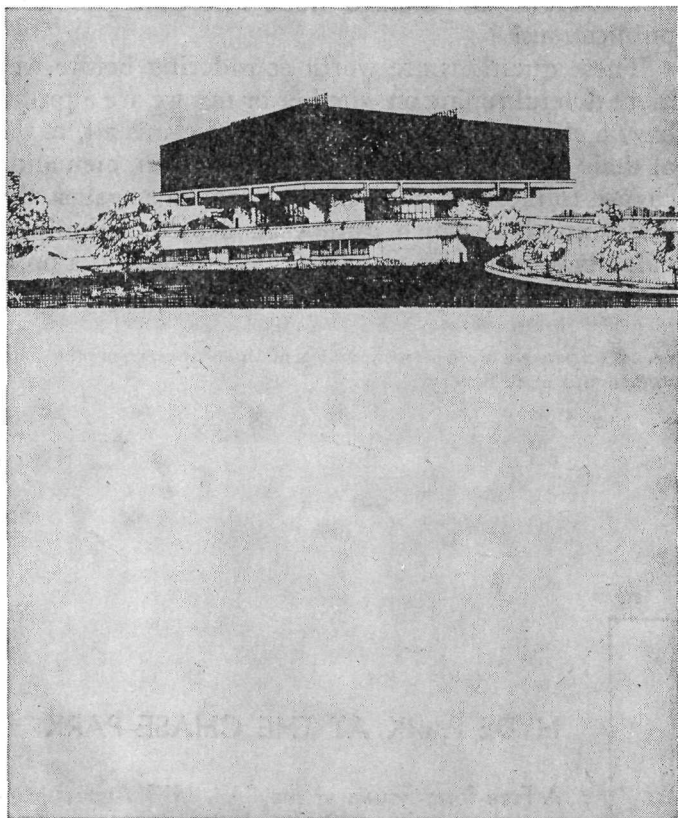


J. H. Peterson

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for printed program write:  
David R. Larson  
Institute Director  
Ohio Historical Society  
Columbus, Ohio 43211



“Come to Columbus!”

## The SAA 36th Annual Meeting Revisited

By HERMAN J. VIOLA

AS SLOGANS GO, “Come to Columbus” was not very imaginative, but it got the job done. Attendance at the 1972 meeting reached 611, an impressive total that seems to vindicate the selection of Columbus, Ohio, as a convention site. Regardless, the Columbus Civic Center cannot be compared to the French Quarter in New Orleans, nor can much be said for Novembers in Ohio. We did not get snow, as one council member forecast, but we had our share of inclement weather—it rained the entire week. Nevertheless, we had a successful meeting, and much of the credit must go to SAA President Charles Lee who insisted on a working convention with new faces, new format, and new ideas.

We certainly had new faces. Thanks to Andrea D. Lentz, who compiled a list of the speakers at previous SAA conventions, we were able to avoid placing on the program anyone who had appeared more than once in the last five years. In addition, to give more people an opportunity to participate, we offered more program sessions than usual. There were thirty-two sessions (including ten workshops) and 127 speakers, roughly twice as many as at previous conventions. Although a few archivists complained about the great number of concurrent sessions, which forced unwelcome decisions between favored topics, we were fortunate to have them, and because of the large attendance, many sessions were held before overflow crowds.

An obvious format change was the convention’s length. It was the first four-day meeting—October 31 to November 3—in Society history, the result of making committee meetings part of the program. In the past they were held the day before the convention began and as a result were poorly attended; this year the committee meetings

The author was program chairman for the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists held October 31–November 3, 1972, in Columbus, Ohio. Formerly editor of *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives*, he is now director of the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.

were held on Thursday afternoon, preempting the usual program sessions. Although the committees enjoyed a fine turnout, the price may have been too high. Few Society members could justify so long an absence from their offices, especially those who arrived Monday evening and remained until Saturday morning. For them it was a six-day convention. Furthermore, the tightly structured schedule, which included activities each evening, left little time for rest or relaxation.

Other innovations at Columbus included an open meeting of the SAA Council, an evening business meeting, and an expanded exhibits program. Although members of the council may have been less relaxed than usual, their public session was well received. Indeed, many of the archivists who visited the auditorium on Tuesday morning to observe the deliberations remained to participate in a lively discussion that followed adjournment. Equally profitable was the Wednesday evening business meeting. Under consideration was the Committee for the 1970's report and proposed amendments to the constitution. The amendments, which had been printed in the July/October issue of the *American Archivist*, concerned membership, the election of fellows, and the appointment of an executive director for the Society. Although an anticipated confrontation between insurgents and the SAA establishment did not occur, interest and attendance remained high throughout the evening. Its success, in fact, might be reason to consider changing the annual business meeting from its traditional time at the end of the convention to an evening earlier in the week. Presumably, more members of the Society would attend the business meeting if they did not have to consider extending their stay or disrupting their travel arrangements.

Equally successful was the exhibits program. David Larson and his Local Arrangements Committee conducted an inspired campaign to attract exhibitors, and over thirty registered for the convention, a substantial increase over the usual turnout for SAA meetings. The exhibits were of two types: commercial exhibits featuring archival literature, equipment, and supplies; and educational exhibits sponsored by archival institutions. A new addition to SAA conventions, the educational exhibits highlighted particular repository programs such as ethnic studies, film archives, and documentary publications. Unfortunately, many exhibitors thought that traffic at their booths did not warrant the trouble and expense of their going to Columbus. Considering the inclement weather, just the opposite should have been true. Nevertheless, we strongly believe that exhibits should be an integral part of every SAA meeting, and we hope

that the large Columbus turnout will encourage succeeding program committees to continue efforts in this direction.

The Columbus meeting was also unique for the number of sessions scheduled away from convention headquarters. On Wednesday, archivists had to choose between sessions held at the Sheraton Columbus and at Ohio State University. William J. Vollmar, university archivist, coordinated the day's activities, and he did an outstanding job. There were four concurrent sessions in the morning, each related to university situations: "Automation in Archival and Library Operations," "Non-Print Media-Film," "Careers in Archives," and "University Archives in the 1970's." The afternoon program on campus featured one session entitled "The Historian and the Archivist." Speakers were Thomas D. Clark, former president of the Southern Historical Association and secretary of the Organization of American Historians, and Maynard J. Britchford of the University of Illinois Archives. Clark spoke on "The Historian's Use of Archives," while Britchford spoke on "The Archivist's Use of History." Session chairman was Harry D. Coles, chairman of the Department of History at Ohio State and a former staff member of the National Archives.

Although attendance at the sessions on campus was outstanding—over three hundred in the afternoon alone—we did not accomplish our objective of attracting an audience from the college community. Almost everyone at the sessions came from convention headquarters, and the turnout was especially gratifying considering the heavy rain that fell throughout the day. The fact that no one from campus came to the afternoon session was particularly disappointing, although I had been warned that historians were not at all interested in learning about the archival profession. Nevertheless, I believed that this time we had all the necessary ingredients, including prominent speakers and advance publicity. The only mingling of historians and archivists on the Ohio State campus, however, occurred at the open-bar reception at the faculty club following the session. Despite the rain, a dozen or so members of the history department showed up to share in the free drinks.

Friday morning's sessions also were held away from the Sheraton Columbus. The site this time was the Ohio Historical Center, home of the Ohio Historical Society, where workshops were held on archival exhibits, machine-readable records and data archives, finding aids, internal archival controls, microfilm applications and standards, paper conservation techniques, public relations, publications, reference, and still pictures. Although a number of people had already left the convention by Friday, those who took advantage of the trip

to the center considered the workshops a definite plus, and many voiced the hope that workshops of some sort would be included in future programs. Following the workshops, participants received a guided tour of the center before returning to convention headquarters for a buffet luncheon.

Although overall reaction to the convention has been positive, many complaints were heard about the election of officers at the traditional Friday afternoon business meeting. In the past this election has been a formality, with only one slate of candidates, but at Columbus, in response to the Committee for the 1970's, archivists could choose from three candidates for each office, making the election an important aspect of the business meeting. Unfortunately, the procedures for counting the ballots had not been properly worked out, and to compound the problem, runoff elections were required for all but one of the contested seats. As a result, ballot counting dragged on until late afternoon. By the time the results were known, most participants had long since left for home. In fact, one hundred fewer ballots were cast for the runoff election. Ironically, we cannot profit from our mistake because future elections will be held by mail.

Perhaps our biggest mistake was in trying to do too much at one convention. By the end of the week, the survivors were literally exhausted. A tour or two would not have harmed our concentration. No matter. Columbus did not offer any packaged tours, and the rain would have spoiled them anyway. Whether they wanted it or not, Society members would have had a working convention regardless.

I would be remiss at this point if I did not mention the outstanding work of the Local Arrangements Committee. Larson and his associates at the Ohio Historical Center provided a remarkably trouble-free and smoothly run convention. My own committee—Robert H. Cain, Robert L. Clark, Frank B. Evans, Shonnie Finnegan, Don Harrison, Albert Leisinger, Jr., Andrea Lentz, Mary Lethbridge, Philip Mason, Donald McCoy, and William Vollmar—deserve thanks for a job well done. For myself, I cannot say I was overjoyed at the prospect of being program chairman, and I thought even less of it in the days immediately following my acceptance as friends and acquaintances offered condolences. Nonetheless, I found it a challenging and stimulating experience that everyone should enjoy *once*. Goodbye Columbus.

## Technical Notes

CLARK W. NELSON, *Editor*

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**New England Document Conservation Center.** According to the Council on Library Resources, the war against book and document deterioration will be moving soon from national laboratory and preservation centers into more localized regions where much of the real action is. The council has made a two-year matching grant of \$70,300 to the New England Interstate Library Compact (NEILC) to assist that six-state consortium in establishing the New England Document Conservation Center. The enthusiasm and spirit of cooperation expressed for such a facility by New England librarians, archivists, and records officers has made NEILC officials who are setting up the regional conservation center confident that it will be self-sufficient at the end of the two-year council grant.

Initially the center will be a workshop where techniques of documentation preservation, repair, and restoration will be applied to materials submitted for treatment by institutions in the six states. As needs are demonstrated and workload permits, the services may be extended beyond New England. The problem of deteriorating and damaged documents is not new to the council, which has shown its recognition of the seriousness of the situation by sponsoring research into causes and remedies at the W. J. Barrow Laboratory in Richmond, Virginia, and by helping to establish the Preservation Center at the Library of Congress. In making the grant announcement, Fred C. Cole, president of the Council on Library Resources, said, "Establishment of the proposed New England Conservation Center is an opportunity to apply in a very practical and innovative way the techniques developed with earlier grants at Barrow Laboratory, the Library of Congress, and elsewhere. It would, if successful, serve as a model for other areas with similar need."

The New England Interstate Library Compact is a regional political subdivision of the governments of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Walter Brahm, state librarian of Connecticut, is presently chairman of its governing board. The Council on Library Resources is a nonprofit organization established in 1956 with the support of the Ford Foundation, from which it continues to derive its funding. Through grants, contracts, and other

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Readers are encouraged to send contributions to this department and should address them to Clark W. Nelson, Archivist, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn. 55901



means, the council seeks to aid in the solution of problems of libraries generally and of academic and research libraries in particular.

**Conservation Seminar.** The Library of the Boston Athenaeum announces that it will sponsor a "Second Seminar in the Application of Chemical and Physical Methods to the Conservation of Library and Archival Materials." The meeting, to be held in the Beacon Hill headquarters of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts on October 1-5, 1973, will be in two parts. The first three days will be devoted to theoretical aspects of the conservation of library materials; examination and treatment of damaged materials; and a review of developments in research on the causes for deterioration, restoration techniques, and recent literature. The last two days will be given to the administrative aspects of conservation including planning for total conservation; staff organization and management; recruiting, education, and training of conservation personnel; budget considerations; disaster control; and criteria for on-the-premises repair and restoration versus professional assistance.

Those interested may apply for participation in one or both parts by addressing a request to the Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108. Conference fees are \$50 for each part or \$100 for the entire week.

**New Binding Process.** Mary Boccaccio, University of Maryland archivist, reports that the A. B. Dick Co., 5700 W. Touhy Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60648, has introduced a new product called Velo-Bind for binding loose papers such as theses, dissertations, and reports. A special machine, the Velobinder, has been developed by Dick to punch holes in loose papers so that plastic strips with spikes can be inserted in them to draw the papers together. The machine cuts off the excess plastic afterward and seals the binding. Readymade hard covers and a variety of paper or composition covers can be used to finish the binding operation. Velobinding will accommodate papers stacked up to three inches thick. According to the manufacturer, the entire process takes less than five minutes per volume. A machine rental charge of \$50 per month allows for five hundred bindings, excluding supplies.

**Data Processing Equipment Fire Protection Standard.** Revised on the basis of recent fire tests, the "Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment" (NFPA No. 75) has been published in a 1972 edition, now available from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). New material in the thirty-six-page standard primarily concerns increased security measures and use of Halon 1301 extinguishing systems for electronic computer/data processing equipment. Revisions have been made elsewhere in the text that was developed by the NFPA Committee on Electronic Computer Systems and adopted in its present form at the 1972 NFPA Annual Meeting. Copies are avail-

able for \$1.25 from the NFPA Publications Service Department, 60 Battery March Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

**New Archival Box.** Some years ago, Bekins Archival Services, Inc., grew out of the company's nationwide moving and storage business. Utilizing some of its existing storage facilities, the firm's archival storage service has grown so that today it claims over 3,000 companies and institutions as clients. Among Bekins's features are free boxes for its customers. Initially a fifty-cent deposit per box is charged, credited in full when the box is returned. Recently, Bekins decided to make the Bekins-Box available to those unable to use its archival services. These specially designed containers are similar to the regular records-center box, accommodating both letter- and legal-size files. The Bekins-Box comes flat and can be made up in less than ten seconds; no paste, glue, tape, or string is needed. A separate lid is provided to keep out dirt and dust. Bekins-Boxes are sold in lots of twelve for \$6, plus a \$2 postage and handling charge, and may be ordered from the Bekins Archival Services office nearest the purchaser. These offices are at 1025 N. Highland Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90038 and at 619 W. 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10019. California and New York residents must add sales tax.

**Copying Survey.** An interesting summary, "Developments in Copying, Micrographics, and Graphic Communications, 1971" by Francis F. Spreitzer, appears in the Spring 1972 issue of *Library Resources and Technical Services*, pp. 135-54. The author focuses on the four significant developments of the year: copyright, ultramicrofiche in libraries, and the microfilm plans of the Government Printing Office and the Department of Defense. He laments that after a decade of electrostatic copying, there are still no machines to handle the unique needs of libraries. Books and their bindings continue to be subject to wear and tear on all copiers.

The year 1971 is described as the one of ultramicrofiche. Of particular importance was the appearance of the first sets of the "Library of American Civilization," published by Library Resources, Inc. While not the first library publication at high reduction, it is cited because of its total-systems design. Two publications are mentioned for value in judging the emerging micropublications market, Allen B. Veaner's *Evaluation of Micropublications* and a new serial, *Microform Review*. In this rapidly expanding field, critiques of new microfilm publications are particularly timely. As the author points out, quality reproduction is a must for library reference use. Following the trends, the University of Toronto Press and the University of Washington Press began issuing all their books simultaneously on microfiche. Dual formats are also appearing with title pages and indexes printed full size and bound with pockets containing the text in microfiche.

In microreproduction equipment, a lap reader appeared, and some experts suggested new units costing as little as \$30. A number of new

microfiche readers are mentioned, as are some sophisticated, "out of this world" microfiche retrievers. The innovative 8mm-film systems are also noted, and a brief survey of papers and research reports produced during the year is included. The National Microfilm Association began developing industry standards, issuing the first three in 1971.

**New Copier.** Late in 1972, IBM Office Products Division introduced an improved version of its Copier I. The new IBM Copier II contains a number of features that make it attractive to the convenience-copying market. Of particular interest to archivists is its use of plain paper. Unfortunately, at present this is limited to a #1 or #4 sulphite stock, which is available only in rolls. The use of roll paper in the machine tends to reduce the transport problems encountered with cut sheets, but until other grades of paper are available, it prevents archivists from substituting quality paper for longer-life copies.

According to IBM, a built-in heating element prevents moisture buildup and insures jam-free operation of the unit. Paper offset masters may also be produced. The toner cartridge automatically feeds enough toner for about thirty-three thousand copies. Developer is furnished at no charge by the serviceman. The number of copies produced can be varied from one to twenty. A continuous setting is provided also, to allow multiple copies until the control dial is reset. According to IBM, the copy quality is sharp and black, even when halftones are reproduced, and the touch of a button will intensify low-contrast material and improve reproduction.

Another new feature on the IBM Copier II is an advanced document feed. Individual documents are fed face down into the machine, where they are transported to their correct position on the copier platen. After exposure they are deposited sequentially in a tray on the back of the copier. This convenience relieves the operator from lifting the platen cover and positioning each original.

Unlike Copier I, the new unit has no restrictions on copying bound volumes. The platen cover may be lifted, the volume positioned, and an eleven- or fourteen-inch copy size selected by pushbutton. Oversize materials may be accommodated also by arranging them in sections on the copier platen. Copying time is supposed to take 6 seconds for the first copy and for succeeding copies, 2.4 seconds or 1,500 per hour. The speed compares favorably with the popular Xerox machines.

IBM offers the first extended-lease discount on a plain paper copier. For a two-year lease, IBM gives a 10 percent discount with a maximum monthly charge of \$833. The basic rental is for a minimum of \$295 (with thirty-day cancellation privileges) for 7,000 copies and \$.025 for each subsequent copy up to a maximum of \$925 for 32,200 copies. The involvement of IBM in the plain-paper copier market will undoubtedly stimulate healthy competition in a field long occupied by only one giant. Future machine improvements will undoubtedly give to archival users some paper options that will compare favorably with those of Xerox.

**Microform Readers Evaluated.** The American Library Association has completed the latest in its ongoing series of evaluations of microform readers. Testing and evaluation were conducted at the facilities of the R. A. Morgan Company, Palo Alto, California. Six microfiche readers were examined in the current program—Datagraphix 1325, Datagraphix 1400, Diptrix COM I, NCR 456-316, Realist Vantage I, and Washington Scientific Industries FP-1113. The results were published in the July 1972 issue of *Library Technology Reports*. Published bimonthly by the American Library Association, the magazine is concerned with critical evaluation of products intended for library, school, and institutional use. In the micrographic field, reports on over forty roll film, fiche, and opaque microform readers have been published in *LTR* to date. Included have been such popular models as the Information Design 201, DASA PMR/50, Kodak Motormatic MPG, Micro Design COM 150, and SEACO 210. Reprints of the complete set of reports on microform readers are available for \$35 from *Library Technology Reports*, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

**Instant Microfilm.** Near the end of 1972, Bell Telephone Laboratories, the research arm of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., announced the development of a new technique for producing almost-instant microfilm copies of photographs, documents, or newspaper pages. The technique features a laser that can produce an image on a piece of special film without chemical development or processing.

The Bell process is similar to that used in printing pictures in newspapers, magazines, and books. Tiny black-and-white dots are produced on the microfilm to give shades of gray from black through white. The special film has an opaque layer of bismuth metal over its plastic base. It is scanned by a laser beam that literally burns tiny holes of various sizes into the bismuth layer, producing a white dot wherever there is an equivalent in the original image. Where the beam fails to burn a hole, there is a black dot. The dot diameters can be varied to create on microfilm a high fidelity image containing 1,900 lines of 1,300 dots each.

The microfilm is said to be usable immediately, but Bell has stressed that the technique is strictly experimental. It might, however, be developed for low-cost microfilm production. The Bell experiments have been used to record and project images of photographs, newspapers, textual items, and X-ray photos. The technique has been described as applicable also to the recording on microfilm of photographs or documents sent over telephone lines, such as the familiar Wirephotos.

**Microfilm Cartridges.** Xerox University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, has introduced the Xerox Universal Cartridge, said to be the first to be truly universal. Most widely used microfilm readers can be adapted quickly and inexpensively to handle the new cartridge system and still use open reels as before. The Xerox Universal Cartridges are designed to be stored in present microfilm cab-

inets, in sequence with regular, boxed, open-reel microfilm. The new cartridge completely encloses the film to protect it from dust, fingerprints, accidental unwinding, and incorrect rewinding. Its high-impact plastic construction forms a sturdy package that can also be stored for easy access on-shelf, right beside bound books. The cartridge is self-threading, supposedly making it easy to use and eliminating the chance of film damage. Also, the film is anchored securely inside the cartridge, keeping the user from rewinding the film upside down or returning it to the file wound backwards on the take-up reel.

The empty cartridges are shipped as two halves to be assembled with the user's microfilm inserted. Each cartridge includes also a self-threading leader to be spliced onto the film, a clamp to anchor the film at the reel hub, and a self-adhesive, blank label for the cartridge. Empty cartridges are sold and shipped only in cartons of one hundred of any one size. One free adapter kit is included for each order of more than one thousand cartridges. In quantities of one hundred to five hundred, the empty 35mm cartridges cost \$165 per hundred and the 16mm, \$150. These prices can be significantly reduced by larger quantity orders. Adapter kits for the readers cost from \$19.50 to \$50.00. Orders for University Microfilm publications can now be delivered on Xerox Universal Microfilm Cartridges at a charge of \$1.50 per roll over the publication's regular price.

"1973 Filing Storage and Information Retrieval Guidebook" is the theme of the December 1972/January 1973 issue of *Information and Records Management*. Featured is a comprehensive survey of manufacturers and their information-handling products and services. More than twenty-five categories of equipment and supplies, including computer-output microfilm, are covered.

**Information Retrieval Handbook.** Artel Ricks, Director of Paperwork Standards and Automation Division, NARS, writes to tell of the availability of the division's latest records management handbook, *Information Retrieval*, the third in a series. The first two are *Information Retrieval Systems* and *Microfilm Retrieval Equipment Guide*, both published in 1971. It is expected that two additional information retrieval handbooks will be published during the year. One will deal with microfilm and the other with computer output microfilm.

*Information Retrieval* serves as an overview of the field and covers the application of modern information methods and equipment to improve the dissemination, storage, and retrieval of information. It tells how to conduct surveys, design a coordinate index system, and select the appropriate system and equipment to meet user requirements. The 132-page handbook is designed primarily for records managers, management analysts, documentation specialists, and other officials responsible for developing or managing information retrieval systems.



Federal government personnel may obtain copies from the Federal Supply Service, GSA, for sixty cents each; the federal stock number is 7610-042-8762. The general public may purchase copies from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$1.25 each; the GPO catalog number is GS4.6: IN3/2.

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## News Notes

DANIEL T. GOGGIN *and* CARMEN R. DELLE DONNE, *Editors*

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The Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics has reaffirmed the importance of the Center for History of Physics both to the physics community and to the public-at-large by authorizing formation of the Council of Friends of the Center for History of Physics to raise additional funds to make possible urgently needed programs. The Council's chairman is Elmer Hutchisson. The center's Niels Bohr Library has acquired the papers of Henry Crew, 1859-1953. For fifty years Crew was associate editor of *The Astrophysical Journal*, and his scientific contributions were chiefly in spectroscopy. The library also received the papers (1924-71) of Lewi Tonks. The collection includes materials covering Tonks's work at the General Electric Research Laboratory in plasma physics, ferromagnetism, magnetrons, and reactor theory. He was interested in improving the relationship of science to society and in a number of humanitarian causes.

Dennis Barrie has been appointed Midwest Area Director of the Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution. He will be responsible for a collecting program in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana and have headquarters at 5200 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The archives has recently completed filming the papers of Rene Gimpel, major European art dealer, which include more than 750 letters (1908-45), among them correspondence with Mary Cassatt, Bernard Berenson, Leon Dabe, and Marcel Proust, business journals (1931-39), personal diaries (1918-30, available to researchers under restriction), describing the art world as Gimpel knew it, photographs, price and stock lists, and other business papers.

Other material recently received by the archives as gifts or on loan includes excerpts from letters of Lorado Taft, sculptor and historian of

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Send items for the News Notes Department to the appropriate one of the following reporters: **State and Local Archives** to Julian L. Mims, South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, Capitol Station Box 11,188, Columbia, S.C. 29211; **Manuscript Depositories** to Carolyn H. Sung, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559; **Scientific and Technological Archives** to Maynard J. Brichford, University Archivist, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill. 61801; **Church Archives** to John R. Woodard Jr., Wake Forest University, Box 7414 Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109; **Regional and State Archival Associations** to David R. Larson, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio 43211. All other items should be sent to Daniel T. Goggin, Room 11-E, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

American sculpture, written as a student in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris (1882–84), addresses, photographs, and printed material; auction and sales records of the American Art Association, New York, 1885–1923; correspondence and business papers (1935–72) of Abraham and Esther Gentle Rattner, including occasional letters from Henry Miller; correspondence and sketchbooks, 1940–72, of painter and illustrator Barbara Latham; material relating to cartoonist Charles Kahles, 1895–1930; correspondence, diaries, and commentary on art and art teaching, 1927–69, of John Ferren; letters from sculptor Olin Warner, 1869–73, describing his experiences as a student in Paris, particularly during the Franco-Prussian War, photographs and clippings; records of the GRD Studio, New York, a nonprofit gallery, and material relating to Kimon Nicolaides, art director of the studio; material collected by critic Lucy Lippard on the Art Worker's Coalition and women in art, 1950–65; diaries of Reynolds Beal, 1891–92, and Beal's comments on the teaching techniques of William Merritt Chase; correspondence and sketchbooks of painter Karl Knaths, 1920–71, with his notes on Hans Hoffman lectures; papers, 1940–72, of painter Edward Laning, including an account of his experiences as a muralist in the WPA Federal Art Project; and correspondence, designs and drawings, 1950–55, of architectural designer Alvin Lustig.

The papers of Arizona Senator Carl T. Hayden, who served in the U.S. Congress from 1912 to 1968, have been received by **Arizona State University**. The large collection documents Hayden's activities as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, his involvement in important regional issues such as the Central Arizona Project, and his extensive correspondence with national figures. University archivist and director of special collections Charles C. Colley estimates that two years for arrangement will be needed before the Hayden papers can be opened to research.

The **U.S. Army Military History Research Collection**, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, has added to its *Civil War Times Illustrated* collection original source material consisting of letters, diaries, and memoirs of Union and Confederate soldiers. The Walter L. Cutter papers include memoirs of his service in the 17th U.S. Infantry in the Philippines, 1899–1902, and diaries covering duty with various Coast Artillery units (including the 54th Regiment), 1918–19. The William M. Miley papers comprise official records of Miley's career, 1914–49, concentrating on his World War II service with various airborne units, including the 17th Airborne Division. A bibliography of the Research Collection's manuscript holdings is available on request.

The **Balch Institute**, Philadelphia, received the archives of the Tyler Negro Library, Tyler, Texas. The archives (1920–60) include accession records, financial documents, circulation files, internal correspondence, and the card catalog. A file of the influential New York newspaper *PM* (1940–48) is available for research.

After more than twenty-six years of distinguished service as director and librarian of the **Boston Athenaeum**, Walter Muir Whitehill retired. An SAA Fellow, Whitehill is succeeded by Rodney Armstrong, former librarian of Phillips Exeter Academy.

The **California Historical and Heritage Convention and Conference on Records** has asked the American Library Association to rescind Section V:2 of the National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1968, on the ground that it discriminates against genealogists and historians. The section advises libraries not to lend genealogical, heraldic, and similar materials.

The library of the **University of California, Irvine**, acquired an extensive collection relating to Orange County, Southern California, and Baja California. Accumulated by historian Don Meadows, the materials include publications, manuscripts, newspapers, maps, and photographs.

The December issue of *Soundings*, collections of the library, **University of California, Santa Barbara**, published a description of Pearl Chase's papers in the Department of Special Collections. The papers are of interest to researchers in civic, cultural, and community affairs in Santa Barbara and California, and especially in the fields of planning and ecology.

The papers of the late Aloisius Cardinal Muench, bishop of Fargo, North Dakota, who was appointed by Pope Pius XII as Apostolic Visitor to Germany after World War II, were received by the archives of **Catholic University of America**. The papers deal primarily with the postwar period when the cardinal served both the Vatican and U.S. governments in securing aid for German reconstruction. The university archives contains many records relating to the U.S. labor movement and includes the papers of Terence Powderly of the Knights of Labor, John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and numerous CIO leaders.

The George B. Pegram Papers (1903-58) are available in the Butler Library, **Columbia University**. Included are correspondence, manuscripts, and subject files that relate to most of Pegram's career in submarine warfare in World War I, the Manhattan Project in World War II, as instructor in the physics department at Columbia, and as Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science, 1937-49, a period of heightened activity in physics at the university.

The **Delaware Hall of Records** has microfilmed records relating to the city of Odessa and southern New Castle County and the Naudain family papers (1671-1856). The Hall of Records has accessioned plans of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike bridge across Naaman's Creek, of properties of the Petroleum Products Company and the Richmond Estate, and of the Phoenix Steel Corporation property (1916).

**Duke University** announces the establishment of a new department of university archives under the direction of William E. King; Mark C. Stauter is his assistant. Mattie Russell continues as curator of manuscripts at the William R. Perkins Library.

The manuscript collection of **East Carolina University**, Greenville, North Carolina, accessioned papers (1858-92) of North Carolina governor and congressman Alfred Moore Scales; papers (1941-62) of Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, who commanded the 79th Infantry Division during World War II and served as Inspector General of the Army; papers (1929-69) of Marine Lt. Gen. Ralph K. Rottet; papers (dated during World War I) of Dr. S. Wallace Hoffman; papers (1912-65) of missionary to Mexico Norman Player Farrior; papers (1928-59) of missionary to China Katie Murray; papers (1922-69) of missionary to the Congo Lorena Kelly; papers (1922-36) of missionary to Rhodesia Beulah H. Reitz; and papers (1957-62) of Food and Drug Administration official Frances Willard Bowman.

The Sun Oil Company Collection at the **Eleutherian Mills Historical Library**, Hagley Museum, has been enriched by the J. Howard Pew presidential files (1926-46) on petroleum industry relations with the federal government during the depression and World War II. Additions of the Joseph Bancroft & Sons Collection, most of which will be unavailable for twenty-five years from time of creation, complete the administrative record series of the company until it became a subsidiary of Indian Head Mills. Among the files received are minutes (1946-61) of the executive committee, minutes (1949-59) of the board of directors, president's reports (1958-61) to the finance committee, president's reports (1959-61) to the board of directors, and production reports (1943-62). Discovered at an old Du Pont Company powder magazine in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, were nearly 1,000 items (1874-89) by and about Lammot Du Pont, files (1892-1904) of the Enterprise Powder Manufacturing Company, and records (1904-32) of its successor, the Du Pont Company of Pennsylvania.

Emanuel Fritz, a controversial figure in American forestry, is the subject of an oral history interview published by the **Forest History Society** of Santa Cruz, California, and the Regional Oral History Office of the University of California, Berkeley. The book is based on a number of tape-recorded interviews made over a period of seven years by Elwood R. Maunder, of the society, and Amelia R. Fry, of the Bancroft Library. Awards were presented for best articles in the field of forest history at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the society in Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 2, 1972. The presentations marked the first year of the annual contest offered by the society. For his article "Wooden Walls: English Seapower and the World's Forests," in *Forest History* (April 1971), Ronald L. Pollitt received the Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser Award and \$250. The Theodore C. Blegen Award and \$250 went to R. Newell Searle for his article "The Minnesota National Forest: The Politics of Compromise, 1898-1908," in *Minnesota History* (Autumn 1971).

The **Georgia Commission for the National Bicentennial** has opened an office at 1776 Peachtree Street, Atlanta. In making the announce-



ment, SAA Fellow and former treasurer and now new executive director of the commission, A. K. Johnson, Jr., said, "Here in Georgia we intend that our Bicentennial celebration will be a living commemoration, not just honoring historic dates."

The Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois at Urbana, began in September publication of a quarterly *Newsletter on Library Research*. It can be obtained without charge from the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

The **Kansas State Historical Society** received the papers of Fred Hall, who served successively as the lieutenant governor, governor, and justice of the state's supreme court, 1951-58. The collection contains copies of speeches and correspondence of the campaigns of 1954 and 1956. The criminal and civil records of district courts in Ellsworth (1868-74) and Dodge City (1874-85) have been microfilmed. Also microfilmed were the minutes of the city of Topeka (1858-1937) and of the city of Potwin Place (1888-99). A copy of the 1898 census of "Tennessee Town" in Topeka has been obtained. It lists residents of the unique Negro residential area and gives their occupations, salaries, numbers of books owned, education, former slave status, and other valuable social and economic information. A small collection of letters of Fay N. Seaton has been received; they deal with his service on the State Board of Social Welfare and the State Office Building Commission in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

The Lithuanian Collection of the **Kent State University Libraries** accessioned the diaries (1953-70) of Ona Simaite, a librarian condemned to death for aiding Jews impounded in the Vilnius ghetto in Lithuania during World War II. Her sentence was commuted, and she spent several years in Nazi concentration camps.

The **Kentucky Division of Archives and Records**, Department of Finance, is utilizing computerization to expedite retrieval of records for research purposes, relocation of records within the center, and orderly disposal of nonpermanent records. Rescheduling of records of all state agencies has begun, and a county scheduling program has been initiated. Soon to be published is a *Checklist of Kentucky State Publications, 1971*. Professional appointments include Julie Ann Runyan as librarian, Joseph N. Coombs as assistant state records administrator, and Lewis Bellardo as assistant director and assistant state archivist.

The **University of Kentucky Library Special Collections Department** accessioned the papers (1907-53) of Fred M. Vinson who served as U.S. congressman, secretary of the treasury, and chief justice of the Supreme Court. The collection includes correspondence, subject files, motion-picture films, recordings, and memorabilia.

**Library of Congress.** A summary account of the James Madison Memorial Commission's role in the planning of the library's new James

Madison Memorial Building was printed in October 1972. On December 7, the Architect of the Capitol awarded a \$24,789,000 contract for constructing the shell of the building, setting of the exterior granite and marble, and erecting the interior structural system. Excavation and foundation work, begun May 1, 1971, was essentially completed by the end of December 1972.

Mounting of cards for the forthcoming publication *Newspapers in Microform: United States* was begun on December 5. This publication, which supersedes the reports previously published in *Newspapers on Microfilm*, will present more than 32,600 reports on United States newspapers. Because of foreign newspapers entering a new stage with the appointment of a foreign newspaper microfilming coordinator, it has been decided to publish reports on foreign newspapers in a separate publication. To be entitled *Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries*, the series will carry some 8,730 reports. Publication should take place shortly after completion of the United States volume. In an effort to avoid duplication by the nation's libraries, a quarterly report on foreign newspaper microfilming will be issued early in 1973. The report will feature "intention to microfilm" statements, announcements of newly available titles, information concerning cooperative arrangements, and other news relating to the acquisition and use for research purposes of foreign newspapers available both in hard copy and on microfilm. The tenth volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscripts Collections*, containing descriptions of 2,044 collections cataloged in 1971 and cumulative indexes for 1970-71, has been sent to the printer.

A transcript of the Family Name Index in the Local History and Genealogy Room, as of December 1971, was published in March 1972 by Magna Carta Book Company, Baltimore. Entitled *Genealogies in the Library of Congress, a Bibliography* and edited by Marion J. Kaminkow, the volume lists over 20,000 genealogies, many in foreign languages.

*El Cojo Ilustrado*, a literary, cultural, and current-events-oriented periodical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries published in Venezuela has been microfilmed for the period 1892-1915. This publication on Latin American politics, social thought, and literature is available from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Department C-187, Washington, D.C. 20540. Other recent microfilm publications include Democratic Party Proceedings (1832-1952), Republican Party Proceedings (1832-1952), and *Bohemia*, an Havana, Cuba, magazine. Also available on microfilm are manuscript collections of Nelson Aldrich, Josiah Bartlett, Roscoe Conkling, John Hay, Hans P. Draus, Whitelaw Reid, Carl Schurz, Daniel Sickles, Ephraim Squier, Alexander Stephens, and Thomas Walker.

The Merle A. Tuve personal papers (1920-60), presently stored in the attic of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will be deposited in the library. Tuve has been

affiliated with the department since 1926. He and his colleagues, L. R. Hafstad and O. Dahl, are noted for their work in producing high-velocity protons and for making some of the first measurements of nuclear fission.

The Archive of Folk Song in the Library of Congress recently issued a recording entitled "Music of Morocco" (L63-L64), edited by the noted writer and composer Paul Bowles. The album features a wide variety of Moroccan music, from the music of the mountain-dwelling Berbers and the varieties of "town" music to the Sephardic Jewish traditions and the Andaluz "classical" music of the country.

The Library has filed a claim in the Surrogate Court to obtain the original manuscripts of fourteen songs written by George Gershwin. Ira Gershwin, the late composer's brother and collaborator, agreed to donate them last year to the library. The fourteen scores turned up among the papers of Leon Leonardi, a former employee of the Gershwin Company. The library's legal counsel has argued that the manuscript pages, which were delivered to Leonardi in 1936 or 1937 for the purpose of preparing clean copies, were never returned by him in accordance with the company's established policy.

The Maryland Room, McKeldin Library, **University of Maryland**, acquired the papers (1918-50) of Millard E. Tydings. The collection includes material on senatorial elections, the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, the rehabilitation and independence of the Philippine Islands, Joseph McCarthy, and the House Un-American Activities Committee's investigations. Correspondents include J. M. Elizalde, E. Quirino, Frank Waring, Vernon Moore, Manuel Quezon, Stuart Symington, E. K. Stettinius, Peyton Ford, Joseph McCarthy, Henry L. Stimson, and Claire Booth Luce.

The **Maryland Hall of Records** has accessioned election returns (1962-64) of the Administrative Board of Election Laws; minutes, correspondence, research files, reports, and other records (1961-63) of the Baltimore Area Study Commission; land records (1945-47) of the Baltimore City Superior Court; minutes of the State Board of Welfare (1938-39), State Board of Correction (1939-62), and Advisory Board of the Department of Correction (1962-67); and correspondence files of the Executive Department during the administrations of Governors Spiro T. Agnew and Marvin Mandel.

The **Michigan Historical Collections**, University of Michigan, received the papers (1840-1945) of Howard Hyde Russell, founder of the American Anti-Saloon League in the 1890's and its leading spokesman until his death in 1945. Included are personal and family correspondence, diaries, and a large selection of temperance and religious speeches. His correspondents include Susan B. Anthony, William Jennings Bryan, Thomas A. Edison, and John D. Rockefeller. The collections received the papers (1868-1936) of Jabez T. Sunderland and his wife Eliza. The

papers reflect Sunderland's career as Unitarian minister, general secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference, western agent of the American Unitarian Association, a champion of anti-imperialism, and an early advocate of Indian independence. Included are diaries, sermons, scrapbooks, and correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi, John Haynes Holmes, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. The papers of Eliza Jane Read Sunderland, schoolteacher, lecturer, and officer of the Association for the Advancement of Women, include notes on the lecturers of John Dewey at the University of Michigan.

The **Minnesota Historical Society** has opened to scholars, on a restricted basis, part of the Hubert H. Humphrey papers (1943-64) covering his career as mayor of Minneapolis and his first period in the U.S. Senate. In addition, files of the 1965 inaugural activities are available. More information may be obtained from the society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

At four state colleges, St. Cloud, Southwest, Moorhead, and Mankato, **Minnesota resource centers** have been established for collecting and making available historical manuscripts, photographs, and library materials of regional interest.

With enabling legislation, Missouri has initiated a state and local records program, administered by the **Missouri Records Management and Archives Service**, office of secretary of state. Records of the 115 counties are being inventoried and accessioned and are scheduled to be microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The **National Agricultural Library**, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. 20705, accessioned the papers of Julien N. Friant, 1888-1939, documenting his activities as special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. In this position Friant worked with political leaders in recruiting qualified, non-civil-service personnel for the New Deal agricultural agencies and served as primary liaison between the department and Congress. The library also accessioned the 1932-36 issues of *The Manchuria Daily* and its supplement *The Manchurian Daily News*. Published by the government of Manchoukuo, a puppet state under the tutelage of the Japanese Imperial Army, the issues contain political, social, economic, and other information.

**National Archives and Records Service.** The National Archives Conference on Federal Archives as Sources for Research in Black Studies will be held June 4-5, 1973, and the Conference on the Meaning of the American Revolution will be held November 15-16. Further information on these conferences is available from Robert L. Clarke and H. Bartholomew Cox, respectively, National Archives (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20408. A Records Declassification Division has been established

in the Office of the National Archives to review systematically national security-classified records over thirty years old.

Two new programs are being initiated by the National Archives to encourage public use of the archives. The Americana Project, already underway, seeks fine examples of furniture and the decorative arts from America's past for display in several public areas in the building. The second program, Associates of the National Archives, will entitle members to tours, group instruction, book discounts, and a subscription to *Prologue*.

**National Archives Accessions.** Records of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, covering the status of women and minorities, family planning and fertility control, and the impact of immigration were accessioned. Transferred from the Department of the Army was an amendment to War Department Special Order 266 (November 9, 1906) changing the discharges of 167 black enlisted men of the 25th Infantry from "without honor" to "honorable," thus clearing them of alleged involvement in the August 13, 1906, shooting incident at Brownsville, Texas. Accessioned from the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel, were registers (1867-1902) of applications for pensions, registers (1885-98) of applicants for admission to the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, lists (1855-62) of persons granted permits for admission to the Naval Asylum, and registers (1841-1904) of admissions to the Naval Asylum.

Papers (1905-44) of Earle H. Clapp were received relating to the Forest Research Institute, the American Forestry Association, and the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory. Other accessions are office files (1945-65) of the director of the National Bureau of Standards, particularly those of Edward U. Condon; records of the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth; and records from the Federal Trade Commission, including files (1939-60) of Roy A. Prewitt, cartels specialist, and files (1939-40) of the Office of the Secretary that document special studies made at the president's request.

The National Archives has received records (1969-70) of the Ninety-first Congress consisting of legislative files, hearings, petitions and memorials, and other papers of the committees on Agriculture, Armed Services, Banking and Currency, District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Government Operations, House Administration, Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, Public Works, Rules, Science and Astronautics, Standards of Official Conduct, Veterans Affairs, and Ways and Means, and records of the Select Committee on Small Business.

**Presidential Libraries.** Briefly described below are new accessions received by the Presidential Libraries. Many accessioned records are con-



tinually opened and made available to the public. For information contact the appropriate library or see *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives*.

The National Archives transferred to the **Herbert Hoover Library** more records of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1930-32.

The **Franklin D. Roosevelt Library** accessioned White House files under the following titles: Official Files and Miscellaneous White House Executive Office, Presidents, Powers of the President, Automobiles, Gifts to the Government, Presidential Flag, Seal of the United States, and Seals of the President. The library received papers of Louis H. Bean (1933-53), Gardner Jackson (1927-65), John H. Fahey (1944-48), John Cooper Wiley (1919-63), and Stephen T. Early (1933-51); an addition to the papers of Elbert Thomas; correspondence of Charles F. Horner; papers of Cyril Clemens concerning President Roosevelt's death; and Democratic National Committee scrapbooks.

The papers and historical materials accumulated during the public career of Harry S. Truman that had not previously been donated to the government will be given to the United States and held in the **Harry S. Truman Library** in accord with the provisions of the former president's will, which has been filed for probate. Papers relating to business or personal affairs are excluded from the gift. The Harry S. Truman Library Institute has commissioned Richard D. McKinzie to interview Truman administration officials active in foreign affairs. The library accessioned 113 oral history interviews with participants in political and domestic matters. Included are Robert L. Dennison, naval aid to the president, 1948-53; Thomas K. Finletter (see below); Roswell L. Gilpatric, undersecretary of the Air Force, 1951-53; and India Edwards, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 1950-56. Acquired were the papers (1932-52) of Milton Katz, assistant counsel of the National Recovery Administration, 1933-35, and executive assistant to the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 1935-38; and the papers (1943-69) of Thomas K. Finletter, secretary of the Air Force, 1950-53, and ambassador to NATO, 1961-65.

The **Dwight D. Eisenhower Library** accessioned papers (1962-69) of Ben Hibbs, who collaborated with the president on writings for the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Reader's Digest*; microfilm of the papers (1952-63) of Neil H. Jacoby, representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, 1957, and member of the Council of Economic Advisors, 1953-55; and papers of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, sister of John Foster Dulles and U.S. representative at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference on the International Monetary Fund. Her papers include correspondence on post-World War II planning, Austrian fiscal and monetary problems, and U.S. relations with communist governments.

The **John F. Kennedy Library** accessioned papers (1879-1963) of Louis Brownlow, a District of Columbia commissioner, 1915-1920; records of

the President's Committee on Administrative Management relating to reorganization of the federal government, 1933-40, 1949; papers relating to the Public Administration Clearing House; papers of James McShane, chief marshal of the United States, 1957-68, and investigator for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field, 1957-59, and the Kefauver Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, 1959-60; and papers of Drexel Sprecher, Democratic National Committee deputy chairman for political organization, 1956-60, including files of the DNC Small Business Division.

"Equal Opportunity in the United States," a symposium sponsored by the **Lyndon Baines Johnson Library** and the University of Texas, was held December 11-12 to mark the opening of the civil rights papers in the library. Former Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Roy Wilkins, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., and Julian Bond were among the speakers. The National Archives transferred to the library records of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, and the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

**NARS Publications.** Records recently microfilmed by the National Archives include: Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for Iowa (1862-66) and Kansas (1862-66), Alaska File of the Special Agents Division of the Treasury (1867-1903), Records of the Assistant Commissioners for the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (1865-70), War Department collection of post-Revolutionary War manuscripts, and indexes to records of the War College Division and related General Staff Offices (1903-19). Publications reissued include the leaflets *Genealogical Sources Outside the National Archives*; *Suggestions for Citing Records in the National Archives of the United States*; *Regional Branches of the National Archives*; *Documents from America's Past*; *List of Slides*; *Select Audiovisual Records: Pictures of the Civil War*; and *Select Audiovisual Records: Contemporary African Art from the Harmon Foundation*. Copies are now available of a new handbook, *Information Retrieval*, which can be purchased for \$1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 (GPO Catalog No. GS4.6:IN3/2). All other publications mentioned above are available from the Publications Sales Branch, National Archives and Records Service (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20408.

**National Historical Publications Commission.** President Nixon signed new legislation affecting the NHPC grant program. Public Law 92-546 raises the grant appropriation authorization ceiling from \$500,000 to \$2 million annually, extends the life of the grant program through 1977, and enlarges the commission membership by two to include representatives of the Organization of American Historians. At its May 16, 1972, meeting, the commission welcomed Philip A. Crowl, Professor of

American History, University of Nebraska, who will serve a four-year term as a presidential appointee. At the May meeting and the September 26, 1972, meeting the commission continued its support of nine projects. Two new titles were released in 1972 by repositories participating in the commission's microfilm publication program: the Pierre Menard Collection at the Illinois State Historical Society and the John Pendleton Kennedy papers at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Maryland Historical Society.

The **U.S. Naval History Division**, Department of the Navy, has prepared an annotated checklist describing 539 of the unpublished histories in its possession. The accounts relate primarily to the operations and administration of naval commands during World War II. Copies of the checklist may be obtained from the U.S. Naval History Division, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20390.

The **University of Nebraska Libraries** at Lincoln received the Henry J. John Collection, which includes correspondence (1912-68) with Czech artists, physicians, philosophers, and with Thomas G. Masaryk. A physician by profession, John long maintained an interest in Czech culture, particularly in graphic arts and literature. The libraries received also the papers of Paul Stoeving, 1861-1948, a German-American violinist, pedagogue, and writer on music. Included are manuscripts of novels, plays, and music scores by Stoeving.

The **Committee for a New England Bibliography, Inc.** announces the appointment of John D. Haskell as editor and the opening of its editorial office at 755 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02215.

The **New York State Historical Association**, Cooperstown, announced the appointment of Salvatore G. Cilella as registrar and assistant to the director, effective January 1, 1973.

The Manuscripts and History Library, **New York State Library**, Albany, accessioned the papers of Henry Post, a New York merchant and associate of DeWitt Clinton, including letters (1807-28) of Clinton; the papers of Samuel S. Seward, assemblyman, county judge, and William Henry Seward's father, including personal and business correspondence and papers of the S. S. Seward Institute and Sunday School; a letterbook of Governor George Clinton, containing his official correspondence (1787-95, 1802-04), which appears in *The Public Papers of George Clinton*; papers of James E. Allen, State Commissioner of Education, 1955-69; papers of Henry L. Davis, a farmer and businessman, containing correspondence with Samuel F. B. Morse on early telegraph operations; papers of the DeWitt Family (1830-54); and the Cherry Hill papers from the Van Rensselaer family home in Albany. These last papers include important records for the periods of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Significant cartographic accessions include manuscript maps of the Province of New York (1758) and of Fort Schuyler

(1860), the earliest known plan of the site of Utica, and a manuscript plan by Thomas Wheeler of the Battle of Long Island (1776).

Recent accessions of the **Ohio Historical Society** include the minutes of the State Board of Charities (1903-21), the Children's Code Commission (1941-42), the State Board of Health (1886-1917), and the Public Health Council (1917-39); Department of Urban Affairs records (1964-70), including material relating to the Ohio Office of Opportunity, Head Start, and Community Action Agencies; correspondence (1955) of the Department of Public Welfare relating to aid for the aged; and files (1949-64) of the director of the Ohio Department of Health. Additions to archival holdings from state institutions include various record series from the Boy's Industrial School (1857-1920), the Ohio Lunatic Asylum (1838-1901), the Ohio Institution for Feeble Minded Youth (1863-1969), the Ohio Soldier's and Sailor's Orphans Home (1871-1902), and the Ohio Penitentiary (1887-1907). Among recent additions to the picture and newspaper collections are the Ohio Soldier's and Sailor's Orphans Home *Weekly*, a student newspaper (1882-1905); photographs of buildings, trustees, and residents of the Boy's Industrial School, Columbus State Hospital, and various children's homes dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Inquiries concerning the state archives and its holdings should be addressed to Reference Librarian, Ohio Historical Society, I-71 and 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

The University Archives, **Ohio State University**, accessioned records (1923-68) of the Department of Sociology and the papers of the following faculty members: Paul N. Lehoczy (1943-71) on labor arbitration in Region 9 of the War Labor Board, Charles A. Dambach (1935-67) on conservation and ecology in Ohio, economist Theodore N. Beckman (1923-70) on his theories of productivity and value-added taxation, social scientist Henry R. Spencer (1879-1960), and political scientist Harvey C. Mansfield (1930-70) concerning his work with the Office of Price Administration and various federal, state, and local government agencies. The archives has opened the papers of recently retired President Novice G. Fawcett.

At its 1972 annual meeting in Austin, Texas, the seven-hundred-member **Oral History Association** named John E. Wickman its new president. Wickman, director of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, succeeds Charles T. Morrissey of the Ford Foundation. Other officers include Vice President Charles W. Crawford, Oral History Research Office, Memphis State University; Secretary Amelia R. Fry, Regional Oral History Office, University of California, Berkeley; and Treasurer Knox Mellon, Oral History Project, Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles. Gary Shumway from the University of California, Fullerton, was elected to the council. Retained on the council were Lila M. Johnson, head, Audio-Visual Library, Minnesota Historical Society; and Samuel Proctor, director, Oral History Program, University of Florida.

A brief survey of records in the **Philadelphia City Archives** appears in its October *News Letter*. The archives acquired the minutes (1718-66) of the county commissioners, records of interest in local governmental administration. They contain the fullest account of Philadelphia's governmental functioning in the eighteenth century.

Insight into the International Labor Organization after World War II is documented at the **Princeton University Library** in the papers of David A. Morse, one-time acting U.S. secretary of labor and, for twenty-two years until his resignation in May 1970, director general of the I.L.O. The papers include reports, personal correspondence, appointment books, meeting minutes, reports on missions, visits, and studies. The collections of the library are strong in international affairs with papers of Adlai E. Stevenson, John Foster Dulles, David Lilienthal, and many others.

In September 1847 the trustees of the **Rhode Island Historical Society** began pursuing the papers of Rhode Island's Revolutionary War attorney and delegate to the Continental Congress, Henry Marchant of Newport. Now, 125 years later, the society has received not only Marchant's papers but his library as well. The Marchant library consists of books and pamphlets, about 150 titles, including many rare and scarce Revolutionary War tracts. The papers consist principally of several hundred letters and documents on constitutional and legal matters.

The Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, **St. John's University**, Collegeville, Minnesota, has been awarded a grant of \$32,426 by the General Service Foundation of Chicago for the filming of monastic manuscripts in the libraries on the Mediterranean island of Malta.

The **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** completed arrangement of reports (1869-70) submitted to the state superintendent of education by county school commissioners and school teachers. Records of the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission (1935-56); Wildlife Resources Department, Comptroller General (1935-60); Budget and Control Board (1947-65); and four charts of the United States Coast Survey (1857-73) have recently been accessioned. The State Records Division inventoried records of the Bureau of Adult Health Services and the Bureau of Industrial Health and produced, in cooperation with South Carolina Educational Television, a videotape program on records management. This film was shown at the recent American Records Management Association conference in Atlanta and is available for general use from South Carolina ETV, Columbia, South Carolina.

The County Records Division staff has been increased from nine to seventeen members, allowing greater specialization in working with courthouse records and accelerating inventory, restoration, and microfilm projects. The Publications Division has begun filming the Accounts Audited of Claims Growing out of the Revolution, South Carolina Archives Microcopy Number 8. When completed, this publication will contain more than 8,500 folders on more than 150 rolls. An introductory pamphlet is now available to South Carolina Archives Microcopy

Number 1, Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, 1663-1782, (12 rolls, \$150). The pamphlet, which includes a key to the sources from which the transcripts were taken, can be ordered from the Publications Division, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 11,188, Columbia, S.C. 29211 (\$1.15 or free with purchase of the microcopy).

With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, John A. Schutz, professor of history, **University of Southern California**, is using a computer to analyze the extremely sketchy records of the Massachusetts Legislature in the critical pre-Revolutionary period, 1744-76.

The **Smithsonian Institution Archives** acquired the records (1888-1968) of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Incorporated in 1898, the academy serves as the federal head of thirty-five affiliated scientific societies in the Washington, D.C., area. Pre-1898 material in the collection includes the proceedings of the Joint Commission created in 1888 by local scientific societies to unify their activities.

The project Archives on Women in Religion, inspired by Leonard Swidler of the **Temple University** religion department, was established at the Samuel Paley Library, Temple University, Philadelphia, to collect materials generated by the new consciousness of women's role in religion. The emphasis of the collection is on unpublished items that might otherwise be forgotten in files or discarded, but it also will gather published information documenting religious and cultural history and will facilitate the work of the religious historian.

The recently established Local Records Branch of the **Virginia State Library** is concentrating on a security microfilm program for vital records in Virginia courthouses. Of the nine-member local records staff, five are microphotographers, each assigned to a certain district of the state. Other microfilming in the archives branch includes land tax records (1782-1850) for Accomack through Charlotte counties and land and personal property taxes for the city of Alexandria during the same period. Accessions include State Corporation Commission, Public Utilities Taxation Division, taxation reports (1961), General Assembly bills and joint resolutions (1970), and Department of Taxation land tax books (1970-71). Local records accessioned include documents from nine counties and the city of Richmond plus maps of Fairfax County (1892) and the city of Charleston and Charleston Neck (1917).

*A Guide to Latin American Materials in the Manuscripts Department, University of Virginia Library* by Michael F. Plunkett is available from the **University of Virginia Library** for fifty cents. Recent accessions of the library's Manuscripts Division include records (1957-69) of the American Association of University Women, Virginia Division; papers (1958-61) of the Arlington Committee to Preserve Public Schools; two letters



(1796, 1806) of Thomas Jefferson; a letter (1893) from Walter Reed to C. B. Byrne; two letters (1927, 1930) of Claude G. Bowers; and snapshots taken by Philip S. Hench during his 1954 trip to Stockholm to address the International Congress of Internal Medicine.

Mark Starr, former education director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and instructor at Brookwood Labor College, and his wife, Helen Norton Starr, former instructor in labor journalism at Brookwood, gave their papers to the Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs, **Wayne State University**. The collection contains the office files (1923–37) of the Brookwood Labor College, including minutes of faculty and student meetings, reports, course outlines, photographs, and newspapers. The Starrs' interest in labor education in the United States, Europe, Africa, and Asia is documented in the collection. Also accessioned were the papers (1934–35) of Phillips L. Garman, Research Director for the American Federation of Labor, 1935–36, the Automobile Labor Board, and later with the Workers Education Bureau of the AF of L. The papers concern relations with automobile unions, formation of the CIO, the General Motors strike of 1945, and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. The archives received the papers (1900–1940) of Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Commission on Women's Work and Industrial Studies and associate director of the International Industrial Relations Institute of the Russell Sage Foundation. They include the papers of Knickerbocker Boyd, an architect interested in building trade unions, and Edward Wieck of the Sage Foundation. The Wieck papers are already in the archives; the additional material provides information on organizing the automobile and steel industries, the United Mine Workers, and related subjects.

The Manuscript Department, **Western Reserve Historical Society**, accessioned into the Urban History Archives Collection the records of the Friendly Inn Social Settlement (1913–67), the Land Title Guarantee and Trust Company (1884–1900), and the University Settlement (1938–64); the papers of William J. Corrigan (1920–60), trial lawyer representing labor and political figures; Abram Garfield (1928–44), architect and son of James A. Garfield; and Elizabeth S. Magee (1882–1972), executive secretary of the Consumers League of Ohio; and the Allen J. Lowe Autograph Collection. The Black History Archives Project accessioned the records (1964–67) of the Emergency Clergy Committee for Civil Rights, relating to activities in Cleveland and in the South; the records (1965–70) of Fair Housing, Inc.; and the records (1957–71) of the Ludlow Community Association, pioneer groups concerned with integration in neighborhoods in Cleveland and Shaker Heights. The Ethnic Archives Project accessioned the records (1920–62) of the Nationalities Services Center, which provided services for immigrants; the papers (1937–50) of Janko N. Rogelj, including correspondence with Louis Adamic; papers

(1910-65) of Max Sandin, a conscientious objector in two wars; and the papers (1915-68) of Maria Tuma, active in Czech fraternal and political organizations. The society microfilmed the papers (1889-1932) of Charles W. Chesnutt, American Negro novelist and short-story writer. He is author of "The Goophered Grapevine" and *The Conjure Woman*. The collection includes correspondence with Walter White, W. E. B. Du Bois, Joel and Arthur Spingarn, and James Weldon Johnson; a journal of his trip to Europe, 1896; typescripts of some of his writings; newspaper clippings; and photographs. The microfilm may be purchased for \$12 from the society, 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin received a \$21,101 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support a project researching voting data of the United States, 1789-1824. The purpose of this effort is to search for—and to record for electronic retrieval—data on presidential, congressional, and gubernatorial elections. Already recorded on magnetic tape for research use are data on elections after 1824. James Morton Smith is director of the project, and Gene Male is field representative.

Recent accessions by the Division of Archives and Manuscripts are department of justice, attorney general's office, consumer complaints (1966); health and social services, executive division, general correspondence (1963, 1965) and vocational rehabilitation, sample rehabilitation closures (1965-70); and University of Wisconsin-River Falls, records of faculty, student, and departmental organizations (1952-72).

### CHURCH ARCHIVES

**Baptist.** The Southern Baptist Historical Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, accessioned the papers (1970-72) of Carl E. Bates, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Charlotte, North Carolina, and president of the Southern Baptist Convention; also added was a plaque carried aboard the Apollo 16 mission to the moon.

The E. T. Crittenden Collection in Baptist history, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, acquired some original records and microfilm copies of records of more than one hundred North Carolina Baptist churches. Additions were made to the biography files and the North Carolina Church files. A quarterly newsletter, *Tar Heel Baptist Footprints*, began in 1972. Indexes were published for the 1969 and 1971 volumes of *Biblical Recorder*.

The New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary Library acquired the William Carey Library of Serampore, India, on forty-five rolls of microfilm. A collection of histories and magazines relating to German Baptist immigrants to Poland, Russia, and the United States is available at the North American Baptist Seminary, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Oklahoma Baptist Historical Collection at Oklahoma Baptist

University, Shawnee, is assisting in the preparation of two books, *Baptist Education in Oklahoma* by J. M. Gaskin and *A Children's History of Baptists in Oklahoma* by Louise Haddock. Many Baptist churches in Oklahoma are preparing seventy-fifth anniversary histories resulting from their founding during the 1890's, a period of heavy settlement in Oklahoma and the Indian Territories.

**Roman Catholic.** The De La Guerra Collection (1780-1885) of the Franciscan Order is calendared and available for research at the Old Mission, Santa Barbara, California.

**United Church of Christ.** The Wisconsin Conference archives contains the records (1839-1968) of various bodies of the Congregational Church and the Evangelical and Reformed Church of Wisconsin which were consolidated into the United Church of Christ. Congregational records include those of the state conference, district associations, women's groups, the Green Lake Bible Institute, and the Wisconsin Home Missionary Society. Evangelical and Reformed records represent the Wisconsin District of the Evangelical Synod of North America, the North and South Wisconsin Synods, women's organizations, and various regional and local bodies. Other small collections include records of the Unitarian Society of Menomonie, Episcopal Diocese of Eau Claire, Baraboo Valley Ministerial Association, Cooksville Norwegian Lutheran Church, Rush River Lutheran Church, Genoa City First Congregational Church, and Congregation Beth Israel of Milwaukee.

**National Council of Churches.** The council, based in New York City, accessioned the records of the Division of Christian Unity and of the discontinued Council of Christian Higher Education.

**Protestant Episcopal.** The archives of the Episcopal Diocese of Indianapolis at the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, include correspondence of Bishops Jackson Kemper and Joseph C. Tallbott. Historiographer Roland G. Usher, Jr., reports that the histories of the forty-seven parishes of the Diocese are printed annually in the *Dioscesan Journal*.

**Lutheran.** The Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbus, Ohio, established an archives. James L. Schaaf has been appointed archivist on a part-time basis. The archives will contain materials pertaining to the institution, faculty, students, and graduates.

The archives of the Lutheran Church of America is being established in the Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago, with a grant of \$35,000 from the Lutheran Brotherhood.

The Concordia Historical Institute, Missouri Synod, received convention minutes of the Japan Lutheran church and records and publications of the Lutheran Woman's Missionary League.

Henry G. Waltmann is the new archivist at the archives of the Indiana-Kentucky Synod of the Lutheran Church of America, which published *A History of the Indiana-Kentucky Synod of the Lutheran Church in America: Its Development, Congregations, and Institutions*, edited by Waltmann.

August R. Suelflow, a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and chairman of the Church Archives Committee, was honored by the Board of Governors of Concordia Historical Institute on January 30 for twenty-five years of service as director of the institute. He was presented with a gift in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, and to all of American Lutheranism.

**United Methodist.** The South New Jersey Conference, Pennington, New Jersey, contains conference minutes (1837 to date), records of closed churches, and microfilm of the *Western Conference Journal* (1800-1811) and of the journals of the Reverend Learner Blackman (1800-1815) and Richard Swain (1792-93). Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, has sources on the United Methodist Church and publishes a quarterly sheet, *Historical Highlights*.

On May 25, 1972, the South Georgia Conference, United Methodist Church, dedicated the Frank A. Strickland Memorial Wing of their museum, Epworth-by-the-Sea, St. Simons Island, Georgia. The wing will be the repository for the South Georgia Conference Collection. Ethelene Sampley has been appointed curator and librarian of the collection which contains minutes (1854-66) of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and records (dating from 1867) of the South Georgia Conference.

**Seventh-Day Adventist.** The Seventh-Day Adventist archives at 6840 Eastern Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012, has materials on the founding of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and the Great Awakening, 1835-44.

## TRAINING

More detailed information about various archives administration courses is available in the *SAA Newsletter*, available to Society members. Write the SAA Executive Director, Michigan Historical Collections, 160 Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

Under the auspices of Brigham Young University, a **genealogy tour** of Great Britain, June 4-22, 1973, will be conducted by Bill R. Linder, who can be reached at the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The 1973 **Institute in Genealogical Research** will be held July 16-August 3 in the National Archives Building. Information can be obtained by contacting Bill R. Linder, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The Education Committee of the **Special Libraries Association** will hold five seminars, June 10, 1973, at the annual conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The seminars will be held in cooperation with the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. The program will include a workshop on cataloging non-

print, machine-readable, archival, and other unconventional materials. Emphasis will be on practical solutions to problems rather than on theory.

The Ohio Historical Society's third summer **Archives-Library Institute** dealing with historical research materials will be held July 9-20. Write the institute director David R. Larson at the Society, Columbus 43211.

A **workshop on college and university archives** is scheduled for June 11-15 at the Case Western Reserve University school of Library Science. Write Ruth Helmuth at the university, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

The University of Denver's twelfth annual **Institute of Archival Studies** will be held July 12 through August 10. Sponsored by the university's Department of History and the Graduate School of Librarianship in co-operation with the Colorado State Archives and the Federal Archives and Records Center, the course will cover theory and practice of the principles and methodology of archives administration, records management, and manuscripts curatorship. For further information write Professor Dolores C. Renze, Department of History, Institute of Archival Studies, Denver, Colo. 80210.

The Society of American Archivists this summer is offering a **study tour to European archives**. Cities on the August 12-31 itinerary include London, Bonn, Cologne, Zurich, Rome, Madrid, and Lisbon. Write the SAA International Archival Affairs Committee, National Archives Building, Room 5-E, Washington, D.C. 20408.

For updating its archival education directory, the Society needs information from all those who have offered archival courses or institutes since October 1971. Please send by May 30 data about enrollment, tuition costs, affiliation, accreditation and course scope and content to the SAA Executive Director, Michigan Historical Collections, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

**Help Wanted.** To prepare a bibliography of published guides to archival and manuscript repositories in the United States and Canada, the SAA Committee on Techniques for the Control and Description of Archives and Manuscripts needs your help. Send information about published or forthcoming guides to entire repository holdings or to special collections to Sara Fuller, Ohio Historical Society, Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

# The Society of American Archivists

JUDITH A. KOUCKY, *Editor*

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## From President Wilfred I. Smith

The Society has been very busy since our Columbus meeting handling a number of matters, many to implement the reforms proposed by the Committee for the 1970's and approved by the membership. It is appropriate in the midst of this activity to report to you some of the significant events of the past six months.

The transfer of the treasurer's office from A. K. Johnson in Atlanta to Howard Applegate in Philadelphia was finally completed in January. This is a more complicated procedure than is usually realized, involving the transfer of several bank accounts, issue of new signing authorities, appointment of auditors, and many other details. It is a disrupting process which should not be repeated every year.

The new nomination and election procedures have been worked out, and nomination forms were included in the last *Newsletter*. The procedure is thoroughly democratic, but it can be effective only to the extent that it is utilized. In the past as few as 10 percent of the individual members have either sent in nominations or exercised their franchise. I appeal to all members to take advantage of the opportunity to participate in this important aspect of the Society by nominating competent members for the elective offices and council positions and then to vote for the candidates whose names appear on the ballots. Our Society cannot be truly representative if only a small minority of its members care to become involved in the election process.

Our vice president, Jerry Ham, is launching a vigorous membership campaign despite a delay while a new membership brochure was being published. This program should be supported by all members. If you believe, as I do, that it is in the best interests of our members, our Society, and our profession that the Society of American Archivists should include as many as possible of the thousands of persons who are engaged in the wide range of archival activities, then I am sure that you will be willing to help by canvassing your colleagues and friends.

Early in December the reorganized Editorial Board had a fruitful meeting in Washington. It was decided to send the *Newsletter* to all

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Material for this department should be sent to the Office of the SAA Executive Director, Michigan Historical Collections, Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.



current members of the Society. All committees are being asked for suggestions for an expanded and coordinated publications program which we hope will receive financial support from foundations and add a new dimension to the effectiveness of the Society.

Under the auspices of the Education and Training Committee, a group of members who are engaged in giving archives courses met in Ann Arbor on March 5-6. Their aim was to develop minimum standards for archives courses and to discuss other ways in which to promote the development of professionalization in the field of archives.

A meeting of the joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on the Historian and Archives was held in Bloomington, Indiana, on February 16. SAA representatives were Robert Warner, Philip Mason, and Herman Kahn. While the chief purpose of this committee, when it was formed last year, concerned the settlement of possible disputes between historians and archivists, it is now evident that it will be an effective instrument for promoting joint activities in the many areas in which archivists and historians have a common interest. For example, subcommittees have been appointed on papers of public officials, on tax appraisal of papers, and on business archives.

In April the Council will meet in Chicago with representatives of the various regional and state associations. The officers and Council of the SAA have no rigid pattern of relationships to propose but will welcome the opportunity to discuss means by which the SAA and these associations can cooperate in expanding professional activities and improving services to archivists and archives.

The new ad hoc Committee on the Status of Women is busy and will soon distribute a fact-finding questionnaire as a step toward the attainment of its goal. A draft of a resolution on discrimination has been reviewed by the Council, and a final version will be submitted to the membership in St. Louis.

The Financial Development Committee has held several meetings, but the goal of raising sufficient additional funds by September to be able to employ a full-time Executive Director will be difficult to reach and will not be possible without the support of members and friends of the Society. There will be a small increase in the registration fee for the annual meeting, and increased membership will provide additional revenue. We are grateful to the many members who voluntarily increased their dues last year by becoming contributing members and to those who respond to my appeal in the last *Newsletter*. It will be necessary also to seek contributions if we are to succeed in implementing the most urgent recommendation of the Committee for the 1970's as a means of improving the effectiveness of the Society in serving its members and the profession.

Preparations for the annual meeting are proceeding on schedule. There are sessions in the program which will appeal to all the various elements in our membership, and there will be innovations resulting

from comments and suggestions which many of you sent in. Program and Local Arrangements Committees are determined to improve on the fine meeting in Columbus. Plan now to follow Joe Wertzberger's theme and "Meet us in St. Louis."

**Contributing Members.** The \$25 annual contributing membership is an opportunity for individual members of the Society to provide financial support beyond that afforded by a \$15 membership. Partly because of contributing members, for instance, the SAA has been able to increase the amount of money available to assist committee projects and to issue a placement newsletter. Rising costs for services and supplies, however, mean that more contributing members are needed, so please consider changing your membership to this category if you have not done so. Contributing members receive copies of all SAA publications issued during the year of membership. Ninety-seven persons last year provided an extra measure of financial support, and their names appeared in the January 1973 issue of the *American Archivist*, page 142. New contributing members since then are Judith Austin, Joseph H. Berman, John R. Coleman, J. Frank Cook, Mabel E. Deutrich, Dianna C. Haskell, J. C. James, Albert S. Lyons, Charles F. Poole, Richard Strassberg, and Daniel A. Yanchisin.

**Sustaining Members.** Realizing that the Society of American Archivists must have additional resources to become a stronger professional organization, twenty-three institutions enrolled last year as sustaining members. (See the *American Archivist*, January 1973, page 141, for these institutions.) Their \$100 membership fee helps maintain the Society's new full-time director. If this office is to be effective in performing the greater membership services demanded of the SAA, then more archival institutions will have to share the costs for those benefits which ultimately help their own personnel and programs. For further information, please write to the SAA Executive Director, Michigan Historical Collections, 160 Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104. A new sustaining institutional member is the USDA National Agricultural Library.

#### **Minutes of the Council and Business Meetings Columbus, Ohio, October 30–November 3, 1972**

*Council Meeting, October 30, 1972.* President Charles E. Lee called the meeting to order at 1:00 P.M. at the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel in Columbus, Ohio. In addition to the president, those present were Vice President Wilfred I. Smith, Secretary Robert M. Warner, Treasurer A. K. Johnson, Jr., Editor Edward Weldon, and Council members Frank B. Evans, C. Herbert Finch, Elizabeth E. Hamer, Harold T. Pinkett, and James B. Rhoads. Judith A. Koucky, administrative assistant to the secretary, also attended the session. Council members Edward N. Johnson, Mary Lynn McCree, and Walter Rundell, Jr., were absent.

The Council stipulated that the minutes of the meeting of June 26, 1972, should include the "Report of the Committee for the 1970's: The Council's Response," which had appeared in the July/October 1972 issue of the *American Archivist*. The Council then approved the minutes as corrected.

On behalf of David R. Larson, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, the secretary asked the Council for authorization to hire a photographer for the Columbus convention at an approximate cost of \$100. The Council approved the expenditure of that amount if it were available from the meeting fund.

Resuming discussion of the report of the Committee for the 1970's, the Council endorsed the committee's recommendation that the SAA establish closer relationship with local archival organizations. Secretary Warner reported that several leaders of state and regional groups whom he had contacted were willing to communicate to the Council the views of their membership on the matter. The Council decided to hold a meeting with representatives of local archival associations sometime during the coming year, and Mr. Finch offered to make preliminary plans for the conference.

The Council passed three measures in response to the committee's statement on the SAA and related professional organizations. President-elect Smith said that he would appoint, at the Council's request, an ad hoc committee to determine with which professional organizations the Society could appropriately form joint committees and to formulate guidelines for the Society's participation on joint committees. The Council agreed in principle with the Committee for the 1970's that the SAA should concern itself with cases involving interference in the proper functioning of an archival agency and discrimination against archival employees. Referring the committee's proposal on the subject to the Committee on Professional Standards, the Council asked for recommendations on the means to implement it. Finally, the Council favored the suggestion of the Committee for the 1970's that the SAA and the national historical associations organize regional meetings at which members of both professions would discuss topics of mutual interest.

The Council generally endorsed the committee's advice on improving the committee system of the Society. The Council thought that the term of membership on a committee should be short enough to allow new people to join, but long enough to permit the committee's members to complete a particular project which they had begun. According to the Council, the composition of the committees should reflect the diverse membership of the Society at large. The Council decided also that each committee should have an annual budget for its work.

With regard to publications, the Council agreed with the Committee for the 1970's that the entire publications program of the Society needs revision. It endorsed the committee's recommendation to abolish the Publications Committee, to expand the Editorial Board, and to give the

Editorial Board responsibility for reviewing all publications of the Society. The Council expressed its intent to sponsor a one-day meeting in Washington, D.C., of those concerned with SAA publications for the purpose of establishing new procedures.

The Council supported the committee's call for the Society to increase services to members, involve more members in SAA activities, and recruit new members. In order to promote the professional advancement of women and members of minority groups, the Council resolved to create a standing committee on the rights of women and minorities. The committee would see that such rights were obtained and safeguarded.

In response to the recommendation of the Committee for the 1970's that the Society set some standards for the training of archivists, the Council decided to change the Committee on Education and Training from an ad hoc to a permanent committee and to direct the committee to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The Council also resolved to seek the cooperation of the American Library Association in holding a conference for teachers of archival courses and for other concerned professionals. The conferees would discuss the possibility of obtaining a grant for a survey of archival training in the United States and Canada, and they would study plans for the curricular development of existing archival training programs.

The Council approved of the committee's suggestions that sessions at the annual meeting be designed for both beginning and experienced archivists and that younger members of the profession be invited as featured speakers. It endorsed the committee's recommendation that other archival groups in addition to the Society and the National Archives organize regional conferences.

In order to implement some of its decisions, the Council authorized the expenditure of up to \$6,000 for three major meetings: a conference between the Council and leaders of local archival groups, a meeting of those engaged in the SAA's publication program, and a session for teachers of archival courses and other interested professionals.

The Council concluded its discussion with a resolution of thanks for the Committee for the 1970's for having prompted the Society to act upon these important issues.

The Council recessed at 5:30 P.M.

*Council Meeting, October 31, 1972.* The Council reconvened at 9:00 A.M. in the auditorium of the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel. The session was open to anyone attending the annual meeting, and about seventy came to observe the proceedings.

Reporting on the proposed legislation to create a National Historic Records Program, President Lee distributed to the Council an altered version of the bill. Robert Williams of the Florida Department of Archives, History, and Records Management had made some changes in the section dealing with administration of the program at the state level,

the president explained. He said that he had referred the revised bill to the Committee on Federal and State Governmental Relations and the Committee on State and Local Records for recommendations. Also, he invited SAA members to obtain copies of the bill from his office and to send their comments to him, to the vice president, or to any Council member. The Council agreed to deal with the proposed revisions at its meeting of December 28, 1972. In addition, it voted to retain until February 1973 President Lee and Walter Rundell, Jr., on the Publications and Advisory Panel of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission's Heritage '76 Committee.

The Council next heard reports from the vice president, secretary, and treasurer. At the meeting of June 26, 1972, the president had asked the other officers to consider recommendations on advertisements and exhibits at the 1973 convention submitted by the present local arrangements chairman, David R. Larson. Vice President Smith said that some members of the 1973 Local Arrangements and Program Committees had already discussed advertisements and exhibits with Mr. Larson's staff, so that there was now no need for the officers to take up the matter. According to Secretary Warner, his office was making arrangements to issue a name-and-address directory of the membership in 1973. The secretary also stated that SAA member Winston DeVille had agreed to act on behalf of the Council in approaching the national genealogical associations with an offer to form a joint committee on genealogy with the SAA.

Treasurer Johnson reported that as of October 24, 1972, the Society's net operating receipts totalled \$41,432.51, while net operating expenses came to \$30,668.01. On a motion by Mr. Finch, seconded by Mr. Pinkett, the Council accepted the treasurer's report.

Editor Weldon announced that the index to Volumes 21 to 30 of the *American Archivist* had been turned over to the printer for final corrections and additions to the camera-ready copy. The editor presented the two best bids from printing firms for the index and recommended the Heffernan Press, which presently prints the journal. Mr. Finch offered and Mr. Pinkett seconded a motion to award the contract for the index to the Heffernan Press. The Council approved the motion. With regard to the number of copies to be issued, Mr. Pinkett moved that the editor and the secretary determine the size of the press run. Mr. Johnson seconded the motion, and the Council passed it.

Commenting on the difficulties which he had recently experienced with the postal delivery of the *American Archivist*, Mr. Weldon urged the Council not to use the journal for any information which had to be communicated to the membership before a certain deadline. He also asked that a standard format be devised for committee chairmen to follow in reporting the year's committee activities to the editor. Such a procedure would save editing time and expedite copy work, he explained. After accepting Mr. Weldon's report, the Council commended him for his performance as editor during the past year.

Mr. Evans noted that the Council, in considering the report of the Committee for the 1970's, had approved of the Society's cooperating with related professional organizations on matters of mutual concern. He moved, therefore, that the Society establish closer ties with both the American Records Management Association and the Association of Records Executives and Administrators, by seeking SAA representation on appropriate committees of the two organizations and by arranging for joint sessions at ARMA, AREA, and SAA conventions. Mr. Johnson seconded the motion, which the Council then passed.

Secretary Warner said that at a meeting in Washington, D.C., on September 23, 1972, representatives of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists had decided to convert the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Historian and Federal Government Relations into the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives. Each organization would have three representatives on the committee, according to the secretary. He moved that the SAA join the committee as an equal partner of the two historical associations. Messrs. Finch and Rhoads seconded the motion, and after some discussion, the Council unanimously approved it. The secretary then distributed guidelines for the adjudication of disputes between historians and archivists, guidelines which the joint committee had drafted for the approval of the three associations. Since the Council needed time to read the material thoroughly, it deferred taking action until its meeting of December 28, 1972.

President Lee asked the Council to reconsider its previous decision not to create a family membership in the SAA at the present time. The Council agreed to take up the question again at a subsequent meeting.

After the Council had concluded its business, the president opened the session to comments from the audience. Some speakers expressed opinions on the establishment of the family membership category and on the creation of a sliding scale of dues based on income. Others exchanged opposing views on the desirability of the SAA's holding a four-day convention.

The Council recessed at 11:15 A.M.

President Charles E. Lee reconvened the Council at 7:00 P.M. on the occasion of a dinner meeting with the outgoing and incoming committee chairmen. Each Council member summarized the activities of the committees to which he or she had been assigned during the past year. In the absence of three Council members who had served as liaison, the chairmen themselves reported on their committee projects.

During the course of the meeting, the participants learned that some committees had sent out questionnaires, others had drawn up standards for the appraisal of various types of records, and still others had compiled bibliographies, manuals, and directories. Frank G. Burke, chairman of the Committee on Techniques for the Control and Description of Ar-



chives and Manuscripts, said that his committee was seeking the Council's endorsement of a basic format for a finding aid which the committee had devised. Mr. Rhoads moved that the secretary make copies of the format and give them to the Council in time for consideration at the meeting of December 28, 1972. After Mrs. Hamer had seconded the motion, the Council approved it.

Committee chairmen took this opportunity to inform the Council of certain problems which they had encountered. Some expressed concern that Council members who had been assigned to them as liaison had not maintained contact with them over the year. President Lee assured the chairmen that in the future, Council members would make a greater effort to keep in touch with their committees. Other chairmen said that they had never been told the proper procedure for publishing the results of a particular committee project. Secretary Warner reiterated his suggestion of a year ago that the Society ought to distribute a handbook of general instructions to committee chairmen. He offered to draft a text for the Council's consideration at a subsequent meeting. In response to questions from chairmen regarding the funding of committees, Vice President Smith announced that the Council would appropriate a definite amount for each committee to help finance projects for 1973. He asked the incoming chairmen to submit budget requests to the secretary by December 1, 1972, so that the Council could act upon them later that month.

Concluding the session, Vice President Smith stressed the importance of committee work to the development of the profession and urged the chairmen to make good use of the time which they would spend in committee meetings during the convention.

The Council recessed at 8:00 P.M.

*Council Meeting, November 1, 1972.* President Lee called the Council into special session at 8:20 P.M. in his suite at the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel. He explained that the officers and Philip P. Mason, chairman of the Committee for the 1970's, had met during the afternoon to discuss the committee's amendment to article 12 of the constitution providing for the secretary to serve as executive director of the Society. The committee was to offer the amendment to the general membership that evening at the business meeting. The amendment would need a two-thirds vote for passage, because the Council had withheld its approval on the ground that the Society did not currently have the means to hire on a permanent basis an executive director of the calibre suggested by the committee.

The president said that the officers and Mr. Mason had arrived at a compromise which they hoped both the Council and the Committee for the 1970's would accept. The Council would withdraw its reservation to the proposed amendment so that a majority vote would permit its passage. On the other hand, the Council would not engage a paid

executive director until it had determined that the Society could afford to pay a salary for the position. If the membership approved the amendment, Secretary Warner would temporarily assume the title of executive director, but he would not receive remuneration for his work.

After the Council had considered the proposition, Mr. Evans moved that the Council rescind its previous action on the committee's amendment to article 12 of the constitution, with the understanding that the Council would engage a paid executive director only when, in its opinion, funds were permanently available for the salary. Mrs. Hamer seconded the motion, and it carried unanimously.

The Council adjourned at 8:40 P.M.

ROBERT M. WARNER, *Secretary*

*Business Meeting, November 1, 1972.* President Charles E. Lee called the meeting to order at 8:10 P.M. at the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel. The purpose of the session was to act upon several constitutional amendments and other recommendations submitted by the Committee for the 1970's. Because the president wished to meet briefly with the Council concerning one item of the agenda, he turned the proceedings over to Robert Williams of the Florida Department of Archives, History, and Records Management. Mr. Williams spoke on the proposed National Historic Records Program while the president and the Council were in special session. When they returned at 8:45 P.M., the president again took charge of the meeting.

President Lee asked Philip P. Mason, chairman of the Committee for the 1970's, and Secretary Robert M. Warner to introduce the business of the evening. After thanking the committee for having defined the important problems currently facing the Society, Mr. Mason urged the membership to act positively on the committee's proposals for dealing with the issues. Secretary Warner said that the Council had discussed the committee's recommendations on June 26 and October 30, 1972. Since the minutes of the first session had already been published in the journal, the secretary reported only on the Council meeting of October 30, 1972.

The membership present then voted on the committee's proposed amendments to the constitution. Secretary Warner moved the adoption of each amendment as it came up for consideration, and each amendment was duly seconded. Amendments to articles three and four, limiting the franchise to individual members of the Society, were approved by a voice vote. After some discussion of the committee's proposal to revise article seven so that the number of honorary members would not exceed five at any one time, the membership passed the amendment by a vote of 105 in favor, 86 against, and 16 abstaining. The amendment to article nine, reducing to 10 percent the proportion of Fellows to the Society's total individual membership, received the approval of the voters.

Also passed was the amendment to article ten, which called for the election of Fellows by the Committee on Professional Standards.

In its amendment to article twelve, the Committee for the 1970's was seeking to change the elective office of secretary into the appointive position of executive director. The Council had previously withheld its support of the amendment on the ground that the Society did not presently have the means to hire permanently an executive director. President Lee announced, however, that the Council had withdrawn its reservation to the amendment. Vice President Smith explained that the Council had taken that action on condition that if the amendment were approved, the Council would hire an executive director only when it was convinced that the Society had enough to pay the person on a continuing basis. According to the vice president, the Committee for the 1970's had agreed to the condition. He said that the Council would make every effort during the coming year to develop the Society's internal financial resources so that it would be able to engage a permanent executive director. President Lee noted that upon passage of the amendment, Secretary Warner would temporarily take the title of executive director. He would not receive payment for his work, however. After some discussion, the membership approved the amendment by a voice vote.

The committee's version of article twelve provided also for the treasurer's term to begin on January 1 of the year following his or her election to office. In passing the committee's proposed amendment to article twelve, therefore, the membership approved that revision of the constitution.

Next, the membership considered two amendments to article thirteen regarding the editor's relationship to the Council. The committee's proposal to deprive the editor of his *ex officio* status on the Council was approved. In addition, however, the membership passed the Council's amendment allowing the editor to sit with the Council except when it was in executive session.

Having finished voting on the constitutional amendments, the membership modified articles seven and eight of the bylaws which the Council had recently passed. Article seven of the bylaws dealt with the composition and functions of the Nominating Committee, as well as with the conduct of elections. The bylaw underwent several changes at the hands of the membership, particularly its third and fifth paragraphs. After a series of motions had been made, seconded, and passed, Walter Rundell, Jr., moved approval of the entire bylaw as amended. Edward Weldon seconded the motion, and it carried. The final version of the bylaw reads:

There shall be a nominating committee composed of five members, two of whom are the retiring members of the Council and three of whom have been elected by the membership. The president shall appoint the chairman from among the three elected members.

The nominating committee shall canvass the membership for suggested nominations. The tabulated results of the canvass shall be made available to any member upon request.

The nominating committee shall try to ensure a broadly based governing body by considering such factors as area of archival interest, age, sex, geographical location, national origin, citizenship, and race in its selection of nominees.

The nominating committee shall put forth a minimum of two nominees for each vacancy, including a minimum of two nominees for each vacancy on the nominating committee itself. A member may also be placed on the ballot by submission of a petition which 3 percent of the total individual membership has signed.

The nominating committee shall issue an official ballot containing the candidates whom it has named, the candidates who have been nominated by petition, and blank spaces for write-in candidates. The ballot shall be accompanied by brief biographical sketches of the nominees. The candidates may add a brief statement of the issues facing the Society and how they intend to deal with them.

Ballots shall be mailed to all individual members two months before the annual meeting. The ballots shall be returned to the nominating committee no later than one month before the annual meeting. The nominating committee shall tally the votes and shall then send the ballots and the tabulated results to the executive director.

All candidates for office shall be notified immediately of the election results. The names of the new officers, Council members, and members of the nominating committee shall be announced publicly at the annual meeting. Any member may obtain the vote count from the executive director's office.

The membership changed article 8 of the bylaws regarding the composition of the Committee on Professional Standards. Herman Kahn, a member of the Committee for the 1970's, explained that there had been a misprint in the report which the committee had submitted to the Council. The committee had intended the Professional Standards Committee to consist of the seven most recent living former presidents, but the committee's report had given the number as five. The Council had accepted the committee's recommendation when drawing up the bylaw, so that the bylaw presently called for the Professional Standards Committee to be composed of the five most recent living former presidents. Mr. Kahn moved that the number of the most recent living former presidents be changed to seven, Philip P. Mason seconded the motion, and the membership approved it.

President Lee then opened the floor to further business concerning the report of the Committee for the 1970's. Lynn Donovan inquired how a runoff election would be conducted, since elections would be held by mail henceforth. The president said that the Council would deal with the question in the near future. William L. Rofes moved that the Council prepare a statement of policy against discrimination in the archival profession and submit it to the membership for action at the annual business meeting in 1973. Robert Wiederaenders seconded the motion, and it carried. Gould P. Colman expressed concern that the

Committee for the 1970's had not gone far enough in changing the Society but had concentrated primarily on modifying the structure of the Society.

On a motion by Philip P. Mason, seconded by F. Gerald Ham, the membership voted to adjourn. The president adjourned the meeting at 11:30 P.M.

*Business Meeting, November 3, 1972.* President Charles E. Lee called the meeting to order at 1:40 P.M. at the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel. Proceeding directly to the election of officers and Council members, he asked the membership whether it wished to cast a separate ballot for each office or to vote for all offices at once. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to vote for all offices at once. Because the membership defeated a motion to combine the lists of candidates for the two Council vacancies, the voting remained separate for each Council seat. A motion was introduced and seconded to hold a runoff election between the two highest candidates for each Council seat if no candidate received a majority of the votes cast on the first ballot. The membership approved the motion. A motion to close the nominations having been defeated, President Lee received from the floor the nominations of Archie Motley and E. William Johnson III for the second Council seat. The election then took place.

While waiting for the results of the voting, the membership approved the minutes of the annual business meeting in San Francisco on October 15, 1971.

Treasurer A. K. Johnson, Jr., reported on the Society's finances from January 1 through December 31, 1971. [See below.—Ed.] He also stated that as of October 24, 1972, net operating expenses totalled \$30,668.01 and net operating receipts came to \$41,432.51. Robert Williams, chairman of the Auditing Committee, said that the committee and the Society's auditors had inspected the treasurer's report and had found it in proper order.

Robert M. Warner, the Society's new executive director, summarized the activities of the secretary's office which he held during the past year. [See below.—Ed.]

President Lee then recognized C. F. W. Coker, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, who moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the City of Columbus and the Ohio Historical Society have served as exemplary hosts for this, the 36th annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, and

WHEREAS, it is to the officers, Council, and committees of the Society that the membership owes its thanks and appreciation for their unstinting work in the preparation of this meeting, be it

*Resolved*, That the Society of American Archivists, through its executive director, formally extend appreciation to

His Honor the Mayor of Columbus;

Daniel R. Porter and the staff of the Ohio Historical Society;

David R. Larson and his Local Arrangements Committee;  
 Herman J. Viola and his Program Committee and all of the participants who contributed so instructively and informatively to the sessions of this conference;  
 The manager and staff of the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel;  
 William Vollmar and Harry Coles of The Ohio State University for their wholehearted cooperation and support for the success of our meeting;

The several advertisers and exhibitors for their contributions of ideas, materials, and equipment of interest to the membership. And be it further  
*Resolved*, That the Society extend its appreciation, for their many years of service, to its retiring officers and Council members:

Charles E. Lee, vice president and president; A. K. Johnson, Jr., treasurer; Frank B. Evans, Council member; and Harold T. Pinkett, Council member. And be it further

*Resolved*, That the Society gratefully acknowledge its special debt to Mary Jane Dowd for her many, varied, and valuable services as a member of the editorial staff of the *American Archivist* for the past ten years.

WHEREAS, the Society has sustained losses during the past year in the deaths of Frances A. Beach, Virgil Bedsole, Christine D. Hathaway, Olney W. Hill, Peter S. Iacullo, Robert H. Selby, and John J. Shurman. Therefore be it further  
*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the Society be extended to their families.

The resolutions were seconded and passed.

There was no old business.

At this point in the meeting, the tellers announced that F. Gerald Ham had been elected vice president of the Society. They reported that a runoff election would be necessary between Howard L. Applegate and Samuel S. Silsby, Jr., for the office of treasurer; Elsie F. Freivogel and Clark W. Nelson for the first Council seat; and Richard C. Berner and Edward G. Campbell for the second Council seat.

After the votes had been cast, the president called for new business. Council member C. Herbert Finch reported that several suggestions on the SAA's relationship to local archival groups had been made during the session he had chaired on state and regional organizations. One participant, for example, had called for an SAA meeting every other year instead of annually, so that the national convention would alternate with regional archival meetings. Another participant had recommended sustaining memberships in the Society for the local associations. According to Mr. Finch, most of those present at the session had expressed interest in a conference between the Council and the leaders of state and regional groups to work out a mutually beneficial relationship. Mr. Finch said that he would take responsibility for arranging the time and place of the meeting.

Morris Radoff brought up the question of the size of the Society, suggesting that the organization had perhaps become too large. In response to Mr. Radoff, several members noted that the Society's growth during the past decade was the inevitable result of the growth of the archival profession itself.

Returning with the results of the second ballot, the tellers announced



that Howard L. Applegate had been elected treasurer and that Elsie F. Freivogel and Richard C. Berner had been elected to the Council.

President Lee then turned the gavel over to his successor, Wilfred I. Smith. The new president thanked Mr. Lee, retiring Council members Frank B. Evans and Harold T. Pinkett, and the outgoing committee chairmen for their services to the Society. Turning to his program for the coming year, President Smith announced that the Nominating Committee would consist of Council members C. Herbert Finch and Elizabeth E. Hamer, whose terms would expire in 1973; and of Philip P. Mason, Michael D. Swift, and J. Karyl Winn. He proposed the immediate establishment of a fact-finding committee on the status of women in the profession, an *ad hoc* committee on financial development, and a standing committee on membership development. He also told the audience that the Council would prepare a statement on discrimination for submission to the membership at the next annual business meeting. Finally, President Smith expressed his intention to send a letter to everyone who had attended the Columbus meeting, asking for their opinions on the convention and their suggestions for the annual meeting in St. Louis in 1973.

The president adjourned the meeting at 4:50 P.M.

*Council Meeting, November 3, 1972.* President Wilfred I. Smith called the meeting to order at 5:10 P.M. in the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel. In addition to the president, those present were Vice President F. Gerald Ham, Treasurer-elect Howard L. Applegate, Executive Director Robert M. Warner, Editor Edward Weldon, and Council members Richard C. Berner, C. Herbert Finch, Elsie F. Freivogel, and James B. Rhoads. Judith A. Koucky, administrative assistant to the executive director, also attended the session. Treasurer A. K. Johnson, Jr., and Council members Elizabeth E. Hamer, Edward Johnson, Mary Lynn McCree, and Walter Rundell, Jr., were absent.

The Council turned first to the committees concerned with the Society's publications. Mr. Finch moved that the Publications Committee be abolished and that the Editorial Board assume responsibility for reviewing all SAA publications. He further moved to expand the Editorial Board to eight members, initially having two serving for one year, two for two years, two for three years, and two for four years. The Council would appoint the two members having four-year terms, while the president would select the chairman annually from among the members. The editor of the *American Archivist* and the executive director would be *ex officio* members of the Editorial Board. After Mr. Rhoads had seconded the motion, the Council approved it. The Council noted that section six of the bylaws would have to be amended as a result of this action but decided to rewrite it at a later meeting.

In other committee business, the president established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women in the Archival Profession which would

serve as a fact-finding body. President Smith also created an Ad Hoc Committee on Financial Development consisting of Howard L. Applegate, Elizabeth E. Hamer, A. K. Johnson, Jr., Philip P. Mason, James B. Rhoads, and himself. The committee would seek ways of increasing the Society's internal financial resources, so that the Society would be able to hire an executive director in the near future. On a motion by Mr. Finch, seconded by Mr. Rhoads, the Council voted to establish a standing Committee on Membership Development. The president named Vice President Ham to head the committee. Mr. Finch also moved to make the Ad Hoc Committee on Education and Training into a permanent body. The motion was seconded and passed. President Smith said that he would soon appoint Council members as liaison with the committees.

The president next assigned certain tasks to be accomplished during the coming year. Since elections would henceforth be conducted by mail, he said, the handling of runoff ballots could pose a problem. He referred the matter to the Nominating Committee and asked for recommendations by the next Council meeting. In response to President Smith's request, Mrs. Freivogel agreed to draft a statement against discriminatory practices in the archival profession and, if possible, to have it ready for the Council's consideration in December. Messrs. Applegate and Warner said that they would make arrangements with Treasurer Johnson to transfer SAA publications from his office to theirs.

The Council considered two items concerning local archival organizations. President Smith submitted a request from SAA member Richard Hale for \$100 for the purpose of conducting an organizational meeting of archivists from New England. Mr. Finch moved that the Council approve the \$100 grant, Mrs. Freivogel seconded the motion, and the Council passed it. With regard to the proposed meeting of the Council and leaders of local archival groups, Mr. Finch said that he would make tentative plans for the conference and would keep the Council informed of his actions.

Executive Director Warner announced that the Society would hold a joint luncheon with the Organization of American Historians at the OAH convention in Chicago in April 1973. Herman Kahn of the SAA and Thomas D. Clark of the OAH, the featured speakers, are to discuss the significance of the newly-formed Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives.

As the last item of business, Mr. Warner presented for discussion a written request from SAA member Miriam I. Crawford regarding hotel facilities for the 1975 annual meeting in Philadelphia. Representing some of the archivists of that city, Mrs. Crawford asked the Council to reconsider its decision to meet at the Marriott Hotel. After a thorough consideration of the factors which had prompted the Council to select the Marriott, the Council reaffirmed its original decision on the ground

that the Marriott, though farther away than other hotels from the center of Philadelphia, offered superior convention facilities.

The Council adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

ROBERT M. WARNER, *Executive Director*

### Secretary's Report, 1971-72

*Transfer and Reorganization of the Office.* My first task on becoming secretary of the Society was to move the office from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. After I had secured adequate quarters and had hired two full-time employees, I went to Madison to learn procedures from the retiring secretary, F. Gerald Ham. The current files were then transferred to Ann Arbor, and the office opened on November 1, 1971. We took up our duties with little difficulty, largely because of the helpful advice which the retiring secretary gave us.

In the course of the year, I reorganized both the funding and the administration of the office. We are now funded through an account at the University of Michigan, into which the SAA treasurer makes regular deposits and from which the university draws to cover nearly all our expenses. The system works to the Society's financial advantage, permitting us to purchase supplies and services from the university at cost. In the administration of the office, the clerical secretary handles dues and subscriptions, while the administrative assistant has gradually assumed the direction of all other operations.

I believe that we worked satisfactorily this year within the limits of the secretary's budget. Nevertheless, if we had had more staff to perform such routine chores as typing letters, correcting membership lists, and preparing mass mailings, we could have carried on a more aggressive program of activities. We completed the tasks expected of us, but we did not have the means to undertake new projects.

*Membership.* I am pleased to report that the Society added 187 individuals, 18 institutions, and 55 subscribers to its rolls in 1972. Our present constituency of 2,500 includes 1,353 individuals, 328 institutions, and 819 subscribers. Despite the fact that the Society has steadily increased in size over the past decade, the trend will not continue without a vigorous and sustained effort on our part to attract new members. We must persuade archivists who do not yet belong to our organization that the Society needs their support in order to act positively on behalf of the profession. We must also reach out to those in the historical, library, and records management professions who, like us, are interested in the preservation of source materials. The suggestion has been made that our president appoint state and provincial chairmen to develop membership within their respective areas during 1973. The Organization of

American Historians has brought in new members through statewide recruitment, and I am confident that the SAA can use that method with equal success.

*Job Placement.* Two factors prevented the placement service from operating as effectively as it could have worked this year. In the first place, it is customary in our profession to hire through personal reference. Many archival employers, instead of consulting the placement service, ask their colleagues at other institutions to recommend candidates for positions. In addition, most of the employers who used the placement service requested that we keep the information about their jobs confidential. The number of applicants rose substantially in 1972 as historians and librarians, unable to find positions in their chosen professions, looked to archival administration as an alternative. Archival employers declined to advertise their openings in our newsletter for fear of being overwhelmed with applications, with the result that at times we could not locate the best qualified people for the positions.

The situation was not entirely grim, however, for we placed seven persons in archival jobs this year. Others may also have found employment through the placement service, but they failed to notify us of it. Furthermore, we think that as more and more archival institutions are required by law to list their jobs openly, they will do so in the newsletter. There will probably still be more candidates than openings in the immediate future, but the public announcement of jobs will at least give everyone opportunity to compete for available positions. On the basis of these considerations, I strongly favor the continuance of the placement service.

*Committee Activity.* The amount of committee work increased in 1972, partly because the Council gave committees more operating funds and partly because the president deliberately enlarged the size of committees to make greater use of the varied talents of our membership. Nevertheless, most of the credit for the improvement in committee activity should go to those chairmen who devoted their time and energy to the accomplishment of specific projects. Under their leadership, several committees proposed standards and compiled statistics in an effort to advance the profession.

The Committee on Reference, Access, and Photoduplication Policies, chaired by Mary Lynn McCree, and the Committee on Collecting Personal Papers and Manuscripts, chaired by John E. Wickman, jointly formulated some principles of access to research materials. In the expectation that the principles would eventually be recognized as professional standards, the two committees published them in the *American Archivist* [35 (July/October 1972): 454-56] for our consideration. Frank G. Burke's Committee on Techniques for the Control and Description of Archives and Manuscripts devised a format for finding aids that it will refine during the coming year. The Committee on Buildings and Technical Services, led by Frank B. Evans, conducted a survey of the physical

facilities of archival institutions in North America. Under the chairmanship of John F. Stewart, the Committee on Oral History interviewed many of our members to determine the extent of their participation in oral history programs. Meyer H. Fishbein's Committee on Data Archives and Machine-Readable Records will soon circulate a questionnaire, which it prepared in 1972, on the use of electronic media and punched cards. Finally, the Committee on College and University Archives, chaired by Ruth W. Helmuth, compiled statistics on the archives of institutions of higher education in the United States and Canada and published them in a directory.

The officers and Council of the Society have already begun to implement some of the recommendations of the Committee for the 1970's for the further improvement of the committee system. So that each committee will know exactly how much money it has to spend in 1973, they have asked each chairman to submit a budget request for the Council's approval by the end of this year. They have also encouraged me to write a handbook which will enable the chairmen to direct their committees more effectively. I intend to have the handbook ready for distribution to our chairmen at the next annual meeting.

Although the officers and Council can make certain financial and administrative reforms in the committee system, committee members themselves have the duty to correct the system's most important defect: inactive chairmen. All of the presidents whom I have known have tried earnestly to select persons of initiative to head our committees. Invariably, however, some chairmen accept the appointment and then work only sporadically on committee business for the remainder of their term. Many a committee has lost the chance to advance the profession because it has had little or no direction from its chairman. Moreover, several committee members have become disillusioned with the system because the chairman has never asked them to contribute to the development of a useful project. Each committee member must inform the chairman when he is dissatisfied with the latter's performance. If the chairman does not respond to the complaint, the committee member should tell the president about the situation, either directly or through the committee's liaison on the Council. Such information will enable the president to replace sluggish chairmen with others willing to take on the vital task of leading our committees.

*The Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives.* The Society has become increasingly aware of its obligation to work with the organizations of allied professions, especially those representing librarians and historians. Through the joint committee we formed with the American Library Association in 1970, we have presented the particular interests of the archival profession to our colleagues in library administration and have discussed problems of common concern. This year, we established a joint committee with the two largest historical groups in the United States, the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians.

The Lowenheim case prompted the Society to approach the AHA and the OAH, because our failure to act as spokesmen for the archival profession resulted in the virtual exclusion of archivists from its adjudication. Realizing that similar situations were bound to occur, the Society wanted to insure that we would have a voice in the settlement of subsequent disagreements between archivists and historians. A series of meetings between delegates of the SAA and those of the historical associations led to the formation this fall of the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives. The establishment of that tripartite committee was of great importance to us, because it meant that in all future matters involving archivists and historians, the interests of our profession would be taken into account along with those of the historical profession.

In fact, the joint committee has already achieved more than anyone had originally anticipated. The committee has drawn up guidelines for the settlement of disputes between archivists and historians and has submitted them to the councils of the three organizations for approval. These guidelines set forth a definite procedure for archivists to seek judgment against historians who violate repository rules and for historians to lodge complaints against archivists who arbitrarily deny access to documents. The committee has also defined other areas of mutual concern and potential conflict which it will consider during the coming months. In short, the committee has become an important means of bettering relations between the archival and historical professions to the ultimate advantage of both.

*International Archival Relations.* Several other SAA members and I attended the Seventh International Congress on Archives in Moscow this past August. All of us returned convinced that the Society must take a more active part in international archival affairs. The fact that individuals and agencies from sixty-two countries subscribe to our journal indicates that archivists the world over look to us for advice and assistance. On the other hand, we Americans and Canadians who make up the bulk of the Society's membership should not think that we have exclusive possession of professional knowledge and skills. Archivists of other nations are making significant contributions to the profession which we must learn about and adapt to our own circumstances.

We will have an excellent opportunity to exchange ideas with our colleagues from other nations when the International Council on Archives meets in Washington, D.C., in 1976. When James B. Rhoads, archivist of the United States, invited the participants of the Moscow conference to come to Washington for the next reunion of the ICA, he did so on behalf of the Society as well as of the National Archives. We are grateful to Bert Rhoads for naming the Society as a host of the congress, and we will aid the National Archives in every way possible to insure that the meeting is a professional success.

*Unfinished Business.* As I start a second term as secretary of the Society, I want to point out some of the issues which will confront us in 1973. We will not settle all of them in a year's time, but we must cer-



tainly begin to deal with them during the coming months. The responsibility for solving these problems lies with our individual members and agencies as well as with the Society's governing bodies.

First, the Society and our many local archival groups will have to come to terms with each other. It is obvious, I think, that we need both types of organization. The Society can monitor national legislation affecting archivists, represent our profession to other large professional associations, and speak for American and Canadian archivists to archivists of other countries. Local organizations can keep track of state laws pertinent to our field, provide more opportunities for archivists to participate in professional activities, and develop special projects to suit local circumstances. But unless some attempt is made soon to coordinate the operations of the Society with those of the local groups, they could needlessly duplicate each other's efforts. Worse still, they could act at cross purposes to one another. The Council of the Society and the leaders of our local groups have recognized the necessity for a decision on the matter and are planning to meet early in 1973. So long as they remember that their common purpose is the improvement of the profession, they should be able to arrange for their respective organizations to complement rather than to rival each other.

A second issue which we must face next year is the status of women and of members of minority groups in our profession. The situation in the archival field with regard to these persons is, in fact, reflective of their situation in society at large. Women make up a substantial portion of our total number, yet their rate of advancement to the higher levels of archival administration is considerably slower than that of their male colleagues. Because we have neglected to recruit people of ethnic and racial minorities, they are not so strongly represented in our profession as they should be. Every archival agency has an obligation to review its employment and promotion policies and, where warranted, to alter them so that women and members of minority groups will be fairly treated. The Society, in turn, can make its most positive contribution by collecting information on what our agencies are doing to correct the problem and by reporting our progress, or lack of it, to the entire membership.

Although the proper training of archivists is of critical importance to our profession, we have allowed this year to pass without doing anything about the unregulated condition of archival education in the United States and Canada. In colleges and universities, instructors of every degree of expertise present every conceivable subject under the name of archival administration. One short-term institute covers the same material as another short-term institute, while some skills indispensable to the archivist are not taught at all. As a result of this situation, some archival students emerge from their courses badly prepared for their jobs, and those who are already employed cannot receive instruction in skills necessary for their work. Those of us who teach archival administration must undertake a systematic evaluation of the courses currently

being offered. We must then establish minimal professional qualifications for instructors and decide which subjects should constitute the fundamental education of an archivist. We may also encourage agencies sponsoring short-term institutes to agree that each will emphasize a particular archival skill. It should not be our aim to produce a set of inflexible standards, but we must help the profession to gain some measure of control over the quality of archival education in our countries.

Having made contact with the organizations representative of the library and historical professions, the Society should seek to strengthen those ties and to form new ones, particularly with the records management associations. Such collaboration can result in some answers to our mutual problems and lead to the advancement of all professions involved. Those who act on behalf of the Society in its relations with allied organizations must nevertheless keep in mind that we are not librarians, historians, or records managers, but independent professionals with special skills and interests. For that reason, our spokesmen must insist upon recognition of the separate and equal rights of the archival profession whenever they deal with those in related disciplines.

So far, I have charged the Society's officers and Council, our member institutions and particular groups within the Society with the responsibility of meeting certain issues in 1973. One serious problem, however, demands the attention of every member of this association. That is the scarcity of our professional literature. An essential characteristic of a profession is that the persons who belong to it possess a specialized body of knowledge. If we truly want to improve and to perpetuate our profession, we will do research on archival subjects, inform our colleagues of our findings, respond to their ideas, and pass on what we have learned to the next generation of archivists. I urge each of you to make some contribution to archival literature next year. The Society has provided a journal in which you may publish your work, and the National Archives has furnished an excellent editor to advise you in the preparation of your manuscripts. You will have to use all of your talents and much of your energy, but you will find scholarly writing one of your most rewarding professional duties.

My staff and I deeply appreciate the assistance which the officers and Council have given us during our first year on the job. Now that we are familiar with the basic administrative procedures, we will try next year to increase the efficiency of the office as it is converted into the office of the executive director.

ROBERT M. WARNER, *Secretary*

### **Treasurer's Report**

This report covers the Society's fiscal year beginning January 1, 1971, and ending December 31, 1971. During the current fiscal year 1972, periodic reports have been made to the Council.

## GENERAL FUND

The General Fund or Operating Account is tax exempt under Section 501(c)6 of the Internal Revenue Code and carries the employee Identification No. 84-602-3531.

Cash on hand as of January 1, 1971, amounted to \$35,284.31, and receipts during the year totaled \$44,236.64 as follows: membership dues, \$24,221.63; subscriptions to the *American Archivist*, \$11,461.50; advertising in the *American Archivist*, \$1,620.17; sales of back issues of the *American Archivist* and other Society publications, \$1,647.85; royalties, \$1,373.87; sale of microfilm and reprints, \$997.11; symposia and meetings \$1,189.06; interest income from the General Fund Savings Account, \$1,189.06; transfers to the General Operating Account from the Life Membership Fund, \$200.37; and the Leland Award Fund \$88.38.

Disbursements from the General Operating Account for the year totaled \$50,055.21 distributed among the following activities: president's office, \$683.59; vice president's office, \$140.34; secretary's office, \$20,793.65; treasurer's office, \$1,127.85; committee expenses, \$1,686.71; meetings and symposia, \$1,658.39; printing and mailing the *American Archivist*, \$16,410.20; back issues and other publications, \$2,253.08; bank charges, \$105.34; Leland Award, \$135; and contingencies, \$225. Transfers to other funds were made as follows: Meeting Fund, \$403.50; Paper Research Manual Fund, \$1,500; advance to the Committee for the 1970's, \$2,932.50.

The General Fund and Operating Account balance at the end of the year amounted to \$29,465.74, of which \$5,665.70 was in the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.; \$1,686.94 in the Huron Valley National Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and \$22,113.10 in the Fulton Federal Savings and Loan Association, Atlanta, Georgia.

For the year, disbursements exceeded income by \$5,818.57. This resulted in part from a \$2,246 drop in membership income, SAA commitment to the Paper Research Manual Fund, and advancement of funds to the Committee for the 1970's. This last will be partly offset by the balance due from the Council on Library Resources Grant which will amount to \$1,000.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND

In addition to its General Fund, the Society in 1971 maintained separate fund accounts that are exempt under Internal Revenue Code 501 (c)3 having the collective Identification No. 84-602-3532. These funds are maintained apart from the Operating Account and are so reported to the Internal Revenue Service each year. These funds may be used by direction of the Council and then only within the purposes for which each was established. As of January 1, 1971, these Special Project Funds totaled \$71,995.72, and as of the end of the year, December 31, 1971, the funds totaled \$69,280.06. The status of the Society's Special Funds as of December 31, 1971, was as follows:

Asian Foundation Fund	\$2,039.87	No disbursements during the year
Waldo G. Leland Prize Fund	\$2,704.22	Transfer to General Fund for Award—\$88.38
Life Membership Fund	\$4,083.40	Transfer of interest to General Fund—\$200.37
Meeting Fund	\$12,411.25	No disbursements
Publications Revolving Fund	\$6,848.56	No disbursements
SAA Endowment Fund	\$12,349.29	Contributions to this fund and interest for the year—\$3,212.14
Permanence of Paper Fund	\$25,489.85	During the year grants and contributions to this fund were received in the amount of \$10,430. Interest earned \$1,112.29. Disbursements \$21,093.87, including SAA's contribution to the National Archives Trust Fund of \$20,000.

In addition to these funds which are in the Fulton Federal Savings and Loan Association in Atlanta, Georgia, the Society maintains a separate checking account in the Citizens and Southern Bank for the disbursement of funds for expenses of the Committee for the 1970's. During the year we received \$2,500 from the Council on Library Resources. To that amount, the Society was committed to contribute \$1,500; however, the expenses of the Committee exceeded these original allotments and the Society has advanced an additional \$1,432.50 for the use of the Committee. Disbursements through the end of December 1971 totaled \$5,291.02, leaving a balance of \$141.48. CLR, upon the completion of the project and submission of final reports, will remit to the Society the balance of their grant pledge of \$1,000 which will partially offset the expenditures above-mentioned.

#### SUMMARY

The balance as of the close of business December 31, 1971, for the General Fund amounted to \$29,465.74, and the Special Project Funds totaled \$69,280.06, thus making the total of all funds belonging to the Society \$98,745.80. Funds on deposit with the Fulton Federal Savings and Loan Association in Atlanta earned \$4,947.14 in interest during the year.

A. K. JOHNSON, JR., *Treasurer*

#### Committee News

The activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on Archives-Library Relationships and the ALA/SAA Joint Committee on Library-Archives Relation-

ships have become so intertwined that it is impossible to report on one without reporting on the other; their members, as well as other observers, have been welcomed at the meetings of each committee.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Archives-Library Relationships was appointed by SAA President Herman Kahn in January 1970 and held its first meeting on September 29, 1970, during the Washington SAA annual conference. Topics of mutual concern and possible areas of cooperation between libraries and archives were discussed. At the same SAA conference the possibility of a joint SAA/ALA committee on library-archives relationships was mentioned, and later exploration of ALA's interest by President Kahn and Assistant Librarian of Congress Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, chairwoman of the ad hoc committee, led to a program session sponsored by both organizations and held at the annual conference of the ALA in Detroit, July 1, 1970.

In the fall of 1970, ALA's Executive Board approved the establishment of a temporary two-year ALA/SAA Joint Committee on Library-Archives Relationships, with a membership of five and a chairmanship that would alternate between the two organizations. David Kaser (Cornell) was named by ALA as the first chairman of the Joint Committee, 1970-71; Mrs. Kegan, as an SAA member, was named chairman for 1971-72; Roger McDonough, representing ALA, has taken over as chairman for 1972-73. In 1972 the governing bodies of both organizations, at the request of the joint committee, extended its life for two years and increased its membership from five to seven. [See the *American Archivist*, 35 (April 1972): 244-45 for a statement of the purpose of the joint committee.] Mrs. Kegan is the SAA council member responsible for liaison with both committees.

Meetings of the SAA ad hoc committee have been held at the Washington, San Francisco, and Columbus annual conferences. The joint committee has met both at the annual and midwinter conferences of ALA—the Dallas summer conference (1971), the Chicago midwinter meeting (1972), the Chicago summer conference (1972), and the Washington midwinter conference January 1973. The discussion of topics of timely and broad interest to both librarians and archivists and the planning of jointly sponsored sessions at both ALA and SAA meetings have constituted the main activities of both committees. Some of the topics discussed at the conferences were "Dialogue of Standards for the Acquisition and Use of Manuscripts," "What Do Graduate Students in Library Science Need to Know about Archives and Manuscripts?" "The Place of Archival Training in Library Education," and "Building a Record for the Future" (on how to influence legislation). Publicity on these meetings has been actively sought in the library, archives, history, and public presses. Thus, by continuing to sponsor programs of mutual interest and by calling attention to them and the problems on which they focus, both committees hope to encourage the establishment of standards, to help find solutions to common problems, and to achieve common goals. —Elizabeth Hamer Kegan.

**Buildings and Technical Services.** One of the results of the 1971 building survey is a list of architects who have designed buildings specifically as archives facilities. This list of names is available from Mary Boccaccio, Chairwoman, SAA Committee on Buildings and Technical Services, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland, College Park 20742. The committee hopes to continue to add to this file and asks institutions who have designed their buildings specifically as an archives to forward the name and address of their architect.—Mary Boccaccio.

### Committees for 1972-73

In addition to those listed in the January 1973 issue of the *American Archivist* (pages 149-52), the following committee assignments have been made:

**Financial Development** (ad hoc). Chairman Wilfred I. Smith (Dominion Archivist, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3). Howard L. Applegate, A. K. Johnson, Jr., Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Philip P. Mason, James B. Rhoads.

**Status of Women in the Archival Profession** (ad hoc). Chairwoman Mabel E. Deutrich (Director, Military Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408). L. Marie Allen, Jarritus Boyd, Ann M. Campbell, Lynn B. Donovan, Shonnie Finnegan, Andrea Hinding, David E. Horn, Clarencetta Jelks, Andrea D. Lentz, Richard H. Lytle, Nancy V. Menan, Patrick M. Quinn.

At the request of the Committee on Urban and Industrial Archives, the Council dissolved that committee on December 28, 1972, and created three committees in its place.

**Business Archives.** Chairman David R. Smith (Archivist, Walt Disney Archives, 500 South Buena Vista, Burbank, Cal. 91505). Douglas A. Bakken, Helen L. Davidson, John Donofrio, J. D. Henn, Wilbur D. Kurtz, Jr., Robert W. Lovett, William L. Rofes, Gary Saretzsky, Robert L. Volz.

**Labor Archives.** Chairman Dennis East (Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs, 144 General Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202). Ronald L. Filippelli, Robert A. Gamble, David B. Gracy II, Jack K. Jallings, Philip F. Mooney, Patrick M. Quinn, Richard Strassberg.

**Urban Archives.** Chairwoman Andrea D. Lentz (Head, Information Systems, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio 43211). Carmen R. Delle Donne, C. Herbert Finch, Andrea Hinding, Melvin G. Holli, David E. Kyvig, Archie J. Motley, Merl E. Reed, Peter Silverman, Susan Suduth, Frank A. Zabrosky.

### Deaths

When MARY M. JOHNSON came to the National Archives in 1948 no one could know what tremendous contributions she ultimately would



make to that institution and its researchers. Armed as she was with a master's degree in English and nine years of previous service for the federal government, she more than met the qualifications of an editor, her initial position at the National Archives.

As an editor Mary insisted on high uniform quality in the finding aids that the National Archives publishes for use by both the staff and researchers as sources of information about records. And soon, in her very tactful manner, she was counseling new and old staff members on ways to describe series of records more clearly and concisely and how to better organize their writings so that they could be understood and used both by persons familiar with the organization and work of the agency whose records were being described and by researchers venturing into a new field.

In addition to strictly editorial work, she played an active role in various exhibits of documents, thereby helping make American history more meaningful to the viewers. She was cited twice as a member of groups who received special awards for their work on exhibits for the Civil War centennial and the 1965 Washington World Conference on World Peace Through Law.

As she acquired knowledge of the holdings of the National Archives through the performance of these duties, she developed a love for American history. She took several graduate history courses at the American University and, in 1959, she was converted from an editor to an archivist. Shortly thereafter she became the coordinator of an expanding microfilm publication program.

In 1966 the National Archives decided to centralize its reference service activities, and consequently there was need for a person who not only had a knowledge of our total holdings but one who could establish rapport with visiting researchers—a knowledgeable and dedicated archivist imbued with a public relations spirit. That person was Mary. As senior research consultant on the central reference staff, Mary was responsible for coordinating the reference services performed by the National Archives for all visiting researchers. She conducted initial interviews with researchers, called for records pertinent to their needs, consulted with records specialists as required, and took similar steps to insure the fullest exploitation of resources—and always with patience, cordiality, and good humor. The excellence of her service was recognized in 1970, when she received a meritorious service award, the second highest award given by the General Services Administration.

Mary was born on September 20, 1909, in Success, Missouri. She received her B.S. degree in 1929 from the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College at Kirksville. She taught high school English for the next two years and then enrolled at the University of Nebraska, receiving the M.A. in 1932. Following her graduation, she taught for three more years.

In 1935 she came to Washington, D.C., where she worked for the federal government until October 1944, when she became the owner and

operator of a variety store. She sold the store in November 1948 when she began her career at the National Archives. In April 1971, cataracts developed on both of her eyes; she was forced to retire on May 30, 1971.

After her retirement, Mary moved to Columbia, Missouri. Here, after two successful eye operations, her vision was restored with the aid of contact lenses. On February 13, 1973, Mary came to Washington to visit her many friends and do a bit of research. On the following day, however, she suffered a heart attack and passed away the morning of February 15.

The Archivist of the United States, in announcing her death to his staff, stated in part:

Mary . . . was a person whose empathy, for her fellow staff members and for the researchers who came to rely so heavily on her knowledge and wisdom, was unparalleled. She gave of herself to her associates in generous and unheralded ways. And she set an example that we would all do well to emulate in her devotion to the interests of those who use our resources.

Mary Johnson loved life and lived it well, but she knew that a life well lived was a life well shared. She was an inspiration to all who knew her, and though we mourn her passing, she has bequeathed to us a sense of pride in our profession, an example of the highest standards of public service, and a warm and generous humanity, that will light our paths through the years ahead.

(Submitted by Mabel E. Deutrich)

**Joint ALA/SAA Committee.** The Joint Committee on Library-Archives Relationships will sponsor a session entitled "Preserving the Record of Spanish-Speaking Americans and of the American Indian." The program will be held the afternoon of June 26 at the American Library Association meeting in Las Vegas.

## THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

### 1973 GONDOS MEMORIAL AWARD

The Gondos Memorial Award consists of a \$200 cash prize given annually by Victor and Dorothy Gondos in memory of the late Victor Gondos, Sr., for an essay on the history or administration of archives. The winning essay is published in the *American Archivist*.

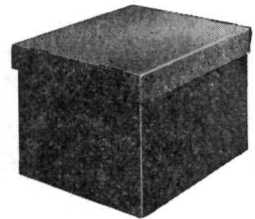
The Gondos Award Subcommittee is appointed by the SAA president and includes a designated representative of the American University, who serves as chairman. The subcommittee may withhold the award if it receives no submissions or none of sufficient merit. In that event it may award the prize to the author, compiler, or editor who has made the most valuable contribution to the profession and to the Society through the *American Archivist*, during the twelve-month period preceding August 1. The award shall be presented at the annual meeting of the Society.

#### Rules for the submission of essays:

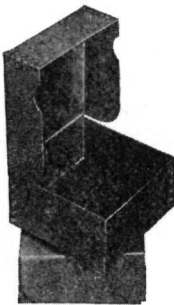
1. The purpose of the contest is to encourage research and writing on the history or administration of archives.
2. Competition is open to all persons except elected officers of the Society and members of the Award Subcommittee.
3. Each submission must bear a title and be typewritten double-spaced on letter-size paper. The author's name must not appear on any sheet of the manuscript.
4. Essays should be submitted to the Executive Director of the Society with a covering letter stating the author's name, return address, and institutional affiliation (if any) and indicating that the essay has not previously been published or issued in any form for general distribution.
5. To be considered for the current award year, an essay must be received by the Executive Director, Society of American Archivists, 160 Rackham Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104, by August 1.

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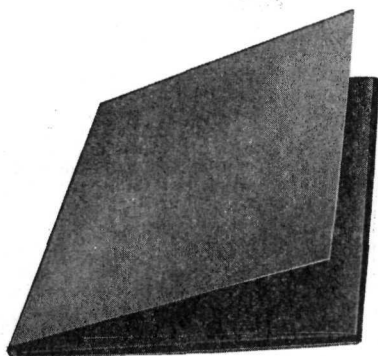
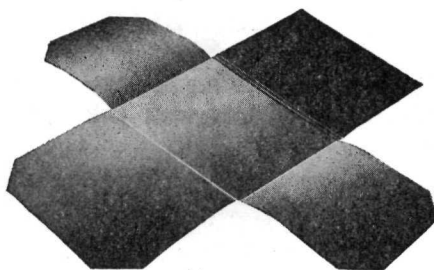
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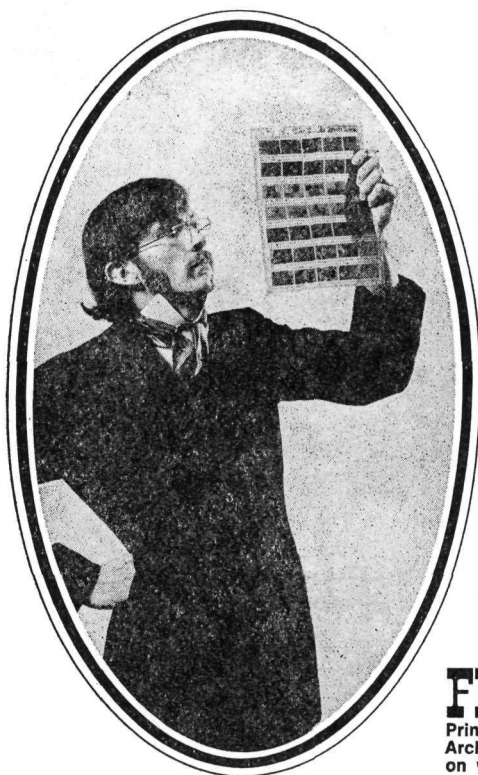
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National Archives Building, Room 5-E, Washington, D.C.  
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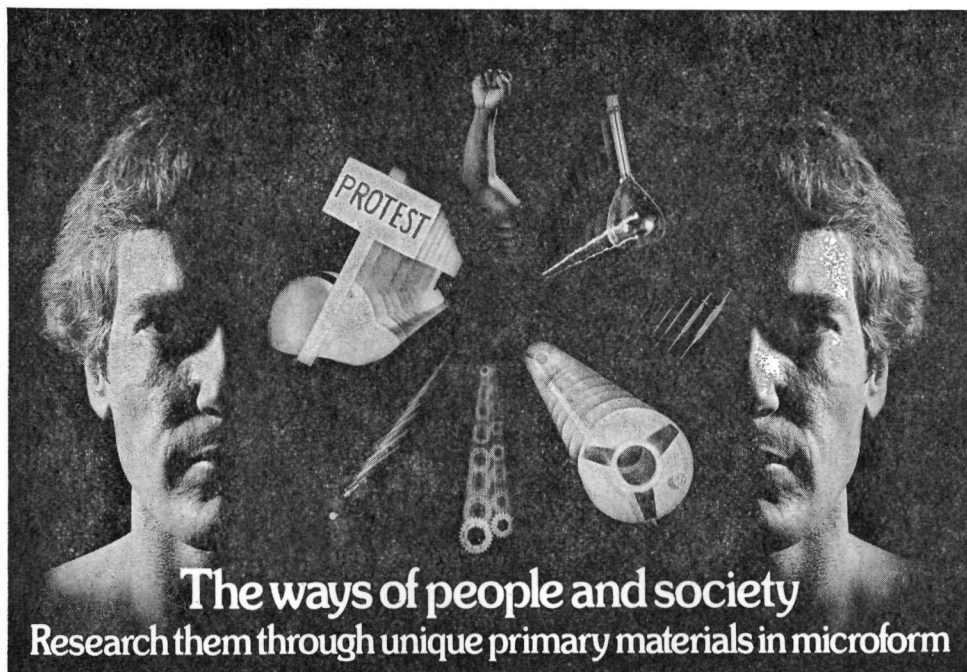
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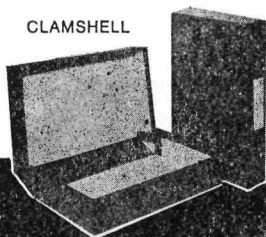
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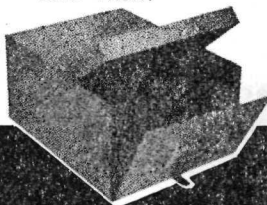
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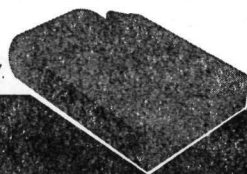
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## • CALENDAR •

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Notices for this section should be sent to Miss Kathryn M. Murphy, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

### JUNE 1973

- 3-7/**American Association of Museums**, Annual Meeting, Milwaukee, Wis. Write Director, AAM, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20007.
- 4-5/**National Archives Conference on Federal Records as Sources for Research in Black Studies**. Write Robert L. Clarke, Room 11-E, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

### AUGUST 1973

- 12-31/**Society of American Archivists**, Foreign Study Program to European Archives. Write SAA International Archival Affairs Committee, National Archives Building, Room 5-E, Washington, D.C. 20408.
- 15-27/**Society of Architectural Historians**, Annual Meeting (jointly with the Society of Architectural Historians of Gt. Britain), Cambridge, England. Write Rosann S. Berry, Executive Secretary, 1700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.
- 20-25/**International Political Science Association**, Ninth World Congress, Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada. Write John Trent, University of Ottawa, 30 Steward St., Ottawa, Canada, OR André Philippart, Secretary General, 43 Rue des Champs Élysées, Brussels 1050 Belgium.

### SEPTEMBER 1973

- 18-21/**American Association for State and Local History**, Annual Meeting, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Write William T. Alderson, Jr., Director, 132 Ninth Ave. North, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.
- 25-28/**Society of American Archivists**, 37th Annual Meeting, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Write Frank B. Evans, 1973 Program Committee Chairman, National Archives Bldg., Room 5-E, Washington, D.C. 20408.

### OCTOBER 1973

- 10-13/**Western History Association**, Annual Meeting, Ft. Worth, Tex. Write A. M. Gibson, Secretary-Treasurer, Western History Assoc., Faculty Exchange, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. 73069.
- 11-14/**National Trust for Historic Preservation**, 27th Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference, Cleveland, Ohio. Write National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740-748 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
- 19-20/**American Studies Association**, 4th National Biennial Convention, Del Webb's Towne House, Market and Eighth St., San Francisco, Calif. Write Stanley Bailis, Local Arrangements Chairman, ASA, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif. 94132.
- 21-24/**American Records Management Association**, Annual Conference, Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Write American Records Management Association, 24 North Wabash Ave., Suite 823, Chicago, Ill. 60602.
- 21-25/**American Society for Information Science**, Annual Conference, Los Angeles, Calif. Write Robert McAfee, Jr., Asst. Exec. Director, 1140 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
- 21-26/**American Medical Records Association**, Annual Meeting and Exhibit, Boston Sheraton Hotel, Boston, Mass. Write American Medical Records Association, 875 North Michigan Ave., Suite 1850, John Hancock Center, Chicago, Ill. 60611.



