out a substantial increase in its annual ex-
penditures for books. A major capital outlay
to remedy accumulated deficiencies of the
past is also indicated.” Undoubtedly the erec-
tion of a new library would be of direct help
to the university in its efforts to develop the
collections. In the last few years there has
been some serious questioning of the expan-
sion of university libraries, but at New York
University it has been pointed out that “un-
questionably the over-all instructional pro-
gram would be improved if better library fa-
cilities were available.” Educators and librar-
ians alike know that quality education re-
quires a quality library service.—Maurice F.
Tauber, Columbia University.

Modern Archives

Modern Archives: Principles and Tech-
niques. By T. R. Schellenberg. Chicago:
$5.

The establishment of the National Ar-
chives in 1934 marked the beginning of a
new era in archives administration in the
United States. While a few departments of
the national government and some of the
state governments had made contributions
to the development of a science of archival
management, the United States had been
until that time decidedly backward in com-
parison with some European countries. In
the past twenty-two years, however, the Unit-
ited States has made up for much of the time
lost. Not only do we now have a well-organ-
ized archival agency for the national govern-
ment, with record management programs in
the government departments to supplement
the work of the National Archives, but we
also have improved facilities for preserving
and administering archives in a number of
the states. In this period we have also seen
the establishment of the Society of Amer-
ican Archivists in 1936, an association which
has done much to further our knowledge of
the principles and practices of archival man-
agement through the work of its commit-
tees, its annual conferences, and its quar-
terly publication, The American Archivist,
which began in 1938.

While these developments have been of
great benefit to everyone interested in ar-
chives, there has been one gap which needed
to be filled. Anyone wishing to learn about
the methods of administering collections of
government archives has had to depend
largely upon articles in periodicals or upon
manuals prepared on the basis of experience
in European archives. The publication of
Modern Archives: Principles and Techniques
by Dr. T. R. Schellenberg has now admirably
filled that gap. The book had its inception
in a series of lectures which Dr. Schellen-
berg gave as a Fulbright lecturer in Aus-
tralia in 1954, but does not reproduce the
lectures as they were given, for the author
has rewritten the material and added to it.

Dr. Schellenberg has written a clear and
concise text on the administration of ar-
chives, basing it chiefly on his long experi-
ence at the National Archives, and including
descriptions of European methods as well.
The book is divided into three parts. The
first part deals with the importance of ar-
chival institutions, the nature of archives,
library relationships, and archival interests
in record management. This section serves
as an introduction to the book, giving a
brief history of archival establishments in
France, England, and the United States, and
some of the basic philosophy of record and
archives management.

The second part of the book is devoted
to record management. Here the author gives
much valuable information on the adminis-
tration of records in government agencies,
with excellent chapters on production con-
trols, classification principles, registry sys-
tems, American filing systems, and disposi-
tion practices. In the third and largest part
of the book, Dr. Schellenberg discusses ar-
chival management, describing the tech-
niques for handling government records in
an archival agency in detail.

Dr. Schellenberg has chosen his topics and
organized his material extremely well. The
clarity and completeness of coverage of the
book make it an excellent text for a course
in archival management. We are indeed for-
tunate to have this basic text to serve as the
foundation for a knowledge of archives ad-
ministration today.—John R. Russell, Uni-
versity of Rochester Library.