

There's more to Records Storage than storing records!



5 reasons why Paige Miracle Box does more than store your office records—

- 1** **Miracle Box protects your records "forever."**
Miracle Box is unique among corrugated storage files: it **never** splits, **never** warps, **never** sags.
- 2** **Miracle Box provides unmatched economy.**
Because of its **double**, interlocked walls and floor, Miracle Box lasts ten times as long as single-walled corrugated storage files that split apart at their single corners in **less than two years**. Thus Miracle Box costs **ONE-TENTH** as much in your long-term records-retention program.
- 3** **Miracle Box is used with or without shelving —**
with shelving for semi-active records; without shelving for completely inactive records.
- 4** **Miracle Box saves your personnel's time and labor.**
Sets up **INSTANTLY** and **AUTOMATICALLY**—no folding, no taping, no tabbing. Women workers handle Miracle Box as easily and quickly as men do.
- 5** **Miracle Box is top-quality storage equipment.**
Made of virgin Kraft 200# test corrugated fibreboard; 12" wide, 15" or 24" long, 10" high; **completely finished** — not a "do-it-yourself" project.



Write for brochure and prices.

THE PAIGE COMPANY, INC.

432 PARK AVENUE SOUTH • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

Dept.

*For a well rounded printing, storage and
filing program use . . .*

permaLife®

TEXT • BOND • LEDGER • COVER • BRISTOL

The complete papers for the complete program

PERMALIFE is acid-free and is absolutely dependable. A life of several hundred to a thousand years is assured.* Use PERMALIFE with confidence for

Library Catalog Card Stock

Envelopes for storage of documents and manuscripts

File folders for storage of maps and large documents

Letterheads

Reprints

PERMALIFE is beautiful in look and feel, and will give true copies by photo offset. PERMALIFE TEXT, BOND and LEDGER are Watermarked for your protection. For permanency use PERMALIFE and be sure.

*According to tests made of PERMALIFE by the
W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory. Details upon request.



STANDARD PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES

BAINBRIDGE

Featherweight Mount Board

30" × 40"

22" × 28"

28" × 44"

40" × 60"

48" × 48"

48" × 96"

Weather-resistant

HOT PRESS MOUNTING AT 190° WITHOUT WARP OR CURL

Samples on request

Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons
20 Cumberland St. Brooklyn, N. Y. 11205



"SALESMEN" you can trust

AVR maintains no separate corps of salesmen—only the Dagmar Super Microfilm Reader itself and its hundreds of satisfied users. Through the years, the proved performance of the Dagmar Reader and word-of-mouth testimony of its users have been very convincing "salesmen" indeed. And thoroughly trustworthy.

NOTE THESE IMPORTANT PRODUCT FEATURES

1 SHARP, BRILLIANT IMAGES Superior Netherlands-crafted optical system projects in moderate light, eliminates need for darkened rooms.

2 COMFORTABLE READING Image can be read in normal position.

3 PORTABLE Lightweight, only 14½ lbs. Closes easily into compact 9" cube.

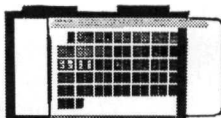
4 SIMPLE, SILENT OPERATION Uses 115 or 230 volt, 60 cycle alt. current.

5 VERSATILE Clearly projects ALL types and sizes of sheetfilm and rollfilm

16 and 35 mm. Aperture provides full 35 mm. scanning. "Zoom" projection allows adjustment of image size from 12 to 20 times.

6 GUARANTEED FOR 1 YEAR (except for lamps or mishandling).

Larger microfilm holder conveniently accommodates microsheet and jacket-mounted film strips—all available sizes up to 5" x 8".



ORDER WITHOUT RISK—

Order this excellent reader—use it for 10 days. If not satisfied, return it for full credit or cash refund.

READER, incl. take-up reels, extra lamp, carrying case. **\$159⁹⁵** f.o.b. Waseca.
5" x 8" microfilm HOLDER with reader **\$16⁵⁰**

Prices subject to change without notice. Inquire about favorable adjusted prices for Canada.

ORDER TODAY—READY NOW FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AVR

AUDIO-VISUAL RESEARCH

1512 8th St. S.E., Waseca, Minn. 56093

News Notes

JUDITH ARMSTRONG, *Editor*

National Archives and Records Service

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

SAA-AHA Winter Luncheon Meeting

The Society of American Archivists will sponsor a joint luncheon with the American Historical Association at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C. The luncheon, to be held on Tuesday, December 30, at 12:15 p.m., in the Blue Room of the Shoreham Hotel, will feature as speaker L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress. Tickets for the luncheon will be available at the AHA registration desk.

SAA Symposium

The Society of American Archivists in cooperation with Butler University, Eli Lilly & Co., and the National Archives and Records Service held an archival symposium in Indianapolis, Ind., on May 12, 1969. Speakers on the subject "Research Opportunities in Indiana and Kentucky" included Edward G. Campbell, Assistant Archivist for the National Archives; Helen Davidson, Archivist, Eli Lilly & Co.; Prof. Jacqueline Bull, University of Kentucky; Prof. Dwight Smith, Miami University; Elfrieda Lang, Lilly Library, Indiana University; and Charles Hinds, Murray State University. Ninety-five representatives of archival and manuscript repositories, historical societies, and educational institutions in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio attended the symposium.

Death of a Founding Member

THEODORE C. BLEGEN, dean emeritus of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota; in July 1969 at Saint Paul. He was a member of the organizing committee of 10 to plan an organization of archivists appointed by A. R. Newsome, head of the Public Archives Commission; a founding member in 1936 of the Society of American Archivists and its vice-president in 1939; Assistant Superintendent (1922-31) and Superintendent (1931-39) of the Minnesota Historical Society; and President of the Organization of American Historians in 1943 (when it was known as the Mississippi Valley Historical Association).

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Society of Ohio Archivists

At the society's first formal meeting on May 5, 1969, the following officers were elected: David Larson, Ohio Historical Society, president; Kermit Pike, Western Reserve Historical Society, vice president; and Ruth Helmuth, Case Western Reserve University, secretary-treasurer. Four Council members were also elected: William Bigglestone, Oberlin College; Lee Jordan, Cincinnati Historical Society; Steve Morton, Bowling Green State University; and Thomas H. Smith, Ohio University.

News for the next issue should be sent to Miss Helen T. Finneran,
Social and Economic Records Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The National Archives

The 24th annual institute in modern archives administration was conducted June 2-13, 1969, at the National Archives Building. The institute, sponsored jointly by the National Archives and Records Service, the American University, the Library of Congress, and the Maryland Hall of Records, surveys the responsibilities of government agencies and private institutions for records management, preservation, and use. The institute is directed by Frank B. Evans of the National Archives and is accredited by the American University.

Guest lecturers at this year's institute included F. Gerald Ham, Wisconsin State Archivist and Secretary of the Society of American Archivists; Philip P. Mason, Archivist of Wayne State University; Rev. August R. Suelflow, Director of the Concordia Historical Institute; Rex Beach, Morris Radoff, and Gust Skordas of the Maryland Hall of Records; John C. Broderick and John D. Knowlton of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress; and Victor Gondos, Jr., formerly of the National Archives.

The Conference on the Archives of United States Foreign Relations, the fourth in a series of conferences sponsored by the National Archives "for the purpose of increasing communications between archivists and the scholarly community," was held at the National Archives Building on June 16 and 17. There were papers on the administrative history of the Department of State, the Archives microfilm resources for foreign relations research, the Department's *Foreign Relations* series, domestic influences on U. S. foreign relations, U. S. foreign policy in both world wars, and United States relations with Europe, Latin America, the Far East, the Middle East, and Africa. On the second day various specialists on the staff discussed the National Archives holdings of State, War, and Navy Departments records, Presidential papers, and captured foreign records. On the evening of the first day Foy D. Kohler, former Assistant Secretary for European Affairs and Ambassador to Russia, spoke on "Reflections of a Professional Diplomat."

Among recent National Archives accessions are records of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1915-34; records of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training, December 19, 1946-May 1947; records (1907-66) of the Bureau of Indian Affairs relating to the Menominee and Klamath Tribes, the Menominee and Klamath Agencies, the Branch of Education, the Branch of Forestry, and the Branch of Roads; records of the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, including volumes 1-25 of the *List of Licensed Officers* (fiscal years 1916-40) and parts 1-3 of *Officers Licensed* (1941); and the records of Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor, 1960-66. The Center for Polar Archives in the National Archives has accessioned the private papers of Gen. David L. Brainard, Robert L. Lillestrand, Maj. Palle Mogensén, Evelyn Stefansson Nef, and Capt. George E. Tyson and the official records of the Lady Franklin Bay (Greely) Expedition (1881-84), the William M. Beebe Arctic Relief Expedition (1881-84), the Lt. P. H. Ray Expedition to Ooglamie, Alaska (1881-83), the Wellman Arctic Expedition (1898-99), and the Donald B. MacMillan expeditions to the Arctic (1921-25). Records that have been microfilmed by the National Archives recently include Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between Persia and Other States, 1921-29 (1 roll), and Between Persia and Other States, 1918-29 (1 roll), and Despatches From United States Consuls in La Paz, Mexico, 1855-1906 (5 rolls), and in

Guaymas, 1832-96 (5 rolls). Also included were Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Navy, 1798-1886 (43 rolls); Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy, "Miscellaneous Letters," 1801-84 (647 rolls); and Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Georgia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-70 (28 rolls). ¶ The National Archives recently released lists of microfilm publications relating to Europe, Latin America, Africa and the Near East, and the Far East and the Pacific Ocean; a revised edition of Preliminary Inventory No. 18, *Records of the Forest Service*, compiled by Harold T. Pinkett and revised by Terry W. Good; and General Information Leaflet No. 11, *The Center for Polar Archives*. Copies of these publications and further information about National Archives microfilm publications may be obtained from the Publications Sales Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Herbert Hoover Library

Thomas T. Thalken was sworn in on July 1, 1969, as Director of the Library. Previously the director of the Buena Park Public Library, Buena Park, Calif., Dr. Thalken has also had extensive experience with archives and manuscripts. He served for 4 years, 1951-55, as a manuscripts specialist in the Library of Congress and from 1955 to 1961 as Archivist of the Herbert Hoover Archives at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. A native of Kansas City, Mo., Dr. Thalken is married and has 12 children. He received his Ph. D. in history from Georgetown University.

The Library recently accessioned the papers of Bourke B. Hickenlooper, covering his political career as Governor of Iowa, 1943-44, and as a U.S. Senator, 1945-69; of Bradley D. Nash, a secretary to Hoover, 1927-29, and incumbent of appointive and public offices in the following years; and of former U.S. Sen. Gerald P. Nye, consisting of 1941 correspondence dealing primarily with American intervention in World War II. Also accessioned was correspondence, late 1930's to 1958, of Lawrence Richey, Hoover's long-time secretary.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

James E. O'Neill was appointed Director of the Library on June 30, 1969. Dr. O'Neill came to the Library from Loyola University of Chicago, where he had been associate professor of history since 1965. From 1963 to 1965 he was with the Library of Congress, first as a manuscript specialist in the Manuscript Division and then as a specialist in American history in the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Dr. O'Neill was an instructor and assistant professor of history at the University of Notre Dame from 1957 to 1963, and a reference librarian at the University of Detroit, 1956-57. A native of Renovo, Pa., he was awarded his Ph.D. in history by the University of Chicago.

Harry S. Truman Library

Recent accessions include papers of John B. Dunlap, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1951-52, and of William M. Reddig relating to his book, *Tom's Town* (Philadelphia, 1947); additional papers of Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, 1930-62, of Samuel I. Rosenman, Special Counsel to President Truman, 1945-56, and of James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965-67; and bound copies of public statements of the Sec-

retary of the Navy, 1945-47, and of the Secretary of Defense, 1947-53. Oral history interview transcripts accessioned included those of Max Lowenthal, Counsel to the Subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, and Judge Herbert N. Maletz, attorney-investigator for the Truman Committee, May 1941-November 1942.

A book, *Research in Archives*, written by Philip C. Brooks, the Director of the Library, was published by the University of Chicago Press on May 27. It is a manual for users of archives rather than for archivists. [Reviewed on p. 383 of this issue.—Ed.]

The 12th annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute was held in April 1969. The Board voted to continue its Special Research Program, which will be devoted to foreign aid for the next 2 years. Continuation of the grant-in-aid program was authorized. Receipt of a grant of \$10,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities was announced.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Recent accessions by the Library include personal papers of the following people: Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, pioneer in aviation warfare; Capt. A. Dayton Clark, 1936-63, naval commander charged with the construction of the artificial harbors off the beaches following the invasion of Normandy in World War II; John Hubert Else, 1925-65, former administrative assistant to several U.S. Senators from Kansas; Frederick H. Mueller, 1955-61, Under Secretary and Secretary of Commerce in the Eisenhower Administration; Elwood R. Quesada, 1943-63, former Air Force general and Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency; and Capt. Alfred B. Stanford, 1944, who was deputy to Capt. A. Dayton Clark. Also accessioned was the World War II propaganda leaflet collection of John Coriden Lyons. The Department of State's Protocol Office has forwarded to the Library the Books of Condolence received from embassies and consulates throughout the world following the death of former President Eisenhower.

During the ceremony at the Library on June 6, 1969, commemorating the 25th anniversary of D-day, the Archivist of the United States, James B. Rhoads, announced that the Eisenhower Library Gift Fund had been granted \$5,000 by the Eisenhower Foundation. The money will be used to further the commemoration of D-day and V-E Day and to continue the Library's Oral History Project. ¶As part of the continuing observance of the 25th anniversary of D-day, the museum staff of the Library prepared special exhibits for the display of the two railroad cars that were used by General Eisenhower in 1944-45. The cars were recently secured by the National Railroad Museum of Green Bay, Wis., and were brought to the Library to be part of the observance.

National Historical Publications Commission

With funds from a Ford Foundation grant, the National Historical Publications Commission will offer several Fellowships in Advanced Historical Editing, 1970-71. Fellows spend one calendar year working with a Commission-approved documentary publication project in United States history, such as the Adams, Webster, and Jefferson Davis papers to which fellows were assigned for this present year. Candidates for the fellowships will state an order of preference from among 15 or more such projects that have indicated their willingness to receive fellows. Their applications will be circulated to the editors in the order they have requested.

Candidates must be under 35 and must have the Ph. D. or have completed all requirements for that degree except the dissertation, or they must have equivalent qualifications as shown by writings or edited publications demonstrating exceptional ability. The deadline for applications is December 1, 1969, with awards to be announced no later than March 1, 1970. The fellowship year may begin between July 1 and October 1, according to the preferences of the grantee. Stipends range from \$6,000 to \$9,000 depending on qualifications, marital status, and dependents. For further information write to the Executive Director, NHPC, National Archives, Washington, D.C., 20408.

Office of Records Management

The National Archives and Records Service and the National Bureau of Standards are jointly sponsoring a comprehensive project on standardizing paper sizes. Recommendations for standard paper sizes will be based on the efficient use of paper as a communications medium. ¶ The National Archives and Records Service sponsored the National Symposium on Improving Paperwork Using Remote Terminals at the Washington Hilton Hotel, June 9-11, 1969. The symposium covered such areas as an overview of remote terminal equipment, methods and choices of data transmission links, management and economic considerations in using remote terminals, and case studies of actual installations. ¶ During fiscal year 1969 the regional records centers received over 1.1 million cubic feet of records, the largest volume in the history of the Federal records centers. On July 1, 1969, the combined holdings of the national and regional centers comprised over 35 percent of all Federal records.

Archival advisory committees are being formed to advise Federal records centers on their archival programs. The committees are composed of scholars, librarians, and others interested in fostering the use of archival material deposited outside the Washington, D.C., area. ¶ A Regional Archives Advisory Council, patterned after the National Archives Advisory Council in its purpose and areas of concentration, met for the first time on June 20, 1969, in Chicago. This council, established to cooperate in archival programs of Region 5, General Services Administration, was organized with the following officers: Prof. James Penick, Jr., Loyola University of Chicago, chairman; Elfrieda Lang, Lilly Library, Indiana University, vice chairman; and Bruce C. Harding, Federal Records Center at Chicago, secretary. The Council consists of some 33 representatives of archival, educational, and other organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Office of the Federal Register

The newly revised 1969-70 edition of the *United States Government Organization Manual* was placed on sale in the early part of August 1969 by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$3 a copy. The *Manual* is the official organization handbook of the Federal Government. Revised as of July 1, 1969, it presents concise and authoritative descriptions of the organization and functions of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. It contains charts showing the organization of Congress, the executive departments, and the larger independent agencies, and lists the names and titles of more than 5,000 key Government officials, including the Members of Congress. The *Manual* also gives brief histories of those Federal agencies whose functions were abolished or transferred before March 4, 1933; brief descriptions of quasi-

official agencies and selected international organizations; and a list of several hundred representative publications available from Government establishments.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Recent accessions of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress include a fine 3-page ALS from George Washington to his former aide, James McHenry, on August 15, 1782. The heart of the letter may be found in the following quotation from it: ". . . 'tis plain, they [the English] are only gaining time to become more formidable at Sea; to form new Alliances, if possible; or to disunite us. Whatever may be their object, we, if wise, should push our preparations vigorously; for nothing will hasten peace more than to be in a condition for War." This letter is a gift from Sol Feinstein of Washington Crossing, Pa., in advance of the coming to the Library in the near future of the remainder of his collection of documents pertaining to the American Revolution. ¶ The Library has received the papers of Stephen C. Rowan (1808-90), naval officer. There are three private journals and one letterbook. The first journal, which commences in 1826, relates in part to the circumnavigation of the globe by the *Vincennes*, the first U.S. Navy man-of-war to accomplish this. The second private journal (1841-44) relates to the *Delaware's* service on the Brazil and Mediterranean Stations. The third journal, maintained sporadically over the years 1845-69, presents considerable detail concerning events on the Pacific Coast during the Mexican War, touches briefly on the opening days of the Civil War (including Rowan's participation in the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter) and (after omitting further episodes of the Civil War) resumes with an account of Rowan's command of the Asiatic Squadron. The letterbook for 1854-90 includes letters selected from various letterbooks and copied at a later date. The Rowan papers have been deposited by the Naval Historical Foundation.

New collections for the 20th century include the Charles C. Marshall papers, primarily concerned with his various activities and research in an effort to support charges made against Presidential candidate Al Smith that a Catholic should not be elected President, which resulted in a famous article by Marshall in the *Atlantic Monthly* (answered by Smith in a subsequent number of the magazine) and Marshall's book, *The Roman Catholic Church in the Modern State*. ¶ The Library has acquired the papers (about 10,000 items) of Harold R. W. Benjamin, author of *The Saber-Tooth Curriculum* and other books, former professor of education at several universities, first director of the U.S. Office of Education's international educational relations office, a primary developer of the University of Maryland overseas education program for servicemen, and a participant in the drafting of the charter for Unesco. ¶ New acquisitions in the field of science include additions to the Sigmund Freud Archives of 29 clinical case histories written by Freud in 1883 and the 10-page holograph manuscript of Freud's "Trauer und Melancholie."

Among the most important accessions of the Library of Congress during recent years is that of Charles E. Feinberg's collection of manuscripts, books, and memorabilia relating to Walt Whitman. This outstanding collection includes more than 1,000 manuscripts by Whitman (including the only page of the manuscript of the first edition of *Leaves of Grass* known to be still extant and the manuscript of "O Captain! My Captain!"); more than 1000 of his letters, notes, and memoranda; a similar number of letters addressed to him (including Emerson's famous congratulatory letter of July 21, 1855: "I greet you at the beginning of a great career . . ."); first editions and/or proof sheets of most of Whitman's books; about 125 volumes

from Whitman's own library; and more than 3,000 books about him. This is probably the largest and most important collection of Whitman materials ever assembled and, along with the significant body of Whitman manuscripts which were already in the Library's collections, makes the Library of Congress the foremost Whitman repository in the world. An exhibit of materials from the Feinberg collection will be open to the public in the Library's main building until January, in honor of the sesquicentennial of Whitman's birth. The collection will not be available for use until 1970.

The 18th in the series of microfilm editions of Presidential papers has been released. The microfilm of the papers of James K. Polk in 67 rolls, with accompanying item index, is available for purchase through the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, at a cost of \$675.

Oliver H. Orr, Jr., has been appointed Manuscript Historian, succeeding the late Lloyd A. Dunlap, who died in August 1968. Dr. Orr has been a member of the Library staff since 1965, serving as Specialist in American history in the General Reference and Bibliography Division and editor of the *Supplement* to LC's *Guide to the Study of the United States of America*.

STATE AND LOCAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Illinois

Wayne C. Temple, Archivist of the State Records Section, State Archives, received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award on June 8 from the New York Southern Society for his research and writing about Abraham Lincoln and for his public service in many fields.

Mississippi

Charlotte Capers, Director of the Department of Archives and History, has resigned, effective July 1. Miss Capers will continue in the Department as Special Projects Assistant and will work with the architects planning the new Archives and History building.

North Carolina

Rear Adm. Alex M. Patterson (USN, Ret.) has been named Archives and Records Administrator of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. Formerly Assistant Records Administrator for Local Records, Admiral Patterson succeeds H. G. Jones, now Director of the Department. ¶ A renovation of the State Records Center has increased records storage space by more than 50 percent. New offices and a seminar room were also outfitted. ¶ H. G. Jones delivered three papers at the World Conference on Records in Salt Lake City, August 5-8, and appeared on a panel at the meeting of the American Association for State and Local History in St. Paul on August 21.

Pennsylvania

The State Archives of the Bureau of Archives and History is expanding its activities in the field of county and local records. The County Records Committee, created originally to make disposition schedules for records of prothonotaries and clerks of courts, now covers all county records in most counties. The Archives has issued two bulletins containing schedules for the prothonotary and the clerk of courts. Recent legislation has created a similar Local Government Records Committee,

which will make schedules for the records of third-class cities, boroughs, townships, and authorities. ¶ On May 2-3, 1969, the Bureau of Archives and History was host to the Fourth Annual Conference on Research Needs and Opportunities in Pennsylvania History, held by the Pennsylvania Historical Association. The purpose of the conference is to acquaint the historical profession with subjects and topics needing exploration and with archival resources available. A detailed report on the conferences by Associate Historian Gail Gibson appears each year in the July issue of *Pennsylvania History*. ¶ Recent accessions include the John S. Fisher papers (1886-1940) including his papers as Governor, 1927-31; Warrants, 1778-1874; records of the Department of Property and Supplies, 1930-66; records of the Constitutional Convention of 1967-68; records of the Supreme Court, Middle District, 1799-1965; and records of the Superior Court, Middle District, 1895-1965. The constitutional convention records are unusually complete, including not only the formal minutes and proceedings, but also tape recordings and transcripts of committee sessions. ¶ Under a recent authorization by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Bureau of Archives and History is preparing for publication the missing Volume I of the *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, containing the laws enacted from 1682 to 1700. Compiler and editor is Gail McKnight Beckman of the law faculty, University of Glasgow.

CHURCH ARCHIVES

Reported by William B. Miller

Items for this section should be sent direct to William B. Miller,
Presbyterian Historical Society, 425 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19147

Roman Catholic

The Corpus Christi Diocesan Archives, 620 Lipan St., Corpus Christi, Tex. 78401, is compiling a history of each of the 50-odd parishes in the Diocese and their mission churches. The Archives has recently obtained biographies of missionary priests. ¶ The original work of Colvin, who made the first survey of the Adirondack Mountains, has been acquired by the Chancery of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, 622 Washington St., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. The Archives also has letters of diocesan bishops including those of Bishop Wadhams, who was connected with the Oxford Movement. ¶ The Diocese of Natchez-Jackson, 237 East Amite St., Jackson, Miss. 39205, has indexed its archives up to the year 1966. ¶ The Reverend Thomas T. McAvoy is Archivist at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556, formerly the Catholic Archives of America. The Archives has acquired the papers (about 10 cubic feet) of Msgr. John Boland, New York, who was active in mediating labor disputes. ¶ The Belmont Abbey Archives, Belmont Abbey, Belmont, N.C., has records of the Abbey College, the Monastery, and pertaining to the Catholic Church in North Carolina. Rev. Sebastian Doris is Archivist.

Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)

The Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa. 19009, has received the papers of Rt. Rev. Alfred Acton, professor of theology from 1897-1952, including sermons, notes and diaries.

Disciples of Christ

Noted in the annual report of the Disciples of Christ Historical Society, 1101 19th Ave. South, Nashville, Tenn. 37212, is the fact that 1,057 lots of materials

VOLUME 32, NUMBER 4, OCTOBER 1969

from 865 sources have been received by the society's collections. The Society also received papers of many Disciple leaders, including Aaron Prince Aten, Jabez Hall, Walter W. Sikes, and Thomas Davis Secrest. The archives of the Pennsylvania Association of Christian Churches were transferred to the society during the past year.

Protestant Episcopal

The diaries and papers of several Tennessee bishops and registers of defunct Episcopal churches are available at St. Mary's Cathedral Archives, 629 Poplar Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38105. ¶ Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History was elected Historiographer, Diocese of Alabama, Montgomery 36104, to arrange the diocesan records and make them available for use. The Archives has received the papers of Rt. Rev. Charles Colcock Jones Carpenter, Bishop of Alabama from 1938 to 1968.

Society of Friends

The Department of Friends Records, 302 Arch St., Philadelphia, has the records of Quaker work with Negroes in Philadelphia before and after the Civil War, the books of the 1848 census of Philadelphia Negroes, and records of schools for black adults and children. Microfilming of the minutes of the Monthly Meetings constituent to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting has been completed through 1968. ¶ The Friends Historical Library (not Society as previously reported) contains books and other documents on the faith and history of the Society of Friends and of the Peace Movement. In addition the library includes the Swarthmore College archives and the records of Friends Meetings in the Philadelphia area and elsewhere.

Lutheran

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa 52101, has received papers of N. Astrup Larsen, missionary and former president of the Iowa District of the American Lutheran Church.

United Methodist

Papers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church since 1795 are available for research at the Historical Society of the South Carolina Conference, United Methodist Church, Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C. 29301. During the summer the Archives moved into the new college library. ¶ In addition to Evangelical United Brethren materials the Rocky Mountain Methodist Historical Society Archives, Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Colo. 80210, has Methodist archives for the States of Colorado and Utah and for certain sections of Wyoming. The Archives is planning to move into new facilities in the Ira J. Taylor Library.

Seventh-day Adventists

The James White Library, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Mich. 49104, has source materials relating to the history of Adventist evangelism in the early 20th century.

Other

The records of the Interseminary Movement and the Planning Committee of the National Council of Churches have been acquired by the National Council of

Churches Archives at 475 Riverside Dr., New York City. The Archives has most of the records of the National Council and its predecessors.

The Rhode Island Historical Society Library, 121 Hope St., Providence 02906, has records of the Rhode Island Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1880 to the present.

An archival program has recently been begun at the Christian Theological Seminary, P.O. Box 88267, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208. Sixty-five manuscript collections consisting mainly of papers of ministers and some church records have been arranged to date. Henry K. Shaw is the Archivist.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Reported by Maynard J. Brichford

Items for this section should be sent direct to Maynard J. Brichford,
University Archivist, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

American Institute of Physics Center for History and Philosophy of Physics

Descriptions of 103 manuscript collections at 39 U.S. repositories are included in the center's report on its National Catalog of Sources for the History of Physics. "A Selection of Manuscript Collections at American Repositories" includes name and repository indexes and an appendix describing documentary source materials available in the Niels Bohr Library, such as manuscript and photograph collections, oral history interviews, biographical files, and physics department histories. The National Catalog emphasizes documents from 1890 to the present and contains over 1,000 entries for collections or individual items at 120 repositories. The catalog is supplemented by finding aids that describe in more detail the contents of 84 manuscript collections. The center report will be sent to university libraries and graduate programs in the history and philosophy of science to test its usefulness. ¶ The role of theories and theorists in the development of nuclear physics (1930-50) was the theme of the second Exploratory Conference on the History of Nuclear Physics, held at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Brookline, Mass., May 18-19, 1969. The conference was part of the joint AIP-American Academy project to document and analyze the emergence and growth of nuclear physics as a major research field. Charles Weiner, project director, described the research and archival efforts underway, including several oral history interviews with physicists who played key roles in the development of nuclear physics in Britain, France, and the United States. ¶ The center has acquired microfilm copies of the Niels Bohr correspondence preserved at the Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen (1913-45, 26 rolls), 14 student notebooks that record the lectures of Albert A. Michelson, and 9 such notebooks that record the lectures of Robert A. Millikan at the University of Chicago, and photographs of the University of Michigan summer symposia during the 1930's.

International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences

In a meeting, May 9-11, at Princeton University, the society discussed instrumentation in psychology, issues involved in writing the history of science, quantitative approaches to historical research, and topics in the history of psychology and sociology.

University of California

The Robert H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology of the university has undertaken a project to copy nitrate-base film negatives of California Indians and archeological

subjects. ¶The University Library at Santa Barbara has established an archival collection on offshore oil drilling. The donated documents, photographs, and newspaper clippings will be indexed for research use.

University of Illinois

The University Archives has acquired the papers of anthropologist Oscar Lewis, which include tape-recorded interviews for *The Children of Sanchez* and *Pedro Martínez* and the manuscripts of *The Children of Sanchez* and *La Vida*. The papers also contain correspondence, reviews, and reprints relating to the author's use of oral history techniques in the study of the subculture of poverty in Mexico, Puerto Rico, and New York. The University has published *Scientific and Technological Documentation: Archival Evaluation and Processing of University Records Relating to Science and Technology* by Maynard Brichford. Copies of this publication may be obtained for \$1 from the Publications Office, Graduate School of Library Science, Room 435 Library, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

GENERAL MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Reported By Herbert Finch

Items for this section should be sent direct to Dr. Herbert Finch, Curator and Archivist, Olin Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14850.

Historical values are not the same as a fair market price appraisal for income tax purposes nor can they be translated easily into headline news stories. Despite the opinion of the *New York Times*, the major value of the recently reported Fillmore collection is not the President's friendship with Dorothea Dix; and despite the concern of the *Wall Street Journal*, the primary interest in the papers of public figures is not monetary. Such a statement makes perspective difficult. Any of us would bask in the reflected glory of seeing one of our collections described in the *Times*. We are quick to tell a potential donor about the benefits of a tax deductible gift. At Cornell University such benefits are explained to all donors as a matter of policy. But the point and pride of being an archivist or a curator is that we value words on paper, photographs, tapes, or any other type of information for what they can tell us about the past once their relation to that past is properly established and understood. To determine such a relationship we need many things, but we do not need to know either the monetary value of the information or what part of the public knows about our holdings.

The problem is not that archivists are selling out for big headlines or fat appraisals. The archivists I know are remarkably clear sighted. The problem is instead the urgency that faces us to educate administrators and reporters and sometimes even scholars in the belief that historical values are not equivalent to publicity or money and that the work we do cannot always be translated into immediate scoops, climbing statistical sheets, or prize-winning articles. We must also gain their support so that we will gain the time, the tools, and the security needed to identify items of potential significance.

It is a joy to meet together in annual conclaves, but the Society could help us best by providing us with the information and techniques and even the courage to tell people historical values are our values and are important.

Collections

The collection of Maurice C. Latta, a White House staff member from 1898 to 1947, has been given to the Western History Collection of the **University of Colo-**

rado Libraries. The 1,200 items will be useful for the study of foreign affairs, social history, civil rights, conservation, urban history, and Indian affairs. The already comprehensive collection of William Wordsworth's papers at **Cornell University** has been augmented by the addition of 62 letters that comprise correspondence (1827-46) between Wordsworth and Sir William Rowan Hamilton of Trinity College, Dublin.

The **Maryland Historical Society** announces the gift of the business archives of G. Krug & Son, Baltimore ornamental iron workers. Presently the records date from 1843 to 1911, and the later records have also been promised to the society. The Michigan Historical Collections at the **University of Michigan** has received the papers of Margaret Price, former Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and of Prof. James K. Pollock of the Political Science Department at the university, reflecting his work in international government and the Michigan State government. The Southern Historical Collection at the **University of North Carolina** has received the papers (1821-1907) of Calvin J. Cowles containing family and business materials and the Harriet Berry papers (1920's and 1930's) including correspondence on the economic development and politics of North Carolina.

The **Ohio Historical Society** has accepted the papers of Frederick C. Smith, Congressman from Marion, Ohio, during the 1940's. Military papers relating to the Pacific and the Far East have recently been acquired by the **Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University**. Included in the collection are papers of Adm. Charles M. Cooke, Chief of Staff to Fleet Adm. Ernest King, 1942-45, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, Western Pacific, 1946-48, and unofficial advisor to Chiang Kai-shek, 1950-51; Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick, Commander of the First Special Service Force, "Devil's Brigade," and later Commander of the 45th Infantry Division First Airborne Task Force; Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Military Governor of Territory and Commanding General Hawaiian Department, Commanding General Pacific Ocean Areas; Col. M. Preston Goodfellow, Deputy Director Office of Strategic Services, 1941-46, and economic and political advisor to President Syngman Rhee of Korea; Vice Adm. Milton E. Miles, Commander of the United States Naval Group, China, 1942-46, and later Chief of Naval Affairs for Latin America; Col. Lee V. Harris, Chairman of the Truce Team with the Marshall Mission to China at Kalgan and Shan Hei-Kwan and in 1950-52, Senior Military Attaché to the State of Viet-Nam; and Brig. Gen. L. R. Boyd, Commander of the 93d Division in the Pacific.

The Rare Book Department, **Free Library of Philadelphia**, has received 70 notebooks, largely in the hand of James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a framer of the U.S. Constitution. The Glenn Martens Archives Center at the **South Dakota Historical Society** is now complete. Besides Governors' papers, manuscripts now being moved into the center include correspondence, sermons, lectures, and personal data of William Blackburn; papers of Albert Tallman Free; correspondence of the Reverend John P. Williamson; papers on the operations of Wessington Springs Academy; the Doane Robinson papers; and correspondence of W. H. Pringle and the Isaac Walton League of South Dakota. The Rare Book Department, Samuel Paley Library, **Temple University**, has received the following: 52 letters and Letters Patent of Philip Wuest, Jr., related to the Auto-Manual Piano Action Co. (1895-1929); diaries and manu-

scripts of French poet and critic, Charles Morice; and 44 letters of Walter de la Mare.

A collection of Custis family papers, including 16 holographs of George Washington, has been given to the **Virginia Historical Society**. Relating primarily to family affairs, the 18th-century collection has been in the Custis-Lee families. The **University of Virginia** has accessioned the Erskine Caldwell-Atcheson L. Hench correspondence (1911-65), a few Tazewell family papers, the typescripts, corrections, and proofs of John Dos Passos' *The Portugal Story*, and the original cartoons and research files (1910-68) of Fred O. Seibel, editorial cartoonist of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

The Special Collection of Modern Literature, **Washington University**, St. Louis, has accessioned additional notebooks (1958-66) of James Merrill and variant drafts by William Gass of stories collected in *In the Heart of the Heart of the Country*, his reviews and essays, and three early unpublished stories, one originally intended as part of Gass' first novel, *Omensetter's Luck*. Reflecting another aspect of the collections is the acquisition of correspondence and manuscript material of Stanley Morison, late British type and book designer, and of James Moran. The material will be added to the Isador Mendle Memorial Collection in the History of Printing, and will complement an extensive book collection on this subject. The estate of Washington University alumnus Fannie Hurst has given a selection of Miss Hurst's correspondence, seven diaries and the manuscript of the novel, *Quiet Street*. The Manuscript Division, **University of Washington Library**, has been developing collections in several areas. In water resources and public power the library has received the papers of Robert W. Beck, John Brooke Fink, Sol Elwood Hutton, Charles F. Luce, James I. Metcalf, and Guy C. Meyers. Forestry papers include: Aloha Lumber Corp., Donald Hathaway Clark, Clyde S. Martin, Blain H. McGillicuddy, Arthur Kitchel Roberts, and the Puget Sound Chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

The **West Virginia University Library** has received the William B. Gatewood papers (1861-1909) relating to farming, mining, and politics in the Cabin Creek District (Kanawha County). The **State Historical Society of Wisconsin** has received the papers of Helen Sumner Woodbury, news films of WKOW-TV, Madison, for the last 10 years, and additions to the papers of Melvin Laird, Gore Vidal, and the National Association of Broadcasters.

Publications

A Preliminary Guide to the Manuscript Collection of the U.S. Military Academy Library, compiled by J. Thomas Russell, has been published as U.S.M.A. Library Bulletin 5 by the Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Meetings

A statewide meeting of New York manuscript curators was held at Cooperstown on May 16 and focused on the development programs of regional repositories and appraisal problems. ¶ An earlier meeting of manuscript people from the South Central Research Libraries Council was held April 11 at Cornell University. The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections and other information systems were discussed. The State Historian Louis L. Tucker described current activities of his office.

CANADA

Reported by Wilfred I. Smith

Items for this section should be sent direct to Dr. Wilfred I. Smith, Acting Dominion Archivist,
Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa 4, Ont., Canada.

Public Archives of Canada

The following announcement by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of a more liberal access policy for Canadian Government records is from the *Official Report of the Debates of the House of Commons* for May 1, 1969:

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Release to Archives of Records in
Existence for Thirty Years

Right Hon. P. E. Trudeau (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I should like to announce a policy to make available for research and other public use a large portion of the records of the Canadian government prior to July 1, 1939 as would be consistent with the national interest. The cabinet secretariat and the departments and agencies of government are being asked to transfer to the Public Archives official records which are more than 30 years old to be made available to the public under the normal rules of access in force in the Public Archives.

Certain records will be exempted from public access, particularly those the release of which might adversely affect Canada's external relations, violate the right of privacy of individuals, or adversely affect the national security. However, it is the intention that a vast portion of Canada's records prior to mid 1939 will be transferred to the Public Archives during the current year, and that annual transfers be made in subsequent years.

While certain of the records to be made available to the public have already been transferred to the Public Archives, the majority are still in the hands of the cabinet secretariat and the various departments and agencies of government. The volume of them is such that it will take some time to screen and arrange for an orderly flow of documents to the Archives. Within these practical limitations, however, every effort will be made to provide public access to these papers as promptly as possible, beginning on July 1, 1969. The general rule will be that with the exceptions noted, all records over 30 years old will be transferred to the Archives and made available to the public. In addition, departments and agencies will be encouraged to transfer to the Archives records less than thirty years old, insofar as this would be consistent with the efficient operation of the departments or agencies involved. Although these more recent records would remain under the control of the minister concerned, they could be made available to the public under terms and conditions to be established by the responsible minister in consultation with the Dominion Archivist. As for records less than thirty years old and which are retained in the custody of the departments and agencies, controlled access may be permitted in special cases, again under terms and conditions to be established by the minister in consultation with the Dominion Archivist.

Because of the nature of cabinet and cabinet committee documents and minutes, they will in no case be made available for public examination until they are 20 years old. Former Prime Ministers and ministers will, of course, be given access on request to such of those records as originated during their various periods of office, in order to refresh their memories.

Of particular interest in future years, beginning in 1970, will be the release of annual portions of records of the cabinet war committee for the period 1940-1945. In 1974, records of the deliberations of the cabinet will begin to be made available, the first formal recording of its proceedings having begun in early 1944.

In announcing this policy I should like to express the government's belief that it will meet with the approval of Canadian scholars, members of learned societies and others interested in the history of Canadian government. In a broader sense, it exemplifies the government's desire to stimulate interest and participation in the affairs of government by Canadians generally.

Manuscript Division: Accessions were received from the following departments: Transport, Energy, Mines and Resources, Agriculture, Registrar General,

Labour, Marine, and Finance, and from the Privy Council Office, Expo '67 and the Centennial Commission. Other accessions included records of the Arctic Institute of North America, 1944-61; the Humanities Research Council, 1943-66; and the Social Science Research Council, 1940-66.

Alberta

Provincial Archives: Accessions included records of the Edmonton YMCA and YWCA; architectural drawings by C. S. Burgess (1890-1940); and papers of Cornelia Wood and L. C. Halmrast, former members of the Legislative Assembly.

Glenbow Foundation Archives: Acquisitions included a group of papers and photographs originating with Long Lance, a Cherokee Indian; a collection of manuscripts, photographic and film material relating to early oil development in Alberta; papers of Rev. George and Rev. John McDougall; a further group of Women's Christian Temperance Union papers; and additional notebooks and letters related to western ranches.

Manitoba

Provincial Archives: Acquisitions included the records of the Board of Trade (1879-1946); the records of the Manitoba WCTU; and additional papers of W. Sanford Evans. Duff Roblin has agreed to present his political papers (1954-67) to the Archives and is the first premier of Manitoba to do so at the conclusion of his ministry.

Ontario

Archives of the United Church of Canada (Victoria University): Accessions include minutes of the Missionary Societies of the New Connexion, Bible Christian and Primitive Methodist Missionary Societies; correspondence relating to Canada: London Missionary Society (1799-1836); minutes and correspondence relating to Canada of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland; minutes and correspondence relating to Canada of the Committee on Foreign Missions of the United Associate Synod (1840-45) and the United Presbyterian Church (1845-76); minutes of the United Associate Synod (1820-46); and minutes of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church (1847-63).

Newfoundland

Provincial Archives: Added were a collection of records of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment during World War I and a collection of records from the Newfoundland Department of Mines.

Saskatchewan

Provincial Archives: Accessions include records of the Saskatchewan Provincial WCTU; minutes of the Saskatchewan Land Utilization Board, 1936-63; records of the Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission, 1895-1966, and 400 photographic negatives from West's Studios, Regina.

Technical Notes

CLARK W. NELSON, *Editor*

Mayo Clinic/Foundation

NEW PRODUCTS & DATA

Paper Spot Tests

Since the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory began paper and book research work in the early 1960's, a series of informative reports has been produced. The latest of these reports recently appeared. It is the sixth volume in the permanence/durability of the book series and is entitled, *Spot Testing for Unstable Modern Book & Record Papers*. The information it contains should be of great interest to the records custodian. As noted in the report:

Often the custodian or user of paper records needs to recognize papers having prospects of lasting quality from others of less stability so that he can (a) take the measures necessary for stabilization, or (b) avoid using low quality paper in situations in which a stable paper is required.

However, the layman is at a disadvantage in distinguishing paper differences since analysis by visual examination alone is impossible. The tests studied in this report have been developed with the intention of helping to solve this problem.

While they are not complete substitutes for laboratory analysis, these spot tests can quickly determine whether certain constituents are present which will cause a fast rate of deterioration. These constituents which have consistently been found associated with instability in paper are groundwood, high acidity, and alum-rosin size.

It is this laboratory's hope that people will take advantage of this information in their attempt to purchase or use paper of lasting quality.

The report also states that the results obtained through these spot test methods are qualitative in nature and not quantitative. While the presence of a constituent in the paper can be determined, the exact amount cannot. Nevertheless, it is felt by using the spot tests collectively, a sufficiently accurate determination can be made to distinguish between good and bad paper. Four different solutions are used to indicate either the presence of groundwood, acid, alum, or rosin in paper. The first three of these are simple to perform, but the fourth requires the use of concentrated sulfuric acid to check for rosin. Extreme care must, of course, be exercised in handling the acid in this test. The laboratory recommends first testing for groundwood. If evidence of this is found, no further tests are necessary because the paper will be unstable. If no groundwood is present, the spot tests for acidity and alum are then made. With these three completed, a fairly complete picture of the paper's constituents emerges. If some doubt remains, the rosin test can be made—provided the proper precautions are taken for handling the concentrated sulfuric acid. To help in analyzing the results, a color spot test chart is included in the volume. Its use makes interpretation of the various tests quite simple. Besides the chart, the formulas for all of the test solutions are given. The laboratory has even offered 100 three-solution test kits on a first come basis. The editor has been experimenting with one of these over the past few weeks with considerable success. The tests are useful and do aid in determining whether paper has questionable lasting values. The report also con-

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

tains the results of tests the Barrow laboratory ran on 316 different kinds of paper. Samples of 125 writing papers were included along with over a hundred uncoated book papers and 20 magazine papers. The tests showed that many of the papers of today are still acid in character, and that the spot checks are sufficiently accurate to identify these. Spot tests of coated papers can also be made by splitting the paper and testing both the interior sections as well as the exterior. The laboratory would appreciate receiving further information on the success of those using the spot test methods. Copies of the report are available from the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, Inc., Box 7311, Richmond, Va. 23221.

New Fire Protection Guide

"Recommended Practice for the Protection of Library Collections from Fire (NFPA No. 910)" has just been published in its final form by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Adopted at the 1969 NFPA Annual Meeting, this new 32-page text should prove to be an invaluable guide in determining fire protection needs of existing facilities as well as of new ones. Sections of NFPA No. 910 concern library construction, equipment, operation, and maintenance; building alterations and renovations; and fire protection equipment, organization, and training. There are case histories illustrating the many ways in which recent library fires began and spread and an especially useful appendix on salvage of wet books. Chairman of the NFPA Committee on Libraries, Museums, and Historic Buildings, which developed the new manual, is Deputy Chief Elliott W. Jayne of the Alexandria [Va.] Fire Department. The same committee is responsible for another new standard, NFPA No. 911, on protection of museum collections. Copies of the 1969 edition of "Recommended Practice for the Protection of Library Collections from Fire (NFPA No. 910)" (32 pages, 75c) are available from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

International Restoration Magazine

The first number, dated 1969, of volume one of *Restaurator* has appeared. This new international journal will be devoted to articles on the preservation of library and archival material. A distinguished board of editors has been selected. Its membership is drawn from preservation specialists in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, and Yugoslavia. The editor of the new publication is Paul A. Christiansen, Librarian, University Library, Scientific and Medical Department, Copenhagen, Denmark. In his introduction to this first number, Mr. Christiansen tells why the journal came into being. He notes that:

The growing need for the study of these subjects has led to an urgent demand for publication facilities. As international co-operation is of paramount importance in our time, it seems that this demand may be best met by an independent journal. Many international barriers are being broken down, and more must be broken down, if we are to keep abreast of development, and to maintain high hopes for the future.

This is the background for the publication of *Restaurator*, the first international periodical covering the fields of restoration and preventive care of library and archival material. It is based on mutual support and co-operation.

Hitherto material dealing with these subjects has been widely scattered in literature, and frequently appeared in journals difficult of access. As this has often proved a stumbling block to scientists, conservators, librarians and archivists in their efforts to keep their knowledge up to date, the end and purpose of *Restaurator* is to serve as a connecting link, bringing

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

articles based on the research and practical experience of laboratories, as well as of libraries and archives.

Restaurator is open to contributions on all aspects of the subjects in question, provided they are original and well authenticated.

Topics covered in the first issue include the nonaqueous deacidification of documents, the copper scroll of Qumran, softening and restoring parchment in manuscripts and bookbindings, and paper cleaning. With one exception, all of the articles in this first issue are in English. Abstracts at the end of most articles are also given in Russian. Articles in future numbers will be in either English, French, or German. It is planned that the first volume of the ambitious undertaking will contain three issues and total 300 pages including illustrations in line as well as halftone. A series of supplements has also been planned. Subscription per volume of three numbers is 125 Danish kroner, postage included, payable in advance. The present rate of exchange: D.Kr. 1,00=U.S.\$0.14. Subscriptions for the nonprofit publication should be sent to: Restaurator Press, Postbox 96, DK-1004, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Final Report on MARC Pilot Project

Little more than 2 years ago, the Library of Congress began a test with 16 cooperating libraries to see whether converting cataloging data to machine-readable form, distributing it on magnetic tapes, and subsequently manipulating the data by computers at the subscribing libraries could provide quicker and more versatile access to information about books. Today the Library of Congress is operating a regular distribution service for "MARC tapes"—machine-readable cataloging on magnetic tapes that were developed from the experiment. Between the first shipment of test tapes from the Library's Information Systems Office in November 1966 and the operational stage, in which the Card Division began the regular sale of tapes in March 1969, were many computer programs, many conferences, and much analysis and experimentation. Planning for the pilot began in February 1966 with funds from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for systems design, computer programming, and evaluation. The operation of the pilot itself was funded by congressional appropriations to the Library of Congress, and the test was conducted from November 1966 through June 1967, when cataloging records for some 16,000 English-language books were distributed to the 16 participating libraries. These libraries used the tapes to produce book catalogs, catalog cards, book-selection notices, and a variety of other library tools. The pilot inspired such interest that the participants in turn distributed MARC data to other libraries. While the project was in transition to an operational state, additional records were distributed by the Library of Congress to the original participants, until the number of records sent out by June 30, 1968, represented some 50,000 current titles. By that time, a new format (MARC II) had been produced and published for the inspection of libraries. The MARC II format has since met with widespread approval and has served to set standards for machine-transmission of bibliographic data. The history of that experiment, a description of the pilot system and of the final (MARC II) system that evolved, analyses of cost, and summaries of computer programs are contained in a 183-page book issued by the Library of Congress under the title *The MARC Pilot Project: Final Report on a Project Sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.*, prepared by Henriette Avram, Project Director. The clothbound book is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$3.50 a copy.

Instant Microfilm Magazine and Self-Threading Reader

New ease and convenience in the use, handling, and storage of roll microfilm are seen as important advantages of the *Recordak Thread-Easy* magazine recently introduced by the Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State St., Rochester, N.Y. 14650. According to Kodak, the magazine promises to have immediate application wherever extensive files of roll microfilm are maintained. It is said to be so simple that any user can easily convert either 16mm. or 35mm. rolls to the magazine format. A conventional spoked reel of microfilm is merely slipped into the new plastic annular ring of appropriate width and pressed into place. Since neither leader nor trailer is needed, the new magazine eliminates splicing. The magazine itself provides surfaces for ready indexing and identification and also eliminates any need for outer carton containers. Kodak has also introduced the *Recordak Motormatic Reader*, Model MPG. This variable-speed motor-driven unit can accommodate microfilm spooled in the magazines, or on conventional reels, by using a reel adapter unit furnished with each reader. The new reader offers a choice of 19:1 or 23:1 magnification ratios. Image rotation through a complete 360° arc and full 35mm. film image scanning are standard features. The reader viewing screen measures 15" × 15". The reader transports silver, diazo, or vesicular films on acetate or *Estar* bases, ranging in thickness from 2.5 mil through 6.0 mil. For display of microfilm in transparent jackets or microfiche, an extra cost accessory Unit Record Adapter can be installed by the operator in place of the film track. Jackets or microfiche measuring up to 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ " × 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ " can be accommodated with this conversion. All controls of the Reader are at operator hand level. According to Kodak, a solid-state speed control permits continuously variable viewing speeds from an image-scanning 6" per second to full advance speed of 4' per second. High-speed rewind is at the rate of 5' per second. The *Recordak Motormatic Reader*, measuring 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, 21" wide, and 31" deep, weighs 70 pounds, and is finished in a beige and blue color combination. It can be operated on a desk or table top or on its own workstation stand, which is available as an optional added-cost accessory.

Paper Impermanence

Air conditioning in a hot, polluted city atmosphere is more necessary for a book than it is for its reader, according to a study from the University of Chicago. Richard Daniel Smith, Fellow in the university's Graduate Library School, reports in "Paper Impermanence as a Consequence of pH and Storage Conditions," from the April 1969 issue of the *Library Quarterly*, that air-conditioning systems, which remove harmful gases, can combat three of a book's worst enemies: air pollution, heat, and humidity. Some libraries not equipped with air conditioning or other controls are storing books under conditions of temperature and humidity that are similar to accelerated aging tests for paper, Smith writes. These are the tests used by scientists purposely to deteriorate paper at a rapid rate. Smith notes that the prime enemy of books is the acidic condition in paper resulting from manufacturing practices and/or storage conditions. The two major contributors to this acidic condition are identified as the sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide found in today's air. According to Smith, urban areas are faced with a higher degree of book deterioration than other areas because increasing quantities of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide accumulate there. Unfortunately, the problem may get worse. Smith states that nitrogen dioxide may become more troublesome in the future than sulfur dioxide is today.

Many efforts are being made to reduce the sulfur dioxide concentration in our

urban atmospheres. Nitrogen dioxide is formed largely by automobile engines, and regrettably, we are only just beginning to think about large-scale mass transportation systems. Tests indicate, Smith writes, that pollutant-reducing devices currently under development for motor vehicles still fall short of reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions. Consequently, he urges custodians to be interested in removing both nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide from storage air or otherwise protecting their collections from acidic gases if the aims and financial resources of their institutions include long-term permanence.

Humidity and heat also play significant roles in paper deterioration. Commenting upon the effect of heat, Smith writes that one should not be surprised that many books are essentially useless but rather that the majority of books in libraries can still be used.

The problem of preserving paper has plagued man since ancient times. Ironically, for centuries treatment with mild acids was considered the best method of preservation. Smith points out that in 181 B.C. Cneius Terentius, a Roman landowner, opened a 500-year-old grave on his property and found papyrus books in good condition because they had been covered with citrus leaves or soaked in citrus oil. Smith relates that Pliny the Elder (A.D. 23-79), the Roman historian, philosopher, and natural scientist, recommended the addition of vinegar to the flour paste used for sizing papyrus. In 1773, the Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen, Prussia, reported that books and records were being destroyed by insects and offered a reward to anyone who could solve the problem. A Strasbourg scientist won the award by recommending that bookbinders use glue mixed with alum instead of paste. In North America, Smith states, books were being damaged by dampness as well as insects. Suggested solutions included the use of vinegar, alum, vitriol (sulfuric acid), salt, turpentine, wormwood, extract of aloes, camphor, and arsenic to protect paper against insects. All were rejected as being either ineffective or too dangerous.

Eventually, improved storage facilities solved some of the problems; but new ones rose to take their place. Smith writes that whereas improved storage conditions reduced the danger of fungi and insect attack, the warmer and dryer storage environments led to other difficulties in preservation, particularly in urban areas. Air pollution was condemned for its evils as early as 1257 when smoke from sea coal prompted Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III, to flee Nottingham. By the middle of the 19th century, air pollution, arising chiefly from the coal gas lamps then in use, was identified as a chief culprit in causing deterioration according to Smith. American librarians during the second half of the 19th century became concerned over the impermanence of book bindings and paper. At the founding conference of the American Library Association in 1876, gas fumes, heat, and dryness, Smith notes, were listed as prime causes of deteriorated bindings. Summarizing the serious problem that acidity, heat, and humidity are causing, Smith warns that both deacidification and air conditioning are necessary if prolonged permanence is a goal. Smith has been assisted in his work by the Chicago Paper Testing Laboratory, Chicago, Ill.; the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C.; and the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.

Vapor Phase Deacidification Project

The Massachusetts Council on Arts and Humanities has granted the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., \$2,000 to help begin a project to deacidify the rarest and most fragile books, pamphlets, prints, and manuscripts in its exten-

sive collections of early American history and culture. The vapor phase deacidification process will be used for the project. It consists of placing sheets of chemically treated paper between the pages of the manuscripts, prints, and books to be deacidified. After about 2 months treatment, it is felt that the documents will be neutralized by the chemicals in the treated paper. With collections comprising 750,000 volumes and an equal number of other miscellany, plus over a million newspapers, the society will be giving the vapor phase deacidification process one of its first large-scale applications in the United States.

Mobile Microfilm Unit for Fast Copying

Records custodians handling large numbers of requests for copies from documents or books will find the 52-page report by Claud E. Martin of interest. Recently released by the Redstone Scientific Information Center, the report discusses the feasibility of using a mobile microfilming unit in the stacks to film requested materials in the aisles adjacent to their individual shelf locations. The materials would no longer be brought to the copying machine. After microfilming the documents in the stacks, the negative would be used to produce a full size reproduction on a Xerox Copyflo machine. In the study it was found that this method saved time and money and improved the availability of documents to other users. A prototype machine was constructed and tested by using the regular electric outlets and battery power. Descriptions of the equipment, its operation, and testing procedures used are found in the report. It is available from the Federal Clearinghouse for Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22150. Order document no. AD-671623 for \$3 in hard copy or 60c in microfiche.

SAA Awards

Details of the 1970 competition for the

GONDOS MEMORIAL AWARD

and the

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

will be announced in the January 1970 issue of the **American Archivist**.

ACID FREE ENVELOPES

made of

Permalife

®

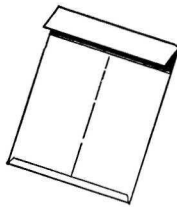
acid free

—

exceedingly strong

—

made to last



available in four stock sizes

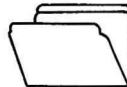
6" × 9"

7½" × 10"

9" × 12"

11½" × 15"

Permalife file folders in legal and letter sizes
now available.



Also available Permalife map and print
folders in sizes

24" × 36", 30" × 40", 20" × 28", 20" × 24", 30" × 42"

Write for prices from the
firm that brings you Fibredex® Document Cases.

The Hollinger Corporation
3810 S. Four Mile Run Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22206

Editor's Forum

Editorial Staff Changes

The editor regretfully announces that Judith Armstrong, after completion of work on the "News Notes" for this issue of the *American Archivist*, departed from the National Archives to accept an editorial position in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The transfer from the National Archives unfortunately made it difficult for her to continue work as our "News Notes" editor. Miss Armstrong was an efficient and enthusiastic member of the editorial staff and strove diligently to make her department a source of useful information on current archival activities. The editorial staff wishes to express sincere thanks for her valuable contribution to the journal and extends best wishes for success in her new position.

We have been fortunate in obtaining the service of Helen T. Finneran as the new editor for the "News Notes" department. A reference specialist in the Social and Economics Records Division, National Archives, and an author of several published finding aids for agricultural records, Miss Finneran brings to her editorial task valuable archival experience and useful knowledge of archival trends. She has begun work for the department with zest and zeal.

The staff has also welcomed recently an editorial assistant, Helen M. Pascal. Her service in proofreading and handling of correspondence contributes importantly to the general editorial effort.

An Appeal for News Items

The "News Notes" department is designed as a medium for providing information concerning recent significant archival developments mainly in America and to a limited extent in other parts of the world. In providing such information the editorial staff would like to emulate a famous newspaper that seeks to present "all the news that's fit to print." In such an effort, however, the staff must have a good supply of news items from which significant items can be selected and must depend heavily on items submitted voluntarily.

The department is considerably handicapped in achieving wide news coverage because its supply of items is often provided by only a small number of archival and related organizations. It is therefore urgently requested that all authorized information officers in archival programs send regularly to the "News Notes" editor or reporters (shown in each issue of the journal) copies of press releases and other announcements relating to significant developments in their programs. The staff should not have to turn to secondary sources for such announcements. Of special interest are news items concerning important accessions of archival and historical manuscript materials; annual or special professional meetings dealing with archival topics; major changes in personnel, organization, programs, and physical facilities; principal program accomplishments; and new training activities. If such items are to be useful as news, the journal must have them, of course, as promptly as possible. Greater cooperation in this news gathering effort should increase the usefulness of the journal.

TO THE EDITOR:

We are making a study of Portsmouth Corporation, and believe that your readers may be able to help us. The period under consideration at present spans the years

1720-50, and we are keen to locate personal papers and portraits of the following men: Ely, Henry and Thomas Stanyford, Thomas Missing (senior and junior), Thomas and John White, Lewis Barton, Samuel Chandler, William Rickman, Cornelius Colliss, John Vining, Edward Linzee and Dr. Samuel Brady. They were all prominent Portsmouth aldermen in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Any items received would be copied and returned to the sender as soon as possible.

N. W. SURRY and J. H. THOMAS

Department of Social Studies,
College of Technology,
Hampshire Terrace,
PORTSMOUTH, England

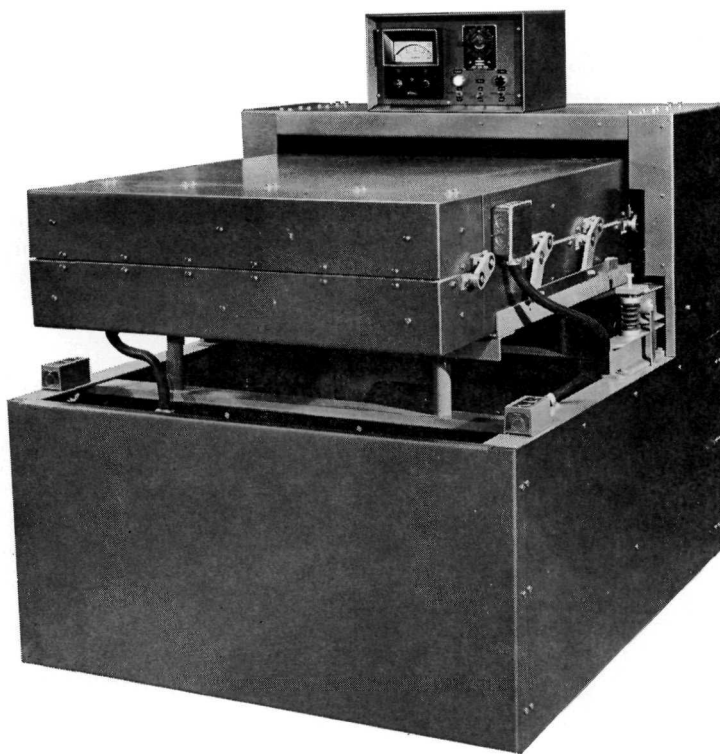
An Editorial Change

The editing of Richard S. Kirkendall's review of H. G. Jones' book, *The Records of a Nation*, in the July 1969 issue of the *American Archivist* inadvertently changed the meaning of the sentence mentioning Franklin Roosevelt's establishment of the first presidential library and intending to call for a declaration of presidential papers as public property by another President. We regret the editorial change suggesting that Roosevelt had made such a declaration. Professor Kirkendall had written: "He calls for a President to be as bold and creative as Franklin Roosevelt was when he established the first presidential library and to declare that presidential papers are public property and that access to them should be governed by professional archivists guided by objective rules."

At your service.

The skill and experience of this company in the field of document restoration and preservation.

This company also builds two models and three sizes of laminating machines specifically designed for document lamination in libraries and archives.



The Arbee Company, Inc.

**6 Claremont Road
Bernardsville, New Jersey 07924**

The finest
ACID-FREE ENVELOPES
and
FILE FOLDERS

are made by
THE HOLLINGER CORPORATION
they are made of

permalife

- Acid-Free • Exceedingly Strong • Made to Last
- manufactured by*

**STANDARD
PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**



Envelopes available in 4 stock sizes

6" x 9"

9" x 11"

7½" x 10"

11½" x 15"

File folders available in letter and legal sizes.

Special sizes made to order.

Write for Free samples and prices

The Hollinger Corp.

3810 S. Four Mile Run Drive

Arlington, Virginia 22206

Standard Paper

Manufacturing Co.

P. O. Box 1554

Richmond, Virginia 23212

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

It has become increasingly apparent that the Society must have additional resources if it is to develop into a strong professional organization. Resources are needed for a publication program and other professional services; but most important, the Society must be able to afford a full-time, paid secretary in the near future.

As a result of the pressing need for funds, the Council has directed the president and the secretary to invite archival institutions to become Sustaining Members, each for the fee of \$100 a year. As of Sept. 1, 1969, twenty-one institutions have joined as Sustaining Members. The realization of the Society's goal of one hundred Sustaining Members will enable it to make definite plans for a permanent secretariat.

For further information, please write to the secretary: F. Gerald Ham, Secretary, Society of American Archivists, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

Barnard College Archives

Public Archives of Canada

Colorado State Archives

Cornell University Collection of Regional History

Illinois State Library

University of Kentucky Library

Kentucky State Archives

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

University of Michigan, Michigan Historical Collections

Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.

National Archives and Records Service

New Jersey State Library

New Mexico State Records Center and Archives

North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Ohio Historical Society

Ohio State University Archives

Syracuse University Library

Tennessee State Library and Archives

Texas State Library

Wayne State University Labor History Archives

Wisconsin State Historical Society