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A Quarterly Publication of The Society of Mississippi Archivists

Volume 12

Summer 1990

Number 2

SOUTHERN ARCHIVISTS CONFERENCE REPORT

For several years during the mid-1980's, the Society of Mississippi Archivists (SMA) and the Society of Alabama Archivists (SALA) held joint meetings and found benefits as well as enjoyment in sharing expertise and responsibilities. With this history of successful and stimulating joint meetings, Michael Thomason, president of SALA in 1987, proposed a "Southern Archivists' Confederation" (SAC) at the joint spring meeting in Columbiana, Alabama. His vision was of a regional organization to enhance the existing state organizations and to "enable all of us to learn from one another within a larger geographical area." (The Primary Source, Spring 1987)

At the Columbiana meeting, which actually included SMA, SALA, and the Society of Georgia Archivists (SGA), Thomason's proposal for SAC was accepted, and the proposal was first published in the Summer 1987 issue of this newsletter. SAC was to be composed of state organizations with no dues, no publication, and equal sharing of expenses by member states. SALA and SMA were the only state organizations represented at Columbiana with enough members to vote approval of SAC. Later state meetings in Tennessee and Georgia saw Tennessee archivists approve membership in SAC but Georgia members defeat the proposal in a close vote.

The first meeting of SAC was planned and held in May 1988 in Oxford, Mississippi. It was well attended and, following the proposed structure adopted in 1987, a second meeting was planned for 1990. Officers of state organizations from Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee planned the second, very successful SAC meeting at Lake Guntersville, Alabama. At this meeting, further discussion of the structure of SAC took place, and a report of SMA's response to that discussion, written by incoming president Forrest Galey, follows.

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WINTER ISSUE.....	OCTOBER 1
SPRING ISSUE.....	JANUARY 1
SUMMER ISSUE.....	MAY 1

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(continued from page 1)

The Southern Archivists Conference conducted a brief, informal business meeting on May 24, 1990, at Lake Guntersville, Alabama. It was determined that a consensus of opinion would be more likely to result from discussion among members during state organization meetings. Results of the state meetings were presented to other (continued on page 3) members of the SAC coordinating committee by two representatives of each state later that evening and then to the general membership at a meeting on the following morning.

The coordinating committee decided that a revision of the 1987 enabling document entitled "Proposal to Form a Regional Archival Association" would allow us to address the concerns of the membership. Articles of the enabling document and SMA's consensus for revision follow.

1) The organization will be known as the Southern Archivists Conference (SAC). SMA: No revision.

2) All members of participating state archivists' organizations will be members of SAC. SMA: No revision. Individuals may join SAC by joining one of the constituent organizations. (We recommended joining SMA, as dues are only \$7.50.)

3) The purpose of SAC is to foster closer cooperation among archivists in the region and advance the interests of our profession. SMA: No revision.

4) SAC will meet every other year beginning in 1988 at a convenient location. The meeting site will rotate among the states represented by the member organizations. Plans for the meeting will be the responsibility of the host state. (It had been suggested that a special meeting in 1991 would provide a forum for further discussion and organizational development prior to the next scheduled meeting in 1992.) SMA: No revision. We were opposed to a 1991 SAC meeting and suggested that the recommendations of the coordinating committee be printed in constituent organizations' newsletters by spring 1991, and we supported the idea of having a regular SAC column included in all participating state newsletters.

5) SAC will be governed by a committee composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the member organizations, with the president of the host state's society chairing the coordinating committee for the year preceding the meeting in her/his state. The coordinating committee will meet as necessary but no less than once a year. SMA: a) We opposed the idea of representatives having to be the presidents and vice-presidents of the constituent organizations. We agreed with the concept of having two representatives from each state but suggested that each state should select its representatives however the membership sees fit. We further suggested that each representative have one vote and serve a two-year term.

b) We suggested that having the president of the host state's organization chair the coordinating committee only for the year preceding the meeting was inadequate. We suggested that the coordinating committee should elect/select a chairman to hold a two-year term.

6) The committee will assess any financial obligations for SAC activities among the constituent societies, normally following the principle of equal shares. SMA: No revision.

7) The committee will decide upon the appropriate mechanism for making any changes in the purpose, organization, or membership requirements for SAC. SMA: No revision.

8) A state society may join SAC by a majority vote of its members attending the joint SMA/SALA/SGA meeting in Columbiana, Alabama, or subsequently by a majority vote of its members at a regular meeting. Applications from states entering by the latter means must receive the approval of the SAC coordinating committee. SMA: No revision.

Point-by-point drafts from each constituent organization will be submitted to Dwayne Cox before July 4, 1990. Subsequent drafts will be written during the next few months, and a final draft will be mailed to newsletter editors in time to be placed in spring 1991 editions.

SAC SESSION REPORTS

REGIONAL ARCHIVAL ORGANIZATIONS: A COMPARISON OF SAC, MAC, AND SSA

Two speakers, a paper, and responses from three state presidents were the substance of the first session at the Southern Archivists Conference (SAC), designed to "help establish reasonable goals for SAC." Charles Schultz, representing the Society of Southwest Archivists (SSA), described the founding of SSA in one day and mentioned three unique features: its award to a religious archivist due to the influence of a Catholic sister in Texas; its endowment of a yearly educational scholarship in honor of Otis Hebert given to a member of SSA; and its institutional membership in the Society of American Archivists (SAA). SSA began with five states participating and has now added Arizona, with more than half its members from Texas. Eight committees are appointed and two are elected with an attempt made to have at least one member from each state on each committee. SSA holds a workshop in connection with the annual meeting and has an archivists session at the Texas State Historical Society meeting. A key to the success of SSA has been the number of people willing to work on organization projects. Membership now stands above 400 with 160 in attendance at a recent meeting.

Archie Motley, from the Midwest Archives Conference (MAC), gave the history of MAC's founding 18 years ago. The organization now has over 1,000 members with outstanding conferences twice a year. Motley stressed the following advantages of regionals and specifically of MAC. (1) Regionals have gotten the average person involved in sharing ideas and activities; (2) A newsletter helps maintain communication and continuity; (3) Involvement in programs has encouraged people to move up to the SAA program, thus helping to democratize SAA; (4) MAC founded two awards, the ideas for which were later picked up by SAA.

A paper prepared by Michael Thomason on the history of SAC was read by Joseph E. Brent. (The history of SAC is summarized on page one as an introduction to the SAC report of Forrest Galey.) Thomason's proposed idea for SAC has evolved over time, but its overall intent was to pool resources and strengthen opportunities for the member states.

Following these presentations, two state presidents offered commentary. Julia Young, president of SMA, offered seven challenges to the group: (1) decide on a name, (2) identify needs that SAC can meet, (3) capitalize on things happening between joint meetings, (4) increase cooperation and communication, (5) develop a more formal organization, (6) investigate ways to include people in contiguous states who want to join, and (7) establish a financial policy.

Norma Thomas, president of Tennessee Archivists, mentioned some advantages of a regional organization: (1) it provides a pool of people to depend upon, (2) it can plan and execute group projects not possible for one state, (3) it can fill the gap for those not getting to SAA, (4) it can keep watch on activities in the profession where a group voice carries more influence, and (5) it can publicize issues and activities of archives. She expressed a hope that SAC will grow and have increased participation.

Discussion followed these presentations. Then the group entered into its formal business meeting. See the SAC report on page one for a report of business activity.

--Sandra Boyd

University of Southern Mississippi

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

At this Thursday afternoon session, A. K. Johnson, Jr. and Dan Stokes presented ideas relating to support of local records programs by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). A.K. Johnson, through NAGARA, requested an NHPRC grant to evaluate 587 local records grants awarded by the Commission. Thirty-eight states applied for these grants; five states have received higher funding levels, and 27 states have received two or more grants on the same project.

A survey was used to collect data, and results indicated that the grants had not really had an impact on the national level but were only effective on the local or state level. Key factors for the success of a grant were community interest, local government support, and interest by some key individual in the locale.

Of the 587 grants, 115 came close to meeting the criteria established for the program. Many reported some product resulting from the grant, such as a manual, but the samples sent were disappointing. No "how-to" guides or procedures resulted. Of nine grants which failed, seven used an outside consultant; Johnson's report to NHPRC recommended that the organization be more selective in suggesting a consultant and clearer about what is expected from that consultant.

The survey suggested that more innovative support systems between state and local government be developed. Other problems identified by the survey that should be addressed by NHPRC were (1) grants focused on identifying local records, not on preservation and use; (2) grants focused on older records and neglected more recent ones; (3) local archives program failures were said to be because of a lack of local records program; (4) NHPRC needs to provide clearer definition of terms and expected results (i.e., what are manuals and how can products be shared with other projects); and (5) grants failed to consider whether the program would be continued with local funding and support.

Findings of this survey were provided to NHPRC, and Dan Stokes, representing that organization, reported that his office would be taking many of the suggestions under further study. Stokes described the process by which grants are given and mentioned that though there had been an increase in funds, there had also been an increase in applicants. Fourteen local government projects were funded in 1989. A six person office oversees the application process, and Stokes suggested that applicants may want to send a draft proposal before the final application is prepared. He stressed that cooperation within the state is vital, that their agency is now doing more regrant programs which allow the states to subdivide the grant, and that they are also requiring a records management program to be in place or funded at the same time an archives grant is funded.

--Sandra Boyd

University of Southern Mississippi

SOUTHERN ARCHIVISTS AND SOUTHERN HISTORY

Chair and commentator Ed Bridges led off the session on "Southern Archivists and Southern History" with a charge to the participants and presenters to "plow back into the present" the proverbial but nonetheless valuable "lessons of our archival past".

Mark Palmer delivered Alden N. Monroe's paper on Thomas M. Owen. Born in Jonesboro, Alabama, in 1866, lawyer Owen's influential role in Alabama archival history seemed to evolve from his early interest in collecting Alabama history. During the period when he worked in Washington, D.C., Owen's interest in collecting and preserving Alabama history was given further inspiration by his contact with Ainsworth Spofford and other U.S. historians at the Library of Congress. When he returned to Alabama to practice law, Owen was the driving force behind the rejuvenation of the Alabama Historical

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Society in the late nineteenth century. As secretary of the AHS, Owen campaigned for the bill which established the Alabama Historical Commission and personally supervised the Commission's final report, which recommended the creation of the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) as an independent state agency. Owen served as director of the ADAH, the first public state archives in the United States, from its beginnings in 1901, when he was assigned cloakroom and gallery space for the archives, through the expansion of the archives into its new quarters in the Capitol in 1908.

John Thweatt's paper gave insight into the pivotal roles of husband and wife John Trotwood and Mary Daniel Moore. John Trotwood Moore came to his interest in history as a writer, storyteller, and collector of Andrew Jackson manuscripts. Moore was active in the Tennessee Historical Society, which dated to 1857, and was Tennessee State Archivist and Librarian from 1919-1929. During Moore's tenure as State Archivist, historical activity in the state increased, including the collecting of military records and the writing of local histories. Moore began work on the arrangement of state records, and by 1928 about two-thirds of the state's records were moved from the capitol building to the archives. In 1927 the state was given the collections of the Tennessee Historical Society and agreed to provide space and funds to house and preserve them. Upon the death of John Moore in 1929, Mary Daniel Moore assumed the position of Tennessee State Librarian and Archivist, having assisted her husband since 1916. During Mrs. Moore's directorship, the WPA Historical Records Survey was accomplished. Moore also supervised the identification of state vital records, which were transferred to the State Archives vault. From 1947-1953, Mrs. Moore supervised the construction of a new archives building, which was dedicated in 1953.

H.T. Holmes' paper on Dunbar Rowland was delivered by Joseph E. Brent. Born in 1864, Rowland was, like Thomas M. Owen, a lawyer with an interest in history. Rowland was appointed the first director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) after its establishment as an independent agency in 1902. Rowland's early efforts were directed towards the identification, transfer to the archives, and calendaring of significant numbers of documents. Rowland then began to concentrate on the publication of documents and scope and content notes. He was also instrumental in the campaign to save the state capitol, which became the state historical museum, and in the formation of local historical societies. Under Rowland's leadership all of the current programs of the MDAH were developed except the archaeology program.

Carroll Hart, retired Director of the Georgia Department of Archives and History (GDAH), worked under Mary Givens Bryan, the subject of her presentation. Mary Bryan served as curator of the Georgia Historical Society collection from 1955-1959, and as director of the GDAH from 1951-1964. She was the first professional archivist to serve in the latter position, following two historians and one librarian. Ms. Hart gave an unforgettable presentation on Ms. Bryan, characterizing her as a "creative personality, avid researcher, and a good politician" who was so dedicated to her work that she often slept at the archives. Bryan was the FBI's star witness at the trial of Bradford Murphy for the theft of archival documents. Ms. Bryan also personally "babied" the building of a 17-story archives building, working with a range of experts that included Federal archivists and Lockheed engineers to build the most efficient building possible. Given is well-known for her pioneering work as a charter member of the Society of American Archivists. After her death, the AASLH and the SAA jointly commissioned a plaque honoring her archival contributions.

The careers of these five dynamic Southern archivists certainly seem to demonstrate an intense awareness of history, and the necessity of preserving historical documentation for the future. Perhaps one of the best "lessons from the past" from this session is

the convincing evidence of the degree to which efforts of singularly dedicated individuals can make a difference.

--Mattie Sink

Mississippi State University

**PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP: APPRAISING THE CULTURAL AND FINANCIAL VALUE OF ARCHIVES,
MANUSCRIPTS, AND RARE BOOKS**

Barry Scott, who has twenty years' experience as a professional appraiser and is also currently on the staff of the Draughton Library at Auburn University as a cataloger, conducted this workshop which focused on procedures for establishing fair market value, Internal Revenue Service regulations, and ethical considerations. Four reasons were cited for the need for an appraisal: to determine fair market value, for insurance purposes, to settle an estate, and for donors' tax purposes.

Scott pointed out that fair market value is not dependent upon possible disposition of the material and that it cannot be based solely on an auction price. The appraiser must ascertain how frequently the material (or similar material) has been offered for sale and/or sold and at what price.

To assist in complying with the regulations of the Internal Revenue Service, Scott recommended obtaining a Guide to Free Tax Services, U. S. Government Publication No. 910 (Rev. 11/89) and a brochure entitled "Determining the Value of Donated Property." Scott also mentioned that "Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions," should be completed and filed with the donor's federal income tax return for donations of artifacts and papers, if the total claimed deduction exceeds \$500.00.

The IRS must accept the submitted appraisal, but some restrictions may reduce the percentage of fair market value which may be claimed by twenty to eighty percent. Appraisers are also liable for inaccurate appraisals and must pay the associated financial penalties. This, aside from the other ethical considerations, is reason enough for archivists to refrain from any kind of speculation about fair market value and to employ the services of a professional appraiser.

Scott advised that one must give the potential appraiser an accurate account of the work to be done in order to receive a reliable estimate of the time required to perform the appraisal. The current cost of hiring an appraiser is about \$100.00 per hour or a per diem of about \$750.00 to \$800.00.

--Forrest W. Galey

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

PHILANTHROPY AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Minnie Clayton, of the seven-member Atlanta Universities Center consortium, read a paper entitled "Northern Benevolence to Higher Education for Blacks in the South," and Sara J. Harwell of Vanderbilt University read a paper entitled "Northern Support

of Higher Education in Nashville: Documenting Education in the New South in the Records of Vanderbilt University and George Peabody College for Teachers." Both papers focused on the history of Northern philanthropy to Southern institutions of higher learning during and after Reconstruction and its effect on the evolution of these institutions. Two factors which seem to have influenced this philanthropy are: the effect of the abolitionist movement in the North and an attempt to model Southern schools after the image of those in the North, a phenomenon that was also happening in Southern industry.

Church donations to the American Missionary Association provided some of the earliest assistance to Atlanta schools and created a foundation for the work of the Freedman's Bureau which built upon it with leadership and the coordination of activities among

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African-American institutions. The Southern Education Foundation and the United Negro College Fund have continued this tradition of leadership and cooperation.

Donations from private foundations such as those established by Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt were used in a variety of ways and had an impact on many Southern schools. In contrast, the public General Education Board as a matter of policy encouraged self-help, supported existing institutions rather than creating new ones, and only supported certain programs.

Throughout the South, the archives of secondary schools such as Mississippi's own Piney Woods Country Life School and colleges and universities such as those in Atlanta and Nashville offer untapped research opportunities for this topic.

--Forrest W. Galey

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

ACCESS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LITIGATION SESSION

"Legal Access Versus Donor Restrictions: The Southern Poverty Law Center v. State of Alabama"

Mike Breedlove, of the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH), presented a paper on a lawsuit involving ADAH. In 1989, the ADAH became part of a lawsuit filed by the Southern Poverty Law Center and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference against the State of Alabama. The lawsuit alleged racial discrimination in the appointment and election of judges. At issue was a portion of the Sam M. Englehardt papers which the donor had restricted for twenty-five years from the date of donation on January 9, 1969. These papers covered the years 1959 to 1963 during Mr. Englehardt's tenure as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, a period when the committee and the State of Alabama were closely associated.

This association led the Southern Poverty Law Center to subpoena the State of Alabama and the ADAH to produce all the Englehardt papers for free and open access. The department attempted to quash the subpoena, fearing that opening the records might have an adverse impact on future donations. The department claimed archival privilege and asked that the court issue a protective order to prevent the restricted part of the Englehardt papers from being opened. The department also requested that if they failed to receive a protective order, the court should issue an *in camera* order to limit the production of documents to those relevant to the larger case. On April 11, 1989, the judge denied the department's request to quash the subpoena; however, the court granted the department's request for a protective order to maintain the confidentiality of the Englehardt papers and to use them only for the purpose of litigation.

The plaintiffs requested forty documents for their lawsuit; the department supplied five documents and objected to furnishing the remaining thirty-five documents. The judge reviewed these documents *in camera* and ruled on May 17 that six documents had relevance to the case. The judge then stated that if the department claimed archival privilege for the restricted materials, "the information in the files may perhaps not be privileged." The judge allowed the department to object to any of the six documents if the plaintiffs used them in court and the judge would rule on the principle of archival privilege only if this became necessary.

In this court case, the ADAH protected itself from opening restricted materials to the public, cooperated with the court, and retained the right to assert archival privilege. The department is doubtful that any of the documents will be introduced as evidence.

--Elaine Owens

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

"The Sovereignty Commission Records of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History"

H.T. Holmes of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) described an on-going controversy centering on records of the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission. In 1977, the Sovereignty Commission records were ordered sealed by the Mississippi Legislature for a period of fifty years and transferred to the vault of the Department of Archives and History. The law sealing the records provides stiff penalties for anyone who divulges or disseminates any of the information contained therein.

That same year, a lawsuit was filed in federal district court by the Mississippi branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and about 125 plaintiffs. The suit alleged that during the course of its activities, the Sovereignty Commission had violated the civil rights of numerous individuals who may have been involved in activities and/or organizations that were considered subversive by the commission. In the lawsuit, the plaintiffs sought immediate and unrestricted public access to the records.

In 1978, a federal judge ordered that plaintiffs could view any files pertaining to themselves and that the Mississippi Attorney General and the plaintiffs' attorneys could view all of the records. The Sovereignty Commission records were made available to these individuals under the supervision of department staff members who had been granted immunity and sworn to secrecy regarding the content of respective files. Providing access to these records during discovery placed a heavy burden on those charged with this responsibility. In addition, the plaintiffs, their attorneys, and the Attorney General's staff also expected department staff to provide them with photocopies of respective files. Providing these services on a continuing basis had a negative impact on Official Records Section operations. Eventually, discovery ended and things returned to some degree of normalcy in the section.

A few years later, the department was again involved in discovery in another lawsuit. This time, the plaintiffs were contending that the State of Mississippi deliberately gerrymandered districts in order to dilute black voter strength and was therefore guilty of racial discrimination. The plaintiffs also argued that the Sovereignty Commission records might contain evidence of such discriminatory practices. Once again the department was responsible for making the records available to the U. S. Department of Justice and the Mississippi Attorney General for research during discovery. Ironically, after the Department had provided reference service for months, the plaintiffs settled the lawsuit out of court.

In the summer of 1989, a federal district judge ruled that the Sovereignty Commission records would be opened for research and only those classes of records specifically restricted by the Mississippi open records law would remain restricted. The department was suddenly faced with the prospect of making an unprocessed collection with little intellectual control and sensitive in nature available to the public for research. Only the plaintiffs' appeal of this ruling to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals forestalled an impending reference crisis at the department. In their appeal, the appellants were not seeking to deny individuals access to files pertaining to them, but rather to protect individuals from the possibility of invasion of privacy by others. It is interesting to note that the Mississippi Attorney General decided not to contest the appeal, thereby depriving the Department of Archives and History of formal representation before the appellate court.

Attempts were made to reach a compromise settlement that would enable the records to be opened to the public and at the same time dispel many of the plaintiffs' concerns regarding privacy issues. Unfortunately, neither the plaintiffs, nor the department's board of trustees could reach an accommodation. The case is still on appeal, and it is uncertain what the outcome will be. The appeals court may decide that the records will be opened without any restrictions other than those specifically addressed in the

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Mississippi open records law. However, if the case is remanded to a lower court for reconsideration, the department may be given an opportunity to articulate its concerns regarding the Sovereignty Commission records. In anticipation of the likelihood of the increased demand for Sovereignty Commission-related reference, the department appealed to the Mississippi Legislature for \$300,000 in funding for additional staff and computer hardware and software that will be necessary to administer the collection. However, the legislature failed to appropriate any funds for this purpose.

Although this matter remains unsettled, the department's board of trustees is making an effort to demonstrate good faith in addressing the myriad privacy issues concerning the Sovereignty Commission records. The board is aware that there may be files within the records that would best serve the public interest by remaining restricted. The board is also aware that if the Sovereignty Commission records are opened to the public without restriction, there is the possibility that individual department staff members could be sued for invading the privacy of individuals by making certain records available for research.

--Michael Hennen

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

THE SOCIETY OF MISSISSIPPI ARCHIVISTS'
YEARLY MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL IS DUE DURING MAY
1990. PLEASE COMPLETE THE MEMBERSHIP
RENEWAL APPLICATION BELOW, ENCLOSE WITH THE
MEMBERSHIP DUES, AND MAIL TO:

MEMBERSHIP CHAIR
SOCIETY OF MISSISSIPPI ARCHIVISTS
P.O. BOX 1151
JACKSON, MS 39205

RENEWAL APPLICATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

STUDENT.....	\$3.00
INDIVIDUAL.....	\$7.50
INSTITUTIONAL.....	\$15.00
PATRON.....	\$25.00
	AND MORE

MISSISSIPPI NEWS

VICKSBURG'S PLANTERS HALL FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN

The Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation is undertaking a major fundraising campaign to restore the kitchen and carriage/stable outbuildings of the Planters Hall complex. The \$100,000 fundraising drive, aptly named "One Brick at a Time," invites individuals or groups to give donations in four categories ranging from \$10, for one brick to \$5,000. Tax deductible donations can be made by contacting Nancy Bell, foundation director at 601-635-5010.

Planters Hall, built in 1834 in Vicksburg, is one of only two known antebellum banking complexes composed of the bank and banker's residence, in Mississippi. Although having residential quarters associated with a business was once very common, Planters Hall is one of the few in the United States that retain original outbuildings. The main house is owned by the Vicksburg Council of Garden Clubs. (Mississippi History, June 1990)

CONFERENCE SET ON ARCHIVES AND WOMEN'S HISTORY

"Exploring the Archives for Women's History" is the theme of an upcoming conference scheduled for October 19 at the Old Capitol. The purpose of the conference is to examine the sources available for women's history at the Department of Archives and History in Jackson and to explain how these resources can be used to write the story of Mississippi's women. Topics explored will be French Colonial women, Judith Sargent Murray, and women in the Civil Rights movement, using photographs, material culture, and film to examine women's lives. The conference will begin at 9:30 a.m. with comments from Dr. Joanne V. Hawks and end at 2:45 p.m. Dr. Hawks is the director of the Sarah Isom Center for Women's Studies, which is co-sponsoring the event with the Department of Archives and History. For more information contact H.T. Holmes at 601-359-6850. (Mississippi Department of Archives and History News Release, June 22, 1990)

GRANT TO UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI BLUES ARCHIVE

The University of Mississippi Blues Archives, a branch of the J.D. Williams Library, has been awarded a grant of \$88,462 from National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to support cataloging of the Archive's collection of 10,000 45 r.p.m. recordings of blues and related African-American popular music. During the two year project the recordings will be given full library cataloging through OCLC. The recordings to be cataloged are primarily from the Living Blues Archival Collection donated by Jim and Amy O'Neal, founding editors of Living Blues magazine, and from the record collection of bluesman B.B. King. They represent forty years of music intended primarily for black record buyers and radio listeners, reflecting the musical tastes and topical concerns of the musicians and their audiences.

LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZES CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Management of local government records in Mississippi took one step forward during the 1990 session of the Mississippi legislature with the passage of Senate Bill 2814, which authorizes the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to certify local, non-profit organizations as legal archival repositories for county and city records. This legislation was the direct result of the work done by the Lauderdale County Department of Archives and History, Inc., toward establishing an archival program for Lauderdale County and the city of Meridian. (continued on page 13)

INSTITUTIONAL SPOTLIGHTS

EVANS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Address: 105 North Long Street
Aberdeen, MS 39746

Phone: 601-369-4601

Hours: Monday-Saturday 9:00 - 4:30

Contact Person: Helen Crawford

Services Provided: Copying, both paper and microfilm; tours, educational programs, and exhibits.

Holdings: The Evans Memorial Library has an extensive collection of census and genealogical materials. Focus of the material is on Aberdeen and Monroe County history with special emphasis on migrating families who passed through the county. The library also has valuable map and photograph holdings and a museum collection of more than 2000 items.

PASCAGOULA PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Pascagoula Public Library is a part of the Jackson-George Regional Library System.

Address: 3214 Pascagoula Street
Pascagoula, MS 39567

Phone: 601-769-3060

Hours: Monday-Thursday 9:00 - 8:00
Friday and Saturday 9:00 - 5:00

Contact Person: Linda Posey, Branch Manager

Services Provided: Copying, both paper and microform reader/printer; equipment for visually impaired; tours, educational programs, and exhibits.

Holdings: The Pascagoula Public Library holds genealogical and historical materials on local and regional families and subjects, and materials relating to other Southeastern states and regions from which settlers migrated.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY TO RECEIVE 1990 NACo ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Rex Hiatt, Lauderdale County Administrator, has been notified that the county will receive the 1990 NACo Achievement Award for its support of the Lauderdale County Department of Archives and History. In a letter of notification, John P. Thomas, Executive Director, National Association of Counties, stated "we found that your program successfully addressed a significant concern in your county and we are pleased to commend you for your efforts." The award will be presented during the annual conference in Dade County, Florida on July 14-17, 1990. (Lauderdale County Notification Letter, June 7, 1990)

COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Address: 314 North 7th Street
Columbus, MS 39701

Phone: 601-329-5300

Hours: Monday-Thursday 9:00 - 8:00
Friday 9:00 - 5:00 and Saturday 9:00 - 3:00

Contact Person: Carolyn B. Neault, Local Historian

Services Provided: Copying, both paper and microfilm reader/printer; equipment; and tours, educational programs, and exhibits.

Holdings: The Columbus Public Library has materials focusing on the founding and development of the area and the people of Lowndes County. Census materials, city directories, local histories, photographs, manuscript materials, maps, and county court records provide a variety of source materials for local history and genealogy.

(MISSISSIPPI NEWS continued from page 11)

Under this legislation, the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History is empowered to adopt rules whereby local, non-profit groups can be certified. Department staff developed a set of rules, based on the assumption that certification should be based on the ability of the local group to provide better storage and access than existing government conditions. Such rules were adopted by the Board at its May 1990 meeting and became effective July 1, 1990. The Board will look at five program areas to determine if certification is warranted: policy, physical facility, public access, preservation, and personnel.

The period of certification will be for one year. After receiving certification for three successive years, the Board may elect to certify the local group for a three-year period. Provisional certification may be awarded for up to two one-year periods. At the end of the first year, the local group must have demonstrated considerable progress towards remedying the problems that prevented full certification.

For copies of the rules and regulations, contact the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571.

NEW STAFF MEMBERS AT MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Lee Sturma, a paper conservator with twelve years' experience, has joined the Department staff as conservator. Sturma graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Centre College of Kentucky in Chemistry, then obtained a master's degree in chemistry from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since then she has obtained a master's degree in Materials Conservation from the UNESCO Training Centre for Asia and the South Pacific at the University of Canberra in Australia. She comes to the Department from the State Library of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia. (Mississippi History Newsletter, April 1990)

Victor Bailey was appointed to the Archivist I position in the Special Collections Section of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. He is the assistant manuscript curator and will be primarily responsible for the arrangement and description of manuscript collections. Mr. Bailey holds undergraduate degrees in history and communications from the University of Southern Mississippi.

TREASURER'S REPORT 1989

Income	
Memberships	1301.00
Bank Interest	122.40
Reimbursements	250.50
Registration	1435.50
(Annual Meeting)	
Total	<u>\$3109.40</u>

Expenses	
The Primary Source	208.39
Postal Fees	299.00
Annual Meeting	1844.73
Contingency Fund	31.39
Official Travel	<u>568.66</u>
Total	<u>\$2952.17</u>

Excess of income over expenses \$157.23

Total Assets \$6276.33

TREASURER'S REPORT
January 1-May 15, 1990

Income	
Membership	204.00
Bank Interest	<u>36.56</u>
Total	<u>\$240.56</u>

Expenses	
SAC Meeting	98.55
Contingency Fund	60.88
Publications	<u>413.22</u>
Total	<u>\$572.65</u>

SMA COMMITTEE CHAIRS

EDUCATION	MATTIE SINK
MEMBERSHIP	CAROL WEST
NOMINATING	JULIA YOUNG
FINANCE	H.T. HOLMES
PUBLICATIONS	SANDRA BOYD
WOMEN'S GUIDE	SUZANNE STEEL
REPOSITORY GUIDE	SANDRA BOYD

COUNCIL MEETING
June 14, 1990

At the June 14th Council meeting the following items were discussed.

--Mattie Sink was welcomed as new vice president and new member of council

--The treasurer was authorized to pay vouchers up to \$50 as long as the claim was within a committee budget.

--The Mississippi Women's History Guide by Jan Hawks is progressing and plans are for publication by the end of the summer.

--Membership Committee chairman Carol West reported a good rate of renewal as a result of a membership mailout.

--The Primary Source publication schedule may vary in the coming months. The schedule and advertising in TPS are still under consideration.

--Guide to Repositories is progressing and plans are for publication by the end of the summer.

--The Education Committee is seeking to define its role in meeting the continuing education needs of Society members.

--The Finance Committee recommended that profits from the SAC meeting be used for publication of the two guides mentioned above. Publicity for the guides will be discussed later.

--President Forrest Galey presented committee chair nominations (see box).

--SMA records are being arranged at the University of Southern Mississippi and will be returned to MDAH for permanent storage.

--The Conservation Committee will become a subcommittee of the Education Committee. Suggestions were to update and publish conservation leaflets and continue work on other conservation projects.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Concluding Report of Julia Marks Young, President, to members of the Society of Mississippi Archivists (SMA)

A year ago, when Linda Overman graciously handed me a banana in lieu of the traditional gavel, I mentally identified three goals for the Society of Mississippi Archivists:

1. To improve the way SMA maintained its membership records, enabling the Society to strengthen its services to its members and its recruitment of new members;
2. To assess and, if necessary, revise SMA's Constitution;
3. To actively support and, if possible, produce publications describing and improving access to Mississippi's documentary heritage.

As reported by the committees at our recent annual meeting, held in May at Lake Guntersville, Alabama, there's ample evidence that 1989-1990 was a year of fruitful activity. Thanks to the hard work of several committees, we realized the first goal relating to membership and accomplished the second, approving a revised Constitution. And by the end of 1990, we expect to have produced at least one, and perhaps two, publications.

In addition, SMA continued to serve its membership in two very vital ways; I congratulate Forrest Galey and the members of the Education Committee on the excellent, stimulating annual meeting, and I applaud the work of Primary Source editor Sandra Boyd and the other contributors to this publication. Thanks to everyone who helped make this a very successful year. SMA accomplished quite a lot for a small, voluntary organization.

--Julia Marks Young, President, 1989-1990.

Incoming president Forrest Galey was faced with a major task of representing SMA in discussion about the future of the Southern Archivists Conference (SAC). Forrest's report on the status of SAC is the lead story in this newsletter.

SAA PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

Records Management for Archivists
August 28-29

Management for Archivists
August 28-29

Library Standards for Archival
Description
August 28-29

Understanding the USMARC Format
for Archival and Manuscripts Control
August 28-29

Archives: An Introduction
August 28-30

"The Media is the Message: Public
Relations for Archivists"
August 29

Digging Out: Organizing and
Establishing Photographic Archives
August 29

Finding the Wherewithal: Grant Writing
and Administration August 29

Wax, Wire, and Tape: Sound Recordings
in Archives August 29

Reference: An Introduction
August 29

CONSERVATION NEWS

NEW DEACIDIFICATION PROCESS TESTING IN NORTH CAROLINA

A new paper preservation process is being tested by the FMC Corporation Lithium Division, based in Bessemer City, North Carolina. The process, described as deacidifying, buffering, and strengthening acidic paper, will be tested in a pilot unit built in the North Carolina location this year.

The FMC Corporation has been researching mass deacidification technologies since 1987. The magnesium-based chemical process is also designed to interact with the cellulose molecules that make up paper and thereby strengthen the paper fibers. No other deacidification process claims to strengthen the paper treated, only to put a stop to the deterioration caused by the acid in the paper. (Library Journal, April 15, 1990)

RECYCLED PAPER SPECIFICATION PROJECT MOVES FORWARD

The National Association of State Purchasing Officials (NASPO) is working on a project to develop nationwide standards for recycled paper specifications. The proposal calls for NASPO to work with other state officials interested in the development of recycled paper specifications, including someone from the archival/records management community. The American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) has agreed to provide guidance. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$5,000 for the initial project survey. NASPO will ask the EPA to fund half the project, matched by \$2,500 from each state. (NAGARA Clearinghouse, Winter 1990)

BLEMISHES ON SECURITY MICROFILM

The Illinois State Archives houses 229,254 reels of security microfilm from state agencies and 251,950 reels from local governments. Security records copies are made to safeguard the information they contain in the event originals are lost or damaged. The Archives has provided storage for these materials as part of its mission to protect records which document government's role in the state's heritage as well as those records which provide continuity for government's practical functioning.

Redox blemishes were discovered in early 1986 on some of the microfilmed security copies of local government records. Redox is an oxidative reaction of film's emulsion with other elements. Because of the danger posed by this discovery to the Archives holdings of 481,204 reels of security microfilm, staff began sampling inspections to determine the pervasiveness of the problem. It was concluded that the entire collection was at risk and that planning had to consider treatment of all of it.

Researchers at the National Archives, the National Bureau of Standards, the Image Permanence Institute at the Rochester Institute of Technology, and the Eastman Kodak Company all had found that in accelerated aging tests, selenium toning of film was the most effective means of preventing or inhibiting redox infestation. For detailed discussion of the treatment, see For the Record, Spring 1990.

RECENT LEGISLATION

Permanent Paper Laws have been passed by Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, and North Carolina. Ten other states, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia are working on laws or regulations regarding the use of permanent paper for state records and publications. (Abbey Newsletter, 12/89)

FREE PRESERVATION REPORT AVAILABLE

A five-page report from the Commission on Preservation and Access entitled On the Preservations of Books and Documents In Original Form, by Barclay Ogden, was developed with the premise that although the national preservation program can save the content of millions of brittle books through mass microfilming, other library materials with value as artifacts are also in need of preservation.

The commission was established in 1986 to foster collaboration among libraries and allied organizations in order to ensure the preservation of documentary records in all formats and to provide enhanced access to scholarly information. Ogden's report is available at no charge upon written request to Pamela Block, Commission on Preservation and Access, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 313, Washington, DC 20036. (American Libraries, April 1990)

OCC OFFERS FREE DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

The Oklahoma Conservation Congress announces the availability of revised editions of Toby Murray's Basic Guidelines for Disaster Planning in Oklahoma and Bibliography on Disasters, Disaster Preparedness, and Disaster Recovery. Basic Guidelines for Disaster Planning in Oklahoma is easily adapted for use in any institution and has been distributed throughout the world since its first appearance in 1985. Murray's updated Bibliography on Disasters, Disaster Preparedness, and Disaster Recovery is 59 pages long. Both publications are free with a stamped (\$1.85), self-addressed, 9" x 12" envelope from Gary Harrington, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 200 North East 18th, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

MORE DETAILS ON UNION CARBIDE-Wei T'o AGREEMENT

An exclusive agreement for the use of Wei T'o Associates, Inc., preservation technology has been signed by the Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Company (UCC&P). The Specialty Chemicals Division of UCC&P is assessing various marketing and facility options to provide archives, libraries, museums, and other institutions in the United States and internationally with preservation services. The Wei T'o process complements Union Carbide's parylene technology developed in the mid 1960's for strengthening embrittled paper.

Richard D. Smith, president and founder of Wei T'o, said that Wei T'o technology involves the use of a nonflammable system that impregnates paper with non-toxic magnesium carbonate complex. This neutralizes acids, prevents future acid development, and potentially prolongs the life of paper from 200 to 300 years. More information on the Wei T'o process may be found in "Mass Deacidification: The Wei T'o Way," C&RL News, December 1984, pp 588-93.

According to Smith, the Wei T'o process was first perfected 21 years ago. It has been used to preserve such documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Treaty of Paris, and the U.S. Constitution, in addition to numerous works of art and more than 2500 letters written by Abraham Lincoln. The National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada have been treating up to 20,000 books a year using the Wei T'o technology.

Smith expects to use a portion of his future royalty income to establish a not-for-profit foundation to support graduate research on the preservation of archive, library, and museum materials. (C&RL News, January 1990)

CONSERVATION NEWS

COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS ON PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT SEMINAR

The Commission on Preservation and Access and the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) have begun a collaborative project to design and conduct a preservation management seminar for library staff who have part-time preservation responsibility. A contract for the project was awarded to SOLINET by the Commission, following a recommendation from its College Libraries Committee. The agreement calls for collaboration among the Commission, its College Libraries Committee, and SOLINET in developing the seminar during the next 15 months. To be led by SOLINET staff in mid-1991, the new seminar will help library staff members develop the management skills and implement the activities that contribute to successful preservation programs. The Commission and SOLINET are sharing costs of design and first-time operation of the seminar, with the expectation that it may subsequently be repeated elsewhere in the nation.

Current plans call for the seminar to be held for one week during the summer of 1991 in Atlanta. Attendance will be open to librarians throughout the nation, but registrants will be selected on an application basis. The Commission will award one scholarship to a qualified attendee. Criteria for selection of attendees and for the scholarship award, being developed by the Committee with SOLINET's assistance, will include evidence of institutional commitment to preservation. Details about the curriculum, exact dates, costs, and application procedures will be available from SOLINET beginning in January 1991.

The Commission on Preservation and Access, based in Washington, D.C., was established in 1986 to foster and support collaboration among libraries and allied organizations in order to ensure the preservation of the published and documentary record in all formats and to provide enhanced access to scholarly information. The College Libraries Committee, comprised of college library directors, is one of the special advisory committees established by the Commission to address particular preservation issues. SOLINET is a non-profit organization serving over 600 members in the ten southeastern states and the Caribbean, with headquarters in Atlanta. In addition to its Preservation Program (established in 1985), SOLINET supports Tape Processing and Retrospective Conversion services, a Member Discount Program for group purchasing, and access to OCLC products and services. (SOLINET News Release, June 5, 1990)

MORE NEWS ON FAX PERMANENCE

A research project, reported in the December 1989 Abbey Newsletter (p.133), tested fax papers for paper content, reaction to high humidity, heat, washing and drying and exposure to ultraviolet light, and sensitivity to common solvent. The results indicate that "thermal facsimile papers have a very limited life span even in a normal working environment and without taking mishaps or disasters into consideration. If the papers are exposed to less than optimum conditions, an even shorter life span should be expected." A thermal fax filed in contact with a PVC cover under conditions of normal office light, temperature, and humidity had faded to a pale brown image over a period of 18 months, probably resulting from a chemical reaction with the PVC cover. From the results of the tests and from the information obtained from the manufacturer, the following recommendations can be made: store papers in a cool place away from excessive light, humidity and heat; do not use solvent based adhesives or adhesive tapes, as these will darken the image as well as stain the paper, but aqueous adhesives can be used; do not use solvent based inks, highlighters and or other based pens known to cause darkening of the image and may dissolve the thermal layer aqueous inks, felt tip pens or pencils should be used; do not store fax papers with diazo type duplicates, or expose them to alkaline (or acid) vapors as these are known to affect the image; do not expose them to alkalis, oils and organic acids may darken the image.

image; do not store the papers in PVC folders-polyethelene, polypropylene or polyester folders are suitable; do provide optimum storage conditions (20 degrees C, 50% relative humidity) to obtain the full five year life span; or ideally, photocopy the information onto good quality paper to retain the information for longer, and discard the facsimile.

For more information on the research project, contact Cheryl Jackson, Preservation Services, Australian Archives ACT Regional Office, P.O. Box 447, Belconnen ACT 2617, Australia. (NAGARA, Winter 1990).

ARCHIVIST TESTIFIES ON PAPER PRESERVATION

Dr. Don W. Wilson testified in Congress on paper preservation and the damaging effect of acidic paper on the nation's documentary heritage. He expressed his support for House Joint Resolution 226 which would require the use of acid-free paper for permanently valuable Federal records and publications.

In his testimony, before the Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture of the House Committee on Government Operations, Dr. Wilson discussed the fragility of certain records relating to World War II as an example of the consequences of record-keeping on paper which is not durable. He emphasized the importance of developing standards for acid-free permanent paper and encouraged the lawmakers to ensure that these standards apply to many types of paper: printing, computer, fax, and others.

The Archivist also suggested that "a strong case can be made to require the use of acid-free permanent papers for all Federal records.... At least for printing and correspondence purposes...." The National Archives, said Wilson, is "prepared to take a leading role with the appropriate organizations in development of standards for permanent papers of all kinds." (News from the Archives, Winter/Spring 1990)

NONTOXIC METHOD OF PEST CONTROL

An article in the February 1990 issue of Abbey Newlettter described a method of pest control possessing "few of the problems involved with other methods" namely suffocation in an inert gas. Kymron B.J. deCesare has developed the process which is accomplished by placing the books in an airtight container (such as a large trash can) which is flushed with argon gas, sealed and left to sit. Argon being heavier than air displaces the oxygen needed by the insects and their eggs, and is totally inert and nontoxic. "The actual time required is no doubt less than two weeks but would need further testing. Also, if used to kill bacteria or mold, other treatment periods would have to be established." (The Canadian Bookbinders and Book Artists Guild, Summer 1990)

PRINCETON PRESERVATION GROUP PLANS FORMAL ORGANIZATION

The Princeton Preservation Group (PPG), founded by the first class of preservation students at the School of communication, Information and Library Studies, Rutgers University, and area specialists, now has a membership of over 100 conservators, librarians, archivists, scientists, vendors and other individuals who are concerned with the preservation of our cultural heritage.

PPG meets four times a year to hear papers by its members on their conservation and preservation activities, treatments and work in progress, and compiles and distributes a Disaster Volunteer Directory to its members and area institutions. PPG plans to become a formal organization in 1990 and seek tax exemption. Dues will be \$5 for the first year. For more information contact Susan G. Swartzburg, Rutgers University Library, 201-932-8275, or Gary Saretzky, Education Testing Service, 609-734-5744. (MAA Newsletter, Spring 1990)

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

FBI SEIZES STOLEN BOOKS WORTH UP TO \$30-MILLION

In Ottumwa, Iowa, at the home of Steven Cary Blumberg, an antique dealer, agents of the FBI recently seized a cache of stolen rare books and manuscripts worth up to \$30 million. Many of the items had been taken from university and museum libraries. More than 9,000 items relating to the settlement of the Northwest are believed to have been stolen from the University of Oregon Library in 1987, and indications are that other items may have been taken from Harvard University, the University of Notre Dame, and the College of William and Mary. (Chronicle of Higher Education, March 28, 1990)

The FBI was assisted in its investigation of the thefts by President William A. Moffett, Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), and the ACRL's Rare Books and Manuscripts security committee is organizing an effort to assist the FBI in identification and return of the items. Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) is also donating its services to assist the FBI in tracking original owners of the 16,000 rare books, manuscripts, and letters. (Library Journal, April 15, 1990 and May 1, 1990)

CACHE OF STOLEN RARE BOOKS SAID TO NUMBER SOME 30,000

Initial estimates of stolen books and manuscripts found March 20 in an Ottumwa, Iowa, house have been revised upward. FBI Agent Dennis Aiken stated "We now estimate the number at 28,000-30,000, belonging to at least 140 university libraries." The enormous cache of materials filled all 14 rooms of a house owned by Stephen C. Blumberg, a Minnesota man arrested on three occasions since 1968 for library-related crimes. This time FBI agents charged Blumberg with interstate transport of stolen property.

Librarians who believe their materials may have been recovered by the FBI should send their inquiries to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, P.O. Box 548, Omaha, NE 68101, attn: Agent Jerry Tucker. (American Libraries, May 1990)

LIBRARY WORKER ACCUSED IN \$1.5 MILLION RARE BOOK THEFT

An employee in the University of Pennsylvania Library's Special Collections Department was arrested February 28 after Philadelphia police found some 100 rare books from Penn's collection in her apartment.

Only last summer the suspect, Kathleen Wilkerson, had helped save the day in an unrelated theft when she discovered two rare books missing (AL, March, p. 182). She served on the library staff for eight years prior to her arrest.

Penn officials had grown alarmed several days before Wilkerson's arrest, when a special collections staffer reported that several rare works were not only missing from the shelves, but from the special collections shelflist, too. Vice Provost and Director of University Libraries Paul Mosher said librarians were only able to confirm the losses by consulting the master shelflist.

What led officials to suspect Wilkerson was the discovery by a Baltimore book collector of a rare copy of Henry V, with an estimated value of \$1 million, in a Philadelphia rare book store. Finding that the book belonged to Penn, the collector alerted Daniel Traister, the university's assistant director of libraries for special collections, and the unsuspecting dealer identified Wilkerson as the seller. "The paradox in holding rare materials is in how to keep them accessible and secure," said Mosher. He said that, as part of Penn's "eternal vigilance," all the library's rare holdings will be inventoried--with the rarest items moved into a vault--and all departmental procedures will be reviewed. (American Libraries, April 1990)

SUPREME COURT ALLOWS RESTRICTIVE COPYRIGHT RULING TO STAND

On February 20 the Supreme Court refused to review a copyright ruling that severely restricts a historian's ability to quote from diaries, letters, and other unpublished material. Last April the 2nd U.S. District Court of Appeals in New York ruled that the publisher, Henry Holt and Co., infringed on the copyright of unpublished papers of late L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of the Church of Scientology. New Era Publications International, a Danish publisher affiliated with the Church of Scientology and which holds rights to many of Hubbard's papers, sued Holt for its publication of the critical biography Bare-Faced Messiah, written by Russell Miller. Miller relied on letters for much of his research. And he obtained many of the letters and documents from the federal government through use of the Freedom of Information Act. Bare-Faced Messiah includes 132 quotations containing 3,200 unpublished words. The court identified 41 passages, containing 1,100 words, as an infringement of copyright law.

The copyright law provides protection until 2003 for all unpublished materials that have not been formally registered for copyright. For published material the copyright law includes a provision of "fair use" under which courts have allowed quotations of portions of the published material. However, for unpublished material, there is no mention of the "fair use" doctrine.

The decision of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals states that unpublished primary source materials "normally enjoy complete protection" from any fair use quotations and that the "copying of 'more than minimal amounts' calls for an injunction" forbidding publication. In an *amicus brief* the AHA, the OAH and other scholarly societies argued that "the canons of scholarly research require responsible biographers, historians, and political scientists to draw upon and quote from unpublished primary source material with the understanding that a limited amount of quotation is consistent with the doctrine of "fair use." Such a narrow interpretation of "fair use" would radically change historical research and writing.

Technically the decision of the Second Court of Appeals in New York applies only to that one circuit. But because that circuit includes New York City, the center of the publishing industry, there is considerable concern about the ruling. The fact that the Supreme Court refused to hear the case is not an indication that the justices agree with the decision. Some legal specialists anticipate additional decisions from the Second Court of Appeals in New York that will challenge the position taken in Holt v. New Era Publications. (Perspectives, April 1990)

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

On March 14 Representative Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI) introduced H.R. 4263, a bill to amend the copyright law to clarify the principle of fair use established for published copyrighted materials. "This issue arises," Kastenmeier explained, "because of a series of cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit." He had specific reference to the Supreme Court's recent decision not to review the case of New Era Publications v. Henry Holt, involving the use of unpublished letters and diaries in a critical biography of the founder of the Church of Scientology, L. Ron Hubbard, who died in 1986. "Whether or not the laws have been correctly interpreted," Kastenmeier noted, "the chilling effect of the New Era decision is obvious and it is real." Senator Paul Simon (D-IL) introduced a parallel bill, S.2370 in the senate on March 29. "The issue in a nutshell," Simon explained "is how do we balance the interest of accurate scholarship or journalism against the right of authors to control the publication of their own unpublished work?" (OAH Newsletter, May 1990)

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES FY'91 APPROPRIATION HEARING

On April 2, John Fleckner, President of the Society of American Archivists, testified on behalf of the National Coordinating Committee before the House Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government regarding the 1991 budget for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Archives. Fleckner observed that Americans take their history for granted. "The day-to-day threat to our historical record," he assessed, "is not tyranny but neglect." Fleckner enumerated the effects a decade of frugal budgets have had on the National Archives: approximately the same number of employees it had fifteen years ago; more than one-third of its records inadequately accounted for; vast backlogs of older records in agencies lacking proper evaluation for potential historical content; growing quantities of electronic records requiring specialized equipment and technical staff; sharply reduced capacity to provide reference services despite escalating public demand; and insufficient funds for the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. To begin to meet some of these essential needs, Fleckner urged an FY'91 appropriation for the National Archives of \$150 million which would include \$8 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants programs. The \$150 million amount is an increase of \$22 million over the Administration's request. (OAH Newsletter, May 1990)

ELECTRONIC RECORDS REPORT

At its February 1990 meeting, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) formally endorsed the staff report, "Electronic Records Issues: A Report to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission." The report, prepared by Lisa B. Weber of the Records Program staff, explores the issues and problems concerning electronic recordkeeping and recommends that the Commission's Records Program, as one of its principal goals, encourage and support projects that concentrate on information in electronic form. Copies of the report may be obtained by writing the Records Program, NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, NPR, Washington, DC 20408, or by calling 202-501-5610. (NHPRC News Release, April 6, 1990)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Georgia Department of Archives and History and the Georgia Historical Society (GHS) have reached a new agreement for the operation, occupancy, and maintenance of the records housed at the Society's headquarters, Hodgson Hall, in Savannah. Under the agreement the Archives will rent a portion of the facility and provide staff for the reference and maintenance of the collection. The Society will maintain and rehabilitate the facility according to a long range plan. As a part of the project, series descriptions for the collection will be entered into the RLIN Government Records Project database. (NAGARA Clearinghouse, Winter 1990)

ITHACA FIRM OPENS ARCHIVES PROCESSING FACILITY

Maines and Associates opened a new archives processing facility at 236 Langmuir Lab on March 1, 1990, under the direction of archives division chief Suzanne Etherington. The firm has provided curatorial and archives services to museums, libraries and other cultural agencies since 1985, serving more than forty clients in nine states. Archival materials can be partially or fully processed by Maines and Associates' trained archival staff either at the client site or at the Langmuir Lab facility, which will have environmental controls, fire detection and suppression systems, and archival quality storage for documents during processing. (Rachel P. Maines & Assoc. Pres

TOURO INFIRMARY ARCHIVES ESTABLISHED

Touro Infirmary, the oldest private hospital in New Orleans, is in the process of setting up its archives. A reading room, vault storage, and processing areas are being created for that purpose, and should be ready in the fall. Catherine C. Kahn, Touro's first archivist, is busy collecting, rehousing, and inventorying the ledgers, photographs, and documents that chronicle the institution's history back to its founding by the Hebrew Benevolent Association. (Friends of the Archives of Louisiana Newsletter, March 1990)

REPORT ON THE USE OF STUDENT EMPLOYEES IN ACADEMIC ARCHIVES

The College and University Archives Section's Committee to Study the Use of Student Assistants conducted a survey of academic archives and published a report in the January 1990 issue of The Academic Archivist. Copies of the report, survey instrument, and data tabulations may be obtained by sending a self-addressed 45-cent stamped envelope to Anthony R. Crawford, University Archives, Farrell Library, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506. (SAA Newsletter, May 1990)

A MEMORIAL FOR MILITARY WOMEN

In late 1986, President Reagan signed a law authorizing construction of a Memorial in the nation's capital to recognize the contributions of women who serve or have served in the armed forces. The Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation, Inc., is the nonprofit organization charged by Congress with the responsibility for funding and moving the project forward.

Historically, there have been difficulties in identifying those women who have served in the armed forces. Any woman, enlisted or officer, who has served or who is serving in the armed forces, may register or be registered with a fee of \$25 per name. Photos may be submitted with the registration. The registration process involves completion of a short form of personal military history, including such data as name, place and date of birth, pertinent service information, highest rank/rate and decoration, and career highlights. This information is being computerized into a permanent record which can be viewed by visitors to the memorial. All contributions and requests for information should be sent to: Women in Military Memorial, P.O. Box 560, Washington, DC 20042-0560.

STUDY OF REFERENCE PROCESS AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Paul Conway, formerly Program Officer for the Society of American Archivists in Chicago, was recently appointed by Dr. Don Wilson to conduct a study of the reference process in the National Archives and to compile an assessment report of the findings. During the next twelve months, Conway will design and implement a study of research use in the National Archives to understand more fully significant researcher background and experience characteristics, the structure of research inquiries, perceptions of reference service needs, and the current uses of archival records. He will also evaluate existing reference procedures in the National Archives to identify important points of contact with user groups and how user service components relate to each other.

Findings from the study will be incorporated into recommendations for improving or developing procedures for ongoing information gathering from researchers, staff and user education programs, and reference processes implemented in Archives II. (News from the Archives, Winter/Spring 1990)

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

FAMILY HISTORY DELEGATION SIGNED PROTOCOL WITH USSR

A delegation of four Americans recently visited the Soviet Union to hold discussions on facilitating family history research in the USSR state archives. The delegation was led by Patricia Eames, Volunteer Coordinator of the Office of Public Programs, who is also the coordinator of the US/USSR Genealogical Exchange Project. She was accompanied by Donya Platoff of the National Archives Volunteers Association (NAVA), Velma Rice of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, and Gary Mills of the National Genealogical Society.

The delegation was in Moscow for ten days and visited eight archives in Moscow and Minsk. At the conclusion of their discussions with the Soviets, a protocol was signed by Patricia Eames and N.N. Mitrofanov, First Deputy Director General of the Main Archival Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The protocol provides for the possible establishment of the Soviet American Genealogical Archival Service (SAGAS) to facilitate family history searches in the USSR. On the American side, SAGAS will be a clearinghouse to provide assistance on genealogical inquiries and will be located in NARA under the auspices of NAVA. The Soviet SAGAS will distribute inquiries to the appropriate archives and establish research methods and guides. The protocol agreement will be formally concluded with the visit of a Soviet delegation to Washington this July. In the interim, draft forms for processing requests have been agreed upon.

This exchange is a follow-up to the protocol signed last year by the Archivist and the Soviets. The trip was conducted under the aegis of the International Research Exchange Board (IREX) of the American Council of Learned Societies which underwrote the transportation expenses of the delegation. (News from the Archives, Winter/Spring 1990)

NHPRC AWARDS TWO ARCHIVAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR 1990-1991

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) has awarded archival fellowship grants of \$34,100 to each of two historical records institutions for 1990-1991. The fellowships support advanced administrative training for archivists who already have work experience and graduate education in their field. Each grant is made to a host institution and supports interviewing expenses and the salary and fringe benefits of a fellow for nine to ten months. The NHPRC fellows participate in a variety of daily administrative and managerial activities, from personnel concerns and budget planning and implementation to long-range planning and the development of procedures and policies.

The host institutions and their fellows for 1990-1991 are: The South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, Dorothy T. Frye. During Ms. Frye's fellowship, she will develop and implement an action plan for one of the South Carolina State Historical Records Advisory Board's priorities. The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Division of Archives received the other grant. Patricia M. Hall, fellow, will develop a strategy for the systematic reappraisal of the records of the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering, the Extension, and the Center System.

The archival fellowships are funded jointly by NHPRC's Records Program and The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The fellowships are intended to expand administrative training opportunities for archivists with two to five years of experience. (NHPRC Press Release, July 1990)

NOTABLE ACCESSIONS

GAY RIGHTS DOCUMENTS

The International Gay Information Center (IGIC) has donated to the New York Public Library a collection documenting the gay rights movement in the United States from the 1950s to 1983. The 100-plus boxes include the records of IGIC and other gay organizations and individuals in the movement, and a chronicle of the daily social and political activities of gay associations throughout the country.

FAULKNER MATERIALS DONATED

The University of Michigan Library-Ann Arbor recently received one of the largest known collections of William Faulkner materials, including signed works by the famed author, criticism and ephemera. The 1,176 items include all of Faulkner's works in special, paperback and some foreign editions, including Hollywood scripts, the first paperback edition of the novel Mosquitos (1927), and signed limited editions. Given to the University of Michigan by Irwin T. and Shirley Holtzman of Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, the collection also features critical works about Faulkner, photographs, a copy of the only documentary film in which Faulkner speaks, book dealer's catalogs and auction records, and five extremely rare University of Mississippi yearbooks from 1916 to 1923 with early Faulkner sketches and poems. (C&RL News, January 1990)

NINETEENTH CENTURY BUSINESS AND PERSONAL PAPERS DONATED TO LSU-BATON ROUGE

The LSU Libraries have recently acquired important 19th-century manuscript materials. The papers, consisting of more than 3,000 items, document the activities of members of the Stirling, Turnbull, Joyce, Lobdell, and Allain families. Covering nearly the entire 19th century, the materials document the commerce and trade in which these families were engaged, the operations of their numerous plantations, including the buying and selling of slaves, and the personal matters of the various family members. This collection complements the already extensive holdings in the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections at LSU that document not only the very same families, but the entire West Florida area. The acquisition of these important papers was made possible through the generous support of the Friends of the LSU Library, members of the Stirling family, the West Feliciana Historical Society, and other generous anonymous benefactors. (C&RL News, January 1990)

TELEVISION JUNKIES' DELIGHT AT UCLA

DeForest Research Inc., a Hollywood, California legal and production research firm, has donated 16,000 TV and movie scripts to UCLA's Theater Arts Library. The scripts date from 1964 to 1986 and include the complete runs of series such as All in the Family, I Spy, and The Fugitive. Other series titles in the collection include WKRP in Cincinnati, St. Elsewhere, Sanford and Son, and Hogan's Heroes.

Bridgette Kueppers, head of the Theater Arts Library, described her elation over the gift by saying, "The deForest gift is especially valuable to UCLA because a great deal of television research is being done here. The university is developing one of the largest collections of television scripts anywhere in the world. "The collection will be housed at the Southern Regional Library Facility on the UCLA campus. (Library Journal, April 15, 1990)

GRANTS RECEIVED/AWARDED

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, has received a \$153,000 National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant to preserve manuscripts in the Southern Historical Collection, which holds diaries, letters, business records, photographs, oral histories, and other material documenting the South from the 18th century to the present. (C&RL News, January 1990)

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, has been awarded a grant of \$81,658 from the National Archives and Records Administration. The grant will support a two-year project to appraise, preserve, and describe datasets on approximately 3,150 reels of magnetic tape created and used by the university administration, and to provide recommendations for preserving archival data from the online administration database systems. (C&RL News, January 1990)

Georgia State University, Atlanta, has been given a \$400,000 grant with a challenge to raise \$1.2 million to support its William Russell Pullen Library. The funds were awarded to support collection development in English, foreign languages, history, and philosophy both through immediate acquisitions and the building of an endowment. (Library Journal, April 15, 1990)

Research Libraries Group (RLG), received a grant of \$724,814 from NEH to microfilm and disseminate 25 endangered archival collections of particular importance in American historical research. Thirteen RLG members in nine states will be involved. Significant collections included in the project are the Eli Whitney Papers and the John Trumbull Papers at Yale University; the Jewish Labor Committee Relief and Rescue Series at New York University; and the Cecil B. DeMille Collection at Brigham Young University. (Library Journal, May 1, 1990)

Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi, has been awarded a grant of \$77,995. A statewide survey of organizational and business records and personal papers of 20th century African-American Mississippians will be conducted through the grant. (Annotation, April 1990)

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, received a grant of \$40,336 to develop an effective university archives program by evaluating current procedures and practices, surveying and appraising university records, accessioning and processing archival records, and transferring university records of enduring value. (Annotation, April 1990)

Shorter College, Rome, Georgia, has received a grant of up to \$42,856 (contingent upon the availability of FY1990 funds) to preserve and make available historical records and papers from Northwest Georgia. (National Archives Press Release, June 22, 1990)

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, has been awarded a grant of \$49,439 to produce a microfiche guide to its manuscript, photograph, and oral history collections. (National Archives Press Release, June 22, 1990)

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, received a grant of \$77,200 to preserve 1,500 hours of special television news programming covering the period August 1968 to April 1970. (National Archives Press Release, June 22, 1990)

University of Mississippi, Blue Archive, University, Mississippi, has been awarded a grant of \$88,462 from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to support cataloging of the Archive's collection of 10,000 45 r.p.m. recordings of blues and related African-American popular music.

BOOK REVIEWS

New York State Archives. Strengthening New York's Historical Records Programs: A Self-Study Guide. Albany: New York State Archives, n.d.

Strengthening New York's Historical Records Programs: A Self-Study Guide is the first major self-study guide for historical records programs to be published in the United States. It is the product of a project sponsored by the New York State Historical Records Board and administered by the New York State Archives and Records Administration, to improve management of New York's documentary heritage and to help evaluate and strengthen existing historical programs. Although written to serve New York's historically minded constituency, it has nation wide applications.

The self-study guide is precisely that. It does not imply right or wrong answers to questions and issues, but enables a repository to assess its needs and to take appropriate action to improve the care of its documentary holdings. It is divided into four basic sections: essential elements of historical records programs, fund raising, cooperative activities, and sources for additional help. Each of these sections identifies the major components of each essential element (i.e. general administration collection, processing, preservation, access/use, public and educational programs, public and private fund raising), explains each component, defines it, states its purpose and benefit, provides examples where appropriate (i.e. mission statements, long range plans, acquisition, policies, solicitation letters) and includes a series of self-study questions. The format of the self-study guide enables a user to assess his/her own programs, in whole or selective elements, to identify strengths and weaknesses and to initiate corrective action. For any institution, small or large, public or private, interested in assessing their programs this guide is to be recommended.

--Alexandra Gressitt
Indiana Historical Society

Anne Kelley Hoyt, comp. Bibliography of the Chickasaw. Metuchen: The Scarecrow Press, 1987.

The history of the Chickasaw and the Choctaw are so closely related that, in most source material, it is rare that one is mentioned without reference to the other. This is especially true of the French Colonial period in Louisiana during which there were numerous alliances and conflicts between the traditionally French allied Choctaw and the Chickasaw who were loyal to the British. Anne Kelley Hoyt, in her Bibliography of the Chickasaw, has almost completely missed this period of history in her effort to compile those sources which "contain material about the Chickasaws."

Some works pertinent to this period are listed, such as Gayarre's multi-volume History of Louisiana, which leads one to wonder why other more recent ones have been excluded. The most notable exclusion is the final two volumes of Mississippi Provincial Archives, French Dominion, edited by Rowland, Sanders, and Galloway. Interestingly, the date (1984) and the publisher (LSU Press) given in Hoyt's citation are those that belong to the omitted volumes.

Archival materials are not included in this bibliography. These materials are numerous, and Hoyt does provide a helpful list of them at the front of the book. She does not, however, mention those calendars or inventories that have been prepared to facilitate searches of these collections. This bibliography is a good place to start a research project, but should not be relied upon to provide all the relevant material on the Chickasaw.

--Margaret R. Hawthorne
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 25-28, 1990

National Association
of Government and
Records
Administrators
(NAGARA) Annual
Meeting
Boston, MA
Contact: Martha
Clark 617-727-2816

July 24-27, 1990

SAA sponsored
workshops at
University of
Pittsburgh: "Library
Standards for
Archival Description"
(July 24-25) and
"Understanding the
USMARC Format for
Archival and
Manuscript Control"
(July 26-27)
Contact: SAA, 600
South Federal, Suite
504, Chicago, IL
60605 Nancy Van
Wieren/Jane Kenamore
312-922-0140

August 6-10, 1990

"Appraisal of
Archives and
Manuscripts." Long
Island University,
Southampton Campus.
Contact: Gregory S.
Hunter, Palmer School
of Library and
Information Science,
Long Island
University,
Brookville, NY 11548

NEH REFERENCE MATERIALS PROGRAM

CONTACT: REFERENCE
MATERIALS, ROOM 318, NEH
1100 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20506

DEADLINE: SEPT. 1, 1990

PUBLICATIONS

Archival Copies of Thermofax, Verifax, and Other Unstable Copies (Technical Information Paper No. 5) by Norvell M.M. Jones summarizes the pertinent conclusions of a study conducted for the National Archives by the Government Printing Office (GPO) and describes procedures for conducting a simple "peel test" to determine if a copying machine is producing an archivally acceptable copy. Order from: National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (NTIS Order Number: PB90/171836) Price: \$15 paper or microfiche.

Describing Archival Materials: The Use of the MARC Format, edited by Richard P. Smiraglia. An informative volume which will familiarize library catalogers with basic techniques of archival collections management and provide archivists with basic instruction in relevant library cataloging techniques. Contains examples of records to illustrate techniques. Order from Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904-1600. Price: \$29.95.

Developing Local History Programs in Community Libraries. (85p, 1989) An introduction for developing local history programs, specifically written for small to medium-sized libraries. Topics include planning, needs analysis, budget, implementation, publicity, evaluation, with sample letters and forms illustrated throughout the text. ALA, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611. Price: \$20 paper.

Editing Documents and Texts: An Annotated Bibliography compiled by Beth Luey for the Association for Documentary Editing, contains 900 references arranged alphabetically by author, plus a subject index. Useful in teaching documentary or textual editing to history literature students. Order from: Madison House Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 3100, Madison, WI 53704, call 608-244-6210.

Electronic Recordkeeping, produced by the U.S. General Services Administration's Information Resource Management Service, is a new "Information Resource Management Handbook" on Federal policies for electronic information management. It covers seven topics: Is Electronic Recordkeeping? Establishing a Management Program; Creating Electronic Records; Using Electronic Records; Security of Electronic Records; Coping with Emergencies; Disposition of Federal Electronic Records. Electronic Recordkeeping is a guide intended to promote "increased electronic recordkeeping efficiency, economy." Order from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (number 7610-01-302-0666).

PUBLICATIONS

Encyclopedia of Southern Culture edited by Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris (151p, 1989). A major reference work with coverage ranging from Hank Aaron to zydeco. Aspects of Southern culture are explored, dissected, and described by experts in the subject. Order from: University of North Carolina Press. Price: \$59.95.

Guide to Local Government Records at the Center for Archival Collections and The Guide to Newspaper Holdings at the Center for Archival Collections, Publications from the Center for Archival Collections at Bowling Green State University prepared in a three-ring binder, loose-leaf format to allow for easy updating. Order from: Center for Archival Collections, 5th Floor, Jerome Library, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403-0175. Price: \$17 and \$10.50 respectively.

A Guide to Pre-Federal Records in the National Archives, compiled by Howard H. Wehmann and revised by Benjamin L. DeWhitt. A 392 page guide that assists researchers in locating records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses and of the Constitutional Convention and other agencies and departments within the National Archives preceding March 4, 1789, when the Constitution took effect. Order from: National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384. Price: \$25 plus \$3 shipping/handling.

Hope for the Future, a report recommending statewide preservation activities for South Carolina, is the result of an intensive needs assessment and planning project conducted by the Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museums Council on Preservation (PALMCOP) with SOLINET assistance. Order from: Patricia Morris, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 11669, Columbia, SC 29211. Price: Free.

Local History in the Library. A Manual for Assessment and Preservation written by Edward Meachen and David Thackery. A three-part manual for preserving a community's past in the library. Part one, "Sources for Local History," provides background information on sources for local history, part two is a bibliographic essay on conservation and preservation as it relates to local history and the final section is a 16-page form for assessing all types of materials in a collection and the environment in which they are stored. Order from: Lois Wood, Project Director, Bloomington Public Library, 205 E. Olive St., Bloomington, IL 61761. Price: \$1.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 4-25, 1990

Regional meetings in preparation for the Mississippi Conference on Libraries and Information Services, January 11-12, 1991.

Region 1: August 25
Itawamba Community College, Tupelo.

Region 2: August 18
Mississippi Delta Community College, Moorhead.

Region 3: August 18
East Central Community College, Decatur.

Region 4: August 25
Copiah-Lincoln Community College, Wesson.

Region 5: August 4
Pearl River Community College, Poplarville.

August 30-September 3, 1990

SAA Annual Meeting
Seattle, Washington
Contact: Georgeann Palmer, SAA, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605, 312-922-0140

October 11-13, 1990

"New Directions in Virginia History"
Richmond, VA
Contact: William B. Obrachta, Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221, 804-358-4901

PUBLICATIONS

Managing Archives, edited by James Gregory Bradsher. Recipient of the MARAC Arlene Custer Award for the Best Archives Publication for 1989. Called a standard work of reference which raises issues and offers solutions to complex archival problems. Order from: University of Chicago Press.

Managing Audiovisual Records and Managing Cartographic and Architectural Records, issued by the Office of Records Administration. The guides provide direction on locating records, scheduling and disposition, and identifying potentially permanent records. It also covers filing, storage, and preservation techniques. Order from: Records Administration Information Center, Agency Services Division (NIA), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. Price: Free.

The Milestone Documents Series is expanding with three new titles: "Germany Surrenders, 1945" (#200008), "Japan Surrenders, 1945" (#200006), and "Atoms for Peace: Dwight D. Eisenhower's Address to the United Nations, 1954" (#200016). Each booklet includes a historical introduction, a facsimile of the featured document, and when necessary, a transcription. Order from: National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384. Price \$2.50 plus \$3 shipping/handling.

Preservation of Archival Records: Holdings Maintenance at the National Archives (Technical Information Paper No. 6) by Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler, describes basic preservation procedures designed to prolong the life of archival records by providing a stable storage environment. Procedures and actions are supported through illustrations, figures and supplies needed to implement the actions. Order from: National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (NTIS Order Number: PB90/168733). Price: \$15 paper or \$10 microfiche.

Science and Technology Guide, Gerald R. Ford Library. (20p) Ford library staff have prepared a guide to files on science and technology issues in the presidential papers of Gerald R. Ford. The guide is a result of a Congressional request to identify all National Archives holdings on such issues. Order from: Jenny Sternaman or Bill McNitt, Gerald Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 313-668-2210. Price: Free.

Using Land Tax Records, compiled by Conley L. Edwards and published by the Virginia State Library and Archives. The various uses of the land tax records are explained in the first of a series of research notes planned for archives users. Order from: Virginia State Library and Archives, 11th Street at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219.

War & Conflict: Selected Images from the National Archives 1765-1970, (#100014) edited by Jonathan Heller. A catalog of over 1,500 black and white images relating to American wartime history selected from the National Archives' holdings. An index of artists and photographers is included. The introduction discusses the history of war photography and the National Archives' still picture collection. Order from: National Archives Trust Fund Board, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384. Price: \$25 plus shipping/handling.

NHPRC SOLICITS APPLICATIONS FOR HOST INSTITUTIONS

ANY SPECIAL COLLECTION UNIT, STATE ARCHIVES
OR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES MAY APPLY.

DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1990

CONTACT: LAURIE A. BATY, NATIONAL ARCHIVES 202-523-5386

ACCESSIONS

Mississippi State University - Manuscripts Division

BIGGS, WEIR, AND CHASTAIN ARCHITECTURAL RECORDS. Accretion. 1949-1980. 86 cu. ft. Architectural project files of this Jackson firm including architectural drawings, correspondence, contracts, specifications, photographs, and other working materials. Principals of the firm have included Thomas J. Biggs, Harry Edmiston Weir, Sydney William Chandler, Edward Ford Neal, James G. Chastain, and Matt L. Virden. Indexed by project name, number, building type, and place. Gift of Matt L. Virden.

LANGFITT (HOWARD) COLLECTION. 1955-1961. 3 cu. ft. Scripts and accompanying film clips for 374 segments of the weekly program "Farm Family of the Week", which appeared on WLBT-TV and was narrated by Howard Langfitt. Featured families are primarily from Mississippi, but a few Louisiana families are also included. Indexed by county and by personal name. Gift of Howard Langfitt.

NASH (WILEY NORRIS) PAPERS. Accretion. 1914. 1 piece. "A Short sketch in memory of Captain Addison Harvey of Canton, Mississippi", prepared by Wiley N. Nash of Starkville, Mississippi, September 28, 1914. Gift of Marion Harvey Carroll.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, STARKVILLE BRANCH. Accretion. 1965-1969. .25 cu. ft. Organizational records, including newsletters, activities files, yearbooks, handbooks, and photographs. Gift of the AAUW, Starkville Branch.

CARMICHAEL (GILBERT E.) PAPERS. Accretion. ca. 1960s-1990. 17 cu. ft. Correspondence, financial records, reports and publications, campaign materials, visual materials and sound recordings, clippings, and other materials representing primarily the political, organizational, and transportation series of this previously processed collection. Also included is a framed presentation of a rock from the Berlin Wall acquired by Carmichael during a trip to Berlin on Department of Transportation business. The manuscript portion of the collection is closed to researchers, but the Berlin Wall piece is on display in the library. Gift of Gilbert E. Carmichael.

University of Southern Mississippi - Historical Manuscripts

PURVIS TORNADO PHOTOGRAPHS. April 28, 1908. .25 cu. ft. Sixty-three photographs of scenes of destruction in the town of Purvis, Mississippi, on April 24, 1908, when the town was hit by a tornado. The photographs document the total destruction of the business district and damage to a majority of homes by the storm.

STOUT (WILBUR W.) PAPERS. 1930's-1965. 14 cu. ft. Correspondence, research notes, writings by Stout and others, newspaper clippings, periodical articles, and published materials centering primarily on Stout's interest in developing an outdoor drama on a phase of Mississippi history. Stout's planned drama centered on Red Eagle (William Weatherford), a leader of Indian tribes in Mississippi and Alabama during the Creek Wars of 1813-1814. There is much Indian material in the collection.

ACCESSIONS

Mississippi Department of Archives and History - Special Collections Section

Manuscript Collection

CIVIL WAR PETITION (154TH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS). January 30, 1863. .10 cu.ft.
Civil War petition signed by the commissioned officers of the 154th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers that was submitted to General Braxton Bragg requesting that their regiment be placed under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Presented by Bedford F. Floyd, Cashiers, North Carolina.

CIVIL WAR ROSTER (PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI). 1863. .10 cu.ft.
Roster of more than 1,600 Confederate soldiers who served from Panola County, Mississippi. Soldiers' names are listed alphabetically by the respective units in which they served. Purchased from Cather and Brown Books, Birmingham, Alabama.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, RALPH HUMPHREYS CHAPTER, RECORDS. 1900s-1910s; 1950s-1970s. .33 cu.ft.
Included are printed copies of bylaws, yearbooks, and histories of the Ralph Humphreys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and typescript biographies of some of its leading members. Presented by Mrs. Slater R. Gordon, Florence.

EVERETT (CLYDE BRYANT) PAPERS. 1920s-1930s. 1 cu.ft.
Included are letters written by Clyde Bryant Everett while she was a student at Ward-Belmont, Nashville, Tennessee; Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, Louisiana; and the University of Mississippi, Oxford. The majority of the letters were written to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bryant of Coffeeville, Mississippi. Presented by Clyde Bryant Everett (Mrs. Frank E. Everett, Jr.), Vicksburg.

EVERETT (FRANK E. JR.) PAPERS. 1950s-1960s. 1 cu.ft.
Included are subject files assembled by Frank E. Everett, Jr., documenting the turbulence surrounding the admission of James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi in 1962. Presented by Clyde Bryant Everett (Mrs. Frank E. Everett, Jr.), Vicksburg.

FARRAR (DANIEL S. JR.) AND FAMILY COLLECTION. 1700s-1900s. 5 cu.ft.
Included are correspondence, photographs, legal documents, genealogical papers, printed material, and other records pertaining to the family of Captain Daniel S. Farrar, Jr. Captain Farrar served in the First Mississippi Infantry, Company B, during the Spanish-American War. A significant portion of this collection concerns Farrar's involvement with the Descendants of the Jersey Settlers of Adams County, Mississippi. Of additional interest is a family tree (lithograph and pen-and-ink on paper) of the Farrar and allied families. Presented by Sara Farrar Germany (Mrs. J. Harry Germany) Shaw.

LOG OF THE SLOOP FOX; DIARY. 1841-1845. .33 cu.ft.
Ship's log and diary presumed to have been kept by L. P. Bureau who was captain of the Fox, a sloop engaged in fishing, trade, and passenger service that sailed regularly between New Orleans and various cities on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The ship's log and diary also contains a rare manuscript vocabulary of approximately 250 Choctaw words and phrases. Purchased from Honora A. Lacy, Conway, Arkansas.

MCKINNEY (W. C. H.) AND FAMILY PAPERS. 1870s-1950s. 5 cu.ft.
Included are correspondence, financial and legal records, and photographs of various members of the W. C. H. McKinney family of Anguilla, Mississippi. Also included is a manuscript written by W. C. H. McKinney that documents his Confederate service in the

Second Mississippi Infantry. Of additional interest is the correspondence of W. T. McKinney, a former president of the Delta Council. Presented by Carolyn McKinney Barrentine and George W. Barrentine, Brandon.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION ACCRETION. 1866. .10 cu.ft.

Smith County, Mississippi, labor contract dated January 24, 1866, between J. G. Blackwell and Charles Blackwell, a freedman. Presented by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS COLLECTION. 1978-1988. 1 cu.ft.

Included are minutes, correspondence, nomination forms, and other records of the Mississippi Institute of Arts and Letters, a non-profit organization chartered in 1979 that publicly recognizes the outstanding accomplishments of talented Mississippians in visual arts, literature, and music. MIAL awards are presented to winning nominees at an annual awards banquet. Presented by William Fulton, Jackson.

QUEKEMEYER (JOHN G.) PAPERS ACCRETION. 1925. .80 cu.ft.

Included are minutes, log books, photographs, press releases, printed material, and other records of Major John G. Quekemeyer of Yazoo City, Mississippi, who was secretary of the American delegation of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission that was responsible for arbitrating a border dispute between Chile and Peru in 1925. General John J. Pershing was president of the commission, and there are many images of General Pershing in the collection. Presented by George E. Clark, Columbus, Georgia.

RICE (J. D.) DIARIES. 1892-1897; 1899-1903 .66 cu.ft.

Series of six diaries of J. D. Rice, a minister and farmer who lived in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. Presented by Dorothy Rice, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

SMITH (GEORGE K.) WORLD WAR I LETTER. October 20, 1918. (.10 c.f.)

Letter written by Lt. George K. Smith, a Mississippian who served in the 114th Engineers in France during World War I. The letter graphically describes many of the horrors of warfare experienced by the American forces stationed in France. Presented by Marvin Garrard Smith, Canton.

Graphic Records Collection

ANGUILLA FOOTBALL TEAM, 1945-46 PHOTOGRAPH. 1 item.

One 8"x10" black and white photograph of the 1945-46 Anguilla Football Team with all members identified. Presented by Elbert R. Hilliard, Madison.

"CAMP OF LOW COPPERAS BAYOU - TALLAHATCHIE CO. - MISS. - DEC. 26 - 1900" PHOTOGRAPH. (Accretion). 1 item.

One 4.50"x11.25" black and white photograph of a camping scene on Low Copperas Bayou, Dec. 26, 1900. Purchased from Cather and Brown, Birmingham, Alabama.

CAMP SHELBY PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH. ca. 1914. 1 item.

One 8"x47" black and white panoramic photograph of Camp Shelby during World War I. Purchased from Doug Magers, New Castle, Indiana.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD PHOTOGRAPHS. ca. 1900. 2 items

Two 8"x10" black and white photographs of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Terry, Mississippi. Purchased at the Jackson Flea Market from Vickie Jackson, Florence.

THE CLARION-LEDGER PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION. ACCRETION. ca. 1935-43. 7 items.

Five 8"x10" black and white photographs of Gov. Paul B. Johnson, Sr.; one 8"x10" black and white photograph of Mrs. Peggy Johnson Segrest and daughter-in-law; one 5"x7" black and white photograph of Mrs. Paul B. Johnson, Sr. Presented by Clarion-Ledger, Jackson.

GULF PARK CAMP PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION. 1944-48. 28 items.
Twenty eight black and white photographs of Gulf Park Camp, Gulfport. Presented by Margaret Lloyd, Jackson.

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION. ACCRETION. ca. 1900-40. 18 items.
Nineteen black and white photographs of Mississippi scenes, family photographs, and portraits. Purchased at the Jackson Flea Market from Vickie Jackson, Florence.

STEAMBOAT VIENNA PHOTOGRAPH. ca. 1900. 1 item.
One 20"x24" black and white copy print of the Steamboat Vienna. Presented by Bill Furr, Jr., Columbus.

BY INVITATION

Mancil Johnson, new editor of Archivists, the quarterly publication of the Tennessee Archivists, included these statements of his beliefs about the archival profession in his first issue. I found them thought-provoking and wanted The Primary Source readers to have opportunity to read and respond to them.

"I believe that archivists tend to be independent, self-sufficient and dedicated. I believe that we tend to be organized, self motivated and pragmatic. I believe that we value the past, but are not enslaved by it.

We must be independent and self-directed, self-motivated and self-sufficient because we frequently work alone, or are surrounded by those who only think they understand the complexities of our work. We are organized because that is the nature of what we do. We are dedicated. There is not a one of us who couldn't be making more money doing something else. The budgets we are usually given dictate that we be pragmatists. While we value history, we, perhaps more than any other group that is involved with history, have a sense of the realities of the past.

I believe that archivists form a unique profession that is distinct and separate from those other professions that surround and frequently threaten to overwhelm us.

I believe that we are nothing less than the guardians of the memory of our civilization. I believe that the work we do is more important than any consideration of geography, religion, politics, personality or ego. I believe that the only thing that can stop us from achieving the respect, recognition and rewards that our work deserves is our own indifference.

I believe that in the past we have frequently been our own worst enemy. We're often seen as misers hoarding our treasures, and in the past that may indeed have been the practice in some places. But in so doing we have forgotten that these documents do not belong to us. We just look after them. We forget that the work we do has no value if the information we so painstakingly preserve is not used.

Much of the public has no idea what an archivist does. Some look upon us as mere paper shufflers. A few have a vague idea that archivists are some sort of amorphous priesthood. One gentleman thought I was some sort of archaeologist. These misconceptions simply mean that we must start educating people about archives. It is, after all, the people who support us. It is, after all, the people whose history is preserved in our stacks." (Tennessee Archivists, Winter 1990)