

form the heart of the book. They range widely from Phyllis Parkins' history of the professional climate in the 1950s to Dale Baker's contrast of information systems in the USSR and the USA, to Frederick Kilgour's comparison of cooperation in library book cataloging and the abstracting and indexing industry, to Donald King's diagnosis of the crisis in the information community.

One could quibble about two faults of the book: ironically the index is an afterthought, printed separately and tucked into a pocket. The bibliography, reflecting the wide scope of NFAIS issues—thesaurus construction, coordinate indexing, content analysis, weighted term searches—suffers from lack of a statement defining its purpose.

These oversights do not diminish the intellectual and social contribution of the book. Most librarians have been affected by the activities of the NFAIS members and all librarians will recognize that many information issues of the past twenty-five years continue as challenges we must meet. Libraries that have been relatively uncoordinated have begun formalized cooperative ventures to solve problems of finding money to automate large enterprises, or to design systematic coverage of materials without impinging on local prerogatives. Individuals and associations in the library and information professions share common problems and solutions. This book reminds us of how recently we have defined these technical and social problems in information service and how much has been accomplished in the past quarter of a century. Looking back gives another perspective on what lies ahead.—*Marcia Pankake, University of Minnesota.*

*Tanner, Terence A. Frank Waters: A Bibliography with Relevant Selections from His Correspondence.* Glenwood, Ill.: Meyerbrooks, 1983. 384p. \$45. LC 83-209590. ISBN 0-916638-07-3.

Frank Waters has spent virtually all of his long career (he was born in 1902, began writing in his early twenties, and, presumably, is still at work) learning and writing about the people, locales, events,

and heritage of the American Southwest. He has won a coterie of admirers—some half-dozen scholars who, during the last fifteen years or so, have devoted much time and effort to studying the author and his works and trying to gain for him the wider audience and recognition they are certain he deserves. Their names appear repeatedly in the brief bibliography of Waters' criticism. Terence Tanner's name has not been among them until the appearance of this descriptive bibliography, and yet, without the research grants, sabbatical support, and other publishing incentives of the academically affiliated scholar, Tanner has written the work that surely will be the starting point and measure for future Waters scholarship.

Tanner's extraordinary accomplishment, however, is in producing in the unlikely genre of bibliography, a real "page turner." This aspect of the book's appeal is due to the inclusion of generous "relevant selections" from Waters' correspondence and to Tanner's own notes. Adher-

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ing to the purposes of descriptive bibliography and publication history, Tanner selected for inclusion "only those letters written prior to publication of the book in question" and assiduously avoided any emphasis on biography beyond these purposes.

Still, the selections of prepublication correspondence are ample, often lengthy, and fleshed out and made coherent by Tanner's commentary. Thus, we have the opportunity to study in some detail the give and take between author and prospective publisher from first submitted manuscript (or, in some cases, simply a book idea) to publication. We are allowed to overhear, as it were, Waters do battle for the souls of his books against editors and publishing house readers whose inner eyes, naturally enough, are fixed on established editorial standards and projected public reception (i.e., sales). With what must have been frustrating frequency, Waters would have a book or book idea accepted only to find himself subsequently having to expend much energy and persuasive imagination defending basic elements of structure, length, characters, and the inclusion of "too much" mining or Indian lore.

Since postpublication correspondence is excluded here, it is left to Tanner's own notes to record with relentless regularity the commercial failure of title after title. "None of my books," Waters acknowledges in the foreword to the book, "was initially successful. One after another were immediate flops and let go out of print." So how, then, account for the fact that the current *Books in Print* lists fifteen of the twenty-two books Waters has written during his sixty-year writing career? In answer there are several nonfiction titles that provide unique information on significant subjects: *Masked Gods: Navajo and Pueblo Ceremonialism*; *Book of the Hopi*, a detailed revelation, largely through information provided by tribal elders, of Hopi ceremonialism; *The Colorado*, part of Rinehart's *Rivers of the World Series*; and *Leon Gaspard*, a biography of the painter. There are also a few of Waters' novels, including *The Man Who Killed the Deer*, generally regarded as his finest work of fic-

tion. Perhaps most importantly, there was Alan Swallow, the Denver-based publisher who became a committed admirer of Waters' writings and who, from the late 1940s until his death in 1966, republished and kept in print much of Waters' earlier work and published original editions of some of his later efforts. This allowed Waters time to find and expand his audience, presumably sufficient to encourage the present Swallow Press (affiliated with Ohio University Press and now without connection to the original Swallow Press) to keep these several titles in print.

There does seem to be at least a small groundswell of new interest in the American West and particularly the Southwest and its writers, perhaps reflected or in part engendered by the publication last year of a new biography of Mabel Dodge Luhan by Lois Palken Rudnick and the unabated interest in D. H. Lawrence who sojourned with Tony and Mabel Dodge Luhan in New Mexico. Frank Waters knew Lawrence through the Luhans, who were his close friends—especially Tony Luhan, who encouraged and provided inspiration for Waters to explore his own Indian heritage. There are no references to Lawrence, however, in Tanner's bibliography and only three to the Luhans, though these are of some significance—particularly in correspondence concerning *The Man Who Killed the Deer*, which was dedicated to the Luhans.

Tanner's descriptions of the various editions of Water's writings are as scrupulous and meticulous as any connoisseur of descriptive bibliography could wish them to be and cover his subject thoroughly from two pieces of juvenilia that appeared in a Colorado grade school literary magazine through all the author's books, pamphlets, periodical contributions (including the numerous pieces written for the award-winning Southwestern weekly newspaper *El Crepusculo*, which Waters edited for two years), to Waters' contributions to books and articles written by others, and even book jacket blurbs for his own and others' books.

In the last section of his bibliography Tanner has attempted to list all of the major critical writings on Waters—twenty-six

items by fifteen writers, excluding six unpublished dissertations. The index locates entries by item number rather than page number (possibly indicating it was prepared prior to printing), which makes locating some subjects in the text a matter of close-scanning several pages. The textual material is well organized and clearly presented. A few minutes spent with the introductory and explanatory paraphernalia will amply reward the user of this exemplary bibliography.—*Dale Manning, English Bibliographer, Vanderbilt University.*

**Kesner, Richard M.** *Automation for Archivists and Records Managers: Planning and Implementation Strategies.* Chicago, Ill.: American Library Assn., 1984. 235p. \$27.50. LC 84-6243. ISBN 0-8389-0406-8.

**Hedstrom, Margaret L.** *Archives & Manuscripts: Machine-Readable Records.* Chicago, Ill.: Society of American Archivists, 1984. 75p. \$6 members; \$8 nonmembers. LC 84-51383. ISBN 0-9318-2860-0.

It is no longer the question of whether or not to automate, but rather "when" and "what" to relegate to the computer. This inevitable automation offers great opportunities for management—or mismanagement. Make the wrong decision and resources are wasted to the detriment of everyone. More than a warning to archivists and records managers of the fast approaching computer revolution in their field, this work provides general and specific recommendations for analyzing needs, making choices, and implementing automation projects. Easily divided into two presentations, it can be used as a guide for step-by-step procedures or as a discussion of current trends and possible avenues for the future.

The first part, chapters 1 through 4, provides a structured and systematic approach to the task of moving archives and records management functions to a computer-based environment. Just as the project should proceed, this work guides the reader through the preplanning process, the EDP survey, the planning process, and implementation. While the matrix decision-making model may be familiar to some, Kesner cannot point to

the widespread use of the model by others. However, he has successfully used the suggested matrices in his own work at F. W. Faxon and, previously, at the Archives of Appalachia and the Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs. The material presented here is valuable because of its specific application to the archival environment.

The preplanning process analyzes the information system requirements of archival and records administration. Automated techniques within such processes as fund-raising, word processing, publication production, grants administration, financial accounting, physical control of records, collection development, and reference services are identified. Without referring to specific products, Kesner discusses hardware and software options in the EDP survey. He cannot and does not try to cover the universe of products in the space allotted this chapter. Of great value are the references to publications that inform and update those interested in new products and systems. The number and quality of references are strengths of this work. However, the chosen format of listing the notes at the end of the work proves laborious for the individual reader wanting to refer to the notes while reading the text.

The planning and implementation processes are the core of Kesner's work and are presented in chapters 3 and 4. Here he introduces his evaluation matrix for comparison of vendors, products, and services and discusses the use of consultants, the financing of equipment, the selection of software, and the most effective use of EDP industry resources.

The second part, about a third of the text, is more "futuristic" and looks at the role that archivists and records managers will play in managing and determining the disposition of the ever-increasing amount of machine-readable records. The author is emphatic, believing that archivists and records managers must be activists in their organization, asserting their influence early in the decision-making process for determining retention and disposition of machine-readable records. Kesner feels that not taking a more active