

as the family and peer group, plantation and factory, school and army, church and social settlement, library and newspaper, chautauqua and mass media, museum and prison, cinema and circus.

In this work Cremin makes a plea for understanding the complexity of historical events. Although his conclusions parallel his earlier work, i.e., that schools and education promoted freedom, equality, and social mobility, he arrives at them through a more complex analysis that takes more factors into account. Cremin demonstrates that he has benefited from the clash between liberal educational historians, Cremin being a par excellence representative, and radical revisionist historians. In part, the complexity of Cremin's account is attributable to revisionist criticism; at the same time he poses new challenges for those revisionists.

The core of much of the revisionist attack has been that education, and schooling in particular, has played an important role in legitimating the social order, in promoting social control. While Cremin does not examine the historical materials that support the revisionist interpretation (and thus some revisionists may view his efforts as an attempt to quiet or appease them), nevertheless he does enter the dialogue on the question of social control. In discussing literacy, for example, he notes that literacy simultaneously systematizes and individualizes experience. He observes that to "the extent literacy rationalizes experience, it can and often does strengthen the power of extant educative institutions" (p. 34). At the same time he notes that the outcomes of schooling are contradictory. For schooling "never liberates without at the same time limiting. . . . It never frees without at the same time socializing. The question is not whether one or the other is occurring in isolation but what the balance is, and to what end, and in light of what alternatives" (p. 37). On balance, Cremin views schooling and education as liberating, although he essentially asserts rather than demonstrates his position. He thus unmistakably challenges revisionists to expand their scope and examine diverse educational influences to determine if they did liberate, did indeed provide genuine options and possibilities.

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Collection, Use, and Care of Historical Photographs. By Robert A. Weinstein and Larry Booth. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977. Pp. 222. Illustrations, appendixes, suggested reading, index. \$16.00.)

Observing the difference in treatment accorded a hundred year old painting and a photograph of the same vintage, Weinstein and Booth begin their volume with an overview of the history of photography, including many definitions necessary for distinguishing among the various photographic techniques and products. The authors, a printing executive and a photographic collection curator, stress the importance of historical photographs by touching upon historical, educational, and commercial use of them. They further suggest methods of making photograph collections available to researchers through responsible cataloging.

In the field of collecting, Weinstein and Booth provide a case study to which staff members of any size library or museum can relate concerning considerations to make before, during, and after the collecting process has been set into motion. Their example includes questions of legality in transferring, and reproducing photographs from, a newly acquired collection, initial sorting and cataloging, and suggestions for pursuing new acquisitions.

The arrangement of this book complies with one of the messages preached in the text: the need for caution against rushing into conservation methods without having some impression of the chemistry of photography and more than a little appreciation for the photograph as historical record. Thus, Part Two, containing a technical view of photograph conservation, follows eighty-six pages of remarks approaching the status of a full blown philosophy, the bulk of Part One's 119 pages. The authors present their views as to why historical photographs are an essential historical record and why, therefore, they should be preserved and made available to researchers. The text is spiced with many narratives of the authors' own experiences and observations regarding practices at several depositories that they visited.

The reader is then introduced to the mission and the method of photograph conservation, being led into a succeedingly more detailed explanation of the techniques and procedures for caring for the collection. Part Two begins with a discussion of the essential considerations in the protection of a collection: temperature, humidity and other atmospheric conditions of the storage area, separation of nitrate base film from all other items, care of negatives, care of original prints, identification of items in need of special care and consideration, and storage furniture and supplies. The next chapter, begun with the caveat that most restoration must be done by a trained conservator, treats in forty-three pages suggestions for

the restoration of photographic materials. These suggestions are arranged by type of photograph, thereby expanding upon the capsule history of photography given earlier. Modern photography is not forgotten and is dealt with briefly, particularly those aspects of production which differ from historical methods and products.

The final section of the book contains useful though brief appendixes giving information about authorities and publications deemed necessary to the awareness of the librarian/curator, sources of supplies for conservation, a columnar identification guide to photographic materials and techniques, five pages of suggested readings, and an adequate index. The book should include a glossary of elementary photographic terms in order to make it the complete first book for the person charged with responsibility for a photograph collection in a library or museum which has no conservator on the staff. Parts of the book may also serve as required reading for those who have occasion to handle historical photographs. Overall, the message of appreciation and care for the photographers' art over the 137 year old history of the craft proceeds without serious obstacles to ease of reading and comprehension. As one can rightfully expect, the book is well illustrated with fine examples of photography that are presented for instructional use as well as for visual appreciation. In summary, Weinstein and Booth have compiled an important book for librarians or museum curators who are newcomers to the gamut—or any single aspect—of collecting, utilizing, and preserving historical photographs.

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