

The Society of American Archivists

SAA Newsletter

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Debategate and Archives

Two separate investigations continue into how the Reagan presidential campaign obtained Carter White House documents which were then used to prepare Ronald Reagan for his 1980 debates with Jimmy Carter. Both investigative groups--the FBI and the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Human Resources, which oversees ethics in government--have been granted access to the Reagan pre-presidential archives at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. Charles Palm, acting archivist at the Hoover Institution, told the *Newsletter* that FBI investigators spent nine days in the archives and were allowed to make copies of what they wanted. Investigators for the House subcommittee spent a week searching the materials, leaving on August 10.

The House subcommittee, chaired by Donald J. Albosta (D-MI), initially had sent a letter to the Hoover Institution's archivists asking whether any original documents were being sent to either the FBI or the White House. This query came after former aides of President Carter expressed concern that, in the hands of the White House or the Justice Department, the documents might be vulnerable to tampering. Palm assured the subcommittee that the archives was not releasing originals of any documents to anyone. "We have to preserve the integrity of the files," he said. Both the subcommittee and the FBI also have requested and received copies of Carter documents, according to Donald Schewe, director of the Carter Presidential Materials Project.

New Life for N.J. Archives Bureau

The New Jersey Bureau of Archives and History, phased out in a reorganization effort last spring, was given a new lease on life by another reorganization plan that went into effect on June 24. The new plan transfers the Bureau to the Department of State, where it becomes the Division of Archives and Records Management. William C. Wright, head of the Bureau since 1976, has been appointed director of the Division.

The reorganization plan cited several reasons for the move. It furthers the aims of placing cultural and historical functions in a single department rather than in several different

agencies. Second, the move provides greater coordination between the state records management agency and the records recording function of the Department of State. Finally, the transfer unites the state's archival and records management functions into one agency.

In the past year, four other agencies have been transferred to the Department of State as well: the Ethnic Advisory Council; the New Jersey State Council on the Arts; the New Jersey State Museum; and the New Jersey State Historical Commission.

Ethylene Oxide Update

Institutions that use ethylene oxide as a fumigant in a vacuum chamber to control insects and mold should be aware of proposed standards issued by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) which would drastically reduce the allowable exposure limit to ethylene oxide. OSHA's current permissible exposure limit is 50 parts ethylene oxide per million parts of air as an eight hour time-weighted average. The proposed reduction would limit this exposure to 1 ppm. In addition, the proposal provides for measurement of employee exposures, training, medical surveillance, methods of exposure control, the posting of notices, regulated areas, emergency procedures, recordkeeping, and similar requirements.

When used as a fumigant, ethylene oxide, which is flammable, explosive, and toxic in its pure form, is combined with carbon dioxide or an inert gas (e.g., trade names Carboxide and Oxyfume 12). Rigid adherence to safety precautions is mandatory when using ethylene oxide, and special attention must be paid to the actual operation of the fumigation cycle as well as aeration of the chamber after the completion of a cycle and aeration of fumigated materials before they are returned to storage or handled by personnel. For further information on the proposed OSHA standards, contact: James F. Foster, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Public Affairs, Room N-3641, 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210, (202) 523-8151.

NARS Independence Hearings

On July 29, the United States Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs held hearings on Senate bill S.905, which calls for separation of the National Archives and Records Service from the General Services Administration. The bill was introduced in March by Senators Thomas Eagleton (D-MO) and Charles Mathias (R-MD) with the purpose of establishing an "independent National Archives and Records Administration due to the unique importance of the tasks of creating, identifying, and preserving the records of the nation which have permanent value and making such records available to the public, to Federal agencies, and to the Congress for historical and other research purposes."

Testifying at the hearings, former Archivist of the United States James B. Rhoads stated that GSA administrators "have sometimes failed or refused to respect the nonpartisan professional objectives of the Archives . . . often to the great detriment of Archives programs and the preservation of the nation's documentary heritage."

SAA Council member Larry Hackman, state archivist of New York, also testified. "My testimony reflects primarily the perspective of those who, like myself, have responsibility for the records and archives of state and local governments across the country. These state and local governments, and their citizens, have a vital, if heretofore largely unexpressed, interest in the well-being of the National Archives."

"In order to develop effective records and archives services for our states and municipalities, we need a national archives and records administration that has certain characteristics. These characteristics, largely lacking at present, include the following:

"We need a strong national archives and records administration that is a model both in its effectiveness within the Federal establishment and in its legal authority to carry out its sacred responsibilities to protect the basic records of the government and its citizens."

"We need a strong national archives and records administration that, in its administration of the records of all the people, is free from any danger of political manipulation that might lead to undue destruction or restriction of records or to their mischievous use for political ends."

"We need a strong national archives and records administration that is clearly recognized as an important member of the national cultural community because of its crucial role in transmitting our culture across time and distance and in preserving and protecting the evidence of our most fundamental rights and obligations as a government and a people."

Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History reports that GSA Administrator Gerald Carmen took a general and indecisive position at the hearings which should prove helpful for the NARS independence advocates. There are now 38 co-sponsors of S.905 and Miller reports that Senator Eagleton's staff is optimistic about its passage in the Senate. A parallel bill is expected to be introduced in the House in mid-September.

Shelving Collapse Kills Archives Worker

A vault clerk in the state of New Jersey's 18-month-old Records Storage Center was killed when nine rows of shelving collapsed on August 3. A second worker was injured in the accident. The shelving, manufactured by the InterRoyal Corp. of New York, was set up in three tiers of 8', 7½', and 7½', with catwalks between levels. According to William C. Wright, director of the Division of Archives and Records Management, a similar collapse involving the same brand of shelving occurred two weeks previous at Rutgers University, although no injuries resulted from that incident. Each shelf contained six standard federal records center boxes, weighing an average of approximately 30 pounds. The engineering firm of Neilsen, Wurster, and Associates of New York has been hired to investigate the incident. This is the same firm that probed the collapse of the walkways at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City. The New Jersey State Police is also investigating the accident.

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SAA '83: An Archival Smorgasbord

For those of you getting ready to leave for SAA's 47th annual meeting in Minneapolis, here is an assortment of meeting highlights, announcements, and travel tips. All SAA members should have received their complete program packets by this time. If you have not, or if you have questions about the meeting, contact Toni Pedroza at SAA headquarters.

Audiovisuals for Archivists: Wednesday, October 5, 7:15 pm-8:45 pm; Friday, October 7, 11:15 am-12:45 pm. These two programs are being coordinated by Timothy Ericson, compiler and editor of the SAA publication, *Audiovisuals for Archivists*. Wednesday evening will feature films and slide/tape presentations prepared by the National Archives, the Iron Range Research Center, the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Winthrop College, and the Minnesota Historical Society. On Friday, meeting participants will be able to view programs from the University of Wisconsin-Stout, the Texas State Archives, Ohio Historical Society, Western Historical Manuscript Collection, National Archives, and the Illinois State Archives. Archivists from each of these institutions will be on hand to answer questions and offer tips on audiovisual production.

Prairie Home Companion/Scandinavian Smorgasbord: A special mailing went out in early August to all SAA members announcing the addition of these two events to the Saturday evening schedule in Minneapolis. Tickets to the live broadcast of "A Prairie Home Companion" with host Garrison Keillor have been reserved for SAA meeting participants. Those who attend the performance may also register for an authentic Scandinavian smorgasbord, served in the Minnesota Museum of Art overlooking the Mississippi River. Use the registration form included in the special August mailing (it's blue!) to sign up for these events. Only a limited number of tickets is available, so sign up right away.

Exhibits: As in years past, many archival suppliers and publishers will be on hand in Minneapolis to talk about and demonstrate their products. By using the special card included in the pocket program which will be distributed at registration, meeting participants will become eligible to win a \$70.00 gift certificate which can be applied to SAA membership, registration for the 1984 meeting in Washington, DC, or the purchase of SAA publications. The details of the contest will be spelled out in the pocket program.

New Member Briefing: Persons who have joined the Society recently and would like an opportunity to meet their elected officers and Council and the SAA staff are invited to attend the New Member Briefing on Thursday, October 6, from 8:00 am to 8:45 am.

Resolutions Committee: The SAA Resolutions Committee is charged with the duty of casting into proper form resolutions proposed for consideration at the annual business meeting (Thursday, October 6, 3:30 pm-5:30 pm). The need for such a committee had become obvious in past years as more and more resolutions were dictated from the floor of the meeting, with resulting confusion. Committee chair Stephen Masar of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, observes that when proposed resolutions are edited to increase clarity and to avoid ambiguity, and are given to the membership in writing before the meeting, the chances for productive debate are greatly enhanced. Proposed resolutions should be sent to SAA headquarters until September 23 or handed in at the SAA booth in the exhibit area by 2:00 pm, Wednesday, October 5.

Transportation: It's still not too late to take advantage of the special airfares offered by Northwest Airlines to the annual meeting. They are offering 30% off standard coach fare for travel to and from Minneapolis between September 28 and October 12. To make a reservation, call (800) 328-7747 and be sure to mention that you are attending the SAA annual meeting.

Placement Service: SAA's placement service will operate again at this year's annual meeting. Candidates should bring multiple copies of their resume to the placement booth. Job listings will be posted at the booth and the placement service will assist candidates in setting up interviews with employers during the week of the meeting. Employers who have a position vacancy and would like to interview candidates at the annual meeting should bring their vacancy announcement to the placement booth to be posted and set up an interview schedule. Employers who will not be attending the meeting but who have a job announcement to be posted should send the announcement to Linda Ziemer at SAA headquarters before September 30.

Archival Spouses' Society: The second annual meeting of this group will be held in Minneapolis concurrently with the SAA meeting. The special feature is a guided tour of Minnesota's trio of Almost-Presidential Libraries: the Stassen, the Humphrey, and the Mondale. Three sessions on health issues will also be offered: "How to Recognize Archivist's Lung," "Powdermilk Biscuits: Are Some of the Norwegian Bachelor Farmers Secretly Married?" and "Is *Modern Archives* Putting Nyquil Out of Business?"

Those activities represent only a sampling of the many events on this year's program. From the pre-conference workshops, through the 73 sessions and workshops, to the last bit of krumage at the smorgasbord on Saturday, SAA '83 has something to satisfy every appetite.

The Hitler Diaries: An Insider's Report

On April 16, SAA member Kenneth W. Rendell, an autograph and manuscript dealer, was hired by Newsweek as a special consultant on the Hitler diaries story. Three weeks later, all the world knew the diaries were forgeries. Rendell knew before that, however, and in the account below, he tells how he knew and how he went about trying to convince everyone else.

My work on the Hitler diaries could have been a very challenging experience, calling upon my knowledge of handwriting and forgery characteristics, methods of comparison, scientific tests, etc. Unfortunately, from a professional viewpoint, very little of this knowledge was required to determine they were forgeries. Instead, my efforts in this situation were principally concerned with convincing both the public and, more importantly, the editors of *Stern* magazine, that my opinion was well founded, believable, and definitive. Knowing the answer in any situation is only part of the challenge; convincing your audience, whether it is a tax court judge, a jury, a group of editors, or the readers of *Newsweek*, is another matter.

Newsweek made it very clear at our first meeting that they wanted a report on the authenticity of the diaries that would be totally convincing to everyone. It would be illustrated, demonstrating how I arrived at my conclusion; it would be written for the reader of *Newsweek*, not for my colleagues. When *Stern* magazine moved the publication date ahead two weeks, thereby making it impossible for me to examine the diaries, I thought that my involvement was ended; it was now a news story, which I had previously declined to become involved with. My statement in the "Hitler's Secret Diaries" issue of *Newsweek* contained a description of how the diaries should be authenticated, and a statement that no evidence, as of the date of writing, was available which proved or disproved their authenticity. The photocopies of three pages which *Newsweek* had were not from a diary, as their content quickly indicated, nor was it known exactly what the pages were purported to be. It was possible they were transcripts; I had not believed it to be particularly relevant, because I had intended to see the originals.

The initial few days after the release of the story saw a debate among historians that was a disgrace to their profession. Their job was to check the historical accuracy of the content of the diaries and also to determine how much information was contained in the diaries that appeared nowhere else; Hitler's personal diaries would have to contain information not available elsewhere. Rather than do this, and none of them did it (as evidenced by the fact that the diaries are based upon one book only), they engaged in wild speculation about whether Hitler could or could not have written them. Statements that Hitler

could not write after the July 20, 1944 assassination attempt were ridiculous, as I later demonstrated on many television programs. The whole affair had turned into a circus, and I felt that I had to become more involved beyond the scope of my original work with *Newsweek*. Authenticating historical documents is not the guessing game that it was being made to appear to be in the press and on television.

Later that week, the first issues of *Stern* arrived in New York and it was apparent from the illustrations that nothing shown there was genuine. If I would be unable to see the originals, I decided that *Newsweek* should, in the following issue, at least indicate that an examination of the extensive illustrations could only lead to the conclusion that the diaries were forgeries.

On Saturday, as the second issue of *Newsweek* was being typeset, the editor-in-chief of *Stern*, Peter Koch, arrived in New York City with the first and last diaries. In a dinner with the editor of *Newsweek* that evening, the possibility was raised of my seeing them, but despite these efforts, nothing conclusive was arranged. Meanwhile, *Newsweek* felt that my comments on the authenticity of the diaries should be postponed, since there was a chance of seeing the originals, and my comments were replaced in *Newsweek* by the story of the diaries' arrival in New York. I contacted CBS News to inform them of the diaries' arrival. During discussions between CBS and Koch, he indicated that he had no objection to meeting with me and at least letting me examine the diaries on the set of the Morning News. This was accomplished in the few minutes before 7 a.m. while Diane Sawyer was preparing to show them at the opening of the program. There was no question they were forgeries, but to convince *Stern* was another matter. The *Stern* editors were absolutely convinced of the diaries' authenticity and saw no need for any further examination. Koch stated that morning on the air that "enough was enough"; he pointed out that a person could be sent to prison on the testimony of one questioned document expert and he had had three experts examine two of the pages (what he did not know was that his experts had compared the diaries to supposedly genuine examples, which were in fact forged by the same person responsible for the diaries).

To reinforce the fact that I had consistently advocated a complete and thorough examination of the diaries, a video tape was set up at CBS to show them remarks that I had made in various television interviews. They were in complete agreement with my statements, but believing that they had already done this, saw no need for me to conduct a thorough examination. We were at an impasse and to avoid losing contact with them, I

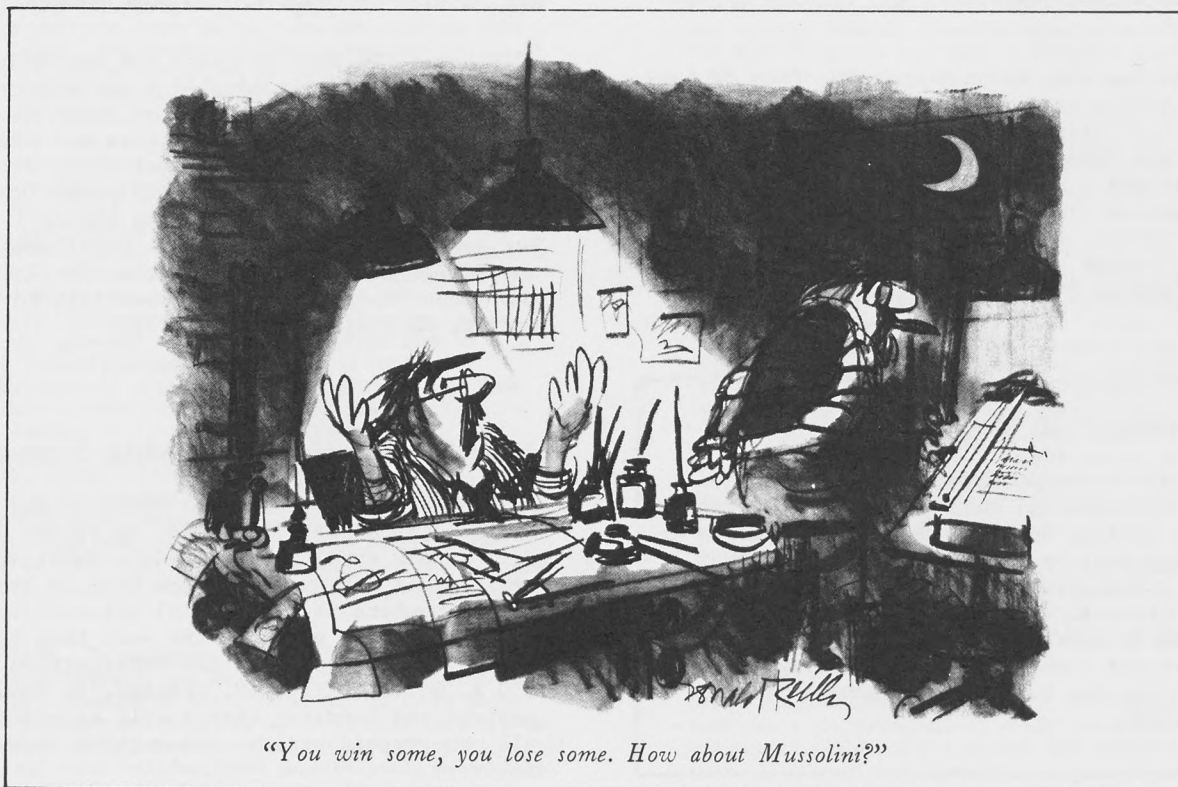
Hitler Diaries, cont.

suggested we adjourn to breakfast. The scenario had been thought out beforehand; I knew they had 2½ hours between CBS and a Cable News Network broadcast, insufficient time for me to put together convincing physical evidence, and at the same time, too much time to avoid discussing what I had seen in my examination that morning. If I were asked my opinion at that point, it would be impossible to avoid saying the diaries were fake, a statement which they would dismiss. Probing for some other area of conversation, I discovered that Koch is an avid jogger and after discussing various running routes through Central Park, we found a mutual interest in ski racing. The diaries were never discussed as the conversation turned to helicopter skiing and the fact that Koch and I had been on the same trip in the Bugaboo Mountains in western Canada four years ago. The two hours of ski conversation had diminished the tension over the diaries and I was invited, without further discussion, to meet Koch and the others at their New York offices after the CNN broadcast and examine the diaries for as long as necessary.

The examination would be purely to gather physical evidence to demonstrate to them what I already knew was my conclusion. I brought a microscope from my hotel, together with a trunk full of other paraphernalia, to be used mostly as props. *Stern* had invested approximately four million dollars

in the diaries, as well as the reputation of the magazine. The editors had staked their own careers on the diaries' authenticity. (Koch resigned three days later.) The afternoon was spent gathering demonstrable facts: parts of the 1932 diary were written with a mechanical pencil; while the ink changed, the type of pen never changed from 1932 until 1945; none of Hitler's habits were followed in blotting, spacing, layout, etc. The conclusive proof, however, was a comparison of the capital letters in the diaries to capital letters in known Hitler manuscripts. I had previously mounted on 26 sheets individually cut-out capital letters, and during the afternoon did this with a photocopy of the diaries. When these were laid out on a conference table, the evidence was overwhelming and conclusive. There was no argument and the *Stern* people agreed that publication of the third issue, which had gone to press six hours before, had to be stopped.

The most important lesson for dealers, archivists, and librarians in the Hitler diary hoax is just how important it is to make a definitive and understandable case when your audience is composed of people outside of our field. We must not only be accurate, but appear to be accurate. In situations involving the public, knowing the answer is only part of the challenge; proving it is equally important.



"You win some, you lose some. How about Mussolini?"

Drawing by Donald Reilly; © 1983 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Religious Archives Glossary Project

A glossary of religious archival terms and definitions is being prepared for publication by the Religious Archives PAG of SAA. In-house glossaries are being solicited from all religious archival programs, large or small, in the United States. If your archives has such a glossary, please submit a copy for inclusion in the larger glossary. If not, please consider preparing one to be included.

Terms to be included in this glossary must be unique to religious archival programs and must also demonstrate the generation of archival quality records. Examples of terms already included in the glossary are:

Epistolae Ecclesiasticae--Church correspondence including apostolic, commendatory, communion, confessional, decretal, dismissorial, encyclical, orthodoxy, and pastoral letters (Roman Catholic).

Annual Review--Inspection of a Salvation Army division carried out each year by the Territorial Commander or Chief Secretary. The inspection results are in the form of a written report and statistics.

Stated Clerk--A person elected by a presbytery, synod, or General Assembly to be responsible for the records, receiving and transmitting of official documents, parliamentary guidance, and other such functions as the judicatory may require (Presbyterian).

The compilers want to include terms from as many faiths, denominations, and religious organizations as possible. Glossaries already have been received from Episcopalian, Mormon, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army archival programs. Others should submit glossaries to H. Douglas Wright, Provincial Archivist, Provincialate Offices, Sacred Heart Fathers and Brothers, Hales Corners, WI 53130.

SAA Council to Meet

The Council of the Society, with President J. Frank Cook presiding, will meet Sunday, October 2, at the Midland Hotel in Chicago. An agenda of the meeting will be available after September 15 from SAA headquarters. Incoming President David B. Gracy II will hold a meeting of the new Council on Saturday, October 8, in Minneapolis. Exact time and location of that meeting will be posted at the SAA booth in the annual meeting exhibit area.

Minnesota Privacy Bill Update

The Minnesota House and Senate failed to agree on a compromise on the issue of privacy of information about the dead before the conclusion of the 1983 session. The bills remain in the hopper and may be acted upon in 1984.

The Senate bill proposes revisions in the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act that would define an individual as a "human being, living or dead." Since the present law does not provide termination dates for the private and confidential classifications of individual data in government records, the revision would result in permanent closure of most personal data in records still in agency custody. State Archivist Sue Holbert says that the Minnesota Historical Society supports setting times for the termination of private, confidential, and other classifications of records. She said she doubts that the dead can suffer from an invasion of privacy and believes that the government should not attempt to protect the feelings of a person's kin through all future generations. Holbert indicated that she and other interested parties will propose a solution that would assure protection to citizens about whom the government has information and at the same time provide future uses of historical and genealogical data.

Microfilm Group Changes Name

July 1 was the date on which the National Micrographics Association adopted a new name--the Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM). Changes in the attitudes and perceptions of the information professional along with pressures to totally integrate the technologies impacting the office environment mandated the change in name. For more information, contact Department of Member and Public Relations, Association for Information and Image Management, 8719 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 587-8202.

New Publication Available from SAA

J. Franklin Jameson and the Birth of the National Archives, 1906-1926, by Victor Gondos, Jr., is now available from SAA's publication service. A \$25.00 value, the book is available to SAA members at the special price of \$10.00. Non-members may purchase the book from SAA for \$20.00. Send orders to SAA Publications Service, 330 S. Wells, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606. A postage and handling charge will be added to all non-prepaid orders. Allow three weeks for delivery.

SAA Basic Archival Conservation Program

Uses of Technical Knowledge of Photographic Processes in Archival Collections

The study of the development of the technical processes of photography is critical to most, if not all, uses of photographs. The archivist, librarian, curator, scholar, researcher, writer, and publisher can all benefit by acquiring at least a rudimentary knowledge of this aspect of photography. For the photographic archivist such knowledge must be an integral part of a detailed and comprehensive understanding of the complex and far-reaching medium of photography. A technical knowledge of photography allows the archivist to perform in the following areas:

CONSERVATION. Proper care and storage of all archival materials is important. Photographs are chemically and physically more complex than most archival materials and a basic understanding of how they were made and how they age is essential to their proper care. Different processes require different storage materials and environmental conditions. Also, it is important to identify unstable processes for copying and duplicating, such as di-acetate negatives, nitrate negatives, and poorly processed prints. Often compromises must be made, but these should be informed decisions, made with an awareness of the possible consequences. Chemical research on photographs is in its infancy but important information is beginning to appear, and a technical knowledge of photography is essential to understand and apply this information. Klaus Hendriks has recently published research with immediate practical application in the area of disaster recovery for photographs (see bibliography).

IDENTIFICATION OF IMAGES. There are two basic activities in dealing with photographs as primary resource materials: identifying what the image is and then interpreting what the image means. The former is often viewed as the job of the archivist, while the latter is that of the researcher. These differences are becoming less distinct, however, and the photo archivist is often called upon to interpret photographs. As can be seen from the chronology, identification of a process can give an approximate date of the image. In dating the image, knowledge of technical aspects is often the key if not the only clue. The chronology also shows that photography did not develop linearly but involved much overlap of processes. This is a point that is often overlooked in studying the technical history of photography and can cause much confusion. This knowledge together with the kind of mounts or case, toning, hand-coloring, and internal information can often lead to a dating and identification of an otherwise unlabelled image. The internal evidence in an image can range from the date on a license plate of a car to the fact that gaslights instead of electric streetlights are in use. It is helpful for the archivist to compile an identification directory that lists such things as: local man-made landmarks and the date of their construction and demolition; the date of introduction of gas streetlights and electric streetlights, and whether or not the two overlapped and at what time; the dates of horse-drawn trolleys and electric trolleys; and the date automobiles were introduced in the area.

INTERPRETATION. In addition to identifying the subject content of the photograph, one must also interpret the meaning of the image. Because of the natural ambiguity of photographs, it is often difficult to agree on what an image is, let alone what an image means. The historical, sociological, cultural, and other informational possibilities in an image are affected by the technical process. Limitations and capabilities of the chemical process and equipment control

what is photographed and how. For example, lack of action photos of the Civil War is attributable to the technical limitations of the wet collodion process. In a similar manner, long exposure times of daguerrotypes contributed to the often stilted wide-eyed appearance of the subjects. The technical characteristics or "syntax" of photographs must be understood to reasonably interpret photographs.

Another key aspect of interpretation involves the ability to distinguish copy photographs from originals. Copy photographs are often altered by cropping or, at the very least, loss of detail, if not more overt manipulations. Copy photographs of historical photographs often are in a different medium than the original. Consequently, this can affect the identification as well as the interpretation of the image.

APPRAISAL. While there are many factors in the appraisal of photo collections and individual images, technical knowledge plays an important role. There are usually two opportunities for appraisal: determining if a collection should be accepted by the repository and determining which groups of materials in a new or existing collection should be processed. Technical knowledge will help to determine if a collection contains early, rare, good, or poor photographs. It must be determined if the limitations and potentials of the processes involved correspond to the information represented and if the image and consequently the information is unique.

The appraisal of images for their monetary value has become more important as prices of photographs have increased. Being able to determine monetary value relates not only to the donation of images to a repository but also to buying and selling images. Monetary value of a collection or item may also determine the type of physical care that is given both from a conservation and security point of view.

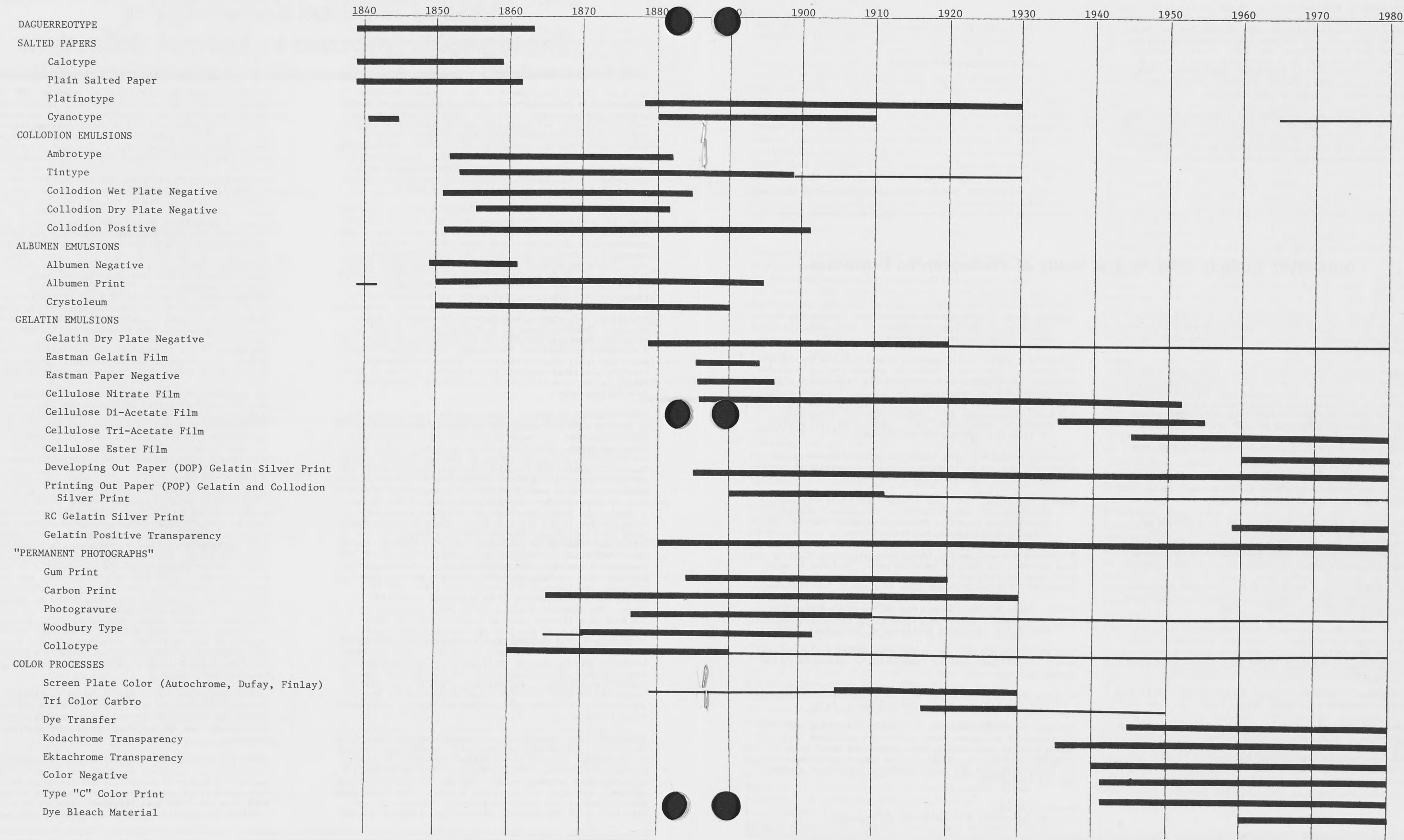
ARTIFACT. In addition to the information provided by photographs for the study of history, sociology, anthropology, architecture, urban planning, and many other disciplines, photographs are an important primary resource material and artifact for the study of history of photography itself. Of primary concern is the investigation of photographers. A photographer's name and biographical information, professional status, place and date of business, and the subject matter photographed are all concerns of the history of photography. This information, however, can also be very helpful in identifying and interpreting a photographer's work. While photographs are often viewed as objective or truthful, a photographer must make a number of subjective decisions for each image: equipment, film, subject, what to include in the frame and what to exclude, and the brief segment of time to record. Understanding how a particular photographer made these decisions leads to a better understanding of the history of photography, the photographer, and the photograph.

Another important aspect that deserves consideration is the nature of photographs and the basic differences between visual and written materials, the types of information they each convey, and the way they can be used separately and together.

Given the complexities of photographic processes, many archivists are reluctant to study the subject. There are, however, a number of activities and resources available that would be of assistance to any archivist willing to seek them out. The most important activity is to look at original photographs. This in conjunction with published

Chronology of Use of Photographic Processes

The dates represent approximate dates of use in the United States rather than invention or discovery. Dates are approximate and will vary by geographical area and photographer. The thickness of line indicates relative use. Processes listed are those most commonly found in repositories with the exception of calotypes, crystoleums, and some of the color processes.



material, such as the works listed in the bibliography, can lead to familiarity with technical processes. Other textual materials, such as contemporary city directories and newspapers, can give valuable information on photographers in local areas and the processes they use. While a knowledgeable photo archivist can be of particular help in giving information and identifying processes, SAA workshops and annual meeting sessions also are regularly offered and can provide a good orientation and overview.

A knowledge of technical photographic processes is not an end in itself but a means to information and interpretation essential to intelligent management of photographic collections. Such a knowledge may be acquired by an archivist willing to seek out and use the available resources.

Annotated Bibliography on the Study of Photographic Processes

Barger, M. Susan, comp. *Bibliography of Photographic Processes in Use Before 1880: Their Materials, Processing and Conservation*. Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Institute of Technology, 1980.

Using the original printed works often is the best source of information in that they gave detailed information for the photographer to follow. The contemporary literature also deals with the problems that photographers were concerned with at the time, such as the yellowing of albumen prints. Although intended as a finding aid for original printed work, the citations themselves are informative reading and reveal the shape and substance of the development of processes.

Crawford, William. *Keepers of Light: A History and Working Guide to Early Photographic Processes*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Morgan and Morgan, 1979.

Good examination of the limitations and capabilities of photographic mediums with detailed information on most historical print processes. Deals extensively with William Ivins' concept of syntax. Also includes detailed instructions and formulas for making prints by these processes.

Hendriks, Klaus B., and Brian Lesser. "Disaster Preparedness and Recovery: Photographic Materials," *American Archivist* 46 (Winter, 1983): 52-68.

Results of research on the effects of generally accepted disaster recovery procedures. Important information that has altered disaster recovery procedures for some photographic mediums, particularly collodion. A fine example of the type of research so badly needed in photography.

Ivins, William. *Prints and Visual Communication*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953.

A seminal work that places photographs within the continuum of printmaking from an informational rather than artistic point of view. Develops the concept of syntax for prints and discusses how the limitations and capabilities of mediums affect the information they convey and their impact. A non-technical but theoretical work.

Jenkins, Reese V. *Images and Enterprises: Technology and the American Photographic Industry, 1839-1925*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Primarily a social and economical history of the photographic industry. Contains a wealth of information not available elsewhere on technical processes and the reasons for their development and introduction.

Jones, Bernard Edward, ed. *Encyclopedia of Photography*. New York: Arno Press, 1974. Reprint of 1911 edition of Cassell's *Cyclopaedia of Photography*.

Excellent work for either finding detailed information on a specific process or browsing to gain an overview of little-known processes. Excellent reference work.

Rempel, Siegfried. *The Care of Black and White Photographic Collections: Identification of Processes*. Canadian Conservation Institute Technical Bulletin #6. Ottawa: Canadian Conservation Institute, 1979.

Programmed instruction for identifying processes first by base material and then by emulsion type. Included in many photo book collections but currently not in print. Perhaps requests to CCI would prompt them to place it back in print.

Reilly, James M. *The Albumen and Salted Paper Book: The History and Practice of Photographic Printing*. Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Institute of Technology, 1980.

Good source of information on the albumen and salted papers. Easy to use to gain general information or specifics on the processes.

Welling, William. *Collector's Guide to Nineteenth Century Photographs*. New York: Collier Books, 1976.

Contains reasonably accurate information on dating and identification of processes based on how the emulsions look, the cases, mounts, card colors, tax stamps, and other such detailed information. While this is a hand reference tool, the generalizations and interpretations tend to be misleading and inaccurate.

Gerald J. Munoff
Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

PEOPLE PAPERS

New York, New York The archives of the great composer Igor Stravinsky finally have a home. (See *SAA Newsletter*, July 1983, p. 8.) The Sacher Foundation of Basel, Switzerland, has agreed to pay \$5.25 million for the manuscripts and letters, a price that has been accepted by Stravinsky's heirs. This ended efforts by the New York Public Library, where the collection has been temporarily housed since the death of Stravinsky's widow, and the Pierpont Morgan Library to keep the collection in the United States. An anonymous donor had pledged \$3.75 million for the collection, provided it was housed at the Morgan Library. It was reported that this same donor increased his offer to \$4.25 million, but the Sacher Foundation was able to exceed that.

The archives was expected to be transferred to Switzerland in August, where it will be housed in the foundation building on Cathedral Square in Basel. The agreement worked out between the foundation and the heirs includes three provisions: the archives will not be resold, scholars will have access to the documents, and the purchaser will exhibit the collection to the public, probably in 1984.

Atlanta, Georgia The FBI is insisting that Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., pay to see the files that the Bureau compiled on her during two years of secret surveillance, columnist Jack Anderson reports. Mrs. King is refusing to pay the \$237 because under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, government files are to be released free of charge in cases "primarily benefiting the public." By paying the fee, Mrs. King feels she would be belittling the importance of her work, and that of her husband, in the civil rights movement. Mrs. King intends to place her surveillance files with her late husband's papers in the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta.

Los Angeles, California One of the largest and most valuable collections of Hollywood movies, including footage given up for lost, has been seized from a Columbia Pictures film vault librarian. Among the 1,200 cans of 35- and 16-mm. film seized at a Burbank storage facility is missing footage from the 1954 film, "A Star is Born," "Dr. X," a 1932 film starring Fay Wray and believed to be permanently lost, "The Wizard of Oz," "Mutiny on the Bounty," and "2001: A Space Odyssey." In many cases the movies are believed to be original versions, worth thousands of dollars each.

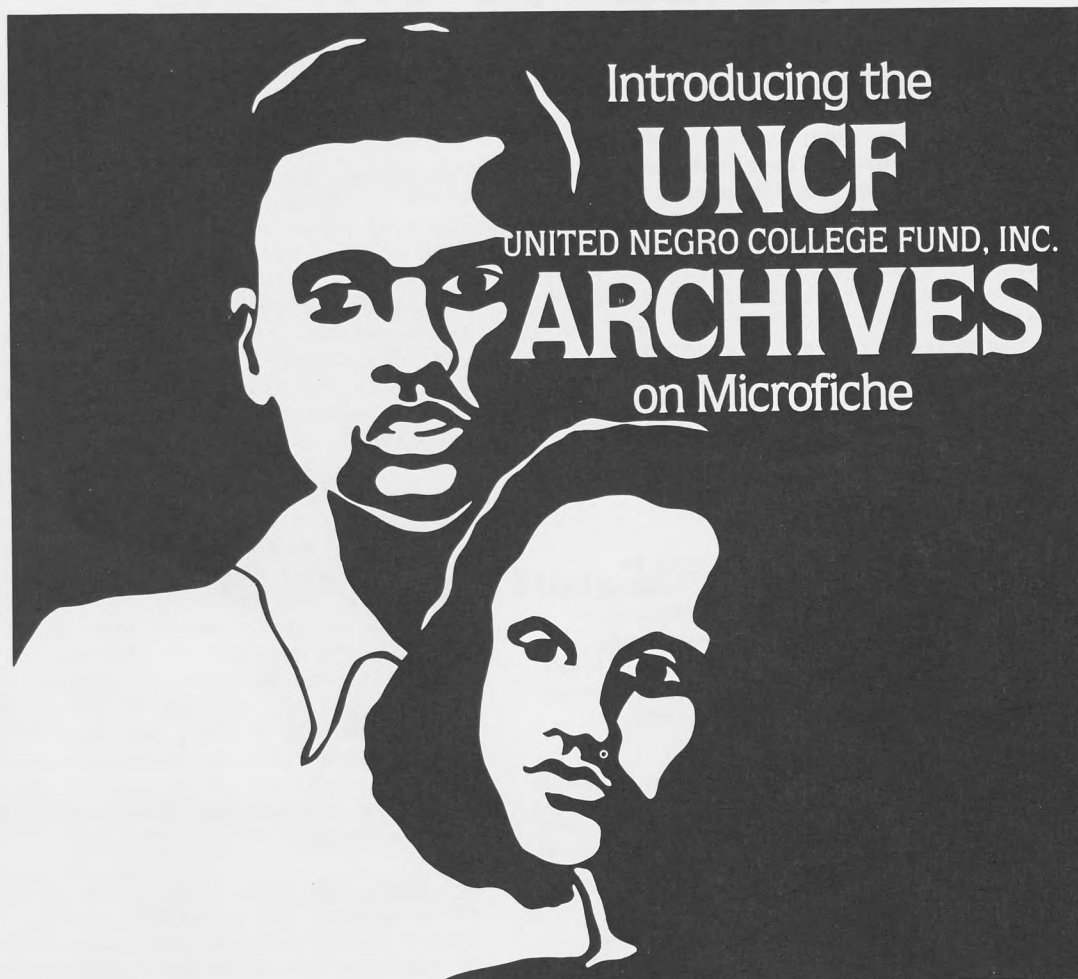
No charges have been filed against the librarian, Merle Ray Harlin, who told investigators he found a majority of the film cans in trash bins at the Burbank Studios and had purchased other films himself. A spokesman for Warner Bros. told investigators that it was not possible that the studio would have thrown away such valuable films.

Harlin had worked as a film vault librarian for Columbia Pictures for three years and had held a similar position at Warner Bros.

Uniondale, New York Diamond Shamrock Corporation, which operated a former Newark, New Jersey, chemical plant recently found to be contaminated with dioxin, ordered its employees around the country to destroy unneeded company files. A spokesman for the company confirmed that the documents had been ordered destroyed, but said that they dealt with commercial takeovers and other corporate business and not with any investigation at the Newark plant. The company is currently being sued, along with others, by a group of Vietnam War veterans over illness they believe was caused by use of the herbicide Agent Orange. The lawyer for the veterans was dismayed at the possibility that some of the destroyed files might have dealt with dioxin contamination. A special master has been appointed by a New York judge to report on which documents were destroyed. The memo ordering the disposal of the records said in part: "All files and records not needed in the performance of one's job or required by law to be kept are to be discarded by Friday, May 20, 1983. Files and records more than two years old are presumably not needed. Compliance is mandatory. Overtime and temporary help are being authorized to complete this assignment."

New York, New York Librarians and publishers continue to look for a solution to the problem of campus use of copyrighted works. The president of the Association of American Publishers, Townsend Hoopes, sent a letter to 5,000 college and university administrators urging them to adopt formal policies to limit faculty use of protected works. On the other side of the issue, Shirley Echelman, executive director of the Association of Research Libraries, sent a letter of her own to library directors telling them that such policies were "neither required by law nor ideally suited to higher education." Both letters follow in the wake of an out-of-court settlement in a publishers' suit against New York University, which requires that no copied work may exceed 1,000 words, a restriction which Echelman feels is "too stringent for college-level courses."

Minneapolis, Minnesota 37 female librarians at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus have been awarded \$905,000 in a pre-trial settlement of a sex discrimination suit. The University agreed to pay each plaintiff \$20,000 in back pay, plus salary increases through 1985-86 and promotions to close the pay differential between male and female librarians. The settlement is believed to be the largest awarded to complaints of this nature, but nevertheless, the plaintiffs were disappointed that library administrators denied that the pay gap was the result of any intentional actions or policy by the University.



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ACK T. ERICSON has joined the staff of University Microfilms International in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was previously with Microfilming Corporation of America. . . RICHARD M. COCHRAN has been appointed college archivist and reference librarian at Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio. He formerly was assistant archivist at the University of Notre Dame. . . JUDITH FORTSON-JONES is the newly appointed conservation officer for the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. Prior to this she was conservation specialist at the Nebraska State Historical Society. . . LIISA FAGERLUND has been named Utah State Archivist. She previously was archivist for the city of Portland, Oregon. . . REV. LEE J. BENNISH, archivist at Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio, died on August 22 at the age of 55. . . ALAN LEWIS, formerly archivist for the Public Broadcasting Service, has been named director of the film and videotape archives at CBS News. . . MARK THIEL has been appointed coordinator of the Oglala Curriculum/Resource Center of the Oglala Lakota College. He formerly was project archivist of the Catholic Indian Missions Records Project at Marquette University. . . MICHELE PACIFICO has been named project archivist at the Brookings Institution.

She leaves the position of assistant archivist at the University of Notre Dame. . . DAVID E. HORN, formerly archivist at DePauw University, has been appointed to a position with the Faxon Company, Westwood, Mass. . . . PETER GOTTLIEB has been named archivist for the Pennsylvania Historical Collections and Labor Archives, Pennsylvania State University. . . VICTORIA IRONS WALCH will be taking a 3-month leave of absence from the National Archives to prepare the initial staff report for the Committee on the Records of Government. . . RICHARD H.F. LINDEMANN, formerly with the manuscripts department of the University of Virginia Library, has been appointed reference archivist in the special collections department, Emory University, Atlanta. . . BRUCE ABRAMS and DUNCAN MCCOLLUM have joined the New York State Archives as archivists. Abrams worked previously on the New York County Court Records Project and McCollum worked for the Frederick Law Olmsted Papers Project. STUART KOHLER, SHARON MOODY, and HENRY BELL have joined the New York State Archives conservation program staff from the Minnesota Historical Society, the New York Historic Sites Program, and the Empire State College, respectively.

The *SAA Newsletter* is a bimonthly publication of the Society of American Archivists. Copy deadline for the November issue is October 15. We encourage readers to send in clippings, cartoons, and other items which they feel are appropriate for publication in the *Newsletter*.

Letters of professional interest to SAA members will be considered for publication in "Perspectives." They should not exceed 250 words and should be signed. Letters must be received by the first of the month preceding the month in which a *Newsletter* is published (October 1 for the November issue). Letters received after the first of the month will be held for possible publication in a subsequent issue.

The *Newsletter* editor will solicit responses (to appear in the same issue) to letters that seem to warrant them. It may not be possible to print all letters received. The Editorial Board may be called upon to arbitrate occasionally and to make decisions about the pertinence and/or appropriateness of a particular letter.

The *Newsletter* also accepts both display and classified advertising. Information on rates and specifications is available from SAA headquarters.

All correspondence regarding the *Newsletter* should be sent to Deborah Risteen, Managing Editor, SAA 330 S. Wells, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606.

Opportunities

MANUSCRIPT CURATOR, Oklahoma State University. Under the direction of the Head, General Reference Department, process the papers of Paul Miller, Chairman Emeritus of the Gannett Company, Inc., in accordance with recognized principles for preserving and providing access to manuscript collections; provide assistance to users of the collection; develop machine-readable indexing to the materials. This is a specially-funded appointment. Qualifications: A master's degree from an ALA-accredited library school. Additional requirements include training and practical experience in the care and administration of manuscript collections and in the preparation of machine-readable indexes. Demonstrated competency in the skills necessary to communicate, supervise, organize, analyze, and plan effectively is expected. Salary: \$16,500-\$22,500 depending upon experience. Apply to: Roscoe Rouse, University Librarian, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Telephone: (405) 624-6321. Application deadline: October 1, 1983. Applications should include resume and names of three references, preferably former employers.

(cont. on p. 10)

Professional Opportunities

RELIGIOUS ARCHIVIST, Lutheran Church of America (search reopened). Reports to the National Secretary of the Lutheran Church of America, New York City. Depository located in the library of the Lutheran School of Theology, Hyde Park, Chicago. Responsible for collecting, preserving, and making accessible the records of the LCA and its predecessors, as well as those of that church's Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana-Kentucky synods. Membership in the Lutheran congregation, some knowledge of American Lutheran church history, and basic facility with either German or one of the Scandinavian languages is desirable. Salary and perquisites negotiable. Position available January 2, 1984. Full job description available. Address inquiries and applications to: Office of Secretary, Lutheran Church of America, 231 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Application deadline: October 8, 1983.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR, Oklahoma Historical Records Advisory Board (OHRAB). The OHRAB is seeking to contract for a Project Administrator to coordinate the Oklahoma Assessment and Reporting Project. Will function as an independent contractor to OHRAB working under the direct supervision of the Project Director and within guidelines established by OHRAB and the project grant. Duration of the contract is from January 1, 1984 to January 1, 1985. Responsibilities will include: assisting in developing survey instruments, collecting and analyzing data; scheduling public hearings and task/study committee meetings, and documenting results from these meetings; serving as secretary to OHRAB; preparing correspondence, reports, and other materials; developing and implementing project public relations/information activities. Qualifications: Previous knowledge, skills, and experience in conducting planning studies, preferably on a statewide or regional level, using a participative planning design. Experience in public records or historical manuscripts administration, data analysis, and survey instrument design is desirable as is education to the master's level in history, political science, public administration, library science, or a related discipline. Good oral and written communications skills are essential. Office location for the project is the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City. The contractor will be expected to be available in Oklahoma City during the grant period. Extensive travel within Oklahoma will be required. Maximum funds available are \$18,000. To apply, contact: Howard P. Lowell, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 200 N.E. 18th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73105; telephone: (405) 521-2502. Application deadline: October 15, 1983. Will be interviewing at SAA annual meeting in Minneapolis.

ARCHIVIST, University of Georgia. Reports to the Head of the Russell Library, a department of the Special Collection Division, which functions as a center for the study of recent Georgia politics and houses the papers of U.S. Senator Richard Russell and other 20th century political figures. The staff of four acquire, preserve, and process permanent historical records according to archival procedures and standards and provide reference assistance to patrons. Qualifications: ALA-accredited M.L.S.; formal archival training or considerable professional experience in an archival setting; advanced degree in history or political science; effective communication skills; ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with co-workers, donors, and patrons; interest in computer applications for archival collections. Salary: \$14,800 minimum. Send letter of application, resume, and names of three references to: Bonnie Jackson Clemens, Assistant Director for Administrative Services, University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, GA 30602. Application deadline: October 14, 1983.

CURATOR, Utah and American West Archives, Brigham Young University. Responsible for collection development, processing, cataloging and reference service for archival materials dealing with Utah and the West. Qualifications: Requires strong background in history of the West. Must have master's degree in archival science, history, library science, or liberal arts. Ph.D. preferred. Faculty position with 12-month contract, one-month vacation. Salary: \$16,300 and up. Brigham Young University is a private institution. Applicants must be willing to abide by highest standards of honor, integrity, and morality as taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, including abstinence from alcoholic beverages, tobacco, tea, and coffee. Send letter of application, resume, and names of three references to: Randy J. Olsen, Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602. Application deadline: September 30, 1983.

ARCHIVIST, Yeshiva University. Two-year appointment. Responsible for management and operation of the University's collection of documents and manuscripts of Jewish historical significance. Duties include arrangement and description, preparation of inventories and guides, preservation, supervision of an archival assistant and reference service. Qualifications: Graduate work in history or related field, training in archival management, 3-5 years' archival experience, knowledge of German, French, and Hebrew. Familiarity with computer applications desirable. Salary competitive, depending upon qualifications and experience. Send application, resume, and references to: Pearl Berger, Yeshiva University, 500 W. 185th St., New York, NY 10033. No closing date provided.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST, Washington State University. For processing manuscript and archival collections and supervising five to six part-time processors. Also responsible for liaison with campus offices regarding University records. Some acquisition, donor relations, reference, and exhibit responsibilities. Reports to Manuscripts-Archives Librarian. Qualifications: B.A. plus two years' supervisory experience in an archival/related records control setting; or one year supervisory and one year archival/records management experience. Master's degree and archival training/education preferred. Salary range: \$1,392-\$1,781 per month. Apply to: Staff Personnel, 134 French Administration Building, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-1014. Application deadline: October 28, 1983. Will be interviewing at SAA annual meeting in Minneapolis.

MANUSCRIPT SPECIALIST (Two positions), University of Missouri-Columbia. Process manuscript collections, arrange and write finding aids. May prepare collections for microfilming and assist with microfilm program. May assist with reference work. Qualifications: B.A. in history or another social science necessary; archival training preferred. Preference will be given to candidates with training/experience in 1) business records or 2) large collections of organizational records. Salary: \$12,982. Positions available after September 1, 1983. Apply to: Jane Correia, Personnel Services, University of Missouri-Columbia, 309 Hitt St., Columbia, MO 65211. No closing date provided.

Professional opportunities are listed in every SAA Newsletter and in the "Employment Bulletin," a bi-monthly job listing available to SAA individual members only at a cost of \$10 per year. Members interested in receiving the "Employment Bulletin" may subscribe at the time of their annual dues renewal. There is no charge to employers listing positions in either the Newsletter or the "Employment Bulletin." SAA members wishing to register with the placement service must fill out a "Qualification Summary Sheet" and return it with fifteen copies of their resume. To receive a Qualification Summary Sheet or for further information about the placement service, please contact Linda Ziemer at SAA headquarters.

It is assumed that all employers comply with Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action regulations.

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Archivists' Calendar

The New York State Archives and the New York State Library have announced a statewide Conservation Administration Training and Planning Project, which includes four 3½-day conservation workshops to be held in Albany in 1983 and 1984. The dates for the workshops are: October 31-November 3, 1983; February 27-March 1; May 14-May 17; September 10-September 13, all in 1984. For additional information, contact Conservation Administration Project, New York State Archives, Room 10A46, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, (518) 474-1195.

The fall meeting of the Midwest Archives Conference will be November 17-19 at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. For more detailed information, contact University Archives, Room 19 Library, Univ. of Illinois, 1408 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801.

The Association for Documentary Editing will hold its fifth annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, October 6-8, 1983. For further information contact John P. Kaminski, History Department, 455 N. Park Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

The fall meeting of the New England Archivists will be November 4-5, 1983, at the University of Vermont in Burlington. For further information, contact Connell Gallagher, Bailey/Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405, (802) 656-2138.

A symposium on "Scholarship and Women's History: Exploring Women's Lives" will be held at Smith College, October 19-20, 1983, to celebrate the opening of Alumnae Gymnasium, the new home of the College Archives and the Sophia Smith Collection. For further information, contact Virginia Christenson, The Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063.

The Archives-Libraries Committee of the African Studies Association will meet December 8-9 in Boston. For further information, contact Maidel Cason, African Documents Librarian, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, IL 60201.

The Michigan Library Consortium is sponsoring a 2-day seminar, "Raising Funds for Libraries," October 17-18, 1983, in Dearborn. For more information, contact Michigan Library Consortium, 6810 S. Cedar St., Suite 8, Lansing, MI 48910, (517) 694-4242.

The 1983 Society of Georgia Archivists' Fall Workshop will be held at Georgia State University in Atlanta, November 17-18. For further information, contact Sheryl B. Vogt, Richard B. Russell Memorial Library, University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, GA 30602, (404) 542-5788.

The Society of American Archivists is sponsoring four workshops prior to its 47th annual meeting in Minneapolis, October 5-8. The workshops are: Administration of Photographic Collections, October 2-4; Archives: An Introduction, October 2-4; Educational Program for Machine-Readable Records, October 2-4; and An Introduction to Oral History in the Archives, October 4. Enrollment for all workshops is limited. Contact SAA headquarters, 330 S. Wells, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606, for details.

Wanted

A critical edition of the complete correspondence of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), professor of medicine and natural history at the University of Göttingen, is being prepared. Information is sought on letters, manuscripts, and other documents pertaining to Blumenbach in American repositories. Of special interest would be letters to or from him in private autograph collections. Contact F.W.P. Dougherty, Edition Blumenbach-Briefwechsel, Handschriftenabteilung, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Prinzestr. 1, 3400 Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

SAA Newsletter

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INSIDE. . .

NARS Independence Hearings	2
SAA '83.	3
The Hitler Diaries	4-5
Uses of Technical Knowledge of Photographic Processes in Archival Collections.	Center
Professional Opportunities	9-10

. . .AND MORE!!

TIME VALUE MAIL



Host Garrison Keillor, Robin and Linda Williams, and the Butch Thompson Trio perform during a live broadcast of "A Prairie Home Companion." A block of tickets to the October 8 broadcast of "PHC" has been reserved for SAA annual meeting participants. See page 3 of this Newsletter.