. 5). For example, until the 1960s, many historians relied on archives as the sole authority for reconstructing the past. Critics destabilized this authority by challenging prevailing notions of what was considered a "proper" historical subject and source. During this time, archivists' authorities also shifted as reducing record volume and addressing electronic records became immediate priorities over concerns related to the historical value of records. Archivists' use of "enduring" instead of "historical" to describe the value of records illustrates this shift in authorities (p. 48).

Processing the Past caters to two distinct audiences, though much discussed within its pages will be equally familiar to both historians and archivists. In it, archivists will find not only a concise history of their profession, but also a history of the changing ways in which historians have used archival sources since the late eighteenth century. Blouin and Rosenberg discuss how ideological approaches such as positivism, social history, and postmodernism have affected the way historians research and write. Their perspective highlights the integral role that historians played in the early development

of the archival profession as well as the impact that the above currents of thought had on the development of both professions.

Historians who read *Processing the Past* will discover a recounting of their professional history. More important, the book offers an introduction to some of the main issues and ideas that have guided archival practice since the early twentieth century. In this respect, *Processing the Past* serves as an invaluable outreach and educational tool for archives. While the authors' focus is appraisal theory and the creation of archives, Blouin and Rosenberg also unravel some of the more arcane archival concepts such as postcustodialism, functional analysis, documentary strategies, and the reintroduction of diplomatics.

Far more valuable, however, is their emphasis on the changing attitudes and debates within archival thought. Their analysis gives depth to archival literature that those outside the archival profession have largely ignored and dismissed as "boring" and "mundane" (pp. 46, 48). The book ultimately helps historians (and other scholars) realize archivists' active role in the creation of archives and dispels the notion that archives result from passive and objective processes. Hopefully, *Processing the Past* will help bring archivists closer to the forefront in historical, theoretical, and political discussions about archives.

Perhaps the most engaging chapter is on the "Social Memory Problem." This concept has been extremely popular over the last two decades among historians and archivists alike, and Blouin and Rosenberg's analysis is one of the few that reflects thoughtfully on the topic. They describe social memory as "overworked and often clichéd," but acknowledge that its careful application could be useful as an analytical category in understanding common perceptions of the past (p. 101). Their tempered exploration of the uses, justifications, and contradictions of social memory situates it within the context of other historiographical trends.

While the entire book can be seen as an initial attempt to bridge the gap between historians and archivists, Blouin and Rosenberg devote the final chapter to how to repair this professional fissure. In their opinion, historians need a better understanding of archival practice, techniques, theory, and history to better inform their critical use of documentation. Historians should examine, in their words, the "source of the source" (p. 210). *Processing the Past* goes beyond simply urging historians to investigate the omissions or "silences" in the archives. Blouin and Rosenberg further suggest that historians explore the underlying processes and systems that eventually lead to the creation of archives. Likewise, the pair recommends that archivists understand the historical foundations of their profession, collections, and institutions. Whether and to what extent these suggestions reflect a current deficiency in these professions is a matter of debate, though they stand as good general recommendations for those entering either one.

For archivists eager to reconnect with historians, however, the authors do not map a clear path of action. Blouin and Rosenberg suggest that archivists develop interactive finding aids, where scholars could add, correct, or notate contextual information about collections. They contrast the possibility of adding these types of features to the ease with which Amazon customers can do so (p. 213). Blouin and Rosenberg's specific suggestions for archivists may be the weakest part of the book because they

underplay some of the important collaborative efforts already underway by archivists, historians, and digital humanists.

Processing the Past is a stellar work of historiography and archival history that succinctly tackles the major methodological and theoretical underpinnings of these two professions as well as the transformations that have occurred over the past 150 years. Though *Processing the Past* rarely touches upon the subject of education and training, I suspect that this book will make its way onto graduate school reading lists in both professions. The majority of *Processing the Past* is descriptive, not prescriptive, but this does not take away from its power to demystify archival processes and make them accessible to nonarchivists. Ultimately, *Processing the Past* requires creative archivists, historians, or other scholars to develop innovative solutions and write the final chapter to this history.

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