Web 2.0 Tools and Strategies for Archives and Local History Collections. By Kate Theimer. New York, NY: Neil-Schuman Publishers, Inc., 2010. 246 pp. Index. Softcover. $79.95.

Archivists' primary responsibilities have always been preserving materials and providing access. In today's digital age, this commitment to access requires a Web presence that connects archival resources to users. Kate Theimer's book, *Web 2.0 Tools and Strategies for Archives and Local History Collections*, is an informative and approachable resource for novices as well as experts.

Theimer arranges her book as a "how to" manual. She covers blogs, podcasts, image sharing sites (Flickr), video sharing sites (YouTube, Vimeo), microblogging (Twitter), wikis, social networking sites (Facebook), mashups, widgets, chat, and Second Life. In each chapter, a concept is presented and defined. She then provides a general description of the tool and how it can be used at your institution. The descriptions are followed by examples of archivists' successful implementations of these technologies and interviews about their experiences. Theimer also includes screen shots of the example sites; however, these are blurry black and white photographs that include text and are, thus, not very effective. Starting with familiar concepts, the examples show creative and "out of the box" ways to use the different tools. She concludes with a step-by-step plan for implementation.

For instance, in her chapter on blogs, she begins with defining blogs as "Web documents (usually a unique Web site) created by software that allows material to be published on a Web site in the same manner as log—or diary—entries are written in a journal" (p. 33). She then covers the four main types of blogs that archivists implement: institutional blogs (used as a general outreach tool; typically for press releases); processing blogs (used to chronicle the processing of a large collection from start to finish); archival content blogs (used to highlight archival resources, such as documents, photos, or any item from an archival collection); and blogs that support traditional archival functions (e.g., tracking reference requests or cataloging collections).

After the blog formats are explained, Theimer gives examples of institutions using the different options. One of the most creative was Theimer's example for a blog supporting traditional archival functions, UMarmot, created by the Special Collections and University Archives at the University of Massachusetts–Amherst. Their blog is used as a catalog; each collection has a short description with tags and user-generated comments. If a finding aid is available, then there is a link to a PDF version. As Theimer says, this a great way to publicize collections without technical expertise (p. 52). Using blogging software also makes collections searchable through Google.

The author concludes with seven tips when considering blogging (p. 55):
- Study other blogs to get ideas
- Have a voice and a point of view
- Remember to write posts that the public will understand and find appealing (avoid archival jargon—or, if you use it, take the time to explain it)
- Get a spam filter, if necessary
- Post regularly and respond to comments

- Remember that your blog can evolve
- Don't be afraid to ask other bloggers for advice

All of these are key points for anyone, whether novice or pro.

One of the main points Theimer emphasizes throughout the book is to create a plan prior to implementation. Set goals for Web 2.0 success and have a method for preserving the work. As someone who is very comfortable using Web 2.0 tools, this reader had never considered planning. In hindsight, it makes a lot of sense; archivists should be preserving their work as well as those of others. Additionally, setting clear goals makes Web 2.0 implementation much more manageable and allows for tracking progress.

Although Theimer covers nearly all Web 2.0 tools, she also stresses the need to pick the tools that are useful to an institution; instead of dabbling in everything, select a few tools that are manageable. Additionally, Theimer gives her opinion on the popularity and usefulness of each tool covered. For example, although she covers Second Life, she concedes that its popularity has diminished. Evaluating popularity is vital in deciding which tools to learn and use. Because archivists want to interact with the public, they need to be where the public is.

In conclusion, Theimer's book offers archivists a great manual for implementing Web 2.0. Her step-by-step style is easily accessible, and the examples give even an experienced professional new uses for standard tools. Connecting the public to resources is such a rewarding part of the archivist's job. Gaining fans, followers, friends, and personal connections is an instantaneous way to see how the public values archival repositories.

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Preserving Archives & Manuscripts, second edition. By Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler. Chicago, IL: Society of American Archivists, 2010. 521 pp. Eight appendices (including glossary and bibliography), index. Softcover. $63.00. $45.00 for SAA members.

Preservation in an archival setting requires an in-depth knowledge of numerous formats, physical conditions, and media. In order to develop a fully formed preservation program, one must operate at a systematic level in which large collections as a whole can be assessed, while still being able to recognize and understand the processes of deterioration at the individual level—such as being able to understand why one type of paper degrades differently from another, or how to identify the difference between polyester and acetate films. Compounding these difficulties is the basic fiscal problem many archives face: they do not have the funding to support keeping a fulltime specialist in-house to oversee these intricate problems. Rather, most institutions rely on staff with multiple responsibilities, who do not necessarily have advanced training in preservation itself.

This book, *Preserving Archives & Manuscripts*, can be of value to those newly introduced to the topic, as well as to those who already have a good foundation of basic preservation knowledge. It will serve as a reference to guide one through the details of conducting an assessment of how to manage collection environments, media and formats within collections, and institutional policies and procedures. Likewise, it will help determine strategies for fitting preservation into the institution's organizational policy, so that preservation awareness exists at all levels within the institution.

This is the third Society of American Archivists publication on preservation by Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler, the director of the Document Conservation Division of the National Archives and Records Administration. Her publications reflect the change in attitudes towards preservation activities within archives over the last 30 years as it has evolved from single-item treatment to a more holistic and systematic view.

The first book Ritzenthaler penned in 1983 was largely procedural and treatment based, while the second book, the original edition of *Preserving Archives & Manuscripts*, published in 1993, merged conservation with preservation management. In the current second edition, the book has been revised to include electronic records, although the emphasis clearly remains on paper-based materials and more traditional formats.

Like the first edition, the second edition is arranged in 10 chapters with an additional eight appendices. The first half of the book deals more broadly with archival collections and preservation, including how to implement a preservation program, the physical nature of archival materials, causes of deterioration, and creating a proper environment. The sixth and seventh chapters become increasingly more targeted to certain types of records or media and their handling, storage, and processing. The remaining chapters start to pull everything together to show some potential end results of a well-executed preservation plan—full integration of preservation measures in day-to-day procedures; dealing with contaminated, mold-, or water-damaged records; issues regarding copying and reformatting; and approaches to single-item treatment for those records requiring advanced care.

The appendices provide not just a glossary and bibliography of selected readings, but an excellently illustrated guide to basic preservation procedures, and lists for supplies

and equipment, information sources, conservation centers, and funding sources. The revisions are most extensive in the expansion of the chapter on copying and reformatting, but electronic records are mentioned only briefly in the book. As in the rest of the book, the emphasis is on handling and planning for the use of original records. Those seeking information on the preservation of digital records themselves will need to look to other sources.

Preservation in archives is a series of balancing acts—budget restrictions, time limits, access versus preservation, and competing institutional priorities—that can all make executing preservation policy in an institution seem like walking through a minefield. While no single reference book can cover all possible instances that may prove problematic, Ritzenthaler makes an excellent source for how to deal with the physical issues most commonly found in archives. A well-executed preservation program will be implemented in all stages of work within an archives and must also be subjected to ongoing reviews. Risk assessment is not a static process, and Ritzenthaler stresses that reviews need to be done actively.

Perhaps the greatest improvement in this new edition is simply the format. The original edition, like other titles in the first Archival Fundamentals series, was laid out in two columns, as commonly found in textbooks, a style that for some may seem unduly ponderous to read. It is amazing how more easily readable the new edition is simply by going to a single-page format, even when reading passages that remained unchanged. For those on a budget and already owning the first edition, there may be little incentive to buy a new edition, unless you are similarly put off by the layout of the old, as the revisions are not extensive and the information is still as valid. For those needing a basic reference for establishing and continuing preservation assessments and surveys, and for information on the basic physical needs of most archival formats, this is a book best kept at hand.

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Leading and Managing Archives and Records Programs: Strategies for Success, ed. Bruce W. Dearstyne. London: Facet Publishing, 2008. 347 pp. Bibliography. Softcover. $75.00.

This publication comes at a very good time. The field of archives and records management is experiencing a changing of the guard as many long-serving leaders and program managers are transitioning into retirement. Mid-career professionals are accepting the challenge of moving into administrative positions within their own institutions or seeking new opportunities as leaders in other institutions or in nonarchival settings. How these individuals will perform is not only informed by their education and experience, but also by their ability to develop leadership skills in management positions.

This edited volume helps to address a significant lack of management literature in our discipline. Bruce Dearstyne is in a perfect position to address the issues at hand: formerly of the New York State Archives and continuing as a professor at the University of Maryland, this volume is a good follow-up to his *Leadership and Administration of Successful Archival Programs* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001).

Structurally, the volume comprises 15 chapters. Dearstyne opens with an essay that sets the stage for the remaining pieces: "Leadership is not something that resides solely at the top; in fact, people at just about any level in the program can play a leadership role" (p. 2). Dearstyne recognizes leadership as an additional set of skills to be acquired and honed by archivists and records managers. And it is not an easy balancing act:

> A common pattern, particularly in small- to modest-sized programs, is the lack of clear delineation of roles. Individuals find the need to do some of the more complex work themselves, to carry out some day-to-day management functions, and also to act as the leader in keeping the program fresh, resilient and moving (p. 15).

Add to this the increasing pace of technological change (particularly in records management), dwindling budgets, and ongoing challenges for relevance in institutional structures, and professionals in our fields must be prepared to provide leadership and become more deliberately involved in management structures.

The central portion of the book contains 12 essays that explore the personal experiences of archivist-managers and archivist-leaders in varying settings. The authors are from a range of backgrounds and institutions. Chapters by Eugenia Brumm, Diane Carlisle, Carol Choksy, Philip Mooney, and Peter Emmerson provide personal case studies from the arena of corporate archivists and records managers. Additional essays provide perspectives from college and university archives (Leon Stout), multi-program facilities (James Fogerty), and government archives and records programs (Gregory Sanford and Tanya Marshall in Vermont, Christine Ward in New York, and Kelvin Smith in the United Kingdom).

These essays include a wide variety of content. Some are pieces of institutional history, following the evolution of specific programs through significant paradigm shifts. Others read more like autobiographies, first-hand accounts of the growth of individuals from line archivists or records processors to unit heads and leaders in their field. The strength of many of the essays lies in the personal nature of the narrative—these are people who have travelled the bumpy road of leadership. Most share success stories,

but many also reveal errors in judgment and mistakes in strategy so that the reader may benefit.

Two chapters stood out for this reader. Edie Hedlin, retired director of the Smithsonian Institution Archives and past president of SAA, shares lessons from her 35-year career. Her six primary points of attention are worth repeating: support your parent institution, define and carefully articulate your mission, seek and work with allies to advance your program, develop careful plans and set priorities, focus on staff productivity, and evaluate your own leadership or management style (p. 163). Hedlin outlines differences between good managers and good leaders (clarified by several authors in this collection) and insists that good program heads are the product of time, experience, and lessons learned.

Mark Greene, past president of both the Midwest Archives Conference and Society of American Archivists, speaks from his experience moving between leadership positions at several institutions. Change can be difficult anywhere, but there are many helpful tools one can utilize to assuage those difficulties, including consistent vision and mission statements, realistic strategic planning, and performance parameters and rewards that inspire staff. Although the profession has seen success in developing good managers, Greene feels that archivists and records managers are reluctant to assume leadership roles (p. 157). This may be partly the result of personality types, but it is also a shortcoming of graduate archival programs and institutions that do not provide the support, mentoring, and continuing education needed to develop leadership skills.

Dearstyne closes with two additional essays. The first summarizes comments across the collection of essays. It is difficult for such a synopsis to avoid numeric lists of traits and behaviors, but the chapter rises above its bullet points to identify key concepts and take-aways for the reader. He revisits the differences between management and leadership in organizations. Leaders rise above short-term operational needs to transform institutions into effective and forward-thinking operations. Leadership is also about assembling a high-quality team, earning their trust, and providing realistic tasks and motivation for success. Here, Dearstyne also presents three models for developing strong archives and records management programs and key areas where strong leadership is critical.

The final chapter identifies areas for future concern and attention. Not surprisingly, the author recognizes that digital technologies will continue to present planning challenges for archival managers and leaders. He also identifies a need for institutions to strengthen metrics against which management of archival programs may be defined and measured. Dearstyne calls upon archivists, records managers, professional associations, and educators to put more energy into integrating management and leadership practices into all aspects of their work.

Rounding out the volume is an annotated list of sources for further reading. Dearstyne provides his own short lists of useful titles in the archives/records field, management books in related fields, and helpful books on leadership and program development, as well as specialized titles on organizational change and strategic planning. In conjunction with the list of references that accompanies each individual essay, this bibliography provides an invaluable guide to a large array of management literature.

Leading and Managing Archives and Records Programs is a good general read for anyone in an allied information profession. And it is not just a matter of the records management crowd reading the records management essays and the manuscript archivists sticking to the essays written by manuscript archivists. It may be a challenge for readers in the public and nonprofit sector to bring an open mind to some approaches from the for-profit business world. Yet, regardless of background or current employment, it is easy to find inspiration and value in the numerous examples and personal stories of these authors.

Book stores and bestsellers lists are filled with dozens of titles on management and leadership, and it can be difficult to determine where to start. It is refreshing to see one volume specifically geared toward these topics in the disciplines of archives and records management.

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The Ethical Archivist. By Elena S. Danielson. Chicago, IL: Society of American Archivists, 2010. 440 pp. Softcover. $49.00.

This is the latest in a distinguished series of publications on archival ethics from Elena Danielson, the archivist emerita of Stanford University's Hoover Institution. It is not a purely prescriptive or theoretical work, although Danielson does offer a formal model for evaluating ethical issues involving the combination of "principles derived deductively from [ethical] codes with patterns obtained inductively from a wide range of specific examples" (p. 11) that take the form of case studies included throughout the book. In addition to the case studies, a series of programmatic questions appears at the end of each chapter. The reader's consultation of both the real-life examples and the leading questions provided by the author should encourage informed reflection and, subsequently, the creation of local policies based on specific circumstances. Such an analytical framework has obvious utility for archives and records professionals attempting to navigate the American legal environment (in which records-related legislation is usually created without archival repositories in mind, and where there is little archives-specific guidance available). Danielson makes some welcome contributions to archival practice, and also offers fodder for conversation and controversy by boldly emphasizing the politicization of archival materials. All archivists will benefit from the thoughtful and well-presented didactic material found in *The Ethical Archivist*, a typically competent showing from the Society of American Archivists press.

In the introduction, Danielson carefully defines "ethics" as it is used in this work, distinguishing between ethics as a moral philosophy and ethics as a professional practice. Here, the focus is on the latter usage, and archivists are encouraged to "make proper choices in accordance with the highest standards of the profession and simultaneously in accordance with certain moral obligations to society" (p. 2). The development of an ethical framework specifically for and about archivists would surely make for good collections and happy relations with donors and patrons, but funders and outside observers are also in focus. As envisioned in this work, the development of ethical guidelines is also a means to elevate the archivist's role in society and foster an "ethical autonomy" for archivists similar to that enjoyed by lawyers, doctors, and engineers, in which one's "professional identity transcends the demands of a specific office or job" (p. 5). Danielson argues that the unique nature of archival materials generates a correspondingly unique set of archival ethical considerations. Action based on sound archival ethics can serve the profession internally and can also bring recognition to archivists who serve the common good by hosting controversial materials. Danielson emphasizes the political uses of archives, even going so far as to provide examples of "societies that needed to have the official narrative corrected by the archives" (p. 21).

Most of the case studies in the text, however, deal with more prosaic problems and situations. The book is inclusive in its coverage of topics germane to archival ethics, and the practical examples in the case studies greatly assist the consideration of abstract issues. Danielson includes chapters on: existing ethical codes, their commonalities, and the debate over their adjudication; the responsible acquisition of archival materials, including sections on payment for collections and the confirmation of a repository's legal authority to collect certain materials; the ethics of disposing of records, whether

by sale, destruction, or gift; equitable access, with considerable attention to the digital environment; archives and privacy, including a survey of the legal environment in the U.S.; records authenticity and the related need for vigilance on the part of archivists; and the proper treatment of displaced archives, the superb treatment of which belies the author's notable experience with such materials at the Hoover Institution. Also included is an extensive, stand-alone case study covering the archives of the medical school at the University of California–San Francisco, and their experience in accessioning and providing access to confidential papers leaked from the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

The chapter on the tobacco papers is a strong addition to the book, covering as it does the responsibilities and trials of archivists who chose to subvert authority through the release of sensitive archival materials. However, the provision of access to controversial archival materials is only the first part of the process of politicization. For the records to have the desired impact, it is also necessary to interpret and popularize them. A more detailed discussion of subversive deployments of specific archival fonds (at least beyond a single case study) would be welcome, especially given the prospect held out in the introduction of professional gains to be realized through the political agency of archives and archivists. The case of the tobacco papers inspires, but there are few ready parallels. This particular example also underemphasizes the role of researchers, publishers, and the news media in popularizing the records in question. The archivist's dependence on the patron to interpret and publicize the record calls into question the ultimate value of an archivist's willingness to offer up controversial materials. The experience of WikiLeaks founder and spokesperson Julian Assange, for instance, raises the distinct possibility that most among us, without the protection and encouragement of friends in high places, might find negligible rewards in using archival records releases to challenge entrenched political and economic power structures. Considering Elena Danielson's lengthy career at Hoover, and that institution's close ties to partisan private donors (chiefly the Richard Mellon Scaife foundations), a more nuanced consideration of the archivist's role in the pointedly ideological use of archival materials would have been welcome, and could have added considerable value to an already impressive publication.

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Special Issue of *Journal of Information Ethics: Archival Ethics: New Views,* Spring 2010, no. 1, ed. Richard Cox. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc. 2010. 196 pp. Softcover. $30.

Richard Cox has been one of the most prolific and controversial of archival authors and educators. In this slim volume, he presents the work of his students regarding the ethical questions that suffuse archival work.

The volume grew from a course on archival access, advocacy, and ethics that Cox teaches at the University of Pittsburgh's School of Information, and its tone might best be described as exploratory. Each essay is thought provoking, but the conclusions are tentative and not necessarily supported by extensive research typical of a peer-reviewed publication. Each essay includes a helpful overview of the literature for the specific incident or issue that it covers, as well as a description and analysis of the issues raised.

Cox's introductory essay articulates his desire to see ethical issues addressed more systematically both within the profession (i.e., the Society of American Archivists) and in archival education. He begins by recounting his involvement in several controversies, most notably his criticism of the National Archives (NARA) and the Society of American Archivists (SAA) during the so-called Anthony Clark-Office of Presidential Libraries case. The case concerned attempts by Clark, a private researcher, to identify and gain access to NARA's administrative records regarding the establishment and management of presidential libraries. SAA Council briefly considered the case but did not censure or publicly criticize NARA. This case and several others led Cox to argue that the main issue confronting archivists in the present and future is not technology but leadership and ethics.

The remainder of the volume (aside from a closing essay by David Wallace) consists of case studies that follow a common format: one of Cox's recent students describes a particular incident regarding access to or the administration of records. In the light of ethical codes or imperatives, the student then dissects or critiques a) the actions of the organizations or individuals involved and/or b) the utility and efficacy of the codes or professional practices that bear upon the specific issues confronted in the incident.

Notable essays include Nora Devlin's description and analysis of Julie Herrada's experiences in acquiring the papers of the Unabomber (Ted Kaczynski) for the University of Michigan's Labadie Collection. Devlin shows not only how Herrada was guided by ethical codes in acquiring this material as an example of political radicalism, but also how she used the controversy to positive effect in advocating for and educating others about archives. Similarly, the essay by Elizabeth Amber Livingston concerning access to Martin Heidegger's papers and manuscripts provides a subtle and well-researched account of severe access restrictions, amounting to an embargo, placed on use of the materials by the philosopher's son. It clearly demonstrates how the absence of an impartial access policy can harm the reputation of an institution and impede scholarly understanding.

Other essays treat issues like the repatriation and digitization of Native American materials, film restoration, the secret archives in the Archdiocese of Boston, the

sale of digitized images, and the administration of public policy by the National Archives and Records Administration. Power emerges as a common theme. The authors argue either explicitly or implicitly that those who control information and access bear particular responsibility to exercise control in a way that benefits society as a whole, not only the institution that they serve. It is a difficult issue; as one of Cox's students remarked to him, "you are talking to us about losing our job before we have even gotten one" (p. 25).

While each article highlights a thorny case that is interesting in its own right, many of the essays exhibit the limitations inherent to short-term student projects: they could have benefitted from additional research and closer editing. An article concerning the repatriation of certain Native American artifacts does not include a basic description of the essential facts concerning the return of the items. Similarly, a few of the articles criticize SAA Council and/or specific archivists for their actions (or inaction) in particular cases, but lack balance or a full description of the facts in the case. These essays do not contain enough analysis of countervailing perspectives to allow the reader to make an independent judgment concerning the cases.

Nevertheless, all of the authors show that ethics is not a topic that can be taught or understood by simply reciting a list of dos or don'ts; it must be developed as a series of actions in the messy circumstances of daily life. The concluding essay by David Wallace reinforces this point by situating archival ethics within the theoretical framework of professionalization. After analyzing how other professions have developed and revised their ethical codes, Wallace argues that the archival profession should not take easy comfort in the promulgation of a universal code of ethics. While normative codes have value (if properly developed and defined), they should not limit an individual's ability to grow into a moral being in the light of specific cases and learned experience, and their emphasis on minimizing legal risk can, in fact, impede that growth.

This volume is highly recommended to all archivists. It shows that archival ethics are best taught and learned not by inculcating a set of imperatives in a classroom but by helping individuals study and analyze specific cases in which people have used archives to either advance or retard knowledge, understanding, and justice.

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Contesting Archives: Finding Women in the Sources, ed. Nupur Chaudhuri, Sherry J. Katz, and Mary Elizabeth Perry. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2010. 248 pp. Softcover. $25.00.

There is a compelling discussion going on in the book, *Contesting Archives: Finding Women in the Sources,* edited by Nupur Chaudhuri, Sherry J. Katz, and Mary Elizabeth Perry. The discussion centers around challenging the assumption that archives are neutral spaces, that archives are simply repositories of information. Further, it connects the difficulties of finding women's voices, texts, and narratives in archives through time and across cultures, with the discussion of archives as arenas where the records that are kept are weighted in power and meaning.

The volume begins with an acute foreword by Antoinette Burton, author of works that examine the role of women and empire and how these appear—or do not—in archives and historical records. Burton introduces the various contributors to *Contesting Archives* to us, who, in total, offer an examination that is global in scope and diverse in voice.

The case is made in this book that archives are, in effect, disputed territories where decisions are made about whose voices are heard—and whose are left unheard—for posterity. Women have, across cultures and across time, come out the losers in this equation. The contributors to this book have put forth methods, through their own research and findings, of how to discover and locate women's voices in archives, as well as hopeful evidence of creating repositories of women's history.

The book is divided into three sections: "Locating Women in Official Documents," "Integrating Varied Sources Found Inside and Outside Official Archives," and "Creating Women's History Archives." The essays discuss women's records from many points of view: that of a Muslim slave in Early Modern Spain, migrant workers in nineteenth-century Tunis, African-Americans and Mexicans of different eras, industrial workers in communist Poland, and women of Qajar Iran, colonial India, socialist Mozambique, and twentieth-century America.

The section "Locating Women in Official Documents" helps to flesh out the ways in which researchers can—albeit with some effort—find women in historical records. Women's voices can be heard by reading "against the grain": by reading official documents for the "subtexts and silences" where women's history can be discovered. By examining an Inquisition document in the Spanish Archivo Historico Nacional, author Mary Elizabeth Perry reconstructs the life of a Muslim slave woman. Perry digs into the legal commentary to give life and voice to this particular woman, and thus, other women like her. Through criminal proceedings, Julia Clancy-Smith finds the story of an Italian migrant worker in nineteenth-century Tunisia, filling in the woman's silences and those of other women like her, who previously did not have a recognized voice. Similarly, Kali Nicole Gross and Daniel Haworth use their contributions to the book to share the stories of other nameless women lost to time. These authors do much to assert that women across cultures and eras are not heard until circumstances occur that force their lives under an eye of scrutiny, and the official records that are the result help to place women within the wider discussion of social structures, mores, and relationships. Further, women found in official records—those who are outside the

social norm: those convicted of crimes, orphans, noncitizens, etc.—tend to challenge standard historical narratives and women's roles in those narratives.

In the second section, "Integrating Varied Sources Found Inside and Outside Official Archives," the authors explore the method of "researching around" the records themselves in order to reconstruct and interpret women's lives. Authors Lisa Sousa, Sherry J. Katz, Malgorzata Fidelis, Ula Taylor, and Nupur Chaudhuri examine women's networks, "community feminism," and their contributions to nation building and political upheaval through the pictorial and glyphic records of indigenous peoples, writings for propagandist and radical organizations, oral histories, and personal papers. Additionally, Mansoureh Ettehadieh, Elham Malekzadeh, Maryam Ameli-Rezaei, and Janet Afary examine the ways in which urban middle- and upper-class women in Qajar Iran found agency within rather cloistered lives.

In the final section, "Creating Women's History Archives," the creation of records by non-elite women is examined in full. Joanne Goodwin discusses archives that document women of all social strata in late twentieth-century Las Vegas. These archives have been instrumental in documenting women workers' records. Kathleen Sheldon makes the case for the recent inclusion of women in socialist Mozambique through oral histories that show the central role that women have played in the formation of modern Mozambique. Both authors help to put power behind the notion of the importance of creating women's archives and provide some very strong examples of such repositories.

Contesting Archives: Finding Women in the Sources covers crucial territory—making sure that women's voices are heard throughout the historical record, and thus, are rewritten into history. Finally, *Contesting Archives* helps to assert that women's history is a vital part of the wider historical record and identifies ways in which to locate and document that history.

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