

compilations, speculate on these and other historical problems relative to Chinese immigrant life in California in particular, and Chinese immigrant life in the western United States in general. Hansen selected appropriate books and pamphlets, published 1850-1968, from the California Room, San Francisco Public Library. All cited titles in English.

This "systematic bibliographic" work utilizes nineteenth-century primary sources (for example, *San Francisco Municipal Reports, 1884-1885*) and twentieth-century secondary sources. California county and local history sketches, travelers' narratives describing meetings with Chinese natives in California or in San Francisco's Chinatown, and both pro- and anti-Chinese propaganda tracts leading up to the Chinese temporary immigration exclusion of 1882 and the permanent embargo of 1902 are included. Two unusual entries stand out from among the 422 titles listed: (1) *Chinese Criminal Photograph Key*, which was contained in a ledger book that survived the 1906 earthquake; and (2) a play, *Ah Sin*, written by Mark Twain and Bret Harte that had been lost and recently rediscovered.

Titles cited are listed alphabetically by author. Entry data comprises author, title in capital letters, publisher, date of publication, and a sometimes brief, sometimes long, descriptive annotation. The exclusion of data relating to illustrations, maps, indices, and bibliographies may be a handicap for some users.

Sadly, the growing number of Ph.D. dissertations [cf. Walton Bean, *California, An Interpretive History* (McGraw-Hill, 1965, p.243, 513)] and pertinent journal articles in this field of Chinese Americanization have also been omitted. Some proofreading needed ("and, and" on p.18). At least one reprint title not discovered: Hansen lists: "Coolidge, Mary R. CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Holt & Co., 1909."; whereas LC cites: "Coolidge, Mary Elizabeth Burroughs (Roberts) Smith, *Chinese Immigration*. . . Arno Press, 1969."

A short foreword penned by Mr. Thomas W. Chinn, founder and past president of the Chinese Historical Society (San Francisco) is quite informative. Ironically, Chinn's own edited work (*A History of the Chinese in California: a Syllabus*, Chinese Historical Society, 1969) goes unmen-

tioned. Nor is any mention provided of Yung Wing, the first Chinese student graduated from an American university (Yale, 1854, A.B.). Unfortunately, Yung Wing's autobiography, *My Life in China and America*, is not readily available in an English translation. Nevertheless, the centennial book commemorating this accomplishment should have been included: *A Survey of Chinese Students in American Universities and Colleges in the Past One Hundred Years . . .*, China Institute of America, 1954). A less glaring omission is the failure to mention Chinese employment and management of institutions such as the Trader Vic Restaurants—which originated in Oakland, California.

The most serious defect, however, is the narrow bibliographic scope of the work, confining itself to the subject holdings of one, and only one, public library. Perhaps the next step could be compilation of a union book catalog that, coupled with this bibliography, would unite "Chinese in U.S." title-holdings in a multitude of libraries. An excellent pioneering effort, nevertheless, that is recommended as indispensable for collections concentrating on Chinese settlement in the United States, or as an additional purchase for "American Minorities and Race Relations" collections.—Paul A. Snowman III, *Formerly Assistant Librarian, Sullivan County Community College, South Fallsburg, New York*.

Evans, Frank D., *The Administration of Modern Archives: A Select Bibliographic Guide*. Office of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Record Service, General Services Administration, 1970.

Dr. Evans has brought together here the only comprehensive bibliography of archival literature in English in one volume since 1942, when Solon Buck and Ernst Posner compiled their *Selected References on Phases of Archival Administration*. In his words, "This guide is confined almost exclusively to writings in the English language, and its emphasis is upon archival theory and practice in the United States."

This is a classified bibliography, "organized according to archival functions." One weakness is that any individual writing that relates to more than one topic will not be cross-referenced for the topic(s) under

which it is not classified. However, this is clearly a minor criticism and a small subject index does help. Its positive advantage as an introduction to any aspect of archival and manuscript work is of immense value, and indeed this is clearly the purpose. How much easier it is now to be able to refer to a single volume instead of combing through *The American Archivist* and *Archivum*.

Some of the less common archival topics that librarians will find useful are chapters on: Cartographic and Related Records; Still Pictures and Other Pictorial Records; Motion Pictures and Film Archives; Sound Recordings; Microphotography and Other Copying Methods; Oral History; Automation and the Control of Archives and Manuscripts.

Librarians and archivists will benefit from this work. It is hoped that annual supplements and cumulations will follow so that maximum usefulness will be sustained.—Richard C. Berner, *University of Washington, Seattle*.

Book Catalogs. Maurice F. Tauber and Hilda Feinberg. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1971. 572p. \$15.00.

This collection of twenty-five papers constitutes a record of what has been developing in the production and use of book catalogs since the publication of Kingery and Tauber's *Book Catalogs* in 1963. The papers cover the period 1964–1970; some papers were written specifically for this volume, while others are reprints of articles published in journals since 1963.

The primary emphasis of the papers is on the comparison of book catalogs to card catalogs, now that technological developments, particularly the computer, have made the production and updating of book catalogs feasible and economical. Coverage includes book catalogs as a substitute for or supplement to the card catalog, production costs, formats, production methods, and problems such as coding, computer filing, and updating techniques. Experiences with book catalogs by specific college and university libraries, medical libraries, county library systems, public libraries, school libraries, and mail order library services are recounted. A lengthy article by Hilda Feinberg, "Sample Book Catalogs and Their

Characteristics," presents sample pages from thirty-two catalogs and gives the characteristics (page size, format, arrangement, general description), method of production, frequency of issue, costs, and person(s) responsible for each catalog. The one historical article is John Cronin's "History of the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints." A lengthy, well-chosen chronological bibliography is provided for the years 1964–1970; and the editors have appended ALA's recent book catalog directory, "Book Form Catalogs: A Listing Compiled from Questionnaires Submitted to the Book Catalogs Directory Subcommittee, ALA, 1968."

There is considerable overlap and duplication between papers in the collection, since many papers were not written with this volume in mind. The introduction provides an overview which ties the separate papers to the main theme; the articles cannot be read separately if the reader is to get an overview of developments in the last fifteen years. Taken as a whole, however, the collection does a good job of describing new developments in and future directions of the production and use of book catalogs. On the basis of the articles, the editors predict that "Recent technological advances in computer capabilities, along with decreasing computer costs, increase the likelihood that libraries will venture in the future towards increased computer-aided book catalog production. . . . The need for card catalogs for current records and for special listings will no doubt continue."

This volume is pertinent to any librarian interested in current library technology and its effects on bibliographic control and patron usage of catalogs, and to any librarian contemplating the use of book catalogs in his library. It is a necessity for any library school collection.—Nancy L. Eaton, *The University of Texas at Austin*.

Melcher on Acquisition. Daniel Melcher, with Margaret Saul. Chicago: American Library Association, 1971. ix, 169p. \$8.00.

This book doesn't have a subtitle—and probably doesn't need one since the three-word title says it all. But even so, I am tempted to paraphrase one, something like "Plain Language from Truthful Dan." It is