

## The VIIth International Archives Congress, Moscow, 1972: A Report

MORRIS RIEGER

THE 1972 MEETING of the International Council on Archives' quadrennial International Archives Congress took place on August 22-25 in the resplendent Hall of Columns of Trade Union House in central Moscow near Red Square and the Kremlin. F. I. Dolgih, director general of the Main Archives Administration of the U.S.S.R., and his staff acted as hosts to the more than one thousand participants from sixty-six countries in all parts of the world who attended the largest assemblage of archivists ever held.

The program of the Congress was a long and varied one consisting of seven substantive sessions (four plenary and three sectional), ceremonial opening and closing sessions, business meetings of the General Assembly of ICA (its plenipotentiary body), and meetings of several ICA committees and other associated groups. The plenary sessions dealt, respectively, with the following subjects: "The Relations between State and Agency Archives," "New Archival Techniques," "Archival Finding Aids in the Service of Research," and "Technical Assistance for Archival Development." The topics considered at the sectional sessions were "The Archives of Art and Literature," "The Archives of Architecture," and "Audio-Visual Archives." For all practical purposes there was no difference between the plenary and sectional sessions other than the subjects with which they were concerned.

In accordance with the conventional format of ICA Congresses,

Before his retirement in 1972, the author was on the staff of the Archivist of the United States as special assistant for international relations. He has continued to be active in international archival matters as deputy secretary general of the International Council on Archives and as a member of the planning committee for the VIIIth Congress to be held in 1976 in Washington, D.C.

each session (usually three or three-and-a-half hours in length) was presided over by a chairman whose opening remarks set the stage for the ensuing discussions and served to introduce the reporter. The latter, typically the session's principal figure, had prepared, on the basis of worldwide returns to a questionnaire he had sent out, a report of greater or lesser length setting forth his findings with regard to the sessional theme, commenting on them, and (in most cases) making recommendations for action by ICA or by the profession generally. Since the report was supposed to have been distributed to Congress registrants well in advance, the reporter, in opening the discussion, limited himself to summarizing its essential content in a relatively brief prepared statement. (At one of the sessions, that on "Technical Assistance for Archival Development," there were two reporters, each of whom prepared a report and made an opening statement). Following the reporter, a number of panelists—on the average five per session, all of whom had been pre-selected and were listed in the program—each presented prepared comments of varying length on aspects of the report or of the sessional theme in general. The bulk of the remaining time was devoted to "interventions" from the audience, that is, to general or specific comments on the session's subject. These remarks were made by participants in the Congress who had registered with the chairman just prior to the meeting their intention to speak. Finally, if time permitted at the end, the reporter was given an opportunity to summarize briefly high points in the proceedings and to rebut any major arguments with which he was in disagreement.

In attempting to epitomize the content of the substantive sessions at the Congress, I shall focus, in each case, first on the basic report, then on the principal points made by the panelists and intervenors (to the extent that the texts of their comments are available) during the course of the discussion, and finally on the resultant resolutions as subsequently adopted by the Congress on the basis of proposals submitted to its resolutions committee by the session chairman and reporter.

### **First Plenary Session: "The Relations between State and Agency Archives"**

**Reporter:** F. I. Dolgih, Director General, Main Archives Administration, U.S.S.R.

*Report:* In European parlance the term "state archives" means the national governmental archival service, while "agency archives" refers to the record offices of the various government departments having responsibility for their current files as well as those semi-



current and non-current files remaining in their custody. The report emphasizes the vital importance of interconnection and continuity in the operations of state and agency archives since both are concerned with the same records at different stages in their life cycle. The closeness of the interrelationship and the degree of control over agency archives by the state archives varies greatly between countries. Total control is a rare exception; in most countries the powers of the state archives are limited to one or more of the following areas: inspection of conditions and practices, technical advice and assistance, training of personnel, prescription of operational standards, and supervision of records disposition.

The report recommends close coordination between current records management and archives management in general, and in particular calls for a united and integrated structure of finding aids, strict control of the records appraisal process by the state archives guided by the underlying principle of "maximum information in minimum documentation," and regular transfers of valuable records from agency to state archives. In this connection the report notes the growth of intermediate records centers, mainly in western countries, as an economical means of dealing with semicurrent and non-current records prior to their ultimate disposition. It also describes the parallel trend in Eastern Europe toward "unified archives," a consolidation and centralization, at varying organizational levels, of agency archives. A problem to which the report calls special attention is that of agency archives which retain their records permanently. These "ministerial archives" are relatively exceptional cases—usually involving legislative, judicial, diplomatic, military, scientific, and security agencies—but represent a practice that should be discouraged and minimized and, at the very least, regulated by the state archives.

*Discussion:* Problems of retirement of government records to archival custody were the principal focus of discussion, with emphasis on the rise, spread, and effectiveness of the intermediate records center as a buffer between records creators and records preservers. A related theme was the extent of authority that it was desirable for the state archives to exercise over records management practices in government agencies. In general the Western view held that the archives should content themselves with the formulation and promotion of standards of good records management—in short, an advisory and technical assistance-giving role—with the ultimate power over records, while they remain current, reserved to the creating agencies. On the other hand the East European archivists urged the need for much greater supervision and control

by the state archives in the interest of improving the quality of the records they would eventually inherit. There was agreement, however, that final records appraisal and disposition authority should rest in archival hands, though one speaker was extremely reluctant to permit any form of disposal, preferring instead controls over the initial creation of records and subsequent miniaturization to achieve reduction in volume. One proposal, made in the interests of closer archives-agency association and cooperation, recommended the common training of professional records personnel serving on the two levels.

*Resolutions:* Largely reflecting the views expressed in the report, these recommended: (1) a unified approach to records problems by state and agency archives with relations between the two governed by legislation "requiring the control by the former of the latter"; (2) the continued development and improvement of the principles and methods of records appraisal and selection for retention by the state archives with the objective of minimizing volume while conserving all information of permanent value; (3) the preparation of agency finding aids in a way compatible with their immediate use by staff and researchers at the state archives when the covered records are transferred there; (4) the expanded use of intermediate records centers; (5) the training of state archives personnel to equip them to cope with the problems of appraising, arranging, and servicing agency records; and (6) the further study by ICA of the various aspects of the relationship between state and agency archives.

### **Second Plenary Session: "New Archival Techniques"**

Reporter: James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States

*Report:* As defined by the reporter, "new archival techniques" are "specific methods, procedures, technologies, devices, and processes that have emerged in the recent past (or are currently emerging) in archival practice, and which—in each case—have either significantly changed or entirely supplanted the earlier methodology for performing an essential archival task, or have provided a viable alternative to that methodology, or have served as a means of carrying out an archival function that had not previously existed, or which show serious promise of doing any of these things." The report organizes and summarizes the voluminous response received from the national archival authorities of twenty-nine countries (both developed and developing countries) under the following functional heads: organization and administration, records management, appraisal and disposition, repository design and management, preser-

vation and repair, arrangement, finding aids, reference service, documentary publication, exhibits, oral history, and training.

The range of new techniques described in the report is very broad and their pattern very complex, but certain major categories are discernible: (1) the employment of the computer as an instrument for the administrative control of archival operations; (2) the evolution of records management procedures, devices, and institutions (such as the intermediate records center) designed to enhance the efficiency of current recordmaking and recordkeeping operations in government departments, to improve the quality of the records produced, and to facilitate their systematic retirement when no longer current; (3) the use of advanced appraisal methods to segregate the valuable archival core from the vast records accumulations produced by modern agencies, public and private alike; (4) the establishment of "data archives" within the traditional archival framework to preserve the permanently valuable portion of the rising flood of machine-readable records; (5) the proliferation of repair and preservation methods of every kind adapted to the technical and financial capacities of the institutions that devised them; (6) the adaptation of computer technology to produce conventional finding aids more efficiently, as well as new varieties of finding aids capable of providing the detailed subject matter information increasingly demanded by the archivist's scholarly clientele; and, finally (7) the development of microform and other reprographic methodologies which greatly facilitate scholarly access to archives by simplifying and reducing the cost of documentary reproduction in general and documentary publication in particular.

In concluding his survey of the quasi-revolutionary advances now being made on the frontiers of archival theory and practice, the reporter proposed a number of studies and projects in the areas of archival administration, automation, retention sampling, intermediate records centers, building and equipment design, organization of holdings, reference access, oral history, and international exchanges. These were all intended to stimulate and support continued forward movement in the profession.

*Discussion:* Of the many new techniques that have come to the fore in recent years, automation is likely to have the greatest impact on professional practice. Indeed, the view was expressed that the computer is the only instrument available by means of which archival institutions can cope effectively with the problems of large-scale information management inherent in the current explosive increase in records volume and reference demand. Clearly it will soon play

a key role in strengthening administrative, physical, and intellectual control over archival holdings; and, to this end, numerous experiments are already in progress. But it will probably be the ever-mounting production of machine-readable records by administrative agencies everywhere that will have the most far-reaching effect upon the traditional archival scene. If national archival institutions are to avoid being relegated to the functionally limited status of historical archives, they must recognize the machine-readable record as merely the latest in an historical progression of record forms that is eligible for preservation on the same terms as the now-conventional earlier forms. From this recognition there will follow a steady growth of "data archives" within the archival structure, a development that may eventually come to dominate that structure. On the other hand, it is necessary to bear in mind that in appraising new forms of documentation for possible archival retention, physical accessibility as well as content must be considered, and that acceptance must depend on the archivist's ability to assure such accessibility by means of appropriate machines at his disposal and/or appropriate new techniques that he has devised. Obviously, to use the new automation tool the archivist must acquire a considerable body of technical knowledge on the subject, but that is only the beginning. In order to take full advantage of the tool's potential, he will also have to adapt and, perhaps, even modify radically many accepted professional methods and practices.

After a discussion of the present state of repair and restoration technology, it was concluded that, given constantly rising costs, the greatest need today was for more economical methods. Accordingly the establishment of cooperative regional research laboratories was proposed to develop these methods, to avoid duplication of research effort by national laboratories and to train professionals (as opposed to technicians) in the field. Various other new techniques were also considered, including sophisticated sampling methods to facilitate the use of extensive series of records for large-scale quantitative research in history and the social sciences.

With novel techniques inevitably producing more and more specialization within the profession, it was considered essential that ways be found to train a new generation of archivists who would combine technical proficiency in one or another specialty with dedication to the traditional ideals, standards, and goals of the profession.

*Resolutions:* These recommended: (1) that archives of machine-readable records (so-called "data archives") be established as integral parts of the respective national archival administrations if the latter are to retain their basic responsibility for the national archival heritage; (2) that the application of automated techniques in archives

administration and in the production of finding aids be carefully planned in advance; (3) that the ICA Working Group on Automation be given every encouragement and that its forthcoming projects should include the development of an international technical glossary, the compilation of a select bibliography of archivally relevant works on automation, and the dissemination of information on the durability of computer tapes and similar media; (4) that archivists be given opportunities for specialized training in computer techniques and in the management sciences generally; (5) that archival authorities assure optimal storage conditions for their holdings and make use of the most durable materials and the most advanced techniques in connection with the creation, restoration, reproduction, and preservation of archival materials; and (6) that archival authorities involved in the planning and construction of major new archives and intermediate records center buildings circulate, through ICA, reports on any significant innovations they have introduced.

### **Third Plenary Session: "Archival Finding Aids in the Service of Research"**

Reporter: Franjo Biljan, Director, Federal Archives of Yugoslavia

*Report:* In addition to finding aids produced by the creating agencies, archival institutions themselves prepare two basic types: those organized in accordance with the structure of the archives being described and those primarily oriented to the subject content of the archives regardless of their structure. The former are much easier to compile, but, from the researcher's point of view, the latter are preferable.

However, the utility of structural finding aids for the researcher can be enhanced by appending to them indexes to the names and subjects mentioned in their texts. It is easy to do so when the archives described are already subject classified, but relatively difficult in the case of nonclassified materials. Here the archivist probably cannot provide more information in a subject index than is otherwise available in a statement of the functions and powers of the creating agency.

While subject-oriented finding aids, such as analytical indexes, would more directly meet the needs of the researcher, it is manifestly impracticable to furnish exhaustive subject coverage of a single fonds let alone all holdings in custody. At best an analytical index or analogous finding instrument can serve to indicate the subject content of a limited body of archives which are especially important or heavily used or which concern a particular popular area of research interest. Accordingly, despite the fact that many such finding aids

exist, they are prepared only in exceptional cases and, typically, in any institution cover only a small proportion of total holdings. Even with the wider application of automated methods in the future, it is unlikely that this situation will change substantially.

An ancillary problem is that of classifying subject data contained in the text of finding aids. The organizing principle most favored by contributors to the report was the alphabetical one; other methods included the geographic (in the case of place names), the systematic classification scheme, and the superimposed thesaurus (particularly when ADP techniques are used in the production of the finding aid).

The report concludes that practical considerations preclude any significant extension of subject matter description beyond present practices and that, for the most part, researchers must continue to rely on structural finding aids. Accordingly, it is incumbent on archivists to give researchers every assistance in handling these tools, but it is also essential that the researchers themselves be trained in the use of archival sources and in particular be familiar with the implications of provenance and "respect des fonds" for the organization of archives.

Among other subjects relevant to the needs of researchers, which were discussed in the report, are the following: the difficulties and problems involved in establishing by legislation obligatory categories of finding aids and in standardizing them; the even greater difficulties in standardizing finding aids on the international level; the advantages of national centers for the dissemination of information on archival holdings and of international cooperation between such centers; and the value of guides to foreign archival materials pertaining to each nation's history.

*Discussion:* To serve the needs of researchers, archivists must respect the intellectual and research trends of the time and order their finding aid priorities accordingly. Both structural and subject-oriented aids are appropriate vehicles for conveying the subject information desired by researchers, and each possesses distinct advantages. Since it is clearly impossible to present in finding aids all subject data available in the records, both types are necessarily selective, and therefore unable to satisfy the entire range of research interests. Basically the researcher needs, before all else, institutional guides cast in structural form surveying the principal holdings in custody. Beyond this he requires specific subject or subject-area guides, indexes, and other aids to the extent that it is feasible to produce them. Recent experience indicates that automated techniques, especially the manipulative capability of the computer, can facilitate



production of these aids. In some quarters there is sentiment for the imposition of at least minimal standardization of finding aids on the national level.

To maximize the value of finding aids for their scholarly users, the aids should be presented as clearly and simply as possible in recognition of the fact that researchers generally have little knowledge or understanding of the *modus operandi* of archival institutions or of the organization of archival sources. To assure the widest possible distribution of finding aids to the scholarly publics for which they are intended, a radical reform of archival publicity and advertising policies and methods is indispensable.

In considering ways and means of assisting researchers, one fundamental problem that archivists must face concerns nonscientific researchers, primarily the genealogists and the amateurs of local history who usually outnumber the scholars. Their finding aid requirements must also be taken into account and a just order of priorities assigned between the two groups of researchers.

*Resolutions:* These recommended: (1) that the individual finding aids within systems of finding aids be interrelated but without any overlapping of the data cited in them, that these finding aids cover between them all kinds and forms of archival materials, and that in describing these materials use be made of a variety of different techniques depending in each case upon the scientific and historical significance of the specific materials involved; (2) that—in view of the likelihood (given current progress in science and technology) that automated techniques will be employed in the future evolution of finding aids to both conventional and machine-readable records and that present methods for the classification of data contained in archival documentation will be improved—ICA should establish a special committee to study and discuss these trends in a scientific manner; and (3) that, considering the scholar's dependence upon archival sources for research purposes, measures should be taken to insure the increased availability of finding aids and to encourage cooperation between archival authorities and researchers in the preparation and publication of guides to, and lists and catalogs of, national archival resources.

#### **Fourth Plenary Session: "Technical Assistance for Archival Development"**

Reporters: Jeffery Ede, Keeper of Public Records, United Kingdom, and S. N. Prasad, Director of National Archives of India

*Reports:* Though they deal with the same subject, the two reports approach it from opposite viewpoints, Ede from that of the donor

countries and Prasad from that of the developing countries. Between them the reports present a detailed picture of the scope and character of archival technical assistance furnished to developing nations throughout the world during the past ten to fifteen years by a variety of donors falling into the following principal categories: (1) multilateral (mainly UNESCO and the U.N. Development Program); (2) regional (e.g., Colombo Plan, Organization of American States); (3) bilateral (particularly the governments of the former metropolitan countries, but also those of other developed and some developing nations); and (4) private foundations (mainly American and German). For the most part the assistance rendered has taken the form of support for professional and technical training in the donor countries, in the developing countries and, beginning recently, in regional training centers located in the third world; the dispatch of experts and consultants to developing countries to ascertain the archival situation, to assist in planning for and establishing appropriate archival structures there, and to contribute to the solution of significant operational problems; and grants-in-aid to finance essential administrative, personnel, and equipment costs during the early stages of the development of new archival institutions, the organization of conferences and seminars, and the preparation of studies, reports, and manuals.

Both reports agree that, with few exceptions, archival underdevelopment is the rule in the third world; that it is necessary to remedy this condition as rapidly as possible in the interests of the healthy administrative, socio-economic, and intellectual development of the nations involved; and that the assistance provided to date has been inadequate and often unsuccessful in achieving its objectives.

Proceeding from this base, Ede explored some of the underlying problems impeding the technical assistance effort: the typical lack of understanding of the value of archives for developing countries on the part of their leadership, governmental and academic alike, and the consequent failure to accord to archives sufficient priority in national development planning; ignorance of the international machinery for obtaining assistance; emphasis on isolated projects unsupported by any coherent program of national archival development; preoccupation with current and future projects and failure to consolidate past progress; and, above all, the lack of adequate trained manpower in developing countries on the one hand, and, on the other, the relative unavailability in developed countries of properly qualified experts and consultants. To cope with the latter shortage, Ede advocated the stationing of long-term resident archival experts in the world's principal developing regions. As the most effective



means of filling the training gap, he favored the establishment of professional training centers in each of the developing regions.

If the third world is to make further substantial progress in archival development, the initiative must be taken by the emergent countries themselves, and this in turn depends on the success of the international agencies in the field and mainly of the archival authorities of these countries in educating their political and administrative masters to the national value of archival services. ICA's proper role in the worldwide development effort should be advisory and catalytic in nature with actual operations reserved to the international and national donor agencies working in close cooperation with the appropriate authorities of the beneficiary countries.

Prasad in his report recognized the need for "archival consciousness" in developing countries as the *sine qua non* of archival advancement there. Beyond that he proposed several specific measures with respect to the aid-giving process. Chief among them was his advocacy of the use, to the maximum extent possible, of experts and consultants from archivally-advanced developing countries in preference to those from developed countries. Such experts are increasingly available in certain countries of the developing world, and coming as they do from similar political, cultural, and psychological environments, could more easily understand and deal with the familiar problems of underdevelopment posed to them. In the area of training, he joined Ede in supporting the device of the regional training center, but recommended in the interests of efficiency and economy the conversion of existing national training schools (e.g., those in New Delhi, India, and Córdoba, Argentina) into regional centers where this was feasible.

Prasad stressed the particular importance of properly built and equipped archival buildings in the typically hostile tropical climates of the developing world and therefore suggested the preparation under ICA auspices of model construction plans with associated explanatory material for the guidance of local architects and archivists. In that connection he also urged that donor agencies give high priority to grants for construction and for the purchase of essential repair and reprographic equipment and related supplies. Prasad looked forward to the day when, ultimately, the developing countries would solve their own problems of archival development by pooling their resources and expertise and using them cooperatively for their mutual benefit.

The reporters took different positions concerning the controversial question of the custody of archival sources pertaining to their former colonies now held in the ex-metropolitan countries. Prasad termed

these materials "migrated archives" and included within the meaning of the term both records removed from the colonies and placed in metropolitan custody and those created and always maintained in metropolitan countries in connection with the administration of their colonies. He preferred that the originals of such materials be given outright to the developing nations concerned, with microfilm copies retained by the metropolitan archives in their stead. Should this prove to be impracticable, he conceded that, in lieu of the originals, microcopies, provided without charge, would be acceptable. Ede agreed that the former metropolitan countries had an obligation to make available microcopies of archives in their custody which are relevant to the history of their ex-colonies, but could not furnish them as free gifts. Since there were often practical obstacles in the way of their sale or exchange, the problem could be dealt with satisfactorily only by joint consultations between the parties to work out mutually acceptable solutions over the long term.

*Discussion:* Dissatisfaction with the technical assistance effort was reflected or implied in statements made by some delegates from developing countries: e.g., that the heritage from the colonial past was partly responsible for archival deficiencies in the developing world; that the developed nations had a moral obligation to furnish aid (but only on request) in an unpatronizing manner on a basis of mutual respect; that a clear division of labor should be worked out between the various donors and that, in particular, UNESCO and ICA should define their respective roles and functions in the assistance field; that, in recruiting experts and consultants, exclusive reliance on the developed world should be abandoned in favor of maximum use of qualified people from developing nations; that concrete action should soon be taken to supply to developing countries microfilm copies of archival materials relating to their respective national histories in metropolitan custody, and that an international commission should be created to adjudicate claims in this connection; and, finally, that meetings of ICA organs and other ICA-related meetings should be held periodically in developing countries.

There was a partial response by representatives of the developed nations—notably a denial of the charge of unwanted interventionism implied in one of the statements cited above and a defense of the metropolitan viewpoint concerning the "migrated archives"—but for the most part they sounded a more positive note. Some of the recent technical assistance achievements of major significance were described, as, for example, the regional professional training center for francophone Africa established in Dakar, Senegal, and

the Ivory Coast "pilot project" designed to serve as a model exercise in the planning and organization of a national archival infrastructure in a developing country. Attention was called to the fact that, because responsibility for the training institutions currently being created with international help in the developing world must eventually be assumed entirely by the user nations, it was necessary for archival training schools in the developed countries to make proper provision for the advanced training of the future faculties of these institutions. It was also suggested that, in basic and advanced training alike, instruction not be confined to the narrow technical aspects of the work, but that it expose clearly to the prospective archivist the opportunities he would have in the pursuit of his profession to contribute substantively to his country's administrative, socio-economic, and intellectual advancement. Instruction of this kind would help to build the fledgling archivist's morale and to guard him against the temptation to transfer to other seemingly more important work, an ever-present danger in the developing world.

An especially important statement made on behalf of ICA noted the gradual improvement in recent years in the attitude of officials of developing countries with respect to the value of archival and records management services for their governments and peoples, and the consequent sharply increasing demand for technical assistance. Despite the simultaneous growth of multilateral and bilateral assistance programs, the demand has far outstripped the limited resources available. To supplement these resources, ICA was in the process of organizing an International Archival Development Fund as its own assistance arm. Archivists and archival authorities everywhere were urged to give their moral and material support to the fund which would operate in close collaboration with existing donor agencies, particularly UNESCO.

*Resolutions:* After noting the significant progress that had been made, with ICA help, in the archival development of the third world since the previous Congress, these resolutions recommended: (1) that regional cooperation and initiative in this field be stimulated and supported; (2) that UNESCO allocate a larger share of its funds to archival purposes; (3) that archival authorities in developing countries be encouraged to seek assistance through bilateral cultural agreements as well as U.N. Development Program grants; (4) that, for technical assistance missions, as many experts as possible be recruited from the developing countries themselves; (5) that, as a means of broadening their experience and knowledge, trainees be afforded opportunities to visit countries other than the former met-

ropoles; (6) that, under the provisions of bilateral cultural agreements, governments of developed countries supply to developing countries, on the most favorable terms, microfilm copies of archival sources relating to their history, and that the former metropolises consider the possibility of returning the originals of "migrated archives" to the developing countries concerned; (7) that developed countries make relevant sources in their custody freely available to scholars from developing countries studying their respective national histories; (8) that ICA continue its study of the considerations and the problems involved in establishing a specialized funding agency under its control for the support of archival development in the world's emergent regions; (9) that UNESCO restore to its 1973-74 budget the funds necessary to resume the preparation of ICA's "Guide to the Sources of the History of Asia, North Africa, and Oceania"; (10) that UNESCO and the U.N. Development Program give full and early support to the projected regional archival professional training centers to be established in three developing regions (anglophone Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Arab lands); and (11) that UNESCO make early financial provision for an archival pilot project to serve the countries of East and Central Africa.

### **First Sectional Session: "The Archives of Art and Literature"**

Reporter: N. B. Volkova, Director, Central State Archives of Literature and Art, U.S.S.R.

*Report:* Apart from the records of official agencies and organizations operating in the cultural sphere, public archival institutions in nonsocialist nations usually have no jurisdiction over literary and artistic sources. The only additional exceptions are those institutions which accept private papers, in which case their collections may include the papers of literary or artistic figures. The records of literary and artistic institutions and enterprises, such as publishing houses, theatre companies, film studios, and musical organizations, and of individual writers and artists, are ordinarily considered to be private in nature, uncontrolled by the state, and disposable in any way seen fit by their owners. Typically, if they are transferred out of the custody of their creators at all, records of these kinds are preserved in the manuscript collections of libraries of various types (both publicly and privately controlled), museums, and specialized cultural societies.

In socialist countries literary and artistic records, whether produced by institutions and enterprises or by individuals, have a public status and therefore potentially fall within the jurisdiction of the

public archives. As in the nonsocialist world, a considerable proportion of these materials is preserved in libraries, museums, and cultural organizations (which are themselves public institutions); but archival agencies are playing an increasingly greater role. This is especially true in the Soviet Union where, as the culmination of an evolutionary process going back to the 1917 Revolution, a Central State Archives of Literature and Art was established in 1941 as a division of the Main Archives Administration. In the years since its foundation, the CSALA has made enormous progress in building its holdings of official, institutional, and individual archives to the point where it has become the preeminent national institution in its field. There are also analogous archives of literature and art in some of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

In socialist and nonsocialist countries alike, the custodians of literary and artistic archives operate in similar fashion, seeking out desirable accessions, organizing their holdings, compiling finding aids, issuing documentary publications, mounting exhibits, and providing access to scholars subject to restrictions imposed under the original transfer terms and by copyright legislation and regulation. In general this work is more advanced in the Soviet Union, owing to the unique emphasis accorded there to the archives of literature and art.

*Discussion:* The central issue revolved around the proper role of the state with respect to privately created literary and artistic records and particularly whether it should proceed to centralize such materials within state archival institutions. As was to be expected, opposite views on this point were expressed by the representatives of the socialist and nonsocialist countries. Also apparent in the discussion was a sense of rivalry between archives and libraries with regard to control over literary and artistic archives. Much of the discussion took the form of extolling the value of such materials and urging their preservation.

*Resolutions:* These recommended: (1) that, in view of the wide dispersal of literary and artistic archives, national archival institutions should study the possibility of centralizing them, regardless of their public or private character; (2) that, to coordinate the activities of archival institutions, libraries, and museums in this field, inter-institutional consultative bodies should be established; (3) that to better inform interested scholars about the existence of literary and artistic archives, appropriate finding aids should be prepared, published, and distributed; and (4) that, to study the problems involved in the acquisition and use of sources relating to the history of litera-

ture and art, a special committee of ICA should be set up and an international symposium organized.

### **Second Sectional Session: "The Archives of Architecture"**

Reporter: Michel Le Moél, Curator, Department of Maps and Plans, National Archives of France

*Report:* The situation here parallels that of the literary and artistic archives. Typically, architectural records comprise, in addition to conventional textual materials, such relatively exotic documentation as surveys, maps, plans, blueprints, and even three-dimensional models. Those produced by official agencies concerned with construction, public works, town planning, historical monuments, etc., eventually find their way to the public archives. However, the records of architectural enterprises and the papers of individual architects rarely do so, except, to a greater or lesser extent, in the socialist world.

In most countries the latter types of records are considered to be private, only a fraction of them ever come to be preserved in libraries and museums, and little effort has been made to determine, by a registration process or otherwise, their nature and custody. Attempts to arrange for the secure preservation of the papers of outstanding architects have been only partly successful, and thus there is much concern about the fate of the records of contemporary architecture. Generally architects, town planners, and engineers do not consult archival sources in their work (those responsible for the restoration of Warsaw after World War II were notable exceptions), so that there is little demand by the creators of architectural records for their permanent preservation.

Nevertheless, such preservation is indispensable if architectural history is to be adequately documented. Some form of national registration would be a useful first step, perhaps followed by the compilation of an "International Guide to Archival Sources on Architecture." In a related area, the preparation of inventories of structures and monuments of historic interest could also be undertaken. Measures such as these might eventually lead to the development of realistic preservation programs implemented through the cooperation of the architectural and archival professions.

*Resolutions:* These recommended: (1) that archivists should accession and insure the preservation of architectural source materials; and (2) that guides and other finding aids to architectural archives in both public and private custody should be prepared on a larger scale, perhaps including an "International Guide to Archival



Sources on Architecture" to be published jointly by ICA and the International Union of Architects.

### Third Sectional Session: "Audio-Visual Archives"

Reporter: W. Kohte, Federal Archive of Motion Pictures, Photographic Records, and Sound Recordings, Federal Republic of Germany

*Report:* Motion pictures, photographs, and sound recordings created or accumulated by public agencies in the course of their operation are public records in the same sense as those of conventional textual form. They serve analogous administrative purposes when current, and a fraction of them, when no longer current, retain an analogous measure of administrative utility and/or historical or other research value. Accordingly there should be legislative and administrative provision for their retirement at the latter stage to archival custody in accordance with the same basic principles that apply in the case of conventional records.

The special forms of audiovisual records, however, impose unique technical requirements with respect to the application to them of virtually all of the standard archival functions. Hence, to deal with these records it is necessary to employ a staff of high technical competence who require specialized technical equipment in their work.

On the national level it is best for audiovisual archives to be administered by divisions or departments of the central archival institution. Setting up separate archival organizations for them or allowing them to remain in the custody of the creating agencies is a far less satisfactory procedure. Audiovisual documents of private origin are equally valuable for research use and, to the extent possible, should be acquired by public archival institutions to supplement their official materials. However they should be maintained separately as private collections.

Technology in the audiovisual field is constantly changing and innovations are constantly being introduced. To help the responsible archivist to keep abreast of new developments, it is essential that machinery be created for the exchange of information and experience on an international basis.

*Discussion:* The principal subjects considered were the extent to which archivists tend to neglect audiovisual documentation despite its manifest archival importance; the question of appropriate organizational location (i.e., the inclusion of audiovisual materials in general archival institutions as opposed to special repositories); the

special curatorial responsibilities and technical skills which the unusual forms of these archives entail; and the particular problems of copyright associated with their use.

*Resolutions:* These recommended: (1) that ICA investigate effective ways and means for the regular international exchange of information concerning the latest developments in the storage, restoration, internal processing, and description of audiovisual archives; and (2) that ICA establish permanent liaison and cooperate with the International Federation of Film Archives and the International Association of the Archives of Sound Recordings.

Apart from its substantive sessions (and the closed committee meetings which it would be inappropriate to report on here), the major business of the VIIth Congress was the quadrennial meeting of the ICA General Assembly. It heard and considered several reports by the executive secretary, the treasurer, and each of the standing committees of the organization. Its most noteworthy action was the adoption of a proposal, under consideration for some years, to revise the ICA membership dues structure. The reform mainly affected the Category A members of ICA (national archives, central archives directorates, and the like), and, in essence, it increased their dues substantially in accordance with an ability-to-pay formula based upon gross national product and GNP per capita of population. The purpose of the higher dues scale was to augment ICA's income in order to finance the increased administrative expenses arising out of its growing responsibilities and activities.

At its final session the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions proposed by the Resolutions Committee and elected ICA's officers for the 1972-76 term. The new officers included F. I. Dolgih, director general of the U.S.S.R. Main Archives Administration, as president; Guy Duboscq, director general of the Archives of France, and James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, as vice presidents; and O. J. F. Gauye, deputy director of the Federal Archives of Switzerland, as treasurer. The following continued in office: Giovanni Antonelli (Italy), secretary general; Morris Rieger (U.S.A.), deputy secretary general; and Charles Kecskeméti (France), executive secretary. In addition, Wilfred I. Smith, dominion archivist of Canada, was elected to the executive committee for an eight-year term, as were the national archivists of Argentina, Belgium, Japan, and Poland. They joined six continuing members of the committee, the directors of the national archives of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Israel, and Yugoslavia. In recognition of his outstanding services to the profession, Oliver



W. Holmes, former executive director of the National Historical Publications Commission, was named by the General Assembly an Honorary Member of the ICA.

During the Congress week, participants took full advantage of an attractive program of special artistic events and excursions within Moscow designed to acquaint them with the distinctive features of Russian history and culture. Many delegates also joined extended tours to outlying regions of the Soviet Union offered by Intourist immediately after the Congress.

The Moscow Congress succeeded in several important respects, but fell short of its promise in two principal areas. It was an outstanding success in the sense that it brought together from the ends of the earth a very large body of archivists representative of every element in the profession, made them welcome in the warm and generous Russian manner, and, above all, gave them an extended opportunity to meet together, to learn about each other's achievements and problems, to exchange ideas and know-how, to interact as human beings who happen to work in the same field. It is these informal contacts that, over the long term, will probably bear the most fruit in terms of international cooperation. The Congress succeeded, too, in its basic purpose of organizing a well-conceived and balanced program that focused on professional problems and issues of current importance. Indeed, in this regard, the Congress organizers may have attempted to do too much: the seven substantive sessions on the formal program seemed to be too many for the four days allotted to the meeting.

Where the Congress faltered most notably—and this was true of most of the previous Congresses as well—was in the character and quality of discussion at the formal sessions. In theory, the traditional reporter-panelist-intervenor format described above should have fostered productive discussions, but it did not do so in practice for a number of reasons.

Although the sessional reports were supposed to have been distributed to the panelists and to all of the registrants in advance of the Congress, delegates first received them upon their arrival in Moscow and, in view of the length of the reports, had no real opportunity to read them during the crowded week of the Congress. Accordingly, the reporter's brief summary of his report at the beginning of each session was, in effect, the delegates' first contact with it, and remained in most cases their only contact with it during the Congress.

The session panelists undoubtedly made a hurried effort to read

the report before the session began, but their prepared remarks, written for the most part at home, did not usually discuss it. Moreover, they ordinarily had not been in touch with the chairman, the reporter, or with each other prior to the Congress and therefore were free to choose any aspect of the sessional theme they wished for their comment. Consequently the panel statements bore little, if any, relationship to the report or to each other, and were repetitive to some extent as well.

The interventions from the audience, which occupied most of the time of each session, were made in the order in which the intervenors, prior to the session, indicated to the chairman their desire to speak. Usually the interventions were written before the speaker's departure from his home country, and so had only an incidental relationship to the report, to the panelists' remarks, or to each other. Even if composed during the session itself or delivered extemporaneously, they typically had no clear connection with the preceding interventions because of the chairman's rigid adherence to the order of the speakers established at the beginning of the session.

Hence, what the audience experienced ordinarily was a series of discrete statements of varying length that bore no resemblance whatever to an interactive discussion involving controversy, debate, and rebuttal. All too often the statements merely described what was done, with respect to the subject of the session, in the intervenor's country. As a result the sessions frequently lacked interest.

The resolutions growing out of the several sessions also left something to be desired. By and large, they represented not a consensus of the participants' views but rather those of the chairmen and reporters, filtered through the subsequent discussions of a Congress Resolutions Committee that was made up of the same chairmen and reporters plus the officers of ICA. While some of the resolutions reflected major points of view expressed during the sessions or made serious and constructive recommendations of potential value to the profession, too often they stated the obvious or indulged in mere wishful thinking. Moreover, there were far too many resolutions, with the overall result that their impact was weakened.

In an effort to remedy the deficiencies just described, the planning committee for the next International Archives Congress—to be held in Washington, D.C., in 1976—is considering a revised sessional format and discussion procedure. The changes proposed therein are intended to achieve the following principal objectives: (1) eliminate the usually massive factual report—which constitutes a tremendous burden not only on the reporter-compiler but also on the many contributors to it at archival institutions throughout the

world—and substitute in its place something that is at once more analytical and more thought-provoking; (2) stimulate discussions of the sessional theme that are lively, relevant, interactive and, above all, of high quality; (3) minimize the time now spent on sterile interventions; (4) provide a maximum number of places on the program in order to satisfy the need for the widest possible international participation; and (5) facilitate the adoption of resolutions that more closely reflect the consensus of opinion at the Congress.

To accomplish these objectives a new structural pattern and discussion procedure composed of the following specific elements has been suggested for each three-hour session:

(1) A *chairman* selected primarily for his knowledge of the sessional theme and for his ability to lead a discussion competently and to shape it along fruitful lines. The chairman's first task would be to open the session with some brief but substantive remarks.

(2) A *reporter* who is strictly that—whose main role would be to prepare a summary of the discussions for presentation at the end of the session and who would draft, for submission to the Resolutions Committee and the General Assembly, any recommendations which arise from those discussions.

(3) A limited number of *invited speakers* (three appears to be the most practicable number), each of whom would read a paper on a specific subject within the overall sessional theme set forth in the Congress program and assigned to him in his letter of invitation. The papers would normally be twenty minutes to a half hour long. Each speaker would be selected chiefly for his expertise in the subject concerned and only secondarily because of his nationality.

(4) A *panel* of four or five members, also selected primarily for their knowledge of the sessional theme. Each would have received the papers well in advance and would be expected to prepare and deliver a brief critical statement (no more than five minutes long) concerning mainly the invited papers. He could, however, go beyond the papers so long as he did not wander from the sessional theme. Following these statements the panelists and the speakers, led by the chairman, would enter before the audience into an extemporaneous, free-ranging, interactive discussion limited only by the boundaries of the theme itself. It would be the responsibility of the chairman to guide the discussion in such manner that, so far as possible, all major issues associated with the theme were exposed; that each of the papers was discussed to an appropriate extent; and that any irrelevancies were cut short at once.

(5) *Intervenors* from the audience would then each speak for no more than five minutes on strictly germane subjects, this require-

ment being rigidly enforced by the chairman. Prospective intervenors would register with the chairman just before the meeting. The statements of those who had so registered, but who could not speak for lack of time, would be included in the printed proceedings of the Congress.

(6) A closing *summary statement* by the reporter covering the major points raised in the discussion.

(7) *Distribution of copies of the papers*, each in the several official languages of the Congress, to the audience at the close of the session. Such distribution would have been purposely delayed until the end of the meeting to encourage attendance at, and attention to, the proceedings.

(8) A post-session meeting of the chairman, reporter, speakers, and panelists to decide what, if any, *recommendations for action*, based upon the sessional discussions, should be presented to the resolutions committee for possible adoption by the ICA General Assembly at its final meeting of the Congress. It would be the reporter's job to draft these recommendations in accordance with the group's decisions.

It is hoped that the basic formula embodied in the above procedures—i.e., invited speakers and panelists to carry the principal burden of each session plus the limitation on audience interventions—would improve the initial presentation of the issues inherent in the sessional themes as well as the quality of the discussions that follow and would thus enhance the value of the Congress for its participants.

Whether or not these particular proposals are adopted by ICA, there is no question that a fundamental reform of the sessional format and discussion methods—which have repeatedly demonstrated their inadequacy in previous Congresses—is essential. With three years still remaining before the Washington Congress of 1976, there is time enough to effect that reform. In the best interests of professional intercommunication, the challenge must be met.

published finding aids. What is essential to the widespread acceptance of such a program is a nonprofit, professional organization that is willing to shelter it and to lend both moral and critical support. One point is certain, however. The retreat from standardization that has endured for over thirty years should be brought to a halt as quickly as possible before the remainder of our limited financial resources is completely squandered.

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## Technical Notes

CLARK W. NELSON, *Editor*

**St. Louis Records Center Fire.** The worst disaster in the history of the National Archives and Records Service occurred July 12, 1973, when a fire broke out in the early morning hours at the National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records), 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri. Before the fire was contained, nearly 450,000 cubic feet of records were destroyed and the top floor of the six-story building was gutted. Personnel records of nearly 20 million former members of the Armed Forces were consumed by the flames. Among the records involved in the fire were those of discharged Army personnel, 1912-59; Army personnel discharged since January 1, 1973; and discharged Air Force personnel, 1947-63. The recovery rate on the last two segments of records should be high. It appears that not more than 10 to 20 percent of the Army records, 1912-59, however, can be recovered from the ruins and rehabilitated. Although millions of gallons of water were poured on the flames and each floor of the center was flooded, the water damage to records on the lower floors of the center was surprisingly light.

The center was originally constructed by the Department of Defense in 1956, and its operation was transferred to the General Services Administration in 1960. At the time of its construction, under the supervision of the Army Corps of Engineers, sprinkler systems were omitted. Later they were installed on the first floor and on a small portion of the second floor. At the time of the fire, a project to complete sprinkler coverage for the building was tentatively scheduled for late 1975.

Damage assessment and salvage efforts began as soon as it was possible to enter the building. Early fears that the building had suffered extensive structural damage below the fire-damaged level proved unfounded.

In order to prevent the growth and spread of mold spores in the building, the records storage areas, other than the sixth floor, were sprayed using a fogging type sprayer with a solution of one pound of Thymol crystals per gallon of solvent (1,1,1-Trichloroethane). Also, borax was

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spread in the aisles to control the sludge and slime which covered the water standing on the floors. In addition, each of the vans used to transport damaged records to the Civilian Personnel Records Center was sprayed after loading. Some of the heavily water-damaged records are being rehabilitated using freeze-drying techniques. First reports indicate that this process is working extremely well.

National Archives and Records Service personnel, with able assistance from Library of Congress experts, immediately began to remove damaged, water-soaked records from the building. These records were taken to the Civilian Personnel Records Center, some twelve miles away, where they were placed in a room with a temperature between 60 and 65 degrees and with low humidity. Plastic baskets used to transport four half-gallon milk cartons were used to contain the records. The baskets were placed in specially constructed racks using steel components from standard Federal Records Center shelving. Large floor fans were used to circulate a higher volume of air than could be produced by the air conditioning system in the building.

In a later issue of the *American Archivist* there will be a full discussion of the fire including the cause, the effect upon the rights and interests of millions of American veterans, the rehabilitation techniques used, and the lessons to be learned from this disastrous experience.

**Paper Conservation Newsletter.** The publication of *Paper Conservation News* was begun in May by H. Wayne Eley Associates, Inc., 15 Broadway, New Haven, Conn. 06511. The new newsletter is devoted to current and practical information about the conservation, restoration, and preservation of paper in all its aspects—books, manuscripts, archives, prints, and drawings.

The publishers hope that *Paper Conservation News* will prove invaluable to anyone concerned with the collection or caring for anything on paper. Articles already scheduled cover lamination, matting and framing of prints and drawings, an evaluation of pressure-sensitive and water activated tapes, bookbinding practice and conservation, the correct paper environment, and temporary conservation measures. Each article will deal with the practical as well as theoretical aspects of its subject.

In addition to articles, it is planned that there will be one or more book reviews, annotated citations of current articles and publications, information and evaluations of new products and where to obtain them, and *caveat emptor's* galore. Another feature will be an inquiry column in which readers' questions will be answered by competent specialists. Announcements of meetings, lectures, and seminars will also be included. Editorials will be presented on conservation philosophy, practice, performance and, according to the publishers, "damnation"—in effect, a conservation parallel to Nader's Raiders.

The key personnel of *Paper Conservation News* are H. Wayne Eley, publisher, formerly conservation specialist and head of the Conservation Laboratory of The New York Public Library and now president and



head conservator of H. Wayne Eley Associates, Inc.; Dianne S. O'Neal, editor, who is continuing her training in the conservation of paper-supported works of art as a conservation technician at NYPL; Mary Todd Glaser, contributing editor, a noted conservator of paper-supported works of art and fellow of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works; Stephen P. Ferrari, production manager, formerly with the NYPL Conservation Laboratory and currently assistant conservator with Eley Associates Inc.

The first issue of *Paper Conservation News* is 8½ by 11 inches in size and contains four pages devoted to a review of *The Restoration of Leather Bindings*, an article by Paul Banks on lamination, and a People/Places/Things column. The newsletter will be published every two months. Subscriptions are \$8 per year (six issues).

**Nonaqueous Aerosol Spray Deacidification.** In the last five years, the nonaqueous deacidification solutions developed by Richard D. Smith at the University of Chicago have been available to preservationists. One of these nonaqueous deacidification solutions is now available as a self-actuating, nonflammable aerosol spray. According to its developer, this spray requires neither special equipment nor great skill to use. It is called Wei T'o Nonaqueous Aerosol Spray Deacidification Solution for Paper. (Wei T'o is an ancient Chinese god who protects books against destruction from fire, worms, and insects, and robbers, big or small.)

Wei T'o Spray is designed for use by those who wish to deacidify paper. When applied, the organic solvents, methanol and dichlorotetrafluoroethane, dissolve the deacidification agent, magnesium methoxide, and carry it into the paper. Initially, the excess magnesium methoxide, which is introduced to protect the paper against future acid attack, forms magnesium hydroxide or dried milk of magnesia. This magnesium hydroxide gradually changes into basic magnesium carbonate. Magnesium sulfate, or Epsom salts, is reported to be the principal product produced by the Wei T'o deacidification reaction.

The announcement further mentions that all of these chemicals are known to be compatible with paper. Moreover, these chemicals are the same chemicals produced by conventional aqueous deacidification processes and, in addition, they are found in very old papers that remain in excellent condition today.

Among the advantages claimed for Wei T'o Spray is that it is far simpler to use for deacidifying paper than are conventional aqueous methods of deacidification. Wei T'o Spray is said to wet paper more rapidly than water does, and in comparison to water, Wei T'o Spray causes no weakening, swelling, or distorting effect on paper. The cockling effect caused by water is avoided, and it is easier to dry Wei T'o Spray from paper than it is to dry water from paper. Wei T'o Spray is supposed to provide more protection against acid attack and be at least 50 percent less expensive than aqueous methods because aqueous methods may require four or more times as much labor as does the use

of Wei T'o Spray. Aqueous methods involve numerous changes of blotters during the deacidification process, and the paper must be re-sized after it has been deacidified. Wei T'o Spray makes possible the deacidification of a larger variety of materials at a lower cost than with aqueous methods.

Other advantages are cited besides lower cost, convenience, and effectiveness. Documents treated with Wei T'o Spray are less likely to be damaged during treatment because paper does not lose its strength when it is wetted with the spray. If restoration is required as well as deacidification, Wei T'o Spray may be used after the restoration treatments are completed. Bound books may be deacidified with Wei T'o Spray without taking them apart and rebinding them as in aqueous deacidification processes.

Wei T'o Spray has limitations, as all other deacidification treatments do. A number of papers, notably groundwood papers, may yellow slightly when they are deacidified with it. The gloss of coated papers may be reduced because a small quantity of the deacidification agent is deposited on the surface during treatment. The stiffening effect, reported by some beginning sprayers, can be avoided by applying a lesser amount of the Wei T'o Spray.

One method of determining the sensitivity of unknown papers and inks is to dampen a small piece of cotton wool and press it against the paper. Then examine the paper and ink and cotton wool for changes.

Reports from conservators who are using the spray indicate that the number of pages which can be treated with a single eleven-ounce container varies widely depending upon the spraying techniques of the conservator and the type of paper being treated. Conservators who have followed *Hints for Better Spraying*, available without charge from Wei T'o Associates, Inc., report deacidifying up to one hundred leaves in a standard novel with a single container by spraying one side of each leaf. Sufficient solution should be applied to wet all of the paper fibers within a volume, but no more. Uncoated paper is completely wet when the surfaces of the paper are covered with a thin layer of solution.

Wei T'o Spray units occasionally will become clogged because of the filling equipment which introduces sufficient moisture to produce the fine white precipitate, or milk of magnesia powder. The special valves used in the containers catch most of this precipitate and prevent it from clogging the spray mechanism. Until such time as production can support special bottle-filling equipment, three steps are recommended to help avoid clogging: (1) on receipt of a new shipment, turn the containers upside down and spray the nozzle and dip tube of each unit dry, (2) store them standing upside down, and (3) during use, keep the precipitate dispersed by shaking occasionally. All defective units returned will be replaced without charge on a pro rata basis.

It is further reported that the solvent vapors from Wei T'o Spray are less hazardous than the vapors from the solvents in common household

products such as rubbing alcohol (isopropyl alcohol), dry cleaning solvents, and aerosol hair sprays. However, in accordance with U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations, Wei T'o Spray is labeled poisonous because it contains more than 4 percent methanol (wood alcohol). Spraying in a well-ventilated area with due care is recommended as with other common household products.

Wei T'o Spray may be purchased from Wei T'o Associates, Inc., 5830 56th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105, at \$6.00 per eleven-ounce unit, plus postage from Seattle. Orders for six, twelve, eighteen, etc., units are available at a 10 percent discount because the units can be packaged efficiently in units of six. Wei T'o Spray may also be ordered from TALAS, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

**Mitsubishi and Kalvar Venture.** Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited (MCI), Japan, and Kalvar Corp., New Orleans, have announced plans to form a joint-venture company for research, manufacturing, and distribution of vesicular photographic film in Japan.

The proposed new joint-venture company will be known as Kasei Kalvar Co., Limited.

Canon, Inc., exclusive distributor for Kalvar microfilm since 1964 in Japan, Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand, will participate in the joint venture and will distribute the products throughout its area. It has been stated that no appreciable increase of Kalvar sales is anticipated from this venture for the next twelve months.

Kasei Kalvar will initiate research on vesicular photography in Japan. It will import coated master rolls also, for finishing and packaging in Japan, but complete manufacturing operations are not expected to begin until the market size warrants.

Kalvar vesicular film is a nonsilver, dry process, heat-developed, photographic film the principal application of which has been the duplication of microfilm for use, distribution, and storage. The process is environmentally compatible, involving no chemicals or darkroom handling and producing no noxious fumes or odors. It should be noted that the current Kalvar film is quite different from earlier production which received considerable publicity regarding its giving off damaging fumes. The newer material has supposedly greater stability in that regard.

According to Kalvar, recent developments in computer-output microfilm (COM), by which computer-generated data are translated directly into readable characters on microfilm, have opened substantial new markets for vesicular film. It is also used in a variety of motion picture, graphic arts, electronic video recording, and other photographic systems. Kalvar pioneered introduction of vesicular photography commercially in 1958 and presently supplies about 70 percent of the market.

**Buyers Laboratory.** Since 1961, Buyers Laboratory Inc., 20 Railroad Ave., Hackensack, N.J. 07601, has been the nation's only laboratory spe-

cializing in comparative testing of office products and (since 1969) of plant and maintenance products.

The confidential reports generated by the laboratory rate competing brands. To collect data, the laboratory purchases leading makes of office, plant, and sanitary products on the open market and then subjects them to comparative tests of performance, durability, and ease of use. For example, robot typists operate typewriters continuously for an equivalent of years of use. At the same time, researchers carry out field surveys to learn how each of the different makes of machines being tested is actually performing in the hands of users. They find out how much downtime there is, what service problems are encountered, and how glad or sorry users are about what they bought.

The laboratory staff members also perform engineering examinations of the machines and subject them to in-house performance tests. Where necessary, evaluations are conducted in the field also.

Similarly, robot devices are used to operate floor machines for many hundreds of hours, while separate devices subject their switches to accelerated life-tests. At various intervals, the machines are taken from the rigs and used by experienced maintenance men who report their findings on ease of use.

A new subscriber to their Office Products Service receives immediately the annual BLI Handbook of Test Reports, containing over 700 pages of reports on electric and manual typewriters, copiers and copier supplies, electronic calculators, electromechanical printing calculators, multipliers, adding machines, low-priced adding machines, desk-dictating equipment, portable dictating equipment, stencil duplicators, offset duplicators, spirit duplicators, typewriter ribbons, marker pens, ball point pens, vertical files, lateral files, conventional and contemporary secretarial chairs, swivel arm-chairs, desks, postage meter machines, shelving, and automatic typing equipment.

In addition, six portfolios of test reports are received during the year containing reports on new makes and models, plus special reports: (1) The BLI Report on Service Contracts, a survey covering the experience and policies of hundreds of firms with more than 250,000 machines. (2) A study on equipment and furniture controls telling how major organizations cope with this problem. (3) The confidential monthly BLI newsletter *Update*, with advance word on test results and buying information not available from salesmen as well as candid user appraisals from the BLI client-subscribers. (4) *How to Buy Office Papers*, a handbook designed to help the buyer understand this often complex field. In addition, BLI is available for guidance on buying problems.

The Plant and Maintenance Service includes the annual handbook containing test reports on floor machines (both large and small), floor finishes, waxes and strippers, washroom soaps, paper towels, wet/dry vacuums, upright vacuums, toilet tissue, hand cleaning lotions, steel

shelving, waterless hand cleaners, soap dispensers, bowl and porcelain cleaners, steel lockers, general purpose cleaners, and other products.

The handbook contains also candid user experience reports on compactors, dishwashers, incinerators, fluorescent replacement policies, and security systems, as well as data on such school products as sound projectors, sewing machines, and temporary classrooms. Portfolios similar to those supplied in the office products package are also issued.

Many well-known organizations use the laboratory services. Archivists will undoubtedly find the reports on copying machines, ball point pens, etc., of interest. Whether budgets will allow a full subscription to the service is another question. Those smaller archival agencies who are parts of larger facilities may be able to interest their purchasing, maintenance, or office services people in subscribing, with the provision that their agencies have access to the reports.

The cost of all current test reports plus a full year's report service for office products is \$285. The fee drops to \$245 the second year. The plant and maintenance package is \$225 for the first year, dropping to \$185 the second. The laboratory has a thirty-day free trial offer.

**Cheaper Copying Equipment Leasing.** Firms leasing copying equipment are beginning to appear on the scene. One of these is Copylease Corporation of America, 77 Tarrytown Rd., White Plains, N.Y. 10607. It offers factory-new Xerox and IBM equipment at rates which supposedly yield their customers substantial savings versus any rental plan offered directly by the manufacturer. They advertise lease plans tailored to each customer's needs for terms as short as one year. Further, any equipment leased by Copylease Corporation will be serviced directly by the manufacturer under a service program which is identical to the manufacturer's service on equipment rented directly from them. Xerox Corp. describes its full service maintenance plan as containing terms that are intended to provide service identical to that which Xerox provides for its own machines at customer's locations.

According to Copylease, service assurances provided by the IBM Corporation Service Agreement are no less specific, thus guaranteeing the user the finest available service and equipment care. Rental rates are arrived at after a potential customer furnishes some data on the number of Xerox and/or IBM units and the average monthly volume per unit.

**Pick-proof Lock.** Among the newer security innovations is the Simplex lock. This pushbutton combination lock is manufactured by Simplex Security Systems, Inc., 10 Front St., Collingsville, Conn. 06022.

The greatest assets of this new lock are the elimination of keys and the ability to change combinations as needed. According to some experts, the Simplex is the only pick-proof lock on the market. Experience in various types of locations requiring security has apparently demonstrated the new lock's utility and ease-of-operation. Some newer

hospitals are using them in their vital records storage areas. The new lock is supposedly less expensive than the old key tumbler ones. Over the years, considerable savings are also gained in the cost of keys and their replacements.

The total time to set a new combination takes only a few minutes and can be done by any authorized person. The ease with which the Simplex operates tends to promote employee cooperation in keeping the required doors locked at all times. The operation of the lock is as simple as using the new push-button telephones. Five buttons situated in a circle are numbered from one to five. These offer thousands of combinations. They include pushing three numbers in sequence, two simultaneously and then the third, or using from one to five buttons in combination.

Simplex supplies a dead-lock model with a one-inch bolt for \$42.30. It includes an attractive all-brass face plate. Instructions simplify installation and template is furnished. Only elementary tools are required to install it.

**Recurator.** The Yisum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Truman Bldg., Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, Israel, has announced the introduction of a new device for the restoration of damaged documents, books, and manuscripts. Known as the Recurator, it was developed by Mrs. Esther Alkalay, head of the Restoration Department of the Jewish National and University Library.

The new machine mechanically restores documents by diverting the flow of paper fibres into their holes or missing parts. According to the literature, there is no overlapping of the new and old paper, and the new paper fills the holes of a document flush with the original surface. Samples furnished the editor seem to substantiate this claim.

The new paper which is produced matches the qualities of the original paper in thickness and texture. Any kind of new paper sheets can also be produced with this machine, including watermarks.

In restoration, the damaged manuscript is prepared in the usual manner (cleaning, disinfecting, etc.) and placed on a silk screen. Water, paper fibres, and other components are added, and the machine is activated. Following the restoration cycle, a press extracts the excess water from the page, which is then dried in the conventional manner. The process is simple and said to take only minutes for each cycle.

Several pages of a similar type can be treated simultaneously. All damages, large or miniscule, are repaired in one process; and many fragments can be consolidated onto a single page.

The external dimensions of the machine are 980 mm long by 780 mm wide by 1,300 mm high. It weighs about 250 kg. The work surface is 520 mm by 720 mm. The electrical specifications include a 3 hp motor, 380 volts, 50 cg AC and a solenoid valve, 220 volts, 50 cg AC, 20 VA. The water pressure is 3 atm.

The machine is available F.O.B. Israel for \$9,500. Delivery time at present is six months after an order is received.



The Recurator is in routine operation at the Jewish National and University Library. Operation to date has been extremely satisfactory under normal working conditions.

At press time, there were reports that the Library of Congress had received one of these units. The National Archives has, to date, preferred to "remain between the sheets." As additional information about the new unit becomes available, we shall carry it. In the meantime, write or visit the Jerusalem manufacturer.

**Boltless Shelving.** Among the more recent variations in shelving is the Impex line of boltless shelves. Impex is a product of Dexion, Inc., 111 No. Central Ave., Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530.

The shelving is said to be quick to erect, and its literature shows an attractive model putting it together effortlessly with no tools of any kind.

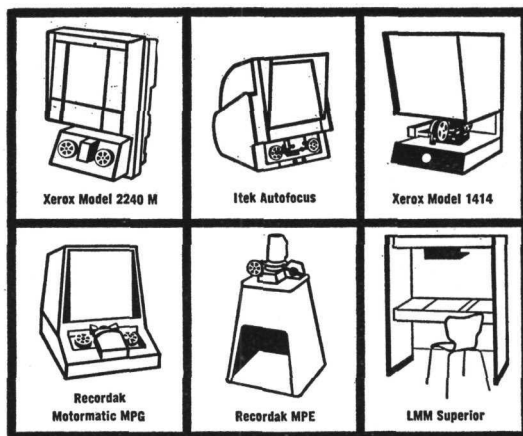
It is among the first truly boltless systems. Also, its shelf adjustment is designed to be easy. Shelf levels can be raised or lowered in increments of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inches by changing the positions of four shelf-adjuster clips. A special Impex reversible beam is included which will accommodate other shelving materials such as wood or pressboard. The beam features a special lip which shields the raw edges of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch decking materials.

Each single bay of Impex shelving is capable of supporting distributed loads of over 2,000 pounds. All components are phosphate etched, electrostatically painted, and baked. The clean silhouettes, finishes, and hidden adjuster slots present a more attractive unit than conventional utility shelving.

Four basic parts are used in the Impex system. These include frames which can be ordered as open or completely closed frameworks. Their uprights are punched along both side faces to permit adjacent bays to share a common frame, as well as to allow adjacent shelf levels to vary independently of each other. The second element of the system is the reversible design of the Impex beam, which allows shelves or other decking materials to be used. Dual connector tangs at each end lock the beam firmly into the upright slots of the frame.

The shelves are the third component and are available in all-steel, one-piece pressings, designed to rest on beams or shelf-adjuster clips. The shelves are perforated to receive partitions. The last part of the system is the shelf-adjuster clips, which are made of metal castings. These slip into slots on the uprights and can be readily adjusted to meet any shelf height.

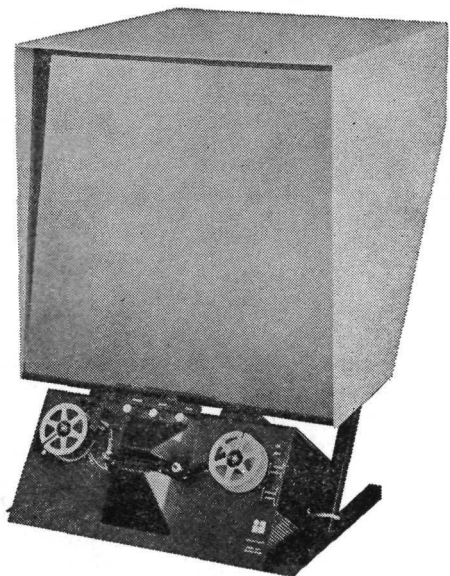
The accessories available include diagonal bracing with an exclusive tensioner for fingertip adjustment, shelf dividers for the holes punched at 3-inch intervals in the shelves, back cladding to enclose the units completely, and snap-on base covers. The additional accessories consist of leveling plates, rack links, base plates, splicing bars, upright caps, and label holders.



# **“Which is the best microfilm reader?”** asked the National Archives and Records Service **“the I.D. Model 201,”** said the users.

In a recent study entitled, “User Evaluations of Microfilm Readers,” the NARS asked volunteers to rate virtually all of the 35mm roll film readers now in use. Ten qualities were evaluated indicating ease, comfort and efficiency in use. In all but one category the Information Design Model 201 ranked first or second. When asked which was the “best” reader, the users overwhelmingly preferred the I.D. Model 201 Manual Drive Reader.

Now available with either manual or motorized drive, the Model 201 accepts both reels and cartridges in 35mm and 16mm sizes. Its automatic film gate protects your film from being scratched, and its big 24-inch square screen displays a clear bright image of a full newspaper page. The Model 201 with manual drive is \$960\*, with motorized drive—\$1280\*. If there are some new microfilm readers in your future, you should see the NARS report. Complete copies are available on request from NARS, Washington, D.C. or from INFORMATION DESIGN.



**Information Design, Inc.**  
3247 Middlefield Road  
Menlo Park, Ca. 94025  
(415) 369-2962

\*F.O.B. Menlo Park, California

**NOTE:** The NARS study and NARS does not endorse any product or equipment. Moreover, user evaluations must be considered together with technical evaluation, service, and price in purchase of a reader. But write us at I.D. for further information about these factors too.



# The International Scene: News and Abstracts

FRANK B. EVANS and JOHN P. HEARD, *Editors*

## NEWS

### INTERNATIONAL

Recent publications in the international field that should be of particular interest are two studies by UNESCO, *Draft Model Law on Archives: Description and Text*, by Salvatore Carbone and Raoul Gueze, and *Bibliographical Services Throughout the World*, compiled by Paul Avicenne. The Carbone-Gueze study is in the new series *Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research*; the Avicenne study in the renamed series *Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Bibliographies and Reference Works*. Both studies will be reviewed in future issues of this journal.

Also of interest should be the March 1973 issue of *Illinois Libraries* (vol. 55, no. 3), which is devoted to the subject of United Nations documents. In view of the increasing emphasis upon printed archives in the United States, and also of the treatment of other matters of archival interest, readers should find suggestive the following articles: Sue Pfeister, "Maintenance and Control of an Uncatalogued United Nations Documents Collection" (pp. 129-32); Doris Cruger Dale, "Availability and Use of United Nations Documents in Microform" (pp. 150-55) and "Research in the Archives of the United Nations" (pp. 156-60); and Giusype S. Martini, "The Computer-Assisted Indexing Program of the United Nations—A Brief Description" (pp. 160-85).

An outstanding contribution is made in a brief article by Morris Rieger, a member of the SAA's Committee on International Archival Affairs and deputy secretary general of the International Council on Archives. The article is actually the introduction to two case studies under the title "The Role of Archives in the Public Administration and the National Planning Policy of Developing Nations"; it is reprinted in the January-February 1973 issue (vol. 27, no. 1) of *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* un-

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International news should be sent to John P. Heard, Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, AMOR, Room 5274, Washington, D.C. 20410. Materials for abstracts should be sent to Frank B. Evans, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

der the title "The Function of Archives in Public Administration" (pp. 40-42).

#### CANADA

**Public Archives of Canada.** The creation of a separate Public Records Division within the Historical Branch on April 1, 1973, recognized the importance of the division's work within the broad spectrum of activities of the Public Archives. The new division, formed out of the former Public Records Section, is responsible for the appraisal, acquisition, custody, control, and servicing of the historical public records created and collected by the departments and agencies of the government of Canada. Its holdings, covering all aspects of government administration in Canada, from the eighteenth century to the present, amount to 55,000 feet. The division is divided into three sections: State and Military Records, Trade and Communications Records, and Resource Records. Each is responsible for all functions, from acquisition through reference work. In addition, a Public Service Section controls the various functions performed within the area of public service (microfilm interlibrary loan, photoduplication, reference and research-room services, etc.) for both the Public Records and the Manuscript Divisions within the Historical Branch. The chief of the new division is Mr. J. Atherton. Competitions are in progress to select the heads of the four sections.

Control over the various record groups is assisted by two related programs. The first is the preparation of detailed shelf-lists to the holdings, in the interests of both physical and bibliographic control. In addition, the division has devised an automated program (dubbed RECODEX for "Records Control and Indexing") designed to produce keyword indexes to large file lists. Both programs are proceeding satisfactorily and have already proved their value. Most accessions of public records are received through and as a result of the activities of the Records Management Branch of the Public Archives, with whom the Public Records Division necessarily maintains close relations.

Accessions received include records of the Royal Canadian Navy Atlantic Command dealing with naval operations during World War II, and microfilm copies, 1940's-50's, of Army, Air Force, and Navy records; central registry files of the Indian Affairs Branch, 1860-1960, covering all aspects of Indian administration; records, 1870-1930, of Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Branch being the bulk of records; the original field notebooks of the surveyors, 1900-1925, of the Geological Survey; registry files, 1919-70, of the Department of Labour relating to international labour, collective agreements, unemployment insurance, accident prevention, and compensation; records, 1867-1959, of the Corporations Branch of businesses chartered under the federal Companies Act which have surrendered their charters; central registry files of the Department of External Affairs dating from the formation of the department in 1909 and reflecting all aspects of its activities; annual statistical

reports, 1877-1950, of individual steam and electric railways and express companies to the Board of Transport Commissioners and its predecessors.

**Picture Division.** During the spring specific objectives reflecting the statements of cultural policy established by the government of Canada continued to be implemented by the Painting, Drawings and Prints Section. The ultimate objective is to improve the quality of Canadian life by infusing an awareness of the past by exposing people to the wealth of visual records in the section. The most effective means of publicity and dissemination has been through the preparation of travelling exhibitions. A cartoon display entitled "Pictured Opinions" was prepared by the section in collaboration with Canadian members of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists. An exhibition of selected paintings, drawings, and prints from the W. H. Coverdale (or Manoir Richelieu) collection of Canadiana was opened on June 21st at the Public Archives of Canada. "The Trails of '98," a display relating to the Klondike gold rush, opened in Edmonton on July 16th. Drawings of the West made by the reconnaissance officer Henry James Warre in the 1840's and by the journalist Sydney Prior Hall in 1881 are scheduled for exhibition. "Image of Canada," the major exhibition of documentary water colours, has been travelling to major cities across Canada since the summer of 1972. It will continue its itinerary throughout 1973 and '74.

The Historical Photographs Section expanded its holdings with two albums of photographs, reputedly a part of the estate of Lord Dufferin, with photos of the activities of the North American Boundary Commission of 1872, and Charles Horetzky's photographs of C. P. R. surveys, 1872-73; a daguerreotype of the Honorable Loran Ellis Baker, the founder of the Yarmouth Steamship Company and "father of the Canadian tourist industry;" and Capital Press photographs from Duncan Cameron, 1968-72, including such events as the 1968 Liberal Party Leadership Convention, the 1968 election campaign, the 1969 opening of the National Arts Centre, and the 1970 October Crisis; 45,000 negatives, 1968-72, of the *Toronto Daily Star*; and negatives, 1969, of the *Montreal Gazette*.

The section received stills from movies based on Frank Lucius Packard's novels *The Sin That Was His* and *The Miracle Man*; negatives and prints confiscated from Royal Canadian Navy personnel in contravention of security regulations during the Second World War; photographs of the A. P. Low Arctic Expedition of 1903-4; the 1951 Royal Tour; the Toronto Children's Aid Society; farming and lumbering activities at the turn of the century in Lanark and Perth, Ontario; fishing and sealing activities in Newfoundland; Vancouver harbour activities between the First and Second World War; the Winnipeg flood of 1916; and an 1896 photo of the Cornell University expedition with Ralph S. Tarr and Edward M. Kindle at Wilcox Head, Greenland. The Professional Photographers of Canada have agreed to turn over records plus the award-winning prints in all categories of the annual P.P.O.C. Print Show. As a result, there will be in the future a significant record pre-

served of the changing styles and techniques of photography by some of Canada's best professionals. This cooperation between the Public Archives and the P.P.O.C. is without precedent in any other major country and is a landmark in the preservation of this nation's photographic heritage.

With the establishment within the Public Archives of the Business Archives Program, the **Business Archives Council of Canada** achieved the goal for which the council was itself founded, and it accordingly was dissolved unanimously by its membership at a special meeting held in Montreal on April 27, 1973, effective that date. The membership expressed gratitude to James C. Bonar, founder, chairman, and president, by presenting him with a framed citation in recognition and appreciation of his outstanding service.

**Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives, Calgary.** Accessions include papers of Calgary Power Company, including minute books from 1909, correspondence, and agreements; papers of Archdeacon John W. Tims, Anglican missionary of Southern Alberta, 1872-1953; records of the Calgary School Board, 1892-1950; a film dealing with Stan McMillan's flying experiences in the North, ca. 1929, with taped commentary. Glenbow has been designated the archives of the city of Calgary.

**Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.** The passage of a new Alberta Heritage Act, passed in May by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, created a joint Archives and Records Management Service, the latter being responsible to a newly constituted Public Records Committee chaired by the deputy minister of culture, youth and recreation. Major government departments are enjoined to appoint departmental records officers to implement the program, while smaller government agencies will have departmental liaison officers who will further the work. Progress has been made in completing indexes and synopses to taped interviews and the microfilm collection. The Music Division collected material relating to music teaching and trade unionism in the province. Accessions include railway company records, 1913-29; records of the Sisters of the Assumption, 1891-1965, taped interviews with settlers of Danish descent and recordings of their songs; provincial bills, 1908-57; and microfilms of the records of the County of Parkland.

**Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton.** The unusually high spring flooding in the valley of New Brunswick's St. John River damaged a number of large record groups in government offices in the capital of Fredericton. The Provincial Archives was called upon to commence work immediately on restoration of the hundreds of thousands of documents throughout the months of April, May, June, and July. Records damaged relate to adoptions, divorces, chancery, and causes and appeals from the Supreme Court. Working with a large student force and special financing, the Provincial Archives froze the records to protect them from mould. Also damaged in the flooding were thousands of volumes of printed material, both books and pamphlets, from the Legislative Library and the Provincial Barristers' Society Library. The

archives provided technical advice on these materials and also salvaged for its own holdings a collection of historic law books printed before 1840.

The experience with the severe flooding has underscored the failure of certain government departments holding large volumes of material to participate in the provincial records management program; the failure to analyze departmental needs for record schedules; the flexibility of the Provincial Archives in being able to manage in the emergency; and the need of all archival bodies to assess carefully the present storage of significant record groups in their areas with regard to potential natural disasters. Recent accessions include the Cabinet papers of the New Brunswick Executive Council, 1882-1963, and the accompanying minutes or orders-in-council, 1900-1963; records of the New Brunswick Teachers' College, 1871-1969; and papers of the former Premier of New Brunswick, Hugh John Fleming, 1952-60.

**Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax.** The archives are now open to the public Monday through Friday, from 8:30 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., and Sunday from 1:00 to 10:00 P.M., except on statutory holidays. In 1972 new equipment was installed in the archives building to control temperature and humidity. A Preliminary Short Inventory of Manuscripts was published.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

The East Sussex County Council has published *A Catalogue of the Frewen Archives*, Handbook No. 5, by Heather M. Warne (1972), that has been edited from a detailed schedule available in the East Sussex Record Office, Pelham House, Lewes, Sussex, England. The Frewen manuscripts are a representative record of the history of a landed family from the seventeenth century until the death of Col. Edward Frewen in 1919. Conscientious recordkeeping, plus research and listing of records of their forebears, has provided valuable documentation relating to the family's Sussex and Leicestershire estates, especially for the nineteenth-century management of the Sussex estate. A dearth of manorial records makes these particularly significant, and ancestral property deeds from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries provide a useful source of local data.

*Discovering County Records* is designed to introduce school children between ages nine and sixteen to county records. Produced by the East Sussex Record Office (S. C. Newton, County Archivist), the 55-page, illustrated book is number eight in the series.

The National Library of Scotland has released *Summary Catalogue of the Advocates' Manuscripts*. (Edinburgh, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1971. viii, 165 pp. £ 3.50.) The Advocates' Library, founded in 1680, presented all but its legal manuscripts to the nation when the National Library of Scotland was established in 1925. The last Keeper of the Advocates' Library became the first librarian of the National Library. The Faculty of Advocates retained ownership of its legal manuscripts but

deposited them in the National Library. Both categories of manuscripts are included in the catalogue, which is divided into thirty-seven sections by subject or type of manuscript.

#### PORTUGAL

The International Center for Coordination of Portuguese Studies, an informal association of scholars of all nationalities, has been formed in Lisbon. The center is now based in the American Studies Center of the Higher Institute of Social Sciences and Overseas Policy (ISCSPU) of the Technical University of Lisbon, through the courtesy of the university's director and faculty.

Rather than carry out research projects of its own, the center's principal purpose is to provide a central clearinghouse for research in Portuguese studies, particularly in the social sciences, and to act as liaison between Portuguese and non-Portuguese scholars with common research interests. Correspondence to the center should be addressed to Henry H. Keith, director, International Center, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Política Ultramarina, Rua da Junqueira, 86 — Lisboa-3, Portugal.

#### ROMANIA

Publications of the State Archives of Romania include volume 1, part 1, of *Indrumător in Arhivele Centrale* (Bucharest, 1971. 520 pp. Illustrations) and *Figuri de Archivisti* (Bucharest, 1971. 328 pp. Illustrations). The first is part of a guide to the central archives and relates to collections of ecclesiastical institutions. The second consists of essays on the directors general of the state archives (and their predecessors).

#### SENEGAL

The origin and program of the University of Dakar School for Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists is summarized in the March/April 1973 issue of *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* (vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 72-77, 107) by Amadou Bousso, director of the school. The archival curriculum was developed by Charles Kecskeméti, executive secretary of the ICA, and since the school is geared to the needs of French-speaking African countries, the program reflects the French pattern of archival training. It does, however, include the study of what is referred to as "management of documents, live archives, and intermediate repositories."

#### VENEZUELA

Hector García Chuecos, historian, archivist, and former director of the Archivo General de la Nación, Caracas, Venezuela, died on March 10, 1973. In the late 1940's, García Chuecos spent several months in the U.S. National Archives doing historical research and studying archival

techniques. During his visit to the National Archives he compiled an 88-page calendar of selected diplomatic correspondence from U.S. State Department files, relating primarily to the history of Venezuela, ca. 1810-30. The calendar was published in Caracas in 1950 under the title *Catálogo de Documentos Referentes a Historia de Venezuela y de América, Existentes en el Archivo Nacional de Washington*. The death of García Chuecos is a great loss to the Latin American archival and historical professions.

### ABSTRACTS

**ICA.** *Archivum: Revue internationale des Archives*, vol. 17 (1967).

This issue is devoted to publication of archival legislation for the Democratic Republic of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, and Iceland. Preceding the laws of each country is a brief introductory essay, written by an archivist of that country, providing information about the history of the archival agency, the nature of its holdings, and a brief analysis of the legislation. For laws not relating exclusively to archives, only the relevant portions have been included. Volume 19 is a sequel to this issue, covering the other countries of Europe and including an index to both volumes.

**UNESCO.** *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, vol. 25, no. 6 (November-December 1971).

Julien Cain, president of the French National Commission for UNESCO and honorary administrator-general of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, wrote "Structure and Functions of the Unesco Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives," pp. 311-17 and 331. Cain notes that the department was not established until 1967, more than twenty years after the formation of UNESCO. Nevertheless, UNESCO had previously been active in all of the areas now administered by the department. Much progress had been made in the library area; in addition to continuing this work the new department is concerned with archival problems and techniques and administers UNESCO's own archives. The department maintains a close relationship with the scientific departments of UNESCO and is particularly interested in furthering the World Science Information System (UNISIST) project.

The issue goes on, pp. 318-31, to summarize UNESCO activities in the fields of libraries, documentation, and archives for the period 1967-71, activities that include regional institutions and pilot projects; seminars and courses; fellowships; and the providing of books, equipment, and expert advisers and consultants.

*Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, vol. 26, no. 2 (March-April 1972).

A summary of the Regional Seminar in Archives held at Dakar, Senegal, from March 15 to April 9, 1971, and relating to archives policy for



French-speaking African countries is included on pp. 84-87 and 96. General agreement was reached with regard to archival laws and regulations, the mission and functions of archives and their position in governmental administrative hierarchies, techniques for establishing archival systems, the establishment of intermediate repositories (record centers), the construction and equipment of archives, professional training, status of archivists, and regional cooperation.

*National Archives and Records Service*

Robert Gruber

**Australia.** *Archives and Manuscripts: The Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia*, vol. 4, no. 7 (May 1972).

Graeme Powell's "The Operation of the Australian Joint Copying Project" (pp. 4-16) is a sequel to his "Origins of the Australian Joint Copying Project." It appeared in the November 1971 issue and concerned the 1945 agreement between the Commonwealth National Library and the Public Library of New South Wales to microfilm records pertaining to Australia in the Public Record Office in London as well as in other repositories in Britain and Europe. Other libraries also participated in the project, including the Victorian, Queensland, and Tasmanian State Libraries and the National Library of New Zealand.

By the end of 1953 most of the pre-1860 records relating to Australia had been microfilmed, and in 1954 filming was begun on records relating to New Zealand, Fiji, and other Pacific areas. In 1958 filming was begun on post-1860 materials relating to Australia and New Zealand. In dealing with the more voluminous modern records, selective filming has been necessary. The filming, which has averaged 200 reels a year, had resulted in the production of some 4,007 reels by January 1972; the bulk of the material has come from Colonial Office records in the Public Record Office. Most of the filming thus far has been done in the Public Record Office, although 120 collections totalling 814 reels have been filmed in other English repositories. Although it was originally planned to extend the joint copying program to other European archives, the magnitude of the task in Great Britain has precluded such progress.

*National Archives and Records Service*

Robert Gruber

**Austria.** *Scrinium*, no. 6 (1972).

This issue of the journal of the Austrian Association of Archivists includes an article by Carl-Hermann Colshorn dealing with problems of business archives (pp. 16-19); one by Richard Blaas with proposals regarding the training of archivists (pp. 20-37); and an interesting piece written by Lorenz Mikoletzky about the poet Franz Grillparzer and his activities, more than a century ago, as official and director of archives (pp. 8-15).

*University of Maryland*

George O. Kent

**Canada.** *The Canadian Archivist: Journal of the Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association*, vol. 2, no. 3 (1972).

"Sources for Economic History in the Public Archives of Canada" (pp. 9-14) by Bernard Weilbrenner, assistant Dominion archivist, was first delivered as an address at the Fifth Conference on the Application of Economic Theory and Quantitative Methods to Canadian History, held at Laval University, March 24-25, 1972. After providing some general information about the Public Archives, including the nature and volume of its holdings, its records management program, and its records centers, Weilbrenner lists, alphabetically by name of organization, the public records most pertinent for economic history. Private papers and records are listed by category, including those relating to the fur trade and fisheries, land settlement and railways, lumber companies, financial institutions, and industry and other fields. The author concludes that current holdings from private sources are inadequate, a problem he attributes to a reluctance of businesses to open their records for use, an ignorance of the research value of such records, and a reluctance on the part of institutions lacking space and staff to acquire such materials.

In "The Death of Permanence," pp. 21-23, John Andreassen, the archivist of McGill University, views records management as a result of "the paper explosion growing out of World War II." He discusses the possibilities for future evolution of records management in Canada, pointing out that administrators, executives, manual and electronic systems experts, microfilm and miniaturization experts, indexing and retrieval specialists, archivists, librarians, documentalists, and information scientists all play roles in the records management process, in addition to the records managers themselves. In the years ahead, he believes, archivists will still be responsible for basic permanent records. However, computer specialists will produce most operating and accounting records, and the need for manual records systems will decline. There may also be less need for records centers and records center personnel and a greater demand for tape and microfilm librarians.

In "The Birth and Development of a Western Jewish Archives Program," pp. 24-29, A. J. Arnold, executive secretary of the Jewish Historical Society, views the observance of the 1967 Centennial of Confederation as providing the catalyst for establishing a Jewish Archives of Western Canada. In that year the Winnipeg office of the Canadian Jewish Congress set up a Western Regional Archives and Research Committee. The committee then planned a pictorial exhibit for the centennial celebration. Shortly thereafter the Canadian Jewish Congress decided to make the archives a permanent project and to have the archives committee organize a Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada. The society was formed in 1968, and that summer preliminary searches were made in the Public Archives in Ottawa for materials relating to Western Canadian Jewish History. Arnold also relates subsequent archival and historical activities, including searches for Jewish-related materials in

provincial archives, efforts toward preparation of a source book of Western Canadian Jewish history, more specialized publications, oral history interviews, and the cataloguing of photographs and manuscripts.

Hugh A. Taylor, in reviewing the past thirty-five years of archival development in North America, sees an era drawing to a close. In the article "Information Retrieval and the Training of the Archivist," pp. 30-35, Taylor holds that the period has been characterized by the establishment of "a vast network of archival repositories." Archivists have been primarily concerned with the "*media* of the record rather than the content," i.e., with problems of arrangement and preservation. Future records, however, may well be "controlled by automation and miniaturization," and order will be imposed when the materials are created. Taylor argues, therefore, that they must now concern themselves with the content of their holdings if archivists are not to be relegated to a meaningless custodial role. The archivist's opportunity for creativity will lie in the area of information retrieval, probably with computer assistance.

In order to produce the types of archivists needed, three types of archival training will be necessary: (1) an elementary summer-school course in archival theory, arrangement, storage, and finding aids, (2) a graduate-level course in archives administration (which could be expanded into an M.A. program) and which would cover archival history and practices in Europe and America and such other topics as comparative administrative history, records management, finding aids, and archives administration in emerging nations, and (3) interdisciplinary and ecumenical courses and seminars on information retrieval to be attended by experienced professionals.

The issue includes also, pp. 15-20, "Archives 2002," a revised transcript of a discussion held by eight Canadian archivists regarding future developments in archives over the next thirty years.

*National Archives and Records Service*

Robert Gruber

**Czechoslovakia.** *Archivní Casopis*, no. 3 (1971).

František Martinek, writing about the preventive care of archives and books (pp. 140-47), deals with the most common foes of archival materials: low or high relative humidity, extreme temperatures, air pollution, dust, and direct light. To support his statement that air pollution is on the increase, he quotes measurements obtained in the vicinity of the State Central Archives in Prague: in 1969, average concentration of sulfur dioxide was 0.1 mg per cubic meter; but on one occasion, in December 1969, it reached the level of 0.2 mg per cubic meter. Inside the building the level was 0.01 mg per cubic meter which, in the author's view, is extremely high. The author is emphatic about the need for improved physical facilities, which ought to be equipped with air conditioning and humidity-temperature controls.

*Archivní Casopis*, no. 4 (1971).

Miloslav Bělohlávek, discussing archives and schools (pp. 193-98), points out that, as a rule, a museum, with its presentation of three dimensional objects, stands a better chance of being used as an auxiliary tool by teachers. Although the value of archival materials is generally recognized, it is often the teachers themselves who fail to understand the function and purpose of archives and the work of archivists. The author, who is the archivist of the city of Pilsen, makes several observations on educational uses city archives can serve. He recommends tours of archives by elementary and secondary school pupils to acquaint them with the general aims of archival programs and to familiarize them with the different kinds of archival materials. Secondary school students may profit also by visits to archives to view exhibits prepared for specific occasions. In this case the archivist must be able to interpret the displayed materials to the students. Holding history classes on archival premises is yet another means of bringing archival materials into the educational process. When high school students are given assignments in history classes to explore topics relating to local history, the early exposure to primary sources in archives may encourage them to pursue university education later in the historical field. On the university level, holding seminars on archives directly associated with the historical locale is particularly important. These topics are often found after consultation of the professor and the archivist. Also, publications of archival institutions should be more widely used in schools.

*Archivní Casopis*, no. 1 (1972).

Pavla Levá and Arnošt Veselý, discussing documentation resulting from computer technology in business record offices (pp. 4-9), describe various types of computers and the operations they are able to perform. They indicate the functions of the programmer and the systems analyst and mention different symbolic languages used in programming, such as Fortran, Cobol, and Algol. They outline types of record material associated with computer technology. These include a number of documents relating to working out a program, such as description of a problem, technical organizational project description, analysis, flow chart, and finally a program in the form of a storage medium (punchcard or tape). The technical organizational project description contains all information concerning the program and is, therefore, of permanent value. Secondly, there are records pertaining to data to be processed in machine-readable media (data cards and tapes) and the printouts resulting from the computer operation. The views on retention and disposal periods of this kind of documentation vary. The authors urge that archivists and records managers, to fulfill responsibly their professional tasks, concern themselves to a greater degree with the problems of computer technology. Someday, computer technology may eliminate

from the administrative process primary source documents by feeding information directly into the storage memory media without human involvement.

*Archivní Casopis*, no. 2 (1972).

Jan Rezníček, in discussing the inventorying of Czech and Moravian land registers (pp. 73-86), draws upon his experience in preparing detailed directives for proper inventorying of land registers in Czech and Moravian repositories. Since the registers date back to the thirteenth century, they represent excellent source material for agricultural history and the history of feudalism. The content of the document was the main criterion in determining if an item is a land register; if the document enumerated regular duties and obligations of subjects vis-à-vis public authority, it was considered a land register. Since there were many other documents listing such information, the term was further narrowed by reference to the principle of provenance. Land registers were thus defined as records created by the magistrates (i.e., holders of landed property) as an evidence of payment of dues and fulfillment of servile obligations by subject people. After describing several kinds of land registers in various repositories, the author itemizes and provides examples of the elements necessary to describe comprehensively each document, such as name of the administrative unit (bishopric, town, etc.), document's characteristics and date of origin, name of present administrative division, name of institution where the document is kept, description of physical characteristics, description of contents, and literature bearing on the document.

*Archivní Casopis*, no. 3 (1972).

Miroslav Vykydal, writing about watermarks as ignored aids in paleography (pp. 144-49), outlines the early manufacture of rag paper and explains horizontal and vertical watermarks. By the end of the thirteenth century the manufacturer added his own impressed watermarks in the shape of crowns, flowers, escutcheons, and other distinctive symbols. Production of paper bearing these specific watermarks was limited to 300,000 to 400,000 sheets, and this supply was exhausted within three to four years. Undated documents may thus be dated approximately by comparing similar watermarks of dated documents. As an example of the usefulness of filigranology (the science of watermarks) the author analyzes the undated Codex of Jena using watermarks to arrive at the date of the document, basically confirming the results of researchers using different scholarly methods. The place of manufacture of the paper was also established by means of watermarks, disproving earlier assertions regarding the area of paper manufacture.

University of Nebraska

Joseph G. Svoboda

**German Federal Republic.** *Der Archivar*, vol. 26, no. 1 (February 1973).

More than half of this issue is devoted to the VII International Archival Congress at Moscow, 21–25 August 1972. Helmut Dahm provides a concise summary (cols. 5–12) of the meetings and proceedings; Günther Engelbert summarizes F. I. Dolgich's (USSR) report on the interrelationship and continuity between state and official archives (cols. 11–18); Hermann-Joseph Busley and Wolfram Werner summarize James B. Rhoads' (USA) paper on new archival techniques (cols. 17–24); and Eckhart G. Franz summarizes F. Biljan's (Yugoslavia) report on archival resources in the service of scholarship (cols. 23–30) and S. N. Prasad's (India) and J. R. Ede's (Great Britain) reports on aid to archival development (cols. 29–34). There are also summaries of special meetings on literary and art archives, archival architecture, film and photographic archives, microfilming, archival developments, and problems of editing archival periodicals (cols. 35–50).

Other articles in this issue include one dealing with pay scales of archivists in state archives (cols. 51–60), by Fritz Geisthardt; a description of the new storage facility at the state archives at Hanover (cols. 73–78), by Carl Haase; a discussion of municipal archives and municipal planning for education and culture (cols. 77–82), by Wolfgang Löhr; a paper on problems in business archives (cols. 81–94), by Gertrud Milkereit; and a report by Peter Bucher on the changes in the administration of the Federal Archives (cols. 59–74), where Hans Booms took over as president from Wolfgang Mommsen.

*Archivalische Zeitschrift*, vol. 68 (1972).

The lead article (pp. 1–2), by Bernhard Zittel, director of the Bavarian State Archives, is in honor of Rudolf M. Kloos, the new editor; it presents a short history of the periodical since its founding in 1876. Hans Booms' article (pp. 3–40), on problems in archival source evaluation stemming from society and tradition, is an extension of the paper presented by the author at the opening of the 1971 meeting of German archivists, a shorter version of which appeared in *Der Archivar*, vol. 25, no. 1 (February 1972): cols. 23–28.

With regard to Austrian archival materials, Walter Goldinger writes about subject files in the Austrian series (pp. 52–59), and Eugen Stemmler discusses Habsburg records, now deposited in the Stuttgart archives, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in southwestern Germany, particularly in Swabia (pp. 60–66).

Three articles describe archives and records in southwest Germany. Kurt Diemer's paper on the archives of the imperial cities in upper Swabia (pp. 67–74) deals with the city archives of Biberach, Buchau, Buchorn (now Friedrichshafen), Isny, Leutkirch, Ravensburg, and Wangen; traces their origins and history from the sixteenth century; and gives a general description of their contents. Karl Heinz Burmeister



writes on Upper Swabian material in the Vorarlberg provincial archives (pp. 75-83), and Günter Cordes discusses the relevance of the contents of the Baden-Württemberg state archives to the history of the imperial knights of the Kocher, Odenwald, and Kraichgau districts (pp. 84-92). Three other papers describe new archival buildings. Gerhard Johann writes about the new federal record center near Bonn (pp. 93-98), Hugo Stehkämper about the new historical archives of the city of Cologne (pp. 99-116), and Hellmut Gutzwiller about the new state archives at Solothurn (pp. 117-24). The remaining articles are Friedrich P. Kahlenberg's notes on the changing task of public archives in which Kahlenberg questions the existence of data systems without archives (pp. 125-33); one on archival materials relating to the history of Silesia and Moravia in the central archives of the German knights, 1621-1939 (pp. 134-38), by Rudolf Fitz; and August Stengel's article about the state archives of Greece (pp. 139-46).

*University of Maryland*

George O. Kent

**Great Britain.** *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, vol. 4, no. 6 (October 1972).

The former assistant director-general of the International Labour Office (ILO), G. A. Johnston, writes of "The Archives of International Organisations, with Special Reference to the ILO," pp. 506-20. Johnston notes that such archives are becoming an increasingly important source for research in contemporary history. Like national governments, international organizations create records in the course of conducting day-to-day business, but they administer their own archives, unlike national governments which usually deposit their records in separately and independently maintained national archives. Also, archives of international organizations are usually composed of relatively recent records, whereas the records of national archives may span centuries.

Recordkeeping practices followed by the League of Nations and more recently by the United Nations are discussed in some detail. In the League and in most of the UN organizations, registry offices were established and assigned responsibility for creating and maintaining records.

Each organization has developed its own appraisal procedures and standards for the transfer of noncurrent records to its archives. Records are selected for permanent preservation if they (1) have historical value or interest, (2) contain contracts or papers pertaining to legal obligations, or (3) serve to illustrate precedents.

In recent years access to archives of international organizations has been somewhat liberalized, but restrictions are still imposed by some of the bodies. Finding aids are available in most instances to aid the researcher in his work. Johnston discusses also the nature, extent, and use of international archives, with particular reference to those of the ILO.

Denis Blunn, document restorer at the Lambeth Palace Library, in



his "A Method of Dry Repair," pp. 521-22, discusses in detail a document restoration technique introduced in repairing materials damaged in the 1966 Florence floods. The procedure has proved particularly useful in the replacement of missing pieces in documents and in mending tears.

*National Archives and Records Service*

Robert Gruber

**Venezuela.** *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación*, vol. 61, no. 220 (January-June 1971).

Frank B. Evans's "Ideas Modernas sobre la Administración de Archivos," pp. 5-16, is a Spanish translation of the author's "Modern Concepts of Archives Administration and Records Management" in *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, vol. 24, no. 5 (September-October 1970).

*Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación*, vol. 61, no. 221 (July-December 1971).

Robert Marquant, writing on archives and social development (pp. 215-24), notes that in France, prior to the Revolution, archives helped to establish title to real estate and to furnish proof of nobility. Present-day archives, however, serve national economies in nations of the Western world, especially in socialist countries with nationalized industries. Much unnecessary research is done because previously prepared reports on the same or similar subjects are not known. In the Soviet Union, archives are used in economic planning, and in the United States they are consulted by administrators. Archival holdings are used to facilitate the exploitation of mineral resources, especially in time of crisis and in postwar reconstruction of cities, roads, and irrigation systems. In France archivists have presented popular cultural programs in Paris and in some provincial cities. Expositions have been sponsored on wines, the metro, banks and banking, social relations, and tourism. In Marquant's view, archivists are becoming economists, but their primary concern should still be disinterested research.

*Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación*, vol. 62, no. 222 (January-June 1972).

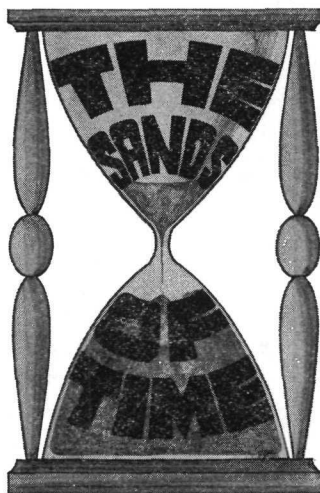
Miguel Bordonau Mas, on training professional archivists in Spain, pp. 5-14, points out that Spanish archives are administered by functionaries who form part of the faculty of archivists, librarians and archaeologists established by a decree of July 17, 1858, and reorganized in 1900. He provides a description of entrance requirements and courses of study in the Technical School of Archives, Libraries and Museums, which was established in 1947 and which is authorized to confer degrees in philosophy and letters.

*National Archives and Records Service*

Donald L. King

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## News Notes

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

The purpose of this department is to present comprehensive news about recent accessions and openings of importance; published guides, finding aids, and documentary materials, both letterpress and microform; significant administrative and program changes at archival institutions; activities of state and regional archival associations; and education and training opportunities in the fields of archival and records administration. This part of the journal can only be successful if such information is made known to the editors and reporters in a timely manner, that is, at least three months prior to publication months (usually January, April, July, and October).

Please send news items to the appropriate one of the following reporters: **State and Local Archives** to Julian L. Mims, South Carolina Department 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. Woodward, 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 Editor, *American Archivist*, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

A group of newspaper executives is conducting a drive to establish a \$500,000 fund to maintain the massive collection of old newspapers belonging to **American Antiquarian Society**. The society has copies of three-quarters of all the newspapers printed in the United States before 1821. According to Marcus A. McCorison, the society's director, it is the largest collection in the nation of early American newspapers. Income from the fund will be used to hire staff to help scholars use the newspapers, as well as to preserve them and acquire new ones. The fund

drive is directed by Richard C. Steele, president and publisher of the *Worcester Telegram and Gazette*.

The Niels Bohr Library, Center for History of Physics of the **American Institute of Physics**, received the documentary film about stellar evolution, "The Birth and Death of a Star," produced by the Los Angeles Public Broadcasting Station KCET in association with the American Institute of Physics. Bell Laboratory physicists George Southworth, 1890-1972, and E. C. Wentz, 1889-1972, deposited their papers in the library. The Southworth collection contains correspondence, research notebooks, and other papers relating to such subjects as waveguides and radio research, including Southworth's alphabetical and chronological card indexes to his correspondence (1931-47). Wentz's papers consist of correspondence, minutes of meetings, and other documents pertaining to the Acoustical Society of America (1929, the year of its founding, to 1947). Photocopies of Hermann Minkowski's notebooks (1882-1900) on mathematics have been received. Oral history interviews were conducted with H. Richard Crane, Eugene Feenberg, and Frank Oppenheimer, and continuations of earlier interviews with Richard Feynman, William A. Fowler, Nicholas Kurti, Edwin M. McMillan, John H. Van Vleck, and Milton White.

The **American Philosophical Society**, Philadelphia, actively seeks materials relating to twentieth-century science. In 1972 the society received papers of Rufus I. Cole, director of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute (now Rockefeller University); papers of Eugene L. Opie, also of the Rockefeller Institute; autobiographical reminiscences and diaries (1955-72) of Victor Heiser; papers of Robert C. Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History primarily concerning ornithology; papers about flying saucers of Donald H. Menzel of Harvard College Observatory; and records from the History of Science Society and the International Union of Physiological Sciences. The society added to its growing collection of materials on the history of genetics the papers of Thomas Hunt Morgan; papers of Conway Zirkle of the University of Pennsylvania relating to his research on genetics in the Soviet Union; and correspondence of Walter Landauer of London and L. C. Dunn of Columbia University. The American Eugenics Society has deposited its minutes, records, and other archives with the American Philosophical Society, including complete sets of several publications, notably *Bibliographia Eugenica*, *Eugenical News*, *Eugenics*, *Eugenics Quarterly* (now *Social Biology*), and the English journal *Eugenics Review*.

The **U.S. Army Military History Research Collection**, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, received the 4th U.S. Infantry Regiment papers containing orders issued by regimental headquarters (1848-53) while serving in Mexico, Mississippi, Michigan, and California, and directives pertaining to its transfer to the Pacific coast relating only to the battalion that sailed around Cape Horn; the Samuel T. Jones papers consisting of contemporaneous and postwar correspondence on his service as adjutant of

the 23rd Kansas Infantry Regiment which shed light on the experiences of the Negro during the occupation of Cuba, 1898. The Charles L. Bolte papers have been supplemented by sizable additions not only on his World War II service but also on his earlier duty with the 58th and 15th Regiments and his subsequent service in Europe and at the Pentagon.

The Balch Institute, Philadelphia, completed three microfilming projects to preserve ethnic resources in Philadelphia. One project included the microfilming of two Philadelphia-based Italian language newspapers, *L'Opinione* and *Il Popolo Italiano* (1927-65). Also microfilmed were the records of the Magdalen Society, 1800-1921, a reform agency founded in 1800 by Bishop William White to provide moral instruction and vocational training to wayward females. The records (1887-1973) of St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church were microfilmed. This collection of a Philadelphia-based, predominantly black church includes baptism, confirmation, marriage, and death records.

At the University of Baltimore the Baltimore Region Institutional Studies Center has been established to collect and make available primary source material from local agencies and commissions, both public and private. Accessioned to date are the records of the Citizens' Planning and Housing Association (1937-70); the Maryland Council of Churches (1919-69); the Model Urban Neighborhood Demonstration (1968-71); the Greater Baltimore Committee (1955-70); Planned Parenthood of Maryland, Inc.; the City Planning Department of Baltimore (1962-71); the Health and Welfare Council of Central Maryland, Inc.; the Maryland State Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy (1924-69); the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission (1947-70); and the Maryland Conference for Social Welfare (1929-69). Computerized indexes are being prepared for the collections. To support the center's archival program, the university's Langsdale Library already has more than 5,000 volumes dealing with urban planning and development.

New accessions and programs of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, can be found in *Bancroftiana*, no. 55 (June 1973), published by the Friends of the Bancroft Library. The issue describes letters of the Jaudin family relating to the business community of San Francisco in mid-nineteenth century and the personal papers of Thomas More Storke, prize-winning editor of the Santa Barbara *News-Press*, relating to his career and that of his father, Charles Albert Storke, the first mayor of Santa Barbara and founder of the Los Angeles *Herald* in 1873. The issue includes details of a \$300,000, five-year program to collect sources in the history of science and technology of the San Francisco Bay area. Described also is a 400-page unpublished Mark Twain manuscript recently presented to the library for its collection of Mark Twain Papers.

A collection of personal papers of Maria Goeppert Mayer has been deposited in the library of the **University of California at San Diego**. The collection includes her correspondence with a number of scientists, including J. Hans Jensen, Eugene Wigner, and Edward Teller; scientific, mathematical, and lecture notes; photographs; and reprints.

The Oral History Collection, **Columbia University**, has acquired interviews with the following persons or pertaining to the following institutions: Esther Raushenbush, Helen Lynd, Anna Lord Strauss, Percy Lee (all prominent in women's movements); New York Botanical Garden (reflecting its interest in ecology); Children's Television Workshop; and the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children (now called the Foundation for Child Development).

The **State of Delaware Hall of Records** accessioned Civil War letters (1862-64) of Robert Hopkins Moor and his family; an account book (1797-1819) of John Reece that contains also the records (1767-90) of the building of St. James Church, Newport, Delaware; a ledger (1827-55) of attorney Caleb Layton, including the names of young men who studied law with him; a lawyer's docket book (1863-86); and account books (1881-1919) from Layton and Layton, Georgetown merchants.

Several additions to the collections of the Manuscript Department of the William R. Perkins Library at **Duke University** are open to the public for research. The papers of Belmont Mercer Farley (b. 1891) concern in part the National Education Association with which he was associated in various positions from 1929 to 1956. Additions to the archives of the Socialist Party of America include material throughout the 1960's. The papers of Montrose Jonas Moses, 1878-1934, relate to the American and European theater. As a noted dramatic historian and critic, Moses corresponded with authors, actors, and playwrights and amassed a large collection of research notes and playbills, reference books, first editions, and presentation volumes. Among the items acquired in the field of British history are correspondence (1784-1847) of Sir John Macra of Ardintoul, Scotland, an officer in the British army. The Malet family papers (1832-1908) include letters from Queen Sophia of the Netherlands to her confidante, Lady Malet, wife of Sir Alexander Malet, and of Sir Henry Malet during his service in the Crimean War. An addition to the papers of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, concerns Scottish politics and military affairs in England, Scotland, and Europe, 1779-1811. Growth of the manuscript holdings of the library has been assured by the late Professor William Baskerville Hamilton, who established an endowment for purchasing materials related to British history.

The **Forest History Society**, Santa Cruz, California, received a two-year, \$81,912 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to produce a guide to unpublished sources and an annotated bibliography of published sources relating to North American forest and conserva-

tion history. Publication of the two studies is planned for late 1975 or early 1976.

The papers and dispatches of Frederick R. Kuh have been received by the **George Washington University Library**. Kuh was a foreign correspondent for United Press, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and the *London Daily Herald*, serving in London from 1933 to 1951.

The Southern Labor Archives, **Georgia State University**, has completed processing the following collections: arbitration proceedings of the Adair, Goldthwaite, Stanford, and Daniel law firm concerning violence in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee during the 1955 strike by the Communications Workers against the Southern Bell System; records (1963-72) of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, Southern Region, consisting of printer material and correspondence with private, government, and labor organizations; records (1954-65) of the Birmingham (Alabama) Labor Council, including minutes of the predecessor Birmingham Federation of Labor and the Birmingham Industrial Union Council, 1955-58; records (1965-72) of the Communications Workers of America (Local 3108, Orlando, Florida), describing labor-management relations, local union and civic affairs, and the 1969 strike against the Southern Bell System; the Georgia State AFL-CIO records (1959-72) which describe particularly the organization's involvement in state political and civic affairs and its work with the AFL-CIO's Appalachian Council; records (1953-72) of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association (Local 101, East Point, Georgia), of local union administration and activities; the George L. Googe papers (1946-61), illuminating activity of the Printing Pressmen and of the AFL, when Googe was Southern Director, 1928-49, and including wax recordings of labor speeches from the 1940's and early 1950's; the Charles B. Gramling papers (1940-57), on labor's support of the 1945 Georgia constitution, unity within the labor movement, and Gramling as Secretary of the Pressmen's Union; the Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers (Local 218) records (1945-71), describing the local's break with the Teamsters and union activities in Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Knoxville, Tampa, Memphis, and Miami; the Georgia State Council of Machinists records (1956-71) of meetings, conventions, and lobbying activities; the Machinists Lodge 291 (Anniston, Alabama) records (1943-72), concerning interunion affairs and company contracts; the S. J. Maroda scrapbook (1954) on the organizing efforts of the Louisville Metal Trades Council (AFL), Electrical Workers (CIO), and United Electrical Workers, all at the General Electric Plant in Appliance Park, Kentucky; the Molders Union (Local 324, Anniston, Alabama) records (1950-67), including predecessor Locals 356 (white) and 414 (black); the Harry Moore collection (1962-70) on company resistance to glass bottle blowers' activity in the Carolinas; the Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly records (1946-70), illuminating AFL opposition to local organizing efforts by the CIO, their subsequent merger, and the public employees strike, 1967-70; and



the Oliver Singleton papers (1946-71), concerning automation, the philosophy of trade unionism, organizing, and his duty with the European Productivity Agency.

The archives has issued a revised brochure of holdings, and copies are available on request from the Southern Labor Archives, Georgia State University, 104 Decatur Street, S. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

**Harvard University Archives** is preserving records and personal papers documenting scientific activities at the university. Recent accessions include the laboratory notebooks, data and computation books, drawings and graphs of Percy Bridgman, 1882-1961; early family papers, correspondence, research and teaching notebooks of Benjamin Osgood Peirce, 1854-1914; papers of Harvey Brooks; correspondence and papers relating to Harvard Project Physics of Fletcher Watson; correspondence of George D. Birkhoff, 1884-1944, regarding plans for a meeting of the American Mathematical Society in conjunction with the Harvard Tercentenary, 1936; papers of Don K. Price; and the records of the recently completed Harvard Program on Technology and Society. Plans are underway for receipt of records of the Cambridge Electron Accelerator, papers of E. C. Kemble, and the papers of F. V. Hunt. Inquiries should be addressed to Clark A. Elliott at the Harvard University Archives.

The **Library of Congress Manuscript Division** accessioned a small collection of Chester A. Arthur's personal papers which show the former president as a man of stylish and expensive tastes in food and clothing and an indulgent and solicitous father. In cooperation with the St. Augustine Foundation, the Photoduplication Service microfilmed the East Florida papers consisting of the archives of the Spanish government of East Florida, 1783-1821, touching many aspects of Florida history. The service provides on request a list of materials available on microfilm and electrostatic prints. Registers have been published by the library for the papers of Owen Wister, Merrill Moore, Nelson W. Aldrich, and Carl William Ackerman, and the records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (through 1939).

The three-volume *Index to the Woodrow Wilson Papers* to accompany the 540-reel microfilm edition of the papers was scheduled to appear in the summer of 1973. The *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, 1971, with a cumulative index, 1970-71, was published in April. The volume, describing approximately two thousand collections in 150 repositories, is available for \$50. The 1972 volume is expected to appear at the end of 1973.

Sylvia Lyons Render has been appointed manuscript historian and specialist in Afro-American history and culture at the library. She is on leave of absence for the academic year 1973-74 from North Carolina Central University, Durham, where she is professor of English. Mrs. Render will assist researchers in the use of the library's sources in Afro-

American history and advise potential donors on the need to build the collections.

The collection of papers, correspondence, and unpublished manuscripts of William E. B. DuBois has been purchased from his widow by the University of Massachusetts. Herbert Aptheker will supervise the editing of ten volumes of DuBois's papers. The first volume, *The Education of Black People: Ten Critiques, 1906-1960*, has already been published by the University of Massachusetts Press.

R. A. McLemore, director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for the past four years, retired on May 31. Charlotte Capers, an SAA Fellow and a former director of the department, is acting director. The department received a collection of the papers of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. A video cassette recorder with the capability of recording and playing programs on television has been acquired. In cooperation with the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television, the department is sponsoring a program to collect historical video tapes for storage and preservation.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded grants totaling \$432,000 to twenty-two institutions across the country for support of thirty-six fellowships in U.S. ethnic minority studies. The purpose of these fellowships is to give scholars and teachers opportunities to undertake historical, social, and cultural studies of a variety of U.S. ethnic minority groups. For example, under the guidance of Theodore Hershberg, director of the Philadelphia Social History Project, University of Pennsylvania, Bruce G. Laurie will conduct a comparative study of American-born and European-born wage earners in Philadelphia during the 1840's and 1850's. Laurie will concentrate on determining the extent to which such factors as birth, social mobility, property holdings, and religious affiliations influenced the course of social and cultural assimilation.

**National Archives and Records Service.** Two archival symposia have been scheduled for the fall. "Legal History: Sources for Research" will be the theme of a meeting at the University of Colorado on November 3; for information write Robert Svenningsen, Federal Archives and Records Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225. The National Archives Conference on the Meaning of the American Revolution will be held November 15-16 in the National Archives Building. Further information is available from H. Bartholomew Cox, National Archives (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20408.

**National Archives Accessions (Washington, D.C. Area).** From the Office of Economic Opportunity have come community profiles (1960-66) of counties and independent cities in the United States, including data on population, geography, and social and economic characteristics,

tabulations of the *Dimensions of Poverty in 1964*, and press clippings as recent as 1972 with some emphasis on Indians and migrant workers; from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, schedules of the study of consumer purchases (1935-36), a cooperative venture of BLS, the Department of Agriculture, the Works Progress Administration, and the National Resources Committee; from NIH, minutes of the National Advisory Mental Health Council and Review Groups (1946-67) pertaining to grants for research, training, and instruction in the field of psychiatric disorders; from the Securities and Exchange Commission, summary tapes of its Institutional Investors Study; from the Justice Department, material on the preparation of the administrative history undertaken at the request of the Johnson administration; from the Supreme Court, original jurisdiction cases (1910-51) including town plans, river and lake charts, and county and state maps pertaining chiefly to political boundary disputes; from Congress, records of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, established by the Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 to oversee consumer finance and credit and records of the Aviation Advisory Commission created by the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 to make recommendations on the long-range needs of aviation; and from the District of Columbia, records (1871-1965) of the former Board of Commissioners.

The Center for Polar Archives has discovered a nearly complete journal (1908-09) of Dr. W. Goodsell, medical doctor on the Peary expedition, among the voluminous papers of Admiral Robert E. Peary. The Kane Lodge of Free Masons in New York City donated copies of correspondence, journals, and notebooks (1853-55) of Sailing Master John Ward Wilson of the U.S.S. *Advance* during the Second Grinnel Arctic Expedition. Sound recordings of John N. Dyer, chief radio engineer during the second Byrd Antarctic expedition (1933-35) were received. Also received were records of Col. Samuel P. Lee, superintendent and subassistant commissioner at Alexandria, Virginia (1867-69), and Freedmens Bureau and military commissioner and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence for Indians at Fort Sill, Indian Territory (1869-70); records of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Eastern Branch, Togus, Maine, including burial records (1882-1938), death records (1893-99), and posthumous fund account books (1889-1931); planning and operations records (1946-48) of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff; records (1942-47) of the Manhattan Engineer District at Los Alamos and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and issuances (1950-61) of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

The Records Declassification Division established in the Office of the National Archives to review systematically national security-classified records over thirty years old has declassified the following records: Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, secret naval attache reports (1936-43); Bureau of Aeronautics, confidential general correspondence (1922-44); the War Department General and Special Staff Records, Special Planning

Division (1943-45); portions of the State Department central files for 1930-45, including the basic diplomatic files for World War II, Sino-Japanese relations (1930-44), and oil policy (1940-45); files of Philip Mosely, political advisor to the European Advisory Commission; files used in the preparation of the "Blue Book" on Argentina in 1946; files of Harley Notter relating to post-war international financial arrangements.

Also records of the Adjutant General's Office (1917-present), including "World War II Operations Reports, 1940-48"; the numbered armies (1st, 10th, 12th, and 15th), order of battle, combat interviews, general, letter, and movement orders, and reports maintained by the Statistical and Accounting Section (1941-54); all previously classified records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance (1917-45), including the so-called OKD files, which have data on the development of armored fighting vehicles and other automotive equipment; selected records of World War II relating to China, including the Stilwell and Wedemeyer files and the China, Burma, India Theater Historical Office files; records of the Office of the Secretary of War, Contract Renegotiation Board (1942-47), relating to "settled cases" and "impasse cases"; records of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, general correspondence (1918-42); records of the Foreign Economic Administration, including the President's Liaison Committee (1939-41); and the Division of Defense Aid reports and the Office of Lend Lease Administration (1941-43).

**National Archives Accessions (Regional Branches).** The Archives Branch, Atlanta Federal Archives and Records Center, received records of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, consisting mainly of dockets, case files, and correspondence (1826-1921, with gaps). One volume of letters (1885-87) sent by the U.S. Marshal for this district was also received. The Atlanta branch also received case files (1919-41) and correspondence (1921-32) of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

The Archives Branch, Chicago Federal Archives and Records Center, accessioned U.S. Coast Guard log books for the Detroit station (1853-1907) and other Great Lakes stations (1959-72); records of the Great Lakes Fisheries Laboratory, Ann Arbor, Michigan, including press copies of letters sent (1880-1916) and log books (1896-1944); records of U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and the Eastern District of Michigan; dockets (1882-85); evidence in Indian land allotment fraud cases (1910-12); and letters sent (1876-87) and letters received (1869-99) of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota. Also received were case files (1892-1908) and correspondence (1894-98 and 1903-08) of the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin; transcript files of civil cases (1939-55) and transcript files of bankruptcy cases (1938-55). From Detroit were received admiralty dockets (1844-1907); bankruptcy dockets (1841-43, 1867-78, and 1898-1952); civil dockets (1837-1939); criminal dockets (1851-1926); and miscellaneous dockets (1815-1940).

From Freeport were received civil case files (1938-46), criminal case files (1906-45), law and equity case files (1906-38), and docket books (1905-47).

The Archives Branch, **Fort Worth** Federal Archives and Records Center, has received grand jury dockets and minutes for the Fort Smith, Texarkana, Harrison, and El Dorado divisions of the office of the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas (1895-1935, with gaps).

The Archives Branch, **Kansas City** Federal Archives and Records Center, accessioned records of the Collector of Customs for the ports of Duluth, Minnesota, and Pembina, North Dakota (1905-60); rosters of officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service for the 6th District of Missouri (1881-1921); received grand jury dockets (1886-1932); grand jury minutes (1876-1918); and letters sent (1853-61 and 1863-89) of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

The Archives Branch, **Los Angeles** Federal Archives and Records Center, received correspondence (1903-12) of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona and correspondence (1917-23) of the U.S. Marshal for the District of Arizona concerning Indian cases; the branch also accessioned Coast Guard Unit Logs from Point Conception, California, and from Port Safety Station, Los Angeles-Long Beach.

The Archives Branch, **New York** Federal Archives and Records Center, received case files (1847-1918); register of common law cases (1843-45); and correspondence (1821-78, with gaps) of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Also transferred were letters (1845-48 and 1868) received by the U.S. Marshal for this district.

The Archives Branch of the **Philadelphia** Federal Archives and Records Center accessioned regional records from the National Park Service, including general correspondence and state cooperation files (1938-52) and building reports generated before 1963 by the Eastern Design and Construction Office. Also received were case files (1911-43) of the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The Archives Branch, **San Francisco** Federal Archives and Records Center, accessioned records (1936-49) of the Western Regional Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics relating to research on the principle of acreage limitation in the Central Valley Project. Also included are office files of the regional representatives of the Division of Farm Management and Costs, Farm Population and Rural Welfare, and Land Economics; files of Marion Clawson and H. E. Selby; and reports and correspondence relating to proposed relocation sites in Western and Mid-western states for the War Relocation Authority. The branch also received neutrality case files (1913-20) of the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California.

**Presidential Libraries.** Briefly described below are new accessions. Records of recent vintage already in the custody of the libraries are continually being opened and made available for researchers. For informa-

tion write to the appropriate library or see *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives*.

The **Herbert Hoover Library** received copies of the correspondence (1916–28) between Benjamin Strong and Montagu Norman from Strong's papers, which are a part of the historical archives of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. They reflect the role of the Federal Reserve in the Hoover administration. The library acquired from the National Archives duplicates of the Federal Farm Board minutes (1929–33).

The **Franklin D. Roosevelt Library** received copies of correspondence between Eleanor Roosevelt and President Truman from the Truman Library and correspondence of Esther Lape relating to the proposed posthumous award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Eleanor Roosevelt. Also received were newspaper clippings, scrapbooks, and a small amount of correspondence (1928–29) of Basil O'Connor, a former law partner of Roosevelt and chairman of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. The library acquired an addition to the Livingston-Redmond family papers consisting of accounts ledgers (1782–87, 1787–88, and 1971), and papers (1922–29) of Paul DeWitt Hasbrouck, a polio victim and a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York, who corresponded with Roosevelt.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Institute of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library announced a program of research grants under which awards ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 will be made to doctoral and postdoctoral candidates for projects based substantially on the holdings of the Roosevelt library. The program should be in full operation within six months. The privately organized institute succeeds the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation established in 1963 as a vehicle for support of projects in her honor. Inquiries about the grant program should be addressed to the Secretary, Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y. 12538.

The **Harry S. Truman Library Institute**, a private, nonprofit corporation whose programs are supported by gifts and bequests, has begun publication of a newsletter, *Whistlestop*, which will include information about its programs. Inquiries should be addressed to Benedict K. Zobrist, Harry S. Truman Library Institute, Independence, Mo. 64050. Since April 1973 the Institute has awarded twelve grants-in-aid, including the \$10,000 Tom L. Evans Award to Alonzo L. Hamby of Ohio University.

The **Dwight D. Eisenhower Library** received the papers of Harry W. Frantz (1952–60), editor with the Washington bureau of United Press International; and Carl W. McCardle, journalist and assistant secretary of state for public affairs (1953–57).

The **John F. Kennedy Library** received the papers of former Interstate Commerce Commissioner William H. Tucker (1961–67).

Oral history interviews with the following persons have been accessioned at the **Lyndon Baines Johnson Library**: Malcolm Bardwell, Ivan L. Bennett, Jr., Mrs. Lloyd Bentsen, Jr., George R. Davis, Marjorie Dela-



field, Gordon Fulcher, Robert Montgomery, and Jule M. Sugarman. Former Deputy Undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Dean Costen, gave the Johnson Library material related to the Task Force on Networks for Knowledge (1967-68).

**NARS Publications.** The National Archives has recently published an in-depth study of user reactions to 35mm. roll microfilm readers. A limited number of copies of the study, entitled "User Evaluations of Microfilm Readers for Archival and Manuscript Materials," is available without charge from the Publications Sales Branch of NARS.

The National Audiovisual Center has revised its *Directory of U.S. Government Audiovisual Personnel*. The new *Directory* was published in June; it lists more than 1,350 people in over forty different departments, bureaus, and offices of the federal government involved in audiovisual activities. Copies of the new *Directory* may be purchased by sending a check for \$2 (made payable to National Archives Trust Fund) to the National Audiovisual Center, Washington, D.C. 20409. Request National Archives Publication No. 73-38, NACI/007.

New National Archives publications are *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Washington Headquarters* (P.I. 174); *Welcome to the National Archives* (General Information Leaflet No. 25); *Cartographic Archives Division* (General Information Leaflet No. 26); *Military Operations of the Civil War* (5th Fascicle, Vol. 2); and *Select Audiovisual Records—Indians in the United States* (Revised).

Records recently microfilmed by the National Archives include Internal Revenue Assessment Lists, 1862-66, for Virginia (M793) and West Virginia (M795); Records of the Central Superintendency of Indian Affairs, 1813-78 (M856); Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina—Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-69 (M843); The Negro in the Military Service of the United States, 1639-1886 (M858); Compiled Records Showing Service of Military Units in Confederate Organizations (M861); Descriptive Commentaries From the Medical Histories of Posts (M903); Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served From 1784 to 1811 (M905); Virginia Half Pay and Other Related Revolutionary War Pension Application Files (M910); Personnel Returns of the 6th Massachusetts Battalion, 1779-80, and Returns and Accounts of Military Stores for the 8th and 9th Massachusetts Regiments, 1779-82 (M913); and Documents Relating to the Military and Naval Service of Blacks Awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor from the Civil War to the Spanish-American War (M929).

Federal Non-Population Census Schedules for Iowa (1850-80) in the custody of the State Historical Society of Iowa, including agricultural, industrial, and social statistics schedules, have been microfilmed by the Archives Branch, FARC Kansas City. This microfilm publication, along with previously microfilmed non-population census schedules for Kansas



and Nebraska, is available from the Kansas City branch on interlibrary loan.

A fifteen-year cumulation of *Laws Affected Tables for 1956-1970*, covered in volumes 70-84 of the *United States Statutes at Large*, has been compiled by the Office of the Federal Register of GSA's National Archives and Records Service. It replaces the ten-year cumulation of tables contained in the volume entitled *United States Statutes at Large Tables of Laws Affected*, volumes 70-79 (1956-65), and is the first to be typeset by computer. The volume sells for \$8.15 domestic postpaid, \$7.50 GPO Bookstore.

As part of the continuing program to improve the *Federal Register*, two new features were introduced with the issue dated March 14, 1973. The first is a "Weekly List of Public Laws" that lists the bills enacted by Congress and approved by the president. The number of the law, date of approval, and the U.S. Statutes citation are included. This list appears every Wednesday. The second feature is a list of agencies that published documents during a given month. This list is designed to assist readers in locating pertinent documents published in the Federal Register during periods when subject indexes are not yet available. This listing is published in the final issue of each month.

**National Historical Publications Commission.** E. Berkeley Tompkins is the new executive director of the commission, succeeding Oliver Wendell Holmes who retired a year ago. Before taking the NHPC position, Tompkins served for two years as the director of Delaware's Historical and Cultural Affairs Division; previously he had held various posts at Stanford University and the Hoover Institution. Sara Dunlap Jackson of the NHPC staff has been appointed to the commission's advisory committee on the publication of the papers of American Blacks.

At its meeting on May 1, 1973, the commission recommended grants to continue assisting fourteen documentary letterpress publications. Five of the projects—the papers of Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison—are supported by a Ford Foundation grant. The nine remaining projects—the papers of Calhoun, Clay, Jefferson Davis, Grant, John Marshall, Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., and Booker T. Washington; the correspondence of Polk; and the First Congress project—are financed from appropriated funds. The commission recommended a grant for a new editorial project, the Frederick Douglass papers, Yale University, and a grant to support a feasibility study of microfilm publication of the John Hope papers, Morehouse College. Microfilm publication titles completed and released in 1973 as part of the program of the National Historical Publications Commission are the Washington Gladden papers (52 reels) at the Ohio Historical Society and the Edward Lloyd family papers (41 reels) at the Maryland Historical Society.

Under a youth-grant program, Diana Newman, 18, a senior at Moapa Valley High School, Overton, Nevada, is conducting a project under the

sponsorship of the **Southern Nevada Museum**, with fifty members of the Moapa Valley 4-H Club, by searching state and local archives, including church records, and interviewing long-time residents in an effort to gather information and prepare an exhibit on the history of the pioneers who settled in the Muddy Mission area.

The **Ohio Historical Society** published a *Microfilm Sales List* which describes the society's microfilm collections and the government records and newspapers available on microfilm. The manuscript collections on microfilm include the papers of John A. Bingham, James M. Comly, William L. Curry, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Joshua R. Giddings, Washington Gladden, Warren G. Harding, Max S. Hayes, Winthrop Sargent, and Benjamin Tappan, and the Boyd B. Stutter collection of the John Brown papers. The list is available from the society, Interstate 71 and 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

The archives of the **University of Pennsylvania** acquired the personal papers (1927-66) of historian Thomas Childs Cochran and of former University President George William McClelland (covering his term of office, 1944-48). Accessioned also have been the papers (1831) of Thomas Mackie Smith, M.D.; the papers (1867-1961) of alumnus-trustee U.S. Senator George Wharton Pepper; and a fifteen-volume collection of memorabilia (1938-71) of former University President Gaylord Probasco Harnwell.

The **Philadelphia City Archives** is preparing a consolidated naturalization index. The original indexes were chronological by court, often requiring the researcher to consult many index volumes for a single inquiry. The new index lists all entries contained in the original indexes back to the year 1881, thus completing the similar WPA index for Philadelphia County courts. The archives issued the second set of replacement pages for its descriptive inventory; they cover the subject index and the chronological and annual report appendixes. For the first time the entire subject index will be replaced.

The records of over fifty years of research and development in the field of industrial engineering are highlighted in the Lillian Moller Gilbreth papers received by the **Purdue University** libraries as additions to the Gilbreth Library of Management. The acquisition consists mainly of correspondence (1910-72), certificates, diplomas, photographs, and memorabilia, and includes some published and near-print material.

The first issue of the **Rio Grande Historical Collections** newsletter, *Rio Grande History*, appeared in January of this year. For information concerning the collections contact Dennis Rowley, Executive Director, New Mexico State University, Box 3475, Las Cruces, N.M. 88003. The Collections has been named the official depository for the records of the New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc., which recently held their 70th annual convention. Also received were the papers of cowboy-author Eugene Manlove Rhodes, 1869-1934.

In response to increasing numbers of requests from scholars for access

to its archives, **The Rockefeller Foundation** announced that records prior to 1942 are now being processed and will be made available for research as soon as processing is completed. Records open include those of several Rockefeller philanthropies and defunct divisions of the foundation, including the records of the Bureau of Social Hygiene (1911-40), the China Medical Board (1913-29), the General Education Board (1902-41), the International Education Board (1923-41), the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial (1918-41), the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease (1909-15), and the Spelman Fund of New York (1928-49). Papers (inclusive dates in parentheses) of a few individuals who were associated with the foundation include those of Claude W. Barlow (1919-64), Wallace Buttrick (1888-1926), Jackson Davis (1898-1947), Lawrence B. Dunham (1913-59), Edwin Embree (1925-30), Leo M. Favrot (1932-49), John A. Ferrell (1914-44), Frederick T. Gates (1877-1939), Wickliffe Rose (1902-33), and George E. Vincent (1929-45). It is expected that the projects, general correspondence, and program and policy files of the foundation prior to 1942 will be processed and opened for general research within the next three years. In the meantime, limited research is possible in these files when inquiries are sufficiently specific and existing indexes facilitate access. A pamphlet briefly describing these collections is available from The Rockefeller Foundation Archives, 333 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

The **Smithsonian Institution Archives** accessioned the records (1878-1967) of the Department of Entomology and its predecessors in the United States National Museum. The records document the growth of the national collection of insects and the development of systematic and economic entomology in the United States. The archives also accessioned numerous collections of papers of the museum staff and papers of persons not associated with the National Museum but important in the field of entomology, such as Asa Fitch (1827-72), Townend Glover (ca. 1850-78), Benjamin Dann Walsh (1860-69), and John Obadiah Westwood (1816-96). The Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives has been designated the depository for the records of the American Anthropological Association (AAA). The archives now has approximately twenty cubic feet of AAA records (1917-67), much of which is open to researchers. Also accessioned were correspondence and other material received from Betty J. Meggers, relating to the AAA's Program of Visiting Anthropologists, 1959-63, when Meggers was its executive director. The archives received correspondence, diaries, notes, photographs, and sound recordings (1936-68), of Ethel Cutler Freeman reflecting her work among the Seminole Indians of Florida, observations on the Navahos and other southwestern Indians, and travels in Mexico, the West Indies, and East Africa. The terms of the donation require that much of the material remain restricted for a period of ten years. Also acquired are the "Islamic Archives" of Myron B. Smith, a collection assembled between 1939 and 1970 consisting of photographic prints and

slides, maps, drawings, and field notes that reflect the cultures of the Near East and North Africa, especially their architectural history. Other acquisitions include notes, diaries, maps and other material relating to the Smithsonian archeological expedition to Buena Vista Lake, California, 1933-34, and aerial photographs (1932-37) of prehistoric mounds in Ohio and other states.

The Public Records Act recently adopted by the South Carolina General Assembly is of special significance. For the first time, state agencies and political subdivisions will appoint records managers who will be required to cooperate with the **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** in its administration of a records management program. Agencies and subdivisions will be required to assist the archives in an inventory of their records. In turn, the act stresses the public's right of reasonable access to the records. Also of importance, the act requires that microfilmed records to be deposited in the archives will be filmed according to archival standards.

Transferred to the archives, where they will be available for research, are minutes of the meetings of the Education and Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives (1962-71), minutes of the Joint Legislative Committee to Study Public Education (1963-69), and the legislative correspondence (1962-71) of the chairman of these committees, Representative Harold D. Breazeale. Ledgers and payroll warrant registers of the Comptroller General of South Carolina (January 1972-March 1973) have been transferred to the archives on computer-output microfilm as security copies.

Records in Marlboro and York Counties are now being filmed by the County Records Division. These are the sixth and seventh counties in which records preservation is being assisted by the archives. Microfilming of records in Anderson and Lee Counties has been completed.

*South Carolina Treasury Ledgers and Journals, 1783-1791*, the pamphlet accompanying South Carolina Archives Microcopy Number 5, is now available for \$1.15. The four-roll microcopy sells for \$60.00. A consolidated index of the ledgers (prepared with the assistance of the University of South Carolina Computer Science Center) is also available. A new, one-volume edition of A. S. Salley, Jr.'s *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1672-1711*, with an introduction by R. Nicholas Olsberg and a new index, will soon be issued by the department's publisher, the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S.C. 29208, at a price of \$25.00.

The Archives and Manuscripts Division, **University of Texas at Arlington Library**, acquired and processed the records (1901-71), including minutes, correspondence, and financial records, of the Fort Worth Trades Assembly (AFL) and the Tarrant County Industrial Union Council (CIO) which have merged to form the Tarrant County Central Labor Council (AFL-CIO). The records of the International Typographical

Union (Local 138, Austin, Texas) were accessioned and processed. Included are minute books dating from the founding of the local in 1870 through 1949. Also included were the original constitution, rolls of members, and financial records. The minutes for 1950 through 1966 are on microfilm. Series III of the records (1951-70) of the Dallas AFL-CIO Council were added to the existing collection of council records. Other acquisitions include the records of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union; the Anna C. Leahy papers; the William E. Clitherol papers; the minutes of Dallas Local 69, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and the letterbook of Carl and Laura Brannin.

The Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs, Wayne State University, received a collection (1860-94) concerning the Iron Moulders Union of North America. The collection, comprising the earliest labor records in the archives, consists of minutes of meetings (1860-68) of the officers of Iron Moulders Union, No. 25, in New York, printed journals (1871-76) of the International Union, and weekly reports (1893-94) of the organizer for the International Moulders Union, Conference Board, in New York and vicinity. Added to the Irwin L. DeShetler collection is material relating to DeShetler's work with the Glass Workers Union in Toledo and as president and secretary-treasurer of the International Union, 1935-42; CIO director in Cleveland, Portland, Kansas City, and Los Angeles, 1943-45; AFL-CIO assistant regional director, Los Angeles, 1967-71; and AFL-CIO coordinator for farm workers, 1967-71. Correspondents include John Brophy, James B. Carey, Cesar Chavez, Adolph Germer, Allan S. Haywood, Larry Itliong, William Kircher, Wyndham Mortimer, Philip Murray, Walter P. Reuther, and R. J. Thomas. The collection relates to the glass workers factional fight, 1937-40; CIO organizational drives in Portland, Oregon; expulsion of communists from the CIO locals in California, 1946-52; organization of farm workers in California, 1967-71; and the career of Allan S. Haywood, 1943-52.

As part of the bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution, The College of William and Mary will edit and publish the papers of Bishop James Madison, 1749-1812, eighth president of the college, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, and friend and correspondent of revolutionary leaders. The editor will greatly appreciate receiving reports of any correspondence or of any other information concerning Bishop Madison. Please write to the Bishop James Madison Papers, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 23185.

The Division of Archives and Manuscripts of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin received a \$10,000 bequest from the estate of Mrs. Margaret Blanton to finish processing her papers, which are mainly genealogical, and a \$500 grant from the Wisconsin Society of Jewish Learning to process and describe collections in the Wisconsin Jewish

Archives. Also, the division received a \$6,672 grant from the D. C. Everest Foundation to process and describe the papers of D. C. Everest, owner of the Marathon Paper Mills in Wausau, Wisconsin. The Museum Division's Costume Replication Project is exploring the depth and scope of the society's nineteenth-century costume collection. Edward Maeder, visiting historian of costumes, will direct the study of the types of women's costume in the midwest (1830-1900), will establish the worth of the society's holding within this context, and will produce for about thirty costumes workable patterns in modern dress sizes.

### CHURCH ARCHIVES

**Baptist.** The Oklahoma Baptist Historical Collection, housed in the Oklahoma Baptist University Library at Shawnee, has recently acquired a sizable addition to the E. C. Routh Collection. Some of these papers had found their way to the Fleming Library, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, and now have been restored to the other Routh papers. The collection contains a 165-page autobiography of G. Lee Phelps, an early missionary to the Indians, and minutes of some of the early Baptist organizations in Oklahoma. A manuscript written in 1909 by the late Mrs. J. S. Morrow, describing the beginning of work with the Indian women and the formation of the first Women's Baptist Home Mission Society in the United States, has been added to the collection. A three-volume typescript copy of a journal kept by Karl H. Moore for over fifty years has been acquired along with many church histories.

The Ethel Taylor Crittenden Collection in Baptist History, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N.C., has issued an annual report that may be requested from John R. Woodard, Box 7777, Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109. A significant number of personal letters of Sophie S. Lanneau, missionary to China from 1907 to 1948, have been received from Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

**Roman Catholic.** The Archives of the Diocese of Savannah, located at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, are being microfilmed and indexed by Christopher Schreck.

The Basilica of St. Francis Xavier and the "Old Cathedral," sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Evansville, is located at 205 Church Street, Vincennes, Ind. 47591. The cathedral library is the oldest library in the state of Indiana and contains 11,000 volumes, many printed before 1800. The parish records are preserved in the library and date from June 25, 1749, in an unbroken series. The oldest manuscript in the library is a 1319 letter of Pope John XXII. Other early materials are a letter of St. Isaac Jogues dated 1644; a letter dated Easter 1660, written by St. Vincent de Paul; letters of Father Rivet; and copies of Bassidone and Vigo letters, 1790.

**Protestant Episcopal.** The Conference of Historiographers of the



Episcopal Church was held at Holy Cross Monastery, West Park, New York. *The Historiographical Newsletter* for June 1973 contains a lengthy list of dissertations that refer to the Episcopal Church.

The Diocese of Kansas has published *Plenteous Harvest: the Episcopal Church in Kansas, 1837-1972*, by Blanche Mercer Taylor. This is the "latest and best" of Episcopalian diocesan histories, according to the editor of the newsletter.

Dorothy F. Anderson, historiographer of the Diocese of Oklahoma, reports the acquisition of parish and mission histories and photographs of early Indian church work. Work has begun on the papers of the bishops of Oklahoma.

**Evangelical Covenant.** The Covenant Archives and Historical Library, Chicago, Illinois, is building a microfilm collection of Covenant and related church newspapers. They are also having some of the newspapers laminated. Eric G. Hawkinson has succeeded A. Milton Freedholm as interim archivist.

**Latter-day Saints.** The Church Archives Division of the Historical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has added new collections of materials on Andrew Kimball. The collections consist of thirty-three volumes of journals (1884-1923) and other materials; the Charles L. Walker collection containing his journals (1854-99); the David T. Rust collection which includes ten volumes of diaries (1910-61) and family papers; and the Ray L. and Helaman Pratt collection containing four volumes of diaries (1877-97) and correspondence with family, friends, and church leaders.

In November 1972 the church archives moved into the new Church Office Building and now occupies the second, third, and fourth floors of the east wing. The new address is Church Archives Historical Department, 50 E. North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. A new guide is also available from the same address.

**Lutheran.** The Reverend James P. Bishop, archivist for the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Synod, Lutheran Church of America, reports that the recent celebration of the 125th anniversary of Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin, where the synod's archives are located, sparked an interest in the collections at the college archives. Mixed with the materials that are official college archives are a number of documents, minutes, and manuscripts of various Lutheran bodies active in Illinois between 1845 and 1900. The records reflect the controversies that splintered the General Synod in 1867 and the following years.

Donna Horter, Grafton, North Dakota, has been appointed archivist of the North Dakota District of the Missouri Synod. She becomes the first woman to hold that position in the history of the synod's districts, going back to the 1850's.

**Orthodox Church in America.** The archives of the Orthodox Church in America (formerly the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church or Metropolia) is located at the residence of the metropolitan at Syosset,



Long Island, New York. The archives contain a great number of biographical materials on such prominent Russian-Americans as the late M. M. Karpovitch, composer S. V. Rachmaninoff, Ambassador Bakhmetev, and Colonel S. Obolensky. The largest personal collection is that of Metropolitan Leontii. Interspersed with the archival materials are eighteenth-century books, rare newspapers, and many issues of the Holy Synod's publications. The archives is one of the largest collections of Russian-language materials in the United States. Other significant holdings are at Columbia University and the Hoover Institution. The archives has important materials relating to immigrations to America, and it also contains materials which complement materials in the Soviet archives.

**Reformed Church.** New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, New Jersey, has recently received several church minute books, anniversary books, and the letters and papers of Milton J. Hoffman. The seminary has published *Ecumenism and the Reformed Church*, by H. Harmelink III, and *The Americanization of a Congregation*, by Elton J. Bruins.

**Schwenkfelder.** The Schwenkfelder Library, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, announces that Peter C. Erb has joined the staff and that *Schwenkfeld's Concept of the New Man*, by Edward J. Furcha, has been published.



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# The Society of American Archivists

JUDITH A. KOUCKY, *Editor*

**New Address.** The Society's administrative office has moved to the Bentley Historical Library of the University of Michigan. Completed in September 1973 at a cost of \$1.2 million, the library holds the Michigan Historical Collection's 14.5 million manuscript items, 30,000 books, and 200,000 photographs. It is named in honor of the late U.S. Congressman Alvin M. Bentley, who combined a career in public service from 1942 to 1969 with an abiding interest in the preservation of documents for historical research. A gift of Mr. Bentley's widow, Arvella D. Bentley, together with other substantial donations, made construction of the library possible.

Robert M. Warner, director of the Michigan Historical Collections, has resigned as executive director of the Society after two years of voluntary service in that capacity. The Council has appointed his former assistant, Judith A. Koucky, as acting secretary. She will manage the Society's daily business until mid-1974, when the Council expects to have engaged a full-time, salaried executive director.

All communications to the administrative office should henceforth be addressed to the Society of American Archivists, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.

**An Explanation.** Some members have asked about the delay that occurs between a Council meeting and the appearance in the *American Archivist* of the minutes of that meeting. The Council holds three sessions each year, usually in April, in the fall at the Society's annual convention, and in December. The deadline for the submission of copy for a particular issue of the *American Archivist* is several months in advance of the publication date, and the deadline frequently passes before the Council has approved the minutes of a meeting. The Council last met, for example, on April 13, 1973. The copy deadline for the July issue of the journal had passed by then. Our staff tried to obtain approval by mail for the April meeting's minutes in order to make a July

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Material for this department should be sent to the Acting Secretary, Society of American Archivists, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105.

deadline for the October *American Archivist*. We found, however, that sending to each Council member both an initial draft and later amended version of the minutes was not worth the effort. In our experience, most of the corrections have been minor. It seems, then, less costly to have the Council approve the minutes at the next meeting than to get the Council's endorsement by mail. We will keep members informed of the Council's current activities by including in the *SAA Newsletter* an unofficial summary of each Council session.

**Contributing Members.** The \$25 annual contributing membership has given individuals an opportunity to provide financial support for the Society beyond that afforded by a \$15 membership. During the first half of this year, forty-two persons renewed their contributing memberships, twenty-four raised their dues from the regular to the contributing category, and sixteen joined the Society as contributing members. The Society has found many uses for the additional funds obtained from contributing memberships, most recently to help defray the cost of conducting the election of officers and Council by mail. Recent new contributing members are Georgianna Baldwin, Susan Shattuck Benson, Richard C. Berner, Antoinette Ciolli, Miriam I. Crawford, Patricia A. Fowler, Elsie F. Freivogel, Sarah M. Greene, Lawrence H. Halsted, Charles Heaton, Walter H. Lacey, James V. Mink, Anita L. Nolen, J. Karyl Winn, and Patricia W. Wright.

## Deaths

**THAD SHAW PAGE.** The Society of American Archivists lost a member of long standing and the National Archives and Records Service a distinguished retiree in the death on September 5, 1973, of Thad Page.

He was born in North Carolina in 1890 into a family of public servants. His uncle, Walter Hines Page, was President Wilson's ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Thomas Nelson Page, another relative, held a similar post in Rome. His father, Robert Newton Page, served for seven terms in the House of Representatives, and Thad Page himself was for five years secretary to U.S. Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina. Thereafter, Page was appointed by President Roosevelt to the post of administrative secretary in the new National Archives Establishment. During his seven years in this post, Thad Page headed the program of public information and was responsible for liaison with the Congress. During the succeeding eighteen years he headed one or another of the offices having custodial responsibility and rendering reference service for records relating to legislative, judicial, fiscal, and veterans' affairs.

A great baseball fan, Page had starred on the University of North Carolina baseball team and had planned, until dissuaded by his father, to make baseball his career. His love of the sport continued, however, and encompassed a friendship with Walter P. Johnson, the Washington Senators' great pitcher.

Thad Page led the life both of archivist and of churchman. Not con-

tent with mere membership, he was in the forefront of church activities. At one time or another he was an officer in the congregations of the Presbyterian Church of Hamlet, North Carolina; Church of the Pilgrims, Washington, D.C.; and the Calvary and Westminster Presbyterian Churches, both in Alexandria, Virginia. His last residence was within easy walking distance of Westminster Church, of which he was an elder and was known as Mr. Presbyterian.

Thad Page and I, for a full score of years, were members of the same car pool. In traversing the seven-mile stretch between our homes in Alexandria and the National Archives Building, I came to know him well and to appreciate his unruffled calm, his evenness of disposition, and his capacity for friendship. His subordinates sought his advice; his superiors welcomed his suggestions. An expansive reservoir of friendships had its sources not only among archivists, but also among Capitol Hill associates, other officials in the executive branch, churchmen of many faiths and denominations, University of North Carolina alumni, and connections in the world of business.

In the April 1950 issue of the *American Archivist*, Thad Page paid tribute to R. D. W. Connor, first Archivist of the United States, who had died two months before. Page remarked of Connor: "I never knew anyone who disliked him." And now, after a friendship of thirty-seven years has been severed, I am privileged to remark of Thad Page: I never knew anyone who disliked him. And I believe he would have regarded that statement as the highest tribute that could have been paid to him. (W. Neil Franklin, NARS, *retired*)

## Minutes

*Council Meeting, April 13, 1973.* President Wilfred I. Smith called the meeting to order at 9:15 A.M. at the Palmer House in Chicago. In addition to the president, those present were Vice President F. Gerald Ham, Treasurer Howard L. Applegate, Executive Director Robert M. Warner (non-voting, ex officio), Editor Edward Weldon (non-voting), and Council members Richard C. Berner, C. Herbert Finch, Elsie F. Freivogel, Edward N. Johnson, Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Mary Lynn McCree, James B. Rhoads, and Walter Rundell, Jr. Judith A. Koucky, administrative assistant to the executive director, attended as an observer. Also present for part of the meeting were Frank B. Evans, chairman of the 1973 Program Committee; Charles E. Lee, chairman of the Committee on Federal and State Governmental Relations; Memory F. Mitchell, chairwoman of the Editorial Board; and Joseph L. Wertzberger, Douglas A. Bakken, and Warren B. Griffin, chairman and members respectively of the 1973 Local Arrangements Committee.

The Council approved as corrected the minutes of the Council meeting of December 28, 1972.

According to Treasurer Applegate, current receipts totalled \$17,933.82 and disbursements came to \$17,006.00. A motion to accept the treasurer's report was seconded and passed.

A new price schedule, which will enable members to purchase Society

publications at a lower cost than nonmembers, was proposed by the treasurer and endorsed by the Council. Following another suggestion of Mr. Applegate, the Council directed that in the future the executive director's staff could compile, print, and distribute the convention program under the general supervision of the editor and the Editorial Board.

Mr. Applegate also recommended that a new graphic symbol be adopted for the Society. The Society's public image would be enhanced, he thought, if a distinctive logogram appeared on all of its publications. President Smith said that he would ask someone to study various designs and to make a recommendation to the Council.

Charles E. Lee reported that Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., had introduced the bill for a national historic records program into Congress. The bill was presently in the hands of the Committee on Government Operations under the chairmanship of Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C. In response to Mr. Lee's observation that the administration had as yet taken no position on the proposed legislation, Mr. Rhoads stated that the executive branch would do so after the Office of Management and Budget had asked the National Archives for its opinion of the bill.

Mr. Lee reminded the Council that in January 1972, the Society had recommended that the National Endowment for the Humanities provide the funding for a national inventory of archival resources. In the meantime, the other four organizations which had joined the Society in drawing up the historic records bill had decided that they, too, wished to sponsor the national inventory. Mr. Lee asked the Council to appoint a representative to a committee charged with redrafting the Society's original proposal. The new proposal, he said, would be submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities on behalf of the Society of American Archivists, the American Association for State and Local History, the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Society for Legal History. Miss McCree introduced, and Mrs. Freivogel seconded, a motion to name Vice President Ham to the drafting committee. After the motion had carried, the Council authorized the Executive Committee to act upon the draft at the next Executive Committee meeting.

Frank B. Evans described the sessions and other activities which the 1973 Program Committee had planned for the annual meeting in St. Louis. He obtained the Council's consent to include in the convention program a statement on the tape-recording of sessions. It will read: "As is customary in professional meetings, the presentations and papers that will be given are intended solely for the hearing of those present and should not be tape-recorded or otherwise reproduced without the consent of the author or speaker. Recording or reproducing a presentation or a paper without consent may result in legal difficulties." Although the Council did not adopt Mr. Evans's suggestions to print the constitution in the convention program, it did ask the executive director to make fifty copies of the constitution available to the membership at the annual business meeting. In accordance with a request which the repre-

sentatives of various local archival groups had made, the Council directed Mr. Evans to change the open Council meeting, which he had scheduled for the convention, into a Council and membership forum. The forum would be less formal than the open Council meeting, enabling persons in the audience to exchange views with the Council on any subject relating to the Society or to the profession.

On behalf of the 1973 Local Arrangements Committee, Joseph L. Wertzberger presented a number of tentative budgets for the convention. The Council approved the budget which called for registration fees of \$15 for members and \$20 for nonmembers, and which estimated the attendance at 550 persons. Mr. Berner moved that Messrs. Wertzberger, Applegate, and Warner work out the details of the budget. Mrs. Kegan seconded the motion, and it passed. Speaking for the Council, Mrs. Freivogel commended the Program and the Local Arrangements Committee for their work in organizing a professionally and financially profitable meeting.

The Council next considered a recommendation of the 1975 Local Arrangements Committee that the headquarters of the Philadelphia convention be moved from the Marriott Hotel to the Sheraton Hotel. The committee had proposed the Sheraton on the ground that it was more accessible than the Marriott to sites of archival and historic interest in the center of the city. On a motion by Mr. Finch, seconded by Mr. Rundell, the Council rescinded its previous decision in favor of the Marriott and voted to hold the 1975 annual meeting at the Sheraton. Mr. Warner was instructed to inform the management of both hotels of the decision.

The Council thought that members of the Society should take advantage of the opportunity to meet archivists of other countries at the Eighth International Congress on Archives in Washington, D.C., in 1976. Accordingly, Miss McCree offered and Mr. Berner seconded a motion to hold the Society's 1976 convention in Washington, D.C., at the same time as the international meeting. The motion carried. Mr. Rhoads said that a committee at the National Archives was already planning the program for the congress. He asked President Smith to appoint someone from the Washington area to work with the committee in order to coordinate the Society's program with that of the congress. Since the plenary sessions of the congress would be held in the morning, Mr. Rhoads suggested that the Society conduct its sessions in the afternoon.

Mr. Warner said that officials in Tallahassee had invited the Society to convene in their city in 1976 or subsequently. The Council asked Mr. Warner to thank them for their interest and to inform them that Tallahassee would be considered for 1977 or 1978, along with other cities in the South and West.

Editor Edward Weldon stated that beginning with the April 1973 issue, the *American Archivist* would be printed on a grade of paper costing \$150 per issue less than the permanent-durable paper presently in use. The new paper was acceptably low in acidic content, he added.

Although work on the index to Volumes 21-30 had been held up while the Government Printing Office repaired its equipment, the editor expected the office to resume the preparation of camera-ready copy shortly. Mr. Weldon announced that Edward E. Hill, reviews editor of the journal, would leave the staff in July 1973. Marilla Guptil of the National Archives and Edward C. Papenfuss of the American Historical Association would assume the responsibility for reviews, he said. The Council expressed its appreciation to Mr. Hill for his five years of service on the journal and welcomed the two new department editors.

After the Council had accepted Mr. Weldon's report on the journal, it approved the overrun of the April 1973 issue by 500 copies for use in the membership development campaign. It also authorized the treasurer to receive 200 copies of each issue for sale and for the replacement of subscribers' missing issues.

Mr. Weldon and Memory F. Mitchell, chairwoman of the Editorial Board, raised some questions concerning the publications program. With Mrs. Mitchell's concurrence, Mr. Weldon suggested that a group other than the Editorial Board develop a publications program for the Society. After the group had decided upon appropriate works for the Society to sponsor and had recommended possible authors or editors of those works, the Editorial Board would implement the program. Mr. Rhoads moved that the president appoint a committee broadly representative of archival interests to devise a publications program and to present a preliminary report at the annual meeting during the Council and membership forum. The motion was seconded and passed.

According to the editor, a printing firm which he had approached had estimated that it would cost \$7,000 to \$8,000 for the preparation of camera-ready copy and the printing of Frank B. Evans's bibliography for modern archives. Editorial and clerical expenses would increase that amount, he said. Mr. Weldon asked the Council to authorize the solicitation of foundational grants for the publication of Mr. Evans's bibliography, as well as for other Society publications. The Council directed Messrs. Applegate and Weldon to collaborate in that task.

In response to Mrs. Mitchell's question on the Editorial Board's authority to approve questionnaires which committees had drawn up, the Council thought that the Executive Committee could handle the matter more quickly than the Editorial Board because of its smaller size. Mr. Ham moved that any committee wishing to send out a questionnaire submit it to the executive director and that the director, in turn, circulate the questionnaire among the other members of the Executive Committee. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Rhoads noted that article six of the bylaws had to be revised in accordance with the Council's decision of November 3, 1972, to reconstitute the Editorial Board. He offered, Miss McCree supported, and the Council approved a motion to amend article six of the bylaws to read:

The editor shall edit the *American Archivist*, which shall be the official organ



of the Society, and shall edit or supervise appropriate publications of the Society. The editor shall have the advice and cooperation of an editorial board consisting of eight members. The Council annually shall appoint two members, each for a term of four years. On the initial expanded board, two members shall serve a term of one year, two shall serve a term of two years, two shall serve a term of three years, and two shall serve a term of four years. The president annually shall select the chairman of the editorial board from among its members. The editor, the executive director, and the treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the board.

In concluding the discussion of publications, the Council thanked the Editorial Board for attempting to develop a vigorous publications program.

President Smith reported on the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on Financial Development to raise sufficient funds for the Society to employ an executive director. Accepting the figures which A. K. Johnson, Jr. and Robert M. Warner had submitted in 1972, the committee estimated that an annual budget of \$45,242 would support the executive director's office if the director received a salary of \$20,000 and if the physical facilities of the office were furnished by an institution. The present executive director's office, operating with an unsalaried director, had an annual budget of \$24,778. The committee calculated, therefore, that the Society needed an additional \$20,000 in permanent funds to accomplish its goal of engaging an executive director.

Since the Society could not obtain foundational support for the executive director's office unless the director and staff were hired to carry out specific research projects, the committee concluded that the Society would have to raise all or most of the \$20,000 from internal resources. The committee anticipated a profit of \$5,000 from the 1973 annual meeting. It expected another \$5,000 from membership dues, as new people joined the Society and as old members voluntarily increased their dues. Finally, the committee hoped to solicit \$10,000 in larger contributions from some members.

The committee thought it unlikely that the Society would acquire the necessary revenues by the end of 1973. Although the convention budget allowed for a profit of \$5,000 and although dues from new members were coming in steadily, old members were not responding in any significant numbers to the committee's appeal for a voluntary increase in dues or for larger contributions. The committee would continue to approach foundations and to ask for contributions from the membership. Nevertheless, in its opinion, the Society had to consider a general increase in dues if it wished to employ an executive director in 1974.

After the Council had thoroughly discussed the committee's report, Mr. Rhoads recommended the adoption of a graduated dues schedule for individual members based on annual salary. Individuals earning up to \$10,000 would owe \$15 in dues, while those whose salaries lay between \$10,000 and \$15,000 would owe \$20. Dues of \$25 would be required of those whose salaries ranged from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Individuals

earning between \$20,000 and \$30,000 would be assessed \$35, and those with salaries of \$30,000 and over would be asked for \$50. While allowing present life members to continue as such, Mr. Applegate proposed the elimination of the life membership category. Mr. Weldon suggested that if the subscriber category were also cancelled, agencies would have to take out institutional memberships at either \$25 or \$100. Mr. Finch moved that the Council adopt a new dues schedule, effective January 1, 1974. Dues for individual members would be graduated according to the scale proposed by Mr. Rhoads. The categories of life member and of subscriber would be eliminated. The motion was seconded and approved, with Mr. Ham voting against the motion. In accordance with article six of the constitution, the Council would submit the new dues schedule to the membership for action at the business meeting in St. Louis.

The Executive Committee then recommended that the Council ask Judith A. Koucky to serve as acting secretary of the Society from September 28, 1973, the effective date of Mr. Warner's resignation as executive director, to July 1, 1974. During the period that Miss Koucky was managing the office, the Committee on Financial Development would conclude its drive to raise additional revenues and a search committee would interview candidates for the executive directorship. The Council agreed to offer the position of acting secretary to Miss Koucky.

On behalf of the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives, Mr. Warner asked the Council to act upon a resolution addressed to Harper and Row, Publishers. The resolution expressed concern that a senior editor of that firm had acceded to the request of a government agency to review the manuscript of a book prior to its publication. Mr. Finch observed that Harper and Row had ultimately published the book as the author had written it, while Mr. Rhoads felt that the issue was more appropriate for historians than for archivists to comment upon. Other members of the Council spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Rundell offered and Mr. Berner supported a motion to adopt the resolution. The motion carried, with Mr. Rhoads abstaining from the vote. The resolution, which will also be acted upon by the Councils of the AHA and the OAH, is as follows:

The Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives voted on September 23, 1972, to request the Councils of the three associations to communicate to Harper and Row, Publishers, their concern over the issue of freedom of the press in the action of that company in the case of Alfred W. McCoy's book, *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia* (1972).

The salient facts are that a senior editor of Harper and Row, against the author's wishes and expressed objections, acceded to a request from an officer of the Central Intelligence Agency and submitted the galley proofs of the book to the agency for review, even though the manuscript had been reviewed and approved by outside authorities in the field.

The central issue in the McCoy case was the publisher's participation in an abridgement of freedom of the press. Though Harper and Row, in its final

decision overrode objections of the government agency and published the book without change, it was willing to submit the book to a government agency, and particularly to an agency whose principal function was surveillance, prior to publication. This action may have a chilling effect on authors contemplating research and writing on potentially controversial subjects. Its implications, however, are broader. Surely, book publishers, as well as scholars and journalists, have an important stake in the maintenance of a free marketplace of ideas.

A second resolution which Mr. Warner brought from the joint committee concerned the declassification of federal documents. The statement was a revision of an earlier resolution drawn up by the Society's Committee on Reference, Access, and Photoduplication Policies under the direction of its chairwoman, Mary Lynn McCree. Mr. Rhoads noted that the joint committee's version appeared to call for the automatic declassification, without a page-by-page review, of all classified documents older than fifteen years. The Council asked Mr. Rhoads and Miss McCree to amend the resolution and instructed Mr. Warner to offer the new draft to the joint committee.

Speaking once more for the joint committee, Mr. Warner urged each member of the Society to request his or her congressional representatives to give continued support to the National Endowment for the Humanities. At Mr. Weldon's suggestion, Mr. Warner agreed to ask the joint committee to consider changing its name to the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists.

Mrs. Freivogel offered a second draft of the resolution on discrimination in the archival profession, revised to incorporate the suggestions of the other Council members. The resolution related only to those areas of professional life which the Society could presently have an impact upon, she explained. She expected the Society to deal with discrimination in other areas as its influence within the profession grew. Mrs. Freivogel also stated that the resolution did not invalidate exceptions on the basis of religion and age which were already recognized in federal and state laws on discrimination in employment. Mr. Ham moved that the Council accept the resolution and present it to the membership for action at the business meeting in St. Louis. The motion was seconded and approved. The Council directed Mr. Warner to print the resolution in the June 1973 edition of the *SAA Newsletter* and to make copies of the resolution available to the membership at the annual business meeting.

Vice President Ham said that ten teachers of archival courses met in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on March 5 and 6, 1973, for the purpose of discussing the current state of archival education in the United States and Canada. Under the guidance of Maynard Brichford, chairman of the Committee on Education and Training, the participants drew up some minimum curricular guidelines for publication in the June 1973 issue of the newsletter. Noting that the list of archival courses which the Society had issue in 1971 was obsolescent, the conferees decided to compile a new list and to publish it along with general information on

careers in archives. The executive director's staff is to distribute the work when it is completed.

Speaking as chairman of the Committee on Membership Development, Mr. Ham said that he was about to send letters of invitation and copies of the *American Archivist* to several hundred members of local archival organizations who did not belong to the Society. Mr. Ham was asking each local archival group to appoint someone to help him with the Society's drive for new members. The Society, in turn, would encourage SAA members to join the local archival associations.

Mr. Rhoads reported that on the basis of data supplied by the National Bureau of Standards, the Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Research was drawing up specifications for bond and ledger papers and for file folders. The committee was at work on a statement relating to the use of recycled paper, and it was also discussing the appropriate means to develop standards for permanent-durable photocopies. According to Mr. Rhoads, the committee had decided to release some of its funds to the Committee on Preservation Methods for the preparation and publication of a manual on preservation.

President Smith brought a request from Alan D. Ridge, chairman of the Committee on State and Local Records, that the committee be renamed the Committee on Public Records. The Council declined the request on the ground that the committee's purpose was to deal with state and local public records. The proposed new title is misleading, because it implied that the committee is also concerned with public records produced at the national level. The Council was pleased to hear that the committee intended to work in the much-neglected field of municipal records.

On behalf of Mabel E. Deutrich, chairwoman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women in the Archival Profession, Mr. Warner asked for \$155 so that the committee could furnish postage-paid return envelopes with the questionnaires which it was about to send out. The Council passed the appropriation. In response to Miss Deutrich's inquiry about the duration of the committee, the Council said that it would determine the future status of the committee after the committee had reported the results of its survey to the membership.

Mrs. Freivogel submitted a request from Mary Boccaccio, chairwoman of the Committee on Buildings and Technical Services, to change the name of the committee to the Committee on Buildings and Technical Equipment. The Council approved the request.

Because Charles E. Lee, chairman of the Committee on Professional Standards, had been preoccupied recently with the national historic records bill, he had not had the time to work with the committee. Consequently, the committee had not yet taken action on the question of William D. McCain's status as a Fellow of the Society, and it had not dealt with the draft standards on access and on gift appraisal submitted by the Committee on Reference, Access, and Photoduplication Policies. The Council asked President Smith to appoint another committee to

consider both matters if the Committee on Professional Standards felt that it could not submit recommendations in the near future. The Executive Committee was authorized to act upon the recommendations if they were received by the time of the next Executive Committee meeting.

Mr. Berner distributed some information to the Council on an initiative which the voters of the state of Washington had passed in the general election of November 1972. Intended to ensure the citizen's right to know about the conduct of government, the measure provides for public access, with some exempt categories, to the papers of former and current public officials which are held in public repositories. Until an appeal to the Public Disclosure Commission has been made, coverage has been interpreted to include papers of private origin if they are in a public repository. A "paper" is defined in the initiative as "any writing containing information relating to the conduct of government." The Council referred the issue to the Committee on State and Local Records, advising the committee that one of its most important functions should be to monitor proposed state, provincial, and local legislation affecting access to records held in archival repositories.

Mrs. Freivogel asked the Council to reconsider its previous decision to hold only one ballot by mail for the 1973 general election. She did not think it appropriate to hold a runoff election at the annual business meeting in the event of a tie vote, if that was the Council's intention. According to Mr. Finch, a member of the Nominating Committee, the bylaw on elections implied that a simple majority was required for the election of a candidate. He thought that a tie vote would be highly unlikely. The Council concluded that it would not be necessary to make arrangements for a runoff election by mail.

Concluding the session, the Council passed a resolution of appreciation to Professor Thomas D. Clark, retiring executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians. The resolution is as follows:

The Council of the Society of American Archivists expresses its thanks to Professor Thomas D. Clark, retiring executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians, for his many years of service to the historical and archival professions. Convinced of the necessity for historians and archivists to collaborate on matters of mutual concern, Professor Clark has been instrumental in bringing the two professions together. Members of the archival profession owe a special debt of gratitude to Professor Clark for his leadership in obtaining full representation for archivists on the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

ROBERT M. WARNER, *Executive Director*

*Executive Committee Meetings, July 24 and 25, 1973.* President Wilfred I. Smith called the meeting to order at 1:30 P.M. on July 24, 1973, in the Rackham Building of the University of Michigan. Other committee members present were Vice President F. Gerald Ham, Treasurer

Howard L. Applegate, Executive Director Robert M. Warner, and Council representative C. Herbert Finch. Judith A. Koucky, administrative assistant to the executive director, also attended the session. Philip P. Mason was present for part of the meeting.

As chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Mason said that the committee would submit a report on the 1973 general election at the next Council meeting on September 25, 1973. The committee would describe the procedures which it had followed and would recommend ways of improving the conduct of the 1974 election.

The Executive Committee discussed the current status of the paper research project with Mr. Mason, a member of the Paper Research Committee. Mr. Finch introduced and President Smith seconded a motion directing the treasurer to suspend the disbursement of funds designated for the paper research project until the Paper Research Committee had reported to the Council on the project. The Executive Committee approved the motion and asked the treasurer to prepare a statement for the Council on all funds for paper research which had been received and expended since the project's inception. In a related action, the Executive Committee instructed Vice President Ham to ask the chairman of the Committee on Preservation Methods to draw up a prospectus for a manual on the conservation of paper materials intended for archival use.

Following President Smith's announcement that Edward N. Johnson had resigned from the Council, the Executive Committee accepted the resignation with regret. Mr. Warner moved that if a vacancy on the Council occurs after the ballot for the general election has been mailed to the membership but before the annual convention has taken place, the seat be filled by an election at the annual business meeting. Vice President Ham seconded the motion, but it was defeated. The Executive Committee then passed another motion calling for the Council at its next meeting to elect someone to serve the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term. After the Nominating Committee had suggested possible candidates for the office, the Executive Committee would determine their eligibility and would offer them for the Council's consideration.

President Smith said that he had appointed Philip P. Mason as chairman of the search committee for the Society's first full-time, salaried executive director. He had also named Howard L. Applegate, Lynn B. Donovan, John M. Kinney, Mary Lynn McCree, and Edward Weldon to the committee. According to Mr. Mason, the committee would begin to interview applicants during the convention and would continue the process throughout the fall and winter. The search committee expected to recommend at least three candidates to the Council by the spring of 1974. A description of the procedure for making application would appear in the September 1973 edition of the *SAA Newsletter*.

Vice President Ham, chairman of the Membership Development Committee, discussed the membership campaign which he and the executive director's staff had carried out during May and June. They had sent letters of invitation and examination copies of the *American Archivist*



to 562 members of local archival organizations who did not belong to the Society. Mr. Ham said that although only twenty-seven people had joined the Society so far as a direct result of the drive, the Society had shown a marked increase in new memberships in the weeks immediately following the spring meetings of the local archival organizations. He attributed many of the new memberships to the publicity which the Society had received at those meetings.

The Executive Committee considered a request from the Committee on College and University Archives to publish a manual of forms used in various college and university archives in the United States and Canada. Members of the Editorial Board had already seen the manuscript, and most of them had expressed favorable opinions of it. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to authorize publication of the manual. The Executive Committee asked the treasurer to collaborate with J. Frank Cook, general editor of the manual, in determining the size of the press run and the sale price.

Mr. Warner presented invitations which two professional organizations had extended to the Society. The first, from the Indian Association for the Study of Conservation of Cultural Property, asked the Society to send a representative to the association's annual seminar in New Delhi in February 1974. The Executive Committee referred the matter to Frank B. Evans, chairman of the Committee on International Archival Relations, for his suggestions. The second invitation requested the Society to affiliate with the International Records Management Association. The Executive Committee instructed Mr. Warner to thank William B. Benedon, president of the association, but to inform him that the Society preferred to cooperate with the organizations of allied professions on specific projects rather than to take out formal memberships in those associations.

The executive director presented a proposal from the subcommittee on the Philip M. Hamer Award to change the terms of the award. On April 5, 1972, the Council had determined that the entire \$500 gift from the widow of the late Philip M. Hamer in his memory would be given in 1973 to a non-senior editor of a project endorsed by the National Historical Publications Commission. According to the subcommittee, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer Kegan had recently offered to add \$500 to her original gift. The subcommittee wished, therefore, to give one \$200 prize annually for the next five years. Vice President Ham moved that the Executive Committee ask the Council to rescind its decision of April 5, 1972, regarding the amount of the award and the number of recipients, and to adopt instead the terms proposed by the subcommittee. The motion was seconded and approved.

The Executive Committee next dealt with professional questions which two members of the Society had raised in letters to the executive director. Stanley Parr, Jr., of the Texas State Library had expressed concern over the increasing number of archival agencies which were requiring a degree in library science as a condition of employment. Referring Mr. Parr's letter to the Committee on Education and Training, the Executive Com-



mittee asked it to make recommendations to the Council if it thought that some official statement on the matter would be useful. Sylvia Cline, curator of archives at Idaho State University, had informed Mr. Warner that the university's archival collections were about to be transferred from the museum to the library. The position of curator of archives would be abolished after her retirement in January 1974, she had said, and the collections would henceforth be administered by a member of the library staff. The Executive Committee directed Mr. Warner to write to William E. Davis, president of Idaho State University, expressing the Society's hope that the archives would be maintained in a professional manner and stressing the importance of employing a trained archivist to administer the collections.

The Executive Committee recessed at 5:45 P.M.

President Smith reopened the meeting at 9:45 A.M. on July 25, 1973.

Mr. Finch reminded the Executive Committee that last year, the Committee on Reference, Access, and Photoduplication Policies and the Committee on Collecting Personal Papers and Manuscripts had drafted some standards on access to research materials for archival and manuscript repositories. The Council had authorized the publication of the standards in the July/October 1972 issue of the *American Archivist*, and it had referred the standards to the Committee on Professional Standards for a recommendation. Responding to Mr. Finch's appeal for prompt action, the Executive Committee urged the Council to make a decision on the standards at the next Council meeting.

Treasurer Howard L. Applegate stated that between January 1 and July 20, 1973, the Society had received \$31,578.09 and had disbursed \$38,170.21. The Executive Committee accepted the treasurer's report.

According to Mr. Applegate, the Asia Foundation had asked him to account for those foundation funds which the Society had expended in recent years. The Executive Committee instructed him to give the foundation all pertinent information which could be found in the executive director's files. After the treasurer had obtained the financial data from former treasurer A. K. Johnson, Jr., he was to send the data to the foundation, together with a report on how the Society intended to use the Asia Foundation funds in the future.

In response to Mr. Applegate's question of whether the Society allowed discounts to nonprofit education institutions which subscribed to the *American Archivist*, the Executive Committee reaffirmed the Society's policy to give no discounts to subscribers. The committee also asked Editor Edward Weldon to inform the Council whether the Society presently gave discounts to agencies whose clients advertised in the journal. If the editor had a recommendation in that regard, he was to make it at the next Council meeting.

The Executive Committee turned to the graduated dues schedule approved by the Council on April 13, 1973, for submission to the membership at the annual business meeting. Taking into the consideration the comments of several members at large as well as the treasurer's financial

estimates, the committee voted to ask the Council to rescind its previous decision on the dues schedule. At the next Council meeting, the committee would recommend that most of the present membership categories be retained and that the dues for most categories be raised by \$5. Regular individual members would pay \$20 in annual dues; institutional members, \$35; subscribers, \$20; and students, \$10. Contributing memberships would continue at \$25. The life membership category would be abolished, although present life members would not be affected. Mr. Ham approved the schedule with the exception of the student rate, which he thought should remain at \$7.50. Mr. Applegate wanted the subscriber category to be abolished, so that all institutions would henceforth have to enroll at the institutional rate. The Executive Committee also suggested cancelling that provision which obliges the Society to give contributing and institutional members copies of Society publications in addition to the *American Archivist* and the *SAA Newsletter*. President Smith said that he would promptly advise the rest of the Council of the Executive Committee's action and that he would inform the membership in the September 1973 issue of the newsletter.

The president then turned the meeting over to Mr. Ham, who discussed the selection of committees for the coming year with the other members of the Executive Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

ROBERT M. WARNER, *Executive Director*



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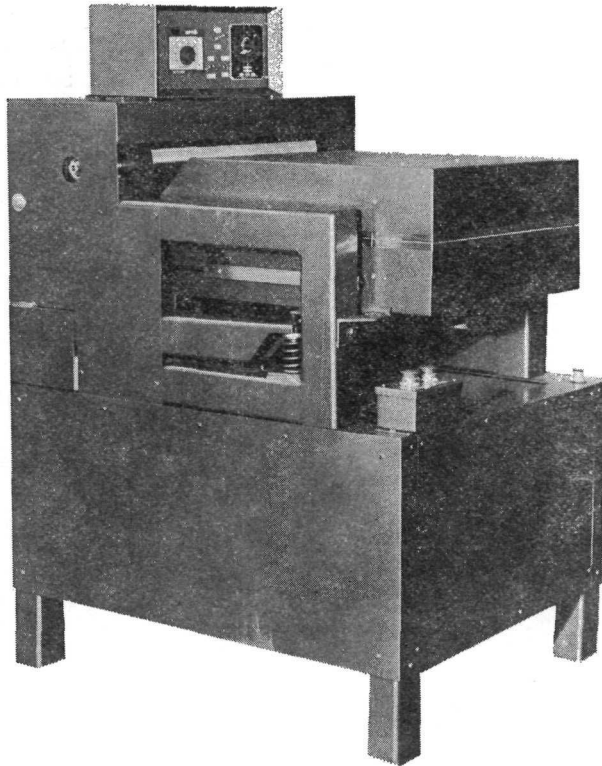
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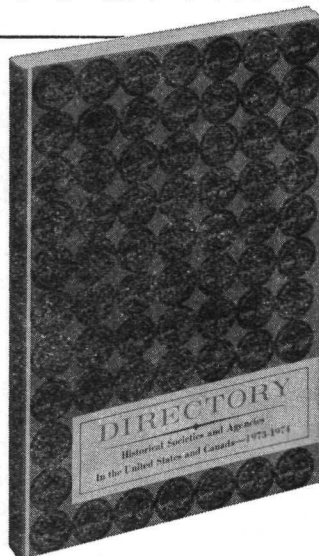
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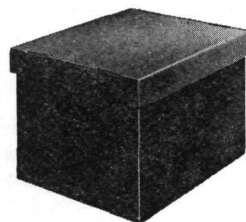
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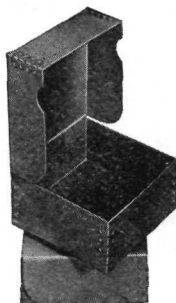
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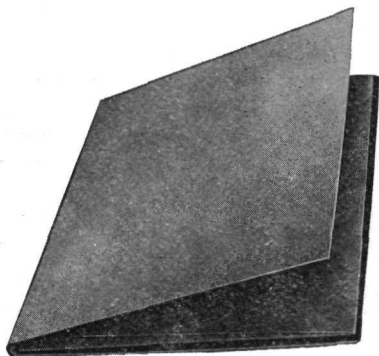
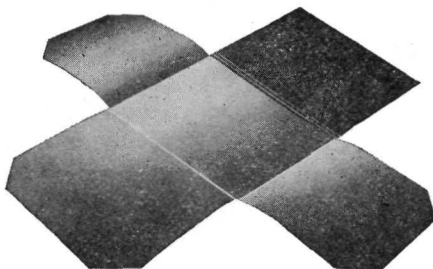
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### NOVEMBER 1973

- 7-10/Southern Historical Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Write Bennett H. Wall, Dept. of History, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118.
- 15-16/National Archives Conference on the Meaning of the American Revolution. Write Henry Bartholomew Cox, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.
- 16-17/Society of Georgia Archivists Workshop on Archives and Records. Georgia State University, at the university, Atlanta, Georgia. Write David B. Gracy II, Box 261, Georgia State Univ., 33 Gilmer St. SE, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
- 19-24/National Council for the Social Studies, Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California. Write T. Marcus Gillespie, National Council for the Social Studies, 1201 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

### DECEMBER 1973

- 1/New Jersey Historical Commission, Annual Symposium, State Museum Auditorium, Trenton. Write New Jersey Historical Commission, State Library, 185 W. State St., N.J. 08625.
- 9-16/International Congress of Africanists, Meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Write Philip D. Curtin, African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.
- 28-30/American Catholic Historical Association, Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California. Write Frank L. Beach, Dept. of History, University of San Francisco, Calif. 94117.
- 28-30/American Historical Association, Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California. Write Executive Secretary, American Historical Association, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

### JANUARY 1974

- 19/Association of Research Libraries, Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. Write Stephen A. McCarthy, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- 20-26/American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. Write American Library Association, 110 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

### APRIL 1974

- 15-18/Annual Convention of the Catholic Library Association, Hilton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Write John Corrigan, CFX, Asst. to Executive Director, Catholic Library Association, 461 W. Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa. 19041.
- 17-20/Organization of American Historians, Annual Meeting, Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colorado. Write OAH Executive Secretary, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

### MAY 1974

- 30-31/National Archives Conference on Naval History. Write Richard von Doenhoff, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

