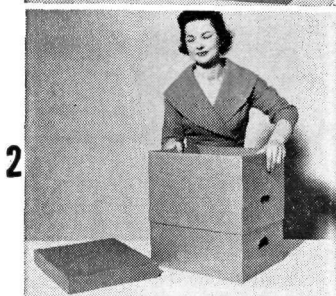
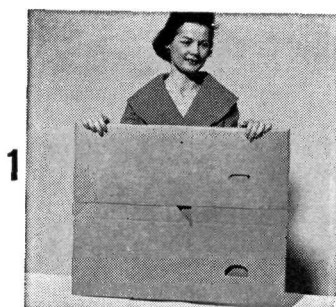




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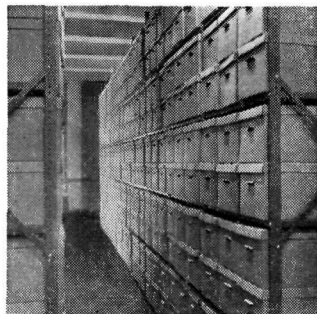
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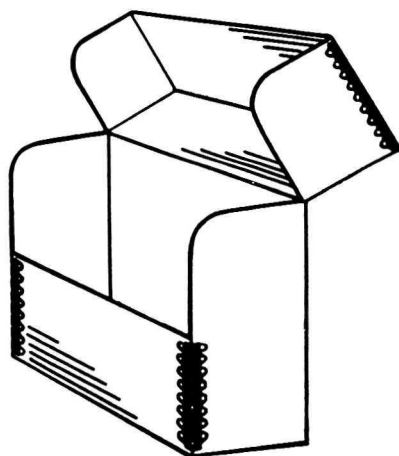
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THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

President's Page

IF this were a sermon you would find my text in Luke x:7, ". . . the labourer is worthy of his hire."

Many readers of Dr. Posner's survey of *American State Archives* will, I am sure, have paused at page 374—the page devoted to a tabulation of "Salaries of Heads of State Programs and of Responsible or Senior Archivists." It shows that only a handful of archivists in State agencies receive a salary equal to that paid to a full professor in most universities. The salaries of most agency heads are far below this level.

In some measure this is part of the penalty paid by members of a relatively new profession. Most of our leading archivists have made their jobs much more important and effective than they were when they were appointed to them; their salaries are no longer commensurate with the ability and training required to do those jobs. Many of them are held to their posts, in spite of outside offers, by devotion to duty; but there is a limit beyond which we cannot expect duty's call, unrewarded, to be sufficient.

There are two points upon which we must concentrate. Senior salaries must be adequate, to make sure that our best people do not leave the profession. And beginning salaries must be sufficient to attract bright young people. If we can keep salaries at the top and bottom at reasonable levels, those in between will look after themselves. But reasonable they must be, or we shall not be able to compete with teaching and various other professions.

State administrations must be made aware that turnover is particularly costly in an archival agency. Various courses and institutes are available, but in great part the arts and techniques of the archivist must still be learned on the job; and when an experienced archivist strays to greener pastures he takes with him special knowledge and skills that it takes much time and effort to replace.

More adequate training courses may be a partial answer. Your Society is much interested in this possibility, and the new Committee on Education and Training is looking into this and other matters for us. Several universities have shown interest in providing courses in archival techniques and records management; perhaps

Communications to the Society president may be addressed to W. Kaye Lamb, Dominion Archivist, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa 2, Ont., Canada.

we are in sight of the day when there will be schools of archival science, just as there are now schools of library science.



I have been struck with the eagerness and abandon with which many libraries and universities are rushing into the field of manuscript collecting. In many instances this is being done with more enthusiasm than judgment, and a great array of material of negligible interest or value is being solemnly cataloged, boxed, and placed on shelves.

In the process, however, many long-established archival institutions are facing lively competition for important collections. Surely there is something still to be said for a *pattern* in collecting—for the demarcation of fields, and for some effort to see that the repository in which papers are placed is appropriate, both in character and physical location. In spite of union lists and new photocopying techniques it is still sound policy to try to keep related materials within convenient distance of one another.

And may I suggest to donors that they take a good look at the institutions that are seeking to acquire their treasures. Many of them are rushing into the field without any adequate conception of what is involved. Acquiring is only the first step, and in many instances it is the easiest (and also the cheapest) one. Sorting, cataloging, the provision of finding aids, and, finally, servicing—all these take time and skill to a degree that is seldom realized by the outsider.

W. KAYE LAMB, *President*
Society of American Archivists

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By Milton Drake

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Technical Notes

CLARK W. NELSON, *Editor*

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Lamination: A Symposium

There follow the three papers on this subject read at the Society's session in Austin, Tex., on October 9, 1964, held as a part of the 28th annual meeting. Theodore J. Cassady, Illinois State Archives, was chairman of the session.

DEACIDIFICATION AND LAMINATION OF DETERIORATED DOCUMENTS, 1938-63

by W. J. Barrow

W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory

Today the restoration of deteriorated manuscripts has become necessary in many archives and libraries. Faced with an accumulation of valuable documents broken at the folds and chipping at the edges, the custodian soon realizes that immediate restoration is essential if the manuscripts are to be both used and preserved. In some cases the manuscripts have been photocopied and the originals locked up, but to the scholar such copies are never totally satisfactory, for the originals possess unique and desirable characteristics lost in copying. Preservation of the original manuscripts without use is barren, and the use of brittle manuscripts ends in their total destruction. After the decision is reached to have the deteriorated document restored, the archivist must still decide what method is most appropriate. Nothing should be done that will seriously impair the usefulness of the manuscript or later result in serious damage to it.

While the time available does not permit a detailed description and evaluation of the processes using silk, tissue, and lamination with cellulose acetate film, a very brief description of each is in order.^{1,2,3}

The silk or crepeline process consists basically of pasting a coarsely woven silk fabric to each side of the document with a flour paste containing acidic alum. This is quite costly. The second method is similar, but for economy a tissue is used in lieu of the silk. When this is done the text becomes difficult to read, for its opacity increases with deterioration. While these processes have made possible continued use of many deteriorated documents in general, both processes have a limited-life expectancy of 20 to 30 years.

The lamination of a deteriorated document with a cellulose acetate film protects the sheet from some adverse external influences, but it does not add sufficient strength to withstand the normal stresses of flexing and does not provide the resistance to tearing so necessary for normal use.^{4,5} Like the silk and tissue

¹ References are to the numbered bibliographic entries found at the end of this paper.

Contributions to this department should be addressed to Clark W. Nelson,
Archivist, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. 55901.

processes, it does not neutralize or inactivate the components that cause the papers to become increasingly brittle. Consequently, like the other two, this method has limited value from the standpoint of preservation and use.

The process of first deacidifying and then laminating with cellulose acetate film and tissue was developed by your speaker.^{6,7} After perfecting the roller-type laminator in 1938, I found that lamination with only cellulose acetate film little increased the much-needed tear resistance. On the other hand, use of a strong, well-purified tissue with the film increased both the tear resistance and flexing qualities. The potential use of the document was then greatly enhanced. In addition, when a leaf was to be bound into a book the inclusion of a binding margin, more flexible than the leaf itself, relieved the old sheet of many unnecessary stresses during use.

In 1939 deteriorated sheets needing restoration were found to be highly acid. By mid-1940 a deacidification process, consisting of soaking the sheets in a solution of calcium bicarbonate, was developed and used before lamination. Improvements in this process were made in the mid-1940's by soaking in both calcium hydroxide and calcium bicarbonate solutions. Such deacidification consistently produced a near neutral or mildly alkaline condition in the old documents treated.

The following condensation of a study on deacidification and lamination with cellulose acetate film and tissue is confined to naturally aged laminates and their components (1938-63). The full report of this investigation will be available soon, without charge, from the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, Virginia Historical Society Building, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, Va. 23221. This study was made possible by grants from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., which derives its support from the Ford Foundation.

Samples Available and Tests Used

Nine samples (1938-59) of naturally aged films were available for testing and comparison with recent films having formulations that showed promise of a high degree of permanence.⁸ From those laminated between 1938 and 1956, two documents per year were made available for recovery of the film, tissue, binding margin, and, in most instances, a small piece of an old blank leaf for a pH test. After delamination, the original was deacidified, relaminated in the usual manner, and returned to its custodian for normal use.

A study of naturally aged materials where a control is lacking is quite different from a study of artificially aged materials. When artificially aged materials are used, investigations must be carefully planned using a control that may be compared with the samples that are subjected to predesigned laboratory treatment. With naturally aged items, a substitute control must be reconstructed from either previously established values for materials of that period or from an average of several modern and nearly identical items.

The probable effect of the pH (amount of acidity) on stability and the effect of excess plasticizer loss on the folding endurance are among the many things to consider when arriving at valid conclusions. The elimination of acidity and the consequent improved strength in the components (film, tissue, binding margins, etc.) of the laminates are factors worthy of evaluation. Drawing conclu-

sions on single items is to be avoided because of potential irregularities or accidents that may have occurred to the sample. Conclusions should be based on a number of samples.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Folding Endurance Tester, which bends a 15mm. strip of paper through a 270° arch under ½ kg. tension until failure, was used to measure potential loss in flexing properties of the materials tested. The cold extraction test for pH was used to determine the amounts of acidity. The adaptation of this procedure for the cellulose acetate film was as follows: Dissolve 1 gram of film in 25cc. reagent grade acetone; add 70cc. distilled water; stir and filter; and then calculate the pH value of the extract by the method used for paper. These and other tests used are more fully described in a recent publication of this laboratory and in a volume on cellulose acetate.^{9,10}

Discussions of Test Data and Observations

Two samples of unused cellulose acetate films made in 1938 and 1940 had a folding endurance only 7 percent lower than four films tested by the Paper Section of the National Bureau of Standards in 1940 and about 3 percent lower than the average of three samples of film made between 1959 and 1962. Two-ply laminates made from these two latter groups showed 7 percent more folds than for the two older films. In general, the four oldest films and older recast films exhibited good flexing properties despite 15 to 25 years of natural aging.

Most of the early cellulose acetate films—those purchased between 1938 and 1941—were more acid than desirable, and some of the laminates exudated an acetic-type odor. It is believed that this is caused by the residual sulfuric acid used in the manufacture of the cellulose acetate flake.^{8,10} The introduction, at a later date, of magnesium acetate to neutralize the acid and stabilize the film eliminated this acidic condition. Acidity tests on reclaimed film (two per year from documents restored between 1938 and 1956) indicate that those films purchased after 1941 were relatively free of acid. Recent films exhibited desirable values of pH 6.5 and above.

The odor given off by the old acetate film is probably caused by acetic acid. Tests reveal that this acid is very volatile and escapes rapidly from both film and tissue. The high volatility may account for the lack of noticeable damage to the early laminates with a consequent loss in physical strength. Similarly, volatile decomposition products do occur among papers, adhesives, etc., but they are less odoriferous. Nevertheless, it is obvious that at least a small chemical change is occurring in the film. Deacidification by pickling the laminates between sheets wet with a concentrated solution of magnesium bicarbonate offers good possibilities for neutralizing any acidity in the tissue, film, or document. Refinements in this process are being made.

High acidity in the early recast films did not materially affect their folding endurance. At first, it was thought that the possible loss of excess plasticizer caused an increase in folds, which may have compensated for the potential loss in strength—but this is questionable. The 1940 film shows a weight loss of 5.6 percent (based on weight after heating 4 hours) and the 1962 modern

film (made by a more stable formula) lost 5.4 percent after heat-aging 3 days at 100°C. Also, the viscosity of the 1940 film is 2.61 against a range of 2.49–3.51 for the four films tested in 1940 at the National Bureau of Standards.⁴ These tests point to the possibility that some of the early films may not lose their excess plasticizer as rapidly as accelerated aging might lead one to believe.

In general, the fold test showed no evidence of embrittlement of the early films and recast films. Also, the binding margins, composed chiefly of film and tissue, retained relatively good flexibility even though many of the documents had been subjected to continuous use since their restoration.

Since the folding endurance of an old document is unknown at the time of its restoration, loss in the number of folds it will endure is estimated on the basis of pH values. Half of the folding-endurance strength⁹ may have been lost in the documents laminated before deacidification was employed. A much slower rate of deterioration is believed to exist in manuscripts restored the first 4 years after the development of deacidification. A very slow rate probably exists for the old papers deacidified after further improvements were made in the mid-1940's.

The tissue used must be evaluated similarly. The pH values indicate a rate of deterioration faster than desirable in the early years. After 1944 the tissues are relatively nonacid and the principal loss in strength is probably due to use. During the past 25 years decided improvements in the strength qualities of tissue have taken place, thereby producing stronger laminates.

Rerestoration of Early Laminates

Since 1938 thousands of deteriorated documents have been restored in the speaker's restoration shop by deacidifying and laminating with cellulose acetate film and tissue. Occasionally, one or more documents are returned for repair because of accidental damage. None has shown evidence of embrittlement due to deterioration.

The binding margins of three one-section books of one group have shown failures along the sewing or creased edge. An investigation indicated that during the last 25 years they had been borrowed about once a week and opened at least 1,250 times. This figure could be increased to an estimated 1,500–2,000 openings since the pages in many books are turned more than once during use. As the leaves of these booklets were turned, all the stresses fell in a 180° arc along a straight line in the margin, causing a crease and finally failure. The amount of use can be considered quite severe if compared to the flexing of a normally sewed multisection book. Two margins each, of the three one-section books, had a range of 166–230 folds, a median of 190 folds, and an average of 192 folds. These values are close to the old binding margins and in the lower range of relaminated tissues. It was concluded from this that failure was due to high usage and not to embrittlement of the film.

Since these margins with 190 folds had a possible use of 1,250 or more times (bending at a 180° arc), those of a more recent vintage with 1,000–2,000 folds can be expected to give much greater use. It is interesting to note that the old leaves were without damage and could be considered in excellent condition. Apparently, the margin contributed much to relieving the sheets of

unnecessary stresses during use, thereby maintaining their good condition.

Summary

No attempt was made to cover all aspects of the restoration processes of deacidification and lamination with cellulose acetate film and tissue. Much worthwhile information was obtained by testing and evaluating the naturally aged laminates and their components. The following findings are of particular interest: (1) In general, the folding endurance of the older films exhibits approximately the same values as did that of four new films tested in 1940 and several modern films. Likewise, the folding endurance of the recast films of the early laminates compares favorably with that of recent laminates. (2) The low pH of the films purchased during the first 3 years of operation apparently did not lower their folding endurance. A small chemical change is believed to be taking place because of high acidity. Good progress has been made, however, in the development of a deacidification process for the laminates so affected. (3) According to the pH values, the older documents are believed to have a high rate of deterioration. After the development of deacidification in 1940, a decided improvement followed during the next 4 years. Since 1944 further improvement points to a near neutral condition and a very slow rate of deterioration. (4) The pH of the early tissue was lower than desirable, and, no doubt, a loss of strength resulted. Since 1944 the pH of the tissue is near neutral, and it is believed to have a very slow rate of deterioration. (5) Occasionally, restored documents (one or two per year of the many thousands laminated since 1938) are returned to the writer's shop for repairs. In nearly all cases they have become accidentally torn, but none have shown signs of embrittlement caused by deterioration of the film or tissue. (6) In a recent case, three one-section books exhibited failures along the sewed edges (creased) after 25 years of use and with an estimated 1,250 (based on recent requests) borrowings. The test data indicated that there was no evidence of embrittlement but that there was some depletion of strength due to wear. Much stronger margins were later developed assuring greater potential use for the more recent laminates.

During the past three decades very worthwhile improvements were made in the development of restoration processes. Finding the presence of acidity in deteriorated documents and the necessity for eliminating it from all components of the laminate is particularly noteworthy.

The test data and examinations of the early films and laminates show no evidence of failure due to embrittlement. While these laminates are expected to give good service for a number of years to come, those embodying the later improvements are expected to have greater use and longevity. As with many other processes, appropriate investigations in the future should provide continued improvements in a well-established and satisfactory method of restoration.

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LAMINATION OF MANUSCRIPTS AT THE
DELAWARE STATE ARCHIVES, 1938-64

by Leon deValinger, Jr.

State Archivist of Delaware

The history of the repair and restoration of manuscripts at the Delaware State Archives is similar to that related by James L. Gear in his excellent article, "The Repair of Documents—American Beginnings," published in the October 1963 issue of the *American Archivist*. Initially we used first-aid methods to hold together parts of manuscripts torn or broken at the folds. Following a study of the methods then employed at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, the Connecticut State Archives, and elsewhere, we equipped our repair section and began to silk manuscripts. Some of the early, badly damaged assembly journals and similar records were restored commercially by the Emery Record Preserving Co. of Taunton, Mass. Using both silk and Japanese tissue, increasingly larger quantities of manuscripts were repaired, limited only by the slowness of this process.

With the establishment of the National Archives it became obvious that the silking or tissue method employing hand labor could not possibly cope with a large group of records. Following the study and recommendation of the National Bureau of Standards, lamination was adopted for the repairing of manuscripts. The use of cellulose acetate foil for the restoration of manuscripts attracted wide attention and was carefully studied by those concerned with the care and repair of manuscripts.

In 1938 Delaware built a new Hall of Records with provisions for laminating equipment. We carefully surveyed the National Archives' hydraulic flat-bed press, the Barrow Laminator with an electric oven and finely machined rolls, and some commercial operations, one of which employed a laundry mangle. Following this survey, we became convinced of the advantages of a

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laminator employing heavy-metal rolls rather than a flatbed. In this type no air pockets could develop because the matrix carrying the manuscript to be laminated had the air squeezed out as it moved between the rolls. We were also convinced of the advantages of the dull finish as compared with the glossy finish obtained from the stainless steel plates then used. Laboratory tests proved better overall adhesion. The tear resistance of the manuscript laminated with tissue was also much superior to that of a manuscript repaired with only cellulose acetate foil. The results of the laboratory tests conducted by W. J. Barrow convinced us that the Barrow method of deacidification, prior to lamination, was of paramount importance in the preservation of manuscripts. As a result of our survey, we purchased and installed a Barrow Laminator No. 2 in 1940. At the same time we entered into a cooperative agreement with the Historical Society of Delaware whereby we would laminate any of its records or manuscripts, charging only for materials, in return for its contribution toward the equipment.

In the first year we repaired nearly 5,000 manuscripts by lamination, as compared with a few hundred done by the time-consuming silking or tissue methods. Besides this vastly increased production there were other advantages gained in using lamination. The cellulose acetate foil is thermoplastic when heated so that no adhesives and their deteriorating effects were involved. The document was completely enveloped in a protective cover that neither attracted insects nor had a paste that would culture mold. No destructive acids like alum or those usually employed in the silking or tissue paste were used. On the contrary, the Barrow deacidification process removed existing acid and left a neutralizing residue to eliminate future acidity. Surface dirt could be easily removed from the laminated manuscript's face, and our laboratory tests showed that the addition of tissue for tear resistance did not impair the duplicating qualities of the manuscript.

At first there was hesitation, naturally, to adopt this new, faster, cheaper method of restoring manuscripts by machine. Traditionally, handcrafts surrender slowly and reluctantly to mechanized processes. One archivist, not convinced of the laboratory tests, stated that he would wait a hundred years to see the results of lamination before adopting it. On the other hand, he did not hesitate to put pinches of highly acid alum into the paste used for silking, nor did he seem concerned with the acid in manuscripts and the possibility of insect, mold, and fungus attacks on them. Others were not so hesitant, and as the advantages of the Barrow method became obvious the States of Maryland, Georgia, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas and the Library of Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Archives Générales du Royaume of Belgium, the Archives Nationales of France, and others adopted lamination as the proper method for the repair and restoration of manuscripts.

During the intervening years, the lamination process has remained essentially the same as originally conceived. The changes have been primarily in the modification and improvement of methods. The manufacturers have closely controlled the cellulose acetate foil production in order to maintain standards of archival quality. Testing at the National Bureau of Standards, the W. J.

Barrow Research Laboratory, the National Archives, the Delaware State Archives, and elsewhere has confirmed test data of 20 or more years ago respecting the advantages and stability of lamination with cellulose acetate foil and deacidification.

During the years when lamination was winning the general acceptance it now enjoys, similar processes were offered as cheap substitutes. Some were transparent materials with an adhesive backing that could be ironed on. Others used lightweight pieces of equipment incapable of developing the controlled heat and pressure necessary for thermoplasticity and adhesion. Some of these devices are entirely suitable for applying a protective cover on pricelists, salesmen's samples, menus, and the like but should not be considered for manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, charts, and other archival or library materials. The false economy of such processes can be very expensive when it becomes necessary to correct the damage caused by their inferior quality. All of our lamination experience, thus far, has been highly favorable. Barrow has shown through tests of documents laminated many years ago that the method is not only safe for document use but also preserves material that might otherwise have been irretrievably lost.

We might well ask ourselves, "Where can we go from here?" In only 26 years we have advanced from barely worthwhile procedures to our current position of confidence that we are preserving our heritage for the use of later generations. Looking to the future, can we expect as much or even greater progress in the preservation art? I believe we can. The pace of scientific discovery is now so great that it is not too much to hope for a process that renders paper both internally and externally inert and impervious to chemical change. We are now partly along the road to that goal.

Can we develop a better lamination than our present acetate film and tissue? One can immediately envision the advantages of a cold lamination process not requiring the present high temperatures for adhesion. If we cannot take such a giant step, can we take smaller ones by developing plastics that can be worked at lower and lower temperatures? Or can we work to develop a medium that combines the foil and tissue functions into one sheet with automatic machine feed?

The papers and inks of a hundred years ago are not the papers and inks of today. To the printer, the compositor, the graphic arts specialist, this is progress; but it is not necessarily that to the document restorer and laminator. An essential step in our present process is soaking the manuscript in calcium hydroxide and calcium bicarbonate solutions to neutralize the paper before lamination. The pure-rag paper and older inks endure this without difficulty, but a coated sulphite paper would be a bedraggled mess following such treatment. Can we hope in the future to develop a gaseous—or vaporous—neutralization treatment suitable for all papers and inks? There is no reason why we cannot, someday, expect such a development.

There is one direction in which, I would suggest, we should not go. Ours has been called the Atomic Age, the Computer Age, the Electronic Age. To the document restorer it seems a lot more like the "Sticky Plastic Tape" Age. There appears an almost irresistible urge in some people to patch all difficulties

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and problems with some form of pressure-sensitive tape. In many cases the convenience and efficiency of this tape are remarkable. A solemn oath should be required from all who handle manuscripts that tape will not be used on anything deserving long-term preservation. Keep the tape under lock and key. Require a sworn affidavit with each inch doled out that it will not be used on archival material. Now that I think about it, why don't they develop a tape that comes unglued, when you want it to, as easily as it gets stuck?

LAMINATION AFTER 30 YEARS: RECORD AND PROSPECT

by James L. Gear

Chief Chemist, Document Restoration Branch

National Archives

The National Archives and Records Service has been laminating paper records since August 1936. This process is still the main one used for the repair and preservation of deteriorated records. The historical background data pertaining to how, why, where, and when lamination originated are altogether hazy to this writer. Unfortunately, our files do not contain this information, but W. J. Barrow is better able to supply some of the answers, for he is the only one who has been directly associated with this field continuously for the past 30 years.

In 1928 the Library of Congress and the National Bureau of Standards were experimenting with cellulose acetate applied as a dip coating or spray, and with cellophane used as a laminating film. Later it was concluded that cellophane was not sufficiently stable for preserving paper records and that spray or dip coating did not render the desired strength properties.

Cellulose acetate film seems to have appeared on the market as a commercial item in 1930 under the name "Protectoid," a trade name of Celluloid Corp., Newark, N.J. Experiments by the National Bureau of Standards on lamination with cellulose acetate film were first conducted in May 1933, apparently as a result of a conference with H. K. Haviland of Celluloid. A public report with recommendation for the use of this process was made by the Bureau's Paper Section in February 1934. A sample of its 1933 lamination has been in the files of the Document Restoration Branch of the National Archives since it was formed under the direction of Arthur E. Kimberly. This sample is a rotogravure section of a newspaper laminated with "Protectoid" cellulose acetate and is still in excellent condition.

In August 1936 a 750-ton hydraulic press made by R. D. Wood Co. was installed in the National Archives at a cost of \$6,000. This steam-heated, water-cooled press is still used today. It has three platen openings, each with a laminating area of 21"×36". In operation, both heat and pressure are simultaneously applied and are followed by cooling water. Samples of newspapers laminated in the press shortly after its installation are still in excellent condition. In September 1938 a smaller Wood hydraulic press was installed, containing eight platen openings, each with a laminating area of 12"×15". In

July 1958 there was added what has been termed a roller or cylinder press manufactured by the Arbee Co. These three presses are the only equipment used today for lamination in the National Archives.

Over the years several materials have been used as separator release agents for the laminated documents, the first being chrome-plated highly polished steel plates. In the early part of 1940 it was found that a phosphor-bronze wire cloth with a mesh of 150×150 per inch was apparently suitable. Both the wire and the polished steel plates were used until 1943. They were then replaced with chrome-plated matt-finished steel plates. In 1954 Teflon (glass cloth coated with tetrafluorethylene resin) became available. Both Teflon and matt-finished plates were used until July 1956. Now we use Teflon almost exclusively in both hydraulic presses and in the Arbee press. We have experimented with many other materials, but none is so ideal as the glass cloth coated with Teflon.

Using the existing information, I have attempted to summarize the beginnings of lamination in the National Archives mainly from the standpoint of "when, where, and what" equipment evolved. I now turn to one of the materials, cellulose acetate. It is generally described as a thermoplastic film (thermoplastic resins are classified as those that may be softened by heat but regain their original properties upon cooling). Cellulose acetate is made from highly purified cellulose or what is sometimes called chemical woodpulp—the same type of material from which high-quality paper is manufactured. It is made by reacting the cellulose with acetic acid and acetic anhydride in the presence of a catalyst—a process called acetylation or esterification. The resultant fibrous cellulose acetate is converted into film by dissolving the fibers in a solvent, such as acetone, and flowing the solution onto a highly polished steel belt or revolving drum. The solvent evaporates, leaving a thin transparent film of cellulose acetate. This is called casting or a cast film.

The National Archives began its laminating by using a cellulose acetate film manufactured by Celluloid Corp. We continued with this film until 1941, when we began using 88CA48, a cellulose acetate film manufactured by E. I. DuPont. I do not know whether we changed because Celluloid Corp. was acquired by Celanese Corp. of America (with possible accompanying changes in film manufacture) or whether the DuPont film was tested and judged superior. Our records are not clear on this point, but they do show that the film was tested prior to use. At that time, cellulose acetate film was purchased under a specification that called for the following properties: (A) Appearance—clear water white. (B) Weight, per square meter—not more than 30.8 grams. (C) Expansion due to humidity after 24 hours' exposure at 75 percent relative humidity—not more than 0.3 percent. (D) Heat shrinkage after 48 hours at 60°C—not more than 1.0 percent. (E) Stability—plasticizer shall not exude or sweat out at 300°F under pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch. We know now that this specification was totally inadequate and useless in obtaining a good, stable laminating film.

After 18 years of laminating experience, the National Archives found it desirable, in 1954, to review and reconsider its own methods and materials. With the Library of Congress, the Army Map Service, and the Virginia State

Library it sponsored a program of investigation that was carried out by the National Bureau of Standards. Under this program all phases of the repair process, such as deacidification, tissue reenforcement, equipment, and other commercially available films like Mylar and polyethylene, were investigated with the primary purpose of developing specifications for a stable cellulose acetate film. The program was completed in July 1957 and its information was made available to the public in 1959 by National Bureau of Standards *Monograph* no. 5, *Preservation of Documents by Lamination*.

The stability of cellulose acetate depends upon its ability to withstand natural aging. It is possible to divide cellulose degradation into four classes: (1) hydrolytic, (2) oxidative, (3) microbiological, and (4) mechanical. Wilson and Forshee of the National Bureau of Standards studied two cellulose acetate films at temperatures ranging from 60° to 177° in atmospheres of nitrogen and oxygen. Degradation was found to be principally oxidative in nature and not affected appreciably by moisture under the experimental conditions used. Typical plots of the experimental data resulted in straight lines indicating that, within the range studied, the same reaction occurred at every temperature, but at different rates. Because of this, it was possible to select a single temperature (124°C) at which to study commercial and experimental cellulose acetate films. While this may not be an ideal temperature for comparative purposes, it is one at which data can be obtained on both stable and unstable films.

Unplasticized cellulose acetate films are not heat sealable at a temperature suitable for paper records; thus plasticizers are incorporated in them to lower their softening point. Cellulose acetate's stability is greatly influenced by the type of plasticizer used. Some, such as the ether esters, can cause serious degradation, whereas others, like triphenyl phosphate, act as stabilizers. Antioxidants also inhibit oxidative degradation, but eventually the antioxidant will be used up and degradation can then proceed, often at an accelerated rate.

The auto-oxidation of cellulose acetate can be catalyzed by the presence of small amounts of acidic materials, such as sulfuric acid, which may be present as a manufacturing impurity, an atmospheric contaminant, or an impurity in the records themselves. To be suitable for archival use, the film itself should be free of this acid. For maximum stability, a cellulose acetate film should contain an antioxidant, plasticizers that do not contribute to degradation, and an acid acceptor that neutralizes acids. Such requirements complicate testing and evaluation because the testing period is prolonged from 1 to possibly 6 months, particularly if antioxidants are present.

The specification for a cellulose acetate film suitable for archival lamination may be divided into two parts: (1) a composition specification and (2) a performance specification. Because the accelerated-aging tests of the performance specification may require several weeks before completion, it is desirable to test representative lots at intervals rather than each procurement lot. The only film tested that meets the performance specification suggested by the National Bureau of Standards is cellulose acetate film, formula P-911, manufactured by Celanese Corp. of America.

Deacidification of paper records was first proposed by W. J. Barrow. It can best be described as a process whereby papers with a high acid content are

bathed with a mild alkaline solution to neutralize the acid in the paper and protect it against future atmospheric acid. Deacidification is not something that should be done only if one feels like doing it or if one has time to do it. If it is needed, it should always be done. Today most of you know that paper becomes acid from alum used by the papermaker, from acid inks, and from acid impurities in the atmosphere. It is one of the major deteriorative agents in paper. Wilson and Forshee also found that the degradation of acid papers is accelerated during lamination although the lamination process does not degrade film or paper containing little or no acid.

The National Archives began deacidifying records during the early part of 1957. All records since that time have been deacidified before lamination. We also deacidify each year an equal volume of records that are not laminated. These require deacidification mainly because of the acid inks with which they were written. Usually their deterioration is not yet great enough to require lamination. Our policy is to laminate only those needing this treatment.

In laminating manuscript materials, the general practice is to reinforce them with tissue. Before 1955 we used tissue as a reinforcing medium on about 25 percent of the materials laminated. Since that time tissue has been used to reinforce all laminated records with the exception of maps. These are laminated on muslin, and it is believed, therefore, that tissue would add little to their overall strength and life expectancy.

The use of plastics in our ever-expanding economy is growing tremendously with an extensive number of new or modified materials of one type or another. Some of these, such as Mylar, polyethylene, combinations of Mylar-polyethylene, heat-sealable polyesters, and polyvinyl acetates, have been proposed for use in archival lamination. This is as it should be. We must be constantly alert for materials that would serve better for the preservation of records.

Mylar (polyethylene-terephthalate) has among its physical properties high-edge tear strength, toughness, and flexibility, which are very desirable in a laminating film. In spite of these, Mylar cannot be used by itself because it is not heat sealable; therefore, it must be used with an adhesive or combined with other films. If used with an adhesive, the adhesive's stability must be considered. Combining Mylar on one side and polyethylene on the other produces a film with the flexibility and toughness of Mylar and the heat sealability of polyethylene. While this combination is excellent, there is not sufficient information available to permit a complete evaluation of its archival stability.

I think most archivists will agree that one desirable property of an archival laminating film should be its easy removal at room temperature with solvents that do not harm paper. Neither polyethylene nor Mylar is soluble at room temperature in any known solvent.

One recent development in a laminating film is the Postlip Duplex Laminating Tissue developed by W. H. Langwell of England. It consists of tissue paper impregnated with polyvinyl acetate and magnesium acetate as an acid acceptor. The basic premise is that this film can laminate and deacidify at the same time. While the idea is excellent, no data have been compiled to show the stability of the polyvinyl acetate, and it is questionable whether deacidification by this method is completely effective.

While cellulose acetate will continue to be the mainstay in archival lamination, I do expect other films to be developed that may eventually be far superior. Testing and evaluating these will be a major stumbling block to their use because research testing and evaluating are expensive. I should guess that a good program designed to evaluate a film of either Mylar or polyethylene, or a combination of both, would cost \$100,000. The manufacturer cannot be expected to provide the necessary data on each film. He normally expects some kind of return on his investment, and the amount of film that is used yearly in archival lamination (about 20,000 pounds) is too small to provide this.

There are many problems to be faced. It is, for instance, most urgent that we find a solution to the problem of handling and processing the more recent records containing water-soluble inks. If these records could be laminated without further treatment, there would be no problem, but most require de-acidification.

The future outlook for preservation by lamination is good. I do not expect any sudden or tremendous expansion, but I do think a gradual increase will develop mostly at the state level.

British Records Relating To America In Micro Form

A further group of material is now available in this series of micro texts selected by the British Association for American Studies.

The Mississippi Valley Trading Company Papers 1874-1878. Edited by Dr. Charlotte Erickson. The papers consist of official correspondence and documents, and pamphlets and newspaper cuttings concerning this short-lived enterprise, an attempt to organize direct trade between British and American co-operatives in the 1870s.

The Vassall Letter Books 1769-1800. Edited by W. E. Minchinton. William Vassall was the owner of Jamaican sugar plantations, a resident of Boston and London. The letter-books consist of copies of letters from Boston, 1769-1775; from Nantucket in 1775; and from London from 1775-1800.

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The Archivist's Directory

IN THIS DEPARTMENT we intend to publish from time to time useful lists of heads of national archives in the different geographical areas of the world, lists of heads of projects (documentary publications projects, for instance) in which the Society has an interest, lists of persons or institutions working in special areas of research or collecting, and other lists of a directory type. Readers willing to compile such lists, or who have suggestions to make about them, should communicate with the editor of the *American Archivist*. We are indebted to George S. Ulibarri, secretary general of the Inter-American Technical Council on Archives and editor of the Council's *Boletín Informativo*, for the initial contribution to this new department.—ED.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF LATIN AMERICAN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Compiled by George S. Ulibarri

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Election Return

Have you a catalogue
 Of all the voices that we have procured,
 Set down by the poll?

—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *The Tragedy of Coriolanus*, III: iii: 11-13.

News Notes

DOROTHY HILL GERSACK, *Editor*

*Office of Federal Records Centers
National Archives and Records Service*

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

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Secretary Mason provides us with the following list of committees, showing their membership as approved by President Lamb.

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News for the next issue should be sent by May 1 to Mrs. Dorothy H. Gersack,
Office of Federal Records Centers, National Archives and Records Service,
Washington, D.C. 20408.

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FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS AND SUBSCRIBERS: Archives de la Guadeloupe, Basse Terre, Guadeloupe; National Library, Singapore, Maylasia; State Archives, Allahabad, UP, India; Franz Schmitt Buchdruckerei, Seiburg, Germany; Turnbull Library, Well-

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ton, N.Z.; Brock University, St. Catharine's, Ont.; Fortress of Louisbourg, Ottawa, Ont.; Corporation of Township of Scarborough, Scarborough, Ont.; University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont.

Deaths of Members

HENRY HOWARD EDDY, Fellow of the Society, whose long professional career included service in the National Archives, in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and in various capacities in behalf of the archives or historical programs of the States of New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Vermont; on February 27, 1965, in Rutland, Vt.; aged 65. An obituary will be published in our July issue.

Minutes of the Council

Washington, D.C., December 29, 1964

The meeting was called to order by President W. Kaye Lamb at 2:30 p.m. in Room F240 of the Sheraton Park Hotel. Present were: Dolores C. Renze, vice president; Philip P. Mason, secretary; H. G. Jones, treasurer; Council Members William T. Alderson, Lewis J. Darter, Elizabeth Drewry, Robert Lovett, Seymour J. Pomrenze, Gust Skordas, and Thomas Wilds; and Kenneth Munden, editor.

The minutes of the Council meetings of October 6, 7, and 9 and the annual business meeting of October 8, 1964, were approved by the Council.

President Lamb reported that the spring Council meeting would be held in April 1965 in Kansas City, Mo., in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The joint luncheon session sponsored by the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Society will feature Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States, whose topic will be "Toward Equal Opportunities for Scholarship." The date of the luncheon has tentatively been set for Friday, April 23. [The date was set finally for Thursday, April 22.—ED.] The Council will be notified later of the time and place of the Council meeting. Also of special interest to Society members will be the open session devoted to presidential libraries to be held at the Truman Library in Independence on Saturday morning, April 24. One of the participants will be Council Member Elizabeth Drewry.

Thomas Wilds reported on plans for the 1965 annual meeting in New York City. The Council reaffirmed its position that annual meetings of the Society be limited to 3 days, including the workshop sessions, and that individual workshop sessions be closely coordinated with the overall program. The Council asked Mr. Wilds to report to the president and the secretary as soon as possible on the details for the annual meeting—particularly the luncheon, dinner, and registration fees.

The secretary reported that 70 new members and subscribers had been added during the period October 1 to December 20, 1964, and that 14 were dropped for nonpayment of dues, by resignation, etc. On the recommendation of Vice President Renze the Council requested the secretary to compile periodically a list of members and subscribers dropped from the membership rolls and send it to interested officers and Council members.

President Lamb appointed an ad hoc committee consisting of Philip P.

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Mason, chairman, Kenneth Munden, and William Alderson to prepare for Council consideration at the spring meeting new bylaws for the Society. The president suggested that Council members make their recommendations to this committee by March 1, 1965, and that the committee send its proposal to the Council before the spring meeting. The bylaws proposed by Philip Brooks' ad hoc Constitution Revision Committee and the special report of the committee headed by Admiral Patterson regarding the committee structure will serve as a basis of the actions of the new ad hoc committee.

The president reported on the International Round Table on Archives to be held in London, England, on April 18, 1965. The Council approved the recommendation to appoint Morris Rieger, chairman of the Society's International Relations Committee, and Ernst Posner to represent the Society at the Round Table. President Lamb also announced plans for the proposed meeting in the United States of the International Council on Archives. Because of difficulty in obtaining a commitment for financial support for the session before April 1965, President Lamb has requested that the date be changed from 1966 to 1967. He reported also that plans are now underway to obtain foundation support (estimated between 30 and 40 thousand dollars) to underwrite the necessary expenses of the meeting.

The progress report of the ad hoc Committee on Copyright Laws, chaired by Robert H. Bahmer, was presented to the Council and discussed briefly. The secretary was directed to prepare copies of the report and distribute them to Council members.

On behalf of the Finance Committee, H. G. Jones presented a proposed budget for 1965. The Council approved the budget as amended with the understanding that it be reviewed by the Finance Committee prior to the spring Council meeting. The treasurer reported that a preliminary report by the Local Arrangements Committee for the Austin meeting indicates that the Society may expect approximately a \$450 income.

President Lamb reported on the distribution of Ernst Posner's *American State Archives*. Four complimentary copies of the book were sent with a letter to the archivist of each State and of Puerto Rico for distribution to the Governor, legislature, archivist, and head of the records management agency. The Council directed that the remaining copies in the Society's custody be distributed as necessary by the treasurer upon direction from the secretary to persons who would derive particular benefit from them. Council members were asked to send recommendations to the secretary.

Kenneth Munden raised the question of continued copyright of the *American Archivist*. The Council discussed the matter in detail and decided to continue to copyright the journal. The editor reported the resignation of Henry P. Beers as reviews editor. He will be replaced by Geneva H. Penley, documents librarian of the National Archives. The Council asked the president to convey to Dr. Beers its deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the Society.

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

PHILIP P. MASON, *Secretary*

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Library Association

The third compilation of *American Library Laws* (Chicago, 1964; \$15), prepared under the general direction of the ALA Legislative Committee with the aid of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, covers general library laws, State historical societies, and records management, with a "cut-off date" of December 31, 1962. ALA plans to keep this compilation up to date with biennial supplements for the next 10 years. The contents are divided into three sections: Federal Government (which includes the National Archives and Records Service and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library), the States, and the Territories and dependencies.

American Water Resources Association

SAA member Icko Iben is vice president of the American Water Resources Association, incorporated in the State of Illinois in March 1964 as a nonprofit scientific organization, with headquarters in Urbana, Ill. It was founded by a group of scientists and engineers of diverse backgrounds and fields of specialization; one of its principal objectives is "the advancement of water resources research, planning, development and management." The association will publish the *Water Resources Bulletin* and *Hydata*, a monthly technical compilation indexing international scientific information pertaining to water resources contained in nearly 100 periodicals from more than 30 countries. The latter publication will be edited by Dr. Iben. All communications in regard to the association should be sent to the secretary, S. C. Csallany, American Water Resources Association, P. O. Box 434, Urbana, Ill. 61802.

Canadian Historical Association (Archives Section)

The Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association will hold its 1965 meeting at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., on June 9. The morning session will be devoted to the section's business; the afternoon session will include the presentation of papers. (Details about the program and the local arrangements may be obtained from Sandra Guillaume, Ontario Archives, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada. All members of the Society of American Archivists are cordially invited to attend.)

Forest History Society

The Forest History Society, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06511, would appreciate receiving notice of manuscript acquisitions that document the history of forestry, conservation, or the forest industries. News about such manuscript acquisitions are reported regularly in the society's quarterly publication, *Forest History*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Appointments to a number of positions became effective on February 3. These were as follows: *Office of Federal Records Centers*—Herbert E. Angel, Assistant Archivist for Federal Records Centers, Charles A. Sterman, Direc-

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tor, Operations Division, and Lewis J. Darter, Jr., Director, Records Appraisal Division; *Office of Records Management*—Everett O. Alldredge, Assistant Archivist for Records Management, Chester L. Guthrie, Deputy Assistant Archivist for Records Management, Artel Ricks, Director, Paperwork Standards and Automation Division, Edward N. Johnson, Director, Program Evaluation Division, and Harold E. Harriman, Director, Technical Assistance Division.

National Archives

Among recent National Archives accessions are records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, December 1963–November 1964, including investigative reports, hearings, exhibits, and correspondence; and records of Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs and the U.S. representative at various international conferences, 1921–33. Also recently accessioned are the legislation file of the Legislative Division, Office of the Solicitor, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, pertaining to the 85th Congress, 1957–58; docket books and lists of the Bureau of Land Management and its predecessor, the General Land Office, concerning private land claims, ca. 1810–1910; records of the Forest Service relating to the Federal Government's acquisition of land for national forest purposes, 1958–63; and correspondence of the former Agricultural Adjustment Agency and of the Field Service Branch of the former Production and Marketing Administration, 1943–47, documenting the agricultural stabilization and conservation programs inaugurated in 1933 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Other recent accessions include records of the Dependents Claims Service of the Veterans Administration relating to claims for benefits based on service in the Indian Wars, 1817–98; records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations consisting of microfilm copies of correspondence, 1918–43 (ca. 500 rolls), and microfilm copies of messages and dispatches received and sent by the Naval Communication Station, Washington, D.C., 1941–63 (ca. 26,000 rolls); and the central file of the Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation containing information on the transportation industry during World War II, 1940–44. ¶ Among microfilm publications recently completed are the Indexes to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the States of Ohio (122 rolls) and Pennsylvania (136 rolls) and the Territories of Utah (1 roll) and Washington (1 roll). Also recently microfilmed are the Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served With United States Colored Troops (98 rolls) and the Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry Concerning the Conduct of Major Marcus A. Reno at the Battle of the Little Big Horn River on June 25 and 26, 1876 (2 rolls). Also completed are Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the General Land Office, 1796–1889 (139 rolls), Special Files of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1807–1904 (85 rolls), Letters Sent by the Secretary of Agriculture, 1893–1929 (563 rolls), and Minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee, 1936–60, and of Its Executive Committee, 1936–55 (16 rolls). ¶ The National Archives has recently published three preliminary inventories—no. 160, *Records of the Smaller War Plants Corpora-*

tion, compiled by Katherine H. Davidson, no. 161, *Records of the Bureau of the Census*, compiled by Katherine H. Davidson and Charlotte M. Ashby, and no. 162, *Records of the 1961 Inaugural Committee*, compiled by Marion M. Johnson; *Special List* no. 20, *Papers of the United States Senate Relating to Presidential Nominations, 1789-1901*, compiled by George P. Perros, James C. Brown, and Jacqueline A. Wood; and four guides to German records microfilmed at Alexandria, Va.—no. 43, *Records of German Field Commands: Armies (Part III)*, no. 44, *Records of German Field Commands: Armies (Part IV)*, no. 45, *Records of German Field Commands: Divisions (Part II)*, and no. 46, *Records of German Field Commands: Corps (Part I)*. ¶ Further information about the microfilm and copies of the publications may be obtained from the Exhibits and Publications Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

The Library has acquired the papers of Leland Olds (1890-1960), former Chairman of the Federal Power Commission and holder of numerous other posts in the Government. Mr. Olds was an economist specializing in the fields of public utilities and water resources. His papers document his work as executive secretary of the New York State Power Authority, 1931-39; as a member and Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, 1939-46; as chairman of the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, 1940-49; as a member of the Water Resources Policy Commission, 1950-51; and in numerous other activities. The papers consist of correspondence, reports, statements before public bodies, speeches, drafts of articles, publications, and a variety of technical studies. Materials on his early life and education are present. The papers are the gift of Elsie Meyer, Washington, D.C., for many years his private secretary. ¶ Elizabeth B. Drewry, Director of the Library, was one of six recipients of the 1965 Federal Woman's Award honored at a banquet in Washington, D.C., on March 2. The award provides special recognition for women who with exceptional ability have met the challenge of a career in Federal Government. Dr. Drewry is a member of the Council of the Society of American Archivists.

Harry S. Truman Library

Recent accessions include papers of Harry H. Vaughan, former Military Aide to President Truman, and of John T. Kohler, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Transcripts of oral history interviews with the following associates of President Truman have been completed and are now open for study: Mildred Dryden, Donald Hansen, Fred J. Lawton, Ted Marks, Walter Matscheck, Irving Perlmeter, John Steelman, James L. Sundquist, and Harry H. Vaughan. ¶ Among the topics of recent research at the Library were labor relations during President Truman's first term; the coalition between Republicans and Southern Democrats, 1945-52; Harry S. Truman and the liberal movement; President Truman's whistle-stop campaign; church-state relations during the Truman Administration; the first 18 months of the Truman Administration; George Marshall as Secretary of State; the Joint Eco-

nomic Committee; and demobilization following World War II. ¶ Philip C. Brooks, Director of the Library, has interviewed 31 persons in Europe and 2 in the United States regarding the European Recovery Program and aid to Greece and Turkey.

National Historical Publications Commission

At a meeting held on December 4, 1964, the Commission voted modest grants to assist the following documentary publication projects: The Papers of Henry Clay (James F. Hopkins, editor) at the University of Kentucky; The Papers of John C. Calhoun (W. Edwin Hemphill, editor) at the South Carolina Archives Department; The Papers of Andrew Johnson (LeRoy P. Graf and Ralph Haskins, editors) at the University of Tennessee; The Papers of Henry Laurens (Philip M. Hamer, editor) at the National Archives and the South Carolina Historical Society; The Correspondence of James K. Polk (Herbert Weaver, editor) at Vanderbilt University; and The Papers of Daniel Webster (Edward C. Latham, editor) at Dartmouth College. It voted to defer grants to major new undertakings involving letterpress publication pending the results of a survey to be conducted by the Commission's staff this winter among leading professors and other authorities in the field of American history. The Commission does not interpret its new congressional authority as authorizing it to make grants to institutions in support of a buildup of their historical manuscript collections, but rather to make grants in support of the publication of such sources and of information about them in order to make them more widely accessible. ¶ The Commission voted to emphasize a program of microfilming documentary sources of national significance. For the present, grants will be given to institutions with experience in microfilming and with holdings extensive enough to permit them to film a succession of their collections over several years. The initial grants for this microfilm program were voted to the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and the Minnesota Historical Society. ¶ From funds received in October 1964 from the Ford Foundation, the first allocations were made to support The Papers of Thomas Jefferson at Princeton University and The Papers of Alexander Hamilton at Columbia University. To implement commitments made to the Ford Foundation, the Commission authorized the conduct of a survey throughout the United States into "the availability and use of primary source materials in the graduate teaching and study of history" and approved a 2-year program for the training of editors, including an experiment in granting fellowships in advanced historical editing, the details of which will be announced soon.

Office of the Federal Register

The fifth volume in a series of 5-year compilations covering Presidential documents from June 2, 1938, through 1963 has been compiled. Entitled *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 3—The President, 1959–1963 Compilation*, the 996-page book contains the full texts of Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, reorganization plans, trade agreement letters, and certain administrative orders issued by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson

and published in the Federal Register during the period January 1, 1959, through December 31, 1963. Included in the volume are consolidated tabular finding aids and a consolidated index. These Presidential documents are by law *prima facie* evidence of the texts of the original documents and are required to be judicially noticed. This latest volume is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$6 a copy. The earlier volumes are also for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices vary for the individual volumes.

Office of Federal Records Centers

"Highlights" of the report of the Office to the Archivist for the quarter ending December 31, 1964, were as follows:

1. Consolidation of the General Accounting Office Records Center at Cameron Station into the Federal Records Centers at Alexandria, Mechanicsburg, and St. Louis has been completed.
2. The Comptroller General has asked GSA to take over operation of the Indian Tribal Branch, a unit which provides reference service on Indian claims.
3. The merger of the New Orleans FRC into the Centers in Fort Worth and Atlanta was completed in mid-December. The FRC Annex at Clearfield was finally liquidated by the transfer of its remaining records to the Denver FRC.
4. At the half-way mark the regional centers had reached the following percentages of their goals for fiscal year 1965: Accessions, 52%; disposal, 42%; and reference services, 45%. Percentages in the national centers were: Reference services, 50%; and items processed, 55%.
5. Transfers to the centers during the first half-year freed for reuse 178,800 square feet of office space, 45,600 square feet of storage space, 33,100 filing cabinets, 5,400 transfer cases, and 206,900 linear feet of shelving.
6. NARS is participating with the Air Force and the Civil Service Commission in separate projects involving the automation of military and civilian personnel records.
7. Records retention plans were completed for the Treasury Law Enforcement Office, the Agriculture Staff Economist, the Commodity Exchange Administration, the Statistical Reporting Service, the Interior Department Solicitor, and the Virgin Islands Corporation.
8. Studies were begun on the archival and administrative value of three classes of records—employee medical records, passports, and estate and gift tax returns.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library has received as a gift from Mrs. Eleanore von Eltz Lenroot and Miss Katharine F. Lenroot the papers of Irvine L. Lenroot (1869–1949), who served as U.S. Representative and Senator from Wisconsin from 1909 to 1927. The papers number about 3,500 pieces and consist of family and general correspondence, speeches and articles, and other biographical material. Although they cover the years 1890 to 1964 as a whole, a large part of the material is dated before 1928. From the office of the late Congressman Clarence Cannon has come a group of journals and related items of the Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives; these cover most of the period from 1916 to 1957. ¶ Noncurrent records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1913–60, have been given to the Library by vote of the association's board of directors. Records dated before 1935 may be consulted as soon as this extensive body of material has been organized; more

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recent papers may be examined only by special permission. Arthur Spingarn, vice president of the NAACP from 1911 to 1940 and its president since that time, has presented to the Library such of his papers, 1913-63, as pertain to the association; these, when organized, will be available to scholars on terms similar to those governing access to the NAACP records. ¶ The records, 1943-62 (14,000 items), of the Atlantic Union Committee, an independent committee of Federal Union, Inc., organized by Justice Owen J. Roberts in 1949, have been given to the Library by Clarence K. Streit. The Women's Joint Congressional Committee has presented its records for the years 1921-62; the approximately 6,000 documents reflect the interest of the organizations comprising the committee in securing passage of child labor, women's suffrage, pure food and drugs, and social security legislation. ¶ The papers of a father and son—Frederic Ives (1856-1937), notable inventor in the fields of color photography and photo-engraving, and Herbert Ives (1882-1953), investigator of optical phenomena and pioneer in work that ultimately led to practical television—have been transferred to the Library by the Smithsonian Institution. The material consists of appointment and work diaries (1871-1931), technical notes and notebooks, a small group of correspondence, scrapbooks, and reprints of scientific writings. The papers of chemical engineer Robert E. Wilson, who was chairman of the board of Standard Oil of Indiana and a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, have been given to the Library by Mrs. Wilson. Dated 1926-64, the papers consist primarily of Dr. Wilson's speeches and articles on scientific topics and on the role of business in the Nation's life. Physicist George Gamow has presented his papers, which comprise correspondence, notebooks, drawings, and the manuscripts of many of his books including that of *Basic Theories of Modern Physics* (1965). ¶ The papers of Peter Marshall, distinguished minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington and chaplain of the United States Senate at the time of his death in 1949, have been deposited in the Library by Catherine Marshall LeSourd. Included are manuscript sermons, correspondence, notes for sermons and articles, and manuscript material relating to Catherine Marshall's books. ¶ A first installment of the papers of journalist and publisher John Callan O'Laughlin has been presented by Dorothy Brown, former publisher of the *Army-Navy-Air Force Journal*. The gift includes Colonel O'Laughlin's correspondence during the 1930's, largely with Herbert Hoover. The O'Laughlin papers may be consulted for the time being only with special permission. ¶ Clifton Fadiman has presented a first installment of his papers, comprising correspondence, book reviews, and the manuscripts, proofs, and related materials for seven books, including *Party of One*. American novelist William Styron has deposited the manuscripts of his novels and of a number of articles and reviews. For the novels, *Lie Down in Darkness* (1951), *The Long March* (1952), and *Set This House on Fire* (1960), there are autograph manuscripts, with typed copies and galley proofs. Attorney Louis Nizer has presented pencil and typewritten drafts of his book, *My Life in Court* (1961).

The circumstances surrounding the care and custody of the public and private papers of George Washington, from the period of his military career to

the present day, are traced by Dorothy S. Eaton, Specialist in Early American History in the Manuscript Division, in the lead article of the January 1965 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* (vol. 22, no. 1). The scope of the collected Washington papers (64,786 items dating chiefly from 1748 to 1799), of which microfilm copies are available from LC's Photoduplication Service, may be judged from the *Index to the George Washington Papers*, recently issued by the Library.

STATE AND LOCAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

California

The California Heritage Preservation Commission has submitted its first report, *The Preservation, Organization and Display of California's Historic Documents*, dated January 9, 1965, to the State legislature. William N. Davis, Jr., Historian, State Archives, and secretary of the commission, regards the report as "the strongest effort made in recent times to advance the work of the California State Archives." The report recommends better documents preservation by lamination and microfilming; the preparation of a "guide and index" to State archival holdings; the inclusion of an Archives Building "in any cultural buildings group in the State Capitol Plan"; cooperation between counties and the State Archives and other "historical bodies" in the preservation of historically valuable county documents; the installation of two large cases in the Capitol for the display of historic documents; and the continuation of the commission. "If the archives are to be of use to the people of the State they should be adequately indexed," the report states. "There is a need for a published general guide of a type which would indicate the nature of the Archives' resources. The substantial amount of archival material that has not to date been processed in any way should be brought under control. Whether in providing information for the legislature, the state agencies or the public, whether for purposes of research or for the exhibit of documents, the usefulness of the Archives would be greatly improved by the development of adequate finding aids."

Colorado

Heavy snows and rugged winter weather seem not to have diminished the public relations activities of the Colorado State Archives. Dolores C. Renze, the State Archivist, frequently opens the headquarters building, one of the historic landmarks of the Capitol Building complex, to professional group meetings. On May 25, as a part of the convention of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, the State Archives will present a records management workshop. In February Mrs. Renze addressed the Pilots Club of Denver on "The Origin and History of Patriotic Symbols" and the Genealogical Society of Denver on "Documents and Archival Holdings of Interest to the Genealogist." Mrs. Renze serves regularly on the Unesco speakers bureau. ¶ The State Archivist and three members of her photographic and research staff (Gil Bauer, David Campbell, and Velma Churchill) recently assisted Mrs. John A. Love,

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Colorado's First Lady, in bringing together for display the photographs of Colorado's Territorial and State Governors. The pictures, contemporary with the periods of holding office, are displayed prominently in a special room in the Executive Mansion. The State Archivist prepared a brief biographical guide to the collection. ¶ The photographic staff has recorded official events and activities of the Governor's Office; the Departments of Education, Rehabilitation, and Institutions; the State Historical Society; and the Trustees of State Colleges.

The Division of State Archives and Public Records is observing with interest legislation introduced that proposes to change its independent-agency status and to place it as a division in a new Department of Administrative Services, which would include purchasing, buildings and grounds, data processing, and a new division of general services (mail room, duplicating and reproduction, communication, and car pool). The head of each division would be responsible to the director of the Department of Administrative Services (one of the three confidential appointees of the Governor); the director would "formulate and direct all policy making functions of the department and of the divisions within the department." The legislation proposes to eliminate the present requirement that the State Archivist be professionally qualified, but it does leave the position under civil service, with appointment authority vested in the director of the department. So far, the bill has not been reported out of committee. Evaluating it for the *American Archivist*, State Archivist Renze writes as follows:

There are many questionable features about the legislation. As it stands it would unquestionably downgrade the archival function as it now exists. The Archivist is presenting comments and suggestions for revisions to the legislature, which, it is hoped, will be accepted.

The present legislation considers the archival-records administration function as one "whose functions are to provide services to other state agencies and not to the general public." There is no recognition of the true archival, scholarly, educational, research, reference, or informational functions and responsibility to citizens, scholars, and political subdivisions at large as specified by statute. Nor is there recognition that the statutes specifically provide for services to all political subdivisions and jurisdictions and all branches of government.

In discussing the matter . . . the Director of the Legislative Council . . . indicates that as he sees it Posner's study [*American State Archives*] "is not persuasive on the desirability for independent agency status of the archives, and that the Council of State Governments does support the Administrative Services and/or Finance Department concepts wherein is placed the *records management* function." Thus, as in other instances, the traditional archival concept stands in jeopardy of becoming almost non-existent.

The Archivist recognizes that some type of agency reorganization may well prevail. Her objective will be to sustain the integrity of the archival function in the most favorable possible departmental organization pattern.

Georgia

Funds to commission the painting of a portrait of the late Mary Givens Bryan, Director of the State Department of Archives and History, were approved by the House on January 21. The resolution provides that the sum also cover programs and invitations to a ceremony to be held when the portrait is hung in the new Georgia Archives Building.

Illinois

Secretary of State Paul Powell has allocated \$88,000 for the installation of "the most modern humidity and temperature control equipment for vaults" in the State Archives Building. Specifications have been prepared and invitations for bids were to go out in March. The project should be completed early in the fall of 1965. ¶ The State Archives has issued a microfilm publication of all Federal, State, and local election returns from Illinois for the years 1848-1964. These microcopies have been sent to the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research for statistical study. Copies have been sent also to university libraries in Illinois. ¶ The biennial report (Oct. 1, 1962-Sept. 30, 1964) of the Illinois State Archives-Records Management Division appears in *Illinois Libraries*, 47: 56-72 (Jan. 1965).

Indiana

The State Archives (that is, the Archives Division of the State Library) has recently received 1,000 cubic feet of State records. These consist of enrolled acts, 1852-99; attorney general correspondence, unofficial opinions, working papers, and case records, both civil and criminal, 1954-61; Indiana State Prison historical records; Fair Employment Practices Commission correspondence, surveys, and reports for the period of its existence, 1953-61; records of the discontinued Stallion Enrollment Board (affiliated with Purdue University), 1913-53; and State auditor's historic plats and surveys.

Maine

As reported in our January issue, Ernest C. Marriner, college historian, Colby College, Waterville, has been appointed chairman of the Governor's Committee on Maine State Archives. On February 6 Dr. Marriner sent us the following report on the work of his committee:

The special committee appointed by Governor Reed has held two meetings and has presented a bill [H.P. 768] to the present legislature calling for the creation of the Maine State Archives in the office of the Secretary of State. This is somewhat similar to the Massachusetts law, but gives the archivist more power than he now has in that state.

The Maine archivist will be appointed by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Archives Advisory Board set up by the bill. That board will consist of the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the State Librarian, the State Historian, and the Registrar of Vital Statistics as *ex officio* members, and six members appointed from the citizenry by the Governor for overlapping terms of six years.

... the bill carefully provides for both archival care and current records management.

Our committee is determined to give the archivist as much authority as we can possibly persuade the legislature to grant. For instance, the bill authorizes the archivist to "establish schedules, in consultation with the heads of departments, under which each department shall retain state records of continuing value and dispose of state records no longer possessing sufficient administrative, legal or fiscal value to warrant their further keeping for current business."

Previous attempts to establish State Archives in Maine have failed at the appropriation stage after authorization for establishment had been passed by both branches of the legislature. This time we are more confident of success for several reasons.

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First, never before has there been any official body to present and foster legislation. This time the Governor, on his own initiative, appointed a special committee to plan and present a bill, and in his opening message to the legislature he supported in principle the creation of State Archives.

Secondly, this proposed legislation has the active support of the dynamic Maine League of Historical Societies with state-wide representation that includes more than 11,000 voters.

Thirdly, we have deliberately decided not to ask for completion of archives all at once, costing a large sum for housing and other facilities. At the start we are asking only for a modest appropriation for the biennium of 1965-67, simply to give a professional archivist with small clerical staff two full years to study the present condition of Maine records, and, with help of his Advisory Board, present to the 1967 legislature a comprehensive plan for the care, housing, and availability of state records. Meanwhile he could make a small start at assembling some items especially for public display. This would not only acquaint the public, especially students in the schools, with historic material, but should also increase public demand for an adequate appropriation to do a full job.

Whether the ultimate result will be the housing of archives in a former large residence recently acquired by the state or the decision to erect a new building to house State Library, museum and archives, would be for the 1967 legislature to decide. Meanwhile we place our emphasis upon a study of state records and their ultimate disposition.

Mississippi

R. A. McLemore, president of the board of trustees of the Department of Archives and History and president of the Mississippi Historical Society, has appointed a committee from the board to make plans for the department's part in the observance of Mississippi's sesquicentennial of statehood, in 1967. Everette Truly, Natchez, is chairman. ¶ The department has nine volumes of transcripts of Spanish archives, 1759-1820, which were copied in Seville in 1906. Four of these volumes have been translated, and the department is beginning translation of the fifth.

Missouri

In *American State Archives* Ernst Posner describes the "show me" State as archivally belonging to the "underdeveloped" States of the Federal Union and as "an archival no man's land." For some time State Representative Alex M. Petrovic of Jackson County has been investigating the condition of State records, and on February 1 he introduced a bill (H.B. 294, 73d General Assembly) calling for a records management and archival program. He is being ably assisted by SAA member Albert J. Petroski, Manager of the St. Louis Federal Records Center, who has been made available to the State for this project through the good offices of Ben F. Cutcliffe, Regional Director, NARS, Region 6.

The bill calls for the program to be administered by the secretary of state through a Director, Records Management and Archives Service, and for a State Records Commission. The commission's duty will be almost exclusively that of evaluating lists and schedules submitted by State agencies and by the Director. The commission will represent varying interests in records with the following membership: secretary of state, attorney general, State auditor, secretary of the State Historical Society; and a member from both the house of

representatives and the senate. In addition, it authorizes a records center; paperwork surveys; microfilming evaluation and control; and, upon action of the commission on a specific series of records, power to repeal all existing statutes pertaining to disposition of those records. The bill has the personal support of the new Governor; of the secretary of state, who has shown overwhelming enthusiasm for the measure; and other influential interests. Barring protracted debates in the legislature on reapportionment, the Petrovic-Petroski team is very optimistic about its chances for passage.

The 1965 State Reorganization Commission of Missouri, in the report it has just released, sharply criticizes State agencies for their purchases of file cabinets costing as much as \$276.95. Many of the cabinets have been put into storage areas to hold inactive files. This criticism will tend to support the current bill even though the report itself does not explicitly recommend a State records or archives program. The 1955 State Reorganization Commission Report had contained the findings of Leahy and Co. and had presented a strong case for a coordinated program. Unfortunately, no substantive action was taken on this part of the 1955 report, and conditions have continued to deteriorate.

On February 15 the Governmental Organization Committee heard the bill and unanimously recommended "do pass." Philip C. Brooks of the Truman Library appeared as a witness. No opposition was present or heard. President Truman and Thomas Hart Benton, noted Missouri artist, wrote letters to the committee chairman strongly supporting the bill. Mr. Benton's involvement was by coincidence rather than by design. In 1936 he painted murals in the lounge of the house of representatives. They are similar to those in the Truman Library. It now develops that the murals need attention, possibly because of moisture damage. Mr. Benton's personal papers had been destroyed by fire in his parental home. On February 3 he spent much of the day rummaging through State records for the contract and related papers containing technical specifications on the murals and their installation. "Missouri needs a full-time archivist," Mr. Benton concluded.

The bill was brought on the floor of the house of representatives on February 18. After only 15 minutes of debate and interrogation, it was ordered perfected—without a single dissenting voice. A one-word amendment was the only change in the original bill. After perfection, the bill was to be presented to the house of representatives for a final vote without any debate. Passage by the house seemed assured.

Messers Petrovic and Petroski hope that this is a sign of things to come and that the bill provides the answer called for by Dr. Posner when he commented: "As a first step toward changing this unwholesome situation, a records management program should be enacted."

Montana

"The state of Montana has no archival agency, though some archival material has drifted into the library of its Historical Society at Helena." Thus opens the essay on Montana in Ernst Posner's *American State Archives*. Yet, the "historic mandate" the society received 100 years ago, as quoted in the first part of a two-part history of the society published in the January 1965

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issue of its official newsletter, *Montana Post*, does not seem to have been forgotten. The "mandate" was published originally by the *Montana Post* (Virginia City) in a contemporary report on the society's meeting of March 25, 1865. It reads: *It is for our people now to say whether they will preserve the early history of Montana in an enduring form, so that after times may know the thrilling drama here enacted.*

North Carolina

Among the recent acquisitions of the Department of Archives and History are 332 volumes of records of the State supreme court, 1800-1930; the 1963 records of Gov. Terry Sanford; and a 16mm. motion picture of the Lafayette Escadrille made in 1916. ¶Rearrangement and description of the private papers of Reginald A. Fessenden, inventor of voice-radio communication, have been completed. ¶Inventorying, scheduling, and microfilming of the records of Rutherford and Warren Counties have been completed, making a total of 48 counties finished since 1959. Preparation of a comprehensive essential records preservation program for State agencies is now underway. ¶At the request of Lieut. Gov. Robert W. Scott, the staff is sound-recording the sessions of the State senate on an experimental basis. ¶An inventory of election returns has been completed, and abstracts are being prepared for selected political races. ¶The county commissioners of Buncombe County have created the position of records administrator, the first such position in the counties.

Ohio

Two top administrative posts of the Ohio Historical Society were filled by the society's board of trustees on January 9. Daniel R. Porter was named Acting Director, filling the post vacated by the retirement of Erwin C. Zepp, and Charles C. Pratt was appointed Assistant Director. The latter will continue to serve also as superintendent of State memorials. Erwin C. Zepp will serve the society as a consultant; he has been voted the title of Director Emeritus. ¶In another action, the board of trustees created within the society a new division for public and school services, to combine administratively the present functions of public information, school services, historical markers, membership recruitment, county historical society liaison, and a speaker's bureau.

Oregon

The effects on records of the December-January floods in Oregon were reported to us on January 8 by State Archivist David C. Duniway:

The flood damaged those who built where it could get at them. The greatest problems were highways—and communications were really shot. There are still many detours. My own house was perhaps thirty feet above the waters, and at least 100 feet away. It was an awesome sight from my back porch. Normally we have the view of a stagnant slough and what is in essence a broad fertile island. The river extended from bank to bank, at least a mile wide, and only the tree tops showed on the island.

So far as records go, the major damage in Salem was at the Marion County Public Welfare Office. All wooden furniture was wrecked, and 48 file cabinets were flooded. At the moment a great drying project is in progress at the nut dryer, and we will have a report for you on their experiences. Mangles proved too slow for material that was super-wet, etc. I got out a news release which was widely used, based on the salvage recommendations of the Federal Fire Council.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has announced that use of the new State Records Center in the William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Tower began on January 25 with the receipt of 95 boxes of records from the Department of Agriculture. Nearly 40,000 boxes are expected to arrive in the center during 1965. The new facility has 80,000 cubic feet of space for the processing and storage of noncurrent records; records having historical value will be transferred ultimately from the center to the State Archives. ¶ Frances A. Swank, manager of the records center, has been conducting classes on Capitol Hill to instruct State workers in the procedures to be followed in packing and shipping records for storage.

South Carolina

The South Carolina Historical Society at Charleston has been awarded a National Historical Publications Commission grant of \$11,800 to further editorial work on the Papers of Henry Laurens, being edited by Philip M. Hamer. George C. Rogers, Jr., associate professor of history at the University of South Carolina and editor of the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, has been named associate editor of the project. A similar NHPC grant of \$18,900 has been awarded the South Carolina Archives Department in support of publication of the Papers of John C. Calhoun, under the editorship of W. Edwin Hemphill. ¶ A reception at the Archives Department for all present and former members of the South Carolina Senate, on January 13, marked the department's publication of the *Biographical Directory of the Senate of South Carolina, 1776-1964*, compiled by Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt. Gov. Donald S. Russell, former Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, and the constitutional officers of the State also attended. Mrs. Reynolds retired from her position as State Librarian on January 29, and by a joint resolution of both houses of the general assembly her daughter, Mrs. Faunt, was elected to fill the position. Mrs. Faunt, who for the last few years has been informal assistant at the State Library, is the compiler of the annual *Checklist of South Carolina State Publications* issued by the Archives Department. ¶ Ruth Sawyer Farrell has resigned as librarian for the department and has been succeeded by Patricia Tapp Durlach, former photographer for the department. Mrs. Durlach's place has been filled by Samuel Hiller.

Vermont

On February 9 the senate, in executive session, received the Governor's nomination of Olney W. Hill, of Burlington, as Director of the Public Records Division, for the term of 2 years, from and including the first day of March 1965. The nomination was confirmed by the senate. Mr. Hill thus continues in office.

Washington

The State Archives and Records Management Center, Olympia, was dedicated on December 11, 1964. Paul Kohl, Regional Director, National Archives and Records Service, Seattle, was one of the speakers.

West Virginia

The 1964 report of State Historian and Archivist James L. Hupp, submitted to Gov. William Wallace Barron on January 12, 1965, includes a brief history of the Department of Archives and History and its predecessors and a full review of the year's activities. "Aside from all that has been written in this Annual Report, most of which has been of a complimentary nature," the report concludes, "the fact remains that the Department of Archives and History is not able to function on as high a level as it could and should. However, progress is being made. With the gradual increases in the budget we have been able to employ more help and purchase more needed equipment and materials and thus improve the quality and quantity of the service we are expected to render."

Wisconsin

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the subject of an article by Kathryn Schneider in the January 1965 issue of *History News* (20: 19-21). The society's iconographic collections, particularly the photographs of H. H. Bennett, pioneer stereopticon landscape and portrait photographer of Kilbourn City, and the theater resources are described in the January 1965 issue of *Wisconsin Then And Now* (vol. 9, no. 6: 1-4). ¶The Division of Archives and Manuscripts has announced the accessioning of the correspondence, memoranda, and writings (1914-64) of Arthur J. Altmyer, Commissioner for Social Security, dealing with his service to the Federal Government and particularly with his administration of the Social Security program from 1935 to 1953. Also accessioned are the papers (1922-53) of Samuel Sigman, leader in the Progressive Party, and papers (1851-1943) of the Singer Manufacturing Company, dealing primarily with the company's Elisabethport, N.J., factory and including foreign and domestic correspondence and business records pertaining to sales and to financial and legal operations throughout the world. ¶The society has announced the publication of *Labor Papers on Microfilm: A Combined List*, the first of a new series of *Guides to Historical Resources*. The 66-page pamphlet lists all labor newspapers and periodicals available on microfilm from the society or from other libraries. Copies may be obtained from the society (816 State St., Madison) at \$1 each.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

The papers of Canada's Prime Ministers are to form the basis of a major publication project sponsored by the Public Archives. Work has begun on a multivolume series that, it is hoped, will include every extant letter of historical significance written by a Canadian Prime Minister. The first volumes, which will be published by 1967, the centennial year of Confederation, will be devoted to the early letters of Sir John A. Macdonald. The Publications Division has already accumulated over 4,000 Macdonald letters written before 1867, and detailed editing will begin shortly. Many of the letters were found in the Macdonald Papers and other collections in the Archives, but several

hundred have been obtained through the courtesy of other institutions and private individuals. ¶The papers of all of Canada's Prime Ministers up to 1957 are now in the Public Archives except those of R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister from 1930 to 1935); these are in the Bonar Law-Bennett Library at the University of New Brunswick. The largest collections are the papers of Sir John Macdonald (123 feet), Sir John Thompson (51 feet), Sir Wilfrid Laurier (195 feet), Sir Robert Borden (141 feet), Arthur Meighen (67 feet), and W. L. Mackenzie King, whose immense accumulation of papers runs to about 950 feet. A great deal of work has been done on these collections in the last few years. Index cards have been prepared for 70 percent of the Macdonald Papers; a similar project is now underway for the Borden Papers, and this will soon be extended to the Meighen and Thompson Papers. Type-written indexes have been prepared for the papers of six of the Prime Ministers, including Thompson and Laurier. The Mackenzie King Papers dated not later than December 31, 1921, are now open to scholars (except the diaries, which remain closed), and typewritten indexes are available. The King Papers for the period 1922-32 will probably be ready for release this summer, but it will be some time before detailed indexes are available. The Manuscript Division plans eventually to produce three indexes for each set of Prime Minister's papers: author and subject lists arranged alphabetically and a chronological list.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Reported by Sandra Guillaume

Items for this section should be sent direct to Miss Sandra Guillaume, Secretary-Treasurer, Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association, Ontario Archives, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ont.

Alberta

Raymond O. Harrison, museum director, Provincial Museum and Archives Branch, Department of the Provincial Secretary, informs us that planning of the new building to be opened in Canada's centennial year 1967 is well advanced after visits to many archives in the United States and Canada to inspect the efficiency of physical facilities. ¶The annual report of the Department of the Provincial Secretary lists 33 accessions of historical documentary materials, including 11 accessions of public records transferred from Provincial Government departments. Other accessions include maps, private papers, photographs, early architectural drawings, and the Harry Pollard Historic Photographic Collection (Calgary), which consists of some 12,000 negatives and glass plates dating back to the late 1890's. ¶A new position of Archivist II has been established especially for the purpose of arranging and organizing the two major historical photographic collections (the Ernest Brown and Harry Pollard collections). A Provincial Archivist has not yet been appointed, but the salary range has been increased considerably.

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Manitoba

Hartwell Bowsfield, Provincial Archivist, has announced that the Provincial Library and Archives has had to limit its hours for reference workers from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ¶A recently organized society, the Red River Valley Historical Society, has announced plans to develop an archival depository at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks and has underway a program for collecting material relating to the Red River Valley both American and Canadian.

Newfoundland

The Newfoundland Archives has issued its annual report for 1964. Copies may be obtained from Allan M. Fraser, Provincial Archivist, Colonial Building, Military Road, St. John's, Newf.

Nova Scotia

Provincial Archivist C. Bruce Fergusson issued two new bulletins in 1964: *The Labour Movement in Nova Scotia Before Confederation* (no. 20) and *The Inauguration of the Free School System in Nova Scotia* (no. 21), also published in the *Journal of Education* (Oct. 1964) on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Free School Act of the Province. Now in press is *The Diary of Adolphus Gaetz* (Publication no. 10 in a book-size series), edited with an introduction and notes by the Provincial Archivist.

Ontario

A task force composed of archivists and of personnel from the Organization and Methods Services of the Department of Treasury has almost completed an overall survey of the noncurrent records holdings of all government departments. It is hoped that this survey will provide the basis for a records management program. ¶A major rearrangement of government record groups already in the Provincial Archives is underway. ¶Copies of the 1964 Archives report will shortly be available. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy is asked to write the Ontario Archives, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ont.

Saskatchewan

The *Eleventh Report* of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, recently released, covers the period April 1, 1962–March 31, 1964. Copies are available from either the board's Saskatoon office (Saskatchewan Archives Office, University of Saskatchewan) or its Regina office (Archives Division, Legislative Library). In the period covered by the report the Archives arranged and prepared finding aids for the papers of John Nicks of Grand Coulee (1900–52) and the Patton family of Regina (1903–57) and records of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior (1881–1938), the Department of Public Works (1883–1950), the Saskatchewan Royal Commissions (1906–57), the Saskatchewan Lake and Forest Products Corporation (1945–51), the Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation (1949–58), the Saskatchewan Marketing Services (1947–60), and several agencies for varying periods of the Department of Natural Resources.

CHURCH ARCHIVES

Reported by Melvin Gingerich

Items for this section should be sent direct to Dr. Melvin Gingerich, Archives of the Mennonite Church, Goshen College, Goshen, Ind. 46526.

East

The library of General Theological Seminary, New York City, has acquired the personal papers of the late Right Reverend William Thomas Manning, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York from 1921 until his resignation in 1946. The 15,000 items cover 50 years of ecclesiastical problems and include a diary, notes, sermons, clippings, photographs, magazine articles, and correspondence with most of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish leaders of the Bishop's era.

The Reverend Nicholas G. Paleologos has been appointed Director of Archives of the Greek Archdiocese of the Greek Orthodox Church in America. The archives are located at 10 East 79th St. in New York City.

Edward C. Starr, Curator of the American Baptist Historical Society, 1106 South Goodman St., Rochester, N.Y., in his annual report for 1964 shows a substantial inflow of manuscripts.

Sidney S. Margolis, director of development of the Library and Information Center of the Synagogue Council of America, New York City, reports that the organization has added a complete set of records on the National Conference on Religion and Race to its archives.

A study of Quaker political activity in the 18th century is in progress at the Department of Records, Society of Friends, 302 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

South

The *Historical Foundation News*, Montreat, N.C., in its issue of January 1965 features an article on "The Virtue and Value of Diaries," mentioning the nature of the most important ones in the possession of the Historical Foundation.

The Episcopal Church Diocese of Oklahoma is microfilming the records of every church in its diocese, a project begun in 1961. The archives are kept at 1000 Elmwood Dr., Norman, Okla.

John R. Woodard, Jr., Director of the Baptist Historical Collection, Wake Forest College Library, Winston-Salem, N.C., reports that the organization has microfilmed the records of all the churches in the Alleghany Association and of some churches in the Kings Mountain, Pilot Mountain, and Yadkin Associations.

Central

The archives of the Seventh-day Adventist Potomac University have been moved to the new Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Although the Norwegian-American Historical Association collection housed in the Rolvaag Memorial Library, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., is not a repository of church records, it does contain much material pertaining to the church life of the Norwegian settlements.

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Jacob R. Marcus, Director of the American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, is completing a study of "The Colonial Jew in the United States to 1776." The Archives is microfilming the Hart papers, which cover the first Anglo-Jewish family in Canada.

The Reverend Stafford Poole, C.M., is now Director of the De Andreis-Rosati Memorial Archives, Saint Mary's Seminary, Perryville, Mo. The Archives has acquired the historical collections of the Reverend Charles Souvay and the Reverend Ralph Bayard, consisting of valuable original papers and facsimiles of documents relating to the establishment and growth of the Catholic Church in St. Louis, New Orleans, and Texas.

DePauw University and the Conferences of Indiana Methodism have published *Indiana Methodism: A Bibliography of Printed and Archival Holdings in the Archives of DePauw University and Indiana Methodism* (Greencastle, 1964), compiled by Archivist Eleanore Cammack. This wholly admirable work will be reviewed in the *American Archivist* in the near future. The Archives distributes periodically an informed and entertaining circular, *Circuit Writer*, "to keep Methodist ministers, members of congregations, particularly of historical committees, informed on a few activities taking place in the archives."

The Reverend James Cain will become the Archivist of the Archdiocese of Omaha on July 1.

Opal R. Carlin is Curator of the Missouri Baptist Historical Commission Library, which has been moved into the William Jewell College Library, Liberty, Mo. Files of church minutes and histories are constantly being accessioned.

Nearly 3,000 items from the personal papers of Rev. Rudolph H. C. Meyer (1881-1958) and Dr. A. L. Graebner (1849-1904) have been given to Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, Mo. The institute is expanding its program of microfilming and publishing American Lutheran historical resources.

West

The Reverend Wesley A. Havermale has resigned as historiographer of the Diocese of Los Angeles. His successor was to be chosen in February.

Arthur C. Thoms is in charge of the archives of the Colorado District, Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, 330 Acoma St., Denver, Colo. These archives have recently been moved to the new Lutheran Apartments building at the same address.

Canada

F. Malinsky of Elmira, Ont., is in charge of the Ontario District Archives of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. The most valuable records have been transferred, for safekeeping, to the Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, Mo.

With the appointment of Archdeacon R. K. Naylor as Archivist of the Diocese of Montreal, active steps are being taken to improve the administration of the archives and to make them available. An increasing number of noncurrent

parish records from the Montreal region are being acquired. The archives are kept at Anglican House, 1444 Union Ave., Montreal 2.

ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Surveys of College and University Archives

A survey of 200 college and university archives, made in 1949, was reported in our journal (13:62-64, 343-350) by Dwight H. Wilson. Thirteen years later (1962) a survey made of 350 such institutions was reported by Philip P. Mason (26:161-165). In the fall of 1964 an "unofficial survey" was made of 320 new institutions by Herbert Finch, Associate Archivist, Collection of Regional History and University Archives, Cornell University, at the suggestion of the 1963-64 chairman of the SAA Committee on College and University Archives, Edith Fox. Dr. Finch has prepared a report on his survey, copies of which may be obtained from him at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. The report shows that there continues to be "the lack of a fundamental conception of the nature and purpose of an archives"; discusses the relatively recent development of cooperation between State and university archivists in Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, California, and North Carolina; points out that formal training for neophyte archivists is now available in only three institutions; and suggests that guides and standards for training are needed.

Boston University

The News Bureau of the university has issued two press bulletins regarding additions to the special collections for the Mugar Library now under construction: no. 482-64 describes the manuscripts and files of Sterling North, American author; no. 14-65, the manuscripts and papers of Fletcher Knebel, newspaperman and co-author of the novel *Seven Days in May* and of a history of the Manhattan Project, *No High Ground*.

Clark University

The scientific and personal papers and memorabilia of the late Robert H. Goddard, the "Father of Modern Rocketry" and pioneer of the space age, have been given to the university by his widow. Goddard, from boyhood on, kept diaries, notebooks, correspondence, patents, photographs, awards, and printed works. G. Edward Pendray is assisting Mrs. Goddard in editing the papers for publication. In about 1968 the papers will be placed in the Goddard Memorial Room in Clark's future Robert Hutchings Goddard Library. Until then the material will remain in the vaults of the Mechanics National Bank in Worcester.

Dakota Wesleyan University

The papers of the late Senator Francis H. Case, given to the Friends of the Middle Border at Mitchell, S.D., in 1962, have been arranged, analyzed, and described for research use. The prompt processing of the papers, which are

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now housed in Dakota Wesleyan University's Layne Memorial Library, was made possible by a generous grant from the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The work was done last fall by Karl L. Trever, who was Special Assistant to the Archivist of the United States until his retirement from the Federal service in April 1964. The Case papers include extensive, detailed files pertaining to the legislative history of Congress, 1937-62, with special series on the Renegotiation Act, the Case Labor Bill, the Natural Gas Act, and the McCarthy Censure. They also include project files concerned with the preservation, development, and use of the water resources of the Missouri River Basin and of the mineral and recreational resources of the State of South Dakota. Other documentation relates to the social, economic, and political problems of the Dakota Indians; the history and development of defense installations in South Dakota; and the conservation and use of South Dakota's farm and forest resources. In addition, there are extensive materials resulting from Senator Case's membership on the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee, and the Senate Public Works Committee; and some interesting special files dealing with weather control and water desalinization programs. Two hundred file drawers of papers are now available for research use, with only the Senator's political correspondence and his correspondence with veterans restricted. Persons wishing to use Case papers or desiring further information concerning them should write to Leonard Jennawein, Executive Secretary, Friends of the Middle Border, Mitchell, S.D. 57301.

Denver University

Rare historical documents uncovered in the university library recently include the oath of allegiance, which George Washington signed as a witness, given to Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair at Valley Forge on May 12, 1778; the document appointing Jefferson Davis Secretary of War in the administration of President Franklin Pierce, 1853; the 14th known copy of the famed wallpaper edition of the Vicksburg, Miss., *Daily Citizen* for July 4, 1863; a Civil War roster; a large collection of banknotes issued during the 1800's; and stock certificates from early Colorado mining ventures. The documents are now in the University Archives.

Haverford College

Edwin B. Bronner, Curator of the college library's Quaker Collection, writes us as follows:

The Quaker Collection of Haverford College Library has recently acquired the archives of the Lake Mohonk Conferences of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples (1883-1929). Included in the 18,000 items are the papers of Albert Keith Smiley (1828-1912), and Daniel Smiley (1855-1930), who sponsored the Lake Mohonk Conferences, and were active in Indian affairs as members of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners.

The conferences were originally limited to Indian affairs, but were widened to encompass other Dependent Peoples after the Spanish-American War, especially the people of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Participants in the conferences included Congressmen, churchmen, military figures, government officials, field workers, and representatives of the Dependent Peoples themselves.

In addition to the letters, the collection includes hundreds of periodicals, pamphlets and other ephemeral material, newspaper clippings, pictures, and a complete set of the Annual Reports of the Conferences.

University of Hawaii

In August 1964 SAA member Robert D. Stevens, formerly with the Library of Congress, became director of research collections at the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. The Mutual Security Act of 1960 (PL 86-472) authorized the Secretary of State to provide for the establishment in Hawaii of a "center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West," through arrangements with public, educational, or other non-profit institutions. Funds for the center have been appropriated annually by Congress through the Department of State. The primary objective of the center is the promotion of better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific. The center is organized in three institutes: student interchange, technical interchange, and advanced projects. Archives are one of the types of reference institutions eligible, under the Institute for Technical Interchange, to develop programs to train selected participants in Hawaii or to provide specialists to conduct training in foreign institutes.

University of Houston

The Col. W. B. Bates collection of Texana and Western Americana (a collection of historical documents, maps, and letters) has been acquired by the university's M. D. Anderson Memorial Library.

McGill University

In its first 2½ years of operation McGill University Archives has assembled over 750 linear feet of official records from administrative departments and faculty offices. An even greater quantity remains still to be investigated in Macdonald College, the Royal Victoria College, and elsewhere around the campus. Returns of listed material are now being submitted to the Canadian Union List of Manuscripts. A start in the records management field has been made by the compilation of a manual on filing procedures, including a standard subject code for file titles.

University of Missouri

Nancy C. Prewitt, Assistant Director of the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, has notified us that since the collection is included in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* no more issuances of the *Guide* to the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection will be published. Copies of the 1952 *Guide* and the 1956 *Guide* are still available upon request; persons wanting these should write to the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Montreal General Hospital School of Nursing

An inventory of student, graduate, staff, buildings, and administrative rec-

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ords dating from 1890 has been completed, and many groups are now being classified in detail. The collection includes photographs of eminent alumnae, war decorations, family letters and trinkets, and training-assessment books. A large section includes extant nursing records of the Western Hospital, which merged with the Montreal General Hospital just under 40 years ago.

Northern Illinois University

J. Joseph Bauxar has been appointed Archivist, with the rank of associate professor, in the university library.

University of Oregon

Charles O. Porter, U.S. Representative from Oregon's 4th District, 1957-61, has placed his congressional files and campaign papers (some 20,000 letters and many additional documents) in the university library.

Pomona College

The college (at Claremont, Calif.) has acquired a collection of books and manuscripts to be known as the William F. McPherson Library of Western Americana. It has been placed in a special section of the Honnold Library. The most valuable items appear to be several manuscripts and whaling logs describing fur trading missions, fishing expeditions, and transcontinental trips made by California pioneers. The late Mr. McPherson, a pioneer Orange County historian and citrus and avocado grower, provided \$25,000 for the care and maintenance of the collection.

University of Rochester

Kenneth B. Keating of New York, U.S. Representative and Senator, 1947-65, has donated his personal papers to the university's Rush Rhees Library.

Utah State University

The university library has acquired a significant collection of Jack London's books, letters, and papers. The letters are holograph, typescript, or carbon reproductions sent by or to London over a period of years (received from the executor of the London estate) and photostats of London correspondence collected by King Hendricks while preparing his edition of *The Jack London Letters*, to be published by Odyssey Press this year.

University of Virginia

The university's Manuscript Division has received some 60 items (1794-1834) of, or pertaining to, James Monroe, including an account book (1794-1810), kept partly while he was Minister to France and containing a catalog (1810) of his library, some 59 business receipts and letters, chiefly relating to Monroe's estate, "Oak Hill," in Loudoun County, Va., and a letter (June 30, 1826) from James Monroe regarding his debts; about 30 items (1774-1862), including a letter (June 15, 1794) from James Madison to his father, Col. James Madison, a ledger, and other items pertaining to the Madison family;

13 items (1795-1856) by or pertaining to James Madison and members of the Madison and Cutts families, including a letter (June 14, 1845) from Dolley Madison to John P. Todd; three letters from Thomas Jefferson (February 5, 1769; December 24, 1804; and July 13, 1806); and three letters from Henry Clay (May 27, 1811; January 6, 1844; and July 16, 1847).

Wayne State University

Labor History Archives reports the acquisition of the papers of R. J. Thomas, onetime president of the United Automobile Workers and assistant to George Meany. In addition, the Archives has acquired extensive additions to its collections of the records of the UAW Education Department and the papers of Herman Benson of New York City relating to the history of Local 88 of the International Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots in the 1950's.

West Virginia University

Recent accessions by the university library's West Virginia Collection include additional papers of Henry D. Hatfield (1875-1926), Governor, 1913-17, and U.S. Senator, 1929-35; and of Stephen B. Elkins (1841-1911), including letters from James G. Blaine (18), and Presidents Grant (2), Garfield (3), Harrison (19), McKinley (1), and Taft (1). ¶NARS employee Arthur Hecht is the author of "Federal Postal History of Western Virginia 1861-65" in *West Virginia History*, 26: 67-79 (Jan. 1965).

OTHER SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

American Institute of Physics

Collections of source materials relating to the development of physics and the physics community are being assembled at the History of Physics Archives at the institute, 335 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Among the collections now available for research are the papers of Richard von Mises (1883-1953), authority on aerodynamics; Thomas Corwin Mendenhall (1841-1924), professor of physics, president of Rose Polytechnic and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; and Isidor Fankuchen (1904-64), professor of physics and head of the division of applied physics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Also available are research notes of Albert S. Eisenstein relating to his work in the development of X-ray and electron diffraction techniques and his studies of solid-state and surface physics. ¶The National Catalogue of Sources for the History of Physics, established and maintained by the project staff of the institute, encompasses manuscripts, apparatus, and other materials. ¶This year a catalog report of the collection (on 100 rolls of microfilm) of the Sources for the History of Quantum Physics is expected to become available. Over a 3-year period, correspondence, notebooks, and drafts of articles of the major contributors to the early development of quantum theory were microfilmed, and 175 interviews with 95 physicists were recorded and transcribed. Additional materials

in Europe will be gathered in 1965 by Prof. Friedrich Hund of Göttingen. ¶ The institute has arranged for the preservation of several groups of scientific records in appropriate depositories. Some 20 archival boxes of the correspondence of the Allegheny Observatory directors and of astronomer Herman S. Davis are now in the Archives of Industrial Society at the University of Pittsburgh. Scientific papers (32 file drawers) documenting the research of the late Harlan T. Stetson and the entire field of the physics of the sun and related terrestrial phenomena accumulated by Stetson, who was director of the MIT Cosmic Terrestrial Research Laboratory in Needham, Mass., 1940-50, have been given to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. ¶ Van Zandt Williams has been appointed director of the American Institute of Physics.

Archives of American Art

The national board of directors of the Archives of American Art, founded in 1954 to collect and preserve the documentary evidence of American artists and craftsmen and supported by memberships and special fund-raising events, has launched a drive to raise an endowment fund of \$2 million. Pledges and contributions should be sent to President Lawrence A. Fleischman, 5200 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202.

Archivists and Librarians in Art and Caricature

We have been asked by Dr. O. Nacke of Westfalen, Federal Republic of Germany, to inform our readers that he is organizing a collection of art and caricature depicting librarians and archivists. He asks for copies of such works or for information about their whereabouts. Dr. Nacke is interested in illustrations of the work activities for any period of time of the two professions, including electronic data processing. The collected pictures will be photoduplicated, and all interested persons may receive copies by paying the cost of reproduction. Donors whose pictures are accepted will receive as thanks a beautiful etching by Clara Ernst, which depicts the flood of literature being brought under control by archivists and librarians. Dr. O. Nacke's address is: Stapenhorststrasse 62, 48 Bielefeld, Westfalen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Austin-Travis County Collection

The sizable Austin-Travis County Collection of the Austin (Tex.) Public Library consists of manuscripts and photographs that record the history of the community's life. Each group of material is represented by a card in the public catalog in the Austin-Travis County Room, and in the Archives Room the manuscript letters are indexed under the writer's name. A collection of over 1,000 slides shows early Austin architecture. A subject catalog is being assembled, and printed material is cataloged for bibliographical use.

Denver (Colo.) Public Library

The library's Conservation Library Center is the official depository for the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners; the American Association for Conservation Information; the Conservation Education Association; the Midwest Game and Fish Commissioners; the Outdoor

Writers of America; and several other groups working for the conservation of natural resources. Among the center's accessions in 1964 were "three trunks" of materials, 1905-30, relating to the American Bison Society.

Edison Institute

Ford Motor Co. has donated its archives to the Edison Institute, a Michigan nonprofit educational corporation, founded in 1929, which also operates Greenfield Village and the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Mich. The Archives, to become a separate division of the institute, will be directed by Ford's Archivist Henry E. Edmunds. The 14-million item collection, established in 1951, includes personal papers and memorabilia of Henry Ford and the historical records of the automobile company he founded. Included are photographs; original paintings, portraits, and drawings; newspaper clippings recording the day-to-day life of Henry Ford and the early Ford Motor Co.; 325 transcripts of oral interviews with persons who were intimately associated with Henry Ford and the company; and Ford's correspondence with such persons as Thomas Edison, Harvey Firestone, and John Burroughs. The Ford Archives, officially dedicated in 1953 during the 50th anniversary of the founding of Ford Motor Co., was first located in Fair Lane, the Dearborn residence of Mr. Ford, later (1956) in the former Ford Rotunda and, since the fire in 1962, in the company's headquarters building.

McCord Museum

With the exception of the Archives and the Notman Photographs, the entire collection will be closed until the museum reopens in 1967 in its new quarters on Sherbrooke Street in Montreal, directly opposite the McGill University campus. Meanwhile, the staff has offices on the campus, and the address continues to be care of the university. The McCord's major project for 1967 is to establish a comprehensive archives of Canadian art history, and to this end J. Russell Harper, the Chief Curator, has already collected a large body of both original and photocopy material. In the past valuable papers and documents relating to Canadian artists and their work have either been lost or destroyed because the owners were unable to find a suitable repository. The McCord now offers its services for such a repository. Eventually the material being collected will be available to students of Canadian art history wherever they may be. As the task of building up this section of the McCord Archives is expected to continue at an accelerated pace during the next 2 years, the Museum will welcome any assistance that fellow institutions may care to offer.

Menninger Foundation

Recent acquisitions of the foundation's Museum and Archives at Topeka, Kans., include papers of the late Lucio Bini, donated by his widow, concerning the development of the electroshock machine.

Merrimack Valley Textile Museum

From Director Thomas W. Leavitt we have received the following statement of the research opportunities offered by this new museum:

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The Merrimack Valley Textile Museum opened on September 19, 1964, in North Andover, Mass. The museum serves as a center for the study of the role of wool manufacturing in American history.

Exhibits in the museum illustrate the various processes of woollen cloth manufacture—from raw wool to finished cloth. Within each process hand-operated implements alternate with power-driven machinery to emphasize the transition from handicraft to factory production during the Industrial Revolution.

The museum library houses books, prints, and contemporary published records as well as unpublished manuscripts and company records. These materials reveal much about wool technology, about labor relations, about mill financing and management, and about the role of the mill owners in local, state, and national politics.

Minnesota Historical Society

Lucile M. Kane, Curator of Manuscripts, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, is attempting to gather the papers of the men who have represented Minnesota in the U.S. Congress. Letters, diaries, speeches, and any other documents are sought. An alphabetical list of some 80 of the men whose papers are wanted was published in the November 1964 issue of *Minnesota History News*.

New York City Bar Association

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has set up a 19-member committee to develop a campaign against fraudulent art works. According to the *New York Times* (Jan. 8, 1965), the committee includes in its plans the establishment of an "archive" in which owners of art works can file photographs of their objects and data pertaining to them.

PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION

Institute on Modern Archives Administration, Washington, D.C.

The 19th institute, directed by Frank B. Evans and sponsored jointly by The American University, the National Archives and Records Service, the Library of Congress, and the Maryland Hall of Records, will be held June 7-18. The tuition fee is \$150. To register or to obtain further information one should write to Paul W. Howerton, Director, Center for Technology and Administration, The American University, 2000 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Institute of Genealogical Research, Washington, D.C.

The 15th institute, directed by Jean Stephenson and Frank E. Bridgers and sponsored by The American University in cooperation with the American Society of Genealogists, the Maryland Hall of Records, and the National Archives and Records Service, will be held July 12-30. The purpose of the course is to increase the knowledge of accepted genealogical techniques, aid in making research more productive, introduce students to unique types of source materials in the National Archives and other repositories in Washington, and acquaint them with the value of colonial, State, and county records for genealogical research. The tuition fee is \$100. To register or to obtain further information

one should write to Paul W. Howerton, Director, Center for Technology and Administration, The American University, 2000 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Institute of Archival Administration, Denver, Colo.

The fourth institute, directed by Dolores C. Renze and Leon deValinger, Jr., and sponsored by the Department of History and the Graduate School of Librarianship of the University of Denver in cooperation with the Colorado State Archives, will be held July 25–August 20. The tuition fee is \$125. To register or to obtain further information one should write to Prof. D. C. Renze, Institute of Archival Studies, Department of History, University of Denver, Denver, Colo. 80210.

Records Management Training in Canada

We have received word from R. Westington of the signal success of a records management course held from February 1 to 24 at the War Supplies Agency Centre in Kemptville, Ont. (30 miles from Ottawa), and the Public Archives Records Centre in Ottawa. There follow excerpts from Mr. Westington's detailed report to us:

Students for the course were selected from nominations submitted from departments and agencies inside the Federal Government and from the provincial governments outside. Of the 29 students selected, 26 work with the Federal Government, 20 in Ottawa and 6 in field offices, and the remaining 3 work with the provincial governments, 2 in Saskatchewan and 1 in Quebec. The main requirements for admission to the course were some experience in records management and administration. Most students met these requirements; those who did not were admitted for whatever immediate or future value they might be in records management to their offices on completing the course.

In other years, the content of the course has emphasized four areas of paperwork management: directives, forms, correspondence and reports management. This year the staff, feeling that emphasis on these areas was not properly equipping course members to initiate or carry out departmental records management programs, shifted the stress to two other areas: records organization and operations; records scheduling and disposal. In records organization and operations, the following topics were included: staff, equipment, space, layout, mail management, file operations, classification systems, and information retrieval. Of the eighteen days of the course, nine were used to discuss these two areas. The other nine saw the following areas studied generally: history of federal records management; role of the records officer; departmental manuals; records as archives; security classifications; electronic data processing; reports, directives, forms and better letter writing; good personnel administration; work measurement; essential records; records centres; microphotography; and central registries. . . . Perhaps the most successful discussion was a no-holds-barred debate on open shelf filing While the weight of evidence sat solidly with the affirmative, the negative nonetheless offered a stiff, somewhat ingenious and highly amusing argument.

Students' performance on the course was assessed on the basis of their assignment work, class participation and a written examination. Results of the course may not be estimated easily. Mr. Bilsland of the Records Centre, who directed the course, hopes that as in other years, graduates may draw up or help to draw up adequate and far-sighted schedules, and strive in other areas to save space, cut costs and increase efficiency. The intangible results, he feels, are harder to estimate but quite promising. Because of the course, he hopes that many doors have been opened and that graduates will stride through those doors with an open-mindedness in all areas of records management and an eagerness to apply the principles

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

Stage Technique International d'Archives

The fifteenth season of the international technical course for archivists offered in Paris by the Archives Nationales has been announced. The formal program, January–April 1966, will consist of numerous conference sessions in six general topical areas: archival doctrine, techniques, and methods; the history of archives; the historical content of archives; the organization of French archives; the organization of foreign (*i.e.*, non-French) archives; and French public administration. As in previous years, students will visit various offices and laboratories of the Archives Nationales and other archives, museums, and libraries in and near Paris; after March 15, 1966, they may undertake practice work in the Archives Nationales or in a departmental archival repository. A limited number of scholarships are available, but requests to be considered for these for the 1966 *stage* must be received in France early in May 1965. Application forms and brochures describing the course may be obtained from Philip P. Mason, Secretary, Society of American Archivists, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202; or from the Direction des Archives de France, 60, rue des Francs Bourgeois, Paris 3ème, France.

Workshop in Librarianship, Denver, Colo.

The Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, will offer a workshop in the "care, binding, and repair of books and the basic principles of preserving historical documents," July 6–23. The workshop will emphasize close attention to participants' projects by the director, Edward McLean, whose career as a fine binder spans some 30 years. The tuition fee is \$75. To register or to obtain further information one should write to H. William Axford, Assistant Director of Libraries, University of Denver, Denver, Colo. 80210.

Churchill

. . . he has by his art as an historian and his judgment as a statesman made the past the servant of the future

—PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, Proclamation 3525, Apr. 9, 1963. 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 274.

Editor's Forum

The Frontispiece

The *American Archivist* is indebted to the Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin, for the beautiful color photograph, appearing as the frontispiece in this issue, of the Texas Archives and Library Building. Many SAA members visited the building last October when the Society met in Austin. Located just east of the Capitol, the building was dedicated on April 10, 1962. The use of the photograph is by courtesy of the Bill Malone Studio of Austin; the cost of reproducing it for us has been borne entirely by the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

Besides the Texas State Library, including its Archives Division (one of seven divisions), the building accommodates the Texas General Land Office, which occupies approximately 45,000 square feet (two main floors, one-half of the basement, and one stack floor). The Library is housed in the remaining 70,000 square feet. Two of the Library's divisions—Records Management and Legislative Reference—are located in other areas. The Legislative Reference Division occupies part of the Capitol's second floor and the Records Center has its headquarters in the industrial warehouse section of Austin. Divisions in the Archives and Library building, other than Archives, are: Administrative, Field Services, Reference, and Technical Services.

This impressive building was constructed of "sunset red" granite from the quarry that furnished the material for the Capitol, completed some 77 years ago. It is 257 feet long and 67 feet wide; the stack area is 111 feet long and 48 feet wide. There are four main floors, a basement, and seven stack floors. The stack area is not open to the public.

The building was constructed under the supervision of the Texas Library and Historical Commission and the State Building Commission. Architects were Adams and Adams of San Antonio and Dallas; the general contractor was B. L. McGee and Co., Austin.

Having been established by the Third Congress of the Republic of Texas on January 24, 1839, the Texas State Library is one of the oldest State libraries in the Nation. In 1842 at least one war was fought over the attempted removal of the archives of the Republic from Austin to Houston. A group of Austin patriots, led by a woman who fired one of the cannons, squashed troops of the Republic, and the Library and Archives have remained in Austin since that time.

Not Keats

TO THE EDITOR:

We have received word that a facsimile of the letter written by John Keats to Fanny Brawne, dated October 13, 1819, was offered in Miami as the genuine, original document.

That letter has been in the Roberts Collection at Haverford College for many years and is listed in the volumes, *The Letters of John Keats*, as being in our Collection. There was an error in the 1931 edition, but that was later corrected.

I do not know whether there is anything we can do about this facsimile, but I fear that if one has turned up, there may be others. If you would like to know more about this, I would be glad to correspond with you further.

EDWIN B. BRONNER
Haverford College Library

"One Good Heave"

Under this title Harriet Hill developed in her column "Facts & Fancies" in the *Gazette* of Montreal (Dec. 3, 1964) an argument to convince her readers to "remove your psychological blocks and get rid of the things that accumulate and accumulate." Among the things to get rid of, Mrs. Hill wrote, are "old letters." "Chances are you'll never read them again. So why keep them?"

One reader, at least, did not find Mrs. Hill's argument convincing. John C. L. Andreassen, Canadian National Railways Archivist, in his capacity of chairman of the SAA Publicity Committee, promptly wrote Mrs. Hill a letter that she graciously printed in her column on December 10. We reproduce Dr. Andreassen's letter here:

Your column "One Good Heave" of this date makes very good sense, but should carry a caveat.

Something less than 5 percent of the records created by government and corporate bodies warrant permanent preservation. Retention of a much smaller percentage of the papers of families and individuals would serve historians and social scientists of another generation. The problem is to save them before the fires eliminate too many.

There are other approaches leading to the same result. In 1927, for example, Marie Willingdon, writing from the Governor-General's Train about the Brassey Papers she had just inherited, gave instructions to "Tear them up please; I do not want them back."

My guess is that a score of the World War II diaries of officers and men along with their letters home and their photograph collections [will] go up the flue as a result of your column, and that shouldn't happen.

The Dominion Archivist, provincial archivists in each of the provincial capitals, and most university and major public libraries are avidly collecting such materials for the use of future generations of scholars. While they can't accept and care for everything, they should be given the "right of refusal" before the fire is set.

This time Mrs. Hill entitled her column "Watch Before You Heave." She conceded that "there's another side to the story" and "that if among the belongings cluttering up your home . . . you come across some old newspaper clippings, old photographs or something else which might have some historical significance, act accordingly." But she did not yield entirely. "We wish our clutter were more interesting," she added, "—we're sorry to have to admit that we think archivists would turn up their noses at it."

Business Records Management and Archives

We suspect that business records managers and archivists are about to divulge something extraordinary. This suspicion is our excuse for, if not our explanation of, the dearth of business news in this issue, for all is indeed quiet on the business front. The revelation of what's afoot, when it comes, will be reported in our pages. In her 1964 report (see *American Archivist*, 28: 145; Jan. 1965) Helen L. Davidson announces her willingness to take over responsibility for "gathering news on business archives" and asks for cooperation.

Such news should be sent direct to Miss Davidson (Archivist, Eli Lilly and Co., 645 S. Alabama, Indianapolis, Ind.), who will assemble it for our News Notes editor.

And while on this subject let us record our amazement that an advertising supplement—*You Profit From Better Record Keeping*—distributed with the *New York Times* on March 28 (sec. 12), although an interesting and useful item, contains no reference to the need to preserve business archives. We think it unrepresentative of business to portray its records management as concerned solely with making a fast buck, and we hope that the National Stationery and Office Equipment Association, which sponsored this supplement of articles and advertisements, will acknowledge that in most businesses there are to be found quantities of documents that are worth far more than the glittering, silent, cut-the-filing-costs equipment in which they are kept.

Triumvirate

The Society's relations with the American Association for State and Local History and the Association of Records Executives and Administrators are very close. In several annual meetings the SAA has met jointly with the AASLH, and this year the SAA and the AREA will join for their annual meeting in New York City, October 6–8. The identity of some of the interests of the three organizations is indicated further by the presence on the SAA Council of an official of each of the other two and by the knowledge that many toilers in the historical–archives–records management vineyard are members of two of these organizations and some of all three. We make these observations so as to lead up to an expression of our gratification with the development of AREA's quarterly *Records Management Journal*, edited by Belden Menkus, and AASLH's monthly *History News*, edited by William T. Alderson, Jr. The editor of the *American Archivist* is a sincere admirer of both of these journals, and his personal relations with their editors is conducive to his making for the *American Archivist* plans that are essentially noncompetitive. Editor Menkus devoted a recent issue (Autumn 1964) entirely to presenting "A Records Management Glossary," compiled by Ben F. Gregory, Milton Reitzfeld, and William Rofes; we shall review this later this year. Editor Alderson brought out the January 1965 issue of *History News* in a new format, enhancing its interest and value and presaging its justified enlargement. We trust that most of our readers sense that the *American Archivist* also seeks and finds new horizons. All three journals, we believe, should be followed closely by those of us who must be *au courant* of fact and opinion in our closely related fields.

Reviewers and Abstracters, Inc.

The response to our appeal to the SAA membership to help us revise our list of those willing to review books and to assist us in our work of abstracting foreign periodicals in the archival field has not been particularly good. Forms that can be used in replying to the appeal can be found on the last page of our January 1965 issue.

PLACEMENT REGISTER

This section in the American Archivist is published for the convenience of our readers. No charge is made for the insertion of notices by either an institution in need of personnel or a candidate for placement. The editor, however, reserves the right to refuse obviously unsuitable notices and to condense or otherwise edit the copy submitted. Candidates or institutions may, if they wish, withhold their names from these notices and may direct that answers be addressed to Philip P. Mason, Secretary, Society of American Archivists, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

POSITIONS OPEN

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST, for Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Salary \$8,580-11,400. To develop and direct a new Archives in a new building to start construction in summer 1965. Write to Director, Personnel Administration Office, Terrace Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. O-29.

ARCHIVIST II AND HISTORICAL PHOTO LIBRARIAN. Salary \$6,540-\$8,580. Public records, manuscripts, large historical photo collection. Degree in history plus experience required. Write to Director, Personnel Administration Office, Terrace Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. O-29b.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN, needed by Vassar College beginning July 1. Duties include organization, service, and selection, for very active college archives, of rare books and manuscript collections. Salary open, depending on experience; liberal fringe benefits including TIAA. Write to Jean H. McFarland, Librarian, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601. O-38.

ARCHIVIST: The Arkansas History Commission, a State agency, is seeking a person to organize and develop an archival program under the general super-

vision of the State Historian. Salary \$7,000 a year, retirement plan, social security coverage, paid vacation, holidays. Must have adequate professional training and/or experience. Open July 1. Send written application to State Historian, Arkansas History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock, Ark. O-39.

POSITIONS WANTED

ARCHIVES/RECORDS MANAGEMENT: Male, many years' experience in State, national, and inter-American levels, looking for position with liberal salary, fringe benefits, possibilities of advancement. Write Secretary. A-47.

ARCHIVIST/LINGUIST desires position as archivist of Slavic and East European collection. Mid-30's, multilingual (Czech, Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Old Church Slavonic, French, German, Spanish, Latin); publications; 4 years' experience in major university as assistant archivist; course work near completion for doctorate in Russian history. Minimum salary, \$8,500. Write Secretary. A-48.

TRAINEE: Man, 23, citizen of the Philippines, college graduate including courses in archival administration, desires 2 years' on-the-job training in archival or manuscript collection under U.S. Exchange Visitor Program. Write Secretary. A-49.

ARCHIVES OR MANUSCRIPTS: Young man, A.B., M.A., American history, preparing for Ph. D. Field man, regional historical collection, experienced in cataloging manuscripts and administrative responsibility. Desires placement in archives or manuscripts. Salary open. Write Secretary. A-33.

ARCHIVES/RECORDS MANAGEMENT: Male in thirties desires employment in archival or records management field in government, college or university, or business. M.A. in history; certificates from American university for training in archival administration and records management. Eleven years professional experience in State archives. Salary \$9,000. Write Secretary. A-46.

PLACEMENT REGISTER

ARCHIVES/RECORDS MANAGEMENT: Male in late 30's desires employment in business or university records management/archives program. Seven years' experience in governmental positions. M.A. in history and certificates from American University and NARS training programs. Present salary \$10,000. Write Secretary. A-43.

ARCHIVES/MANUSCRIPT: Young man, age 26, desires position in an archives or historical manuscript library. M.S. in Library Science and directed study in archival management. Interested in position anywhere in U.S. Write Secretary. A-44.

The American University

Washington, D. C.

announces

The Fifteenth Institute of Genealogical Research

July 12-30, 1965

In cooperation with The National Archives and Record Service, The Maryland Hall of Records, and The American Society of Genealogists. Directors: Jean Stephenson, Fellow, The American Society of Genealogists, Frank E. Bridgers, Genealogical and Local History Specialist, The National Archives and Records Service.

For information, write: **Department of History**
The American University
Washington, D. C. 20016

MAJOR SOURCES OF ARCHIVIST MATERIAL IN GREAT BRITAIN

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Archivist and Historical material recently made available includes:

**The Letter Books 1644-45 of
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Letters of an officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War echo the great events of his time and contain much of interest to the historian.
\$20.00

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Elizabeth I. Vol. IV**

Instruments enrolled on the Patent Roll include appointments to offices, charters of incorporation and grants of liberties, dispensations and pardons.
\$32.00

**Gascon Rolls Preserved in the
Public Record Office
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Contains the full text of Gascon Rolls for these years, supplemented by other contemporary documents illustrating the English administration of Gascony.
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Covers the acts and proceedings of the Council for the years 1630-1631 during the reign of Charles I.
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Vol. I published 1960
\$26.00
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**List and Analysis of State
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**Calendar of State Papers:
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Covers Anglo-Spanish relations and the progress of the new colony of Georgia as well as the routine problems of administration.
\$22.00

**Diplomatic Documents
Vol. I—1101-1272**

This volume contains all the originals of treaties and analogues documents for these years beginning with the Anglo-Flemish "feudal treaty" of 1101.
\$24.00

**Calendar of Inquisitions
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The first half of this volume covers up to the year 1397 and records items of a miscellaneous character. The second half is almost exclusively confined to lands and goods forfeited by the opponents of Richard II.
\$24.00

**Guide to the Contents of the
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Vol. I Legal Records
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SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The following publications may be ordered from H. G. Jones, Treasurer, Society of American Archivists, P.O. Box 548, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

General Index to the American Archivist, Volumes I-XX, January 1938 to October 1957. \$6 to members; \$8 to others.

Annual Directory, June 30, 1963, compiled by Dolores C. Renze. \$1 to members; \$2.50 to others.

Annual Directory, June 30, 1962, compiled by Dolores C. Renze. \$1.

Society Directory, June 30, 1960, compiled by Dolores C. Renze. \$1.

Society Directory, 1957. With biographical sketches. \$1.

Directory of State and Provincial Archivists and Records Administrators, 1964, compiled by Richard W. Hale, Jr. \$1.

Directory of State and Provincial Archivists and Records Administrators, 1963, compiled by William T. Alderson. \$1.

Directory of State and Provincial Archivists and Records Administrators, 1962, compiled by William T. Alderson. \$1.

Back Issues of the *American Archivist*, 1940-64. All issues for 1938-39 are out of stock, but subsequent issues are available *except* those of July & October 1940; January & April 1941; July 1943; January 1944; October 1945; January & April 1947; January, April, & October 1948; April, July, & October 1950; January, April, & July 1951; January & April 1952; April 1954; January 1961; January 1963; January 1964. All copies \$2.50 each.

Complete positive microfilm copy of the *American Archivist*, Volumes 1-27, 1938-64. \$125 per set.

WANTED

BACK ISSUES OF *The American Archivist*

The Society wishes to purchase a limited number of copies of the following issues of the *American Archivist*, which are in short supply. One dollar, plus reimbursement for postage, will be paid for each copy in good condition. Copies should be mailed by "Special Fourth Class Mail—Book" rate to H. G. Jones, Treasurer, Society of American Archivists, P.O. Box 548, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

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