

SAA Newsletter

Society of American Archivists, The Library, Post Office Box 8198
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680

January 1977

FORD DONATES PAPERS TO U.S.; SAA STANDARDS TO GOVERN ACCESS

President Ford has donated the papers and other historical materials of his years in public life to the National Archives and Records Service for preservation in Michigan. The estimated volume of the materials is 11,355 cubic feet, 10,500 of which were created during Ford's presidency.

His letter of gift provides that the papers and related archival materials be housed in a Gerald Ford Library to be built at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and that the memorabilia be exhibited in a museum to be situated in or nearby his home town of Grand Rapids.

The President's offer to convey his "rights, title and interest" in the papers and materials accumulated from the time he first ran for Congress in 1948 until his term as President expires on January 20, 1977, was made in a letter signed December 13, 1976 and addressed jointly to the Archivist of the United States James B. Rhoads and the University of Michigan President Robben W. Fleming.

By his deed, Ford gave to the United States all of his papers, documents, correspondence, notes, books and other publications, photographs, films, recordings, works of art, and similar historical materials. These materials relate to his candidacy for and election or appointment to public office, including his services as a Member of Congress, Vice President, and President, and to his other political and public activities since 1948. The gift includes papers documenting Ford's service in Congress, which are now deposited at the University of Michigan. The gift excludes certain personal papers and possessions, such as those President Ford received from his family.

Under terms of the offer, the federal government will receive the papers and other mate-

rials and is to administer the twin facilities, but the library building is to be constructed and owned by the University of Michigan and "a suitable building" is to be provided for the museum by "an appropriate organization"--possibly The Gerald R. Ford Commemorative Committee.

Ford, first President in the nation's history to make an outright gift of his presidential materials while still in office, said in his letter of gift that his choice of "a long-established, diversified and distinguished institution of higher learning" as the site for his presidential library would make it "readily available to a large resident faculty and student body and to visiting scholars and researchers from throughout this nation and from other countries." He said that "the usefulness of the materials deposited will be enhanced by the availability of many other scholarly resources within the University and by the general stimulation and support for scholarly research and educational activities which the University provides."

Rhoads said that the President's action in immediately relinquishing rights, title and interest in his papers "assures unbroken federal custody of his materials at a time when difficult questions have arisen over the disposition of presidential papers."

Prior to the announcement of the agreement, a number of concerned individuals and professional organizations were considering court action to enjoin Ford from removing the materials from the White House as his private property.

Access standards adopted by the Society of American Archivists in December 1973 are appended to the agreement and will govern the administration of the archival materials.

(continued page 2, col. 1)

FORD PAPERS (continued)

The maximum period of access restriction which Ford can impose under the agreement is 13 years. Exceptions to this general rule include materials protected by law or executive order or specifically identified by the library director as requiring longer restrictions.

Ford's six page letter of gift was accompanied by two attachments. Annex A describes the materials conveyed while Annex B contains the terms of deposit and conveyance. A number of clauses in Annex B seem to indicate the desire of one or more parties to the agreement to establish a greater role for the University of Michigan in the administration of the presidential library than is now the case in any other such institution. For example, provisions are made for an advisory committee to make recommendations to the University on the administration of the collection and the facility. In addition, clause 4(c) reads "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this annex, to the extent provisions of Federal law may allow for administration and operation by the University or other appropriate organization of the collections and of the respective facilities in which they are located, under contract, subsidy or other arrangement with or from the Federal Government, then on terms the Archivist considers proper, the University or other appropriate organization may succeed to the authority and responsibility otherwise to be exercised by the Archivist."

The Ford materials are expected to be transferred to temporary facilities in Ann Arbor in the near future where a staff of approximately fifteen employees of the National Archives will begin to ready them for release. University officials hope that construction of the library building will be completed within three years.

Copies of the letter of gift and its attachments are available to interested members from the executive director's office.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES INSTITUTE

The Institute: Introduction to Modern Archives Administration will next be offered by American University February 28-March 11, 1977. For details contact American University, Department of History, Washington, D.C. 20016.

NIXON MATERIALS CASE TO BE HEARD BY SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court agreed in a November 1976 ruling to hear former President Nixon's claim that only he may decide what happens to White House documents and tape recordings accumulated during his administration. Set for review in 1977 was a U.S. District Court ruling of last January (see *SAA Newsletter*, September 1975, p. 6; March 1976, p. 1) upholding the 1974 law that gave the government custody of the material and called for eventual public access to much of it.

"For the entire two centuries of this nation's existence every President of the United States has had and has exercised sole and complete control over the disposition of the confidential materials accumulated by him and his staff while in office," Nixon's lawyers told the court in seeking the review. "Congress departed from that unbroken tradition in order to deprive one particular former President of that right," they argued.

Opposing the Supreme Court review, Solicitor General Robert H. Bork recalled Nixon's explanation of the taping system as a means of preserving historical evidence. Bork said that purpose "could be fulfilled only by allowing individuals other than Nixon to have access to them." As for Nixon's claim that he was being singled out for discriminatory treatment, Bork replied that Nixon "is the only President to resign. This alone distinguishes him." Noting that the House Judiciary Committee found "untrustworthy" Nixon's transcripts of key tapes, Bork said Congress had a right to question Nixon's "reliability as a custodian."

Even if Nixon loses this round and the Supreme Court denies his claim, public access to the material is probably a long way off. Another law suit over the details of the National Archives' proposed program of archival processing (see *SAA Newsletter*, May 1975, p. 2-3; March 1976, p. 3) is considered certain.

Nixon's lawyers also are resisting public distribution of those White House tapes played for the jury that convicted some of his staff of conspiracy in the Watergate cover-up. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled late in 1976 that no matter what becomes of other records of the Nixon administration, those tapes are in the public domain. A separate petition for Supreme Court review of this decision is expected to be filed by the Nixon lawyers.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR ARCHIVES WHEN YOUR FORMER GOVERNOR RUNS FOR PRESIDENT: A REPORT FROM ATLANTA

A paper delivered by Harmon Smith of the Georgia Department of Archives and History at the November workshop of the Society of Georgia Archivists reviewed the impact of the presidential candidacy of Jimmy Carter on Smith's institution which holds Carter's gubernatorial records.

Characterizing the Carter administration as "one of the best things which ever happened to the Georgia archival program," Smith first detailed the advances in records management which were part of Carter's reorganization plan for state government. During his term, legislation was adopted which required state agencies to develop and implement records management programs. Governor Carter encouraged agencies to cooperate with the 1972 records act by ordering a moratorium on the purchase of new filing equipment until retention schedules were approved and implemented.

Prior to the Carter administration, Georgia's governors had viewed papers created in their offices as their personal property. Carter, however, asked that his gubernatorial materials be appraised, scheduled and opened as soon as possible by the state archives. Over two-thirds of the papers were open for research during Carter's presidential campaign. The number and type of researchers who crowded into the state archives search room caused special problems for the staff. Researchers from the media and from campaign committees of other presidential hopefuls were generally not accustomed to using archival materials.

It became doubly important that the search room be staffed by persons with a sophisticated understanding of the Carter records and of the relationship between the governor's office and other state agencies. The necessity to carefully monitor researchers' activities soon became apparent. Archives staff members were shocked, for example, when reporters sitting at adjacent tables began swapping documents with each other.

Smith reported that over 2,500 reproductions of Carter papers were made for researchers in the months before the election--most of the copies were ordered by persons associated with the Ford campaign. Staff members from Morris Udall's campaign also examined Carter materials.

Concern for security resulted in a crash program to stamp 78 cubic feet of general correspondence,

the most heavily used material. This project was thought necessary not only to discourage theft but to prevent the addition of spurious material to the existing collection.

Although the number of researchers in the Carter papers has fallen precipitously since the election, the state archives hopes to put the most used Carter materials on microfilm to better service serious scholars interested in Carter's management of state government.

KISSINGER PAPERS TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

It was announced December 20 that Henry Kissinger had signed a deed which provides for the donation of his papers to the Library of Congress. The document, dated November 12, 1976, is patterned closely after the deed Cordell Hull negotiated with the Library. It provides for the donation of all Kissinger materials--academic, pre-government and government.

State Department officials have made a careful review of the material to be transferred to the Library from Kissinger's office to assure that no record copies of documents are included. However, some duplicates of official records are included in the collection.

The Library's invitation to Kissinger to donate his papers was made early in 1976. He becomes the 28th Secretary of State whose papers are held by the Library.

Permission for access to the collection must be gained from Kissinger or his heirs for 25 years or until 5 years after his death, whichever date is later. In addition, necessary security clearances and permission must be obtained to gain access to records created by the various federal agencies whose material is included in the Kissinger papers.

Library officials expect the Kissinger collection to number approximately 120,000 items.

The *SAA Newsletter* is published in January, March, May, July, September and November. Deadline for the next issue is February 15.

COPYRIGHT REVISION BILL BECOMES LAW: MOST PROVISIONS TO TAKE EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1978

On October 19, 1976, the President signed the bill for the general revision of the United States copyright law, making it Public Law 94-553. The new statute specifies that, with particular exceptions, its provisions are to enter into force on January 1, 1978. The new law will supersede the copyright act of 1909, as amended, which remains in force until the new enactment takes effect.

The following article outlines some of the high points of the new statute. Subsequent issues of the *SAA Newsletter* will contain additional information of special concern to archivists and manuscript curators. Detailed information about specific changes or new provisions may be obtained by writing the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress.

Single National System Instead of the present dual system of protecting works under the common law before they are published and under federal statute after publication, the new law will establish a single system of statutory protection for all copyrightable works, whether published or unpublished.

Duration of Copyright For works already under statutory protection, the new law retains the present term of copyright of 28 years from first publication (or from registration in some cases), renewable by certain persons for a second period of protection, but it increases the length of the second period to 47 years. Copyrights in their first term must still be renewed to receive the full new maximum term of 75 years, but copyrights in their second term between December 31, 1976 and December 31, 1977, are automatically extended up to the maximum of 75 years without the need for further renewal.

For works created after January 1, 1978, the new law provides a term lasting for the author's life, plus an additional 50 years after the author's death.

For unpublished works that are already in existence on January 1, 1978, but that are not protected by statutory copyright and have not yet gone into the public domain, the new act will generally provide automatic federal copyright protection for the same life-plus-50 term prescribed for new works. Special dates of termination are provided for copyrights in older works of this sort.

The new act does not restore copyright pro-

tection for any work that has gone into the public domain.

Fair Use The new law adds a provision to the statute specifically recognizing the principle of fair use as a limitation on the exclusive rights of copyright owners, and indicates factors to be considered in determining whether particular uses fall within this category.

Reproduction by Libraries and Archives In addition to the provision for fair use, the new law specifies circumstances under which the making or distribution of single copies of works by libraries and archives for non-commercial purposes does not constitute a copyright infringement.

During the period before January 1, 1978, the Copyright Office will prepare regulations in accordance with the new statute and will also revise its application forms, instructions, and other printed matter to meet the needs under the new law. In addition, the Office plans to hold extensive meetings with interested parties in order to make the transition from the old law to the new as smooth and efficient as possible.

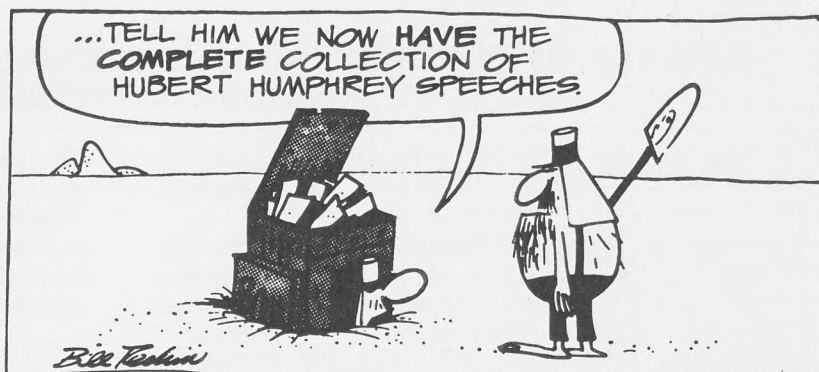
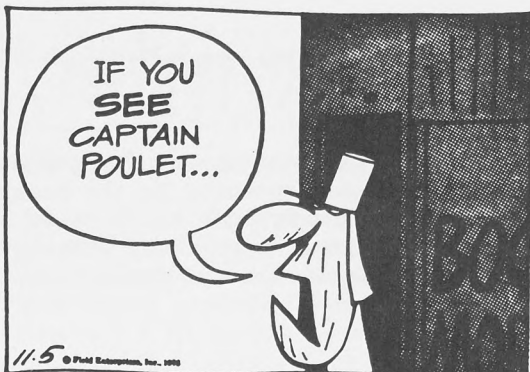
Copies of the new statute may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559. Interested persons may also have their names added to the Copyright Office mailing list by sending a written request to the Copyright Office.

THE RIGHT TO KNOW/THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY: ROCKEFELLER CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

The first Rockefeller Archive Center Conference was held on the occasion of the opening in December 1975 of the new Center at the Pocantico Hills estate of the late Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Papers delivered by Robert Rosenthal, University of Chicago; Daniel J. Reed, National Archives and Records Service; John E. Lockwood, legal advisor to the Rockefeller family; and Norman Graebner, University of Virginia addressed the theme 'The Scholar's Right to Know versus The Individual's Right to Privacy.' A limited number of the conference publication are available for distribution to SAA members. Contact Joseph W. Ernst, Director, The Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, New York 10591.

CROCK

by Bill Rechin & Brant Parker



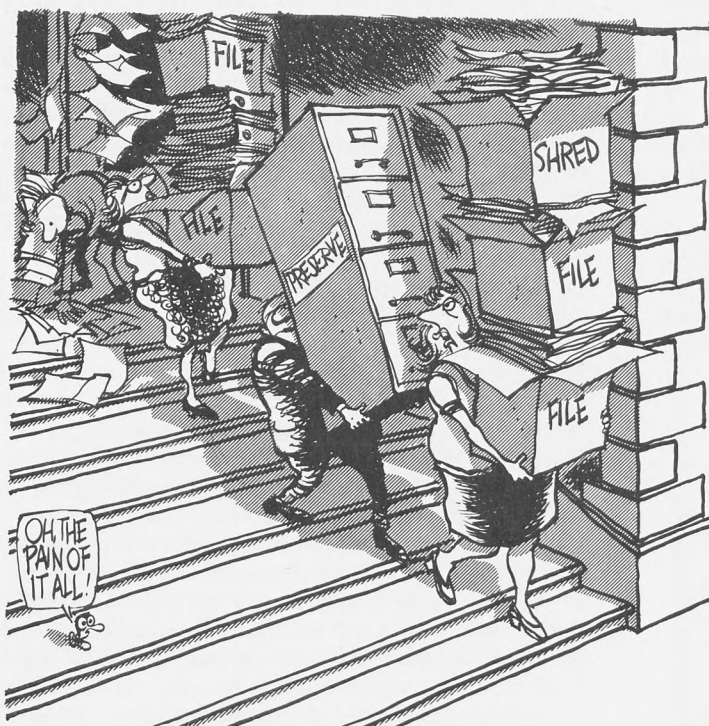
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GRAPHIC VIEWS:

THE PAPERS OF POLITICAL FIGURES



(c) 1976 Washington Star/Los Angeles Times Syndicate



"TRANSITION IS HELL FOR MR. FORD, TOO, I WOULD IMAGINE..."

(c) 1976 Washington Star/Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HOLDS NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM PLANNING CONFERENCE

"We are here to preserve civilization," stated Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin in his introductory remarks to the National Preservation Program Planning Conference. Sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the Council on Library Resources, the conference brought together conservators, librarians, foundation officials and association executives to discuss the deteriorating condition of books, manuscripts and other paper documents. The conference working papers targeted three areas of discussion: preservation of materials published since 1800 now reaching advanced stages of embrittlement and deterioration, the preservation of older materials ranging from the earliest printed books to those items published at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the preservation of library materials of the future.

The first day of the two day conference was devoted to formal presentations on the Library of Congress's current preservation program and papers on various aspects of a proposed national preservation program. Gordon R. Williams, Director of the Center for Research Libraries, spoke on objectives of a national preservation program. He noted that such a program should preserve books and manuscripts for continuous use, provide a solution to the problem of storing large quantities of brittle materials, and improve access to materials that most libraries can no longer afford to care for. Williams detailed plans for a program which would feature a national storage facility. Brittle materials from all over the country would be sent to the facility where they would be deacidified and stored at 32° Fahrenheit. Such measures would extend the life of brittle items for several hundred years. Copies of materials in preservation storage would be provided via photo duplication, both paper copies and microfilm.

Other aspects of the program were also discussed. Carl Spaulding of the Council on Library Resources spoke on microfilming for preservation; Joseph Howard of the Library of Congress spoke on bibliographic control of microforms; Paul Banks of the Newberry Library spoke on cultural and educational programs for paper conservators; Stephan Salmon of the University of California spoke on auxiliary aspects of a national preservation program, and Clark Hamilton of the Library of Congress spoke on preserving publications of the future.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of ideas presented in the papers. Conference chairperson Frazier Poole noted that a substantive conference report was planned as a means of promoting a national preservation program.

CATHOLIC RECORDS COMMISSION FORMED IN NEW JERSEY

Seton Hall University, at the direction of Archbishop Peter L. Gerety of Newark, New Jersey, has formed the New Jersey Catholic Historical Records Commission to preserve materials pertaining to the history of Catholicism in the state. The Commission will gather parochial, institutional and diocesan records for deposit in the university's archives. It will also begin an oral history project.

ACCESS TO WILHELM REICH'S PAPERS AT ISSUE IN COURT

Eva Reich, daughter of the late psychiatrist Wilhelm Reich, asked the Maine Superior Court recently for a judgment allowing interested scholars to inspect and copy her father's papers. Reich, whose theories had been largely discredited by the scientific and medical communities at the time of his death in 1957, directed in his will that his papers be "put away and stored for 50 years." On behalf of The Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust Fund, Mary B. Higgins serves as trustee to administer the will.

Theories in psychotherapy have changed and now much of Reich's work is being taken seriously. The defendant in the suit, Higgins, was charged with being "overly rigid and zealous" in protecting the psychiatrist's work. Scholars and journalists with an interest in Reich complain that only representatives of the Trust have been permitted to inspect even a portion of the documents, about 100 boxes of which are deposited in Harvard University's Countway Library of Medicine. Since Reich's death, the Trust Fund has published sixteen volumes of new translations of the psychiatrist's writings.

The Maine court has not yet heard the case.

ARCHIVAL SECURITY NEWSLETTER

DOOR LOCKS AND ARCHIVAL SECURITY

One area of archival security that is often overlooked is locking systems. Industrial security consultants recommend locks with case hardened centers, five tumbler cylinders, and one and a half inch dead bolts. Doors with exterior hinges can be protected by driving studs into the hinge side of the door jamb and drilling compatible holes in the door across from each stud. When the door is closed, the studs act as dead bolts on the hinge side of the jamb. When combined with a knobless lock and a one and a half inch dead bolt, the door is virtually impenetrable.

CHARLES HAMILTON ON MANUSCRIPT THIEVES

In response to an SAA circular describing the attempted sale of a Revolutionary War manuscript, dealer Charles Hamilton noted that thieves always have a readily believable story about how they acquired the material. "In my experience, which extends over more than a quarter of a century, I don't think I've ever encountered a thief who wasn't knowledgeable and hadn't researched his material. I helped to send thirteen library thieves to prison and not one of them bumbled around like the man with the (Revolutionary War) journal. I should instantly suppose him to be honest."

NEW PUBLICATION REVIEWS ELECTRONIC THEFT DETECTION SYSTEMS

The November issue of *Library Technology Reports*, a publication of the American Library Association, is devoted to a detailed survey of six theft detection systems designed to prevent the unauthorized removal of library materials. The report examines systems manufactured by Checkpoint Systems, Inc.; Gaylord Brothers; General Nucleonics, Inc.; Knogo Corporation; Library Bureau; and the 3M Company. The report notes that although these systems were once considered an expensive novelty, they are currently gaining such acceptance that sooner or later most library directors will at least consider their practicality. None of the systems reviewed in LTR have particular application to archival materials but several of the manufacturers have told the Security Program staff that they are working on the problem.

SECURITY CONSULTANT SERVICE BEGINS OPERATION

The SAA Archival Security Consultant Service, one of the major facets of the SAA Archival Security Program, will begin operation on February 1. The consultant service has been designed to assist repositories in the planning and implementation of their own security programs. The SAA Archival Security Advisory Committee has selected a highly qualified group of archivists and librarians to serve as consultants. Each of these individuals has had experience in planning security programs for their own repositories. Moreover, they have been provided with the latest information on marking manuscripts, electronic security devices, library security and the law, internal theft and security surveys. It is recognized that all repositories will not need the same type of consultation and therefore consultants represent a variety of repositories. Every effort will be made to provide interested repositories with appropriate consultants.

The consultant service will be run on a cost-sharing basis. The SAA Security Program will pay for the professional fees charged by consultants. Repositories will be expected to pay for consultants' travel, and room and board expenses during their two day visits. Interested institutions will be asked to make three choices, in order of preference, from the complete list of consultants. Visits by particular consultants, however, will be dependent on their schedules.

Interested repositories should write the SAA Archival Security Program, Box 8198, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680 for further details.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR MANUSCRIPTS ARE?

LIST YOUR MISSING ITEMS ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF LOST OR STOLEN ARCHIVAL MATERIALS. DON'T DELAY! WRITE THE SAA ARCHIVAL SECURITY PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO CIRCLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680.

ARCHIVAL SECURITY NEWSLETTER

REPLEVIN CASES IN NORTH CAROLINA . . .

A November 1976 decision of the North Carolina Court of Appeals ruled that the state is the legal owner of two eighteenth century criminal indictments signed by William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The documents were purchased by B. C. West, Jr., a manuscript dealer, at a New York auction in 1974 (see *SAA Newsletter*, January 1976, p. 6). Appellate Judges Robert M. Martin, Jr. and R. A. Hedrick ruled in *State of North Carolina v. B. C. West, Jr.* that because the colonial court for which Hooper was a prosecutor in the 1760's once had claim to the papers, the state still retained title over 200 years later. The records are "property owned by the government held in trust for the people..." wrote Martin. West, while not a culprit, has a duty "as much as that of every other citizen, to protect the state in its rights," said the opinion.

A 1973 public records act in North Carolina reads in part, "Public records and documents are the property of the State and not of the individual who happens, at the moment, to have them in his possession."

The manner and date in which the documents left the custody of the state is not known. The trial court did determine that the indictments were docketed in a Salisbury court in the 1760's and "it follows without question that they became public records and therefore the property of the State. As court records, it follows as a matter of law that they are required to be permanently retained in the custody of the court and can be removed only by authority of an act of the legislature and in the manner and for the purpose designated by law."

The third appellate judge, David Britt, dissented. Britt noted that there was no evidence that either document had been in the possession of any government official since 1768. His dissent cited questions he felt were unanswered by the plaintiff: "Were the court officials in colonial North Carolina required to preserve bills of indictment after they had served their purpose? During the turbulent 1770's were court papers deliberately discarded? Were colonial court papers included in the 'property' that the new State wrested from Great Britain? If so, have the laws of our State since 1776 continuously forbidden the discarding of all court papers?"

The case was first heard in the Superior Court of Elizabeth City, North Carolina in fall 1975. That court found in favor of West. The case is now expected to be appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Interested SAA members may obtain copies of the Appeals Court's decision from the executive director's office.

. . . AND VIRGINIA

An antebellum tax ledger has become the focal point of a replevin action in Virginia. In early October, the Alexandria City Attorney's Office seized a battered tax ledger thought to have been stolen from the city during the Civil War (see *SAA Newsletter*, November 1976, p. 6). City officials confiscated the volume under the provisions of Title 42.1, Chapter 7, of the *Code of Virginia*, more commonly known as the Virginia Public Records Act of 1976. Under this new law, public officials who act as custodians of public records may petition the appropriate circuit court for the return of public records not in authorized possession.

Because of the nature of this case, the Alexandria Circuit Court has asked Louis Manarin, state archivist of Virginia, to determine if the ledger was an official record created in the normal operations of the city government of Alexandria. Both the Alexandria city attorney and the auctioneer have agreed to this assessment. Manarin has completed his evaluation and has filed a confidential preliminary report; a reaction to the report by the parties involved is expected shortly.

Those interested in obtaining a copy of the Virginia Public Records Act of 1976 should write Louis Manarin, Virginia State Archives, Virginia State Library, 12th and Capitol Streets, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Although the SAA Archival Security Program is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the opinions expressed in the *Archival Security Newsletter* are those of the program staff and not of NEH.

GRACY NAMED TEXAS ARCHIVIST

David B. Gracy II, SAA council member, will assume the position of the Director of the Texas State Archives February 1, 1977. After serving 5½ years as archivist of Georgia State University where he established the Southern Labor Archives, Gracy will administer Texas' archival program which includes not only the state's records but also a regional depository program for county records and a publications program. Gracy succeeds John M. Kinney who is now serving as State Archivist of Alaska.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES PREPARES INAUGURAL EXHIBIT

The National Archives is preparing a special inaugural week exhibit of documents, films and memorabilia spanning 200 years of American history. The Archives was the first among Washington's museums, galleries and cultural institutions to disclose specific plans for what Jimmy Carter's inaugural committee has suggested should be a week of programs open to the public.

Organizers of the exhibit said it would feature various inaugural documents including George Washington's own handwritten speech for his first swearing-in ceremony. In addition, the Archives will feature a film festival at its theater, showing newsreels of past ceremonies including William McKinley's inauguration in 1897.

HUGHES, PAPENFUSE TO DIRECT SAA '78 IN NASHVILLE

The appointments of the persons who will bear primary responsibility for the planning of SAA '78, scheduled for the first week in October in Nashville, Tennessee have been announced. Cleo A. Hughes, Director of the Archives Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, will chair the Local Arrangements Committee. Edward C. Papenfuse, Maryland State Archivist, will direct the Program Committee.

The meeting is scheduled for October 3-6, 1978 in Nashville's new Hyatt Regency Hotel.



FREIVOGEL HEADS PANEL ON SAA COMMITTEE SYSTEM

SAA President Robert M. Warner has appointed Elsie F. Freivogel to chair a group which will examine the current committee system of the Society and make recommendations to the Council for changes. Joining Freivogel on the panel will be Nicholas C. Burckel, Miriam I. Crawford, Maygene F. Daniels and Sylvie J. Turner. Freivogel solicits the views of the membership concerning the current committee structure and needed improvements. Comments may be addressed to her at Office of Educational Programs, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

BICENTENNIAL RECORDS PRESERVATION URGED

To insure a permanent record of Bicentennial activities and achievements, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration has urged community Bicentennial committees to consult appropriate institutions for advice and aid in the selection and retention of Bicentennial records and memorabilia. John W. Warner, ARBA Administrator, sent a letter to state Bicentennial Commissions asking them to arrange for the preservation of the records of state activities.

PUBLICATIONS IN ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS FEATURE ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

Tullie's Receipts, a new publication of the Atlanta Historical Society, features nineteenth century receipts (recipes), as well as home remedies of the period, and facsimiles of advertisements. Unpublished manuscript sources yielded directions for making squash pie, corn beer, blackberry wine, and a cure for neuralgia. The handsome publication, made possible by a grant from Pepperidge Farm Incorporated, is available at \$6.00 from Atlanta Historical Society, 3099 Andrews Drive, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30305.

The resources of the Mississippi Valley Collection of the Memphis State University Libraries will be on prominent display during 1977 throughout Tennessee. Historic photographs, maps, broadsides and other materials from the Collections were used to illustrate the 1977 calendar published by the University's Office of Development. A limited number of the calendars are available to interested SAA members from Eleanor McKay, Mississippi Valley Collection, John Willard Brister Library, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152.

ARCHIVAL GRANTS ANNOUNCED

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Twenty-three institutions in sixteen states have recently received National Endowment for the Humanities grants to assist them in making their archival and manuscript collections more useful to the general public. The awards were made as part of a continuing policy which will preserve and promote the use of precious documents in the humanities. Among the awards announced recently were:

\$53,380 to the University of Arizona for the preparation of a guide to the research materials in the Jesuit Historical Institute.

\$20,397 to the University of Delaware for a project which will enable students to learn history by using audiovisual archives.

\$11,261 to the Georgia Department of Archives and History to support the arrangement and description of the papers of Mary L. Ross, an historian of Spanish colonization in America.

\$45,296 to the University of Illinois, Urbana to support the preparation of subject and name indices to the archives of the American Library Association.

\$160,804 also to the University of Illinois, Urbana to support the preparation of a guide to the Cavanga Collection of research materials on the religious history and secular communal life of Italy.

\$104,807 to the American Antiquarian Society for the preparation of a guide to the manuscripts held by the Society.

\$133,784 to Radcliffe College to support the establishment of an archives of the "Career and Family Patterns of American Women."

\$5,175 to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor to support the preparation of a guide to the manuscript collections in the Clements Library.

\$40,000 to the Archives Unit of the Michigan State History Division to continue a pilot survey of local records in the state.

\$41,330 to the Nevada State Archives to support the preparation of a card catalog to all

materials in the state archives and a publication entitled *Checklist to the Nevada State Archives*.

\$1,000 to the Stephans Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey to support the initial phase of the preparation of a descriptive guide to the Frederick Winslow Taylor Collection which is a body of materials on the principles of scientific management at the turn of the twentieth century.

\$46,895 to New York University to support the microfilming of archival materials related to Giuseppe Verdi.

\$49,980 in grant funds and \$100,000 in gifts and matching funds to Syracuse University to support the cataloging of the van Ranke and Novotny Collections.

\$22,000 in grant funds and \$44,000 in gifts and matching funds to the Carolina Charter Corporation to provide continued support to the Colonial Records Project of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

\$28,748 to the North Carolina State Department of Cultural Resources to support the revision and updating of the *Guide to Private Manuscript Collections in the North Carolina State Archives*.

\$37,000 to Duke University to support the preparation of a new *Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Duke University Library*.

\$44,986 to the Ohio Historical Society and the Ohio State University to document the role of Ohio labor unions and leaders in the history of the labor movement in the United States.

\$1,500 to the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia to support the organization of the College's Women in Medicine Archives.

\$12,195 to the Philip H. and A. S. W. Rosenbach Foundation in Philadelphia to support the organizing of the Mexican historical document in the Rosenbach Foundations' Collections.

\$69,600 to the Rhode Island Historical Society to support the establishment of a Rhode Island Business and Industrial Records Collection.

BY NEH AND NHPRC

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

At the December meeting of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the members recommended grants totaling \$547,479 for records and publications programs. Thirteen institutions will receive grants totaling \$480,007 for publication and subvention proposals, and eight will receive grants totaling \$67,382 for records projects. The recommended records program grants were:

Connecticut State Library, \$5,000 to study the state's early court records, appraise their condition and potential research value, and prepare a program for preserving them and making them available for use.

Society of Georgia Archivists, \$9,780 to produce slide-and-tape orientation and training presentations on records preservation for use by records custodians lacking professional training and by institutions which have not developed programs to preserve their records of historical value.

Bishop Museum, \$3,995 outright and \$5,825 matching, for a cooperative program to transfer 21,000 nitrate-base photographic negatives in the collections of seven Hawaiian institu-

NEH GRANTS (continued)

\$73,456 to the Virginia Historical Society to support the production of a guide to manuscripts held by the Society.

\$35,508 to the University of Washington to support the compilation of a comprehensive guide to the University's manuscript collections.

\$49,112 to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to support an oral history and archives project of the Textile Workers Union of America.

\$1,500 to the George C. Marshall Foundation, in Lexington, Virginia to support the initial organization of the archives of the Marshall Library.

\$14,575 to the University of Virginia to support the processing of the archives of the Low Moor Iron Foundry and the Borderland Coal Company.

tions to safety-base film. The collections form a photographic record of Hawaii, circa 1845 to the present.

Division of Historical Museum and Archives, Iowa State Historical Department, \$2,800 to obtain the consultation of two experienced archivists in determining the needs of the Iowa State Archives as an agency and as a body of records and in evaluating existing state records retention schedules. The State of Iowa does not at present have a professional State Archivist.

Baltimore Region Institutional Studies Center, \$6,698 to sustain a project to preserve and describe records of the Baltimore City Planning Department.

Strawbery Banke, Inc., Portsmouth, \$10,884 to preserve, reproduce, and catalog historic photograph collections, primarily glass plate negatives, of early New Hampshire photographers.

New York State Archives, \$18,800 to sustain, on an emergency basis for four months, temporary personnel to assist in the survey of official records of New York State and the identification of materials of sufficient historical value to warrant preservation.

Memphis State University, \$3,600 matching, for the arrangement and description of the West Tennessee Historical Society archives and its manuscript collections, which contain materials dating from 1857 and documenting the literary and historical development of western Tennessee.

Proposals for consideration at the May 1977 Commission meeting must be submitted to NHPRC and, where appropriate, to the State Historical Records Coordinator, by February 15. June 1 is the deadline for submission of proposals for consideration in September.

In other business, the Commission approved the nominated State Historical Records Boards for Alabama and South Dakota, bringing the number of participating states and territories to 44.

PEOPLE



PAPERS

New York, New York The manuscript of Franz Gruber's *Silent Night*, and the guitar on which the carol was first accompanied in 1818, were loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for exhibit during the Christmas season by the Celtic Museum, Hallein, Austria. The exhibit, arranged through the National Arts Foundation of Liechtenstein, was mounted in the Andre Mertens Gallery for Musical Instruments.

San Quentin, California Three convicts who attempted to tunnel to freedom from San Quentin in November may have been guided by a manuscript novel written by former inmate-archivist John Maggio which detailed fictional escape efforts. The *San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle* speculated that Maggio compiled data for his work, "Frosty's Tunnel," while he worked in the prison archives, where prison incident reports are stored. His job was to transfer them to microfilm.

Rochester, New York A large number of papers, as well as television and radio tapes, are included in the material housed in the Archbishop Fulton John Sheen Room which was recently dedicated at St. Bernard's Seminary Library. The dedication of the Sheen Room marked the beginning of a major library renovation for the 83-year old Seminary.

Los Angeles, California Donating one's papers and taking a charitable deduction for their "fair market value" no longer is permitted by tax law. But a few cases still linger to vex the Tax Court with the problem of appraisal. A recent case involved Mack David, composer of some 700 songs, including, *La Vie En Rose* and *Tara's Theme*, from *Gone With the Wind*. David had to defend \$120,080 in deductions taken for music manuscripts and other memorabilia given to the University of Southern California in 1968 and 1969. The IRS said the gift was worth only \$23,497 and sought \$48,237 of additional tax. Fixing the value came down to "the difficult task of appraising the appraisers," the court said. David's appraisal was by a man who had dealt in music memorabilia for 30 years and had done over 100 other appraisals, the court noted. The IRS's experts had less experience, and one even used the David expert's price catalogs as a guide, the court observed. The composer's expert, however, didn't consider "the depressing effect on value" that trying to sell a large volume of work would have. The court pared the deduction to \$78,000.

Washington, D.C. A *Washington Post* columnist focussed attention on a recent vacancy announcement for a narrator for material for the blind at the Library of Congress. "He may be a nuclear scientist, super successful businessman and master politician. But Jimmy Carter wouldn't get to first base if he was after a certain \$3-an-hour job at the Library of Congress...One qualification in particular has intrigued some library staffers. It says that the man or woman who gets the job must possess 'nonaccented or nonregionalization speech.'"

Honolulu, Hawaii In interviews conducted before his death for an oral history project of the University of Hawaii, former Hawaii Governor John A. Burns said he was warned of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor a week before the actual event on December 7, 1941. Burns' recollections are contained in eleven tapes which were recently released to researchers. The former governor served as a Honolulu police captain in 1941. He recalled a warning of the impending attack being delivered to him by the agent in charge of the FBI's local office.

Chicago, Illinois On November 29, CBS affiliate WBBM TV polled Chicagoans about the ownership of the papers of public officials. After being asked who should own such papers, 61% said such materials should be public property, 24% said such materials belonged to the officials themselves and 15% had no opinion.

Princeton, New Jersey The new \$2.5 million Seeley G. Mudd Library was dedicated at Princeton University in October 1976. Housed in the building are papers of Adlai E. Stevenson, James V. Forrestal, Bernard Baruch, John Marshall Harlan and others. Recent accessions include the papers of Common Cause, the citizen's lobby group. The one Princeton graduate who became President in the 20th Century--Woodrow Wilson--has one of the smaller collections. The Wilson papers deposited at his alma mater amount to only two boxes which deal chiefly with the years before his election to the White House in 1912. Most Wilson papers were donated to the Library of Congress. Despite the large storage areas in the Mudd Library, the new facility does not contain all the personal papers that have been donated to the university. Those of James Madison are still housed in the university's main library, as are those of John Foster Dulles.

NARS AGRICULTURAL HISTORY CONFERENCE PLANNED

Agriculture in the United States during the 19th and 20th centuries will be the topic of the next history conference sponsored by the National Archives. The conference, 17th in the annual series, will be held April 28-29, 1977 at the Archives building. It is titled, "Farmers, Bureaucrats and Middlemen: Historical Perspectives on American Agriculture." Trudy Peterson, a member of the staff of the Office of Presidential Libraries and an agricultural historian, is conference director.

NHPRC DOCUMENTARY EDITING FELLOWSHIPS

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has announced a competition for 1977-78 Fellowships in Documentary Editing. The fellows spend one year in training with a Commission-approved, specially selected documentary editing project in American history and receive stipends of \$11,000. Candidates should hold a doctoral degree in American history or civilization or have completed all requirements for that degree except the dissertation. Contact Executive Director, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408. Application deadline is March 1, 1977.

NHPRC and the University of South Carolina will again sponsor a two week summer Institute on the Editing of Historical Documents. For application forms and information about tuition, fees, and grants to enrolled students, write to NHPRC at the above address. The application deadline is March 1, 1977.

RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES READER PLANNED BY SOCIETY

A *Religious Archives Reader*, which will compile in a single volume a number of the most useful writings in the field, will be published by SAA in spring 1977. August R. Suelflow, chairperson of the Society's Religious Archives Committee, is author of the introduction to the work which is being produced under the direction of committee members Lynn E. May, Jr., Brooks B. Little and Marvin D. Williams, Jr.,

A future *Newsletter* will contain complete details for those members who wish to order the publication.

SAA NOMINATING COMMITTEE TO MEET

The 1977 SAA Nominating Committee will meet at the SAA national office in Chicago on January 31 to select nominees for vice-president, treasurer, council and nominating committee. Along with Chairperson Ann Pederson of the Georgia Department of Archives and History, members of the committee include Richard Strassberg, Cornell University; Jean Preston, Huntington Library; Ruth Helmuth, Case Western Reserve University; and Hugh Taylor, Public Archives of Canada. For the past several months, committee members have been actively soliciting the names of potential nominees. SAA members who would like to suggest an individual for office and have not already done so, are urged to send their choices to the nominating committee in care of the SAA national office in Chicago.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS COMMISSION HOLDS HEARINGS:

The National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials held public hearings in San Francisco, Chicago and New York in November and December. In addition, panels met with the Commission to discuss the administration of the papers created by Congress and by the federal judiciary.

Witnesses appearing before the Commission have been almost unanimous in calling for public ownership of the papers created by the President and his aides. While some archivists, lawyers and historians have favored the same public status for the papers of individual members of Congress, congressional staff members and others close to Capitol Hill have dissented. It is generally conceded that the chances of Congress approving legislation which declares their papers to be public are not good. Many Commission witnesses have advocated the separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration.

Sharp contrasts in views have developed as to the proper treatment of working papers created by members of the federal judiciary. Several current judges have argued that working papers should be considered as the private property of the creator--in order to assure the continuance of the tradition of free exchange of ideas in the judicial conference. However, during a December Commission panel, Judge Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals and Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the U.S. District Court, stated their willingness to cooperate with a plan which would provide for the retention of working papers, perhaps in an archival establishment administered by the judicial branch, with release coming after a period of years.

The following excerpts are quoted from testimony before the Commission:

WILLIAM N. DAVIS, JR., CALIFORNIA STATE ARCHIVES

The records of a public office are public property and are not the private property of the officeholder. Created at public expense in the course of the conduct of the public business, such records cannot reasonably be said to be other than public property. ...The special privilege heretofore allowed some officeholders respecting the disposition of office records should be permanently ended. The fiction, embraced by members of all political parties, that millions of pages of documents that have been created by federal employees at public work in federal offices can be the personal property of an individual officeholder should be totally abandoned. This special privilege arose through default, when no facilities or programs for the preservation of such documents were available. That time is past.

NORMAN REDLICH, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

It is now apparent that previously accepted practices with regard to Presidential papers no longer provide the assurance that important historical and governmental records will be preserved and be accessible to those who are governing the country or recording the past. That Congress has the power to set rules for the disposition of records in the executive branch, including those of the President, is quite clear...With regard to records of the executive branch, I see no constitutional or practical reason why all records and papers of Presidents, cabinet officers and other employees of the executive branch should not be considered as public property.

ARCHIE MOTLEY, CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I cannot conceive how the overwhelming majority of the President's presidential papers can be construed to be his or her private property...In the ultimate sense, these materials are the property and legacy of the people of the country.

EDWARD WELDON, NEW YORK STATE ARCHIVES

The federal example [of treating as private property the records and documents of federal officials who are carrying out the public's business] is poor. The records conditions and traditional practices that you are encountering in the national government are multiplied nearly fifty-fold at the state level. Governors, as did George Washington, took their documentary paraphernalia with them when they left office; their successors and aides have followed their example. Only recently have a few progressive-minded executives and a few bold legislators, encouraged, no doubt, by growing public sentiment, begun to provide for the definition and orderly accumulation of official materials. New federal policies and publicized changes would help raise the public's consciousness generally about the poor records-keeping at all levels of government, and, I am sure, would help convince politicians of the wisdom of supporting their local archives.

WILLIAM W. MOSS, JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

To decrease the individual emphasis on each particular President and to place the Presidency itself in a more appropriate historical and constitutional context, I suggest that the custom of presidential libraries be discontinued and that there be established instead federal documentary depositories as needed in each state, to accept for deposit and administration and to take title to both the public and private papers of federal officials (chiefly elected officials but also including principal appointees) who care to place them there...Certain of these depositories should also be designated as federal regional archives, to which would be assigned historically valuable records from the federal agencies of the general region...The researcher and visitor alike thus gain a sense that there is more to the Federal Government than just the Presidency. I think that would be healthy.

PAUL H. MCCARTHY, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

It would be my suggestion to the Commission that legislation dealing with Congressional records clearly spell out the fact that the records of Senators and Representatives are indeed the property of the citizens of the United States and of particular importance to the citizens of the districts and States which they represented; that Senators and Representatives have a legal and moral responsibility to make their records available to their constituents in an adequate facility in as convenient a location as possible to that constituency...I am advocating...a partnership wherein federal executive records of national import are housed and cared for by the National Archives in a centralized facility, where federal executive records of regional import are housed and cared for in the various regional archives of the National Archives, as the National Archives has been attempting to do, and the records of the federal representatives are available in or near the districts or States which they represented.

ROBERT M. WARNER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Perhaps a satisfactory solution...would be to declare that the public official papers of a member of Congress do belong to the United States Government, but the congressman or senator should be allowed to place his papers, both public and private, pre-government service and post-government service, together in one collection in a depository of his own choosing. It would be foolish indeed to insist that all of these papers should be housed in a massively expanded federal archival system. This would not serve history well. A decentralized solution which would place these papers back in the states, would be far superior.

REPORT TO CONGRESS AND WHITE HOUSE DUE IN MARCH

EUGENE A. JENKINS, JR., SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA'S STAFF

While it is simple enough to "declare" papers to be public property, such an effort would seem necessarily to be based on firmer ground than "...who pays the piper calls the tune." The other side of this coin would have it that the federal government acts solely as "housekeeper" for the Congress and not as Governor. Members of Congress, while federal officials in the general sense, have a duty to constituents which can be considered at least equal if not paramount, to their obligations to the federal government qua government.

WALTER F. MURPHY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

To argue within a scholarly community for greater availability of information risks boredom far more than rational opposition. But there are other and complicating elements present in opening a Justice's papers...I do not believe that it would be wise or even feasible for Congress to require that Justices preserve their (or our) records...I think it would be more fruitful to encourage Justices to act on their own to preserve their papers.

RODMAN W. PAUL, CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

When the Advisory Council of the National Archives was established in 1968, I was one of the original members. I have served continuously since that time and have, for about six years, functioned also as an unofficial chairman and spokesman for the members of the Council...My central concern in appearing before you today is to urge that the National Archives be restored to the independence that it enjoyed when Congress created it in 1934...Before a commission as well informed as this, it would be superfluous for me to expatiate upon the conduct of the GSA, but the point is clear: it is not safe to leave the National Archives and Records Service under GSA...The National Archives has developed into a competent, honorable, highly professional organization that does a good job of handling the nation's records...If there is any one great accomplishment that should be credited to the National Archives and Records Service, it is that they have created what is virtually a new profession. The states and many private collections have followed their lead. If you talk with members of NARS, I think you will be struck by the sense of genuine pride in their work, and by the feeling of professionalism as they describe their operations. I have only one qualification to toss in, and that is to warn that NARS is now more than forty years old. The exciting sense of pioneering is gone. There is real danger that NARS will settle down into just another old-line bureaucracy.

JOAN HOFF WILSON, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO

...those who conduct public business, whether they function in the private or public sector, occupy positions that limit their "right of privacy" to basic minimum standards. The fact that these same public officials, especially if they are elected, often "use" aspects of their private lives to promote positive images of themselves among the electorate further negates their later claims to extensive rights of privacy or to restrict the use of their official papers on the grounds that they are private. The distinction between what constitutes public and private papers becomes less and less clear and more misleading as an archival standard of judgment the higher the office or position occupied by the individual in the conduct of public business. I believe this to be the case whether that person is in any of the three branches of government or in influential private corporations or other institutions that affect public policy and decision-making at the national level.

LARRY J. HACKMAN, NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

Aware that papers of research value created by Members of Congress have often not been preserved and made available under proper conditions, the NHPRC shares with others a desire that this situation be improved...Any efforts to improve the preservation and use of Congressional collections should give attention to a series of problem areas including: 1) The need of ongoing study and recommendations regarding which of the types of papers produced by Members of the Congress have long-range research value. This may change over time and, to provide for the best use of resources, these changes should be reflected in the retention, disposal, and processing policies of repositories housing Congressional collections. 2) The need for careful and informed selection of repositories to preserve and process the papers of Members of Congress. 3) The frequent lack of resources by repositories, including those otherwise most qualified to accept Congressional collections, to adequately house and process such materials. 4) The need for a central information bank containing the location and status of Congressional papers and providing detailed descriptive aids for collections available to research. 5) The need for improved records management practices in the offices of Members, committees, and other important bodies of, or affiliated with, the Congress. 6) The need for increased education of and concern by the Congress and its individual Members regarding the potential value of the papers they create for a variety of future research uses...A program to begin to effectively meet the four areas of need referred to above should include certain basic elements, and these should be provided on a continuing basis. They include minimum financial resources required to support preservation and processing of those portions of Congressional collections of greatest research value; a decision-making process ensuring that these funds are distributed fairly and used wisely by qualified repositories; incentives adequate to promote the deposit of papers in qualified repositories by outgoing Members and the acceptance of these papers by the repository selected; and sound and relatively uniform procedures and guidelines regarding the methods of preservation and use of the papers by the repositories selected.

The last public hearings before the Commission are scheduled January 12-13, 1977 in Washington, D.C. For more details contact Robert Brookhart, National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 or the office of the SAA executive director.

The Commission's report to Congress and the White House is due March 31, 1977.

**SAA
'77**



**COME TO A GOING PLACE!
SALT LAKE!**

We need your help!

The Society of American Archivists wants to increase its membership so that benefits to all in the profession may be expanded. You can help.

We ask you to take one minute of your time to help the Society grow by suggesting several associates who you feel are excellent candidates for membership in SAA.

Just send us their names and addresses on the form below. . . we'll do the rest.

I would like to recommend the following persons for membership in the Society of American Archivists:

SIGNED: _____

Name _____

Institution _____

Address _____

Name _____

Institution _____

Address _____

Name _____

Institution _____

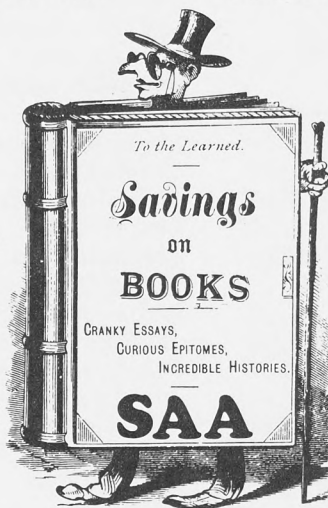
Address _____

Society of American Archivists, The Library, Post Office Box 8198
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680

SAA PUBLICATION SERVICE REDUCES PRICES ON THREE MORE BOOKS

Last July the SAA national office announced a new publication service for members. At that time the service offered reduced prices on *The Modern Manuscript Library*, *Norton on Archives*, and *Shop Talk*. These titles are still available at low prices (see *SAA Newsletter*, July 1976, p. 16). The publication service is pleased to add three new titles at the same special reduced prices. Only SAA individual and institutional members are eligible for this offer and payment must accompany the order. Non-members and members who wish to be billed may obtain the publications from the SAA at retail prices.

In Pursuit of American History: Research and Training in the United States, (1970) by Walter Rundell, Jr. is an attempt to bridge the communication gap between the archivist and the historian. Dorman Winfrey noted that "the finished product is a scholarly triumph...This book will doubtless reopen many lines of discussion and provide food for thought for both researchers and custodians." The retail price of this volume is \$10; the retail price to SAA members is only \$8.50.



Archives in the Ancient World, (1972) by Ernst Posner is a history of record-keeping from earliest times to the end of the Roman Empire. Lester J. Cappon observed that "the modern archivist will find much engaging information in this book to broaden his historical perspective and [it will help] the records administrator to sharpen his awareness of responsibility toward the archivist." The retail price of this volume is \$10; the price to SAA members is only \$6.

Oral History Program Manual, (1974) by William W. Moss is both a compact guide for oral history procedures and a reflection on the first decade of the Kennedy Library oral history project. In their review of the book, Willa Baum and Amelia Fry referred to *Oral History Program Manual* as "a book of thoughtful conclusions by an experienced oral historian with a genius for lean prose and the apt phrase."

The retail price of this book is \$13.50; the price to members is \$11.00.

"COMMENTARY"

SAA/NEH CONFERENCE CONSIDERS FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS

Archivists, curators, records administrators, historians and foundation officials will meet January 6-8 in Chicago to discuss practical priorities for the preservation and use of historical records. Sponsored by the Society of American Archivists, with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the two day working conference will examine past experiences and practical ways of facilitating new plans in the problem areas of historical records surveys, professional training, bibliographic control, conservation and preservation, archival research centers, the wider use of archives, and the use of state and local records. Attendance at the conference is specifically limited to fifty individuals representing a cross section of interests and repositories in order to facilitate dialogue. Proceedings of the conference will be taped and transcribed. A full report of the meeting will be available shortly from the SAA national office.

The COMMENTARY column is a new occasional feature of the *SAA Newsletter*. There follows a contribution concerning the Society's constitution and the work of the ad hoc committee which is planning revisions to the document:

Some general principles: 1) the work of the committee should be a thorough revision; 2) there should be no hurry to finish by fall 1977--that would not allow enough time to inform the membership; 3) major revisions should be submitted to all members by a mail ballot as an advisory referendum; 4) special attention should be given to an evaluation of the amendments made at the request of the Committee for the 70's.

Specific items: evaluate the present nominating and election procedures; consider the cessation of the creation of Fellows; and consider whether the size or membership regulations of the Council should be changed to serve the diversity of interests now in the SAA.

DAVID HORN

PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

ASSISTANT CURATOR to Photographic Archives. Catalog collections of photographs, letters and mss.; design and plan cataloging routines; assist in administration and public services; supervise and train staff. Accredited MLS and background (BA preferred) in photography or fine arts required. MFA in photography or related degree will be considered in lieu of MLS. Exper. in cataloging visual materials, knowledge of computerized cataloging methods, exper. with museum or archives collections desired. Full faculty status with eligibility for tenure, 22 days vacation, retirement benefits. Salary: \$10,000 per year. Apply to: William K. Black, University of Louisville Library, Belknap Campus, Louisville, Kentucky 40208.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST, Wells Fargo Bank. Major West Coast financial institution establishing new archival program seeks assistant to corporate archivist. Entry to intermediate position involving the acquisition, processing and servicing of the company's records. MA in history or related field and previous archival exper. required. Avail. immediately. Salary \$11,000 plus fringe benefits. Contact Edie Hedlin, Corporate Archivist, Wells Fargo Bank, #921, 471 Sansome Street, 18th Floor, San Francisco, California 94111.

PROJECT DIRECTOR, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, to administer a survey of the records of American ethnic fraternal insurance associations, a 15 month project funded by NEH. IHRC is a research facility and special collection dedicated to the study of American immigrants and ethnic groups from Eastern, Central and Southeastern Europe and the Middle East. Major responsibility for managing records survey and on-site inventories of collections, serving as liaison with fraternals and local archival agencies, coordinating the micro-filming and shipping of material, compiling final report. Advanced degree in history or American studies, one year of archival/records management exper. required. Knowledge of ethnic groups and one or more languages involved desirable. Salary \$12,500-15,000 depending on qualifications. 22 days annual leave and other fringe benefits. Project to extend April 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978; possibility of renewal for one to two years. Applications deadline February 28, 1977. For further information, contact: Rudolph J. Vecoli, Director, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

ARCHIVIST, Southern Labor Archives/Georgia State University to direct collection and processing of materials, foster donor relations, respond to reference requests, supervise staff and plan for future needs of the Department. Archivist reports to the University Librarian and is responsible for the administration of all archival functions. Qualifications: graduate degree in history or related field, Ph.D. preferred; 5 yrs. relevant exper., including 2 yrs. directing an archival program; demonstrated ability in innovative program planning; knowledge of labor history and modern labor organization. Salary and rank dependent on qualifications and exper., minimum \$17,000. Faculty rank, numerous benefits. Apply to: Carolyn Robison, Associate University Librarian, Georgia State University, 104 Decatur Street, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (404) 658-2172.

LIBRARIAN AND MANUSCRIPTS CURATOR to catalog and maintain collections of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and historical materials, and to supervise reading room. MA in history or literature and MLS required, interest in materials and earnest desire to engage in research for publication expected. Salary \$13,300, adjustable in accordance with exper. Full faculty privileges, rank according to academic credentials. Apply to John Cumming, Director, Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, Michigan 48859.

DIRECTOR, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN. Responsible to Board of Curators for total operation comprising Amer. history library; state archives and mss. collection; traditional historical museum, six historic sites, and outdoor museum; research and publication programs. Will serve as State Historic Preservation Officer. Staff--150 permanent, 140 seasonal, 35 students. Significant academic achievement in Amer. history. Ph.D. desirable. Demonstrated management exper.; historical agency administration preferred. Salary \$27,456 to \$38,448 plus fringe benefits. Send applications/nominations to William Huffman, President, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Closing date February 1, 1977.

It is assumed that all employers listing positions in this section are in compliance with Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Regulations.

CANDIDATES

Ph.D. candidate in FOLKLORE STUDIES seeks position in archives. MSLS, BA in English, knowledge of French and Spanish. Exper. includes reference work, organization of mss. and indices for folklore archives, compilation of guide. Avail. immediately, willing to relocate. A-347.

POSITION IN ARCHIVES, MUSEUM, LIBRARY, OR HISTORICAL SOCIETY DESIRED. Background includes research, writing, public relations, forensic document examination. Knowledge of preservation methods, numismatics, and bank history. Willing to relocate. A-343.

CURATOR of a collection on photographs, prints and drawings, architectural drawings, and film. Seeks position in archives or special collection. Exper. in administration, cataloging and arrangement, acquisitions, reference, exhibits, picture editing and layout. MA in Amer. history; teaching exper. A-295.

POSITION AS ARCHIVIST/ADMINISTRATOR desired. 2 yrs. state archival exper.; 4 yrs. of college teaching. Ph.D. in Amer. history; certificate in archives administration; certificate for editing historical documents. Archival and historical publications. Exper. in preparation of finding aids, reference, and research grants. Avail. immediately. Willing to relocate. A-346.

POSITION AS ARCHIVIST/HISTORIAN desired. 2 yrs. federal archival exper. Ph.D. in Russian/Soviet and European history and M.A. in Amer. history. Numerous publications and papers in archival/historical fields. Reading knowledge of Russian, German, French, and other East European languages. 8 yrs. teaching exper. Avail. immediately. A-338.

Ph.D. in AMERICAN HISTORY, MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY seeks position in archives/ms. collection or historical society. Archives certificate, publications. 2 yrs. of college teaching exper. Avail. immediately. Willing to relocate. A-345.

Ph.D. candidate in AMERICAN HISTORY desires position as archivist or mss. curator. Course in archives administration, certificate from archival institute. Special interest in history of Amer. science. Degree expected June 1977; avail. July 1977. Willing to relocate. A-344.

B.A. in SOCIAL STUDIES, M.A. in U.S. HISTORY desires beginning position in archives, mss., museum, historical research, or personnel. 1½ yrs. exper. in historic preservation; teaching, writing, library and personnel exper. Avail. immediately, willing to relocate. A-303.

All resumes are available from the office of the Executive Director.

OPPORTUNITIES (continued)

HEAD, HISTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY, Division of Medical Center Libraries, University of Cincinnati, to plan and develop a History of Health Sciences Library, write proposals for funding, administer public relations and basic history reference. Qualifications: Masters degree, medical history/library experience, experience in administrative areas. Experience in archives administration preferred. Salary: minimum \$12,600. Apply to Nancy Lorenzi, Medical Center Libraries, University of Cincinnati, Room, R-101D, MSB, Cincinnati, Ohio 45267.

The American Archivist: \$ 6 members
Index to Volumes 1-20 (1938-57) \$10 others

Index to Volumes 21-30 (1958-67) \$ 6 members
Mary Jane Dowd, Compiler \$10 others

The American Archivist (1938-1974) \$20 roll, \$175 set members
35mm. microfilm, 10 rolls \$25 roll, \$225 set others

Add \$1 postage and handling charge on orders under \$20 not prepaid.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

The Library
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
Box 8198, Chicago, Illinois 60680

The
American
Archivist



SAA Newsletter

Ann Morgan Campbell, Executive Director (312) 996-3370
Society of American Archivists, The Library, Post Office Box 8198
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680

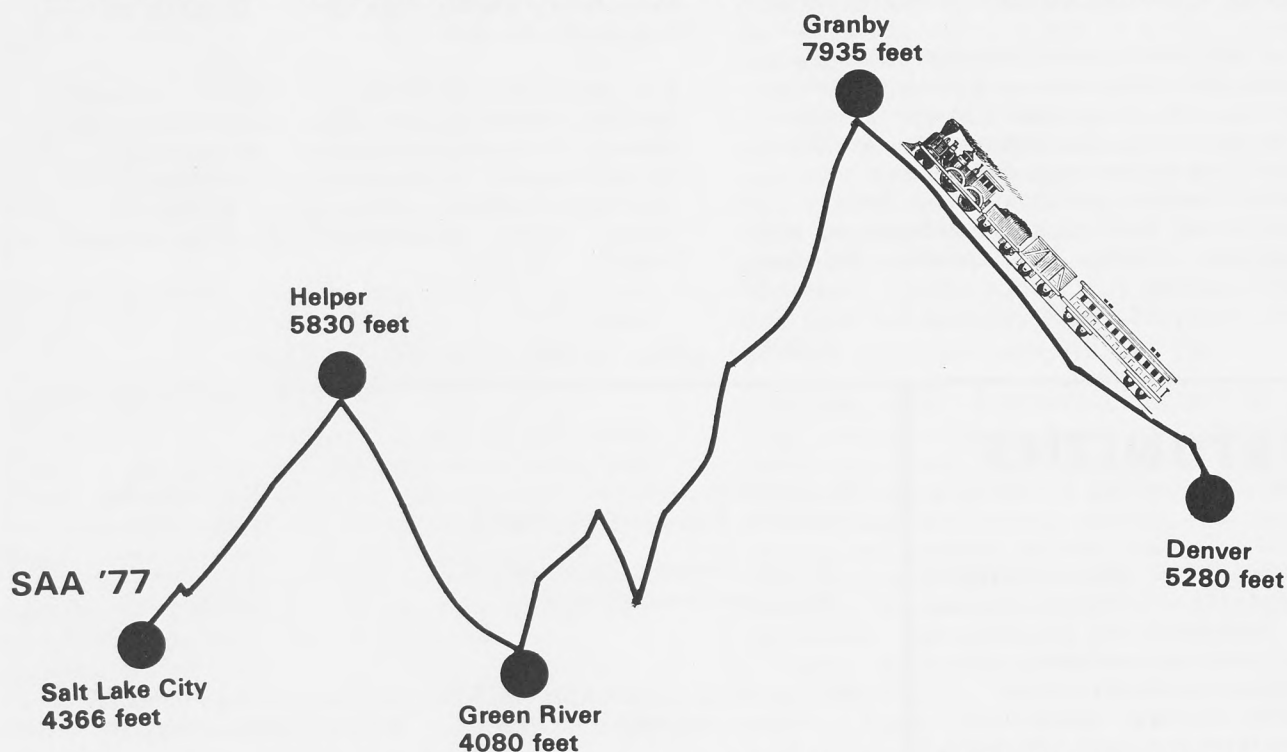
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TIME VALUE MAIL

SAA SALT LAKE SPECIAL



"The scenery," Theodore Roosevelt once said, "bankrupts the English language." Certainly, words are sorry substitutes for capturing the magnificent grandeur of the Rocky Mountains--the grandeur SAA members will have an opportunity to explore as passengers on the Denver & Rio Grande Western's SAA Salt Lake Special, October 3, 1977, the day prior to the opening of the Society's annual meeting. The tour, departing Denver early in the morning and arriving in Salt Lake City at dusk, is acknowledged to be one of the most exciting and scenic train trips in the world. A committee, led by Agostino D. Mastrogiuseppe, PO Box 10092, Denver, Colorado 80210, is planning the excursion. The cost is expected to be almost comparable to airfare for the Denver-Salt Lake City route. Members are encouraged to let Mastrogiuseppe know of their interest in the trip at this time and to watch future editions of the *Newsletter* for further details.