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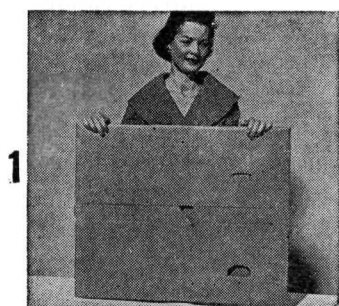


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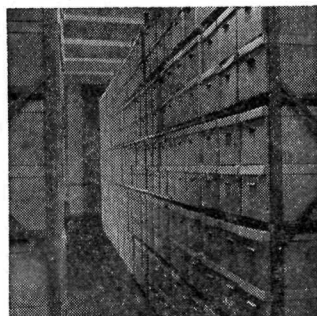
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1963-1967

1963	Raleigh, North Carolina October 2-5
1964	Austin, Texas
1965	Washington, D. C.
1966	Atlanta, Georgia
1967	Ottawa, Canada

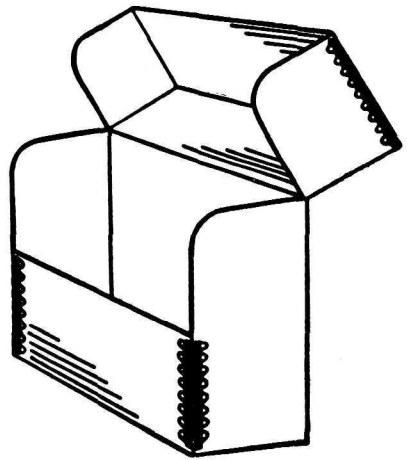


Annual meetings are held usually in late September or early October. Detailed information about the Austin meeting will become available early in 1964.

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Technical Notes

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

DoD Publication

The National Microfilm Association has announced the publication of *Basic Standards and Specifications of the Department of Defense Engineering Data Microreproduction System*. This is the first in a new series of informational monographs. While not for specific contract use, it brings together in a single volume all component parts of the DoD microreproduction specifications and is intended to provide an important reference file. Copies are available from the National Microfilm Association, P. O. Box 286, Annapolis, Md., at \$3 per copy postpaid when accompanied by remittance.

New Film Storage Vault

To protect computer tape and microfilm from the hazards of fire, moisture, or explosion, a hermetically sealed safe within a massive vault has been developed by Data-American Equipment Co., Chicago. It is called Data-Vault. The unit features an insulated inner film repository that is surrounded by a layer of air to minimize heat transfer from the outer vault walls. Moist heat can circulate freely around this "floating" repository but cannot enter the hermetically sealed repository proper. The safe's outer vault has been tested and approved by Underwriters' Laboratories. Its inner repository was not tested because the Underwriters have not yet formulated standards relating to film and tape protection. To remedy this, Data-American authorized an independent testing laboratory to conduct a series of experiments. The Data-Vault repository was filled with magnetic computer tape, microfilm, and aperture cards. Thermocouples were situated at the top, center, and bottom of the repository to check inside temperature and humidity. The repository, at room temperature, was then put into an experimental oven and heated to conform to the temperatures experienced on the inside of the outer Data-Vault during its Underwriters' tests. At the end of four hours, the average inside temperature of the repository was 116.9° F., and the maximum temperature was 182.9° F. Upon examination by the testing laboratory, none of the varieties of tape or film showed any loss of information. Another test was made for air loss and efficacy of the pressure seal. No loss could be ascertained.

New Diazo Enlarger

A new diazo enlarger has been introduced by the Audiovisual Division of Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. The Mercury Diazo Enlarger makes

Contributions to this department should be addressed to Clark W. Nelson,
Archivist, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

8½×11-inch diazo transparencies from 16mm., 35mm., and 2×2-inch slides for use with an overhead projector. It retails for approximately \$1,000.

Microfilm Processing

It is said that scratch-free film of archival quality is produced when film is processed by the new liquid/air-bearing Levitron, just put on the market by Houston Fearless Corp., Los Angeles. The machine was originally developed by the firm's Canadian affiliate, Houston-Schmidt. Where film formerly rode on rollers through a film processing machine, in the Levitron the film rides on cushions of air and liquid through the processing and drying cycles. The standard transport rollers are replaced by perforated cylinders through which chemical solutions, water, or air may be ejected at controlled velocities, causing the film to levitate. There is never any direct contact between the film being processed and the physical parts of the processor. The machine features high acuity processing, low film tension during processing, fewer moving parts and easier maintenance, 400-foot magazines, permanent mylar leader belt, corrosion resistant tanks, temperature controls within $\pm\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ F., 800-pound weight, and power requirements of 220 volts AC, 60 cycle at 30 amps. The Levitron is being manufactured in models to handle 35 and 70mm., black and white, negative/positive, and microfilm.

New Punched Card Sorter

The National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, has released for sale a high-speed punched-card sorter which combines in a single unit several functions normally requiring more than one type of card-handling equipment. The new machine, designated as the Class 406 sorter-comparator, is the first punched-card sorter marketed by National and is compatible with both electronic and tabulating systems. The sorter-comparator can sort, verify, and perform sequence and selection routines on 80-column punched cards, alphabetically or numerically, at a rate of 1,000 cards a minute. It has two separate reading stations and a programmable electronic memory for verifying data and for controlling the distribution of cards into the machine's 14 classification pockets. The sorter can read and compare up to 12 columns of punched data in a single pass of the cards at full sorting speed. This ability to sense punchings in multiple columns of a card, plus electronically verifying sorting accuracy, makes possible a complex sequence check not possible on comparable sorting equipment. The Class 406 sorter-comparator also counts cards; changes sorting routines quickly; selects cards between two dates (or numbers) and extracts the cards prior, between, or after the specified time; selects cards containing specific numbers from an unsorted group of cards; and performs any other sorting on a logical configuration of alphabetic, numeric, or binary code punched in a card. The machine is priced at \$6,600 and rents for \$148 per month.

Xerox Research

John D. Hayes, formerly president of Herron Optical Co., Los Angeles, has joined the research and engineering division of Xerox Corp. as manager

of the optical technology department. Before heading Herron, a Bausch and Lomb subsidiary, Mr. Hayes served with the parent company as director of optical design and special product research and development. During that time his group played an important role in the development on Cinemascope camera and projector lenses.

Microfilm Reader-Printer Study

The Library Technology Project of the American Library Association, Chicago, has published *Enlarged Prints from Library Microfilms; a Study of Processes, Equipment, and Materials*. The book is a report by William R. Hawken of a year-long research project sponsored by the ALA under a grant of \$19,380 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D. C. In this evaluation of eight microfilm print-out devices now on the market, the author discusses and illustrates the advantages and disadvantages of each method and model of equipment. He offers advice to operators on their techniques and to prospective purchasers on selection of the proper machine. In concluding, he says, "Despite the decided limitations of the reader-printers presently available, many libraries have purchased such machines, because even the partial fulfillment of a pressing need is better than none at all. If more libraries have not purchased reader-printers, one of the primary reasons is that most of the reader-printers available are simply not up to doing the job that needs doing. It might behoove manufacturers of reader-printers to take another look at the library world, its vast holdings of microforms, and its needs." The book is available from the American Library Association for \$4.

Cheap Copy Paper

A new bond paper specially formulated for inexpensive reproduction of standard office documents is now available from Keuffel & Esser Co. It is Pen-A-Co, a general purpose bond that looks and feels like standard 20-pound office or letterhead bond paper. The difference in the new paper is its full compatibility with diazo reproduction. Using it, copies can be made on diazo-coated papers with any commercial diazo office machine.

Magnavox Storage and Retrieval Equipment

The Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., has announced its commercial entry into the systems field with a low-cost unit called MEDIA (Magnavox Electronic Data Image Apparatus). This new system is said to be capable of selecting one page out of any size file (100,000,000 pages or even larger) and delivering a full-size reproduction in less than one minute. It can be tailored to fit specific needs and was developed to meet the requirements of large files that must be scanned and updated frequently. It consists of three principal units—Camera-Coder, Selector-Reproducer, and Film Cutter—plus storage cabinets and capsules. Its unit of storage is a small photographic film card (about $\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches) that permits easy updating of the file. Each card can reproduce two sheets of 9×15 inches or smaller, or three sheets of $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. To work the system, documents (consisting of one or more

pages each) are assigned unique numbers by any standard indexing technique. These are then put through the MEDIA Camera-Coder that photographs each page with its code number on a 100-foot roll of 16mm. microfilm. After the microfilm is processed and duplicated in commercially available equipment, it is fed into the MEDIA Film Cutter and cut into small cards. The in-filing process is completed when these cards are manually filed in numbered capsules that are stored in file cabinets with numbered trays. To retrieve a document, the operator takes the correctly numbered capsule from the cabinet, places it in the MEDIA Selector-Reproducer feeding station, and keys the document number in on the keyboard. The cards are then fed automatically at the rate of 10 per second until the document is located. A full-size copy is immediately reproduced, or the document can be projected on a viewing screen. When the search is completed, the cards are automatically reinserted into the capsule and the capsule is returned to its proper location in the cabinet file. No matter what the size of the total file, a complete searching operation and delivery of a full-size reproduction takes less than one minute. If the business application is one in which regular discarding of obsolescent material is desirable, this operation can be performed simultaneously with the document search. The cost is in the range of \$43,000.

Diebold Power Files

Tinker Air Force Base has installed 16 ten-foot-high Diebold Power Files. These units replace the 99 five-drawer filing cabinets formerly used for 20,000 individual employee files. The new power units resemble a large dumbwaiter with a 51-inch-wide shelf in full view. With a push of a button, their shelves rotate and a new shelf at the same height becomes fully visible within two seconds. The units will be used by the Personnel Section to speed the pulling of an average of 13,000 files per month.

Computer Programing Teaching Technique

A new method of instruction, called "reinforced learning," has been developed to teach students how to program a computer. According to the National Cash Register Co., the course is designed for the NCR 390 computer, a desk-size electronic data processing system. Its principles, however, may eventually be utilized in other types of computer instruction as well. The new course is believed to be the first application of the reinforced-learning principle to the field of computer programing instruction. It is described as a breakthrough in EDP training methods. The technique makes use of the following psychological factors that have been found to accelerate learning: instructions are broken into small steps so the student absorbs only one piece of information at a time; active response to each segment is encouraged to stimulate interest and focus attention; immediate feedback is provided to reinforce correct answers and extinguish incorrect ones; self-pacing is built into the course so that the student is neither hindered nor pushed by the rest of the class; and a low-error rate is assured, serving to build confidence and keep enthusiasm at a high level. According to National the trainee becomes not just a classroom spectator but an active participant. There are

no long hours of theory; instead, the student learns immediately the steps involved in writing an elementary computer program and understanding it. In its simplest sense, reinforced learning takes advantage of the fact that students learn quickly from mistakes. There is no need to wait for test results or supervisor evaluations. The trainee knows immediately if he is right or wrong. This serves to implant the correct step in his mind or to undo erroneous information by immediate correction. The course will be offered for training employees of NCR 390 users in basic programming.

Computer Service

A new service to the business world has been opened at the Recordak Office in Washington, D. C. Equipped to translate computer output codes directly into understandable language and drawings on microfilm and paper, the facility provides a centrally located service for computer users in the east coast area. It is operated jointly by General Dynamics/Electronics, San Diego, and Recordak Corp. The heart of the new facility is the General Dynamics' computer recorder, the S-C 4020. This machine transforms magnetic tape recordings into usable language and graphics on both page-size photorecording paper and microfilm for instant accessibility and automated information retrieval. Complex annotated charts or drawings can be recorded by the S-C 4020 in less than a second. Multiple film or paper copies are then readily producible for distribution from the primary microfilm records, using Recordak equipment. Magnetic tapes brought to this high-speed unit are electronically converted into any combination of printed characters, lines, and curves by use of a special cathode ray tube. Directly opposite the tube screen is a 16 or 35mm. recording camera and another optically aligned camera for producing paper copies. Recordak Dacomatic microfilms especially formulated by Eastman Kodak Co. for high-speed recording without detail loss are used in the recording camera. The Recordak laboratory facilities and techniques are employed for film and paper processing, for cataloging, and for packaging finished film in magazines, in individual aperture file cards, or in conventional spool and carton combinations.

Xerox Building Program

Xerox has announced a building expansion program to cost \$4.5 million that will add more than 189,000 square feet to its existing research and manufacturing facilities. The largest of the new buildings will be a three-floor, 100,000-square-foot research and engineering building. Scheduled for completion in the first half of 1964, it will double the space currently available for that purpose. Two additions to the machine-manufacturing building that was completed in 1962 will total 81,600 square feet and are scheduled for completion this fall. An 8,000-square-foot power plant to serve the new research and engineering building will round out the current building program. Since the firm began building at Webster, N. Y., in 1955, eight major buildings, representing a \$15-million investment, have risen on the 1,000-acre site. The new buildings will bring the total to nearly \$20 million.

Audiovisual Colored Pencils

New audiovisual colored pencils, now available from Keuffel & Esser Co., have been developed specially for use with the overhead projector. With them, a user writes or draws on a transparency and projects the image in color. They are the first pencils to provide this advantage; the commonly used ones leave an opaque marking that becomes a black line when reproduced. The pencils are available in red, blue, violet, orange, brown, white, and black. The white pencil is for use with colored transparencies and the black for projecting black lines on acetate roll. They may be sharpened in an ordinary pencil sharpener. Their leads do not melt, crumble, or break easily, and their lines may be erased from a transparency with a dry cloth. They come packaged in boxes of one dozen at a price of \$1.80.

Information Retrieval Course

As visiting professor, Claire Kelly Schultz conducted a seminar in search strategy during the summer quarter at the University of Washington School of Librarianship. The course consisted of lectures and laboratory work on the leading systems of information retrieval, methods of thesaurus construction, and methods of indexing, including personal experience with various types of simple and complex automatic search aids. It also provided a history of the documentation field since World War II and covered the intellectual and mechanical aspects of both index and document organization.

Electronic Printer

The S-C 3070 is a new electronic printer manufactured by General Dynamics/Electronics for use in Electronic Data Processing and Digital Communication Systems. It asynchronously prints, a character at a time, upon receipt of signals from a digital computer, high-speed teletype terminal, or other data-handling device. The printer utilizes an electrostatic process to produce a legible permanent copy. Multiple copies of this output can be obtained by using the original as a litho master or by standard office copy methods. The printer makes use of General Dynamics' Charactron shaped beam tube. This tube forms alphanumeric characters and symbols by directing its electron beam through character-shaped openings in a tiny stencil within the tube. Various character fonts and styles, special symbols, and desired character codes are available such as Fieldata, Baudot, IBM, and others. The printer is designed to operate up to speeds of 5,000 words per minute.

Research Grants

A number of research grants have been announced by the Council on Library Resources. Included are: a \$42,190 grant to the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, for preparing a work simplification manual for small public libraries; an \$18,686 grant to continue the investigation and development of performance standards for library binding by the American Library Association in the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, Richmond; a \$14,000 contract with Jonker Business Machines, Inc., Gaithersburg, Md., for the construction of a Minimatrex Camera that will serve as a basic

mechanism in an inexpensive, disseminable system of information retrieval utilizing "coordinate indexing"; an \$8,626 contract with Photogrammetry, Rockville, Md., for designing and fabricating a camera for microcopying books and other library material by available light and for producing microcopies without laboratory processing, together with a monocular viewer suitable for use by students and scholars; a \$7,200 grant to Columbia University for an operation analysis to improve the administration of a university library; and a grant of \$3,750 to Syracuse University to develop programs of instruction in the field of electronic storage and retrieval of information.

Salvaging Damaged Records

The Federal Fire Council issued in March its *Recommended Practices* no. 2, *Salvaging and Restoring Records Damaged by Fire and Water*. Prepared by the Committee on Protection of Records under the chairmanship of Lewis J. Darter, Jr., the document emphasizes water-damage aspects although it discusses the repair of charred and burned records. "Thus, the usefulness of this document has been broadened because records are frequently damaged by water as a result of floods, hurricanes, broken pipes, and the like." Copies of the publication may be obtained from the Federal Fire Council, Washington 25, D. C.

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN INFORMATION PRESERVATION AND DISSEMINATION*

By H. George Feichtinger

Xerox Corporation, Rochester, New York

The basic needs of preservation and dissemination dually challenge information retrieval and the larger field of graphic communications. Since the latter has been circumscribed as a corporate area of endeavor, we are naturally committed to meeting both of these challenges.

Until recently the requirements for preserving documents and disseminating them were in almost direct opposition. A partial reconciliation has been made through the fairly recent advances in the technology of making reproductions from originals and microfilms. While the solution centers on the technology of creating an image, other peripheral areas will also become more sharply defined in the future. These include the transmission, storage, and retrieval of images by various means.

In these areas most of you are no doubt aware of some of the work that companies in graphic communications are undertaking in order to provide new and expanded capabilities for linking the user with the information. These developments will undoubtedly add new dimensions and perspectives to preservation and dissemination.

To make them useful, however, will require further reevaluation of some

*These remarks were made during a special tour of the Xerox plant on Oct. 3, 1962, after the 26th annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, at Rochester, N. Y.

of our traditional concepts and approaches. Within the specific area of preservation, for example, a major library's representative recently told of an assignment by a local university that required the use of one of the library's relatively rare historical documents. Within the course of a week, the library was confronted with requests from over 100 students for this particular item. The library was faced, consequently, with a traffic problem that put considerable strain on its reference section and nearly reduced the original document to tatters. If the library had been able to learn of the need beforehand, duplicates of the document could have been sent directly to the university and much staff effort would have been eliminated. In addition, there would have been no traffic problem, and—most important—the original document would have been preserved for future use. This type of dissemination is already being used on a limited scale in certain institutions. It is basic to the growing concept of the "duplicating library"¹ and is especially well suited to archival materials. One specific effort in which we are applying a preservation-dissemination approach is the microfilming of out-of-print books, newspapers, and early serial publications of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries at our subsidiary University Microfilms, Inc. We believe that programs of this nature should and must be considered within the framework of any broad effort in information storage and retrieval.

Another new and potentially significant perspective to preservation and dissemination relates to the evolving concept of "selective or qualitative dissemination." In the past many informational collections have been primarily oriented towards accumulating and compiling information in anticipation of user requests. This new concept attempts to assign a truly active role to the collection center. By preestablishing the specific interests of its users and by indexing the new material in some depth, the center can routinely inform specific users of the receipt of documents pertinent to their special interests. Rather than waiting for requests, dissemination needs are, therefore, actually being generated. The notification format of the initial systems developed for such a research library consists of an abstract that permits the potential user to order the entire document or reject it on either a temporary or a permanent basis.

While the "duplicating library" and "selective dissemination" may prove to be highly significant conceptual innovations, they are only illustrative of some of the avenues available for enhancing preservation and dissemination. Even though current reproduction methods continue to make significant contributions, the need for new user systems interfaces still challenges the graphic communications field. We feel, therefore, that information retrieval is neither a software nor hardware problem per se but rather an evolutionary one requiring broad fundamental conceptual reviews and evaluations. Along with others, we are attempting to explore these, with the ultimate goal of making the preservation and dissemination of information both more effective and more economical.

¹ L. Heilprin, "Communications Engineering Approach to Microforms," in *American Documentation*, 12:213-218 (July 1961).

MICROFILM READER-PRINTERS*

By Robert A. Chisholm

The following survey of microfilm reader-printers is limited to equipment currently available on the market. The only units considered are those which *combine* reading and enlarging functions and which make prints in semi-automatic fashion.

Reader-printers can be classed as internal projection or external projection machines. Internal projection refers to any arrangement whereby the printing paper or other sensitive surface is enclosed within the machine during exposure and processing, and thus is protected from ambient room light. External projection machines require that the paper be handled outside of the unit during either the exposure or processing step. In reproduction operations where a darkroom is readily available (or at least a *darkened* room), an external projection machine may cause no inconvenience. However, where a reader-printer is being used for both viewing and enlarging, the internal projection type is preferable.

Of the many technical processes that have found commercial success as copying methods, only a few have proven feasible for making enlarged copies of microfilm images in reader-printers.

The traditional silver halide type of photographic paper has long been the standard medium for preparing microfilm enlargements, or "blowbacks." However, the classical four-bath processing of exposed enlargements has needed modification to fit into the realm of automatic reader-printers. Basically, two rapid processing techniques are being used: monobath and stabilized development.

Monobath processing, as the name implies, utilizes a single bath for development and fixation of a print. The bath contains a fast acting developer such as phenidone-hydroquinone in highly alkaline solution, plus sodium thiosulfate to remove unexposed silver halide. Careful matching of printing paper emulsion characteristics with bath formulation is necessary. The presence of thiosulfate makes unavoidable the dissolution from the emulsion of some exposed silver halide. However, the kinetics of competing development and fixation reactions can be manipulated enough to allow development to approach completion before any serious impairment of image by thiosulfate takes place. The delicate balance of bath and emulsion is quite sensitive to temperature changes, but ordinarily insensitive to processing time. Although a certain minimum time is required for completion of processing, no deleterious effects arise from allowing the print to remain in the bath for a longer period.

Monobath processing solutions are conveniently applied by passing an exposed sheet through the bath and squeegeeing between a pair of pressure rolls, as in the familiar diffusion transfer development apparatus. Another technique involves a monobath in the form of a viscous paste. The paste is roll-coated or otherwise flowed onto the emulsion side of the print only. Thus,

* Reprinted in part, by permission of the publisher, from *Reproduction Methods for Business & Industry*, vol. 3, no. 4 (April 1963).

the paper backing does not become saturated and the print dries more rapidly.

Stabilization processing is ordinarily a two-bath system. The silver halide latent image is developed in the first bath, which can be applied by immersion, or on the emulsion surface. As in monobath, the use of highly alkaline phenidone-hydroquinone formulations permits very rapid development. The second bath contains a complexing agent which reacts with undeveloped silver halide to form a silver complex. A number of different complexing agents have been described in the patent literature, such as thiourea, thiocyanate, thioglycolic and thiosalicylic acids, and *p*-mercaptophenol. Some form soluble, others insoluble, complexes of silver. In general, a practical agent must form with unexposed silver a complex which is insensitive to light, colorless, and transparent.

Thus, instead of dissolving away unexposed silver halide with thiosulfate, stabilization processing "deactivates" the silver by tying it up in a complex which stays in the finished emulsion of the print. A subsequent water rinse is actually undesirable, as it would upset the equilibrium formed between silver and complexing agent, and lead to stained background areas. The stability of a stabilization-processed print is a delicate thing, being adversely affected by high temperature or humidity. Difficulty can arise also from use of nearly spent baths, as a slight excess of complexing agent is desirable to insure stabilization.

A processing variation which can be employed with either monobath or stabilization methods is to incorporate the developing agent in the coating of the sensitive paper. All that is necessary to start immediate development is contact with alkaline solution. Although it might seem inadvisable to put developers directly in the silver halide emulsion, it is possible to apply them to the paper in a separate coating layer which is activated by aqueous alkali.

The diffusion transfer process is a close cousin to traditional silver halide systems. The difference in final product is that the image is reversed (from negative to positive) and inverted (made "right" reading). This process has not yet been applied to microfilm enlarging, but a recently announced microopaque enlarger employs it with the obvious advantage of obtaining a positive final copy from a positive Microcard. Briefly, diffusion transfer processing involves exposure of a negative silver halide "matrix" which is immersed in a developing bath together with a light-insensitive positive receptor sheet. After passing through the bath, the negative and positive sheets are pressed together face-to-face between a pair of squeegee rolls. The bath contains a solvating agent for the unexposed, undeveloped silver salt which aids its transfer by diffusion from the negative emulsion to the positive sheet. The coating on the latter contains a precipitant, typically a sulfide, which reacts with the silver salt to give a black silver sulfide precipitate in the image areas.

Any of the microfilm printing processes based on silver halide emulsions are capable of producing high contrast enlargements from good microfilm "originals." However, exposure latitudes are rather narrow, and some trial and error may be necessary when printing from varying quality micro copy.

The permanence achieved by any of the rapid processing methods falls far short of archival standards. However, it can be properly argued that real permanence is not required for making hard copy enlargements from microfilm. In most instances, the hard copy is only intended to serve temporary usage as a "working" copy.

Three printing processes which depend on a photoconductive layer have been developed in recent years. Exposure of these layers to light alters their ability to conduct electrical current. If the exposure is in the form of an image, the layer can be treated to selectively develop the image areas of altered conductivity. One process, the electrolytic, electroplates a metallic coating onto the image areas of the photoconductive layer. The other two processes employ treatment of the layer with a colored toner powder, selectively attracted to the image electrostatically.

The electrolytic process uses a printing sheet comprising a paper base having a very thin conductive layer, such as aluminum. Over this is coated zinc oxide, dispersed in a suitable resinous binder, possibly with other materials. This complex coating is the photoconductive layer and in the dark acts as an electrical insulator. When exposed to a negative microfilm frame, the light-struck image areas become electrically conductive. This light-induced conductivity continues after exposure ceases. During this period the photoconductive layer is contacted with an electroplating solution and a D. C. electric potential is applied between the solution and the metallic layer of the printing sheet. The printing sheet is made the cathode (negative electrode). Wherever the zinc oxide layer is conductive, current flows, causing metal ions in the electrolyte (or activator solution) to plate out as a black coating on the white paper.

Contact between paper and activator can be achieved by saturating an ordinary cellulose sponge with the solution. The paper is drawn over the upper side of the sponge in a wiping action during electrolytic development. Thus, the finished print emerges almost instantaneously dry.

Ordinarily, the contrast of the finished print is medium when enlarging from run-of-the-mill microfilm. However, the electrolytic process exhibits a very wide exposure latitude. Sharp readable prints are obtained from microfilm of widely varying quality, with little or no change in exposure time. High contrast prints can be obtained from sufficiently "hard" microfilm. On the other hand, continuous tone microfilm can be enlarged very satisfactorily. This capability makes the electrolytic process well suited for reader-printer applications requiring blowbacks from microfilm x-ray photographs. Electrolytic prints are completely stable to light, and the image will withstand temperatures as high as the paper base will without damage to the image quality.

A newly announced glossy electrolytic paper is adapted specifically for making enlargements of continuous tone photographic negatives. Processing is a two-step operation. Passage of the exposed and developed print through a special finisher solution imparts a fixing action. Separation thus of processing

Comparative specifications

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	PROCESS	TYPE PROJECTION	SIZE ¹	MAGNIFICA- TION RATIOS ²	MICROFORMS				SCREEN SIZE, INCHES	MAXIMUM PRINT SIZE	PAP- ER FEE
						ROLL			CARD			
						16	35	70				
Documat	Mark II	stabilization	internal	13x30x26	10, 13, 20, 28, 34 fixed	x	x		x	11x11	8½x11	Downloaded from https://prim-e-pdf.watmaria.com/ at 20/28-07-16 via free access she
Recordak	Reader-printer	monobath	internal	13x30x26	11, 13, 20, 28, 34 fixed	x	x		x	11x11	8½x11	rol
Recordak	Lodestar PSV	monobath	external	16x30x25	23 fixed	x				13½x13½	9x12	she
Recordak	Lodestar PES	monobath	internal	16x34x30	23 fixed	x				13½x13½	8½x11	https://prim-e-pdf.watmaria.com/ at 20/28-07-16 via free access she
3M Co.	Filmac 100	electrolytic	internal	16x17x25	7, 9, 13, 19, 26 fixed	x	x		x	7¼x8¼	8½x11	rol
3M Co.	Filmac 100-M	electrolytic	internal	16x17x25	7, 9, 13, 19, 26 fixed	x	x		x	7¼x8¼	8½x11	rol
3M Co.	Filmac 100-T	electrolytic	internal	16x17x25	3, 5 fixed				x*	7¼x8¼	7x7	rol
Federal Eng. & Mfg.	Micromate 14	stabilization	external	24x24x36	3 to 14 variable	x	x		x	9x14	9x14	she
Poly Repro International	Polydex M-16	direct electrostatic	internal	17x26x27	15, 24, 30 fixed	x			16mm	8½x14	8½x14	she
Ricoh Co. Ltd.	Ricofax M-4	direct electrostatic	external	23x18x33	7 fixed	x	x				8¼x11¼	she
Ittek	Viewprint Processor	two-bath	internal	66x30x30	5 fixed			x	x	12¾x18½	12¾x18½	rol
3M Co.	Filmac 300	electrolytic	internal	22x46x26	8 to 20 variable	x	x		x	11x14	11x14	rol
Ittek	Photostat 18.24	stabilization	internal	46x36x52	15 fixed		*	x	x	18x24	18x24	at 20/28-07-16 via free access she
3M Co.	Filmac 200-R	electrolytic	internal	32x36x34	15 fixed	x	x		x	18x24	18x24	rol
Federal Eng. & Mfg.	Micromate 24	stabilization	external	36x36x48	3 to 19 variable	x	x		x	18x24	18x24	she
Poly Repro International	Polydex M-35	direct electrostatic	internal	30x30x30	15 fixed		x		x	18x24	18x24	she
Bruning	Copytron 1000	direct electrostatic	internal	80x53x43	8, 12 fixed 14 to 16 variable	x	x		x	5x8	18x24	she
Xerox	Copyflo 1824 Universal Input	transfer electrostatic	internal	32x32x65	15 fixed	x	x		x	4x5	18x24	she
Keuffel & Esser	MicroMaster			37x38x22	4 fixed	105mm only					18x24	she

Notes: 1. Width, depth, and height, respectively, in inches. 2. Standard ratios, stated as nearest whole number. 3. Time for producing a single print.

microfilm reader-printers

REPRODUCTION MASTERS		PRINT ¹ SPEED SEC.	COST	POWER ⁴ WATTS	COMMENTS
AZO	OFFSET				
		25	\$850	185	Older Mark I machine using monobath processing is obsolete. Special paper for making enlargements of continuous tone microfilm is available. This machine is marketed by Photostat, Remington Rand, and others.
		25	\$895	185	This unit incorporates the basic Documat machinery, but uses paper and monobath solution manufactured by Eastman Kodak expressly for the Recordak subsidiary.
		35	\$1,345	300	A motor driven unit for 16mm roll film magazines. The processor section is a separate part measuring about 8 x 12 inches.
		30	\$2,650	300	A motor driven unit for 16mm roll film magazines with built-in processing station. With an attached Image Control Keyboard, the machine is priced at \$5,895. The keyboard controls selection by number of the desired frame of film, which is projected on the screen within 20 seconds.
		10	\$629	350	Fastest printer. See comment for Filmac 200-R about new paper.
		10	\$879	350	A Filmac 100 modified with a motor drive for reel film to provide fast or slow scan in either direction.
		15	\$799*	350	A Filmac 100 adapted for printing with the new Type 763 continuous tone electrolytic paper. The developer station employs a roll rather than a sponge for wetting the paper with activator.* A separate finishing accessory is required, cost unannounced. Takes negatives from 35mm to 2 1/4 in. square.
x		30-40	\$445	550	Styled like a photographic enlarger, with a stabilization processor "sidecar." An accessory is available which provides a 14 x 14-in. rear-projection viewing screen placed at a comfortable reading angle. Special translucent stock paper permits printing of diazo reproduction masters. A similar unit is also marketed by Andrews Paper & Chemical, Poly Repro International, and Photorapid.
x	x	20	\$1,295	770	A newcomer aimed specifically at 16mm applications. The special paper is claimed to be translucent enough for diazo printing, and to serve adequately as a short run offset master.
		15		100	This machine is manufactured in Japan and is scheduled for importation to the U. S. No cost or price data available yet. Development and fixing stations are separate units, so retouching and double exposure are possible.
x		120	\$1,200	495	Low magnification machine intended primarily for use with 70mm film. The process employed is not stabilization, but a two-bath version of traditional silver halide processing.
		18	\$3,600	920	A highly versatile machine. Uses paper either 8 or 11 inches wide. Features push-button control for focusing, changing magnification. Image can be rotated. Viewing area of screen (and size of print image) can be masked down on all four sides. Variable print length control.
x		30	\$2,980	575	Primarily for engineering data processing. An image mask is coupled with a print length control: range 8 to 24 inches. *A special modification allows viewing and printing from 35mm reel film. A 5 x 8 film carrier permits sectional printing of 70mm and larger film.
		17	\$1,485	690	Primarily for engineering data processing. An image mask coupled to a print length control allows production of half-size prints. A new lighter weight more sensitive electrolytic paper has been announced for this and other Filmac models.
x		40-50	\$745	550	A larger version of the Micromate 14. The same viewing accessory is applicable to this machine and is priced at \$125.
x	x	25	\$1,995	1495	Big brother to the Polydex M-16. This unit is equipped for aperture cards, but may be modified for handling 35mm reels. Uses sheets of same paper as the M-16, cut to appropriate size.
	x	40	\$10,000 \$9,750	2530	Primarily for engineering data processing, particularly where volume or offset duplication of blowbacks is required. The small viewing screen is meant primarily to serve only as a screen for centering microfilm frame.
x	x	30	\$18,500	2640	Same comments as above. This machine can be rented for \$205 per month.
x			\$1,200	1650	A specialized low magnification unit for 105mm film. Limited application as a reader.

based on maximum enlargement. 4. Power consumption greater than 1650 watts usually requires a special electrical circuit. *See comment.

into two steps gives improved tonal quality and permanence to the finished prints.

The two electrostatic processes on the market can be differentiated as *Direct* and *Transfer*. In the direct process, the image is developed and fixed on special paper which carries a photoconductive coating. In the transfer process, the image is exposed and developed on a special rigid photoconductive layer. It is then transferred to ordinary uncoated paper.

The paper used in the direct electrostatic process carries a suitable photoconductive compound. The most commonly used chemical is powdered zinc oxide. The powder and any desired additives are held in a suitable resinous binder and coated onto the paper backing. In printing an electrostatic charge is induced on the surface of the photoconductive layer in the dark. One suitable method is a corona discharge. In this method the coated paper is placed in close contact with a metal plate, so that it is electrically grounded to the discharge apparatus. A very high potential is then applied from ground to a series of fine wires held near the paper surface. This potential induces an electrostatic charge of say a few hundred volts on the surface of the photoconductive layer. After removal from the charging apparatus, the paper retains its surface charge for a short time, provided it is kept in the dark. Upon exposure to a light image, the paper coating becomes conductive in the light-struck areas and allows the surface charge to dissipate in those areas. What remains is a latent image defined by electrostatic charge on the paper surface.

The transfer electrostatic process employs a rigid photoconductive layer in the form of a plate (or a cylinder). The material is usually a vitrified selenium coating applied by vacuum evaporation onto a suitable conductive support. In operation, the plate is charged and exposed in the same way as the paper is in the direct process. Development is usually accomplished by tumbling a mixture of toner and carrier particles across the surface of the plate. The carrier particles are of larger size than the toner particles. The carrier material is chosen so that the desired electrostatic charge is developed on the toner particles in triboelectric fashion similar to that explained above for the magnetic brush. The mechanism of the transfer of toner particles from carrier to latent image is similar to that for the direct process. However, to obtain positive copies from negative microfilm, reversal of toner charge polarity is not enough. An auxiliary electrode must be placed closely overlying the plate and given the proper potential to alter the electrostatic field during development.

Many other methods of development with toner have been perfected to transfer electrostatic printing. Some are special purpose methods, while others are better suited to continuous-type automatic printing, so desirable in reader-printer applications. In particular, powder cloud development is of interest. Rather than being transported on carrier particles, the toner particles are applied directly as a dust cloud. Such a cloud may be generated by blowing the particles through a multitude of very fine metal tubes. The turbulent motion occurring during passage through the tubes causes the

particles to make repeated contact with the tube walls, giving rise triboelectrically to the desired charge. The auxiliary electrode is used in this method also.

The developed electrostatic image must next be transferred to the final paper which forms the print. The paper is placed in contact over the image and by means of a corona or other suitable device, given an electrostatic charge opposite that of the toner particles. These particles are then attracted to the paper, and the paper and image together are peeled off the selenium surface. The image is obviously optically reversed during transfer, so it is necessary that the original exposure be likewise reversed on the plate so that the final print will be "right reading." The image is fixed suitably by heating.

It can be seen that aside from necessary differences in mechanism and hardware, the transfer process is essentially like the direct process, but with the photoconductive layer being separate from the paper base. The extra transfer step between development and fixing presents no great technical problem. However, one would expect the cost of a transfer process machine to be greater than [that of] a direct machine. In theory, the cost is offset by lower running costs because ordinary paper is used for the output. The prints are of high contrast, good quality, and high stability. Background areas show a tendency toward being dirty when the selenium plates have seen extended use. Exposure latitude is slightly broader than in the direct method prints, being about equivalent to [that of] silver halide papers.

A listing of reader-printers and their specifications is presented in the accompanying table. Special features are noted.

" . . . a fine lot . . . "

Referring to our conversation relative to autographs I now send you [Then follow 39 names, beginning with that of Jas. Madison and ending with that of Amos Kendall.]

Had I known when looking over the documents that you were interested in such matters I could have saved you a fine lot—but it is too late now.

Now I rely upon you to send me an autograph letter of our good President on a *letter sheet* of paper. I should be very glad, if as convenient as at any other time, to get it to-day as to-morrow will be a sort of holiday and I want to fix up my autographs.

—WILLIAM FAXON, letter written from the Navy Department to John George Nicolay, Dec. 31, 1862, in the John George Nicolay papers, Library of Congress.

News Notes

DOROTHY HILL GERSACK, *Editor*

National Archives and Records Service

ESSAYS HONORING J. FRANKLIN JAMESON

A group of biographical essays by a number of distinguished contributors and a bibliography of J. Franklin Jameson's writings will comprise a book to honor Jameson (1859-1937). Fred Shelley, in an article in the *American Archivist* (12:130; April 1949), characterized Jameson as "the person to whom, more than to any other single individual, we are indebted for the perseverance, patience, and persistence which got us the beginning from which has been developed the National Archives."

William Lloyd Fox (Montgomery Junior College, Takoma Park, Md.) and Ruth Anna Fisher will edit the volume, which is expected to be published by 1965. Contributors will include James B. Childs, David C. Mearns, and Donald H. Mugridge (all of the Library of Congress); Verner W. Clapp (Council on Library Resources); Curtis W. Garrison (Department of the Army); Monsignor John Tracy Ellis (Catholic University of America); and Mary R. Dearing (Montgomery Junior College).

THE WORLD ARCHIVAL SCENE

The 1961 volume of *Archivum*, which has just become available, is devoted to "Les Activités des Archives dans le Monde." Two articles describe archival activities in the United States: "The National Archives and Records Service of the United States," by Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck (11:121-135), and "State Archival-Records Management Programs in the United States," by H. G. Jones (11:135-142). Other articles relate to archives in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Israel, Luxembourg, the Malagasy Republic, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Joint SAA-AASLH Annual Meeting

Members of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History are being informed by mail of the details of the program and of other arrangements for this year's joint meeting of the two societies. The meeting (SAA's 27th annual meeting and AASLH's 23d) will be held in Raleigh, N. C., from October 2 to 5, under the principal auspices of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.

News for the next issue should be sent by Nov. 15 to Mrs. Dorothy Hill Gersack, Office of Records Appraisal, National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D. C.

For the most part the two organizations will hold separate program sessions but several joint sessions on topics of mutual interest are planned. Besides those at the headquarters hotel (the Sir Walter) there will be sessions in the original Capitol Building and the new State Legislative Building. The State Department of Archives and History will not only keep "open house" during the entire meeting but will present a workshop on local archives on Wednesday morning, October 2, and another—at the State Records Center—on State records on Wednesday afternoon. The holding of one of the joint sessions at Chapel Hill, bus transportation to which will be provided, will afford members an opportunity to visit the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina. On the return trip to Raleigh from that session the members will stop in Durham for dinner.

On Saturday, October 5, the members may choose one of two all-day tours that will be especially arranged for them—to Old Salem, the part of the modern Winston-Salem occupied by the first Moravian settlers in the eighteenth century, or to the reconstructed Tryon Palace, at New Bern, the seat of government under royal Governors Tryon and Martin and under Richard Caswell, first constitutional Governor of North Carolina. A complimentary luncheon will be served as a part of the arrangement for each tour.

New Members

INDIVIDUAL: W. D. Aeschbacher, Abilene, Kans.; Julius P. Barclay, Stanford, Calif.; Thurman T. Beach, Potomac, Md.; Eleanor C. Bishop, Reading, Mass.; Loretta E. Blais, Pawtucket, R. I.; Capt. E. T. Calahan, Chevy Chase, Md.; Clayton E. Chase, New York City; Lois Green Clark, Annapolis, Md.; Gerald J. Davis, Silver Spring, Md.; Edward L. Guarna, Harrisburg, Pa.; Katherine D. Hart, Austin, Tex.; Herbert C. Jackson, New York City; the Rev. Joseph A. Lauritis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary E. Lynch, Camp Hill, Pa.; Dwight M. Miller, Chevy Chase, Md.; Jerry E. Patterson, New York City; McLeod Phanelson, Washington, D. C.; Donald E. Ross, E. Weymouth, Mass.; the Rev. F. J. Weber, San Fernando, Calif.; Robert C. Wideraenders, Kankakee, Ill. INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN: Sandra Guillaume, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Augustine Jallah, Monrovia, Liberia; B. J. T. Leverton, Pietermaritzburg, Republic of South Africa; Alan Dudley Ridge, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. INSTITUTIONAL: Augsburg College Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Rosary College Library, River Forest, Ill.

Résumé of Council Minutes

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1963

The Spring meeting of the Council of the Society was held at Washington, D. C., on May 10, 1963, in the Conference Room of the National Archives. Present were Leon deValinger, Jr., president; Everett Alldredge, vice president; Dolores C. Renze, secretary; H. G. Jones, treasurer; Ken Munden, editor; and Council Members Kahn, Lamb, Pomrenze, Skordas, and Suelflow.

The meeting was called to order at 10:50 a.m. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with since written copies had been sent to all members in advance of the meeting. Mr. Jones, treasurer, distributed copies of the third-quarter financial report for the general fund of the Society and a financial report of the special projects fund for the study of State archival agencies. The Council authorized the treasurer to transfer sufficient money from the general fund account to make actuarially sound the life membership

trust fund account. Mr. Jones was also authorized to take necessary action to liquidate the Easterby memorial book fund account. His reports were accepted and transferred to the secretary for filing.

Mr. Pomrenze presented his observations on participation in the National Council of Library Associations, in which the Society has recently accepted constituent membership. Designated representatives from the Society are Seymour J. Pomrenze, delegate, and Leon deValinger, Jr., alternate. Information, minutes, and the constitution and bylaws of the National Council of Library Associations, Inc., have been filed with the secretary and are available for reference when needed.

An earlier request for review and recommendations relating to the proposed copyright law, which had been referred by the Council to Seymour V. Connor at the December meeting, was next presented. Mr. Connor's response, together with information attached, had been distributed to the Council in advance of this meeting for study and comment. After brief discussion of Mr. Connor's comments, his report was ordered filed with the Secretary.

On behalf of the donors, W. Kaye Lamb next presented a resolution, seconded by Mr. Jones, which establishes for the Society a permanent annual incentive award to be presented by the Committee on State and Local Records. The Council at its December 1962 meeting had authorized acceptance of the award upon presentation of such a resolution. For clarification purposes an insertion was approved, and the following was unanimously adopted by the Council:

Whereas, the study of State archival programs made under the grant from the Council on Library Resources to the Society of American Archivists will have provided a basis for improvement from resultant criteria and recommended standards established; and

Whereas, all regional, State, and local government jurisdictions charged with either the archival or public records administration function may aspire to improvement or leadership within the discipline of the profession; and

Whereas, three members and elected Fellows of the Society of American Archivists [Renze, Bryan, and deValinger] have offered to present to the Society an appropriate trophy to be awarded annually on a revolving basis to be inscribed thereon the following:

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Committee on State and Local Records Award

*For Significant and Aggressive Leadership in Archival Documentation or
Administrative Improvement and Development*

and to provide also a smaller individual trophy each year for the recipient to retain as evidence of such award; and

Whereas, the purpose of the trophy award would be to stimulate and recognize improvement as widely as possible; therefore

Be It Resolved, that the award may not be given to the same recipient for two successive years but must go to another recipient; and

That the award is not restricted to the United States only, or to governmental jurisdictions, but shall include *any* regional, State, or local archival or record facility at these levels (i.e., church, college, institutional, etc.); and

That the award be made each year at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists for presentation at the State and Local Records Committee workshop/conference dinner.

Be It Also Resolved, that nominations for the award may be made *by or through any member of the Society*; and also

That entries will be screened by a committee of three appointed by the Society's president with Council approval from rolls of the elected Fellows of the Society, and that the committee will present three entries therefrom for nomination for award; and

That from such three nominations the award will be made to the jurisdiction receiving the highest number of votes (by written ballot) of those in attendance (no proxies) at the annual State and Local Records Committee workshop or conference held during the annual meeting of the Society.

Be It Also Resolved, that the president be authorized to appoint an *ad hoc* committee of five to formulate recommendations for rules and conditions for making the award; and

That at least three members of the committee shall represent regional, State, and local jurisdictional interests; and that the committee shall be comprised of elected Fellows selected from the Committee on State and Local Records, the Committee on Federal-State Relations, and the Committee on Records Management; one Council member; one member-at-large; and one member from the Committee on Professional Standards; and

That the committee shall also be directed to submit recommended rules and conditions of award to the Council for consideration and adoption; and, after adoption by the Council of rules and conditions of award,

That a committee of three for selection of nominations shall be appointed to receive and screen entries in sufficient time to grant the award for the 1964 annual meeting. The committee of three shall consist of one from the Professional Standards Committee, one from the Council, and one at large, the chairman to be designated by the president with Council concurrence.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Council. Mr. deValinger announced that the permanent trophy would be made available at the 1963 annual meeting.

President deValinger gave the Council a "feasibility report" on establishing a paid secretariat. The report, which has been prepared jointly by the president and the secretary, is not conclusive; but it does offer recommendations for action pending extension of the long-range planning proposals. For the present the consensus of the Council is as follows:

If the Society can continue with a secretary only for one or two years more, by electing a new secretary beginning 1963-64, this period will enable the committee to study the problem further. It will also give the necessary time for pending action on the Society's exemption status, now awaiting a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service; essential planning time; the exploration of financial support; and the solid program development that will be persuasive in seeking a grant.

The Council recessed for luncheon at 12:05 p.m. and reconvened at 2:15 p.m.

The secretary presented a condensed report on problems connected with obtaining a nonprofit tax exemption status for the Society. Mrs. Renze, as instructed, had referred a statement of the Society's purposes and objectives to the chairman of the Professional Standards Committee for review and recommendations to the Council. In replying, the chairman wrote that several members had suggested that the statement should recognize the interest of many of the Society's members in records management. The statement had been redrafted but not yet cleared with all the members of the committee.

The Council therefore deferred action on the revised statement until it could be circulated to all members of the Professional Standards Committee.

In order not to delay the request for exemption, however, it was moved by S. J. Pomrenze, seconded by August Suelflow, that the Council accept the proposed statement considered as adequate by the majority of the committee members, but limit use of the statement to filing application for the exemption ruling. The motion was thereupon adopted. (Note: Mr. Munden abstained from voting.) It is understood that the matter will be again referred to the committee for further refinement, following the ruling of the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Munden distributed his final report on negotiations for publication of Dr. Posner's study report, *Archives of the American States*. After discussion, the Council voted unanimously to designate the University of Chicago Press as publisher. Copies of Dr. Posner's progress report on the study of State archival programs were distributed to the Council. A projected work schedule was included that carries the project through November 1963.

President deValinger read a letter from Seymour Connor tendering his resignation from the Council because of his inability to attend meetings regularly. The resignation was regretfully accepted. The president then called for nominations for a Council member to replace Mr. Connor. After two nominations were made, Thomas Wilds of New York City was elected by written ballot.

The attention of the Council was called to the "Testimony of the Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford, Before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, March 7, 1963." This pointed out that libraries, historical societies, archives, and museums were omitted from tax exemption under the new tax bill being drafted for action by Congress. The president reported that he had written to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, asking that the 30 percent exemption be extended to archival organizations as well as to manuscript depositories, historical societies, libraries, and museums.

A policy statement of some length was discussed as a means of reminding the Council that it has been deemed advisable for committee reports to be directed to the attention of the president and the secretary so that they could be presented to the Council for approval, rejection, or reassignment before being released for publication. Following discussion of this matter a motion was offered, seconded, and passed by the Council that this procedure continue to be followed.

The president reported that he had not been successful in obtaining a delegate to represent the Society at the Round Table on Archives to meet in Budapest in June.

A suggestion that committee chairmen be responsible for appropriate "news notes" in the *American Archivist* was approved.

Mr. deValinger reported that he, Mr. Gondos, and Mr. Duniway had investigated problems of protection of records from fire. Statements had been invited by the National Fire Protection Association; and a protest against the

use of sprinklers in archival vaults was favorably received by the association. Mr. Duniway, as requested by Mr. deValinger, will present the statement at the meeting of the Records Protection Committee of the association in Portland, Oreg., on May 16.

The treasurer reported on progress in planning the program for the annual meeting at Raleigh, N. C., in October. A copy of the tentative program had been received by the president.

The meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

DOLORES C. RENZE, *Secretary*

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Library Association

Dolores C. Renze, Colorado State Archivist and S.A.A. secretary, read a paper on primary source materials for railroad history before the Western Americana Institute on July 12 at the Newberry Library in Chicago. The meeting was one of several preceding the 82d annual conference of the American Library Association, July 14-20.

Association of Records Executives and Administrators

The association has begun the publication of *Records Management Journal* (vol. 1, no. 1; Spring 1963), the role of which Editor Belden Menkus, in "A Statement of Position and Direction," defines as follows:

This quarterly publication is an open forum for expressing ideas. It is a vehicle for serious inquiry and intellectual stimulation. It is the place to share our professional knowledge. It is the place to ask the questions that our profession must answer if it is to survive and prosper.

The first issue contains a review of advanced information retrieval systems, an essay on the art of successful letter writing, a current reading list for records managers, and a report on "Education Needed for Administrators of Records Management Programs." "Ideally the records manager should partake of the best of the worlds of the archivist and the systems man," Mr. Menkus writes. "At present, he is not working effectively in either." The scope of *Records Management Journal* is suggested by the topics it will "consider in depth" in the three remaining issues of the 1963 volume: "Protecting Your Vital Records," "Filing: An Overlooked Fundamental," and "The State of the Records Management Art." Subscriptions (\$3 a year) should be addressed to the *Journal* at 7 Blauvelt Ave., Bergenfield, N. J.

Institute of Early American History and Culture

The papers of George Mason are to be edited by Prof. Robert A. Rutland, of the University of California at Los Angeles. The Board of Regents of Gunston Hall, a committee of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, will finance the collecting and editing. The institute will publish the papers in two or three volumes. ¶ The institute is compiling a list of current research projects in the history of America before 1815. The list will include doctoral dissertations and postdoctoral research begun or completed since January 1961. University professors who are directing disser-

tations in the early American field are asked to notify the Institute of Early American History and Culture, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, Va.

National Microfilm Association

The grade of Fellow has been established by the Board of Directors of the National Microfilm Association to honor those who have made significant contributions in the field of microreproduction.

Order of Founders and Patriots of America

The order has published a checklist, edited by Meredith B. Colket, Jr., of the "founder ancestors"—over 1,450 colonists who settled in what is now the United States (chiefly in New England) before May 13, 1657. ¶ The Ohio chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America has acquired and presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, 14 rolls of microfilm of the unpublished papers of William Appleby Eardeley of Brooklyn, N. Y. The material (over 60,000 pages) represents 600 different families, mostly of Connecticut and New York, and includes copies of wills, town records, deeds, newspaper clippings, obituaries, cemetery records, and private records.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation

The foundation transferred its offices from New York City to Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., on September 1, in order to concentrate, in cooperation with the university, on the editing and publishing of the papers of Woodrow Wilson.

American Historical Association

The new Committee on Scholarly Historical Resources, of which Robert Byrnes is chairman, met on March 8 to consider plans for the preparation and acquisition of materials needed by historians, particularly in photocopy form. Lester K. Born, a member of the committee, is preparing a new study dealing with the needs and problems in photocopied materials.

Western History Association

The association, organized last year in Denver, will hold its 1963 conference in Salt Lake City from October 17 to 19. In 1964 it will launch its quarterly journal under the editorship of A. Russell Mortensen.

Interagency Records Administration Conference

IRAC, a professional association for those responsible for and engaged in records administration, provides a forum for the exchange of information and experiences and seeks to bring about a better understanding of the Federal Government's records problems. Affiliated IRAC councils offer rallying points for the manager and technician interested in specific areas. The Directives Council and the Forms Council are now active and other councils will be organized as interest demands. Steering Committee officers of IRAC elected for the 1963-64 year are John J. Shurman (Agency for International Development), chairman; C. E. (Ernie) Wylie (Department of Agriculture), vice chairman; and LaRhe M. Brubaker (NARS), secretary. General IRAC

meetings are held monthly except during the summer. Proceedings of these meetings are available on request from the Secretary, IRAC, Room 104, National Archives Building, Washington 25, D. C. Council meetings are scheduled and announced by the several councils. Russell Hess is Directives Council representative to IRAC and Eleanor M. Rice is Forms Council representative. IRAC meetings are organized regionally in Boston, New York City, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle as well as in Baltimore, St. Louis, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and Portland, Oreg. Persons interested in attending these meetings should inquire about them at the nearest GSA regional office.

International Congress on Reprography

The program for the First International Congress on Reprography, to convene at Cologne, October 14-19, has come to hand. To quote from its introduction, "It was considered . . . bold to make out the invitations to the congress under the term 'Reprography,' which is by no means generally introduced in all countries. This newly established word—most probably failing to meet the approval of international linguists—however, proved unusually practical in everyday usage as well as in literature." During the sessions papers are to be read by participants from Continental Europe (including the U.S.S.R.), Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. In conjunction with the meetings an exhibition, "ABC of Reprography," and an industrial exhibition will be on view; there are also a "social program" and a "ladies' program." The *Proceedings* of the congress will be published in Darmstadt by mid-1964; those interested should write to Verlag Dr. Othmar Helwich ("Photographische Korrespondenz"), 61 Darmstadt, Hoffmannstrasse 59, West Germany, for information on the subscription price. Herbert E. Angel, Office of Records Management, NARS, will attend the congress as SAA representative.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

National Archives

The National Archives has recently published *National Archives Accessions*, no. 57, which contains a description of the records received during the two years from July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1962. An article by Meyer H. Fishbein in this issue, entitled "The Censuses of Manufactures, 1810-1890," evaluates the census reports as sources for industrial history. Other recent publications include two preliminary inventories covering parts of the National Archives' holdings: no. 155, *Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer*, by Mabel E. Deutrich, and no. 156, *Records of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, 1935-36*, by Wallace B. Goebel and revised by Charles Zaid; and Special List no. 18, *Index to Appropriation Ledgers in the Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Division of Finance, 1853-1923*, by Catherine M. Rowland. ¶ Among microfilm publications recently completed are the U. S. Direct Tax Lists for Pennsylvania, 1798 (24 rolls); Interior Department Territorial Papers: Arizona, 1868-1913 (8 rolls), Dakota, 1863-89 (3 rolls), Colorado, 1861-88 (1 roll), and Utah, 1850-1902

(6 rolls); State Department Records, 1910-29, Relating to Internal Affairs of Chile (40 rolls), Greece (45 rolls), and Korea (45 rolls), and to Political Relations Between the United States and Chile (1 roll), the United States and Greece (3 rolls), Greece and Other States (6 rolls), and Chile and Other States (2 rolls); Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administrations of Thomas Jefferson, 1801-9 (12 rolls), and of James Madison, 1809-17 (8 rolls); Records of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia Relating to Slaves, 1851-63 (3 rolls); and volume 27 (1962) of the *Federal Register* (6 rolls). ¶ Compiled Service Records for Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the Territory of New Mexico have also been microfilmed (46 rolls), as have the Orders and Endorsements Sent by the Secretary of War, 1846-70 (13 rolls); the Buell Collection of Historical Documents Relating to the Corps of Engineers, 1801-19 (3 rolls); Letters Received by the Confederate Quartermaster General, 1861-65 (14 rolls); and the Union Provost Marshal's File of Two- or More-Name Papers Relating to Citizens (94 rolls). ¶ Further information about the microfilm and copies of the publications may be obtained from the Exhibits and Publications Division, National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

The Library has received from Isador Lubin an important collection of papers relating to his Government service, including that as U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Other gifts of papers were received from Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, 1940-44; David Gray, uncle of Mrs. Roosevelt and Minister to Ireland, 1940-47; and Henry Field, anthropologist and adviser to President Roosevelt on refugee resettlement problems. ¶ From Nannine Joseph, Mrs. Roosevelt's literary agent, were received drafts of articles by Mrs. Roosevelt and related correspondence. Among other accessions are several motion picture films showing Mrs. Roosevelt's activities in the years 1943-56, including her visits to the Pacific War Theater in 1943 and her activities in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Harry S. Truman Library

Recent accessions to the Library include additional papers of Frederick J. Lawton, former Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and of Frieda Hennock, former member of the Federal Communications Commission; White House files of Matthew J. Connelly; and a large clipping file of the Democratic National Committee. ¶ The 140,000 visitors to the museum of the Library for the fiscal year ending June 30 brought the total to 765,000 since the Library was opened in 1957. Of this total, 113,000 were students or members of educational groups.

Herbert Hoover Library

A contract has been let for the construction of an addition to the Herbert Hoover Library at West Branch, Iowa. Financed by friends and admirers of Herbert Hoover, the addition will include an auditorium, a research room, stacks, a photographic laboratory, and offices. When the addition is

completed, the original structure will be devoted almost exclusively to museum displays. The museum has been open since the Library was dedicated on August 10, 1962.

National Historical Publications Commission

The National Historical Publications Commission met Monday morning, June 17, 1963, to consider plans with respect to financing its general program as recommended in its *Report to the President* published in March and now generally distributed. At noon that day its members were guests at a luncheon at the White House given by President Kennedy to honor the editors and supporters of the outstanding documentary publication projects with which the Commission has been associated. The President was a gracious host and spoke informally of his belief in the importance of the undertakings. Julian P. Boyd responded in behalf of the editors. The next morning, June 18, many members of the Commission and others testified before a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, which was holding a public hearing on H. R. 6237, a bill introduced by Congressman Jack Brooks of Texas to enact into law the recommendations made in the Commission's *Report* for authority to operate a program granting not to exceed \$500,000 per year of public funds "to Federal, State, and local agencies and to nonprofit organizations and institutions, for the collecting, describing, editing, and publishing . . . of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States." The *Hearing*, which incorporates the Commission's *Report* as an appendix, has been published (128 p.) and is available from the Committee. Similar legislation (S. 1307) has been introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator John L. McClellan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, to which Committee the bill has been referred. ¶As for the recommendations of the Commission that involve contributions from private philanthropy for (1) continued support of the so-called "priority projects"—the Jefferson Papers, Franklin Papers, Hamilton Papers, Adams Papers, and Madison Papers—and (2) the proposed \$500,000 a year to the Commission to match a similar amount expected from congressional appropriations, there was formed at a meeting held April 19, at the Cosmos Club, a committee representing the sponsoring institutions and the Commission to plan and coordinate the approach to foundations and other possible sources of support. Thomas Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was the unanimous choice of the meeting for chairman of this committee and generously consented to serve. Several meetings of a working subcommittee have been held; it is hoped that the campaign for private support can proceed simultaneously with the campaign for congressional legislation and support.

Office of Records Management

During the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1963, the 14 regional records centers handled over 3 million reference services—an alltime high—accessioned 735,000 cubic feet of records, and disposed of over 554,000 cubic feet. The two national centers in St. Louis for records of military and civilian

personnel performed over 1½ million reference services. About 30 percent of all Federal records in existence are in Federal Records Centers. ¶ Paperwork management surveys are in progress in 17 agencies in Washington, and in over 25 agencies in the field. A new records system is being installed at the Civil Service Commission, complete with a uniform file manual, standard methods, and a continuing program for records control and improvement. Significant improvements installed in other agencies include a new correspondence system for the Peace Corps, paperwork automation procedures for the Food and Drug Administration, and a data processing system for the Bureau of Prisons. ¶ The Office of Records Management has announced a Files Improvement Workshop, as part of its training program for presentation in Federal agencies, for supervisors in small offices. The Records Management Workshop, a two-week seminar providing general insight and perspective in records management, will be offered this fall during the following periods: September 16-27, October 21-November 1, and December 2-13. This seminar is primarily for Government records officers and management analysts who work in the areas of records and paperwork management; information and application forms may be obtained from the Program Promotion Branch, Office of Records Management, Room 104, National Archives Building.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Important source material relating to the U. S. Weather Bureau is present in the personal papers of two meteorologists, Cleveland Abbe (1838-1916) and Harry Wexler (1911-62), which have been added to the collections in the Manuscript Division. Upon learning that Petrina Shea had presented papers of her grandfather, Cleveland Abbe, to the Library, Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States, transferred to the Library a segment of Abbe's personal papers that had been sent to the National Archives by the Weather Bureau in 1944. The reunited Abbe papers number approximately 5,500 pieces, of which some 2,400 are letters written by Abbe between 1855 and 1916. Also included are diaries, notebooks, scientific worksheets, and drafts of his published and unpublished writings, notably an autobiographical sketch. Abbe was probably the first, and perhaps only, American scientist to go to Russia to study science in the nineteenth century; many of the letters he wrote to his family from there describe life at the Central Imperial Observatory at Pulkova and mention Russian scientists he met. His correspondence with college friends in astronomy and natural history reflects scientific studies at Harvard and the University of Michigan in the midnineteenth century. The Abbe papers are of primary interest, however, in providing source material on the early years of the Weather Bureau. ¶ The Harry Wexler papers, received as a gift from Mrs. Wexler, number about 11,500 pieces and consist of correspondence, technical papers, subject files, and weather charts and calculations that date from the early 1930's to 1962. Dr. Wexler's distinguished career in the Weather Bureau began in 1934, when he joined the staff as a meteorologist. At the time of his death in 1962 he was, and had been since 1955, the director of meteorological research there. He frequently represented

this country at international scientific meetings and was chief scientist for the U. S. Expedition to the Antarctic for the International Geophysical Year. Of special interest in this connection is his "Antarctic Journal" for the years 1955-59, a frank, almost day-by-day account of the preparations for and accomplishment of the expedition. ¶ The papers of Oswald Veblen (1880-1960), American mathematician of the Institute for Advanced Study, have been presented to the Library by Mrs. Veblen. Approximately 12,000 documents, ca. 1902-60, relate to the upsurge of pure mathematics and mathematical physics in America and to American and European scientists who played significant roles in this development. The material relates also to the policies and procedures of the fellowship program of the National Research Council, in which Dr. Veblen was active in the 1920's, and to the founding and early years of the Institute for Advanced Study, where he served as head of the School of Mathematical Sciences from 1932 until his death.

STATE AND LOCAL ARCHIVES

Delaware

State Archivist Leon deValinger, Jr., announced on July 8 that Capt. Emmet T. Calahan, U. S. Coast Guard (ret.), has been appointed Assistant State Archivist. Captain Calahan's last assignment in his 30 years of Coast Guard duty was as chief, Administrative Management Division, and special assistant to the Commandant, at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington.

Georgia

On Monday, June 3, a 29-ton tower crane plummeted 20 feet down an elevator shaft of the State Archives Building under construction in Atlanta. Injured slightly was the representative of the company that builds and leases the machinery.

Indiana

Senator Homer E. Capehart recently presented his papers, 1944-62, to the Indiana State Library. The papers consist of correspondence and other documents accumulated in 18 years in the U. S. Senate. Senator Capehart was for many years a member of the Banking and Currency and the Foreign Relations Committees. He also served for a time on the Committee of Manufactures and was later on the Joint Committee on Defense Production. The papers cover the years at the end of World War II, the postwar era, the Korean campaign, and the early years of the Cold War. The collection is being arranged by the library staff but will not be open to the public for several years. ¶ Other papers in the State Library, as described in a statement sent us recently, are as follows:

The State Library has the personal papers of a number of prominent Indiana politicians. The official papers of Indiana Governors are on file in the Archives Division of the library. The Indiana Division also has a large manuscript collection, dating from the early years of the State's history, which includes the correspondence of many famous Indiana sons and daughters. Several years ago, Will Hays, Jr., turned over to the library a large collection of the papers of his father, Will H. Hays, Republican State Chairman, Chairman of the Republican National Committee,

and Postmaster General under President Harding. The papers of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall were given to the library by Mrs. Marshall, and Senator Raymond Willis directed before his death that his papers were to be placed at the State Library. In recent years collections of papers of Senator Harry S. New, who also served as Postmaster General under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and Thomas Taggart, Mayor of Indianapolis and United States Senator from Indiana, were acquired by the library.

Among the earlier political figures represented in the State Library manuscript collection are President Benjamin Harrison and his Attorney General William H. H. Miller of Indianapolis, Vice President Schuyler Colfax, and Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy in President Hayes' cabinet. The papers of a number of Indiana congressmen are also on file at the Indiana State Library.

Maryland

The Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, issued in May, as *Bulletin* no. 12, a list of "Index Holdings" covering indexes for probate, land, vital, military service, court, and miscellaneous records (including laws, commissions, executive letter books, and naturalization and admiralty court records).

Michigan

A typewritten copy of the report of the Michigan Historical Commission for the year July 1, 1962-June 30, 1963, prepared by Archivist Bruce C. Harding, has been made available to us by Reference Archivist Geneva Kebler. It summarizes the program as applicable at both State and local levels and gives considerable detail about the internal operation of the Archives Division. An especially valuable appendix lists the permanent records of all units of Michigan government, 1796-1963. This report, like all similar items we receive for review or for mention in News Notes, we have deposited in the library of the National Archives, but we want to suggest that the Michigan Historical Commission plan hereafter to process its reports for a wider distribution. Their value to the archival programs of other States would probably be very great.

North Carolina

The 1963 general assembly appropriated \$3,000,000 for the construction of a building to house the State Department of Archives and History and the State Library. An additional \$50,000 was given to the department for the construction of a security vault for essential records. The size and design of the building will be dependent on the site selected by the Heritage Square Commission—probably adjacent to the new State Legislative Building in the Capitol area. A ground-breaking ceremony for the new building will be held on October 3, in the course of the joint meeting in Raleigh of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History. ¶Cyrus B. King resigned his position as Assistant State Archivist (Archives) in the department on June 30 to become acquisitions librarian at North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh. On August 1, C. Frederick W. Coker succeeded Mr. King as Assistant State Archivist (Archives). ¶Recent acquisitions of the department include the Governor's papers for 1961, the archives of Black Mountain College, and

records from Cumberland, Hertford, Brunswick, Halifax, Pitt, Anson, and Orange Counties. ¶The first volume of minutes of the Edgcombe court of pleas and quarter session, 1744-46, has been presented to the department by the Virginia Historical Society. The volume was found among family papers acquired by the society.

Wisconsin

Richard E. Erney, State Archivist, was appointed associate director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin on May 1.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

University of Delaware

The university library has received from W. Atlee Burpee, of Philadelphia, a collection of books and manuscripts and a painting relating to Robert Burns.

University of Hawaii

A press release of the university's Gregg M. Sinclair Library (June 21, 1963) describes a program for accumulating documentation on political and social developments in Oceania:

Professor Norman Meller of the University's Department of Political Science leaves for American and Western Samoa on June 23 to negotiate microfilming arrangements with libraries and government officials in Pago Pago and Apia. Professor Meller will be traveling as an official representative of the Gregg M. Sinclair Library and of the University's Pacific Islands Library Committee.

Professor Meller's first stop will be Suva, Fiji, where he will survey the Fiji Archives' new microfilming center to which the UH Library is a subscriber. He will discuss filming projects with A. I. Diamond, Government Archivist, and explore possibilities for further cooperation between the two institutions in the long-range task of organizing and preserving important political and social documents on the South Pacific. Professor Meller is currently heading a project to collect and analyze material on Fiji's new system for electing members of its Legislative Council.

Apia in Western Samoa will be Professor Meller's second stop. He will spend one week there in conference with Mr. Bruce Turner, Librarian of the new Nelson Memorial Public Library and with other government officials in Apia. His tasks there will involve arrangements for the microfilming next September of a unique file of the early volumes of the *Samoa Bulletin*, which the Sinclair Library and other Pacific research libraries have sought to acquire for many years. He will also seek to arrange a permanent cooperative microfilming program between the new Samoan Archives and the University Library. The resulting documentation of political and social developments in this new Oceanic nation are of great interest to many of the University's faculty and students. Professor Meller has long been a student of Samoan history and government and is well known to many members of the new administration.

Professor Meller will then travel to Pago Pago. There he will confer with Mr. Miles Jackson, American Samoa's first professional librarian and a member of Governor Rex Lee's newly organized Department of Education. They will discuss the Sinclair Library's proposal to provide a document-filming service by which copies of selected titles would be automatically deposited with the University Library in Honolulu.

The rapid changes which have taken place under Governor Lee's direction are of great interest to students of social change in Oceania. If appropriate arrangements can be established, the primary documents describing these developments can be made freely available to interested researchers through the University Library.

The successful completion of Professor Meller's assignment could mean a significant and unique addition to the already-excellent holdings of the University Library's Hawaiian and Pacific Collections. Being able to maintain up-to-date collections of important documents on the fast-changing political and social situation in Oceania would place the University of Hawaii well ahead of other research collections on the area, and would at the same time provide a much-needed service to the island administrations involved.

University of Illinois

Maynard Brichford, records management supervisor in the Bureau of Management, Department of Administration, State of Wisconsin, has been appointed by the university library and the board of trustees of the University of Illinois to the newly created position of university archivist, effective September 1.

University of Texas

Construction work on the archives building had reached a peak by June 7 when Archivist Chester V. Kielman wrote us as follows:

For the first time since the construction work on the building began in early May, we really do approach chaos this morning. Lost workmen (they appear to be lost) keep wandering through the search room, apparently in search of their crews; pipe carriers of one kind or another materialize suddenly in the strangest parts of the archives; and there are literally legions of functionaries—engineers, architects, and supervisors, supervisors, supervisors—all over the place.

University of Virginia

Among the records received by the manuscript division of the university library is a Thomas Jefferson letter, dated July 4, 1775, regarding the Battle of Charlestown, Mass.; and a James Monroe letter, dated January 30, 1814, sent to A. J. Dallas.

University of Washington

The university library has been presented with the records of the Oregon Improvement Co. and its successor the Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1880-1916. The original company was involved chiefly in railroading, shipping, and mining.

University of West Virginia

The West Virginia Collection has acquired the minutes, 1864-1961, of the Monongalia County Board of Education; the archives of the college chapter of Sigma Xi, 1936-62; records of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, 1897-1957, and of the White Sulphur Springs Company (the Greenbrier Hotel), 1816-1914; papers (1917, 1928, 1930-39) of William Edward Chilton (1858-1939); papers (1919-61) of Walter Simms Hallaman (1890-1962); and a few papers (1934-52) of Frances L. Warder.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Kansas State Historical Society

Photographs donated recently to the society include pictures taken in Finney County in the 1880's and 1890's and pictures of Sumner County schools.

Maryland Historical Society

Recent acquisitions of the society include letters, 1803-5, of Benjamin Denys that reflect the problems of American trade with France. Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, of College Park, has presented a copy of her manuscript "Marriages and Deaths, 1830-1837, Washington County, Maryland, Recorded in *The Republican Banner*." Vital records of nearby West Virginia and Pennsylvania are covered. ¶ A history of firefighting in Baltimore is to be found in the minute book of the board of management of the Fire Insurance Salvage Corps, 1898-1922, also acquired recently. ¶ The following report on restoration of manuscripts is quoted from the society's quarterly news bulletin, *Maryland History Notes* (vol. 21, no. 1; May 1963):

A continuing and important facet of work in the Library is the physical preservation of the valuable but often fragile manuscripts of which we are custodians. The method in use at the Maryland Historical Society is "crepelining" or preservation by the use of silk tissue. A very thin sheet of the tissue is pasted to both sides of the manuscript being treated, and the resulting "sandwich" is then subjected to pressure for a period of about six weeks. The process is a laminating one but it does not subject the manuscript to heat as does the plastic laminating process. If necessary, the silk tissue can be removed at any time. Normally the tissue is so invisible that it can be detected only by touch.

Two technicians are employed by the Society as manuscript restorers. They are Miss Louisa M. Gary and Miss Esther N. Taylor and work on the restoration of our manuscripts goes on five days a week in an unsuspected corner of the Pratt house. The exceedingly delicate work is beautifully done by both of these ladies whose patience and dexterity are equally remarkable.

During the last year the manuscripts for restoration have been extracted chiefly from the Scharf collection. They have included tax lists (chiefly that of 1783); additional rent rolls and other land papers, marriage certificates, and significant correspondence. Some selected titles of individual papers are Frederick County Marriage Certificates, 1791 to 1801; State of the Leases in Kent Manor, ca. 1764; Lands Patented in His Lordship's Manor, 1639-1763; Book of Applicants for Land Warrants, 1768-1775; Letters of the Marquis de Lafayette to Committee of the Maryland General Assembly, 1824.

The process is perforce a slow one but the results justify the patience that we must exercise.

New York State Historical Association

The folklore archives of Harold W. Thompson, pioneer in the folklore of New York State, founder of the New York State Folklore Society and professor emeritus of Cornell University, and newly elected Fellow of the New York State Historical Association, have been presented to the association. Included are his own research papers and the findings of thousands of his students at Cornell University and the New York College for Teachers at Albany.

Washington State Historical Society

Charles M. Gates, member of the board of curators and chairman of the archives committee of the society, died on March 24, 1963, from injuries received in an automobile accident. He had been professor of history at the University of Washington since 1936 and managing editor of the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* since 1942.

CHURCH ARCHIVES

Reported by Melvin Gingerich

Northeast and East

The chancery of the Catholic Diocese of Fall River, Mass., has acquired microfilm copies of its parish records.

The archives of the chancery office, Catholic Diocese of Manchester, Manchester, N. H., contain the correspondence and records of the office since 1884. A history of the Catholic Church in New Hampshire is in preparation there.

The American Baptist Historical Society, Rochester, N. Y., has recently acquired about 40 volumes of Philadelphia Baptist Church records.

The Pittsburgh Synod history completed recently by Roy H. Johnson and Ernest G. Heissenbuttel was based on research in the archives of the Western Pennsylvania-West Virginia Synod of the Lutheran Church in America in the Langenheim Memorial Library, Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.

The Historical Society of Philadelphia and the Old Street Georges Methodist Church of Philadelphia have the handwritten journals of early Methodist pastors, handwritten minutes of the Philadelphia Conference from 1900, and other important manuscripts.

The Pittsburgh Diocese Historical Archives, Glenshaw, Pa., has correspondence of Thomas Heyden and James A. Stillenger.

South

In June 1962 Edwin Schell became executive secretary of the Methodist Historical Society of the Baltimore Annual Conference, with headquarters at Lovely Lane Museum, 2200 St. Paul St., Baltimore 18, Md. Among the studies being made at Lovely Lane is one on Methodism and the Revolutionary War in Maryland. The records of the Baltimore Annual Conference, 1800-1963, are deposited there.

The vault of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends has records of Friends' Meetings in Virginia dating back to 1672.

The journals of George William Peterkin, first Episcopal Bishop of West Virginia, are in the archives of the Diocese of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

Each Moravian congregation in the southern province of the Moravian Church has been asked to appoint a congregational archivist to collect materials for the Moravian Archives at Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Charleston, S. C., Diocesan Archives is occupying a new building adjoining the chancery office at 119 Broad St.

The Menno Simons Historical Library and Archives, Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Va., has recently acquired microfilm copies of records on conscientious objectors in the Civil War in Pennsylvania and of the allowed claims of the Southern Claims Commission for Rockingham and Augusta Counties of Virginia.

In the Catholic Archives of Texas, Austin, are over 70,000 pages of photostat copies of Spanish documents dating from 1538 to about 1880; they include Mexican and early Texas records.

Central

In 1962 at least 12 historical research projects were in process at the depository and library of the Historical Society of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio. Among them were studies of "The United Brethren in Christ and the Slavery Issue" and of the merger of the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

A history of the Catholic Church in Southern Indiana is being written at the Indianapolis Archdiocesan Archives, St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.

The archives of the Evangelical Covenant Church of America, 512 N. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill., contain a large collection of the letters to C. A. Bjork (1837-1916), first president of the Evangelical Covenant Church of America.

Bethany Theological Seminary, Oak Brook, Ill., has a new library building with provision for storage of records in the vault.

The Jenks Memorial Collection of Adventual Materials is housed in a special room in the newly completed Aurora College Library, Aurora, Ill.

The archives of the St. Paul Archdiocesan Chancery have been moved recently to a new office at 226 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

The Augsburg College archives, Minneapolis, Minn., consist largely of materials relating to two great personalities of the Lutheran Free Church: Sven Oftedal and Georg Sverdrup.

The Nebraska Synod Archives of the United Lutheran Church in America, at Louisville, Neb., has microfilm copies of minutes of the Central States Synod and its antecedent bodies from 1860 to 1962.

The proceedings of the organizational meeting of the Lutheran Historical Conference (Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8-9, 1962) have been processed and are available from Helen M. Knubel, National Lutheran Council, 50 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y. The conference will also publish a *News Letter* three times a year. The first one (vol. 1, no. 1) was issued in May. Distributed with it was Robert C. Wiederaenders' list of "Doctoral Dissertations in the Field of American Lutheranism" (April 1963).

West

The archives of the Episcopal Church in New Mexico are kept in the basement of St. John's Cathedral in Albuquerque.

Records of Colorado Methodism are in the archives of the Rocky Mountain Methodist Conference, Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Colo.

On July 8 James Francis Cardinal McIntyre blessed and formally inaugurated the chancery archives of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles as a historical collection. According to an announcement by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin G. Hawkes, chancellor, the archives will be available to "qualified scholars whose work necessitates the use of Southern California ecclesiastical material." Recently moved into a newly constructed annex, the chancery archives are being classified and will eventually constitute the largest collection of ecclesiastical documents in the Western United States. The Rev. Francis J. Weber, archivist, estimates that the reorganization will take about one more year.

BUSINESS ARCHIVES

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

Charles Zerwekh, Jr., formerly head of the Technical Information Section, Humble Oil and Refining Co., Baytown, Tex., has undertaken the management of the records program of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York City.

Bekins Business Records Center

Joseph A. Greene, manager of Bekins Business Center in Los Angeles, discusses the economies and efficiencies gained from a centralized records control area in an article in the May 1963 issue of *Reproduction Engineer*. Mr. Greene has been a member of the Society of American Archivists since 1954.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations

Major changes in the content and style of the *United Nations Documents Index* were made with the January 1963 issue. The index is now presented in three sections. The first section is a checklist of U. N. documents and publications, arranged by series symbols and fully described bibliographically. The second section lists by symbol all U. N. documents received by the library during the preceding month, plus a list of documents reissued (generally in the printed *Official Records*) and a list of the month's sales publications. The third section is a combined author-subject index of the documents in the checklist.

Bureau of Ethnic Research, University of Arizona

University of Arizona research on the Papago Indians of southern Arizona, initiated in 1958 with U. S. Public Health Service support, has produced a complete Papago population register, 1900-17. The register shows that the Papago population is scattered over the entire southern Arizona area with about half of the members living on the reservation. Basic characteristics shown in individual files accumulated by the university's Bureau of Ethnic Research include age, sex, family of affiliation, present residence, village of origin, education, religion, employment, and marital status. William H. Kelley, bureau director, describes the register as "a new, valuable research tool from which samples may be drawn for a wide variety of medical and social science studies." The Bureau of Indian Affairs' "lack of success for many years in maintaining tribal rolls," Dr. Kelley believes, is "not a measure of carelessness or neglect but a measure, as we discovered, of the very real difficulty of the task." The bureau is currently conducting similar research on the Pima, Navajo, and Colorado River Indian tribes.

Archives of American Art, Detroit

The Rome Office of the Archives of American Art opened on July 3 at Piazza Mignanelli 25. Regina Soria will direct the search for the papers of American artists who have lived and worked in Italy. ¶ Acquisitions in

the second quarter of 1963 include a transcript of record (171 p.) in the case of *Hilla Rebay v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue* and a second installment of the records of the Arthur V. Newton Galleries (correspondence, catalogs, clippings, and announcements).

Denver (Colo.) Public Library

The Conservation Library Center has acquired several thousand photographic negatives taken between 1900 and 1955 by J. Stokley Ligon, wildlife expert in the Southwest; the papers of Charles Lathrop Pack, founder of the American Forestry Association, the Nature Association, and *Nature Magazine*, and promoter of World War I victory gardens; and papers of Rosalie Edge relating to the establishment of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.

PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION

GSA Institute

In response to President John F. Kennedy's call in October 1962 to "increase efficiency and output" in Government or private industry, the General Services Administration has established an institute to provide courses on an interagency basis to improve management practices in the areas of procurement, property management, and records. The 14 courses offered in the archives and records management area cover professional archival work, letter and report writing, directives and forms improvement, mail and records management, forms analysis and design, speeding correspondence, records disposition, source data automation, and the preparation of documents for publication in the *Federal Register*.

Emory University

Under the sponsorship of Emory University, Atlanta, the Georgia Department of Archives and History conducted a noncredit evening course, "Introduction to Genealogy," on the Emory campus from June 24 to July 14, for the benefit of more than 100 persons. Carroll Hart, Assistant State Archivist, was instructor. Mary Givens Bryan, Director, Department of Archives and History, plans other workshops and institutes in cooperation with Emory University and the University of Georgia when the new State Archives Building with its adequate auditorium is completed late in 1964.

FOREIGN NEWS

Australia

The National Library of Australia at Canberra has begun to issue an annual catalog entitled *Australian Government Publications*. The volume for 1961 includes public documents of the Commonwealth and of the states, territories, and dependencies. ¶ The Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia publishes the processed journal *Archives and Manuscripts*, available to foreign subscribers on payment of £1 Australian to R. C. Sharman, Honorary Secretary, Public Library Building, William Street, Brisbane. The latest issue to reach us (vol. 2, no. 4; Dec. 1962) contains several significant papers including "The Collection and Keeping of Source Materials," by G.

D. Richardson, and "Security and Service; Some Problems in Providing Students With Materials for Research," by P. R. Eldershaw.

Canada

The Government of Alberta has announced plans for the construction of a provincial museum and a provincial archives in Edmonton. The museum will be begun early in 1964. The construction is part of a five-year plan announced by Premier E. C. Manning in 1959.

United Kingdom

Her Majesty's Stationery Office has announced that it will publish this fall the two-volume *Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office*. It will cost about \$20 and may be ordered through the British Information Services, 845 Third Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Study of the Presidency

Q. Mr. President, your speaking of historians induces me to ask you this: most former Presidents have put their official papers in libraries in their home States where they are not readily available to scholars and historians who come here to work with the Library of Congress and other agencies here. Have you decided where to put yours and would you consider putting it in Washington?

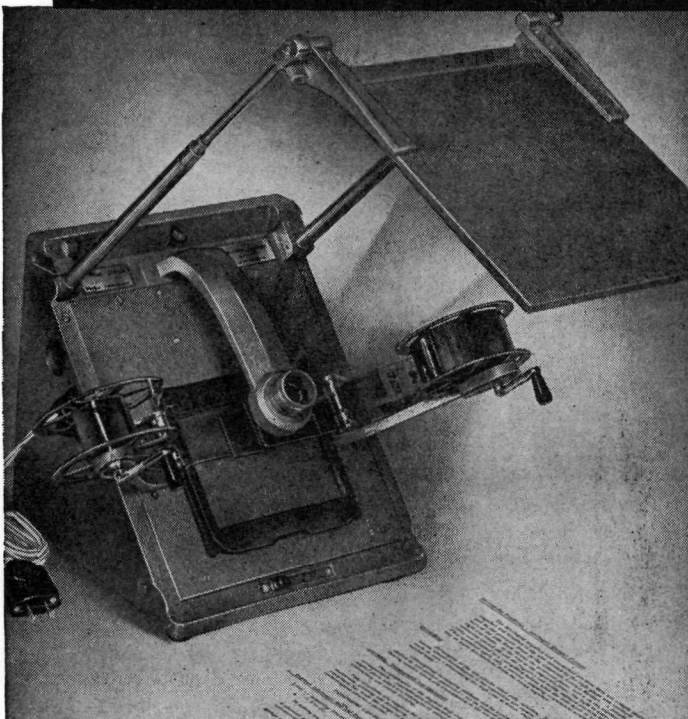
THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I am going to put it in Cambridge, Mass. [*Laughter*]

Let me say I know that we have a library now in Independence, Hyde Park, Mr. Hoover's library at Stanford, Mr. Eisenhower's library at Abilene. There are advantages and disadvantages. In some ways it helps stimulate scholarship in those areas; in addition, through scientific means of reproduction, microfilms, and all of the rest, it's possible to make documents available generally here in Washington, and through the Archives, the Library of Congress, and at the libraries. The number of scholars who deal with these subjects in detail, it seems to me, will find it possible in a central place to get the kind of documents that they need. So that while there is a problem, as you suggest, I think that we can, and this will certainly be increased as time goes on, we will find it possible to so reproduce the key documents that they will be commonly available, I would hope, in Washington. There are a great many other advantages to a library—if you've gone to Franklin Roosevelt's library and to Harry Truman's library. It offers a good deal of stimulus to the study of American history, besides being a place where you can keep for a long time documents. There are many other things of interest which I think are rather advantageous to have spread around the country, particularly as it stimulates the study of the Presidency.

—PRESIDENT KENNEDY's news conference of Dec. 12, 1962, as printed in *Public Papers of . . . John F. Kennedy . . . 1962*, p. 868 (Washington, 1963).

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Editor's Forum

The Society's First President

TO THE EDITOR:

In the *American Archivist*, Volume 26, Number 3 (July 1963), page 299, footnote, is the following relating to the late A. R. Newsome: "The author, member of the history faculty at the University of North Carolina, 1921-51 (except for occasional duties elsewhere), and chairman of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1926-35 . . ." Newsome was Secretary (executive head) of the North Carolina Historical Commission from 1926 to 1935. This was a full-time job, and involved more than "occasional duties." During that period he was not a member of the faculty of UNC. He was never Chairman of the Commission.

CHRISTOPHER CRITTENDEN
North Carolina Department of Archives and History

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and

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