decreasing number of young people, most of whom (in the 15-19 year old bracket) are no longer in full-time work.

A more obvious lesson arising from the case studies themselves is that advanced technology industries may provide more opportunities for 'good' jobs, training and career opportunities, and that young people with qualifications and/or who are prepared to undertake further study are well set to take advantage of job opportunities arising in this section of the labour market.

The case studies present quite a positive picture of young workers in technologically advanced industries. The situation in more traditional industries may not be as positive, but the analysis contained in this report does not really allow us to draw a proper comparison or make conclusions beyond the industry sectors examined here.

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Guide to the Archives of Science in Australia: Records of Individuals *compiled and edited by Gavan McCarthy*
(D.W. Thorpe, Melbourne, in association with Australian Science Archives Project and the National Centre for Australian Studies 1991), pp. xi + 291:, ISBN 0-909532-97-4.

"The history of science in Australia", the Introduction to this work begins, "is a subject that is attracting steadily increasing scholarly attention. As in any other field of historical inquiry . . . the researcher is heavily dependent on being able to locate the documentary records relevant to the investigation". I had the initial task of publishing *A Guide to the Manuscript Records of Australian Science* (Mozley, ANU Press, 1966) soon after the establishment of the Basser Library at the Australian Academy of Science and my own appointment to build an archive of the personal records of Australian science and launch the history of this field. It seemed evident then, and the point is plainly endorsed 25 years on, that the identification and preservation of the personal papers, diaries, journals, working daybooks, experimental notes, lecture notes, correspondence, drawings, photographs, etc. and societal and institutional records of science was vital to the growth of this discipline and a matter for active national encouragement.

This encouragement, as the *Guide to the Archives of Science in Australia* attests, has yielded impressive returns. The new *Guide,* which is based directly on and incorporates the materialof the original *Guide,* is the first publication to come from the growing Register of the Archives of Science in Australia held in the Australian Science Archives Project at the Department of the History and Philosophy of Science, University of Melbourne and compiled by its Senior Archivist, Gavan McCarthy. Focussing on individual scientists, it offers a source of reference to a striking array of personal papers preserved in Australia's national, state, and university libraries and archives, and the Basser Library, and to a rich and diverse assortment held in institutional, museum, herbaria, societal, company and specialist repositories. A subsequent volume will be devoted to the institutional records of science.

Across the past 25 years, interest in the history of science has spurred the accession and retrieval of the documents of scientists across two centuries. Many 20th century scientists have been motivated to deposit or bequeath their papers; the Australian Joint Copying Project of the National Library has microfilmed correspondence relating to Australian 19th century scientists in British collections; while tapes and oral history records and transcripts form an important new dimension to the collections. The names of most of our recent scientific leaders are here — Burnet, Florey, Oliphant, Rivett, Dorothy Hill, Martin, Baxter, Bullen, Birch, Pawsey, Frankel, Nossal, Helen Turner, Wark, White, and Wright, to name a selection.

The word 'science' is clearly elastic and the entries flow freely across aeronautical scientists and engineers, agriculturalists, anatomists, Antarctic explorers and researchers, anthropologists, astronomers, bacteriologists, biochemists, biologists, botanists, chemists, engineers of all varieties, entomologists, foresters, geologists, hydrographers, inventors, magneticians, mathematicians, medical scientists and practitioners, metallurgists, meteorologists, museum curators, natural history artists, ornithologists, physicists, statisticians, surveyors, technical officers, veterinary scientists, zoo directors, zoologists, and more .

The material is detailed and highly accessible, entries being alphabetically organised, with additional Indexes by subject and profession that allow the reader to track letters in different collections and make valuable institutional and topic sweeps. While 'technology' and 'technologists' do not feature among the subject or professional headings, the papers of such inventors as Julius, Michell, Hargrave, Hinkler are listed; there is a wide assortment of the papers of engineers, and other technologists will be found, e.g., Ernest Fisk, Charles Todd, G.D. Delprat, William Hudson, Henry Deane by a riffle through the pages or a quick scan of names in the index to professions.

"Some collections", McCarthy sums up this large endeavour, "are treasure troves, containing personal and professional materials that document not only the processes of science but also its humanity. They document the networks created by scientists, their battles with authority and with each other, and their cooperation to achieve longer term objectives; and they provide lasting evidence of the progress and processes of science in Australia". The *Guide* will be invaluable to researchers and a key information resource in this increasingly important field.

Unfortunately one blemish lies in the fact that the book has been printed without a publication date.

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The Politics of Progress: The Origins and Development of the Commercial Republic, 1600-1836 *by Hiram Caton*
(University of Florida Press, Gainesville, 1988), pp. xii + 627, $US49.00, ISBN 0-8130-0847-6.

"Political economy," wrote Adam Smith at the beginning of Book IV of *Wealth of Nations,* "considered as a branch of the science of a statesman or legislator, proposes two distinct objects: first, to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence