

Photo by Paul Vanderbilt

F. GERALD HAM

*President, Society of American Archivists
1973-74*

Since 1964 Mr. Ham has been State Archivist and head of the Division of Archives and Manuscripts, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He received the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Kentucky. Mr. Ham has been editorial assistant for the *Journal of Southern History*; archival assistant at the University of Kentucky Libraries; associate curator, West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University Library; and lecturer and assistant professor of history at West Virginia University. Since 1967 he has served as visiting lecturer, University of Wisconsin, School of Library Science. Mr. Ham is author of *Guide to Manuscripts and Archives in the West Virginia Collection* (1965) and *Historical-Archival Programs of the Indiana State Library, Indiana Historical Bureau, and the Indiana Historical Society* (1970); coauthor of *Pleasant Hill and Its Shakers* (1969), and contributor to several journals, including the *American Archivist*. He has served the Society as chairman of the State and Local Records Committee (1966-68), Council member (1966-68), secretary (1968-71), and vice president (1972-73). He was elected a Fellow in 1969.

Toronto, Canada



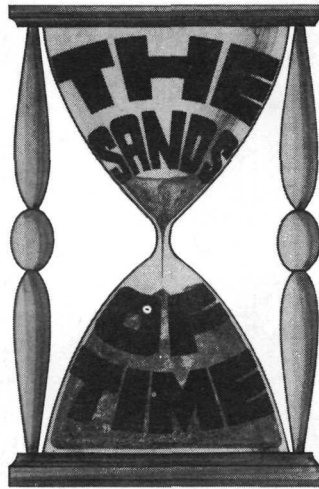
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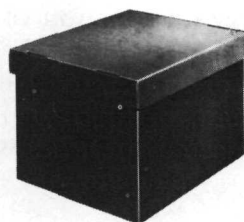


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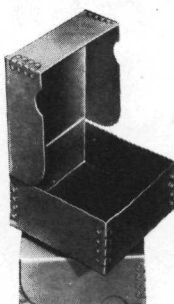
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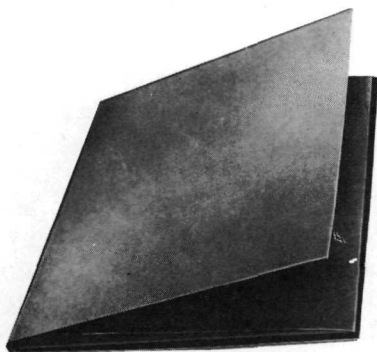
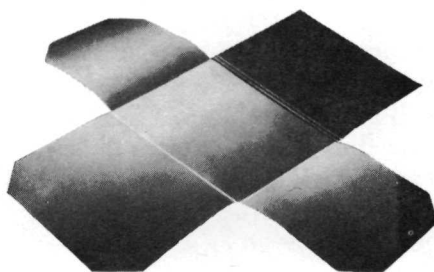
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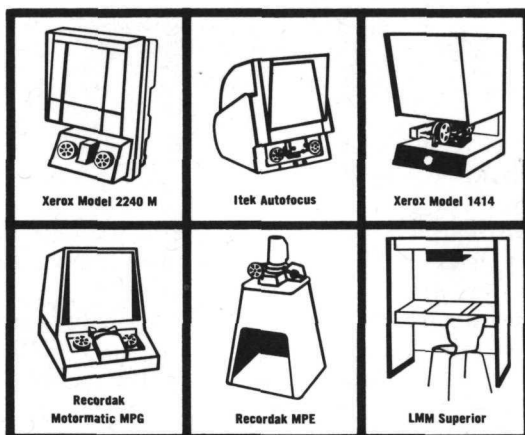
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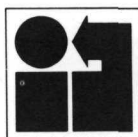
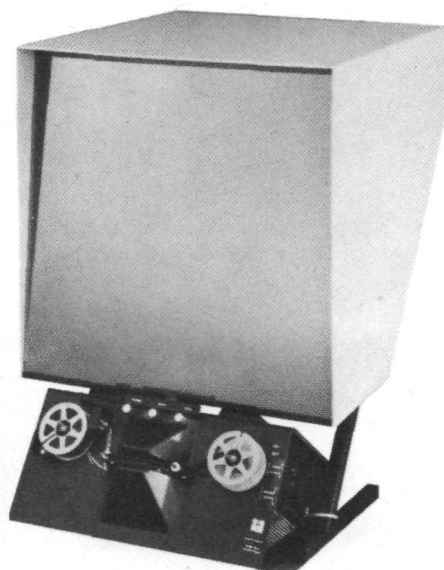


"Which is the best microfilm reader?"

**asked the National Archives and Records Service
"the I.D. Model 201-1," 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 201-1 ranked first or second. When asked which was the "best" reader, the users overwhelmingly preferred the I.D. Model 201-1 Manual Drive Reader.

Now available with either manual or motorized drive, the Model 201-1 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 201-1 with manual drive is \$1080*, 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.



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Technical Notes

CLARK W. NELSON, *Editor*

Oil Companies' Information-Finding Experiment. While much of the world's attention is currently focused on locating new sources of energy, the major oil companies have been taking steps to improve their ability to locate another increasingly valuable resource—information. Since February, thirteen of these companies have been using a computer system to do rapid searching on large files of petroleum-related literature and patents using a high-speed, time-shared computer service operated by System Development Corporation. A powerful interactive retrieval program called ORBIT II is the heart of SDC's on-line, do-it-yourself literature searching system. The companies are all users of the Central Abstractive and Indexing Service of the American Petroleum Institute, which has been collecting, screening, and indexing the world's literature in petroleum-related areas since 1964. The citations to all this literature—nearly a quarter of a million documents—are now in computer-readable form, stored in SDC's IBM 370/158 computer, located in Santa Monica, California.

Information specialists and researchers in the companies are able to search the files by means of terminals located in their facilities. They type in requests for highly specific information and receive responses in three to four seconds. The system permits the user to interact with the file and reformulate his questions on the basis of the intermediate answers he receives. Because of this, he can locate information much more rapidly and precisely than he can on noninteractive systems. The on-line searching of files is viewed by the API as an experiment that will help the organization to decide what kind of information services will best meet the needs of the petroleum companies and other organizations that subscribe to API's indexes, both in the U.S. and in other countries. To help the companies get off to a good start in the experiment, the API has sponsored a series of training sessions in key locations throughout the country. In these training sessions, conducted jointly by API and SDC, approximately forty information specialists or researchers from thirteen subscribing

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

companies learned techniques for rapid, effective searching of the on-line files.

SDC officials are confident that the experiment will prove successful and that on-line searching will become the dominant mode of literature-finding within the next five years. Not only is it fast and accurate, but it is also inexpensive, compared with the cost of trying to operate one's own computer-based system. In addition to using the API's two petroleum-related files, the information specialists and researchers have learned how to use the other large information files that are available through SDC's Search Service. These include COMPENDEX (engineering), GEOREF (geosciences), CHEMCON (chemistry), INFORM (business), CAIN (agriculture), and ERIC (education). In addition to doing comprehensive searches of the files, users of the system are able to search just the new documents that entered the file during the past month, making it easier to keep up with new developments.

System Development Corporation specializes in the design, development, implementation, and operation of computer-based systems for federal, state, and local government, and for private industry. Inquiries regarding SDC's information services and any of its data bases should be directed to SDC Search Service, System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, telephone (213) 393-9411; or 5827 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, Va. 22041, telephone (703) 820-2220.

Unique Aerial Research Facility. Among the residuals of the U.S. space program is the vast amount of data collected by the various components of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. One of these is the Earth Resources Research Data Facility located near the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, just south of Houston, Texas. The files of this facility contain more than one-half million frames of color, color infrared, and black-and-white film, the product of the many flights NASA has regularly flown over large areas of the United States and portions of Mexico, Brazil, Peru, and Argentina since the mid-1960's. The main purpose of these flights is to evaluate for spacecraft use the performance of aerial mapping and multiband cameras and films and also other remote sensing instruments which utilize radar, microwave, and infrared technologies. The information gathered by the missions has been of interest to many other government agencies, among them the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. Recently, twenty-one prominent universities throughout the country have also been using the data in their own research interests.

As the mass of aerial information in Houston has grown, a cataloging system has emerged to expedite finding the pertinent data. At first it was thought that the information could be classified by scientific disciplines. This was found to be unsatisfactory; and, after a period, the present system of classification by location was developed. The master unit is the World Geographic Reference System (GEOREF), which divides the earth into 15-degree quadrangles. In practice, the

flight line of each aerial mission is recorded according to this master unit, with location points given in one-degree increments. (A one-degree quadrangle in GEOREF is sixty miles on a side.) These citations are digitized for computer input.

To obtain information, a searcher merely identifies a map location. The personnel at the Research Data Facility determine a one-degree GEOREF identification. The computer inquiry is then made through an on-line cathode-ray tube terminal. The computer searches its memory banks for the desired longitude and latitude and displays citations for those missions which had appropriate flight lines. One then merely consults the specific mission report to determine if the altitude, camera coverage, and particular film used fits his specific needs. The films taken during each mission have been converted to 16mm microfilm for easier viewing and faster retrieval. The frames have been blipped to facilitate their recovery with automatic microfilm readers. At present, searchers can obtain print service directly from the U.S. Geological Survey, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57198. Complicated searches are best initiated in Houston. Individual color prints from the file cost about \$7 each. Plans are underway by both the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey to provide other viewing centers throughout the United States.

Hurricane Agnes Flood Report. Harry E. Whipkey, Pennsylvania state archivist, has issued *After Agnes: A Report on Flood Recovery Assistance by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*. Twenty-three pages are used to tell in words and pictures what Pennsylvania's historical agency did to survey the damage to historical societies and historic sites and properties from the disastrous flood of June 21-25, 1972; to provide information on the salvage and rehabilitation of historical materials; to aid in salvaging historical collections; and to aid flood-stricken historical societies in repairing damage to their buildings and holdings.

The photographs are especially vivid in providing a reminder of the damage and chaos flood waters can bring. It is apparent that the prompt action taken coupled with the availability of sound information on what to do was a major factor in making the successful rehabilitation program work. Whipkey credits many agencies—the American Philosophical Society, the American Association for State and Local History, the New York State Museum, the National Archives, and the Smithsonian Institution—for specialized information on restoration problems.

A description of the salvage of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society's collection at Wilkes-Barre is also included. The rehabilitation procedures used included freezing of the soaked records, drying them afterwards in a mammoth hay drier, and finally, fumigation and restoration as required in the state archives building.

Barrow Laboratory Grant. The Council on Library Resources has extended its twelve-year operational support of the Barrow Research

Laboratory of Richmond, Virginia, with a grant of \$113,633 for the period ending June 30, 1974. Since 1961, when it was established by the late William J. Barrow with the council's assistance, the laboratory has investigated problems related to the preservation of books and other library materials. Upon Barrow's death in 1967, Robert N. DuPuis became acting laboratory director, and in 1971 he was succeeded by Forrestier Walker, present director. DuPuis has continued to assist the council as its technical representative to the Barrow Laboratory.

Under investigation at the Laboratory at the present time are (1) Morpholine Gaseous Deacidification. Refinement of this technology and coordination with the Research Corporation, equipment manufacturers and potential licensees of the process, in their efforts to apply it. (2) Maximum safe pH. Continuation of work to establish both the highest pH which deacidification solutions may have without causing short or long term loss of desirable properties, and the highest pH (as tested by the cold extraction process) which papers may have without ill effect over the long term. (3) Groundwood content papers. Evaluation of the permanence and durability of modern groundwood-content papers. (4) True nature of paper aging. Determination of the nature of chemical and physical differences between moist and dry accelerated aging. (5) Accelerated aging. Investigation of differential scanning calorimetry as a method for permanence evaluation. (6) Temperature and deterioration rate. Continuation of the investigation of the effect of temperature upon the rate at which paper loses its permanence and durability. (7) Strengthening paper. Initial investigation of the possibility that weak paper can be simultaneously deacidified and strengthened. (8) TAPPI Collaborative Program. Continuation of participation in the fold, tear, and pH-testing program of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI).

New Microfilm Association. Last January the Administrative Management Society, a 13,000-member organization, cosponsored an Effective Microfilm Management Symposium along with the newly formed Office Microfilm Management Association. The new group expects to serve as a forum for the exchange of information, experience, and ideas specifically related to the expanding area of microfilm systems. Robert C. Walker, executive director of AMS, stated that OMMA was organized to serve small- and medium-sized microfilm users (and potential users) and assist them in solving their records retention and retrieval problems. The organizational purpose is not to compete with existing groups, but to find a place in that large unoccupied area his association believes is now emerging from new and potential microfilm users. It is the intention of OMMA to sponsor a variety of seminars throughout Canada and the United States and to offer its members a monthly publication of general news as well as interim publications and courses specifically related to such member

concerns as salary data about microfilm system operators, case studies on specific installations, and fundamental information for those beginning a system.

The new group hopes to support rather than compete with existing groups. The National Microfilm Association has been the leader in this field for a good many years now. While it has many connections with microfilm manufacturers, it also maintains a sizeable body of users among its membership. It will be interesting to see what position OMMA will finally take in relationship to NMA. With OMMA sponsorship growing out of the Administrative Management Society, the new association will undoubtedly focus on microfilm problems confronting members of the organization. It is hoped that in its infant enthusiasm the new group will not unknowingly cause fragmentation of the NMA and its fine program. Information about the new association can be obtained from Vera Bozoarth, Willow Grove, Pa. 19090.

Test of Xerox Micro Spheres Paper. The Preservation Research and Testing Laboratory of the Library of Congress conducted aging tests, dated March 1, 1973, of Xerox Micro Spheres Paper. Under conditions described in the table below, the paper proved to be highly acid and, as a result, to deteriorate rapidly on accelerated aging. The amount of acid generated undoubtedly would be dangerous to other documents with which this paper might be stored. The paper is best suited for short term use.

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	CD	37	1.4	0.5	0
Tear, Elmendorf (grams to tear one sheet)	MD	34	20	17	0
	CD	34	20	13	0
Thickness, inches		0.0045	—	—	—
pH		4.97	4.75	5.15	3.2
Titration, meq/Kg		36	39	28	320
Acidity Calculated as % Sulfuric Acid		0.18	0.19	0.14	1.57

Micrographics Technician Training Program. The Wisconsin chapter of the National Microfilm Association has established a micrographics technician apprenticeship program that has been accepted and approved by the state of Wisconsin's Department of Industry,

Labor and Human Relations, Division of Apprenticeship and Training. The new program will consist of a combination of classroom and on-the-job work experience. The program will be run in conjunction with the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Curriculum covers a three-year period. The program is approved by the Veterans Administration for educational benefits. Many groups along with the National Microfilm Association have long been concerned about providing adequate training for microfilm technicians. With the growing number of microfilm installations throughout the country, it is good that this new program has been started. Undoubtedly its graduates will be in demand, and their success will inspire other schools to develop programs of instruction in microfilm technology. The new development will also hasten the arrival of the operational certification program being promoted within the National Microfilm Association. This new certification program is designed to recognize the quality work being done in micrographics installations throughout the United States. Some of its sponsors hope it will be started during 1974.

Navy Manuals Microfilmed. The United States Navy is gradually converting thousands of technical and administrative manuals to microfilm. After almost two years of testing the microfiche system aboard ships, the okay was given to begin the conversion of the manuals to sheets of four-by-six-inch microfiche. Most of the Navy's technical manuals average about 150 pages and can be accommodated readily on two microfiche sheets. In microfiche, revised copies of the manuals can be quickly delivered by airmail instead of the surface mail used before. It is estimated that with microfiche, production time can be reduced in some cases from eight weeks to just one. The revisions come complete, with no pen-and-ink changes required to be made by a ship's yeoman. Only the old sheet of film is discarded. Catalogs can be produced on microfilm at much less cost than for printing them. It is estimated that the system will cost \$8 million to install, but a \$2 million savings per year will result. After about four years, the system will have paid for itself.

Care of Microfilm and Microfilm Readers. The problem of properly caring for microfilm and its reading devices is an ever-present one to those whose collections contain microfilm. In the National Archives and Records Service General Information Leaflet No. 24 on microfilm publication, a list is given of practices to help give longer microfilm life. It is quoted here.

To insure the correct use of microfilm, care must be taken to: (1) Regularly clean all parts of the reader in contact with the film using clean, soft, lint-free cloth. Dust and grit in the film reader are the chief causes of scratched film. (2) Inspect rollers, especially plastic ones, for rough spots that might scratch the film. (3) Test the reader regularly (once a week is suggested), to

see that it will not scratch film, by threading it with a fresh strip of clear microfilm about 5 feet long. Winding and rewinding the strip a few times will reveal any tendency to scratch. (4) Keep the film clean when handling it; touch only the leading or trailing ends or handle it by the edges. Avoid touching the dull side of the film especially. This is the emulsion side and it contains whatever information is on the film. Even clean hands may leave small amounts of oil from the skin on the film if it is touched. The oil tends to blur the image on the film and will attract dust and grit. (5) Keep the lens housing covered with a hood when the microfilm reader is not in use. (6) Keep microfilm in a closed, dust-free container. Ideally, it should be stored at a temperature not over 70°F. and at a relative humidity not over 60 percent. Where film is stored at temperatures appreciably cooler than the room in which it is to be viewed, the film should be allowed 2 to 3 hours to warm up to room temperature before it is opened and used. Microfilm should not be subjected to rapid temperature change as condensation may form on the film causing the emulsion to swell and to distort or destroy the image.

National Fire Codes. The 1973-74 edition of the National Fire Codes is now available from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Published in ten volumes, the Codes consist of 225 authoritative fire safety codes, standards, recommended practices, and manuals. There are 9,516 pages in the new edition. Each 5-by-7½-inch volume has a colorful plastic-coated cover and durable sewn binding. Eighty-four standards—more than one-third of the total—appear in versions adopted at the 1973 NFPA Annual Meeting. Of these eighty-four, nine are completely new, many have undergone thorough revision and reorganization, and others contain important changes reflecting recent fire experience and technological developments.

Titles of the volumes in the 1973-74 edition are as follows: *Flammable Liquids, Boiler-Furnaces, Ovens*, vol. 1, 23 standards, 1,220 pp.; *Gases*, vol. 2, 19 standards, 876 pp. (including standards pertaining to hospitals and health care facilities); *Combustible Solids, Dusts and Explosives*, vol. 3, 34 standards, 1,104 pp.; *Building Construction and Facilities*, vol. 4, 26 standards, 872 pp. (including the complete text of the Life Safety Code, NFPA No. 101, and the Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, NFPA No. 90A); *Electrical* vol. 5, 9 standards, 964 pp. (including the complete National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70, and the Standard for Essential Electrical Systems for Health Care Facilities, NFPA No. 76A); *Sprinklers, Fire Pumps and Water Tanks*, vol. 6, 8 standards, 604 pp.; *Alarm and Special Extinguishing Systems*, vol. 7, 21 standards, 920 pp.; *Portable and Manual Fire Control Equipment*, vol. 8, 28 standards, 948 pp. (including the Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus, NFPA No. 19); *Occupancy Standards and Process Hazards*, vol. 9, 28 standards, 996 pp. (including standards pertaining to mobile homes); and *Transportation*, vol. 10, 29 standards, 1,012 pp. (including standards relating to aircraft, marine vessels, motor vehicles).

In accordance with NFPA objectives, the National Fire Codes are intended to provide reasonable measures which will minimize losses of life and property from fire. These standards are widely used in the United States, Canada, and abroad as bases for government regulation at all levels and as guides to good practice. To date, approximately fifty-five NFPA standards also have been adopted by the American National Standards Institute. NFPA consensus standards are developed and regularly reviewed by some 170 technical committees of the National Fire Protection Association and are processed in accordance with the NFPA Rules Governing Technical Committees. Members of committees are drawn from experts in industry, the fire service, trade and professional associations, government, the insurance field, and the consumer public. The National Fire Codes, 1973-74 edition (\$5.75 per volume, \$46 for the complete ten-volume set, shipping charges additional, Catalog No. NFC-X-1) are available from the NFPA Publications Service Department, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02210. A detailed listing of all standards included in each volume is available on request.

Canadian Oral History. Reynoldston Research and Studies has published "Aural History in B.C. and Oral History in Canada," including contributions in written and photographic forms, as number 2 of volume 2 in their publication series. Two articles pointing out the trends in Canadian oral history are Leo LaClare's "Oral History in Canada: an Overview" and W. J. Langlois' "Directory of Canadian Oral History." In these articles it is apparent that our Canadian colleagues view oral history as a form in its own right, a form that is to be used in its original taped format without recourse to intermediate transcriptions or typescripts. The Canadian approach stems in part from the fact that much of their material has been collected for broadcast or other aural uses. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been a pioneer in the field and has developed the nation's largest collection of oral history. The National Film Board of Canada is also another active user of tape-recorded interviews. Another contributing factor is the multi-lingual complexities of the Canadian population. Many interviews to date have been among the ethnic groups. These recordings would require expert linguists to transcribe them into written English. In many cases, it would be impossible to capture the flavor of the different dialects, and these are retained in the original recordings.

Most Canadian oral historians to date have come from the media world and are not academicians in the traditional sense. They recognize, nevertheless, that more attention must be paid to the production of transcripts if the academic community is to become more actively involved. It is refreshing to learn, however, that they regard the taped original as highly as they do and consider it the primary source. Similarly, their oral history concept is large and visionary. They feel that oral histories are only a part of a total, more encompass-

sing term, "aural history," which is in essence any recording of what is heard, not only what is spoken. Aural history includes music, sound effects, poetry, readings, legends, native languages, and so on. Part of the issue is devoted to thoughts on the formation of an association for aural history in British Columbia. The Reynoldston research group advocates such an association, and with support from other oral historians hopes to form one soon.

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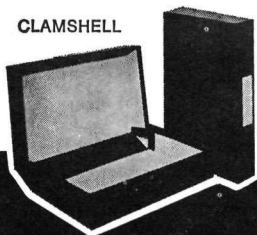
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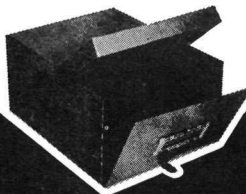
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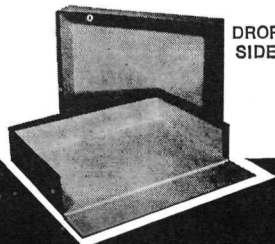
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DANIEL T. GOGGIN *and*
CARMEN R. DELLE DONNE, *Editors*

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 11,669, Columbia, S.C. 29211; **Manuscript Repositories** to Carolyn H. Sung, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540; **Scientific and Technological Archives** to Maynard J. Brichford, University Archivist, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill. 61801; **Church Archives** to John R. Woodard, Jr., Wake Forest University, Box 7414, Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109; **Regional and State Archival Associations** to Alice M. Vestal, Cincinnati Historical Society, Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. All other items should be sent to Editor, *American Archivist*, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

American Institute of Physics, Center for History of Physics, Niels Bohr Library, received papers from the families of Bell Laboratory physicists George Southworth (1890-1972) and Edward C. Wentz (1889-1972). The Southworth Collection contains correspondence, research notebooks, and papers relating to waveguides and radio research. The Wentz materials consist of correspondence, minutes of meetings, and documents pertaining to the Acoustical Society of America from 1929 to 1947. The Niels Bohr Library also received copies of Hermann Minkowski's notebooks on mathematical subjects. The library received oral history interviews which included

initial sessions with H. Richard Crane, Eugene Feenberg, Alfred Landé, Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, and Frank Oppenheimer and continuations of earlier interviews with Edward U. Condon, Richard Feynman, William A. Fowler, Nicholas Kurti, Edwin M. McMillan, John H. Van Vleck, and Milton White. The autobiographical interviews were preceded by location and study of relevant personal papers and files. The interviews are being processed, which includes tape transcription, review of the transcript by the interviewee, and correlation of the final transcript with relevant published and unpublished documentary materials, culminating in deposit in the Niels Bohr Library.

The **Arizona Department of Library and Archives** became, by legislative act, the Library, Archives and Public Records Division of the newly created Department of Administration. Selected late acquisitions include 227 volumes of territorial and early state records of Pima County. Among these are County great registers (1876-1913); Tucson register (1920); assessment rolls of mines and mining claims (1907-13); deeds of mines (1866-82); record of surveys (1881-1905); maps and plats (1898-1950); and tax rolls (1882-86). In addition, the minutes of the Emergency Relief Administration (1932-37) and State Board of Public Welfare (1937-72) have been accessioned. The Public Records Division continues its microfilming project of territorial and state records county by county to 1929. The *Arizona Republic* newspaper has now been entirely microfilmed (1890-1943), and filming for the period between 1943 and the present is gradually being completed.

Accessions of the **Archives of American Art**, Smithsonian Institution, include drawings and sketches (1870-1932) of Edwin H. Blashfield chiefly relating to murals for state capitols, courthouses, and other public buildings; a small group of papers (1945-72) of Louise Bruner, who worked as an art critic for the *Cleveland News* and the *Toledo Blade*; papers (1915-70) of John R. Frazier, including correspondence, speeches, reports, notes, photographs, catalogs, and clippings; research papers (1949-61) of George Groce, coeditor of *The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860*; correspondence and sketches (1910-70) of Albert Laessle, Philadelphia sculptor and instructor noted for his small bronzes of animals; and records (1940-72) of the painter Esther Rolick.

The **U.S. Army Military History Research Collection**, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, accessioned the papers of William G. B. Morris, including diaries (1863-65) covering his service with the 64th North Carolina in the Cumberland Gap Campaign, his imprisonment at Johnson's Island, and his experiences at Mountain Page; the papers of Clenard McLaughlin, including recollections of his military career, 1895-1944, principally with the 19th Infantry in Puerto Rico, the 21st Infantry in the Philippines, and the 8th Division in World War I; and

the papers of S. L. A. Marshall, including research notes, battle sketches, combat maps, and sources collected for his studies of World War II in Europe, the Korean War, the Arab-Israeli Wars of 1956 and 1967, and the Viet Nam War. Particularly valuable are Marshall's interviews with participants, from private to full general. Also received were a holographic copy of the diary of Capt. Friedrich von der Malsburg, covering his experiences with the Regiment von Dittfurth and the 1st Hessian Division in Europe and America for the period February–December 1776; diaries, letters, and clippings (1898–99) of Private Robert Britton of the 1st Washington Infantry Regiment on his service in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection; and official records (1940–44) of Brig. Gen. Riley F. Ennis on the training of the 68th Armored Regiment and the 12th Armored Division at Forts Lewis and Benning and Camp Barkeley.

The **Art Library Society of North America** is compiling a directory of art library collections in North America and is interested in public and private library collections of interest to artists or art historians. Books, serials, manuscripts, and audiovisual material are all within the scope of the directory. Especially important is information on collections that are not listed in the standard library guides. If any readers work with such collections or know of any, please contact Martha E. Kehde, Chairwoman, ARLIS/NA Directory Committee, Art Library, Watson Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. 66045.

The **California Institute of Technology Archives** compiled a guide to the papers of Howard P. Robertson (1903–61), whose fields included differential geometry, relativity theory, and cosmology. The papers include course outlines, calculations, lecture notes, and correspondence documenting Robertson's post-World War II work with governmental science advisory boards. Recent acquisitions include letters and notebooks of Richard P. Feynman and calculations on cosmological problems by Richard C. Tolman (1881–1948); papers of Frederick Bedell (1868–1958), known for investigations in alternating currents of electricity and for his invention of a cathode ray oscilloscope and bone conduction hearing aids; and correspondence and related materials of Ira S. Bowen (1898–1973).

James D. Hart of the **Bancroft Library**, University of California at Berkeley, announced a new \$300,000 five-year program to collect source materials in the History of Science and Technology of the San Francisco Bay area. Half of the funds for this program have been pledged by William B. Hewlett, founding partner and currently president of the Hewlett-Packard Company, and by David Packard, cofounder of Hewlett-Packard and former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense, on condition that the library acquire matching funds to support the activity. The program, centered at first on developments in physics and electrical engineering, will systematically concentrate on the

growth of physics centered on the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the documentation of pioneer work in the electronics industry. Historical information will be obtained both by acquisition of scientific papers and by tape recording of the recollections of leaders in these fields.

General direction of the program will come from Edwin M. McMillan of the Department of Physics and from Provost Emeritus Frederick Terman of Stanford University. Roger Hahn and John L. Heilbron of the Department of History and Charles Susskind of the Department of Electrical Engineering will also serve as advisors. Arthur L. Norberg has been appointed by the library to take charge of the daily operations of the program. The Bancroft already possesses considerable material in this field, especially since the incorporation of the University Archives, the Regional Oral History Office, and the Rare Books Department into the library. The University Archives contained the papers of prominent faculty scientists, including Joseph Le Conte, Eugene W. Hilgard, Alfred L. Kroeber, Armin O. Leuschner, and John C. Merriam. The Regional Oral History Office had interviewed Ralph W. Chaney, Joel Hildebrand, and Victor Lenzen, among other leading figures on campus, and the Rare Books Department held the manuscripts of Rudjer Boskovic and the books of Florian Cajori, as well as a large microfilm archives known as the Sources for the History of Quantum Physics. Correspondence of physicist Leonard B. Loeb has been deposited in the library.

The **University of California at San Diego Library** received a collection of personal papers retained by Maria Goeppert Mayer; they include her correspondence with J. Hans Jensen, Eugene Wigner, and Edward Teller; scientific, mathematical, and lecture notes; photographs; and reprints.

Founded in 1899, the **Camden County (New Jersey) Historical Society** is the eighth oldest historical society in the state. With a membership of nearly 500 and its headquarters in a three-building complex surrounding the home of one of Camden's original settlers, the society collects historical materials relating to Camden County, the state, and environs. The museum contains collections of South Jersey glass, firefighting equipment, and lighting devices. The Boyer Library houses publications and manuscripts of South Jersey history with strong collections of county newspapers and publications on the early history of Camden City and County. The sizeable Walt Whitman collection contains books and articles by and about him. It includes the books collected by Martha L. Davis, the first curator of the Walt Whitman House.

The **University of Chicago Special Collections Department** received a collection of James Franck materials which contains correspondence, photographs, reprints, notes, calculations, and drafts of articles pertain-

ing to Franck's work in photochemistry and photosynthesis from the 1950's until his death in 1964. There is also correspondence from the 1930's and 1940's on Franck's work with the U.S. War Department and the effects of World War II on scholars.

The **Chicago Historical Society** acquired the following manuscripts: personal papers of Claude A. Barnett, along with numerous press releases, morgue files, and other records of the Associated Negro Press, which Barnett founded and served as director from 1919 until shortly before his death in 1967; papers of the Chicago Teachers Union (formed in 1937), which include significant materials of earlier teachers' groups in the city; the files of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (established in 1957), along with records of predecessor groups; papers of sociologist and criminologist Hans W. Mattick relative to the "Parole to the Army" research project, 1951-53; the Illinois Jails Survey, 1967-68; and the Chicago Youth Development Project, 1959-72; extensive papers of the Chicago Area Project, one of the country's first urban juvenile delinquency treatment and prevention programs, along with papers of CAP executive and youth worker Anthony Sorrentino and records of the Institute for Juvenile Research; the archives of the Chicago Boys Clubs, established in 1901 and still active in youth work in the city; and records (1903-72) of the City Club of Chicago, which are particularly relevant to reform group activities during the Progressive period. Also received were papers from the Chicago Peace Council and from the *Seed*, Chicago underground newspaper; and significant additions to the papers of the University of Chicago Settlement, the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, and those of Irving Meyers, radical attorney. To facilitate the use of its holdings, the Manuscript Division of the Chicago Historical Society published a guide, *Manuscript Collection Acquisitions, 1967-1971*. This is the first in a series of publications projected to provide a complete listing of the society's manuscript holdings, which now number approximately three million items.

Extensive manuscripts and correspondence files of Robert Frost were presented to Baker Library, **Dartmouth College**, by Kathleen Johnson Morrison, who became the poet's secretary and manager at the time of Mrs. Frost's death in 1938. When Robert Frost died in January 1963, he left all of his personal papers and literary manuscripts to Mrs. Morrison. Shortly thereafter, she had the papers transferred to the Dartmouth library for safekeeping, and during the decade that has ensued she made substantial annual gifts, consisting of material drawn from the bequest and from other Frost manuscripts which came into her possession during the poet's lifetime.

Manuscripts in the **Fairleigh Dickinson University Library**, Rutherford, New Jersey, date from the nineteenth century. The largest collections are the Rutherford-Watts-Russell, Garret S. Hobart, and

State Senator John S. Schultze papers. There are also materials relating to medicine, law, agriculture, and trade. In 1972 the political papers of former State Senator Fairleigh S. Dickinson, Jr., were added to the collection.

The Black Oral History program, **Fisk University Library**, received the original interview tapes with novelist Margaret Walker Alexander, photographer James Van DerZee, artist Aaron Douglas, poet Arna Bontemps, composer Eubie Blake, lyricist and band leader Noble Sissle, poet and critic Sterling Brown, and painter Alma Thomas.

As part of their Bicentennial project, the **Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.** are planning forays into local historical sources which may involve archivists. Some two-and-one-half million scouts will be urged to visit local libraries, state and local historical societies, and museums to discover information about women in the history of their home communities. In the course of their efforts, they may uncover documents which will be of interest to local archivists. On the advice of staff of the National Archives, scout leaders have apprised chairmen of state and regional archival organizations as well as NARS branch archivists of their activity and have encouraged local scout administrators to consult an archivist before disposing of old papers or photographs which they may uncover. The scouts welcome suggestions for projects involving the use of records. One NARS branch archivist, for example, has invited scouts to use available census microfilm to trace the history of community women. Archivists interested in learning more about local plans should contact the local Girl Scout office or Ely List, Bicentennial Coordinator, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

The **Harvard University Archives** appointed Clark Elliott as Assistant Curator to preserve records and personal papers documenting scientific activities at the university. The 1973 accessions include the laboratory notebooks and data and computation books of Percy Bridgman (1882-1961); Benjamin O. Peirce (1854-1914) family papers, correspondence, mathematics and physics research, and teaching notebooks, and papers of Peirce's wife and daughters; physicist Harvey Brooks' papers; Fletcher Watson correspondence and papers relating to Harvard Project Physics; and private papers of Don K. Price and the Harvard Program on Technology and Society. The archives received the papers of faculty members Richard von Mises (1883-1953) and Reinhold Rüdenberg (1883-1961) which were transferred from the American Institute of Physics Niels Bohr Library.

At the **University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**, the university archives has received 6,000 glass slides and negatives of engines, machinery, buildings, bridges, and rail and water transportation scenes.

The Milton S. Eisenhower Library, **Johns Hopkins University**, collected the papers of Hugh L. Dryden (1898–1965). Dryden was an aerodynamicist in the National Bureau of Standards (1919–47), director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, NACA (1947–58), and deputy director of NASA (1958–65). The collection provides documentation of Dryden's professional life, associations with American and European scientific societies, and with scientists in fluid mechanics, aeronautics, and electronics.

The **Kansas State Historical Society** received photographs taken by C. J. Boeger, for many years a professional photographer in western Kansas, Clay Center, and Topeka. Included in the collection are many glass negatives along with original prints from which new negatives were made. More than 300 prints were added to the society's files from the Boeger pictures. The photographs (1900–1950) cover a wide range of subjects including Topeka street scenes, business buildings, theaters, schools, and human-interest scenes such as a model airplane meet and a fishing contest. Famous personalities appearing in the collection are George Washington Carver, Charles Curtis, Clarence Darrow, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. In addition, numerous photographs of western Kansas, particularly Sheridan and Decatur Counties, are included.

Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is compiling and microfilming pre-1910 historical records of the churches of central Pennsylvania. Sponsored by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church in cooperation with the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the project will be as all-inclusive as possible. It will include any church, irrespective of denomination, in central Pennsylvania desiring to submit records up to 1910 for microfilming.

The Manuscript Division, **Maryland Historical Society**, received letters of Woodrow Wilson and his daughter Jessie; letters of the Hambleton family of St. Michaels; business records of M. S. Levy & Sons, Inc., straw and felt hat manufacturers; roll books, account books, day books, and proceedings of the trustees of the McKim School, Baltimore; correspondence and legal materials of Judge Joseph Nathan Ulman; a small group of colonial land deeds of Dorchester County; family photographs, postcards, greeting cards, playbills, and news clippings relating to Francis X. Bushman and the Bushman-Norbeck-Codori families (1860–1960); a collection of items concerning Alfred M. Jones, 1819–1900, line engraver, portrait and genre painter of New York City, including engravings, photographs, watercolors, copper engraving plates, and a scrapbook containing newspaper articles, correspondence, and printed ephemera, all relative to his artistic career; architectural drawings (c. 1953) of a multi-purpose stadium by the

Glenn L. Martin architectural firm in Baltimore; and color slides given by Lester S. Levy for his lecture "Nostalgia Set to Music."

The Michigan Historical Collections, **University of Michigan**, received the papers (1924-72) of Paul L. Adams, Michigan Supreme Court justice; additional records for the George Romney Collection relating primarily to his work as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under President Nixon; files (1964-68) of Hobart Taylor, Jr., Washington attorney and associate counsel to President Lyndon Johnson, concerning Plans for Progress, a voluntary effort of business and industry to promote equal employment opportunity; papers (1946-48) of Creighton R. Coleman, assistant chief of the decartelization branch of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) after World War II; personal papers (1864-1940) of William C. Weber and family, Detroit businessman and patron of many of the city's cultural activities; professional files (1916-66) of Verner W. Crane, American colonial historian at the University of Michigan; business records (1905-32) of J. Robert Crouse, founder of the Society for Electrical Development and supporter of cooperation within the electrical industry; and papers (1856-78) of John P. Cook, Democratic state legislator from Hillsdale County, including several letters received from Lewis Cass concerning pre-Civil War politics, the conflict in Kansas, and the election of 1856.

National Archives and Records Service. The National Archives will sponsor a Conference on Naval History to be held at the National Archives Building, May 30-31, 1974, the fourteenth in the NARS conference series. Further information is available from Richard A. von Doenhoff, Director, Conference on Naval History, The National Archives (GSA), Washington, DC 20408.

Norman S. Peterson, formerly with the Office of Federal Management Policy, GSA, and the Office of Management and Budget, has been appointed director of the newly established Interagency Reports and Standard Forms Division in the Office of Records Management, NARS.

The schedules for the 1900 Census of Population were opened at the National Archives for historical and genealogical research on December 3, 1973, after lengthy negotiations with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Commerce. Restrictions to protect privacy without unduly hampering legitimate access to the microfilm copy of the schedules (1,854 rolls) and the related SOUNDINDEX (7,844 rolls) were agreed upon by the three agencies. For a fuller description of this opening, see *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives* (Spring 1974).

Many series of records in the National Archives are being declassified in accordance with Executive Order 11652, March 8, 1972. Although the guidelines call for declassifying most agencies' records more than thirty years old, researchers are advised to contact the National Arc-

hives before visiting there to determine what records are available for research. Parts of some now-declassified series are still closed because they contain restricted information such as medical and personal data, documents of foreign origin, and investigative reports. Most series of records for the World War II and later periods still must be screened for restricted information before researchers can use them.

National Archives Accessions (Washington, DC Area). From the State Department have come the Palestine files (1947-49) of Dean Rusk and Robert McClintock. Rusk, director of the Offices of Special Political Affairs, 1947-48, and United Nations Affairs, 1948-49, and McClintock, his special assistant, compiled these records for reference purposes.

Also accessioned from the State Department are the records (1943-51) of the Office of Western European Affairs relating to Italy; records (1940-50) of the Office of the Personal Representative of the President to His Holiness Pope Pius XII; records (1946-50) of the Military Advisor of the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs; and records (1948-51) of various departmental committees. Records of the Department of State are currently open for research only through 1947.

From the Federal Open Market Committee are minutes for 1967 supplementing minutes for each year since 1936 already available on microfilm (M591); from the Defense Production Staff, Department of the Interior, records (1950-54) documenting the staff's role in coordinating activities of five defense agencies of the department, advising the Secretary of the Interior on departmental policy, and representing the department on intragovernmental committees; from the General Services Administration an inventory of real property owned or leased by the United States for fiscal year 1972; from the Commission of Fine Arts, subject, project, and legislative files (1901-60) documenting its role in determining artistic design of construction in the District of Columbia and architectural trends in the district; from the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Traffic and predecessor agencies, records (1887-1968) recounting the history of the government's regulation of transportation rates; from the Inland Waterways Corporation, statistical and financial records (1918-54); and from the National Aeronautics and Space Council, records from the agency's inception in 1958 to its demise in 1973, including correspondence, memoranda, minutes, and speeches of Executive Secretary William A. Anders, and publications.

For researchers working in urban history, the central files of a succession of federal housing agencies for the period 1947-65 and records of the Community Facilities and Urban Renewal Administrations are open for use without restrictions.

The Audiovisual Archives Division has accessioned approximately 2,700 photographs (1945-68), some in color, made or collected by the Veterans' Administration, illustrating the administration's program ac-

tivities at its hospitals, on special occasions, and the *Vietnam Election Observer Trip*, 1967.

Approximately 31,000 photographs have been accessioned from the U.S. Information Agency. They illustrate the Civil Rights March on Washington, August 28, 1963; the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signing, August and October 1963; President Tubman's visit to the United States, October 1961; and other events and activities from 1960 to 1964. Included in the still picture holdings from USIA is the photo morgue (1900-1950) of the Paris bureau of the *New York Times*.

Broadcast News, Inc., of Washington, DC, has given forty reels of motion picture film (1970-73) entitled *Washington Debates of the Seventies*. Sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, these were fifteen TV programs in which outstanding authorities debated vital public issues.

Received from the American Film Institute were a filmed interview with and a speech (ca. 1931) by Clarence Darrow, which concerns the problem of crime and sentencing in the United States, and the film, *You John Jones*, an MGM production for the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry of World War II, which concerns the activities of an air raid warden.

From the AFL-CIO Educational Library Loan Service, the National Archives received six films (1963-69) relating to public issues affecting workers; a 1932 issue of Pathe News showing the Bonus March on Washington, Henry Ford, and Eddie Rickenbacker; a film of William Howard Taft being sworn in as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; and TV programs of the National Council of the Churches of Christ.

Professor Jose Sourillan of the Society for the Study of Public Relations, Paris, France, gave six albums that he had collected and edited for the society. They are "Propaganda Songs from Berlin Radio, 1942-45," "Lenin and the People's Commissars" (speeches by prominent Russian Communists), "Adolf Hitler, Speeches of a Dictator," "Il Duce, Songs of Fascist Italy, 1922-43," "Luftwaffe, Marches, Songs, Battle Sounds of the German Air Force and Condor Legion," and "It's a Long Way to Tipperary, Original Songs of World War I, 1915-19."

John Hickman of WAMU-FM, American University, a producer of radio documentaries, gave sound recordings of news broadcasts and commentary, speeches by political and military leaders, panel discussions, and radio documentary and entertainment programs. William Brown, program director of WAMU-FM, gave recordings of President Kennedy's address at American University's 1963 commencement; the address by General George C. Marshall at Harvard University on June 5, 1947, in which the outlines of the Marshall Plan for the recovery of Western Europe were sketched; and commentary on the Watergate hearings, June 10-August 5, 1973.

Jay Diamond, a producer of documentaries for WINF-AM, Hartford, Connecticut, donated eleven sound recordings of the Walter

Cronkite interview with President Johnson just before his death; the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation production on the career of Senator Joseph McCarthy entitled "The Investigator" (1955); the "Will Rogers Good Gulf Show" (May 8, 1933); and news commentaries of World War II.

Robert J. Joseph of Sound Tapes of the Past, Inc., Seminole, Florida, presented recordings of the Nixon-Kennedy TV/Radio debates of September 26 and October 7, 13, and 21, 1960.

National Archives Accessions (Regional Branches). The Archives Branch, **Atlanta**, accessioned from the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama records of the Montgomery office—law case files (1866, 1933), equity case files (1930–32), criminal, civil action, and bankruptcy case files (1944–48), with accompanying dockets; the Opelika office—criminal and civil action case files (1944–48), and bankruptcy case files (1947–48), with accompanying dockets; and the Dothan office—law case files (1935–38) and civil action, criminal, and bankruptcy case files (1944–48), with dockets.

The Archives Branch, **Chicago**, accessioned records of U.S. district court for the Southern District of Illinois, Springfield office—naturalization declarations and petitions (1856–1950), civil dockets and journals (1855–1963), criminal dockets (1907–24), commissioner dockets (1901–58), bankruptcy dockets (1842–1907), and "Lincoln Cases—Selected" (1854–60). The last are case files of suits in which Lincoln, or his law firm, was a party. They were removed from the other case files sometime in the nineteen-twenties for copying by the Illinois State Historical Library. Also accessioned are records of the Peoria office—naturalization declarations and petitions (1907–59), civil dockets and journals (1908–63), criminal dockets and journals (1929–58), bankruptcy indexes (1905–55), rolls of attorneys (1887–1911), case exhibits (1907–40); and of the Quincy office (now defunct)—civil dockets (1937–58) and bankruptcy dockets (1937–57). The log books (1971–73) were accessioned from the Coast Guard lighthouse station at Algome, Wisconsin, which was decommissioned on November 1, 1973.

The Archives Branch, **Kansas City**, accessioned agricultural market reports and station releases that were issued to news media by Mid-Western Market News Services of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The records include daily and weekly dairy and poultry reports (1945–62), Fayetteville, Arkansas; daily fruit and vegetable reports (1917–56), Kansas City, Missouri; daily, weekly, and quarterly grain and feed market news (1938–68), Independence, Missouri; and weekly station releases (1927–56), Fargo, North Dakota. The records show price quotations on the commodities traded at major markets, volume of produce transactions, shipping statistics, analysis of market trends, weather and crop summaries, and additional data on marketing conditions and influential factors. Also received were U.S. Coast Guard unit logs (1971–72) from the depots at Dubuque, Iowa, Leaven-

worth, Kansas, and St. Louis, Missouri; and USCG unit logs (1969-71) from the cutters *Muskingum* and *Wyaconda*.

The Archives Branch, **New York**, accessioned from the Immigration and Naturalization Service copies of naturalization documents (1792-1906) filed in federal, state, and local courts located in New York City; photocopies of court indexes to the records; and an original comprehensive card name-index. The records vary in content, with less information in the earlier records than in the later ones. For example, the earlier records usually include for each petitioner his name and former nationality, the name of the witness in the matter of the petition, and an oath of allegiance to the United States. The more recent records usually indicate for each petitioner, name, address, country of birth, age, port of entry, approximate date of arrival, occupation, name and address of the witness, and include an oath of allegiance and order of the court admitting the petitioner to citizenship.

Presidential Libraries. Briefly described below are new accessions. Records in the custody of the libraries are continually being opened and made available to researchers. For information write to the appropriate library or see *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives*.

During the Herbert Hoover Centennial Year, 1974, the Hoover Presidential Library Association is sponsoring seminars on Hoover's life and work. The schedule is April 24-26, "Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, 1921-1928"; August 7-9, "Hoover and the Presidency, 1929-1933"; and, October 2-4, "Hoover, the Elder Statesman, 1933-1964." Open to all, with no fee or registration requirement, the seminars will be held at the **Herbert Hoover Library**. For further information write Francis W. O'Brien, Director of Academic Programs, Hoover Presidential Library Assoc., Box 359, West Branch, Iowa 52358.

The **Franklin D. Roosevelt Library** received eight volumes of Eleanor Roosevelt's Daily Appointment Diaries (1955-62) from Maureen Corr, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary. Also received at the library were the Frederick A. Storm papers (1933-72), which include a diary (1942-43), correspondence, news clippings, and photographs.

The **Harry S Truman Library** accessioned condolence books opened at U.S. Foreign Service posts on the occasion of the death of former President Truman and copies of resolutions adopted by states, counties, cities, and private organizations in his memory. The library also accessioned, as an addition to the papers of Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, 1949-53, transcripts of oral history seminars on the foreign policy of the Truman presidency that were conducted bimonthly at Princeton, New Jersey, during 1953 and 1954 by the Institute for Advanced Study. They record the recollections of Dean Rusk, W. Averell Harriman, Herbert Feis, Edward W. Barrett, Paul H. Nitze, Adrian S. Fisher, Joseph E. Johnson, George W. Perkins, and George

C. McGhee. The papers will be available for use as soon as they have been processed.

The **Dwight D. Eisenhower Library** accessioned the papers of Dennis A. Fitzgerald, which deal with foreign economic and agricultural assistance during the Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy administrations. Papers and reports (1962-66) accumulated during Fitzgerald's four years at the Brookings Institute are included, as well as "telephone logs" (1951-61) and committee reports and hearings on proposed legislation of the fifties and sixties. Also received were the records (1955-57) of Louis S. Rothschild, which reflect the activities of the Commission on Government Security when Rothschild was a member. The papers (1945-69) of Arnold R. Jones, a member of the board of directors of TVA, were accessioned.

The **John F. Kennedy Library** received the James Tobin papers (1959-63) dealing with the Kennedy presidential campaign and Tobin's service as a member of the Council of Economic Advisors; the articles and speeches (1952-73) of James Ramey, executive director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission; and Associated Press dispatches regarding President Kennedy's assassination and related events of November 1963.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. Applications are being accepted until January 1, 1975, for a limited number of grants (\$300 per month) to be awarded for research at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, which supports special activities of the library, and the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs of the University of Texas at Austin. A university committee reviews the applications and makes its recommendations to the foundation. Each applicant should submit a brief biographical sketch and a five-to-ten-page description of his research proposal to Harry Middleton, Director, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, Austin, Tex. 78712. Individuals from a broad range of disciplines are encouraged to apply. The only conditions are that the Johnson Library be the primary source of research materials and that the end product not be used for political purposes.

NARS Publications. *The American Territorial System*, based on the third in a series of semi-annual National Archives conferences, was edited by John Porter Bloom and published in December 1973. Volumes previously published in the conference series are *United States Polar Exploration* and *The National Archives and Statistical Research*. The papers and proceedings of the conferences on Captured German and Related Records, Urban Research, Foreign Relations, and Administration of Public Policy are scheduled for publication in 1974. Volumes published to date are available from the Ohio University Press.

New National Archives publications are the *Inventory of the Records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy* (Inventory Series No. 5), *Records of the Public Land Law Review Commission* (Inventory Series No. 8), *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the U.S.*

Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920, volume 2 (Preliminary Inventory No. 172), *Geographical Exploration and Mapping in the 19th Century: A Survey of the Records in the National Archives* (Reference Information Paper No. 66), *Federal Census Schedules, 1850-80: Primary Sources for Historical Research* (Reference Information Paper No. 67), *Cartographic Records in the National Archives of the United States Useful for Urban Studies* (Reference Information Paper No. 68), and *Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications: Black Studies*.

Records recently microfilmed are Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of Texas, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-69 (M821); Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Texas, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-70 (MM822); Interior Department Appointment Papers: Mississippi, 1849-1907 (M849); General Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers who Served During the War with Spain (M871); Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers who Served During the Philippine Insurrection (M872); Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials, Case 9, United States of America vs. Otto Ohlendorf *et al.*, September 15, 1947, to April 10, 1948 (M895); Admiralty Case Files of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1790-1842 (M919); Orders, Returns, Morning Reports, and Accounts of British Troops, 1776-81 (M922); Records of the American Section, Supreme War Council, 1917-19 (M923); Prize and Related Records for the War of 1812 of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1812-16 (M928); Minutes of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1790-1844 (M932); Act of 1800 Bankruptcy Records of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1800-1809 (M933); Inspection Reports and Related Records Received by the Inspection Branch in the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General's Office (M935); and Schedules of the Minnesota Census of 1857 (T1175).

NARS publications, unless otherwise noted, may be obtained from the Publications Sales Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The Roosevelt-Churchill Messages (1939-45) in the Roosevelt Library are available on microfilm in two publications: messages only and messages with background materials, drafts, and attachments. They may be ordered from the Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y. 12538.

The **Nebraska State Historical Society** has acquired the papers of Congressman Dan V. Stephens (1911-19); Congressman Robert G. Simmons, who served in Congress, 1923-33, and as Nebraska Chief Justice, 1939-63; and of the Nebraska Friends Meeting (Quaker) for Central City and other communities (1898-1952). The state archives has begun microfilming county board of commissioners proceedings and abstracts of elections, and to date has completed the following counties: Colfax (1880-1972), Merrick (1864-1972), Cuming

(1888-1972), Thurston (1889-1972), Dixon (1860-1970), Morrill (1909-72), Dawes (1887-1968), Banner (1952-54), and Wayne (1870-1972).

The Academy of Medicine of New Jersey donated its manuscript collection, dating from the colonial period, to the **New Jersey Historical Society**. The society already owns important medical history papers, including the minute-book of the Medical Society of New Jersey. With the recent addition it will establish the Medical Archives of New Jersey and will maintain a card index of materials on the history of medicine and public health in the state, located in various institutions and private collections. Owners of diaries, letters, casebooks, or other records of New Jersey physicians and medical agencies are invited to donate them to the society, 230 Broadway, Newark, N.J. 07104.

An archives publication program of the Archives and History Bureau, **New Jersey State Library**, was made possible by recent legislation creating a New Jersey Archives Publication Program. Publications in progress include "Minutes of the Governor's Privy Council of New Jersey, 1777-1789," edited by David A. Bernstein, and "The Colonial Laws of New Jersey, 1703-1775."

The complete musical library of conductor Alexander Smallens, including musical scores for practically all the major symphonic works of the twentieth century, was accessioned by the **University of New Mexico**. "This very rich collection includes 3,700 musical scores of opera, chamber music and symphonies from Europe and the United States," said Jim Wright, UNM music librarian. Included are the conductor's scores and study and miniature scores. Smallens, who died in 1972 at the age of 83, was with the Philadelphia Orchestra for more than eighteen years and a guest conductor with virtually every major symphony orchestra in this country and leading opera companies in Europe. Modern American operatic music in the collection reflects Smallens' close association late in his career with the music of George Gershwin.

The Kemper and Leila Williams Foundation, which supports **The Historic New Orleans Collection** (533 Royal Street, New Orleans, La. 70130), appointed F. Mark McKiernan as director of the collection. A native of Iowa, he is also codirector of Graceland College's Mormon History Manuscript Collection.

Materials on the late Igor Stravinsky have been accessioned by the Music Division, **New York Public Library**. The collection was assembled by Minna Lederman, editor of *Modern Music* (1924-47), during her preparation of the anthology "Stravinsky in the Theatre" which first appeared in a triple issue of the magazine *Dance Index*, late in

1947, and was then enlarged and published in book form by Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1949.

The Tamiment Library, **New York University**, received the records of the National Board of Cloak and Suit Workers Industry (1933-70) and the Hatters Union (1854-1970). The papers of Rose Pastor Stokes (1905-33) have been processed and are now available for use. *Tamiment Library Bulletin* #48 (March 1973), containing a biographical sketch and description of the J. B. S. Hardman Collection (1908-68), is available free upon request, and a bibliography of Hardman's writings is available for the cost of Xerox. Inquiries should be addressed to Dorothy Swanson, Tamiment Librarian, 70 Washington Square South, New York, N.Y. 10012.

H. G. Jones, a Fellow and former President of the SAA, was appointed curator of the North Carolina Collection of the Library of the **University of North Carolina**, Chapel Hill. He was associated with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh for eighteen years and served as its director since 1968. Under Jones's leadership, the division won the first distinguished service award given by the SAA.

Thornton W. Mitchell, formerly records management consultant with the North Carolina Department of Administration, returned to the **North Carolina Division of Archives and History** as chief of the Archives and Records Section. The name of the parent agency was changed by the 1973 General Assembly to the Department of Cultural Resources. A central microfilm of engineering plans and drawings was begun by the State Records Branch in 1971. The completed project will place all engineering plans and drawings submitted to state agencies since 1911 into one central system capable of providing duplicate aperture photocopies with diazo film images or 18 x 24-inch hardcopies. The finished project will encompass close to a million cards. The archives received the family Bible of Governor James Iredell, Jr., which records the births, marriages, and deaths in the governor's family from 1815. The Archives Branch published two additional Archives Information Circulars: *A Select Bibliography for Genealogical Research in North Carolina* (no. 10), a basic guide for the beginning genealogist given free of charge at the archives; and *Military Personnel Records in the North Carolina State Archives, 1918-1964* (no. 11), which was published as a result of the July 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center (Military) in St. Louis which destroyed some World War I and World War II army personnel records. The circular describes those records available in the North Carolina archives that can be used to prove military service. The second edition of the *Guide to Research Materials in the North Carolina State Archives; Section B: County Records* lists all county records available to researchers in the archives and can be purchased for \$3.50.

The **University of Oregon** received the papers of former U.S. Senator Wayne L. Morse.

Accessioned by the Division of Archives and Manuscripts (State Archives), **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission**, were microfilmed documents (1810-1961) filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth providing for the incorporation and regulation of corporations, Corporation Bureau, Department of State; annual statements (1963) of insurance companies in Pennsylvania, Insurance Department; annual reports (1947) of private water, manufactured gas, natural gas, telephone and telegraph, private and municipal electric light, heat and power, and steam heat companies, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce; minutes (1932-37) of the State Emergency Relief Board; birth and planned parenthood correspondence files (1958-59), Secretary's Office, Department of Public Welfare; minutes, reports, correspondence, and related material (1954-61) concerning the White House Conference on Aging and the various state committees studying the problems of aging, Office for the Aging, Bureau of Community Consultation, Department of Public Welfare; admission of attorneys correspondence (1970-71), commonwealth dockets (1971-73), transfer dockets (1972), Commonwealth Court; and records of the W.P.A. Pennsylvania Historical Survey, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Also received were general correspondence and account books (1906-34) of W. L. Barclay and his sons S. D. and Geo. S., including materials relating to the Barclay Chemical Company (home office in Williamsport), the Lacquin Lumber Company, and the Northwest Lumber Company (Seattle, Washington); papers (1880-1970) of Gertrude Howard Olmsted Nauman; Delaware and Hudson Railway Company photographs, blueprints, etc.; Civil War Letters from Sergeant R. W. Penn to his father in Youngstown; and World War I posters.

New historical source materials are now becoming available in the archives of the **Rockefeller Foundation**, which played a major role in supporting research and education in physics and astronomy during the 1920's and 1930's. The foundation has established an archives at 333 West 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

The **Arthur and Mary Schlesinger Library**, Radcliffe College, received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to assist in building resources on the population control movement, especially the contributions of women to the growth of the family planning movement and the effect of family planning on women. These funds are making possible the cataloging of present holdings, the accessioning of new sources, sponsorship of two fellowships, and the teaching of a course, "American Women and Their Work." An oral history program of interviews with Martha May Eliot, Loraine Campbell, other officers of the Planned Parenthood Federation, and Emily Mudd are

underway. The library's book, picture, and manuscript card catalogs and manuscript inventories were published by G. K. Hall Company and sell for \$215. Recently cataloged were the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company collection and the professional papers of Mary Steichen Calderone, concerning her association with the Planned Parenthood Federation and the establishment and work of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States. Letters (1929-44) from Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt were received. They concern both personal and official matters and refer to such diverse topics as Massachusetts and national politics, social welfare, and polio. Accessioned were the Pauli Murray papers of her teaching and legal activities, including material on the President's Commission on the Status of Women, work for NOW and the American Civil Liberties Union, research and legal cases concerning sex discrimination, and the Equal Rights Amendment. Also received were additional papers for the following collections: Vera Micheles Dean, Martha Eliot, M. F. K. Fisher, Esther Peterson, Betty Friedan, and NOW.

The **Smithsonian Institution Archives** accessioned records (1889-1957) of the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology, records (1969-73) of the First International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology, and records (1971-73) pertaining to the development of a national program of biological resources and resource management.

The **Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives** acquired material of the Pawnee-Creek Indian artist Acee Blue Eagle (1907-59). Included are a number of paintings that considerably expand NAA's collection of primitive and modern Indian art. In addition, the collection includes sketches, photographs, correspondence, and other material that document the artist's life and work. Special arrangements have been made with the St. Francis Indian Mission, South Dakota, to allow the NAA to copy and service several thousand photographs that span the first half of the twentieth century. Among these photographs are over 2,000 taken by Father Eugene Buechel, S.J., between 1922 and 1945 that are particularly valuable as reflections of life on the Rosebud Reservation and at the St. Francis Indian Mission in particular. Although researchers will be allowed to study the photographs freely, copies of the photographs will be furnished by the National Anthropological Archives only with the mission's permission.

Also accessioned are records of the National Congress of American Indians from the founding of the organization in 1944 to 1965, including correspondence, legislative files, financial records, and files concerning the activities and problems of specific tribes; papers (1940's-50's) of James Curry, an attorney for several Western tribes, concerning the Indian rights movements and Curry's work with the Water Resources Authority in Puerto Rico during the governorship of

Rexford Tugwell in the 40's; a collection of journals, maps, and notes of archeological and ethnological studies by Duncan Strong on the Rawson-MacMillan-Field Museum expedition to Labrador, 1927-28; photographs and news clippings of L. F. Foster, a wild-west showman during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; and a number of small collections that include photographs of modern Arapahos and South Cheyennes, archeological sites on the Navaho Reservation, and sound recordings of music and tales from the West Indian island of Martinique and from Zinacantan in southern Mexico.

The **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** has accessioned records of the General Assembly including acts, bills, resolutions, journals, and rolls and pictures of members (1900-1973); Budget and Control Board, Division of Surplus Property, reports (1959-69); Wildlife and Marine Resources, Federal projects file (1940-58); Department of Social Services, field reports (1937-57); City of Columbia, architectural drawings of City Hall (1870); Williamsburg District, sheriff's execution book (1845-1949); and private papers of the Walworth Plantation (1750-1930).

The County Records Division is now microfilming over 100,000 documents a month in its continuing program of preserving courthouse records in each county of the state. All of the negatives are stored for security, and positive copies of most are made available for research. Records of the counties where filming has been completed are available for purchase on 35mm positive roll microfilm. Records filmed usually include conveyances, mortgages, plats, civil and criminal court records, probate records, tax duplicates, sheriff's records, education records, Confederate pension records, and county commission records. They date from the earliest extant record to about 1900. At present, the counties represented are Anderson, Fairfield, Laurens, Lexington, Marlboro, and Spartanburg. Scattered records from several other counties are also being offered, and as the program continues more and more records will become available on film. A list of the films, which will sell for \$15 per roll, may be obtained from the Publications Division, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate Street, P. O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station, Columbia, S.C. 29211.

The **University of Southern California** received scripts, theater programs, sheet music, periodicals, and other material assembled by John Sigvard Olsen of the Olsen & Johnson comedy team.

The personal papers of Timothy Moore Stinnett, nationally distinguished educator who served as a visiting professor at **Texas A&M University**, 1966-70, have been given to University Archives. Unique to the collection are copies of hundreds of speeches made by Stinnett to state, national, and international meetings of educators. Included are copies of most of the many articles and books he authored or edited

and a small amount of personal correspondence. Stinnett served with the National Education Association during 1946-66, and he held important posts earlier in Arkansas' educational system. The collection will be open to anyone interested when the processing of papers and preparation of an inventory are completed.

The Southwest Collection, **Texas Tech University**, accessioned the papers (1950-72) of former Texas governor Preston Smith; records (1920-71) of the League of Women Voters of Texas; records (1896-1971) of the Itasca Cotton Manufacturing Company and Weavers Guild; and papers (1877-1939) of Morgan Jones, Texas railroad builder. Accessioned on microfilm are the Robert E. Nail Foundation collection (1860-1968) relating to the famous Fort Griffin Fandangle; scrapbooks (1902-68) of Marvin Jones, dealing with his career as congressman, war food administrator, and Chief Justice of the U.S. Court of Claims; and records of several regional railroads. The oral history program's recent interviews deal with the history of Texas Tech, music in the Southwest, sports in West Texas, social disorganization during the Depression era, the Texas feedlot industry, and the weather. Numerous tapes pertain to the careers of such personalities as Bob Wills on western music; Ken Curtis (who is "Festus" in "Gunsmoke"), and the late Dan Blocker, the "Hoss" Cartwright on the long-running "Bonanza" series.

Among the manuscripts acquired by the Marriott Library, **University of Utah**, are architect Georgius Y. Cannon's drawings; account books (1915-33) of the David Eccles Mining Company; papers of rural obstetrician Joseph H. Peck; family papers of Charles C. Rich and Edward Hunter, apostle and bishop, respectively, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and papers and music of Arthur Shepherd, composer and associate conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

The Manuscripts Division, **University of Virginia Library**, accessioned a scrapbook (1830-55) of Peter Force containing news clippings on James Madison and the War of 1812 and letters of the Madison family; papers (1915-55) of James Hoge Ricks, the first judge of the Richmond Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court; files (1973) of the Virginia State headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union; and additional material (1972-73) concerning Michael Korda's book *Male Chauvinism! How it Works*.

The **State Historical Society of Wisconsin** received the papers (1941-69) of I. A. L. Diamond, a screenwriter who collaborated with director Billy Wilder on *The Apartment*; *Irma La Douce*; *One, Two, Three*; and *Some Like It Hot*, including correspondence, notes, conference notes, and scripts for over thirty produced motion pictures and for some unproduced films; records (1930-60) of George Fred and Wil-

liam Keck, Chicago-based architects, including client files, photographs, blueprints, drawings, and display panels; documentary motion picture films (1950, 1957-68) from the television series *The Twentieth Century and The 21st Century*; records (1938-41) of the Manitowoc Coordinating Committee, an organization founded to aid Jewish refugees emigrating from Nazi Germany to the United States, including correspondence, affidavits, financial materials, and minutes of the Manitowoc, Wisconsin, committee; papers (1892-1937) of Carlos Montezuma, a Chicago physician, member of the Society of American Indians, advocate of assimilation of the American Indian, and leader of the pan-Indian movement, including correspondence, financial records, writings and notes, and printed materials from many sources dealing with the American Indian; records (1842-1955) of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention, of the Wisconsin Free Baptist Yearly Meeting which merged with the state convention in 1913, and of various regional and local Baptist groups, including minutes of several organizations, financial records, and correspondence; records (1916-70) of the Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women, including records of annual conferences, minutes of board meetings, presidential correspondence, subject files, committee reports, and district minutes and reports; and the records (1965-72) of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition, including minutes, office files, legal reference files, and clippings relating to the abortion issue in various states and on the medical, legal, and psychological aspects of abortion. Also received were the records (1853-1972) of the clerk, council, and justice court of the city of Green Bay; tax rolls (1856-1955) of the Douglas County treasurer's office; clerk's records (1952-65) of the city of Glendale; and clerk's and treasurer's records (1882-1960) of the village of Saukville.

The society awarded the Alice E. Smith Fellowship for 1973-74 to Julianne L. Wood, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison studying with Paul W. Glad. Wood's dissertation will be an analysis of three generations of Norwegian settlement in several western Wisconsin communities. The Alice E. Smith Fellowship, which carries an outright grant of \$600, is awarded annually to a woman doing research in American history, with preference given to applicants who are doing graduate research in the history of Wisconsin or the Middle West. The deadline date for applications is July 15 of each year. Letters of application, describing in some detail the current research of the applicant, should be addressed to Director of Research, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wis. 53706.

An eight-year project to collect and edit the papers of Frederick Douglass began at **Yale University**. Sponsored by the university and the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, the project is supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications Commission. The goal of the

project is to publish a multi-volume edition of the speeches, letters, and essays of Douglass. Persons having knowledge of such materials are asked to contact John W. Blassingame, Editor, Frederick Douglass Papers, 2103 Yale Station, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

CHURCH ARCHIVES

Baptist. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has recently accessioned the records of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention (1842-1955) and the records of the Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women (1916-70).

The E. T. Crittenden Collection in Baptist History, Z. Smith Reynolds Library, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, has recently microfilmed the records of the following North Carolina Baptist churches: Abbotts Creek, Davidson County (1832-1973); Abbotts Creek Primitive, Davidson County (1783-1944); Clemmons, Forsyth County (1866-1973); Pleasant Hill, Rutherford County (1880-1973); Chimney Rock, Rutherford County (1892-1972); Pleasant Grove, Rutherford County (1920-73); Waynesville First Baptist, Haywood County (1863-1973); and Trinity, Randolph County (1924-72).

The Georgia Baptist Historical Society publishes a circular newsletter and *Viewpoints: Georgia Baptist History* which contains essays relating to Georgia Baptist life. The society holds two meetings each year.

The Virginia Baptist Historical Society has voted to publish *Virginia Baptist Ministers*, vol. 7, by Joseph H. Cosby. Plans and financial assistance have been approved to enlarge the society's wing in the Boatwright Memorial Library, University of Richmond. The society has received the correspondence of the Reverend L. Peyton Little and participated in the Sesquicentennial of the Baptist General Association in Virginia which occurred in 1973. A filmstrip and other materials were published to commemorate this significant anniversary.

The archives of the North American Baptist General Conference, Forest Park, Illinois, has added the *Baptist Herald* (1923-), and *Der Sendbote*, a German periodical (1852-), to their collections.

Protestant Episcopal. The Archives of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee, at the Milwaukee County Historical Society, has received the records of Immanuel Episcopal Church, Racine, Wisconsin, and the papers of the Rt. Rev. Donald H. V. Hallock, retiring bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee.

Lutheran. Archivists representing the districts of The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, encouraged the districts and congregations of the church to consider women for service as archivists-historians in their respective areas. The Twelfth Workshop-Conference, meeting in St. Louis, November 1973, commended the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for its consciousness of history and its promotion of history services. The action was taken in response to the Missouri Synod's resolution earlier in the year at New Orleans to use the talents of women at all levels of synodical organization.

M. J. Kaste has been appointed archivist of the Northern Illinois District Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

United Methodist. The Northern New Jersey Conference of the United Methodist Church has begun the publication of a newsletter, *The Circuit Writer*. The conference historical depository at Drew University, under Kenneth E. Rowe, has issued *Resources for United Methodist Studies in Drew University Library*.

The Central Illinois Conference Historical Society of the United Methodist Church has obtained the original hand-written minutes of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1824-35). Lynn W. Turner was elected secretary-historian of the commission.

The General Commission on Archives and History of the United Methodist Church, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, has decided to accept the offer of Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee, to provide facilities for the historical collections at Lake Junaluska. A bicentennial committee and a committee on ethnic heritage and history have been appointed.

Moravian. The Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, has received two violins and violin and cello drawings by C. F. Hartman, 1820-93. They have also accessioned a pottery bowl from a Kukra Indian grave to add to their museum displays.

United Presbyterian. The Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has received approximately fifteen tons of materials, occupying over 1,365 cubic feet of space, as a result of the restructuring plans of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Materials have been received from the General Council, Board of National Missions, COEMAR, United Presbyterian Men, the Department of Supporting Services, the Council on Theological Education, the Fifty Million Fund, the Council on Church Support, the Office of the General Assembly, the Board of Christian Education, the Office of Educational Loans and Scholarships, the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work, and the Board of Foreign Missions.

Other. The new address of Montreal's **Jewish Public Library** is 5151 Cote St. Catherine Road, Montreal 252, P. Q., Canada, and it is to that address that inquiries should be made about their copies of the *Abraham de Sola Papers: A Guide to the Microfilm* mentioned in the "Reviews" section of the October 1973 issue of this journal under McGill University Archives. The executive director of the library is Paul Trepman.

The *Guide to Manuscript Collections and Institutional Records in Ohio*, sponsored by the Society of Ohio Archivists and edited by Lynne Wakefield of the **Ohio Historical Society**, contains listings of church records held in archival repositories and in the churches themselves in the state of Ohio. The guide may be ordered from Stephen Morton, University Archivist, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402, for \$8.00 per copy.

The status of Lutheran church records in Ohio has recently been

described by Edie Hedlin in *The Ohio Archivist* (Fall 1973). A prior article described Roman Catholic records. Future articles are planned on Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Jewish, Society of Friends, Episcopal, Unitarian, and other Ohio denominations. Anyone wishing to supply information or write articles should contact Edie Hedlin, who is editing the series at the Ohio Historical Society.

The Society of American Archivists

JUDITH A. KOUCKY, *Editor*

From President F. Gerald Ham: Public Ownership of the Papers of Public Officials

In all of American archival history, no affair has raised so many issues of fundamental concern to the archival profession as has Watergate. Several of these issues will be examined at the annual meeting in Toronto in a session on "Watergate: The Archivist and the Public Interest." Briefly, I want to focus on a basic issue arising from the \$576,000 tax deduction for President Nixon's donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives: that is, who owns or should own the papers of the President and other elected and appointed government officials? These records, as a former SAA president points out, were "created for and paid for by you and me, the citizens of the United States." Prior to the release of information from Nixon's income tax returns, the question of who owns the papers of the President and other public officials, according to H. G. Jones, was of concern only to a "tiny fraternity of ineffective archivists." And even among our profession, there is heated and fundamental disagreement about what constitutes public records and about the wisdom of statutorily designating as public records the papers of presidents, governors, and congressmen. Some archivists, including this one, essentially agree with Jones when he argues that what is produced on government time, at government expense, and for a government purpose, is a public record. "The key," in Jones's opinion, "is whether the papers were developed for a government purpose." Articulating a different point of view is Herman Kahn, who labels himself a "pragmatist" in this matter. "I am in favor of whatever system will make the papers of the Presidents most quickly available for scholarly use, and experience indicates that this can most effectively be done by continuing the present pattern in dealing with Presidential papers." Many archivists who share this view would agree with Kahn that it may be as difficult to separate the public records from the private papers of elected officials as it is to separate their governmental functions from their political activities. In dealing with questions of access, of the confidentiality of

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.

sensitive material, and, consequently, with the integrity of the papers, the "pragmatists" believe that legislation will only create additional and unnecessary problems.

The press does—and I suspect the populace would—find these arguments unconvincing. Rather they would make certain that never again will a President make the arrogant statement: "I'll be glad to have the papers back, and I'll pay the tax because I think they're worth more [than the deduction claimed]." "Clearly," the *New York Times* editorialized, "there is need for a law expressly establishing the Government's proprietary right to speeches, letters, memorandums and other documents compiled by public officials on Government time and at public expense." Though acknowledging the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of drawing a line between official and nonofficial documents, the *Milwaukee Journal* asserted that "when there's doubt, the public character should prevail." The editorial advocated that "an archival agency should oversee" that determination and should not leave such decisions solely to the departing officeholder.

Aroused by the Nixon tax scandals, Congress may yet take corrective action. Currently there are three bills pending in Congress that would deal directly with the ownership of the papers of public officials. Senate Bill 2951, introduced by Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, would require the President, vice president, and members of Congress, within 180 days of leaving office, to deposit in the National Archives that portion of their papers determined by the Administrator of General Services to be "public documents." Identical bills by Representatives Delbert Latta and Tennyson Guyer of Ohio (H.R. 12116 and 12243), now bottled up in the Committee on the Judiciary, which has more pressing work on its hands, would apply to the public papers of "any officer or employee of the United States" and would expressly "prohibit the sale or use for personal gain of such property."

For those archivists who think this issue should be resolved through federal legislation, the Bayh bill is probably the most promising. True, the bill has several provisions (as well as omissions) with which most archivists will take issue, particularly the section providing for the deposit of the papers of members of Congress with the National Archives. Provisions and wording of the proposed legislation need to be clarified and modified—but that is not the point. As Senator Bayh stated in a letter to several members of the profession, the underlying purpose of the bill is evident: "to clearly establish in law the public's ownership of the official papers of the President and members of Congress and to provide for their preservation." And the senator solicits our professional opinion. He writes, "I am very much open to suggestions as to how it [the bill] might be improved."

Four years ago in his presidential address, Herman Kahn told his colleagues that one condition of behaving like a professional was involvement with the "larger aspects of the role that archival activity plays in our society." He urged them to consider and to discuss the important issues being publically debated in connection with the creation, preservation, and use of records. Archivists, do just that.

A BILL

To provide for public ownership of certain documents of elected public officials.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Public Documents Act."

SEC. 2. (a) Title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new chapter:

Chapter 39—PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

§ 3901. Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter—(1) "elected official of the United States" means the President, Vice President, Senator, and Member of (or Resident Commissioner or Delegate to) the House of Representatives, including any individual holding such office for any period by reason of appointment to such office or succession to such office; and (2) "public documents" means, with respect to an elected official of the United States, the books, correspondence, documents, papers, pamphlets, models, pictures, photographs, plats, maps, films, motion pictures, sound recordings, and other objects or materials which shall have been retained by an individual holding elective office under the United States and which were prepared for or originated by such individual in connection with the transaction of public business during the period when such individual held elective office and which would not have been prepared if that individual had not held such office; except that copies of public documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and public documents previously processed under this title are not included.

§ 3902. Papers of elected officials.

Within one hundred and eighty days after an elected official of the United States ceases to hold his office, the Administrator of General Services shall obtain any objects or materials of that elected official which the Administrator determines to be public documents within the meaning of section 3901(2) of this title, and such elected official shall transmit such documents to the Administrator.

§ 3903. Preservation of public documents.

The Administrator of General Services shall deposit in the National Archives of the United States the public documents of each elected official of the United States obtained under section 3902 of this title. Sections 2101–2113 of this title shall apply to all public documents accepted under this section.

§ 3904. Judicial review.

A decision by the Administrator of General Services that any object or material is a public document of an elected official of the United

States within the meaning of section 3901(2) of this title shall be a final agency decision within the meaning of section 702 of title 5.

SAA Annual Meeting. "Documenting American Cultures" is the principal theme of the Society's annual meeting in Toronto, October 1-4, 1974. The Program Committee has planned sessions on the sources for such aspects of cultural history as the family, working people, ethnic groups, and urban life. Other sessions will deal with the use of audiovisual, quantitative, and scientific records in documenting contemporary society. In addition to sessions organized around the cultural theme, the convention will feature panel discussions on the relationship of the archivist to older and younger colleagues, to colleagues of other countries, and to the members of related professions. Beginning archivists and those who wish to review basic techniques may attend on the first day of the meeting workshops in arrangement and description, records management, conservation, and administration. A convention program containing the full schedule of events will be mailed in July to individual and institutional members.

Index to the American Archivist. The Society's publication sales officer is taking orders for the recently published index to the *American Archivist*, volumes 21-30 (1958-67). Mary Jane Dowd, formerly associate editor of the journal, compiled the index. It sells for \$6 to SAA members and for \$10 to nonmembers. Orders should be sent to Publication Sales Officer, Society of American Archivists, 1627 Fidelity Bldg., 123 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19109. A limited number of indexes to volumes 1-20 (1938-57) are also available at the same prices.

Directory of Manuscript Appraisers. The Committee on Collecting Personal Papers and Manuscripts has compiled a list of manuscript appraisers whose work has been adjudged satisfactory by archivists. For a copy of the directory, send a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope to the chairman of the committee: Edmund Berkeley, Jr., Manuscripts Department, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.

Election of Fellows. The Committee on Professional Standards asks the Society's members to submit the names of persons eligible for election as Fellows in 1974. According to the constitution, candidates for the honor must have been individual members of the Society in good standing for the past five years. They should have had advanced educational training and approximately five years of responsible experience in any field recognized by the Society as essential to the archival profession. In addition to having shown initiative, resourcefulness, and a sense of professional morale in their work, candidates should have produced professional writings of high quality. Send recommendations to the chairman of the Committee on Professional

Standards: Wilfred I. Smith, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A ON3, Canada.

Distinguished Service Award. The Society invites its members to nominate an archival institution for the Distinguished Service Award for 1974. Six institutions have received the award in the ten years of its existence: the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, the Maryland Hall of Records, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Colorado Division of State Archives and Public Records, the Pennsylvania Division of Archives and Manuscripts, and the State Archives Division of the Oregon State Library. According to the terms of the award, the organization recommended should have achieved distinction in one or more of the following ways: demonstrably contributing to archival theory and the development of new archival practices; serving its constituency in an outstanding fashion; showing extraordinary ingenuity and resourcefulness in improving efficiency of operations or improving methods of work; going well beyond the normal performance requirements expected of an archival agency and so being an incentive to others; publishing exemplary and meritorious finding aids, collection guides, statements of available service, and the like; and developing over a period of years an archival program of such depth and scope as to warrant especial recognition. Write for nominating forms to the SAA Acting Secretary, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105. The acting secretary must receive nominations by July 15, 1974.

Contributing Members. The contributing membership is an opportunity for individuals to give an extra measure of support to the Society. Under the new schedule of dues, contributing members pay \$10 more than their regular annual fee and thus help the Society to fund committee projects, finance the newsletter, and cover the rising cost of supplies and services. The following persons have enrolled as contributing members since the institution of the new schedule of dues on January 1, 1974: Lee G. Alexander, Judith Austin, Richard C. Berner, Lisa Feldman, Ralph W. Hansen, Harley P. Holden, David E. Horn, A. K. Johnson, Jr., Mary Ellis Kahler, John M. Kinney, Nancy V. Menan, Stephen C. Morton, Brenda S. Reger, Paul R. Rugen, and Robert Svenningsen.

Committees for 1973-74

Additional committee assignments appeared in the January 1974 issue of the *American Archivist* on pages 179-82.

American Revolution Bicentennial (ad hoc). Chairman James E. O'Neill (National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408). Terry P. Abraham, Douglas A. Bakken, Martha M. Bigelow,

A. Otis Hebert, Jr., Almer K. Johnson, Jr., John D. Kendall, Paul A. Kohl, Earl E. Olson, Charles R. Schultz, Adrienne C. Thomas.

Awards. Chairman Herman Kahn (598 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511). Distinguished Service Award: Chairman Herbert E. Angel (8919 Brickyard Rd., Potomac, Md. 20854), C. Herbert Finch, A. Carroll Hart; Gondos Memorial Award: Chairman Frank B. Evans (National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408), Mary C. Lethbridge, Herman J. Viola; Waldo Gifford Leland Prize: Chairwoman Jean F. Preston (Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal. 91108), Leonard Rapport, Walter Rundell, Jr.; Philip M. Hamer Award: Chairman Lester J. Cappon (The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, Ill. 60610), Nicholas C. Burckel, Lucile M. Kane.

Research and Development (ad hoc). Chairman David R. Larson (Ohio Historical Society, I-71 and 17th Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43211). C. Herbert Finch, F. Gerald Ham, A. Carroll Hart, John M. Scroggins, Jr., Robert M. Warner.

Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives. Paul L. Ward, Gerhard L. Weinberg, Allen Weinstein (AHA); Chairman Norman A. Graebner, Holman Hamilton, Richard S. Kirkendall (OAH); Herman Kahn, Philip P. Mason, Robert M. Warner (SAA).

Joint ALA/SAA Committee on Archives-Library Relationships. Chairman Roger H. McDonough, Leona P. Berry, Samuel J. Boldrick, Robert L. Clark (ALA); Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Nancy E. Peace, Robert E. Stocking (SAA).

Deaths

JOSEF C. JAMES. It was my pleasure to know Josef C. James for nearly thirty years. I met him in 1944 in a special training unit of the U. S. Army at Camp Holabird, Maryland. Here he, I, and several other Blacks with graduate degrees were assigned by the army to teach semiliterate draftees the fundamentals of an elementary education in six weeks. This assignment, many of us felt, was probably based less on the army's hope of attainment of an ambitious educational goal than on its habit at that time of underdeployment of black capabilities in racially segregated units. The black cadremen of Camp Holabird included men who later were to hold positions such as professor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, president of a college, member of the cabinet of the governor of Maryland, and, of course, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

J. C. (as he was known to all his friends) was appointed to the staff of the National Archives in 1946—the year that I resumed service in the agency after peripatetic military assignment. His appointment therefore gave me a pleasant opportunity to renew the friendship of army days. At the National Archives for some fifteen years I had frequent contacts with J. C. as he creditably performed varied assignments in records description, reference service, accessioning, and exhibit

appeared likely that the Society and the two records management organizations would form a joint committee in the spring of 1974. The president said that he was also exploring the possibility of establishing a joint committee of the Society and the national genealogical associations. He had asked SAA member Winston DeVille, a specialist in genealogy, for an opinion on whether a group should be formed to study the matter.

President Ham stated that he had requested Wilfred I. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Professional Standards, to create a subcommittee to review the Society's constitution and bylaws with the aim of reconciling any inconsistencies. Mr. Smith had offered to serve on the subcommittee himself, along with Herman Kahn and Philip P. Mason.

The president called the Council's attention to a report which he had received from Herman Kahn, SAA representative on the National Archives Advisory Council. Concerned about the increasing number of thefts from archival repositories, the advisory council had asked the archivist of the United States to take the lead in devising a means of preventing further thefts. Mr. Rhoads said that he thought the Society could more appropriately take on the responsibility. The Council agreed with Mr. Rhoads and referred the issue to the Committee on Reference and Access for recommendations.

President Ham reported on a meeting which had taken place on December 28, 1973, between Erich H. Boehm, president of the American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, and members of the Executive Committee and the Council. Mr. Boehm had suggested that the Society and the Clio Press collaborate in regularly gathering and publishing news of archival accessions, guides, finding aids, and documentary works. The Council decided to take no action until it had heard further from Mr. Boehm on certain aspects of the proposal.

The president announced two forthcoming meetings. On January 11 and 12, 1974, the Program Committee would meet in Toronto to plan the sessions of the Society's next convention. The SAA and the Society of Southwest Archivists would sponsor a luncheon on April 18, 1974, in Denver during the annual conference of the Organization of American Historians. E. Berkeley Tompkins, executive director of the National Historical Publications Commission, would be the featured speaker.

The president and the treasurer reviewed the work of the search committee in investigating sites for the Society's administrative office and in interviewing candidates for executive director. The committee had drawn up a job description for publication in the January 1974 issue of the *SAA Newsletter*, and it would distribute the description to the placement bureaus of related professional organizations. The search committee also intended to recruit as candidates persons whom it considered well qualified for the executive director's position.

Vice President Rhoads said that Reps. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) and Frank Horton (R-N.Y.), chairman and minority leader respectively of

the House Committee on Government Operations, had expressed a favorable opinion of the proposed legislation for a national historic records program. They thought, however, that the National Historical Publications Commission, rather than a quasi-independent body, should administer the program. Rep. Horton had redrafted the legislation to provide for the enlargement of the NHPC for the additional task of overseeing the national historic records program. With the exception of that change and a few minor revisions, the new version retained the original elements of the bill which Sen. Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) had introduced into the Senate. The Council decided to take no action until it had had time to read Rep. Horton's draft.

The vice president informed the Council that he had appointed Edward C. Papenfuss as chairman of the Program Committee for the 1975 annual meeting in Philadelphia. Donald F. Harrison had accepted appointment as chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1976 annual meeting in Washington, D.C. Mr. Harrison will attend sessions of the planning commission for the Eighth International Congress on Archives in order to coordinate the Society's convention plans with those for the international meeting.

Acting Secretary Koucky stated that her staff had prepared dues notices and membership application forms for use after January 1, 1974, when the new schedule of dues would take effect. An archival education directory edited by Maynard J. Brichford and Frank B. Evans was ready for free distribution from the Society's administrative office. After the staff had reorganized the alphabetical file of the membership, it would compile a directory of individual and institutional members for publication in the spring of 1974.

Treasurer Applegate announced that the 1973 Local Arrangements Committee had turned in receipts showing a profit of \$8,299.26 for the annual meeting in St. Louis. The Council approved a resolution commending the committee for its excellent work.

The treasurer reported that unaudited receipts for the period January 1–December 13, 1973, totaled \$55,810.86, and disbursements came to \$59,970.93. The figures were accepted.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, Mr. Applegate recommended the adoption of a 1974 budget of \$95,130 in revenues and \$85,840 in expenditures. He explained that expenses in 1974 would be approximately \$20,000 higher than they were in 1973 because the Society would have to pay the executive director's salary; because several new publications were planned; and because general operating expenses had increased. To balance the disbursements, the treasurer projected an income of \$54,655 from membership dues; \$33,475 from subscriptions to the *American Archivist*, advertisements in the journal and the convention program, and the sale of publications; and \$7,000 profit from the annual meeting. After the Council had discussed the larger financial items, Ms. Freivogel moved that the budget for 1974 be approved as recommended by the Executive Committee. The motion was seconded and unanimously passed.

Editor Edward Weldon reported that camera-ready copy for the index to volumes 21 through 30 of the *American Archivist* was ready for the printer and that the index would be completed by the spring of 1974. Frank B. Evans's bibliography for modern archives was now being edited for publication, he added.

Old Business. The Council dealt first with the statements of standards for access to research materials and standards on appraisal of gifts. The Committee on Reference and Access and the Committee on Collecting Personal Papers and Manuscripts had submitted a draft of the statements to the Council in April 1972. The draft had then gone for comments to the Committee on Professional Standards. After the sponsoring committees had written a second draft incorporating most of the textual changes suggested by the Committee on Professional Standards, the Executive Committee had recommended Council endorsement of the statements. Ms. Campbell moved that the second draft of the statements be approved, and Mr. Berner seconded the motion. The Council passed the motion, directing Mr. Weldon to print the two sets of standards in the journal.

On instruction of the Executive Committee, Mary Lynn McCree had drafted an amended version of section 7 of the bylaws which included some recommendations of the 1973 Nominating Committee regarding the general election. Mr. Rhoads moved that paragraphs 4 through 8 of section 7 of the bylaws be amended to read as follows: [Amendments are in italics.—Ed.]

The nominating committee shall put forth a minimum of two nominees for each vacancy, including a minimum of two nominees for each vacancy on the nominating committee itself. A member may also be placed on the ballot by submission of a petition *signed by 50 individual members. Such petitions must be received in the SAA executive office no later than three months prior to the opening day of the annual meeting to be held in that year.*

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

Ballots shall be mailed to all individual members two months before the annual meeting. The ballots shall be returned to the nominating committee no later than *five weeks before the first day of the annual meeting. If no candidate for a vacancy receives a plurality of at least 40 percent of the membership voting, the nominating committee will conduct a runoff election by mail ballot. The candidates to be included in the runoff will be those two candidates receiving the largest number of votes in the general election. Runoff ballots will be mailed to the membership one month prior to the first day of the annual meeting. These ballots shall be returned to the nominating committee no later than one week before the opening of the annual meeting.*

All votes shall be tallied by the chairman of the nominating committee assisted by two members of the Society, appointed by the president, who live in the vicinity of the chairman. The ballots and the tabulated results shall then be sent to the executive office of the Society.

All candidates for office shall be notified immediately of the election results.

The names of the new officers, council members, and members of the nominating committee shall be announced publicly at the annual meeting. Any member may obtain the vote count from *the executive office of the Society*.

Mr. Rhoads's motion was seconded and passed.

At the Council meeting of September 25, 1973, Mr. Rhoads had discussed a forthcoming seminar on records management at the National Archives for archivists of developing countries. He had asked the Society to consider paying part of the living expenses of the visiting archivists. On November 27, 1973, the Executive Committee authorized Messrs. Rhoads and Applegate to ask officials of the Asia Foundation whether the funds which it had given the Society to administer could be used to help support the archivists attending the seminar. Messrs. Rhoads and Applegate reported that they had spoken with Edith S. Coliver of the Asia Foundation and that in her opinion, the Society could apply the balance of the grant to pay the travel expenses of the archivist representing Indonesia at the seminar. Those in charge of the seminar would then be able to use for living expenses some of the funds previously designated for travel. Ms. Campbell moved that the Society contribute a total of \$1,500 to defray the travel and living expenses of the visiting archivists, and Miss Hart seconded the motion. The motion carried, with Mr. Rhoads abstaining from the vote.

New Business. Following a recommendation of the Executive Committee, Mr. Rhoads moved that the Council direct the treasurer to pay the expenses of Mary Lynn McCree, the Council representative on the Executive Committee, until her term ended in October 1974. Mr. Berner seconded the motion, and it passed.

Ms. Freivogel proposed the formation of a select committee to study the workplace situation, training, and employment prospects of archivists. The Council accepted the Executive Committee's suggestion that a study group of the Committee on Education and Professional Development take on the task. The group would include representatives of as many different types of archivists as possible.

Kenneth W. Duckett had asked the Society's permission to include the glossary of archival terms, recently completed by the Committee on Terminology and Statistics, as an appendix to his book on the care and administration of manuscripts. At its November meeting, the Executive Committee had instructed Miss Koucky to inform Mr. Duckett that the glossary would appear in the *American Archivist* in 1974 and that the Society intended to sell the offprints. She was to advise Mr. Duckett that if he still wanted to publish the glossary, he was to ask for a decision of the Council. Mr. Duckett had responded to Miss Koucky's letter with a request that the Council allow his publisher to decide whether or not to include the glossary in the book. Ms. Freivogel moved that Mr. Duckett's request be granted, Miss Hart seconded the motion, and the motion carried. The Council denied Mr. Duckett's proposal to print in the appendix to his book the information contained in the 1974 archival education directory.

President Ham informed the Council that he and Charles W. Crawford, president of the Oral History Association, had been discussing the possibility of holding the 1977 annual meetings of the Society and the OHA jointly. Mr. Rhoads moved that the Council extend a cordial invitation to the OHA to hold its 1977 convention in conjunction with that of the Society. He further moved that the Council authorize President Ham to explore with Mr. Crawford possible sites and dates for the meeting. The motion was seconded and approved.

On a recommendation of the Executive Committee, Ms. Freivogel moved that the Council endorse a resolution in support of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections submitted by the Committee on the Control and Description of Archives and Manuscripts. Mr. Berner seconded the motion, and it passed. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections was established in 1958 to promote the centralized recording of information about the location and contents of manuscript collections in repositories in the United States, and:

Whereas 850 repositories have reported 29,356 collections to the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, and:

Whereas it is estimated that in spite of these numbers there still remain over 500 institutions which have not reported collections, and there are an estimated 10,000 collections remaining unreported from all institutions,

Be it resolved, therefore, that this Society recognize the importance of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections to research in documentary source materials, and that it urge all manuscript repositories to report all collections as soon as feasible, and further that this society urge all state and regional archival groups to consider adopting resolutions similar to this one.

The Council recessed at 5:30 P.M. and reconvened on December 30, 1973, at 9:15 A.M. at the Hilton Hotel. Present were President Ham, Vice President Rhoads, Treasurer Applegate, and Council members Berner, Campbell, Freivogel, Rundell, and Taylor. Acting Secretary Koucky and Editor Weldon attended without vote. Council members Hart, Helmuth, and McCree were absent.

Vice President Rhoads stated that the Colonial Dames of America were considering, among other choices, the creation of an award of up to \$800 to allow a qualified person to attend the National Archives-American University institute in modern archives administration. If the Colonial Dames decided to establish the grant, the Society's Committee on Awards would be called upon to recommend a recipient. The Council asked Mr. Rhoads to convey to the Colonial Dames its interest in the proposal.

Ms. Freivogel reported that the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration was discussing a plan for an archival center for women's history. If the committee decided to go ahead with the center, it would ask the Society to appoint an archivist as a consultant on the project. The Council accepted Ms. Freivogel's offer to serve in that capacity.

Vice President Rhoads announced that the recently enacted Public

Law 93-203 will enable state and local agencies in areas of high unemployment to use federal funds for the creation of new jobs. Mr. Rhoads thought that archival institutions in such areas ought to take advantage of the opportunity to hire persons for simple archival tasks, and he wanted the Society to publicize information about the bill. President Ham suggested that a summary of its provisions be published either in the *SAA Newsletter* or in the journal and that state archivists in particular be informed about the legislation.

The president presented letters to the Council from A. K. Johnson, Jr., and Morris Radoff expressing their concern about the new dues schedule. The letters prompted a discussion of a number of issues regarding the dues structure. Mr. Rundell spoke for the historians who belong to the Society, urging that an associate membership at the minimum rate be created for related professionals. The Council concluded the discussion by advising the acting secretary to keep a careful record of responses to the new schedule during the next several months.

On behalf of the Committee on Reference and Access, the president offered a resolution on the declassification of national security documents. When the committee had first submitted the resolution in November 1972, the Council had referred it to the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives. The joint committee had rewritten the resolution, but the Committee on Reference and Access had found it unacceptable. The committee, therefore, asked for Council endorsement of its original resolution. Mr. Rundell moved that the Council approve the resolution drafted by the Committee on Reference and Access with the parenthetical addition of the phrase, "except the most highly sensitive" to the last sentence. After Mr. Applegate had seconded the motion, the Council passed it. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, that the Society of American Archivists expresses its deep concern over the issue of security classification. The Society is pleased to note that, for the first time, archivists have been given a significant and appropriate role in declassifying and making available national security documents. The Society urges that those who have responsibility for the system of security classification take whatever measures are necessary to further reduce the time period required before material can be declassified and made available to the people of the United States and to the scholars who serve them. While recognizing the practical difficulties involved and the dangers of excessive haste, such a reduction in time should have as its goal the automatic declassification of all (except the most highly sensitive) security classified documents 10 years after their creation.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 A.M.

JUDITH A. KOUCKY, *Acting Secretary*

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**SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS
38TH ANNUAL MEETING**

**October 1-4, 1974
Royal York Hotel**

**Local Arrangements Chairman A. Robert N. Woadden
City Archivist, City Hall, Toronto, Ontario M5H N2**

• CALENDAR •

Send notices to Kathryn M. Murphy, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

AUGUST 1974

- 5-10/**International Federation for Information Processing**, Congress, Stockholm, Sweden. Write Herbert Freeman, Program Chairman, c/o AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J. 07645.
- 29/**Forest History Society**, Annual Meeting, concurrently with Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, in Seattle, Washington. Write Harold K. Steen, Forest History Society, Inc., Box 1581, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95061.
- 29-2 September/**American Political Science Association**, Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. Write Nancy Edgerton, Convention Manager, American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

SEPTEMBER 1974

- 2-7/**The XLI International Congress of Americanists**, Mexico City. Write Secretaria General, Departamento de Investigaciones Historicas, INHA, Apdo. Postal 5-119, Mexico 5, D.F.
- 12-15/**Oral History Association Workshop and Colloquium**, Grand Teton National Park. Write Knox Mellon, Immaculate Heart College, 2120 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. 90027.

OCTOBER 1974

- 1-4/**Society of American Archivists**, 38th Annual Meeting, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Write Acting Secretary, SAA, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105.
- 3-6/**National Trust for Historic Preservation**, Annual Meeting, Portland, Oregon. Write National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- 7-10/**International Micrographics Congress**, Convention, Anhembi's Park, Congress Center, São Paulo, Brazil. Write American Records Management Assoc., 24 North Wabash Ave., Suite 823, Chicago, Ill. 60602.
- 9-12/**Western History Association**, Annual Meeting, Rapid City, South Dakota. Write A. M. Gibson, Western History Assoc., Faculty Exchange, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. 73069.
- 13-17/**American Society for Information Science**, Annual Meeting, Hyatt House, Atlanta, Georgia. Write American Society for Information Science, 1155 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- 13-18/**American Medical Records Association**, Annual Meeting and Exhibit, Fairmont and Mark Hopkins Hotels, San Francisco, California. Write Mary J. Waterstraat, AMRA, 875 North Michigan Ave., Suite 1850, John Hancock Center, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
- 20-23/**American Records Management Association**, Annual Conference, Washington Plaza Hotel, Seattle, Washington. Write ARMA, 24 North Wabash Ave., Suite 823, Chicago, Ill. 60602.
- 23-27/**Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History**, Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Write J. Rupert Picott, ASALH, 1407 14th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

