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On the cover

Breaking Boundaries .. Jackie Robinson, the first
African American to play in baseball’s major leagues
when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, offers a
batting tip to Connie Morgan of the Indianapolis Clowns
baseball team in 1953. Morgan was one of three women
to play in the Negro Leagues in the 1950s. Turn to page
10 to learn about the role archives played in a new U.S.
Postal Stamp honoring the Negro Leagues. Photo courtesy
Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, Syd Pollock Collection.
Archivists and Cultural Property

On January 6, I sent a letter on behalf of SAA to the American Library Association in response to its statement, “Librarianship and Traditional Cultural Expressions: Nurturing Understanding and Respect.” I summarized comments that several SAA groups had sent me in the previous weeks, along with my thoughts and those of other members who had long been monitoring the traditional cultural expressions drafts. In fact, our review of the ALA statement is part of a larger SAA effort to develop our thinking on cultural property that started in earnest several years ago and that will continue well into the future.

One part of SAA’s work on cultural property is the Annual Meeting Forums on the “Protocols for Native American Archival Materials.” The purpose of the forums is to ensure that three successive Annual Meetings, beginning in 2009, provide a time and a place for all interested individuals to discuss the values and perspectives of both Native American communities and archivists and to further our understanding of the issues surrounding the archival management of cultural property.

The “Protocols for Native American Archival Materials” deals with the treatment of one type of cultural property. According to SAA’s Glossary of Archival and Records Terminology (compiled by Richard Pearce-Moses), “cultural property is a people’s heritage that is transmitted from generation to generation and that can be claimed by an entire community, group or territory.” Cultural property broadly refers to many types of tangible and intangible products, including performances and artistic works, all forms of human knowledge, human remains, monuments and burial sites, as well as documentation of culture in all media.

Based on the sovereignty of Native American communities and on existing professional codes of ethics for libraries, archives, and museums, the “Protocols” propose guidelines of practice for both “Western” archives and Native American communities. Addressing 10 general aspects of relationships between archives and these communities, the guidelines make specific recommendations for improving the care of documentation and for increasing understanding between the two communities.

In contrast, ALA’s “Librarianship and Traditional Cultural Expressions” primarily concerns libraries’ status and role as repositories of cultural property. Among other reservations, my letter to ALA pointed out the vagueness of some key terms in the document, such as “expressions,” and “culture.” ALA’s statement differs from the “Protocols” in asserting principles regarding five “concept areas.” These are: 1) meaning and social context; 2) respect, recognition, and understanding; 3) responsibility; 4) reciprocity and collaboration; and 5) stewardship. As assertions of generally accepted realities, these principles lack the specificity of the “Protocols’” guidelines.

Despite these differences, the “Protocols” and “Librarianship and Traditional Cultural Expressions” share some fundamental principles, such as recognition of the need for sensitivity to the culture of indigenous and traditional communities when handling their archives. Their similarities reflect their common roots in a much broader discussion of the management of cultural property that began in the 1960s. Under the auspices of the United Nations, working groups started to address the treatment of indigenous people’s culture and heritage, particularly legal protections for their cultural property. From these efforts came several UN documents in the 1970s and 1980s that in turn provided some conceptual foundations for the development of the “Protocols” and “Librarianship and Traditional Cultural Expressions.” Despite the lengthy discussion of cultural property issues, UN groups have not issued final recommendations on legal protections for cultural property.

In light of the UN’s continuing attention to cultural property and the strong interest among Native Americans and other groups, it is certain that the global work on cultural property issues will continue, that these issues will cover archival material and practices, and that SAA and other archives organizations must keep working on the issues. Recognizing this, the SAA Council at its August 2009 meeting adopted a motion to create a Cultural Property Working Group. Modeling the new group on SAA’s Intellectual Property Working Group, the Council...
Spring Cleaning

"Spring cleaning" at SAA means a seemingly endless list of projects: drafting Council minutes, following up on “to dos,” and prepping for the next meeting; FY 2011 budget development; planning and implementation of 20 workshops plus pre-conference courses; conducting SAA’s election; providing support for committee and task force appointments and award and scholarship selections; publications catalog revisions; committee, board, task force, and working group support; American Archives Month; journal digitization; constitutional amendments; grant proposals; “go live” on the new Drupal-based website; employee handbook revisions; performance appraisals. . . . You know the drill (or have your own version of it).

And then there are some special projects:

If authorized, the Preserving the American Historical Record Act (PAHR) would create a formula-based competitive grant program that would fund archives programs in every state and at every level. HR 2256 now has 60 co-sponsors in the House, and we’ve turned our attentions to the Senate. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Carl Levin (D-MI) have agreed to introduce the PAHR bill in the Senate in March, and that process will begin with a “Dear Colleague” letter to invite other Senators to join them as sponsors. Please make contact with your Senators in March to let them know that the bill is of concern to you and your organization as their constituents. Don’t be shy! Everything you need to know to help your Senators understand the importance of PAHR is available at www.archivists.org/pahr/index.asp. The PAHR Task Force has done yeoman’s work on this legislation, and it needs your help. Let’s dream big: Wouldn’t it be cool to celebrate PAHR’s passage in Washington in August?

Speaking of Washington in August—ARCHIVES RECORDS/DC 2010 brings with it all manner of tasks related to planning, speaker management, and promotion. With the extraordinary help of the Program and Host Committees, we hope to bring you the best opportunity you’ve had (maybe ever!) to meet, learn, and grow in the company of archives and records management professionals from around the country and throughout the world who “get” the challenges you’re facing and just may have the information and advice you’ve been looking for. And who could benefit from your experience, too! The hotel reservation site for the Marriott Wardman Park is now “live,” the conference registration rates are available, and we’re hard at work on the Preliminary Program, which will be available in mid-April. To enhance your conference experience, think about participating in SAA’s Fourth Annual Research Forum: “Foundations and Innovations” [see page 31]. And keep an eye on www.archivists.org/conference for more information about the conference. We’re dreaming big about the keynote speakers we’ve invited . . . .

As noted in the February 2–4 Council meeting round-up (page 14), SAA has signed on as a partner with the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, and the Institute for Museum and Library Services in promoting Preservation Week, May 9–15, 2010. Although we had hoped that Preservation Week might coincide with our own MayDay (May 1), we’re delighted to help spread the word about the critical need for all cultural institutions to highlight “Saving Heritage and Memories.” Check out the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services’ (ALCTS) Preservation Week web page at http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/preswk/index.cfm for information, resources, templates, graphics, and ideas for celebrating Preservation Week.

And be sure to take a look at the many resources available to you on SAA’s website for observing MayDay on May 1. MayDay is a grassroots effort whose goal is to save our archives. Please do something—even if it’s something simple—that will make a difference when and if an emergency affects your repository. For example, perhaps a bit of spring cleaning is in order . . . .

from the executive director
Nancy P. Beaumont • nbeaumont@archivists.org
DC 2010

Archives ★ Records

Marriott Wardman Park
August 10–15

PLAN NOW TO PARTICIPATE!
See www.archivists.org/conference for details.

Joint Annual Meeting
Commit to Transparency: Blog Your Thefts

JENNIFER SCHAFFNER, Program Officer, OCLC Research and the RLG Partnership

Theft and loss of manuscript and archival materials continue to plague the profession. Being open and honest about these devastating and sometimes embarrassing events is not easy. However, no one wants to inadvertently buy or sell materials that have been lost or stolen.

At Sustainable Archives: AUSTIN 2009, panelists at the session, “Loss and Recovery: Understanding the Toll of Insider Theft,” recounted chilling tales of theft. The speakers insisted that institutions need to step up to their responsibilities, report thefts quickly, and provide evidence for successful prosecutions. Prompt and full disclosure of missing materials helps recover items.

The SAA Security Roundtable has a long history of taking up these grave issues of theft and loss of manuscript and archival materials. Section VIII of the Code of Ethics for Archivists covers security. It states, “Archivists protect all documentary materials for which they are responsible and guard them against defacement, physical damage, deterioration, and theft. Archivists should cooperate with colleagues and law enforcement agencies to apprehend and prosecute thieves and vandals.” Commitment to full, timely disclosure of thefts and loss in one’s own collection is a relatively new step in the painful process of recovering missing materials and prosecuting criminals.

Joining Forces

In 2007, leaders from libraries in the RLG Partnership approached OCLC Research to facilitate a project to publicize information about thefts in libraries, archives, and museums. This group of institutions wanted to demonstrate their commitment to complete transparency about loss and theft—and remove any other reluctance about transparency—by flagging missing items in a shared venue, namely WorldCat.

The Missing Materials Working Group articulated functional requirements and experimented with possible strategies. It sought to develop a system-wide solution that would support community best practices and disclose information about lost and stolen materials in web-friendly ways. The most important aspect of a prototype procedure was to make it easy for everyone to use, and for free. It needed to develop a no-cost, low-overhead workflow as libraries, archives, and museums have very few resources for additional services.

How It Works

This project demonstrates that technical solutions may be relatively simple; still, a range of different institutional and sociopolitical cultures are at play. The MissingMaterials.org procedure aggregates information about thefts and losses. The collaborative team has developed a proof-of-concept workflow that allows people to “tag” missing items in WorldCat.org. Tagging automatically adds items to a blog, MissingMaterials.org. Cultural institutions, the cultural materials trade, and law enforcement can subscribe to MissingMaterials.org with an RSS feed or e-mail to receive a message every time someone tags an item as missing.

It’s simple: blog your thefts and get the word out. Publicly identifying suspected thefts makes it possible for casual buyers—wanting to learn about an item they just found on eBay, for example—to uncover alerts in a Google search.

Report missing items using the following steps, which are listed on the “About” page at MissingMaterials.org.

- Search for a matching record in WorldCat.org.
- Create a list for your missing materials.
- Add matching master records found in WorldCat.org to your list.
- Add a note to the list entry for each record, using distinctive words for your missing item.
- On the blog’s administration page, add the URL for
your WorldCat list.

- Your list entries will automatically appear on MissingMaterials.org after registering your list.

You do not need an OCLC account because WorldCat.org is freely available on the web. The only requirement is that a WorldCat master record related to the item must exist. If items are missing from a collection, think like an archivist: tag a collection-level record and add identifying information about the missing item in the “note” on your WorldCat list. Each word in both records and notes is indexed, so MissingMaterials.org can be searched by keywords.

If no master record exists in WorldCat.org, you need to have an OCLC account and create a MARC record on the fly for maps, archives, and visual materials, not to mention museum objects. Collection-level or minimum-level records work well. Due to omnipresent backlogs, rare books might need to be cataloged retrospectively from scant acquisitions information—“forensic cataloging,” as one member of the group quipped. A sparse OCLC record can be updated later with additional details.

The Working Group resolved many sticky policy issues after conferring with law enforcement and members of the trade. Don’t agonize about recording minute details about lost and stolen materials. Use blogging to record just enough information that colleagues can identify materials, become concerned, and contact you if they have questions.

**Pitch In!**

Feedback is requested on both the process and the blog. You can help in a number of ways. Anyone—directors, curators, security officers, catalogers, reference archivists—can subscribe to MissingMaterials.org. If you would like to try this process and tag your stolen and missing rare materials, follow the guidelines summarized above and detailed on the blog.

**Resources for Material Theft**

Lead, Manage, and Innovate
Ten books worth reading

BRUCE W. DEARSTYNE, Adjunct Professor, College of Information Studies, University of Maryland

Regardless of the profession, gaining best practices in general business areas is essential. Just think—no successful organization is without strong leadership, management, or a controlled budget. Archivists are no exception; it’s important to consult leadership and management books and keep pace with trends that are having an impact on your organization and the programs it serves.

In addition to SAA’s authoritative books and manuals on archival techniques and the management of archival programs, here are 10 (out of many) recent books that I have found of value. Take a look at the insights and suggestions that can be applied directly to your work.


3. Katherine Crowley and Kathi Elster, Working for You Isn’t Working for Me: The Ultimate Guide to Managing Your Boss [New York, NY: Portfolio, 2009]. This is a book about what not to do if you are the boss, and what to do if you are working for an ineffective boss. The authors—a psychologist and a management consultant—offer four general strategies: detect (identify the real issues), detach (accept that there are limits on changing your boss but that you can take back power and initiative), depersonalize (don’t take it personally), and deal (formulate a plan to move your career ahead).

Their earlier book about dysfunctional workplace relationships, Working With You Is Killing Me: Freeing Yourself from Emotional Traps at Work is also worth reading.

4. Bill George, Seven Lessons for Leading in Crisis [San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 2009]. One of the best books emerging from the economic turmoil of the past couple of years. George emphasizes being true to your values and leading ethically in hard times. His "seven lessons" are: face reality; share the burden; dig deep for root causes; understand that leading out of crises takes time; use crises to effect change; follow your "true north" values; and show determination.


As luck would have it, we’re looking for stories and ideas for the next issue of *Archival Outlook*! Send to Jenny Schooley, jschooley@archivists.org. SAA welcomes your comments and suggestions.
A Stamp in Time
Discovering a love for baseball and a piece of African American history at the NLBM

JENNY SCHOOLEY, SAA Editorial and Production Assistant

The picture says it all—mid-play an umpire is clad in a suit, red tie included. Clothing is not all that’s changed since 1940’s baseball, and this history is cataloged at the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum (NLBM) in Kansas City, Mo. Of particular note is Andrew “Rube” Foster, who in 1920, organized the Negro Leagues Baseball, the first structured league of the time. Today, his effort is chronicled on a 2010 U.S. Postal stamp that pays tribute to the Negro Leagues that operated from 1920 to about 1960.

At the heart of the stamp are years of stories that began with the Negro Leagues and ended with equality in baseball. Before the ‘60s, African American baseball players just wanted to play ball. As Jim Crow laws separated them from white professional teams, they were left to military, college, and company teams. They sought out anyone who would pick up a bat and ball.

From the average players to the superstars, the NLBM houses archives (mostly manuscripts, photographs, contracts, and business records) that relive this period where African American players tested racist notions of athletic superiority and ultimately sparked the integration of American sports. As homage to the leagues that raised the likes of Satchel Paige and Josh Gibson, the stamp makes its imprint this June.

Everything in the collection is “priceless” from the standpoint of historical value. Some in the sports memorabilia market place a different value on these things, which tends to complicate how records get in and out of the market.

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Authentic Art

The man behind the stamp is African American award-winning artist and illustrator Kadir Nelson.

“The museum has worked with Kadir, offering reference material and advising him on a number of projects long before the stamp project came into being,” says Raymond Doswell, vice president of curatorial services at the NLBM.

Negro Leagues baseball-inspired art makes up a large portion of Nelson’s portfolio. Perhaps one of the hallmarks of Nelson’s work on baseball is that he is a stickler for authenticity.

“He could visit the records and view hundreds of photographs to understand portrait features, study original and replica uniforms to learn movement and flow of materials, and find...
research information on individuals, groups, and crowds,” says Doswell.

Nelson seeks to put the audience in the players’ shoes.

“I spent several weeks working on sketches, trying to come up with the right image for the stamp,” Nelson says. “Once the sketch was approved I spent about a week or so working on the finished painting. I think it’s important to understand Rube Foster’s presence in Negro Leagues Baseball. Not only was he the founder of a successful league, but his role was essential in maintaining its integrity and sustainability.”

To create unique images for his book, *We are the Ship: The Story of Negro League Baseball*, a *New York Times* bestselling tribute to the Negro Baseball Leagues, Nelson donned replica jerseys, set the timer on his camera, and posed as the players. It took an eight-year period for him to craft the book.

He wanted to see how the folds of the fabric looked and how the light fell. His faithfulness to the time is noticeable, right down to the way the players’ muscles materialized or how their fingers covered a baseball.

Archives Uncovered

Where would Nelson have been without the NLBM’s photographic and documentational archives? It is here that, like Foster, countless African Americans have been stamped in time. Dig through their archives and you will find interesting collections from the Indianapolis Clowns Baseball team.

In 2008, the NLBM acquired, through auction, papers from the Pollock Collection for close to $30,000. These papers, photographs, and ephemera were maintained by Syd Pollock, owner of the Indianapolis Clowns Baseball team, and include business records, promotional materials, correspondence, contracts, ledgers, and other documents related to the baseball team from the ’50s and ’60s.

The importance of the collection is titanic when looking at the evolution of the game. “The Clowns are significant to understanding several aspects of Negro Leagues baseball history, African American stereotypes, white and black relations, as well as the integration of...” continued on page 28

An extremely rare photograph of future National Baseball Hall of Fame inductee Henry Aaron, with the Indianapolis Clowns, in what may be his first baseball card as a professional (1952). Photo courtesy of NLBM.
Olympic glory isn’t just for the athletes. The City of Vancouver Archives (CVA) is soon to own a slice of the makings of the 2010 Games. February was a busy time for the city as thousands of athletes and millions of spectators traveled the globe to take part in the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, February 12–28. Now, the CVA is getting ready to inherit Olympic records—mostly digitally born documents, photographs, audio, video, and maps.

Although SAA member Courtney Mumma, an archivist with the CVA who is responsible for the acquisition of the records of the 2010 Winter Games, can’t divulge what kinds of records exactly the CVA will attain, the project is both exciting and a huge undertaking.

Piecing It Together

“The City of Vancouver, as a party to the Bid City Agreement, the Multiparty Agreement, and the Host City Contract, is legally committed to participate in the collection, organization, and preservation of certain archival and other materials in respect of the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games,” Mumma says. “But before the records are passed over, the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) controls the active records for the Games. After VANOC’s dissolution, many of its records will continue to live out their retention with VANOC’s Legacy Partners. When its retention period has expired, they will join the rest of the records at the City of Vancouver Archives,” says Mumma.

Even though the process is multifaceted, it’s these details that make the project work.

Mumma is currently busy working on an agreement to govern the terms of the transfer of records. She conducted a functional and recordkeeping analysis of her organization, which led to a list of recommended material groups for transfer along with their physical and digital locations within VANOC.

“Since most of the records from VANOC will be born-digital, I’ve dedicated a lot of time to working with the City of Vancouver Archives’ Digital Archives team; our consultant company, Artefactual Systems, Inc.; Archivematica (Artefactual’s open-source digital repository project); and other technical, procedural, and policy components to implement our digital archives program,” she says.

Digital Demands

Unique to the Vancouver Games is that the majority of the records of archival value will be in their original, born-digital format. Maintaining their authenticity presents a significant challenge. Knowledge of the technical components of the records is required prior to the transfer of custody to guarantee that the city’s digital archives environment is equipped to handle them.

“While the City Archives has been preparing itself to become a digital records repository for several years, our
Olympic Museum: Home to the Games and Their Athletes

The spirit of the games also lives on at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland. Three Latin words, *citius, altius, fortes*, (meaning “faster, higher, stronger”) are engraved in stone at the entrance that invites visitors to more than 850 linear meters of written documents dating back to 1894.

“We keep written documents and microfilms retracing the history of the IOC and the Olympic Movement from their creation in 1894 to the present day (except for the last 20 years of activity),” says Sabine Christe, head of the International Olympic Committee historical archives. Highlights include:

- Baron Pierre de Coubertin (founder of the International Olympic Committee) left behind letters, circulars, postcards, and conference notes from around the world, mainly from aristocrats in important political positions that testify to his tireless work carried out on a global level. The numerous handwritten documents in this series retrace the establishment of the IOC in Lausanne and the steps taken by de Coubertin to ensure that the institution was gradually recognized more widely as an international organization.
- Correspondence and memos provide an account of Baron Killanin’s (1972-1980) eventful term as IOC President, which was characterized by an influx of money from the sale of television rights and the politicization of sport and boycotts.
- With regard to the organization of the Berlin Games, an exchange of letters between the most senior officials of the Nazi regime and the IOC shows that, already in 1932, the committee was keen that the Olympic Charter (guidelines for the organization of the Olympic Games and for governing the Olympic Movement) should be respected in relation to the participation of black and, later, Jewish athletes.
- Relations with the press, radio and television are described in a series of administrative documents. The archives also function as a reserve collection of IOC publications. For example, the Olympic Review, the official publication of the Olympic Movement which was published back in 1894 under the title *Bulletin du Comité International des Jeux Olympiques*, is often consulted by researchers because of its historical articles.

Visitors of Vancouver

When not busy preparing for the games, the CVA boasts more than 6,800 linear meters of records. Like the bonspiel, skiing, and skating photographs, many tell the story of the social and cultural realities of the city’s past, as well as the everyday activities of generations of its citizens.

One collection of note—digital format derivatives of historical Vancouver films—has garnered unexpected media attention, including a sold-out big screen debut with musical accompaniment. The films are available on the city’s website as well as YouTube. City Lights Part 1 includes Kodachrome footage of Vancouver city lights at night in 1964. Neon signs line Theatre Row on Granville Street—one of Coca-Cola that blinks “Pause, Refresh, Drink Coca-Cola” and another in electric green and pink advertising Palm ice cream.

The city’s lights painted the town and were archived in 1964, just as they will be in 2010.

This project is very exciting; we’re building an open source, reliable, long-term digital preservation environment based on international standards.

Fun Fact

“With Glowing Hearts,” the motto for the 2010 Winter Games, is familiar to Canadians through the country’s anthem “O Canada,” and it also embodies what it takes to be an Olympic or Paralympic athlete.
SAA Council Approves Code of Ethics Review Process, Meets with Ferriero and Funders

Supplementing a hefty business agenda at its February 2–4 meeting in Washington, D.C., the SAA Council engaged in a half-day strategic planning session on public awareness; a half-day joint meeting with the Council of State Archivists Board of Directors to discuss strategies for ensuring passage of the Preserving the American Historical Record Act in 2010; and a meeting with Archivist of the United States David Ferriero, Deputy AUS Adrienne Thomas, and National Archives External Affairs Liaison David McMillen to hear Ferriero’s views on NARA’s priorities and the agency’s relationship with the broader archives community.

In addition, the Council learned about 2010 grant program priorities from representatives of three major funding agencies: Kathleen Williams of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Joel Wurl of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Kevin Cherry of the Institute for Museum and Library Services.

Among actions taken by the Council were the following:

- Approved a recommendation by the Committee on Ethics and Professional Conduct to undertake a review of the SAA Code of Ethics, understanding that any revision will maintain the Code’s “aspirational” character. The approved 18-month process provides opportunities for broad member comment.

- Discussed possible responses to the crisis in Haiti, noting that SAA Past President Maygene Daniels would be meeting with the U.S. Committee of the Blue Shield the following day to discuss a coordinated response by the worldwide archives community. Council members noted that, in addition to other efforts, SAA should highlight information on its website (via the MayDay page) on disaster preparedness and ways in which individuals might contribute and/or volunteer for specific emergencies as they arise.

Resolved to present two motions for Constitutional amendments at the August 2010 Annual Membership Meeting regarding criteria for eligibility to be elected an SAA Fellow, and approved a recommendation to revise the eligibility criteria to nominate SAA Fellows.

Voted to offer Peter Wosh, of New York University, a contract for a second three-year term as Editor, Print and Electronic Publications.

Approved petitions to form two new SAA roundtables: the Human Rights Archives Roundtable and the Public Library Archives/Special Collections Roundtable. Both groups will hold their organizational meetings at ARCHIVES*RECORDS/DC 2010 in Washington, D.C. in August.

Approved staff recommendations to create a revised Uniform Guidelines for SAA Websites and Online Communications. Included in the new guidelines: All component groups will be provided with a subdirectory in SAA’s new content management system (i.e., Drupal) in order to promote a more coordinated approach to content management. The creation of independent “auxiliary sites” is restricted unless there are “clear and compelling functional needs that are not or cannot be effectively provided by the SAA office.”

Approved recommendations to revise the charge and description of the Standards Committee along with other standards-related procedures. In other actions related to the Standards Committee, the Council created and charged a new Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Description; disbanded the EAD Working Group with thanks; created and charged a new Standards Committee Schema Development Team; and extended the charge of the DACS Working Group (renamed the DACS Technical Subcommittee) through May 2010 to monitor how Resource Description and Access (RDA) and DACS will interact, pursue further discussion related to the revision with the RDA implementation groups, and draft recommendations for the Council’s consideration.

Approved amendments to the composition of the Diversity Committee to enlarge the committee to 12 members and designate seats for representatives from the Archivists and Archives of Color Roundtable, the Latin American and Caribbean Cultural Heritage Archives Roundtable, the Lesbian and Gay Archives Roundtable, the Native American Archives Roundtable, the Women Archivists Roundtable, and the Women’s Collections Roundtable.

Referred the mandated periodic review of SAA dues to the Finance Committee.

Discussed proposed activities and timelines for celebration of SAA’s 75th anniversary, as submitted by the 75th Anniversary Task Force, and directed the task force to develop for Council consideration in May 2010 an

SAA Council Resolution Honoring Oral Historian Louis “Studs” Terkel

WHEREAS Louis “Studs” Terkel made outstanding contributions to archival oral history; to the National Gallery of the Spoken Word, based at Michigan State University; and to Chicago’s cultural record at the Chicago History Museum.

WHEREAS Sound recordings in general, and oral history recordings in particular, have established a significant and rapidly increasing presence within multimedia archives.

WHEREAS The SAA Oral History Section recognized Studs Terkel during SAA’s 61st Annual Meeting, August 25-31, 1997, in Chicago, and as an expression of our gratitude presented Mr. Terkel with a Certificate of Appreciation.


WHEREAS Studs Terkel’s work has been an inspiration to so many of us, and has effectively served to promote oral history and heighten the general awareness of its uniqueness and value.

WHEREAS Studs Terkel has given a voice to many people whose stories wouldn’t have otherwise been told and has inspired many to record those voices and preserve those stories.

WHEREAS This resolution will enhance appreciation for the value of the oral history process in general and for the contributions and significance of Studs Terkel’s work in the field of archival oral history.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Society of American Archivists recognizes and honors Louis “Studs” Terkel for his outstanding contributions to the field of oral history and to the archives profession by preserving the cultural record through the spoken word.


continued on page 29
When the Council of State Archivists (CoSA), National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA), and Society of American Archivists (SAA) met together for the first time in August 2006, it was an unprecedented gathering of nearly 2,000 archivists and records professionals from across the country and around the world. **DC 2006** set the stage for increased interaction and cooperation among these three national organizations and provided members with a chance to learn more about their compatriots and the challenges they face.

Four years later, these three national organizations are again convening in Washington, D.C., from August 10 to 15 at **Archives*Records/DC 2010**.

Attendees will renew acquaintances, share ideas, and brave the mid-Atlantic summer (which may well be welcome after the blustery winter the region has suffered!).

The 2010 Program Committee, comprising representatives from each organization, reviewed 158 proposals, including 12 poster session proposals, and selected 65 sessions covering more than 40 topical areas that focus on the commonalities among archivists in all specializations and records administrators working in different settings, while also broadening our perspectives.

Where better than in our nation’s capital to highlight the importance of government archives issues that are important to CoSA, NAGARA, and SAA members by “Taking on the Big Issues in Government That Affect Us All?” In this featured session, leaders from the National Archives and three national associations representing state and local governments examine the economy, open government, transparency, “green” policies, IT infrastructure, security, emergency preparedness, civic engagement, and more. Come consider how archives and records management programs are affected and how our profession can make a difference.

We’ll gain new insight into the challenges and opportunities inherent in the management of public records and hear from nationally recognized experts in the areas of “Privacy, Freedom of Information, Transparency, Accountability and the Public Record.” This session will outline policies, procedures, and standards that encourage openness and are flexible and sustainable in the years ahead.

There’s no doubt that the downturn in the economy has had a devastating effect on many archives and records management programs across the nation. You won’t want to miss “Survivor! Archives and Manuscript Repositories: Managing During Economic Crisis,” when panelists from government, religious institutions, and private, endowed universities discuss how they managed their institutions and helped them survive despite financial hardships. You’ll also have an opportunity to improve your fortunes with the information you gain from “Archival Grant Making Exposed: Federal, State, and Private Program Officers Tell All!”

We’ve learned the value of collaborative efforts. (This joint meeting is just one example.) Come hear how, with the help of an IMLS grant, three states have joined forces to provide “Archival Training on a Shoestring” for staff and volunteers in institutions holding historical materials. Then venture “Beyond the Ivory Tower” to learn how successful collaborative projects helped identify and facilitate access to at-risk collections related to second-wave feminism and African-American, Latina, and lesbian women.

Technology has proven to be an ongoing challenge for archivists and records managers. Applications we never thought would relate to our field have given us ingenious ways to reach new audiences, but have also provided ever-evolving challenges.

From the National Archives to local historical societies, archival institutions are utilizing social networking sites like Facebook and Flickr to promote their collections. But how do we treat social networking content for archival purposes? “A Flickr of Hope: Harvesting Social Networking Sites” will consider the questions raised by social networking sites in terms of selection, appraisal, accession, and access.

We’ll also explore the “Implications of Web-Based Technology in Records Management” through the lens of an ARMA/ANSI Standards Project to address policies, procedures, change management, training, technology, and metadata as related to the use of web-based technologies and social media, including wikis, blogs, miniblogs, mashups, classification sites, and social networking sites.

Is your collection discoverable by researchers using today’s hottest online search engines? Learn techniques for page design, information architecture, and exposure of otherwise hidden web resources with “Not on Google? It Doesn’t
Exist! Findability and Search Engine Optimization for Archives.”

The “documentation strategy” first articulated by Helen Samuels has been revisited recently for its ideal of researching and documenting society and its institutions—actively, systematically, and comprehensively. In “Sex, Sports, and Parking: From Documentation Strategy to Documenting Society,” our speakers will examine the concept of “value” from the appraisal value of records to the value added by archivists, discuss the challenges posed by both legacy collections and born-digital records, and reflect on the relevance of documentation strategy in a time of technological change.

We also invite you to attend “On the Case with the ‘History Detectives’: Public Television and Archival Advocacy.” The acclaimed PBS television series takes viewers down a path of intrigue that connects a puzzling object to a defining moment in history. This session will highlight the producers’ collaboration with archivists and other specialists to create entertaining and insightful programs.

Records of human rights violations and peacekeeping efforts can play a significant role in bringing justice and accountability to perpetrators and devastated communities. “Archives on Trial: How International Justice Is Served” will consider the role of archives and documentation for international justice and the role of archivists in providing access to information.

Most archivists and records managers don’t worry about hurricanes, volcanoes, or tsunamis, but those who work in high-risk zones have seen or anticipated the worst. Even if your next disaster involves a broken pipe or a flash flood rather than a lava flow, you can learn from “High-Risk Disaster Preparedness and Response: Lessons for Us All.” Panelists from repositories in potential danger zones will discuss steps that reduce or prevent loss, and the role of collaboration and communication in preparing archives and records repositories for the next disaster—big or small.

We’ll also have a block of 10 terrific 60-minute sessions on topics that range from “Realities of Authenticity” to “New Perspectives on Cartoons: Art, Archival Objects, Assets” to “Building a National Network of State Historical Records Advisory Boards.”

Growing the next generation of archivists is a priority for all three organizations. What better way to support emerging professionals than by providing a forum to share their research and ideas during the Graduate Student Paper Session? We hope you’ll attend this three-paper session—as well as the Graduate Student Poster Presentations—to show support for the next generation.

What else can you experience at Archives*Records/DC 2010? Beginning in early April, visit the conference website (www.archivists.org/conference) for a complete listing of scheduled events, including pre-conference workshops; repository tours and open houses; the Research Forum; SAA Section and Roundtable programs; forums on Native American Protocols, SAA’s Code of Ethics, and Accessibility; the CoSA, NAGARA, and SAA annual business meetings; a host of networking opportunities; and some very special keynote speakers. ✰
President Barack Obama has charged the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) with helping him fulfill his promise of less secrecy and more transparency in government. This mission for NARA is outlined in an Executive Order the President signed on December 29, 2009, in which he directed an overhaul of the way documents created by the federal government are classified and declassified.

The president’s order is consistent with his aim of “open government.” He has directed that all government documents be released eventually—although some sooner than others, depending on their sensitivity. He has also ordered all agencies to review the way they classify documents.

“Openness will strengthen our democracy and promote efficiency and effectiveness in government,” the president said in a memorandum to the heads of all executive departments and agencies. “Transparency promotes accountability and provides information for citizens about what their government is doing.”

To oversee this initiative and to implement the changes, the president directed the creation of the National Declassification Center (NDC), which is now located within NARA.

The NDC will lead the streamlining of the declassification process throughout the federal government. In particular, it will accelerate the processing of historically valuable classified records in which more than one agency has an interest; oversee the development of common declassification processes among agencies; and prioritize declassification based on researcher interest and the likelihood of declassification.

The president, in his order, adopted the principle that “no information may remain classified indefinitely,” although those records vital to national security may remain classified for long periods. These records would include information concerning war plans, weapons of mass destruction, human intelligence sources and methods, and in certain cases, diplomatic relations conducted with other nations.

Essentially, this gives NARA the opportunity to eliminate the backlog of about 400 million pages of classified records, including some pertaining to military operations and World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War—all of which are of great interest to historians of those periods in our history.

The 400 million pages have nearly all been reviewed by their originating agency, but about 20 percent must be referred to other agencies whose classified information is included in them. In the past, this need for multiple reviews has significantly slowed processing, since the documents in question would need to be reviewed several different times by other agencies or physically sent to other agencies for review.

The creation of the NDC will change this. Representatives from agencies will work collaboratively, onsite at our College Park, Md., facility, accelerating the review process, reducing the backlog, and allowing us to make materials available more quickly.

Even after a document has passed through all its classification reviews, it must still be processed archivally. Documents must be organized and arranged into series, for example by subject and date, and put in order to make them easy for researchers to use. In some cases, NARA archivists will create finding aids for the documents.

The NDC will also seek to promote among agencies effective, transparent, and standard processes, training, and quality-assurance measures for declassifying documents. This will enable other agencies, as well as the NDC staff, to recognize each other’s designation of classified information and interpret them correctly during the review process.

In addition, the president has directed agencies to continually review their classification and declassification guidelines to make sure they are up-to-date and do not result in unnecessary classification or classification for longer periods than necessary.

The president’s order gives NARA a leadership role in ensuring that millions of classified records are declassified and made available for the people to inspect and for historians to mine to enrich the account of our nation’s history sooner. The NDC, with its goal of “releasing all we can, protecting what we must,” will work to assist NARA in its mission and to help fulfill the president’s promise of a more open government.

You can learn more about the NDC and its work at www.archives.gov/declassification.
Proposed FY 2011 Budget for NARA

On February 1, President Obama sent to Congress a proposed Fiscal Year 2011 budget request of $460.2 million for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The requested amount is a two percent decrease of $9.6 million from the FY 2010 appropriated funding levels of $469.8 million. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) would receive $10 million in grant funding, a $3 million cut from FY 2010. Please note below that for comparison purposes, the FY 2009 budget number will be included in parentheses after the FY 2010 proposed amount.

Operating Expenses
Although the president is requesting decreased overall funding for NARA, he is seeking increased operating expenses (OE) funding of $348,689,000. This is up from this year’s appropriated level of $339,770,000. The OE base increase will fund the increased costs for staff, energy, security, building operations, and information technology requirements. These include:

- National Declassification Center
  The president established the National Declassification Center (NDC) within NARA to overhaul the government’s system of declassifying material. For FY 2011, the budget requests $5,100,000 and 28 full-time equivalents (FTE) to establish the NDC and hire contract support to develop an integrated interagency information technology declassification system.

  The new IT system will need to be flexible enough to allow files from other federal agencies to be entered, reviewed, and declassified. Ideally, this system will be able to store the classified records and provide freedom of information, redaction, and declassification services. The budget requests $2,800,000 for this.

  The budget requests $2,300,000 to establish the NDC office at the National Archives College Park facility. These resources will support hiring staff, travel to other federal agencies, and general office operational costs.

- Holdings Protection Program
  For FY 2011, the budget requests $1,500,000 for eight FTEs to implement a comprehensive holdings protection program to protect NARA holdings from external and internal threats. A “holdings protection team” will develop loss prevention training and conduct compliance inspections.

- Controlled Unclassified Information Office
  Staff resources under the Information Security Oversight Office have been increased for the Controlled Unclassified Information for FY 2011; the budget requests $1,200,000.

- Increase Archival Staff
  The increase in OE funding will support 12 new entry-level staff archivists, which will enable NARA to continue building a cadre of new archivists to address the agency’s growing records management workload. For FY 2011, the budget requests $950,000. The president also recommends a 3.7 percent increase in the budget for NARA’s Inspector General to hire one additional auditor.

- Electronic Records Archives Project
  For continued development and deployment of the Electronic Records Archives (ERA), the president is seeking $85,500,000, the same amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the total budget, the administration is requesting that $23,743,000 be made available as one-year funding and the remaining $61,757,000 be made available as three-year funding.

- Repairs and Restoration
  For Repairs and Restoration (R&R) to NARA-owned buildings, the president is seeking $11,848,000, a decrease of 57 percent from the current year’s level. Of this, $6,848,000 is for base R&R requirements for NARA-owned buildings, and $5,000,000 is for the top-priority project on NARA’s Capital Improvements Plan, which calls for changes to the infrastructure on the ground floor of the National Archives Building in Washington.

continued on page 29
Bush Memorabilia Waiting to Go on Display

With the $300-million George W. Bush Presidential Library opening at Southern Methodist University in Dallas in 2013, the president’s history has found a temporary home at a 60,000-square-foot facility managed by the National Archives and Records Administration, where there’s even wood flooring from the Oval Office and diamond and sapphire jewelry given to First Lady Laura Bush by the king of Saudi Arabia. Eight years of American history is cataloged, wrapped, stored, and guarded in a climate-controlled warehouse.

Large Firms Ordered to Keep Digital Files of Financial Data

In its efforts to boost its collection performance in audit enforcement, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulation No. 9-2009 to define the requirements, obligations, and responsibilities imposed on taxpayers for electronic recordkeeping, including the mandatory maintenance and retention of accounts and electronic records by large taxpayers, effective January 1, 2010. Previously, large taxpayers were not required to keep electronic books of account. In 2006, however, the finance department and the BIR issued RR-16-2006, which required the submission of electronic books of account and other accounting records only for taxpayers who are being investigated.

C. D. Arnold Photos Map Chicago

Just finishing its run is the Art Institute of Chicago’s Chicago Cabinet, an exhibition series showcasing the institute’s photographic holdings relating to the city itself: its environment, neighborhoods, and civic history. The first exhibition in the series features highlights from the Ryerson Library’s archive of large platinum prints made by C. D. Arnold, the official photographer of the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition. The Chicago World’s Fair, as it is also known, attracted some 27 million people, or nearly half the population of the United States, to the city during its six-month run. Arnold’s photographic project, begun two years earlier and completed in 1894, traces the fair’s development.

Nixon-Era Materials

- Newly released documents show strategists for President Richard Nixon considered using race to divide democrats in Nixon’s re-election effort in 1972. “Dividing the Democrats” was a strategy calling for the distribution of bumper stickers that “should be spread out in the ghettos of the country,” calling for “black presidential and especially vice presidential candidates.” To try to weaken the democratic challenge to Nixon’s re-election, the paper said republican operatives should “do what is within our power to have a black nominated for No. 2 at least at the Democratic National Convention.”
- The Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum opened approximately 280,000 pages of textual materials, 12 hours of sound recordings, and 7,000 images from the personal collection of White House photographer Oliver F. Atkins at the National Archives College Park, Md., facility and at the Nixon Library in Yorba Linda, Calif.
Survey Finds Americans Choose Quirky Places to Store Documents

Under the mattress, inside shoeboxes, and even in the garage are just a few of the places that people use to safeguard their personal documents—which perhaps explains why 30 percent of Americans have lost important papers. A national survey developed by Smead, a provider of filing and organizational products, asked respondents to list the most unusual place where important documents are hidden and found that 10 percent of Americans keep personal documents in an underwear drawer, and six percent use shoeboxes.

A variety of reasons are cited as to why people don’t organize their documents—almost 40 percent say they don’t have the time or are overwhelmed by the thought of getting organized. Respondents also noted that they weren’t sure what was important to keep. Americans rank their Social Security card as their most important personal document (47 percent), followed by birth certificates of family members (22 percent), deeds/titles/stock certificates (11 percent), passport (10.5 percent), and personal wills (9.9 percent). The online survey of 1,000 adults age 18 and older was conducted December 9 to 11, 2009, by eNation.

Now Accessible:
Carmen A. Pola Papers


Michael Jackson’s Thriller Is First Video Inducted in National Film Registry

The late King of Pop’s classic *Thriller* video was inducted into the National Film Registry of the Library of Congress as the first music video to make it into the archives at the Packard Campus of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center near Culpeper, Va.
Next-Generation Archival Management Tool in the Works

The University of California, San Diego; New York University; and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Libraries are teaming up to develop a next-generation archival management tool thanks to a grant of $539,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The grant will support the planning and design of a new software tool for the description and management of archives, based on the combined capabilities of Archivists’ Toolkit and Archon.

Chinese Progressive Association Records Available for Research

The Chinese Progressive Association (CPA)—which supports tenants’ rights, workers’ rights, political empowerment, and local Chinatown issues—opened its collection of 15.5 linear feet of material dated from 1976 to 2006 to researchers. See http://www.library.neu.edu/archives/collect/findaids/m163find.htm.

Archivists as Real Peacemakers?

An article in The New Yorker (Feb. 3, 2010) covered the Scone Foundation’s Archivist of the Year Award, and asked the question of whether an unassuming archivist is the true peacemaker of our time? The prevailing theme of the Archivist of the Year Award was that archivists are not here to merely perform the dutiful tasks of preservation—but instead to defend civil liberties, encourage transparency, and facilitate historical reconciliation between former enemies.

Discover NY at NewYorkHeritage.Org

Are you fascinated by Frank Lloyd Wright’s architectural legacy in Western New York? Anyone interested in New York State’s history and heritage can easily—and for free—search for items that tell the stories of the state’s people, places, and events by visiting NewYorkHeritage.org.

NY State Archives Showcases Rights of Women

An excerpt from the Laws of New York from 1848 illustrates how women were allowed to own and manage property separate from their husbands.

Carol Mundy Collection Shows Pre-1800 Era

“African American Legacy: The Carol Mundy Collection” has been acquired by the University of Central Florida Libraries and consists of images and documents from the slavery era, including pre-Civil War daguerreotypes and glass lantern slides, more than two dozen vintage newspapers, among other records.

An image of a mother with child from the Carol Mundy Collection, University of Central Florida, circa 1920–1927.
Archivist of the Year Goes to Palestinian and Israeli Archivists

The Scone Foundation’s seventh annual Archivist of the Year Award was presented jointly to Yehoshua Freundlich, director of the Israeli State Archives, and Khader Salameh, director of the Al-Aqsa Library and Islamic Museum in Palestine, on January 25, 2010. Held at the CUNY Graduate Center in New York City, the annual award recognizes archivists who have made a contribution to the profession or provided support to scholars conducting research in history and biography.

Afghanistan Film Archive Weathers Coups and Car Bombs

While the Taliban had plans to turn it into a weapons museum, Afghanistan’s National Film Archive is attempting to save documents by digitizing a collection dating back to World War II. The collection of 2,000 canisters contains the only known copies of some Afghan feature films, documentaries, and newsreels dating back to World War II. On two occasions Taliban insurgents came within yards of inadvertently blowing the archives up with a car bomb targeting foreign troops in Kabul. The Spanish Archives in Madrid has stepped up to buy and deliver an editing machine to make digital backups of the films. The films should be digitized within two years’ time.

Vatican’s Secret Archives Revealed

A 13th-century letter from the grandson of Ghengis Khan to Pope Innocent IV is just one of 105 secret documents revealed by the Vatican in a new book, *The Vatican Secret Archives* (Vdh Books). The collection spans 1,200 years and documents the story of the papacy. The book features handwritten letters to Pope Pius IX from Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis that date back to 1863, when the Civil War raged on.

UNESCO Calls for Ban on Trade of Haitian Property

UNESCO is launching a campaign to protect Haiti’s heritage, calling for a temporary ban on the “trade or transfer of Haitian cultural property,” to prevent looting from art galleries, museums and historical sites.

Haiti Earthquake Leaves History in Pieces

Since the earthquake on January 12, 2010, many of the historical symbols of Haiti lie in ruins. The National Palace, Notre Dame Cathedral, Supreme Court, and Episcopal Church’s Holy Trinity Cathedral are in various states of collapse.

The National Palace was the country’s principal symbol, a grand building surrounded by iron gates, which dates back less than a century but was designed in a French Renaissance style. The quake left the imposing structure shattered.

Experts think that the key collections at the country’s National Museum, built underground in a park facing the National Palace, probably survived. Many of the country’s most valuable historical texts, for instance, were owned by individuals, and preserved at their homes—rather than under glass or in wood-walled libraries as they might have been in Washington. For updates on Haiti, visit [http://www.ica.org](http://www.ica.org).

Franz Kafka Archive to See Light

Two sisters whose late mother hoarded a treasure trove of Franz Kafka’s manuscripts in a cat-infested flat in Tel Aviv, Israel, have been ordered to open the literary archive. The decision by an Israeli court has raised hopes among Kafka scholars that the papers will cast new light on the life and work of the great Czech writer, and perhaps they might uncover unseen original work by the author.
Two New Reviews Editors

SAA has appointed Amy Cooper Cary as reviews editor of American Archivist. Cary, director of the Archival Studies Program, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, assumes the three-year term immediately and will work with the journal’s editor, Mary Jo Pugh, to commission review essays and select books and exhibits to review.

In addition, a new position of reviews associate editor has been added and will be filled by Danna Bell-Russel, educational outreach specialist, Library of Congress. She will work in conjunction with Cary on the reviews section.

The outgoing reviews editor, Jeannette A. Bastian, associate professor/director of the Archives Program, Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science, is completing her sixth year in the position, and will provide reviews for both 2010 issues of American Archivist, allowing for a smooth transition to the new reviews editor team. During her tenure Bastian has greatly enhanced the reviews section, particularly through the quantity and types of books reviewed and the addition of reviews of online exhibitions.

JSTOR and American Archivist

In February JSTOR reported that American Archivist was at the halfway point of the release process! All 72 volumes of the journal are undergoing the digitization process. Once JSTOR receives the dataset files, they will undergo quality control testing and data processing before release. For most titles at this stage, a target release date of six to eight months is anticipated—which means that by September the entire run of the American Archivist would also be available through JSTOR.

SAA signed an agreement in April 2009 to have American Archivist participate in JSTOR, an independent not-for-profit organization that is dedicated to making a wide range of intellectual content available in a trusted digital archive. Currently, the JSTOR archive includes the complete back runs of more than 1,000 journals, which are available to libraries. American Archivist would be part of the newly developing Arts and Sciences VI collection under "Library and Information Sciences." SAA member Charles Schultz and two anonymous libraries generously donated back issues of the journal for use by JSTOR.

Remember to Vote in SAA Election

Your vote counts! Casting your vote online is easier than ever by visiting SAA’s home page between March 11 and April 11 to select the candidates of your choice vying for SAA office in the following areas: Vice President/President-Elect, Council Members, and Nominating Committee.

All individual members, student members, and primary contacts of institutional members who were in good standing on February 28, 2010, are able to vote. View candidate statements and vote today at www.archivists.org/governance/election/2010.

The Interactive Archivist: Second Call for Case Studies

The editors of The Interactive Archivist: Case Studies in Utilizing Web 2.0 to Improve the Archival Experience are seeking additional case studies. They are particularly interested in case studies documenting the use of Twitter and virtual environments [Second Life, etc.] by archival repositories. They also welcome additional case studies in areas such as blogging, social networking, tagging and folksonomies, mashups, RSS, wikis, photo sharing services, video sharing services, and podcasts.

Proposals for new case studies should describe which Web 2.0 technology their institution is using, how it is being used, how they have assessed (or plan to assess) its effectiveness, and how using the Web 2.0 technology could benefit other archivists. Proposals should be no longer than 500 words.

Please send proposals to both editors: J. Gordon Daines, III (gordon_daines@byu.edu) and Cory L. Nimer (cory_nimer@byu.edu).

2009 Research Forum Papers Now Available

- “‘Everything about This Person’: Name-Based Access to Multiple Resources Using EAC,” by Nancy Hadley.


Feeling Groovy? Journal Issues from ’70s and ’80s Now Online

Eighty back issues of the American Archivist—from January 1970 through Fall 1989—were added in February to the American Archivist website. Check out the treasure trove of research articles, as well as interesting reports documenting the evolution of the association, which may be of particular interest on the eve of SAA's 75th anniversary. SAA would like to thank the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation for its generous in support of SAA providing universal online access to the complete contents of American Archivist.
Call for Papers for 75th Anniversary of SAA

The American Archivist Editorial Board invites proposals for papers to be published in the Fall/Winter 2011 issue to mark the 75th anniversary of SAA. Ideal papers will explore what SAA, as a professional organization, has done, is doing, should be doing, or has not done to ensure the essential work of securing a representative, accessible, and understandable documentary record. Holistic, broad overviews and in-depth explorations of particular issues critical to the profession and SAA are encouraged.

Papers will be compatible with the American Archivist editorial policy,

thinking about theoretical and practical developments in the archival profession, particularly in North America; about the relationships between archivists and the creators and users of archives; and about cultural, social, legal, and technological developments that affect the nature of recorded information and the need to create and maintain it.

Papers must conform with requirements for manuscripts outlined in the Editorial Policy at http://www.archivists.org/periodicals/aaeditorialpolicy.asp. The paper should be approximately 8,000 words (10,000 words with footnotes). If the proposal is accepted, length can be negotiated with editor and board.

The deadline for proposals is May 1, 2010. Each proposal must contain an abstract for the proposed paper; an annotated outline; a statement of the relationship of the proposed publication to the literature in the field; possibility of illustrations; and the qualifications of the author for the proposed topic. The Editorial Board will review the proposals and confirm the selection of papers by May 31, 2010. The first draft of the paper is due November 1, 2010. It will be reviewed by members of the Editorial Board and selected peer reviewers and returned to the author by December 1, 2010. The final paper must be sent to the editor by March 15, 2011. Authors will have the opportunity to review and correct page proofs in April 2011. Editorial deadlines are not negotiable; the issue will be published November 15, 2011.

The author will retain copyright but will assign SAA licensing rights for American Archivist.

Send proposals in electronic form to Mary Jo Pugh, editor of American Archivist, as an attachment to an e-mail addressed to AmericanArchivist@archivists.org. Receipt will be acknowledged by e-mail.

currents

SEAN HEYLIGER was appointed university archivist for the University of Texas at San Antonio Libraries. He assumes responsibility for the development, organization, and preservation of the primary-source materials.

TOM HYRY was appointed director of special collections for the University of California, Los Angeles Library. Hyry previously worked at Yale University as the head of the manuscript unit in the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

The University of Texas at San Antonio Libraries appointed JULI MCKOONE as special collections librarian. McLoone is responsible for the development, organization, and preservation of primary-source materials.

DAVID LEWIS accepted the position as the Northwest Archivists’ representative on the editorial board for the Journal of Western Archives. Lewis is currently the manager of the Cultural Resources Department for the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde.

in memoriam

JUDITH BEALE, a senior archivist at the University of Central Florida, passed away February 10, 2010. She was an active member of the Society of Florida Archivists, serving as secretary and on various committees, particularly the steering committee for the Opening Archives Training Program.

V. NELLE BELLAMY, 87, archivist for the Episcopal Church for more than 30 years, passed away December 23, 2009, in Knoxville, Tenn. From 1959 to 1992, Bellamy lived in Austin where she was employed as an adjunct professor in the Seminary of the Southwest and as the archivist of the Episcopal Church. Photo courtesy of the Archives of the Episcopal Church.
Someone You Should Know: Ervin L. Jordan, Jr.

Putting a name to a face is often helpful, and now SAA members can do just that. “Someone You Should Know” is a new feature in Archival Outlook. We’ll spotlight one member each issue to help SAA members get to know each other.

“Archivists are born, not made,” says Ervin L. Jordan, Jr. Since childhood, Jordan attests that he enjoyed bringing order to chaos by organizing things, and that trait has carried on to his profession. While a Civil War history graduate student at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va., he sought a back-up career to his then-goal of teaching high school or community college social studies. With encouragement from the university’s archivist to take the archives administration course, he heard well-known archivist Leonard A. Rapport of the National Archives lecture on alternative careers in the history profession. That was the moment Jordan decided to become an archivist/historian.

Fast forward several years. “When Leonard Rapport received the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference’s 1991 Distinguished Member Award, I had the honor of presenting it to him,” says Jordan. “Talk about coming full circle.”

From his early days to his take on the Digital Age, read on to learn more about Jordan, research archivist of the Special Collections Library at the University of Virginia.

SAA: Please provide detail on the University of Virginia’s Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library.

EJ: We have a full-time staff of 16, plus several part-time volunteers and student assistants. We serve the research needs of UVA’s faculty, students, and staff, as well as that of national and international scholars and researchers, other institutions, and the general public by promoting awareness and use of our 15 million holdings. I’ve held a variety of positions here since 1979 including university records manager and associate curator of technical services.

Now, I participate in outreach, reference, and public services by answering inquiries concerning the Civil War; American and Virginia history and politics; military history; and African American culture and history. I also process and organize select manuscript collections, provide acquisition recommendations, and work on special projects. During 2003, as part of efforts toward a possible collaboration with the University of Botswana, I was designated UVA’s consulting senior archivist. I am also a UVA associate professor and have taught Civil War history at UVA and African American history at a community college.

SAA: What is your institution’s area of expertise?

EJ: The majority of our holdings pertain to UVA’s history, Virginiana, and American literature and history. We are among the world’s leading research centers with extensive holdings of materials about and by Thomas Jefferson, William Faulkner, Jorge Luis Borges, Edgar Allan Poe, British literature, sporting and equestrian books, book miniatures, maps, and the American Civil War (the Confederacy). Scholars from around the world consult our Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature and Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History.

SAA: Are you witnessing any trends in the profession that are affecting you?

EJ: I’m deeply troubled about the current stagnant economy’s short- and long-term impact on our profession. During the recessions of the 1980s and 1990s, archives closed or reduced their hours and archivists were laid off; society always seems too eager to impose budget reductions on cultural institutions such as archives, museums, and libraries when times are hard. And, while I welcome and appreciate digitalization, I’m concerned archivists are embracing too much technology—unproven or otherwise—at the price of our “archival soul” and ability to serve our patrons. I recognize the value of and appreciate the Digital Age but computers cannot do everything. Archivists must not forget what I’ve described as “the human factor” of our profession—that is, the ability to organize our work and holdings with people, not computers, foremost in our minds. In other words, we should not put all our “archival eggs” in one (electronic/digital) basket.

I am convinced my experience as an archivist makes me a better historian, and my experience as a historian makes me a better archivist who is all the more eager to assist researchers in whatever field of study.
**SAA: Describe an interesting project you have worked on.**

**EJ:** I completed a multiyear solo processing project of the papers (43 linear shelf feet) of my late mentor and friend Armstead L. Robinson (1947-1995), professor of history, founding director of UVA's Carter G. Woodson Institute for African American and African Studies, Civil War scholar, and black studies pioneer. He was one of the first African American historians to teach Civil War history at a predominately white southern institution of higher education. Robinson's correspondence, lectures, publications, and research files encompass African American history and historiography; the development of black studies during the 1960s; the 19th century American South; the Civil War and Reconstruction; and life as an African American student and faculty member at Yale, the State University of New York, the University of Rochester, UCLA, and the University of Virginia from the 1960s through the 1990s.

**SAA: How has SAA helped you personally or your institution?**

**EJ:** SAA has provided me with opportunities for professional networking, conference presentations, and chairing program sessions. My first publication as a professional archivist was a book review in *American Archivist* (Spring 1987), which I am still very proud of.

**SAA: What do you think is the major issue that the archives profession faces, and how do you think it will play out in the future?**

**EJ:** Two major challenges: First, the continuing antagonism and turf battles among some librarians and archivists, which seems largely fueled by employment competition instead of genuine differences as to how we should practice our respective professions. Taken as a whole, our occupational differences and similarities do not bode well for our cultural and documentary future. A symbiotic alliance, even a tenuous one, is preferable. Second, though we like to think of the 21st century as one of ever-increasing globalization and an increasingly culturally diverse society, as an African American I’m concerned by the persistence of racism in the archival workplace. I’ve lectured on this subject at conferences and am a long-standing member of SAA's Archivists & Archives of Color Roundtable. We should not just define diversity. We must practice and embrace it.

**Correction**


**Volumes 33 through 72 of the journal are now available digitally. With the exception of the three most recent volumes (70–72), which are reserved for a time for SAA members and journal subscribers, this content is freely available to the public for the first time. The remaining 128 back issues, from 1938 through 1969, are in various stages of digitization, review, and posting. The next batch includes issues from 1951 through 1969 and is projected to be online by April, with the final batch (1938–1950) slated for June. The issues are being scanned by Backstage Library Works.**

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**Personal Archives and a New Archival Calling: Readings, Reflections and Ruminations** by Richard J. Cox

Personal recordkeeping raises a remarkable array of issues and concerns about records and their preservation, public or collective memory, the mission of professional records managers and archivists, the nature of the role of the institutional archives, and the function of the individual citizen as their own archivist.

Litwin Books, 2009 / 440 pp., Soft cover
Product Code: BOOKRES-0563
List Price: $35 / Member Price: $30

**The Story Behind the Book: Preserving Authors’ and Publishers’ Archives** by Laura Millar

A compellingly argument that the ultimate value of archives lies not in the information they contain, but in the sense of identity we create by preserving them, and in the knowledge and wisdom we gain from using them. A call to writers and publishers to begin archiving our rich literary history today.

CCSPP, 2009 / 224 pp., Hard cover
Product Code: BOOKRES-0564
List Price: $40 / Member Price: $35

**Web 2.0 Tools and Strategies for Archives and Local History Collections** by Kate Theimer

Demystifies essential Web 2.0 concepts, tools, and buzzwords, and provides a thorough introduction to the ways in which they offer new ways to interact with traditional audiences and attract new ones.

Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., 2010 / 246 pp., Soft cover
Product Code: BOOKRES-0565
List Price: $79.95 / Member Price: $65
A Stamp in Time
continued from page 11

professional leagues, the early travel conditions and hardships of life on the road, information on the origins of one of baseball's major innovations in the 1930s, and the sports writers and newspapers of African American communities who followed the games.

Looking Ahead
Doswell says a goal is to expand the NLBM's archive collections. But it's easier said than done. "In truth, we really don't know everything that is out there. As curator, I have been focused more lately on the research mission, prioritizing photographs and papers over artifacts in an effort to build up research holdings."

"We know our materials will be of great benefit to baseball researchers, genealogists, students of all ages, as well as teachers. We have collected oral histories (through grant support of the Kauffman Foundation) and want to make this material more accessible as well."

The NLBM is also looking to expand its facilities in Kansas City. Just down the street, about a block away from the NLBM, the Paseo YMCA is listed on the National Register of Historic places for its significance to African American history and the Negro Leagues.

Built in 1914, it served as the segregated YMCA for this community. The YMCA has been abandoned for more than 30 years, and the NLBM acquired it in hopes of turning it into a research and education center. "The acquisition of the building will save the historic structure, help with the continued revitalization of the neighborhood, and help the NLBM expand its service offerings," Doswell says.
National Archives—History Museum or Records Access Agency?

The House Oversight and Government Reform Committee’s Information Policy, Census, and National Archives Subcommittee held a hearing, “History Museum or Records Access Agency? Defining and Fulfilling the Mission of the National Archives and Records Administration.”

Subcommittee Chairman Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO) stated he heard concerns from many of NARA’s constituencies that the agency’s increasing emphasis on museum exhibits and related programs was not only draining its resources but diverting its focus from fulfilling its core mission of receiving, preserving, and opening federal and presidential records.

Archivist of the United States David Ferriero led the hearing and touched upon the delicate balance NARA needed to maintain to meet the needs of its varied constituencies, the recent controversy caused by NARA’s decision to reduce the size of its microfilm reading room to provide more museum exhibit space, and he admitted that NARA staff did a poor job of communicating the decision to researchers who would be affected by the changes. He announced NARA would be holding a public forum to solicit input as to how best to design and equip its research areas.

Further, Ferriero addressed the need to improve security at NARA facilities. In response to one inquiry, he stated that NARA needed to be more proactive and aggressive in ensuring federal agencies and the White House were meeting their records preservation requirements under law. One of his highest priorities is also to improve the management culture and employee morale at the agency.

Also on the panel were the Librarian of Congress, Dr. James Billington, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. G. Wayne Clough. Both discussed the common challenges they faced in preserving their holdings while also making them accessible to the public. The subcommittee next heard from a panel of NARA stakeholders. First was Anne L. Weismann, chief counsel of Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW). Weismann hoped that, “NARA will become a records access agency first, a role it has ignored for far too long by placing undue emphasis and resources on its museum functions.” She also rejected claims by NARA that it lacked enforcement authority under the FRA. Janet A. Alpert, president of the National Genealogical Society, asserted that genealogists were concerned about the backlog of documents in the possession of NARA that have not been processed, as well as the many additional records that will be sent to NARA over the next few years. She felt expanding the exhibit and museum space was ignoring NARA’s highest priority of records preservation. Carl Malamud, the founder and president of Public.Resource.Org, echoed the testimony in criticizing NARA’s failure to take a leadership role in setting and enforcing records management standards for federal agencies and he cited the enormous challenges faced by not only NARA, but the Smithsonian and the Library of Congress in digitizing older materials.

Council Meeting Wrap-up

itemized activity budget with estimated expenses and anticipated sources of new revenue to support anniversary activities.

- Discussed the withdrawal of scholarship funding by the Colonial Dames of America due to financial concerns and resolved to suspend indefinitely the provision of two annual scholarships to attend the Modern Archives Institute.

- And reviewed and discussed the 2008-2009 annual reports submitted by Representatives, Sections, and Roundtables.

Minutes of the Council meeting are posted here, http://www.archivists.org/governance/minutes/index.asp.

The SAA Council will meet again May 26-28 in Chicago. If you have recommendations, requests, or concerns to bring to the Council’s attention, contact SAA President Peter Gottlieb (peter.gottlieb@wisconsinhistory.org) 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 26 in order to be considered for inclusion on the agenda.
CALENDAR

April 22–24

April 28–30

April 27–May 1

April 28–May 1

April 30–May 2
Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference: Outside the Archival Box: Cultural Heritage Collaborations, Wilmington, DE. For information, http://www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC.

May 9–15
National Preservation Week
This May take the time to highlight your institution as a source of preservation information. SAA has joined the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, and the Institute for Museum and Library Services as a partner in celebrating the National Preservation Week, May 9-15, 2010. During this week, SAA asks institutions to connect our communities through events, activities, and resources that highlight what we can do to preserve our personal and shared collections.

• Create a display about preserving and collecting personal, family, or community heritage.
• Offer a preservation workshop or event.
• Highlight Preservation Week on your website with a link to ALA’s Preservation Week resources.

May 16–21, 2010 & January 5–6, 2011

May 18–24
The University of Wisconsin-Madison Leadership Institute for Archives Professionals, Madison, WI. For information, http://www.slis.wisc.edu/continueed/archivesinst/.

August 10–15

August 30–31

September 20–25

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For more information on submission deadlines and editorial policies visit www.archivists.org and go to “About SAA,” Marketing Opportunities.
The past three Research Forums have yielded great participant responses, confirming that the full spectrum of research activities—from “pure” research to applied research and innovative practice—is of interest and value to the archives community. The 2010 Research Forum will build on its previous success with a full day of presentations.

Join SAA for the 4th Annual SAA Research Forum 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.
• Simply interested in what’s happening in research and innovation.

Researchers, practitioners, educators, students, and those 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. The event seeks to facilitate collaboration and help inform researchers about what questions and problems need to be tackled.

As archivists from around the country and the world convene at ARCHIVES*RECORDS/DC 2010, the Research Forum provides a platform to acknowledge current, and encourage future, research and innovation across the broad archives community.

RESEARCH FORUM EVENTS AT ARCHIVES*RECORDS/DC 2010

The following events are planned for 2010:
• Research Workshop, Monday, August 9, 9 a.m.–4 p.m.
  o 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 10, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
  o 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 2011 Research Forum.
• “Office Hours” in the Exhibit Hall, Thursday, August 12, and Friday, August 13
  o 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
  o Be sure to visit the poster sessions, which will include practice innovation and research topics.

CALL FOR PLATFORM AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

SAA invites submission of abstracts (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 Joint Meeting Call for Proposals deadline in September 2009 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 3, 2010. You will be notified of the review committee’s decision by July 9. Submit to researchforum@archivists.org.
IT’S HERE!

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