Celebrate!

- Equal Rights for All
- Sustain Yourself in Austin
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Doing the Right Thing

In response to a request from the SAA Diversity Committee and the Lesbian and Gay Archives Roundtable that the SAA Council discuss the legal barriers that Society members face should they wish to enter into same-sex marriages, the Council passed two motions at its February 26–28 meeting.

The first motion updates SAA’s Equal Opportunity/Nondiscrimination Policy, established in 1992, to reflect more contemporary concerns and language. The Council broadened the policy to include groups that were not mentioned previously. “Gender identity/expression,” “religion,” “sexual orientation,” and “veteran status” were added to the existing list of protected categories.

In the second motion, the Council makes clear that the inclusion of “gender identity/expression” and “sexual orientation” is in response to the expressed concern that all SAA members should enjoy full and equal civil and human rights, including the right to marriage. (For full text of the two motions, see http://www.archivists.org/statements/EOPolicy.asp)

I recognize that there may be members who disagree with the Council’s actions. Let me specifically address three areas of concern that some members may have.

Some members may believe that SAA has no role to play regarding social issues. To my friends who say that SAA has no place in politics: I would agree that SAA generally should not engage in political activity that has no clear link to archives. There is, however, one critical exception that I would make to this statement and that SAA has made in the past.

SAA has for many years supported members’ civil and human rights. I know that this policy has become imbedded in our governance structure and strategic goals. I trust that the values that this policy represents have become imbedded in our professional culture and personal lives. I believe that this policy and these values ennoble our profession and ourselves. This willingness to stand with members whose rights are endangered or unrecognized by law leads SAA as an organization, and archivists as individuals, to do the right thing when it matters most to our members and colleagues.

Some members may believe that gay marriage is wrong. To my friends who object to gay marriage: Let me explain that I support the Council’s action because it looks at marriage from a legal perspective—as a contract that is licensed and sanctioned by the state. All individuals who seek a marriage license should share equally in the civil benefits conferred through that document, regardless of who might be their partner. For a person to expect this is nothing more than to ask for what is his or her birthright as an American.

Some members may believe that the Council didn’t go far enough. To my friends who yearn for more: I would remind you that for all the concern we share on this issue, the fundamental purpose of a professional organization is to deal with professional matters. Although SAA has with vision and courage chosen to support the basic rights of all its members, the Society simply is not well positioned to pursue such matters as a central part of our mission. Our central organizational goal is to embrace, enrich, and improve archives and archivists. That is what we do as an organization and that, rather than an aggressively pursued human rights agenda, must remain our primary focus.

Two days before the Council voted on these matters I had the opportunity to visit the Smithsonian Institution and to stand in front of an early printed copy of the Emancipation Proclamation. Looking for a long time at that touchstone of our national history and conscience, I reflected on advice that I had earlier shared with Council members—cautious advice: Much of the time leadership means developing consensus. But as I viewed the Emancipation Proclamation, I came to know that this Council discussion called not for finding a workable consensus within a professional organization’s governing body, but rather for supporting fundamental equity within a nation of laws. It was time to do the right thing.

I trust and believe that the vast majority of archivists will agree with the motions that the SAA Council passed. I trust and believe that most members will join with the Council in supporting archivists with whom we share a passion for our work but who do not share with us a basic legal right. I trust and believe that the SAA Council did the right thing.
And In Other Actions...

We’ve finally stowed our parkas and boots for what we hope will be a good long time. And in other actions:

We prepared for, attended, and are drafting minutes of the February 26–28 Council meeting in Washington. (See page 12 for a wrap-up of the meeting. Council members and staff are whittling away at the 52-item “to do” list resulting from the meeting.

All eligible members received instructions (via email and an article in the last issue of Archival Outlook) for participating in SAA’s first-ever electronic ballot. The ballot for SAA officers, Council members, and Nominating Committee members is open from March 11 to April 11. If you’d prefer a paper ballot, please request it (at 866-722-7858 or servicecenter@archivists.org) by March 31. Electronic balloting will close on, and paper ballots must be postmarked by, Saturday, April 11. For more information, see the SAA website at http://www.archivists.org.

The Education Committee met February 20–21 to continue its strategic planning for SAA’s growing education program. By the end of FY 2009, SAA will have offered 70 workshops and seminars (including three web seminars) to archivists around the country. Check out the listings for upcoming programs via the online Education Calendar at http://www.archivists.org.

The Publications Board met March 6–8 to (yes) continue its strategic planning and discuss the print and electronic publishing projects that are in the works or are next up to be solicited. Watch for Archival and Special Collections Facilities Guidelines for Archivists, Librarians, Architects, and Engineers (a newly adopted SAA standard) by the Archival Facilities Guidelines Working Group and Archives and Society: Memory, Justice, Accountability (working title) by Rand Jimerson late this summer.

The 2009-2010 Appointments Committee has begun evaluating volunteer applications for appointed group positions and compiling recommendations for President-Elect Peter Gottlieb. Thanks to all who volunteered!

We compiled award nomination packets for the 80 nominations received and shipped them off to our band of committed Awards Committee members, who will review the packets and select award and scholarship recipients.

We’re working on ideas for the 2009 American Archives Month Public Relations Kit and Poster, which will co-mail with the May/June issue of Archival Outlook.

The Annual Meeting brings with it many and varied tasks: The Program Committee has been wrapping up the details associated with the 75 education sessions as well as professional and graduate student poster presentations, the Host Committee has been formulating ideas to make sure that y’all enjoy your trip to Austin (see the “Austin Is For Archivists” blog at http://www.archives2009.org/), and we’ve been in touch with our industry partners to convince them of the importance of exhibiting and sponsoring at Sustainable Archives: Austin 2009.

In the interest of “sustainability,” the Preliminary Program for Austin 2009 will be posted online in a database-driven version (containing the most up-to-date information) and a PDF version that you can download for a snapshot of the program. Expect them in mid-April.

And because grass doesn’t grow under our feet, we conducted site visits for the 2012 Annual Meeting, to be held in Chicago in honor of SAA’s 75th Anniversary. (Much more on that to come!)

We’re talking a lot about social networking and Web 2.0 around here—with conversations ranging from how SAA can help members learn to use Web 2.0 tools for the benefit of their collections to the more “internal” issue of how we can enhance communication with SAA members and external audiences using the collaboration tools and social networking components of Web 2.0. (Much more on that to come, too!)

We issued an RFP and have narrowed to two the choice of developers who will help us deploy Drupal, an open-source software suite that will enable us to overhaul SAA’s website. We’ll be getting started on that project in the next couple of weeks.

And on the public policy front, we’re anxiously awaiting 1) reintroduction of the Preserving America’s Historical Record Act (see http://www.archivists.org for information about how you can help this effort) and 2) word about the fate of the Oregon Historical Society’s Research Library—and its archivists—following a strong letter of support for the Library from SAA President Frank Boles.

Stay tuned....

from the executive director

Nancy P. Beaumont • nbeaumont@archivists.org
DigCCurr
Professional Institute
Curation Practices for the Digital Object Lifecycle

June 21-26, 2009 & January 6-7, 2010
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The DigCCurr Professional Institute consists of one five-day session in June 2009 and a two-day follow-up session in January 2010. Each day of the June session will include lectures, discussion and a hands-on "lab" component. The sessions will be taught by Carolyn Hank, Dr. Cal Lee, Dr. Richard Marciano, Nancy McGovern, Dr. Seamus Ross, Dr. Manfred Thaler, and Dr. Helen Tibbo. A course pack and a private, online discussion space will be provided to supplement learning and application of the material.

Session topics to be covered include digital curation program development, strategies for engaging data communities, characterizing, analyzing and evaluating the producer information environment, submission and transfer scenarios, defining submission agreements and policies, and more. Labs will include assessing file format robustness, creating Ingest rules in iRODS, evaluating set of software options to support a given digital curation workflow, and more.

Registration
Early registration (postmarked by March 15, 2009) is $600 + optional $312 for room*
Regular registration is $650 + optional $312 for room*
Late registration (postmarked after June 7, 2009) is $700 + optional $312 for room*
* Room fee includes 5 nights of a room, fresh linens, breakfast, and wireless internet access

For more information and to register, visit ils.unc.edu/digccurr/institute.html
What Do You Mean When You Say “Digital Print”?  

DANIEL BURGE and DOUGLAS NISHIMURA, Research Scientists, Image Permanence Institute, and MIRASOL ESTRADA, Andrew W. Mellon Fellow, Advanced Residency Program in Photograph Conservation, George Eastman House International Museum of Photography and Film

How would you define the term digital print? Would you say “all items generated from a digital printer”? Or “any print that was 'born digital’”? Or “items printed on light-sensitive photographic papers exposed using a digital photoprinter”?

If you answered “yes” to any or all of the above, you would not be off base. In fact, according to preliminary results of a recent survey, such varied answers appear to be creating a barrier to crafting a common definition for such materials, which has implications for the archives profession.

In June 2008 the Image Permanence Institute (IPI) at the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) sent solicitations for an online questionnaire to a variety of cultural heritage institutions, private conservators, and related consultants to quantify field experiences related to caring for modern digitally printed materials. The results of the full survey will be published at a later date on IPI's DP3 Project website. However, the responses to the questions regarding how to best define the term digital print were compelling enough to address in the interim.

Since not everyone may be familiar with the individual printing processes used to create digital prints, the most common are briefly described:

• **Silver-halide Prints (AgX).** This is the technology used to make traditional photographic prints from negatives. In this case, metallic silver or color dyes are formed, during processing, in areas that have been exposed to light. What many people do not know is that a large majority of the prints made from digital images at photolabs or from online services are created using this same time-tested process. The main difference is that instead of using light through a negative to expose the photographic paper, a laser or light-emitting diodes, controlled by the data in the image file, are used to expose the paper.

• **Inkjet Prints (IJ).** This is the technology used by most consumer desktop computer printers, some retail photo kiosks, and wide-format printers. Small droplets of ink are rapidly jetted onto the printing paper. IJ can be used for both documents and images. Several variations of the technology exist, and each produces prints with unique properties. The colorants in inkjet prints may be dyes or pigments. Generally the pigment inks are more stable because of their large particle size, but this is countered by the greater range of colors possible with the dye inks.

• **Electrophotographic Prints (EP).** This process (also referred to as xerography) is used in photocopiers and laser printers. In these systems color toners are transferred to the printing paper by an electrical charge (modulated by a laser, LED array, or by light reflected from the original) and “fixed” by heat or pressure. The toners are usually pigments with the black toner being very stable carbon black. This process is mainly used for printing documents; however, it is commonly used to print images for photobooks.

• **Dye Diffusion Thermal Transfer Prints (D2T2—also called “thermal” or “dye-sub” prints).** In these systems, the printer modulates heat energy to colored donor ribbons to control the amounts of yellow, magenta, and cyan dye that is transferred to the print paper. This technology is often used in snapshot-size home photo printers and in many instant-print photo kiosks.

The Survey

The actual methodology used for this survey will be fully described in the final report. In summary, IPI received 182 responses to a set of 19 questions. No names of individual respondents or institutions will be given.

Two survey questions pertained to defining the term digital print. The first question asked whether a provided definition was adequate or not. The second question asked for corrections or improvements to the definition by those respondents that had considered it to be inadequate.

**Question 1: Do you think the following is a suitable definition for ‘digital print’?**

A digital print is any print (photograph or document) that was created by an electronic printing device where the information regarding dye, ink, or toner placement on the paper originated from a digital file.

This definition was developed by IPI for its DP3 Project (see DP3Project.org) where we will be examining the stability and care of digitally printed materials. This definition was not necessarily developed for use by the field as a whole. There needed to be a “scope” to the project such that a context for the results could be created. The results of this survey will be used to improve that definition.

The responses from the field regarding the adequacy of the above definition were as follows:

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<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Response</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>I’m not sure</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>Did not answer</td>
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Nevada’s state archivist retired in February rather than see his 28-year effort to build the department crumble under budget cuts. South Carolina’s director of Archives and History reduced his own work hours in December so someone else in the department could keep working. And at Arizona State University, all staff in the Archives and Special Collections Department must take 10 to 12 unpaid days off before June 30.

Just three instances of what archivists and records managers working for state governments across the country now face. But what about those employed at museums, local historical societies, or corporate archives? A long-time SAA member who works for the Library of Congress recently contacted SAA with this comment: "In the profession, it's called the Librarian’s Axiom," she said, "and it goes like this: "Public libraries prosper when the country is experiencing economic stringency.'"

Archival Outlook staff wondered if SAA members are seeing any type of trend in the demand for their services. A random sampling of members from across the nation were contacted the last week in January and the first week in February to determine if, and how, the economic downturn is affecting the workplace environment of archivists, curators, and records managers.

Demonstrating Value

At Weyerhaeuser’s corporate offices just south of Seattle, Archivist Megan Moholt says demand for products and services is down in one area and up in another. There has been a significant reduction in requests from within the company for reference and research. "This is a result of the sale of two major business lines, downsizing of corporate region staff functions, and a decrease in discretionary projects and spending."

But the closures, downsizing, and reorganization in 2008 mean more records were transferred from branch locations to the Federal Way headquarters. That’s where the increase in demand for services comes in—the archives are providing options for displays and celebrations, such as retirements. "Since everyone is doing more with less, employees turn to internal, no-cost resources rather than hire external vendors."

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Little did any of us know how profoundly different the landscape would look only a few months after the issue of the *Sustainable Archives: Austin 2009* call for proposals last summer. Sustainable Archives has taken a more remarkable turn of meaning in these days of dramatic economic downturn. Many of us find ourselves preparing for a timely message about how important archives and records programs are to maintaining the continuity of mission and operations. Fortunately, the profession as a whole has positioned itself in recent years to argue convincingly for the value of solid archival approaches and practices. We have managed the shifting undercurrent of new materials, tools, and expertise. Now, more than ever, program sustainability is on our minds.

Imagine the changed world that informs the preparation of this year’s program participants! Although the Program Committee anticipated an impact on the archival community as a result of the 2008 presidential election, few expected management of archival records to be President Obama’s initial priority on his first day in office! With the rescinding of Executive Order 13233 on presidential records, something real and symbolic has been achieved concerning the fundamental importance of access to public documents and the role of the archivist (in this case of the United States) as a fair and impartial arbiter against the claims of privilege and power.

All of this heady change—a collapsing economy and a political realignment—is occasion to pause for considering the state of our profession. For these reasons, the 2009 meeting theme—Sustainable Archives—and the fact that this is a joint meeting with the Council of State Archivists (CoSA) has relevance. [The 73rd Annual Meeting will be held in Austin August 11–16.](#) We have to be ready to exploit our resources fully, adapt and integrate ready-to-apply solutions, raise our profile in the organizational mix, and tell our story broadly and convincingly to our stakeholders.

What a response we have received! As if in anticipation of the exciting changes and challenges we now face, members submitted a record number of program proposals. Abstracts spanned traditional and provocative topics, including online communities and culture shock, documenting under-represented communities, videogame archiving, whistle blower ethics, cultural privacy, replevin, social networking, the evolving perspectives on records and non-records, as well as “The Light, Literary, and Lascivious Side of Archives”!

Many sessions combine the meeting theme and sponsoring organizations’ strategic priorities, specifically SAA’s Technology, Diversity, and Public Awareness/Advocacy and CoSA’s goals to Ensure Ongoing Viability, Secure Funding, and Provide Service:

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*Between April and October, Austin’s famous colony of Mexican free-tailed bats departs nightly around dusk from the Ann Richards Congress Avenue Bridge just south of downtown. The ideal time of year for bat viewing is August.*
Technology sessions feature digitization workflows to build sustainable models that focus on access and “do it once” approaches; sustainable information management strategies; Web 2.0 to build collections and donor relationships; and digital delivery of traditional visual collections.

Public Awareness /Advocacy themes are found throughout the program and are especially highlighted by “SAA Fellows Speak Out on Advocating for Archives Programs” and “How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love Electronic Records Preservation.” The SAA Fellows session will solicit topics prior to the Annual Meeting and promises to be an interactive session with audience participation.

Diversity is evident in the variety of topics, projects, and participants featured at the Annual Meeting. Diversity enters into an area that we claim as a specialty in “Appraising the Archives Profession,” but also provokes us to acknowledge our role in marginalizing others in “Strategies for Accommodating People with Physical Impairments and Disabilities.” Both sessions draw upon market research data, including a 2008 survey conducted by a joint working group of the Archives Management and Records Management roundtables.

Ensuring Ongoing Viability—sustainability—is a broad, workplace concept addressed by multiple sessions. Many of us will relate to the need to enhance internal relationships by engaging our chief information officer, learning the IT language and motivations, and expanding organizational relationships through collaboration among libraries, archives, and museums to increase efficiency and to better serve users.

Securing Funding is a pressing need for every archives manager. The 2009 meeting offers sessions on how to secure funding and how to make use of free resources. Two sessions highlight cooperative initiatives between SHRAbs and repositories to obtain federal grants for archival work, training, and outreach activities, such as Archives Month. Other sessions describe and demonstrate open-source tools that support social tagging, blogging, user-contributed content, and Web 2.0 functions to enhance the value and cost effectiveness of online digital content. Innovation anyone?

Providing Service through the management of local government archives projects is a specialty that all of us appreciate not only as archivists but as citizens. Attendees will find sessions that explore ways to sustain new and existing local government archives—or, for that matter, any archives—through business plans, outreach initiatives, and non-competitive collection development collaborations.

What else can you expect to find at Sustainable Archives: Austin 2009? Beginning April 15, you can check out the full-text Preliminary Program at www.archivists.org/conference (another first!) for scheduled events, including pre-conference workshops, the Research Forum, Section and Roundtable programs, expanded poster sessions, the Native American Protocols Forum, special activities, the ever-popular and not-to-be-missed Archives in the Movies, and much more!

Come and go batty in Austin! Reconnect with old friends, make some new ones, and celebrate our professional milestones, including the Academy of Certified Archivists’ 20th anniversary and NARA’s and NHPRC’s 75th anniversary. Enjoy the tastes and especially the blazing sounds of America’s Live Music Capital. And most of all—sustain yourself professionally by participating in the Joint Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archivists and the Council of State Archivists in Austin. See y’all there!
Participants’ response to the first two annual SAA Research Forums confirmed that the full spectrum of research activities—from “pure” research to applied research to innovative practice—is of great interest and value to the archives community. The 2009 Research Forum will build on previous success by continuing with a full day of presentations.

If you’re:
• Engaged in research…
• Seeking to identify research-based solutions for your institution…
• Willing to participate in the research cycle by serving as a beta site for research trials…or
• Simply interested in what’s happening in research and innovation…

Then join us for the 3rd Annual SAA Research Forum: “Foundations and Innovations”!

Researchers, practitioners, educators, students, and the curious across all sectors of archives and records management are invited to participate. Use the Forum to discuss, debate, plan, organize, evaluate, or motivate research projects and initiatives. Major goals of the Forum are to facilitate collaboration and help inform researchers about what questions and problems need to be tackled.

The 3rd Annual SAA Research Forum will be held at ARCHIVES 2009 to acknowledge current—and encourage future—research and innovation from across the archives community and for the benefit of the archives profession.

RESEARCH FORUM EVENTS AT ARCHIVES 2009

The following events are planned for 2009:

• **Research Workshop** (Monday, August 10, 9:00 am–4:00 pm): A one-day session that will provide guidance and advice for conducting research, from defining the scope to presenting the results.

• **Research Presentations and Posters** (Tuesday, August 11, 9:00 am–5:00 pm): Here’s your chance to present, discuss, listen to, or view research reports and results on a variety of topics. The final 30 minutes of this session will seek input for SAA’s 2010 Research Forum.

• **“Office Hours” in the Exhibit Hall** (Thursday, August 13, and Friday, August 14): Research Forum organizers will be on hand to hear your ideas about the Forum and for ad hoc discussions about specific research projects.

• **Poster Sessions**: Be sure to make time to visit the poster sessions, which will include practice innovation and research topics.

CALL FOR PLATFORM AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

SAA invites submission of abstracts (of 250 words or less) for either 10-minute platform presentations or poster presentations. Topics may address research on, or innovations in, any aspect of archival practice or records management in government, corporate, academic, scientific, or other setting. Presentations on research results that may have emerged since the SAA Call for Proposals deadline in October 2008 are welcome, as are reports on research completed within the past three years that you think is relevant and valuable for discussion. Please indicate whether you intend a platform or poster presentation.

Abstracts will be evaluated by a review committee co-chaired by Nancy McGovern (Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan) and Helen Tibbo (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill).

Deadline for submission of abstracts: May 1, 2009. You will be notified of the review committee’s decision by June 15.

Submit your 250-word abstract no later than May 1 via email to researchforum@archivists.org.
Although your primary reason for traveling to Austin during August 11–16, 2009, will be the Joint Annual Meeting of SAA and the Council of State Archivists (with sessions, workshops and networking opportunities) one cannot survive on archives alone (sad, but true). In a city that has garnered a slew of monikers—from the City of the Violet Crown to the Live Music Capital of the World™, to the Greenest City in America—you may well find it impossible to resist, leading you beyond the boundaries of the Hilton to commune with the city outside. As the 2009 Host Committee prepares to welcome you to our fair city, we offer you an introduction, albeit abridged, to the place some of your colleagues call “home.”

Keep Austin What?

Upon arriving by plane, train or automobile, you will be in town about two minutes before “Keep Austin Weird” starts seeping into your consciousness. Coined by Austin librarian Red Wassenich, this three-word imperative has become an unofficial rallying cry for those seeking to maintain our city’s eclectic and creative sensibilities in the face of growth and change. Inevitably, the phrase has taken on a life of its own, even being adopted to promote small local businesses. But whether you view it as principled position or mere marketing, “Keep Austin Weird” has served to denote Austin as a place where difference is often celebrated and appreciated.

Things’ll Be Great When You’re . . . Downtown

When you make your way around downtown, you may notice a number of construction projects sending new high-rises up to join the Austin skyline. Whatever one thinks of these changes, the continuing growth is emblematic of a city that has weathered several building booms since its founding in 1839 as the small village of Waterloo.

Espousing some of the principles of New Urbanism (walkability, density, mixed-use), our city leaders have worked to reinvigorate downtown, attracting more residents and businesses and creating new retail districts, such as the 2nd Street District near City Hall.

Sitting at the intersection of 11th Street and Congress Avenue, the Texas State Capitol is the epicenter of state politics, more so when the legislature ("The Lege") is in session every other year. Despite a rapidly changing skyline, Austinites have sought to protect their view of the Capitol from various vantage points around the city. Constructed between 1882 and 1888 to replace the original limestone capitol, the building is a fine example of Renaissance Revival architecture, in pink granite no less, and not to be missed. Portraits of past presidents of the Republic and our governors decorate the rotunda, which doubles as a whispering gallery—so mind what you say.

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A remarkable full agenda of strategic planning, action, and discussion items kept SAA Council members busy at their February 26–28 meeting in Washington, D.C.

Advocacy was the focus of a three-hour meeting with the Council of State Archivists Board of Directors on Thursday morning, during which the group received updates on the “Preserving America’s Historical Record Act” from Mike Gill of Crowell and Moring and PAHR Joint Task Force Chair Kathleen Roe; the status of funding for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) from NARA Congressional Affairs Director John Hamilton; and other advocacy issues of interest to the archives community from Lee White, executive director of the National Coalition for History.

The day continued with a five-hour strategic planning session at which Council members and staff focused on identifying measurable objectives and benchmarks relating to SAA’s top three strategic priorities of technology, diversity, and public awareness/advocacy.

NHPRC Executive Director Kathleen Williams and Joel Wurl, senior program officer in the Division of Preservation and Access of the National Endowment for the Humanities, joined the Council for lunch on Friday to discuss the agencies’ 2009 grant programs.

In wide-ranging actions, the Council:

Approved Archival and Special Collections Facilities Guidelines for Archivists, Librarians, Architects, and Engineers as an official SAA standard and commended the working group on its development. The document currently is under review by the Publications Board in anticipation of its publication in late summer 2009. The Council tabled consideration of a Standards Committee recommendation that the working group become a permanent body reporting to the Standards Committee, pending ongoing review of the Standards Committee’s mission and charge.

In response to a discussion item submitted by the Diversity Committee with the support of the Lesbian and Gay Archives Roundtable, revised SAA’s “Equal Opportunity/Nondiscrimination Policy” to include in protected categories “gender identity/expression,” “religion,” “sexual orientation,” and “veteran status” and adopted a resolution that “reaffirms [the SAA Council’s] commitment to the principle that human and civil rights are immutable and inherent in each individual….” (See sidebar, page 13, for the complete statement and resolution. To view these documents online, go to http://www.archivists.org/statements/EOPolicy.asp.)


Passed a resolution honoring Charles R. Schultz on the occasion of his retirement from Texas A&M University. (See sidebar, page 26.)

In response to a petition from a group of concerned members, reduced from 50 to 25 the required number of official members that Roundtables must maintain in order to remain in good standing.

Approved a petition to form the Archivists’ Toolkit™ Roundtable, which will hold its first meeting at Sustainable Archives: Austin 2009.

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The Society of American Archivists is a professional organization established to serve the education and information needs of its members. SAA promotes cooperation, research, standards, public awareness, and relations with allied professions and thereby advances the identification, preservation, and use of records of enduring value. Because discrimination and unequal treatment are inimical to the Society’s goals, SAA hereby declares that discrimination on the grounds of age, color, creed, disability, family relationship, gender identity/expression, individual lifestyle, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran status is prohibited within the Society. SAA will vigorously pursue a policy of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity through its programs, activities, services, operations, employment, and business contracts.

—Adopted by the SAA Council January 1992; revised February 28, 2009.

Support Statement: SAA’s Equal Opportunity/Nondiscrimination Policy has not been updated since 1992. This revision adds “gender identity/expression,” “religion,” “sexual orientation,” and “veteran status”; substitutes “sex” for “gender”; and lists the categories in alphabetical order. These additions address threats of unfair treatment that have been widely recognized in the past two decades and express the Society’s commitment to fair treatment and respect for its members.

SAA Council Resolution Reaffirms Equal Rights for All

Whereas in 1992 SAA adopted an Equal Opportunity/Nondiscrimination Policy that rejected discrimination and unequal treatment based on race, color, creed, gender, national origin, age, marital status, family relationship, individual lifestyle, and disability; and

Whereas in February 2005 the SAA Council identified diversity as a high strategic priority for the Society; and

Whereas in June 2006 the SAA Council adopted diversity as one of the Society’s strategic priorities and each year thereafter reaffirmed diversity as a principal strategic goal of the Society; and

Whereas in February 2009 the SAA Council expanded the Society’s Equal Opportunity/Nondiscrimination Policy specifically to include discrimination on the basis of gender identity/expression, religion, sexual orientation, and veteran status;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT the SAA Council reaffirms its commitment to the principle that human and civil rights are immutable and inherent in each individual and should not be abridged by political manipulation, social attitudes, or prevailing opinion; and

THAT the SAA Council condemns the exploitation of prejudice for political, promotional, or financial purposes; and

THAT the SAA Council reaffirms its commitment to equal opportunity, nondiscrimination, and human and civil rights for all of its members.

Support Statement: In August 2008, SAA met in San Francisco during a historically significant period in the ongoing movement for gay and lesbian rights, when same-sex marriage was legal. Several SAA members took advantage of this right to marry, and SAA celebrated these marriages by publishing a member-written article in Archival Outlook that profiled some of these weddings.

Within the context of the passage of California’s Proposition 8 in November 2008, SAA’s Diversity Committee, with the support of the Lesbian and Gay Archives Roundtable, requested that the Council discuss and consider steps that the Society could take to support actively the needs of its gay and lesbian members. Inclusion of this matter on the Council agenda engendered a great deal of discussion, with varied opinions expressed on the Archives and Archivists listserv, blogs, and social networking sites. Many members contacted SAA directly to express support for gay and lesbian members of the Society.

In revising the “Equal Opportunity/Nondiscrimination Policy” statement and adopting this resolution, the SAA Council clearly asserts the principle that all of our members, including our gay and lesbian members, deserve full human and civil rights, and commits itself to working toward the realization of those rights by whatever practical means are appropriate to a professional organization. We encourage ongoing dialogue and suggestions for further activities that will make SAA as inclusive an organization as possible.

—Adopted by the SAA Council February 28, 2009.
A Year of Celebration at NARA

The National Archives, the nation’s record-keeper, is 75 years old this year.

The Archives officially came into being on June 19, 1934, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation creating the agency. Construction of our main building, along the National Mall in Washington, D.C., had begun in the final weeks of the Hoover Administration in 1933, and by late 1935, Archives staff began moving in.

Now, three-quarters of a century later, we have evolved into a vital component of America’s democracy—preserving the nation’s records—past, present, and future. And we continue to broaden access to them for use by government agencies, Congress, lawyers, historians, journalists and ordinary Americans—for tracing their family roots, learning American history, preparing legal actions, researching news or history, or documenting eligibility for government assistance.

We’d like the entire NARA family—staff and our professional colleagues—to join us this year as we celebrate this milestone, and we have a variety of programs and activities planned.

Start with a visit to our special 75th anniversary website, www.archives.gov/75th, where you can see what’s happening each month and also find a link to our e-store. There, you can buy products and souvenirs from the Archives Shop in our downtown Washington, D.C., building or subscribe to our flagship publication, Prologue magazine.

This special web page also has a new photo feature called “NARA through the Years,” which takes you on a visual trip through the Archives’ first 75 years—spotlighting everyday staff activities as well as defining moments in our agency’s history through the decades.

The biggest item on our celebration schedule is, appropriately, the opening of “BIG!”—an exhibit that will feature big records, big ideas, and big events.

Included in the exhibit are a 13-foot-by-13-foot map of the Gettysburg battlefield from the Civil War; the 13-foot scroll of the Articles of Confederation, the nation’s first constitution; and a size 22 sneaker that belonged to basketball legend Shaquille O’Neal. And much more.

On March 13, we opened BIG! in the O’Brien Gallery at the National Archives Building in downtown Washington. It will run there through January 3, 2010.

The day before BIG! opened, a commemorative anniversary painting depicting the National Archives in the 1930s, when the National Archives was still a young agency, was unveiled. It was created by Carol Dyer, a nationally-known artist who specializes in an American folk art style.

We have also established awards in two areas that are top priorities at the National Archives: genealogy and civic literacy. An “Excellence in Genealogy Research Award” will be presented at our annual Genealogy Fair in April. It’s open to undergraduate and graduate students at an accredited institution of higher education who have completed at least one semester but have not advanced to the doctoral program level. There will be first and second prizes. [Entries were due March 1.]

We are also sponsoring two awards in connection with National History Day (NHD). The essays are to be at the junior and senior high school levels and should be in any category that uses the records of the federal government to either illuminate the creation and ratification of the U.S. Constitution or to focus on Constitutional issues throughout American history. The winners will be announced during the annual NHD contest at the University of Maryland in June. More details are available on the National History Day website, www.nationalhistoryday.org.

There will be some special events outside of Washington, too.

In Kansas City, our Central Plains Regional Archives is moving to a location in the heart of Kansas City’s business, cultural, and tourist areas. And it will open with an exhibit called “It’s Big,” which will feature large items from the holdings of the Central Plains region. Both the dedication of the new building and the exhibit opening will be on May 23 and are open to the public.

On June 13, a special exhibit will open at our Southeast Regional Archives in suburban Atlanta. “Documented Rights,” featuring historical documents from our regional archives around the country, will run through Feb. 23, 2010, at the Southeast facility, then travel to various other locations around the country. On that day also, there will be a symposium on the legacy of the civil rights movement and its various aspects; for more information, go to www.archives.gov/75th/news/6-2009.html.

Also, during June and the rest of the year, there will be a series of events in the McGowan Theater about archival treasures in the National Archives, as well as noontime lectures and films.

Please join in the celebrations this year of the National Archives’ 75th anniversary, and celebrate our vital mission, whose goals you share, in contributing to keeping our democracy healthy. ❖
Effect on the Workplace
continued from page 7

While the company is implementing a salary freeze for 2009 and a 10 percent mandatory budget cut for staff functions, Moholt says the archives staff of two full-time employees remains intact and is working to maintain customer satisfaction, develop relationships, and demonstrate to new management and key customers “the value added by the archives.”

Financial Constraints

At the reference library of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Museum Librarian Susan Otto says the focus of the library is to serve the museum staff and the number of service requests hasn’t changed. Less money for acquisitions means more time to catch up on the backlog. “So far, demand has had little impact on how I do things here. However, because of the budget crisis at our institution, the library budget and staff have been cut by 40 percent,” she says. “With little money for acquisitions, even with the reduced number of staff, I have time to do some much-needed retro-cataloging of both the library materials and the archives.”

In Charleston, South Carolina, Archivist Jennifer Scheetz says requests for information and images have been consistent since the beginning of the year. She’s a lone arranger at The Charleston Museum (working with one part-time assistant) and there isn’t a policy limiting time spent on research. “I have noticed that while I have plenty of research and information requests, my requests for images to be used in publications have become limited. Even long-time partners have begun to closely examine—and question—the charges on their invoices,” she says. “It is a mix of wanting the image or the information, but not being able to pay for the service provided. Perhaps that is the truest sign of the financial constraints we are all feeling?”

At The Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan, Chief Archivist Terry Hoover says they primarily serve people with an interest in the auto industry. “As a result, our use has stayed pretty flat, though our off-site requests for information from around the world have increased slightly—possibly due to a fear—and the cost of—flying.”

The U.S. Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama, has had more than 12 million visitors explore its facilities featuring manned space flight hardware since it opened in 1970. Irene Willhite is the curator and archivist at the Center. “We have had more researchers,” she reports, adding, “I simply need more help.”

Cutting Back

More people are doing historical and genealogical research now, reports Renée DesRoberts, archivist and librarian at McArthur Public Library in Biddeford, Maine. “In talking to patrons, it seems that people are cutting back on leisure-time expenses. Instead of doing an expensive activity, they’ll start that family research they’ve been meaning to do.”

DesRoberts says requests for other resources are up, too. “There is a feeling of nostalgia for the old days right now and I don’t know if that is due to the economy or not. Our local newspapers are all doing lots of local history pieces now, so we have [seen a] steadily growing demand for those kinds of resources, especially photographs.”

Bertram Lyons works as the project and dissemination manager at the Association for Cultural Equity in New York City. He’s in the Alan Lomax (a 20th century folklorist) Archive. “As a private collection that is no longer undergoing collection growth, we are seeing little change in the frequency of interest in Lomax’s materials and our workloads are stable,” Lyons says. “We do see change, however, in our ability to attain funding for continued upkeep of our digital collections and for new project development. This will affect our ability in the future to provide access to our collections.”

The Knox County Archives are at the East Tennessee History Center in Knoxville, Tennessee, and are a part of the county’s library system. Currently there are eighteen library jobs that have not been filled due to a hiring freeze, according to Doris Rivers-Martinson, manager of the archives. “In order to save jobs and to assist where needed, we have cut our hours to the public. We are still working our regular hours, but we are closed for several hours during the week,” she says. The archives have seen a slight increase in patron contacts, especially requests for marriage records, she adds.

On March 5, the Oregon Historical Society’s senior archivist Geoff Wexler reported that “all library staff members have been laid off as of March 13. The Historical Society (Portland, Oregon) says it plans to hire a limited number of people to carry out a limited number of library functions after that, but we have received no specifics.”

Blue Hawaii

Dave Nathan is assistant archivist for records management for the City of Boston’s Archives and Records Management Division. “My archives colleagues’ experiences seems more akin to those of private industry. Our activity seems to move more in tandem with economic activity and disposable income,” he says. Nathan pulled reference transaction figures for the past 3.5 Fiscal Years: 1,748 for FY 2005-2006; 1,892 for FY 2006-2007 [up 8%]; 1,860 for FY 2007-2008 (down 2%); and 987 for the first seven months of FY 2008-2009 [annual projection of 1,692—down 9%].

Use is up slightly at the Hawaii State Archives on the Iolani Palace Grounds in Honolulu, Hawaii. But Historical Records Branch Chief Luella H. Kurkjian doesn’t think it can be attributed to the state of the economy. “Of course, the economic situation does affect us in that state executive departments are having to submit budget cuts. This means no new computers, no conservation supplies, no maintenance agreements, no new or replacement staff. It’s not a pretty picture.”

* * *

Archival Outlook staff appreciate the comments and observations provided by all members contacted for this story and welcome feedback from readers. If you have news on this topic that you would like to share with your colleagues, send it to Helen Janousek at hjanousek@archivists.org.
President Obama Ushers in New Era of Transparency

On January 21, 2009, stating, “My Administration is committed to creating an unprecedented level of openness in Government,” President Barack Obama announced a sweeping series of transparency reforms. Symbolically, in one of his first official acts, President Obama revoked the Bush Administration’s Executive Order 13233 that severely limited access by the public to presidential records.

In addition to revoking President Bush’s executive order on presidential records, the President issued a Presidential Memorandum on Transparency and Open Government, and a Presidential Memorandum on the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), directing all members of his administration to operate under principles of openness and transparency.

In his remarks made while issuing the new transparency policies President Obama said, “for a long time now there’s been too much secrecy in this city. The old rules said that if there was a defensible argument for not disclosing something to the American people, then it should not be disclosed. That era is now over. Starting today, every agency and department should know that this administration stands on the side not of those who seek to withhold information, but those who seek to make it known."

The issuance of the Obama presidential records executive order ends a nearly eight-year effort by archivists, historians, political scientists and other stakeholders in federal courts and on Capitol Hill to have the Bush EO revoked on legal grounds or by statute.

The language in the Obama executive order is similar to Executive Order 12667 issued by President Reagan in 1989 and was in effect during the presidencies of George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton. The Reagan executive order was revoked when President Bush issued EO 13233 in November 2001.

The Obama executive order restores the presumption that the incumbent president, not former presidents, their heirs or designees should be the one asserting claims of executive privilege. The executive order states that only “living” former presidents can make claims of executive privilege. This removed one of the most egregious sections of the Bush EO that allowed heirs or designees to make claims of executive privilege for an indefinite period after the death of a former president. In addition, the provisions in the Bush EO allowing former vice presidents to assert executive privilege are gone. In fact, the Obama EO makes it clear that vice presidential records are to be included under the definition of “presidential records.”

President Obama’s executive order also restores the function of the Archivist of the United States as an independent arbiter of initial claims of executive privilege. The executive order assumes the Archivist may release records 30 days after notifying the incumbent and former presidents unless a claim of executive privilege is made.

The president directed the Attorney General to issue new guidelines governing the FOIA reaffirming the commitment to accountability and transparency, and to publish such guidelines in the Federal Register.

Federal Court Upholds Former VP Dick Cheney in Records Case

On January 19, 2009, Federal District Court Judge Colleen Kollar Kotelley accepted Vice President Cheney’s claim that he was complying with the Presidential Records Act (PRA) thus denying efforts by archivists and historians to ensure the full body of Cheney’s records would be preserved. The PRA requires presidential and vice presidential records to be turned over to the National Archives at the end of an administration.

Last year, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) filed suit in federal court to determine whether Cheney’s executive branch records were being properly preserved. Over the past few years, Cheney and the Office of the Vice President have said that they were not part of the executive branch, and it is such claims that precipitated the lawsuit.

The petitioners argued that without judicial intervention on January 20, 2009, a vast majority of Vice President Cheney’s records would not be transferred to NARA. The Court granted discovery in the case to allow clarification regarding whether the defendants were, in fact, complying with the PRA.

CREW attorneys deposed Claire M. O’Donnell, deputy chief of staff to the vice president, who testified that the vice president and the Office of the Vice President were fully complying with their obligation under the PRA. The judge ultimately ruled that, “Plaintiffs were unable to rebut this representation through their discovery. The Court therefore has no basis on which to award Plaintiffs relief against the vice president and the Office of the Vice President.”

National Archives Releases Initial Set of 9/11 Commission Records

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) opened more than 150 cubic feet of records kept by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (known as the 9/11 Commission) on January 14, 2009. The records that were released represent 35 percent of the Commission’s archived textual records.

NARA has posted the released Memoranda for the Record (MFRs) online. The MFR series contains summaries of 709 interviews the 9/11 Commission conducted with federal, state, and local employees, individuals from the private sector, and scholars. These records also include information on the terrorists, past terrorist events, al Qaeda in general, and related subjects. The records also include information concerning the emergency responses to the attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C.

Because some of the 9/11 Commission records contain current intelligence, highly classified information and sensitive privacy information, NARA decided to prioritize the processing of segments of the collection. The records in this initial release...
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Congress Passes FY2009 Omnibus Spending Bill
The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) will receive its highest level of funding in recent years under the 2009 Fiscal Year omnibus spending package (HR 1105) that was enacted into law the second week of March. NARA’s budget would jump 12 percent from the current $411 million to $459 million. A breakdown of NARA’s funding follows, with the 2008 Fiscal Year budget numbers in parentheses for comparison.

The bill provides $330.3 million for Operating Expenses (up from $315 million). The FY2008 Appropriations Act included funding for an increase in archival staff, and these additional positions will continue to be funded in FY2009 within this appropriation. In addition, this bill includes $875,000 to provide a further increase in the number of archivists in order to reverse staffing reductions that occurred between FY2002–FY2007. NARA must report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 30 days of the bill’s enactment the specific steps it is taking to restore NARA’s archivist workforce to pre-2002 levels.

Also included is $1 million for NARA’s new Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The OGIS will serve as the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) ombudsman for the federal government. The Administration had proposed in its FY2009 budget request to fund this office at the Department of Justice. This bill funds the office at NARA, as authorized by the OPEN Government Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-175).

The bill also includes $650,000 (available until September 30, 2010) to complete a review of U.S. Government documents pertaining to the Nazis and the Japanese Imperial Government. Congress also provided $6,325,000 to operate the George W. Bush Presidential Library in Dallas, which is temporarily located in a facility in Lewisville, Texas. The permanent library will be built with private funds on the campus of Southern Methodist University.

The spending package also includes $67 million for the Electronic Records Archives project (up from $58 million) and $50.7 million (up from $28.6 million) for Repairs and Restoration. The bill includes an administrative provision directing NARA to include in its annual budget submission each year a comprehensive capital needs assessment for its entire infrastructure of presidential libraries and records facilities.
Arizona’s New Archives Building Closes, Reopens for Research by Appointment Only

In a decision that has drawn deep concern from the public, the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records has closed regular public access to the $38 million Polly Rosenbaum State Archives and History Building, which opened last fall and was dedicated in mid-January, according to the Arizona Republic. Director Gladys Ann Wells said that the closure was the only solution to a nearly 75% cut in the agency’s remaining budget for the rest of the fiscal year, which ends June 30. The reduction is $1.45 million out of $2 million, and archives staff have been cut from 13 to 3. The state research library and museum have cut hours, as well. Those researchers who wish to access books, documents, and other resources will be able to make appointments to use the new building. “I’m hoping something is going to happen so that we can reopen it,” Wells told the Phoenix New Times, which noted that the building has had about ten to 25 visitors a day.

—Library Journal

Rep. Rick Boucher Named Chair of House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet

Some digital rights advocates cheered the appointment of longtime copyright-reform champion Rep. Rick Boucher (D-VA) January 8 when it was announced he would take over as chair of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet. Boucher replaces Rep. Ed Markey (D-MA), who will now head the Energy and the Environment subcommittee. As a longtime proponent of consumers’ rights to lawfully copy films, books and other material, Boucher is considered a likely opponent of any entertainment industry efforts to restrict the Web. Among other measures, he is likely to oppose attempts to require Internet service providers to filter networks for pirated material. Boucher also has tried to revamp the Digital Millennium Copyright Act to make it more consumer-friendly. Two years ago, Boucher and another lawmaker, John Doolittle (R-CA), introduced the Freedom and Innovation Revitalizing U.S. Entrepreneurship Act (H.R. 1201), which would have softened the DMCA’s anti-circumvention provisions. Those rules generally prohibit consumers from defeating digital rights management software aimed at limiting their ability to make copies—although the Copyright Office grants exemptions in some circumstances.

—MediaPost News

Unabomber’s Writings Should Be Sold Online, Court Rules

A federal appeals court in California ruled on January 9 that Unabomber Ted Kaczynski’s original writings should be sold online. Kaczynski is serving a life sentence for killing three people and injuring 23 others with mail bombs. His lengthy manifesto on the environment helped police identify Kaczynski as the suspect after a crime spree that spanned more than 15 years. A federal judge demanded in 2006 that the government sell Kaczynski’s writings online and give the proceeds to several survivors who have requested restitution. That plan was upheld by a three-judge panel with the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on January 9.

Kaczynski has been ordered to pay $15 million in restitution. Kaczynski and several other victims opposed the plan to sell his writings. Kaczynski said that it would violate his free-speech rights. The American Civil Liberties Union sided with Kaczynski and backed him in the court case. The writings include journals, manuscripts, books, and letters. Kaczynski wanted to donate some of the materials to a University of Michigan collection that features displays from political and social movements.

The panel ruled that Kaczynski had failed to prove that the sale of the original material would violate his free-speech rights or his rights to self-expression. The government has agreed to give Kaczynski copies. Several victims whose identities have not been disclosed opposed the plan, as well. Attorneys argued on their behalf that publication and sale of the materials would give publicity to Kaczynski. In fact, Kaczynski also argued that the sale would infringe on the victims’ privacy rights.

—Information Week

Alan Lowe Named Director of Bush Library

With a career helping presidents both Democrat and Republican, the new director of the George W. Bush library says he favors collaboration between the archives and public policy center at Southern Methodist University (SMU). “There can be great critical mass there,” said Alan C. Lowe, 44, a veteran of the National Archives who played key roles in planning the libraries of the last two presidents. His hiring—a mutual decision between the National Archives and Records Administration and the George W. Bush Presidential Library Foundation—was announced January 19. The appointment is among the most important yet in the early planning for the $300 million complex. The National Archives will operate the library and museum, and the Bush foundation will run a public policy center—all in the same building at Southern Methodist University. Some faculty and Methodists church members have objected to the study center, calling it a propaganda tool for a president who led the nation into an unpopular war and a recession.

Lowe spent fourteen years with the National Archives and the last six as founding director of the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Center for Public Policy at the University of Tennessee. Lowe will start his Dallas job in April. The library is scheduled to open in 2013. In 1989, Lowe was a 25-year-old assistant archivist who helped assemble records to open Ronald Reagan’s presidential library. He later transferred to the Archive’s Office of Presidential Libraries, where he was a lead adviser on the George H.W. Bush and William J. Clinton libraries.

—Dallas Morning News

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Heritage Preservation Provides Update on Conservation Assessment Program

The Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) is a technical assistance program administered by Heritage Preservation and supported through a cooperative agreement with the Institute of Museum and Library Services. CAP helps small to mid-sized museums obtain a general conservation survey of their collections and facilities by covering the costs associated with a site visit and assessment report by a conservator. Heritage Preservation received 197 applications by the end of 2008 for the 2009 CAP. Applications came in from 45 states. California had the most applications with 16; New York followed with 13. This year’s recipients will be the first to participate in the new expedited schedule planned for 2009. In previous years, CAP museums had to wait until spring or summer to have their assessments, in 2009 participating museums can schedule their site visits for as early as January. As part of the new expedited schedule, all CAP 2009 museums must have their reports finalized and invoices submitted to Heritage Preservation by the end of November, 2009. Check the CAP Web page at http://www.heritagepreservation.org/CAP/index.html for the official participant announcement.

Prototype of Humanities Indicators Now Online

In January the American Academy of Arts and Sciences launched the “Humanities Indicators,” a prototype of statistical data about the humanities in the United States. The new online resource is available at www.humanitiesindicators.org. Organized in collaboration with a consortium of national humanities organizations, the Humanities Indicators are the first effort to provide scholars, policymakers and the public with a comprehensive picture of the state of the humanities. The collection of empirical data is modeled after the National Science Board’s Science and Engineering Indicators and creates benchmarks to guide future analysis of the state of the humanities in five broad areas: (1) primary and secondary education in the humanities, (2) undergraduate and graduate education in the humanities, (3) the humanities workforce, (4) humanities funding and research, and (5) the humanities in American life.

—American Academy of Arts and Sciences

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Boasting more than 16,000 acres of greenspace set aside for parks, trails, and greenbelts, Austin prides itself on its reverence for the environment and many locals take every opportunity to engage with nature. The Hike and Bike Trail looping around downtown Lady Bird Lake supplies the perfect surroundings for squeezing in a morning run, taking a brisk walk, or cycling. If you’re finding that August in Austin is a bit warm, we recommend spending a little time at Barton Springs Pool, located within Zilker Park, the largest park in downtown. Dip into the crisp, clean water that hovers around 68 degrees to relax and recharge. The Isamu Taniguchi Japanese Garden, also in Zilker and part of the larger Botanical Garden, provides another calm respite from a busy day. If you’re more interested in fauna than flora, and you have no aversion to flying mammals, gather near the Ann W. Richards Congress Avenue Bridge at dusk to watch as roughly a million and a half Mexican free-tailed bats, easily the largest urban population in North America, emerge for their evening meals.

I Love the Nightlife . . .

As darkness descends upon the city, the bats disperse into the night, and you’ve finished your dinner (Tex-Mex, barbecue, Greek, maybe Indian), you might be tempted to call it a day. Instead, grab a few fellow archivists and hit the town. The nightlife in Austin is, some would say, the city’s bread and butter and what put us on the map.

First, recall that you are in the (self-proclaimed) Live Music Capital of the World™. But if your knowledge of our local music scene has been gleaned solely from old episodes of Austin City Limits, the venerable public television program taped at UT, this is your chance to expand your aural horizons. On a given evening you could take in a medieval chamber ensemble at St. Edward’s University, two-step to some Western Swing at the Broken Spoke, and then head over to a club on Red River Street for a healthy dose of noise rock. With purportedly more than 1,500 venues (clubs, restaurants, bars, living rooms, etc.) presenting live music throughout the city, you’re bound to stumble upon a genre you’ll enjoy. In Austin, there are seemingly no limits.

But maybe you’re feeling more cinematic than musical. In that case, make a beeline to the Alamo Downtown at the Ritz in the 6th Street district. House[d in Austin’s first movie theatre for “talkies” and built in 1929, the Alamo offers a chance to watch some innovative programming while enjoying a frosty beverage and a bite to eat. Or visit the beautiful Paramount Theatre on Congress Avenue and catch the tail-end of their annual Summer Film Series. It’s hard to say what they might be screening this year, but past schedules have seen a 70mm print of 2001: A Space Odyssey and Gone with the Wind round out the month of August.

What a Little Moonlight Can Do

Before heading back to your hotel to rest up for the morning sessions, make a point to seek out something unique to Austin, the Moonlight Towers. Originally installed as public safety measures following a rash of murders in the late 1880s, these 165-foot Towers have come to be seen as unique Austin treasures. Our city was not the first to erect them but is the last city in America to use the 165-foot towers and still has 17 of the original 31.

Sculptures and personal items of Elizabet Ney fill the interior of the Elizabet Ney Museum on 44th Street near Avenue G. The three-story studio was built in 1892 and preserved after Ney’s death in 1907.

Moonlight Towers were built in the late 1880s for public safety. Austin is the last city in America to use the 165-foot towers and still has 17 of the original 31.

Blog On, Austin

If you asked a dozen Austinites what they love most about this city and why they live here, you would get a dozen different responses. With that in mind, your Austin colleagues, and a few expatriates, are contributing to the “Austin Is for Archivists” blog [http://www.archives2009.org] where you’ll find compelling posts on things historical, gastronomical, recreational, electrical, and more. The Host Committee will be bringing you more articles between now and August, but by all means, to paraphrase a UT Longhorns slogan, come early, stay late, and make Austin your own. (Being loud and wearing burnt orange is optional.)
Investigation Underway in Collapse of Cologne Archives

On March 3, 2009, the Historic Archives of the City of Cologne, Germany, collapsed. Witnesses said they felt an earthquake-like tremor, then watched the archives and two adjacent buildings slowly slide into a subway tunnel that ran beneath the street where the archives stood. Archives staff evacuated the building after hearing loud groaning noises. It is believed that no one was in the archives when the collapse occurred. A connection between ongoing work on the subway line and the building collapse is being investigated. The Cologne Historic Archives holds some 65,000 documents and some 500,000 photographs. The building was constructed in 1971.

Blue Shield Forms Association

Representatives of eleven National Blue Shield Committees met in The Hague, in early December 2008 to establish the Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield (ANCBS). The Blue Shield is the protective emblem of the 1954 Hague Convention, which is the basic international treaty formulating rules to protect cultural heritage during armed conflict. The Blue Shield network consists of organizations dealing with archives, museums, libraries and historical monuments and sites, cooperating through the International Committee of the Blue Shield.

The founding conference identified the following priorities: coordinate and strengthen international efforts to protect cultural property at risk of destruction during armed conflict or natural disasters; provide and promote cultural heritage protection training programs; and raise awareness with international and governmental decision makers on the importance of the 1954 Hague Convention and its protocols and the international symbol of the Blue Shield. The ANCBS will be headquartered in The Hague.

ICA Headquarters to Remain in Paris

In February a link to a news report containing a translation error from the United Arab Emirates stating the International Council on Archives (ICA) would move to Abu Dhabi was posted to the ICA Listserv. While the Management Commission of the ICA met in Abu Dhabi on February 2 and 3, ICA President Ian Wilson said neither the commission or any committee or body of the ICA has discussed moving the ICA headquarters. “There is no plan and no intention to move the headquarters from Paris. The ICA has benefited immensely from the hospitality and generosity of the Direction des Archives de France for many years,” Wilson said.

International Forum on Archives and Human Rights Held in Mexico

The First International Forum on Archives and Human Rights was held in Mexico City in December 2008. Archivists from France, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, and the United States made presentations on a variety of issues. They discussed accountability, privacy, and reconciliation, as well as providing information about current documentation projects and collaborative efforts. Forum participants also drafted a statement condemning the December 4 seizure of archival materials by Russian police from Memorial, the oldest human rights organization in Russia.

Australian of the Year Is Member of the Archives Council

Professor Mick Dodson has been named “Australian of the Year.” Dodson is a member of the National Archives Advisory Council, which was established in 1983 to furnish advice to cabinet members of the National Archives of Australia. Dodson was appointed to Council in September 2008 and is involved in the Archives’ Constitution Lecture Series. In July he gave a lecture on “The Continuing Relevance of the Constitution for Indigenous Peoples.” Constitution Day (July 9) is one of the Archives’ flagship events each year.

—National Archives of Australia

U.S. and Czech Archives Commemorate Jan Palach and His Supporters

In January 2009, the National Security Archive in Washington, D.C., and the Czechoslovak Documentation Center in Prague posted a set of documents commemorating Jan Palach Week 1989. Jan Palach was a Czechoslovakian student who set himself on fire in Wenceslas Square in January 1969 to protest the repression that followed the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

On the twentieth anniversary of Palach’s death, a large group of dissidents and reformers planned to commemorate the
Spring/Summer American Archivist in Production

The cover article in the forthcoming issue of the American Archivist (72:1) looks at the "Preservation of Mixed-Format Archival Collections: A Case Study of the Ann Getty Fashion Collection," written by Rachel Clarke, cataloger at the Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising in Los Angeles. Editor Mary Jo Pugh has assembled eight articles that explore a variety of topics, including: evidence and inference in archival arrangement and description; archivists and shareable descriptive metadata; cell-phone-generated records in the archives; and collaboration and development of the digital records conversion standard.

Former SAA President Mark A. Greene presents his view of "The Power of Archives: Archivists’ Values and Value in the Post-Modern Age" in his Presidential Address made at the 72nd Annual Meeting in San Francisco. You can also read Mary Samouelian’s "Embracing Web 2.0: Archives and the Newest Generation of Web Applications," which won the 2008 Theodore Calvin Pease Award. Seven book reviews illuminate the work done in the archives field and related disciplines round out the Spring/Summer 2009 issue, which will be published in print and online in May.

Online Voting for 2009 Election Begins March 11

SAA will hold its 2009 election from March 11 to April 11. SAA has partnered with Votenet Solutions, a leading provider of secure online voting software for non-profit associations. View the slate of 18 candidates at http://www.archivists.org/governance/election/2009/index.asp. Voters will be able to access their online ballot from March 11 to April 11, using their SAA user name and password. All individual members, student members, and primary contacts of institutional members who were in good standing on Feb. 28, 2009, are eligible to vote in the 2009 election. Paper ballots must be requested by March 31, 2009, and postmarked no later than April 11, 2009.

LACCHA Roundtable Launches Newsletter and Website

The Latin American and Caribbean Cultural Heritage Archives Roundtable (LACCHA) recently launched its newsletter and website. According to Marisol Ramos, senior co-chair of LACCHA, the roundtable has published the first issue of the Memoria/Memory Newsletter. It can be read online at http://www.archivists.org/saagroups/laccha/Newsletter1.1.pdf. The newsletter includes information about roundtable events, news, and member-written articles about archives collections from Latin America, the Caribbean and their Diaspora communities in the United States. The website can be found at: http://www.archivists.org/saagroups/laccha/. Ramos also reports that LACCHA will co-sponsor two panels at SAA’s 2009 Annual Meeting in Austin: “Lest We Forget! Lest We Forget! Challenges and Opportunities to Achieve Sustainability of Memory,” and “Brick by Bricolage: Sustaining Caribbean Archives in the 21st Century.”

Roundtable Provides New Resources for Lone Arrangers

The Lone Arrangers Roundtable is now SAA’s sixth largest roundtable with 263 members, according to Alison Stankrauff, roundtable co-chair. The roundtable's website (http://www.archivists.org/saagroups/lonearr/index.asp) continues to add content for its members (or anyone who works as a lone archivist) and lists state and regional contacts. A resources section includes extensive information for dealing with records management, management issues, public relations, and other issues.

The Lone Arrangers Roundtable has also endorsed a session proposal for SAA’s 2009 Annual Meeting in Austin: “Where Is Everyone? Staying Current with Small Staff.” In addition, new groups for lone arrangers have formed on social network sites Facebook and Ning, and a networking group for lone arrangers has been formed in Boston. To join “Alone in the Stacks,” contact Jessica Steytler of Boston’s Congregational Library or Christina Zamon of Emerson College. Find their website at http://lonearrangers.ning.com.

Membership Rate Among Students Continues to Increase

SAA's membership as of December 31, 2008, is 5,507 members. Student members number more than 1,200 and comprise 24.9 percent of the association’s individuals. Growth in this category increased 25 percent from the same period in 2007.

Do You Haiku?

Can you write verse—on archival topics—in a 5-syllable / 7-syllable / 5-syllable format?

If so, you could win a fabulous prize and have your verse read aloud at SAA’s Annual Meeting in Austin this August during the session “Archives After Hours! The Light, Literary, and Lascivious Side of Archives.”

To enter, just send your haiku to Kathy Marquis at kathymarquis@gmail.com.

Don’t forget to include your contact information so we know where to send the prizes!
MARIA A. DAY is the recipient of SAA’s 2009 Colonial Dames Scholarship. Established in 1974, the scholarship enables new archivists to attend the Modern Archives Institute of the National Archives and Records Administration. Day is the assistant director of special collections at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis. The collections cover Maryland’s history from the early Colonial period to the present. Day attended the Winter 2009 Modern Archives Institute in January and will be recognized during an awards ceremony in August at the joint SAA/CoSA Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas.

RYAN FLAHIVE recently became the archivist at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He relocated from Prescott, Arizona, where he served four years as archivist for the Sharlot Hall Museum Library and Archives. Flahive, working with Assistant Archivist Scott Anderson, put nearly 10,000 photos online via the Arizona Memory Project. Flahive also set up a series of workshops to educate students on the history contained in northern Arizona’s largest historical repository.

KELLY McANNANEY joins the University of California, San Diego, as a supervisory archivist for the Mandeville Special Collections Library. She previously served as the visual materials archivist for the New York Historical Society’s Department of Prints.

KERMIT PIKE retired Dec. 31, 2008, as senior vice president of the library and archives at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio. Pike joined the staff 44 years ago as a research assistant. He was a founding member of the Society of Ohio Archivists and helped establish the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers. He has been an SAA member for 40 years.

Nevada State Archivist GUY ROCHA retired Feb. 2, 2009—28 years to the day after he took the position. When he began the job in 1981, he was the youngest state archivist in the nation. Rocha worked for the State of Nevada for 32 years and earned a reputation as the state’s “myth buster.” He made it his mission to debunk commonly held but erroneous beliefs about Nevada, according to the state’s website, www.nevadaculture.org.

DEIRDRE SCAGGS has been appointed director of archives for the University of Kentucky Libraries Special Collections and Digital Programs. Scaggs is responsible for the administration of an archival program that includes manuscripts, audio-visual archives, public policy archives, the university archives and records program, and the Bert T. Combs Appalachian Collection. Scaggs previously served at UK as the university archivist. She is a member of the university’s Historical Marker Committee and helps select marker subjects, prepares the text for each and supervises its documentation. She also works closely with the Athletics Department to preserve the history of intercollegiate sports.

DR. CHARLES R. SCHULTZ retired January 31 as Clements Archivist for the Cushing Library at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas. He joined A&M in 1971 as the university’s first professional archivist. In 1994 he became the Clements Archivist, named for the collection of former Texas Governor William P. Clements. He was recently named a professor emeritus at Texas A&M. Schultz served as editor of the American Archivist from 1983 to 1985. He was a manuscripts processor at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus from 1960 to 1963 while earning a PhD in History from Ohio State. Schultz then worked as keeper of manuscripts and librarian from 1963 to 1971 for the G.W. Blunt White Library at the Mystic Seaport Museum in Mystic, Connecticut. (See page 26 for SAA’s resolution honoring Schultz.)

Historian ALLEN WEINSTEIN joined the faculty of the University of Maryland, College of Information Studies, as a visiting professor in February 2009. Weinstein retired December 19, 2008, as the ninth Archivist of the United States. He served in the position for 44 months.
Question 2: What additions or corrections would you apply to the above definition?

Thirty-seven percent of the respondents offered suggestions for improvements or corrections to the provided definition. This is significantly higher than the 13 percent who said they did not agree with the definition. We assume that some of those who answered, “I’m not sure,” were attempting to find some clarity for themselves by modifying the provided definition, or that some who answered “Yes” generally agreed with the definition, but wanted to improve its precision.

Barriers to Creating a Common Definition

While a variety of helpful comments were received, three particular issues arose that appear to create a barrier to crafting a common definition for these materials. These are described below:

1. Some respondents believed that digital prints only referred to those that resembled traditional photographic prints while others believed that digital prints included all items printed with a digital printing device (photos, documents, and graphics).

2. Some respondents believed that digital prints included those printed on light-sensitive photographic papers if they were exposed using a digital photo-printer while others believed that any print on a light-sensitive photographic paper was not a digital print.

3. Some respondents believed that any print that was “born digital” (e.g., captured by a digital camera or produced through software on a computer) regardless of how it was ultimately printed was a digital print while others believed that it was the printer that determined whether the print was digital no matter how the document or image was originally created.

The difference between the terms digital print and digital printing might be part of the problem. Digital printing refers to a process, while digital print refers to an object. Most people would refer to digital printing as a process that utilizes digital data to control certain electronic printing devices such as laser printers or inkjet printers. While it would seem an obvious extrapolation that anything printed using a digital printing device would be a digital print and anything not printed using a digital printing device would not, that assumption is not commonly shared by the field. This split mindset could have a curious effect on collection care. Materials printed by the exact same technology could be cared for very differently. If an object looked like a photo it might be placed in cold storage, but if it looked like a document it might be left in room conditions. In other words, objects could be cared for based on what they look like rather than what they are.

The next issue arises from the fact that, today, light-sensitive papers are used in digital, wet-process systems. In the early 1990s many photolabs switched to equipment that scanned a customer’s negative and then printed the data to traditional silver-halide paper using LED or laser exposure. Today, photo labs print directly from the data captured by...
their customer’s digital cameras. The step of scanning a negative has been mostly eliminated. The camera is digital and the printer is digital; only the paper is the same as that used for analog prints. Some respondents to the questionnaire believed that it is the final paper used that determines whether a print is digital or not, and so any print on silver-halide paper is analog. Others felt strongly the other way. They believed that the printing process determines whether the print is digital or analog. The field is thus split on whether to consider these digitally printed images as “digital prints” or “traditional photos.”

While not mentioned in responses to the survey, there is a similar problem for laser-printed documents which are made using the same basic principles and materials as those used with analog photocopiers. A document copied decades ago on a photo-copier is similar to that made today on a laser printer. Of course, toner and paper qualities have advanced over time, but the printing technology is generally the same. So, as with silver-halide prints exposed using either negatives or laser, we have an older technology that was co-opted for a new purpose as output for digital data from computers, and that creates confusion.

Finally, some respondents believed that only those prints that originate from digital sources such as digital cameras or computer software could be considered digital prints, regardless of how they were eventually printed. This could, theoretically, include a digital image scanned to a negative and then printed via the platinotype process. The use of the term digital print to describe an object would be meaningless at this point.

### Potential Solution

As a potential solution, one survey respondent suggested disregarding the term digital print altogether and simply referring to prints by their specific technology:

- Silver-halide print
- Inkjet print
- D2T2 ("dye sub") print
- Electrophotographic print

There is obviously precedent for this as historic mechanical printing processes are specified individually (engraving, lithograph, etching, etc.). This is also done for traditional photography, where we separate prints into specific types (albumen, silver-gelatin, platinotype, etc). In light of this, dropping the term “digital print” may be the best solution when speaking of specific objects or classes of objects.

Of course, to move to a nomenclature where processes are identified on a more specific level, archivists would need to be able to accurately identify these materials in their collections. Tools like those found at the following sites may be helpful:

- [www.graphicsatlas.org](http://www.graphicsatlas.org)

In summary, the following points can be made:

- Currently the term digital print means different things to different people.
- Often an object is labeled digital print based on what it looks like rather than on its chemical composition and physical structure.
- Not all digital prints need the same care, so lumping them into one category may put some prints in danger.

As a result, the following can be recommended for now:

1. Download IPI consumer guides from "Downloads" at DP3Project.org.
2. Explore the print ID sites listed above.
3. Spend some time looking at your own digitally printed materials.
4. Start referring to prints using more specific terms than "digital" or "traditional."
5. Treat materials based on their physical structures and chemical compositions and not on what they look like or on the technology used to print them.

While it may not be harmful in casual conversation to lump all modern prints into the meta-category of "digital prints," the truth is that preservation-minded care and handling of these objects will necessitate a set of more specific, clear, and common definitions. These objects are not all the same; they have different sensitivities to their environments and in their use. As Confucius once said, "The beginning of wisdom is to call things by their right names."
Genie Guerard of UCLA Library, Department of Special Collections, is provisional chair of the new roundtable.

Directed the Intellectual Property Working Group to draft appropriate policies for copyright and reproduction of subunit (i.e., section and roundtable) publications.

Extended the one-day registration rate to cover all days of the Annual Meeting.

Postponed definitely consideration of the “ACRL/SAA Joint Statement on Access to Research Materials in Archives and Special Collections Libraries” as submitted by the ALA/SAA Joint Statement on Access Review Task Force, pending resolution of several Council members’ concerns and submission of a final document following another round of reviews.

Disbanded the Technology Best Practices Task Force with thanks. The Task Force’s final report indicated that, “The task force feels that it has gone as far as it can, given 1) the breadth of the charge and 2) the current state of best practices for technologies related to archives. We have adopted a definition of best practices and criteria for recognizing them, and we do not believe that there is yet a body of best practices...that would meet those criteria. As potential best practices emerge, specialists will be needed to evaluate whether there is empirical evidence that the practices provide innovative solutions to common problems.” The Council deferred a decision regarding creation of a working group of specialists, reporting through the Standards Committee, pending ongoing review of the Standards Committee’s mission and charge.

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SAA Council Resolution Honors Dr. Charles R. Schultz

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz was the first full-time University Archivist at Texas A&M University and established the University Archives in 1971; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has been a member of the Society of American Archivists since 1963; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz was Keeper of Manuscripts at Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., in Mystic, Connecticut, from 1963 to 1967 and was responsible for collection, processing, and providing reference service for a major collection on American maritime history; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz was Manuscripts Processor at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, from 1960 to 1963; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has served as a reviewer for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission since the 1980s; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz served as editor of The American Archivist from 1982 to 1985; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has served the Society of Southwest Archivists as Vice President [1976-1978], as President, [1978-1980], and on the Executive Board [1975-1976 and 1980-1982]; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz was a member of the Texas Historical Records Advisory Board from 1977 to 1981; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz served as Vice President, President, and Regent of Nominations for the Academy of Certified Archivists from 1996 to 1999; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz was inducted as a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists in 1984; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has authored seven monographs, including Forty-Niners 'Round the Horn, the recipient of the North American Society of Oceanic History’s John Lyman Book Award in 1999; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has written more than 100 journal articles, bibliographies, reviews, and essays; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has presented at numerous international, national, regional, and local professional and community associations, workshops, and organizations; and

Whereas Texas A&M University’s alumni group in 2003 awarded Dr. Charles R. Schultz The Association of Former Students’ Distinguished Achievement Award in Librarianship, made to a faculty librarian for outstanding service to the University Libraries and to the profession; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz has been a mentor and advisor for many new archivists to the field; and

Whereas Dr. Charles R. Schultz, Clements Professor, Clements Archivist, and Director of Records Management, Cushing Library, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, has announced his retirement, official as of January 31, 2009;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Society of American Archivists recognizes and thanks Dr. Charles R. Schultz for his outstanding contributions to the archives profession and to the cultural record.

—Adopted by the SAA Council on February 26, 2009.
Disbanded the Trusted Archival Preservation Repositories Task Force with thanks. The Task Force was formed in August 2006 following a proposal from the chairs of the Preservation and Visual Materials sections that SAA develop guidelines for a trusted preservation repository that would help repositories understand what is needed to prepare for disasters, provide a self-assessment tool for gap analysis, and serve as an authoritative source of information to help convince resource allocators of the need to address such gaps. Based on a task force recommendation, in August 2007 the Council charged the group to create a ‘grant-funded ‘Responsible Care of Archival Records Program’ that will develop a preservation-focused institutional self-assessment tool and related training components to enable organizations to evaluate their current level of preservation activities, identify program needs, and implement progressive improvements that will directly enhance the preservation of archival records.” Regrettably, the task force was unable to identify appropriate funding and complete a grant request within the anticipated timeframe. In the meantime, the Council became aware that other tools and resources are available and determined that, at this time, financial resources are better spent on more pressing issues.

Approved a recommendation to make the Diversity Committee chair an ex officio member of the Membership Committee, and the Membership Committee chair an ex officio member of the Diversity Committee.


Minutes of the Council meeting will be posted on the SAA website within 60 days of the meeting. To view Council minutes, go to http://www.archivists.org/governance/minutes/index.asp.

The SAA Council and the SAA Foundation Board of Directors will meet again from May 31 to June 2 in Chicago. If you have recommendations, requests, or concerns to bring to the Council’s attention, contact SAA President Frank Boles (bolesfj1@cmich.edu) or Executive Director Nancy Beaumont (nbeaumont@archivists.org) for information about how to submit your ideas or materials for Council consideration. Information must be received by April 29 in order to be considered at the May/June 2009 meeting.

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event with a wreath-laying at the site of Palach’s immolation and a march to the cemetery where he was buried. Communist police however broke up the gathering with truncheons and tear gas, arresting many of the participants (including the playwright and future Czechoslovak president Vaclav Havel). This repression set off a series of demonstrations that led ultimately to the demise of the Czechoslovak Communist regime.

The joint posting includes newly-published documents from Czechoslovak archives, such as secret police reports on the 1989 demonstrations, internal Communist Party briefings, and instructions to Party cadres about the anti-government protests. Also included are key Charter 77 and other dissident statements and several international response statements. The Palach Week posting can be viewed at www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/.

Young Professionals, Blog On

Daniel Oliveira of Portugal has been nominated one of four editors who will solicit and edit articles about archives for a blog recently established by the International Council on Archives (ICA). Oliveira invites contributions to the blog at http://archivists.wordpress.com/. “Not Just Another Archive Blog” promotes itself as “a collection of interviews, articles, thoughts and reviews relevant to the world of archives. It is a place for young and newly-qualified professionals and their more established colleagues to engage in conversation and exchange regarding experiences in the world of practice, thoughts on current issues, and the future of archives and records management.” Other editors include: Anne Bast (United States); Cécile Fabris (France); and April Miller (Canada). For more information, contact Oliveira at droliveira@gmail.com.

Belgian Collaborative Develops Open-source RMS

An open-source Records Management System referred to as DISSCO has been developed by Belgian’s Multiannual Information Society Support Programme and the code is now available for download and testing. DISSCO is an acronym for “Document management: Integrated System for Scientific Organisations.”

It was created through a collaboration of the Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society, the Royal Meteorological Institute, the Center for Archives at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, and Vrije Universiteit Brussel and financed by the Belgian Science Policy.

Information technology specialists and records managers can find the code and information about system functionality at http://dissco.origo.ethz.ch/. The research team will continue to work on its development and invites collaboration from interested user groups.

—Prof. dr. Frank Scheelings

The New England Archivists will hold their Spring Meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The program theme is “Blurring the Lines: the Archivist-Researcher Relationship in the 21st Century.” For details go to: www.newenglandarchivists.org.

The Extravaganza—a technology conference for museums, archives, libraries, and educational institutions to share new ideas and approaches—will be held in Portland, Oregon. The Extravaganza includes the 2009 Oregon Heritage Conference, the Pacific Northwest History Conference and the annual meeting of the Northwest Archivists, Inc., and the Northwest Oral History Association. For more information, contact Kuri Gill at 503-986-0685 or kuri.gill@state.or.us, or go to: www.oregonheritage.org.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) will hold its Spring Meeting in Charleston, West Virginia. For more information, go to: http://www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC/conferences/conferences.html.

The Society of California Archivists will hold its 38th Annual Meeting in Riverside, California. Program theme is “Cultivating Collaboration.” For more information, go to: http://www.calarchivists.org/

The Society of Southwest Archivists will hold its annual meeting in Shreveport, Louisiana. The theme is “Into the Future Full Steam Ahead.” For more information, go to: http://southwestarchivists.org/HTML/Meeting.htm.

For details or to register, visit www.archivists.org and click on Education. Questions? Contact us at education@archivists.org or 312-606-0722. We are continually planning and adding programs to our schedule; check the website periodically!
May 29
The Society of Rocky Mountain Archivists will hold its Spring Meeting in Castle Rock, Colorado. For more information, go to: http://www.srmarchivists.org/.

June 3–5
The New York Archives Conference will host their 2009 Annual Conference at LeMoyne College in Syracuse, New York. On-campus housing available and scholarships for attending the conference will be offered. For more information, go to: http://www.nyarchivists.org/.

June 4–5
The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts will present a two-day program in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Managing and Preserving Archival Collections. The program is an overview of archival best practices and is intended for anyone who works with archival collections. For more information and to register online, go to: http://www.ccaha.org, or call 215-545-0613.

July 15–18
The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) will hold its Annual Meeting in Seattle, Washington. Conference theme is "Meeting the Information Challenge." For more information, go to: http://www.nagara.org/.

FUNDING
Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives Offers Research Grants
The Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives in Nashville, Tennessee, is sponsoring a program that will offer grants to support research in the archives. The Lynn E. May, Jr. Study Grants provide a maximum of $750 to cover research expenses, including travel and lodging, photocopies, mileage, and other items. University professors, students, historians, and other researchers may apply for the grants. Applicants should state the research topic, chronological period to be covered in the study, the length of research time to be spent, and a list of possible resources for study (names of Baptist publications, archival collections, etc.). Grant recipients must agree to place in the Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives a copy of their dissertation, monograph, paper, or article developed from the project the grant helps fund. An application is available for download at http://www.sbhla.org/sg_info.htm. Send to Bill Summers, SBHLA Director. Application deadline: April 1, 2009.

CALL FOR PAPERS
The Moving Image
Not simply a journal for archivists, The Moving Image has unique relevance for scholars who rely upon archives, both physical and electronic, for their scholarship and teaching. It is a forum for those concerned with such diverse topics as the ethics of restoration and archiving, the study of home movies and other non-theatrical forms, intellectual property restrictions affecting preservation and access to archival moving images (film, video, and digital), genre definitions, and marginalized film and video. The Moving Image explores topics relevant to both the film/media archivist and the film/media scholar. We welcome submissions on these and other film and media topics, especially those that illuminate the value of archives or that utilize under-appreciated archival sources. Inquiries and submissions should be directed to the co-editors at marsha_orgeron@ncsu.edu and devin_orgeron@ncsu.edu (Devin and Marsha Orgeron, Associate Professors of Film Studies, North Carolina State University). For more information about the journal, visit www.AMIA.net.org, or see http://www.upress.umn.edu/journals/movingimage/default.html.

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Do you have an item for the Bulletin Board?
Send to: Editorial/Production Assistant Helen Janousek at hjanousek@archivists.org. SAA welcomes your comments and suggestions.

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