PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH

LOST
Digital Cameras in Reading Rooms Diane Kaplan .......... 6
PAT Project Lessons Learned, Part 2: IT Professionals’ Perspectives Mark Conrad et al. .......... 8

Let’s Get Together: DC 2006 Joint Meeting DC 2006 Program Committee ........................................ 10

What’s Up in SAA:
  Advocating for Archives and Archivists ........................................ 4
  Honor Roll of Contributors .................................................. 5
  SAA Council Refines Strategic Priorities,
    Establishes “MayDay” .................................................. 12
  Strategic Priorities “Radar Screen” Reviewed, Updated .......... 12
  MayDay: Saving Our Archives, May 1, 2006 ......................... 13
  Landmark Chicago Church—and Records—Destroyed by Fire .. 14
  Books for All Seasons .................................................. 15

President’s Message: Identity and Diversity:
  What Is an Archivist? .................................................. 3
  From the Executive Director: With Apologies . . . and Thanks! .. 4
  From the Archivist of the United States:
    President Proposes $338 Million in FY 2007 for NARA. .. 16

Washington Beat .................................................. 17
National News Clips .............................................. 18
World View .................................................. 20
Currents .................................................. 22
Obituary .................................................. 23
Bulletin Board .................................................. 28
Professional Opportunities ........................................ 32

Lost. A fire destroyed the landmark Pilgrim Baptist Church on Chicago’s South Side in early January. Gospel music was born at Pilgrim Baptist during the great migration when millions of Black southerners headed to Chicago, bringing along their music traditions. Also lost in the fire were church records, including original sheet music for hundreds of gospel tunes written by the church’s legendary long-time director, Thomas A. Dorsey. In response to this tragedy, SAA and representatives of the DuSable Museum of African American History are exploring the possibility of developing a workshop for Chicago’s “community of churches” that would highlight the value of archives. See related story on page 14. Photo by LEE BEY. ©2006 by Lee Bey.
Identity and Diversity: What Is an Archivist?

How often have you been asked, "What is an archivist?" Many outside the profession have little idea what archivists do. As often as not, the public thinks that we are conservators. How often have I been asked for advice on preserving or restoring a document? How seldom have I been asked for my thoughts on the organization of historical records, the preservation of context, or appraisal?

The question surfaced on the Archives and Archivists List in the late 1990s. In one exchange, Holly Hodges answered, "It's what you get when you cross a librarian with a historian." She noted that the answer does not apply to all archivists, "But it works for me in those situations that imply a one sentence response."1

I'm not much for sound bites; it's impossible to reduce complex topics to a sentence. But we must be able to give a simple, concise answer if we want the general public to have a good idea about what we do. We archivists can (and do!) wax eloquently about our profession when speaking to each other. But when others ask the question of us, they often want something less. We must be able to tell others who we are and what we do in terms that they understand and—if we want their support—in terms that they find compelling.

The discussion on the A&A List was often couched in terms of who is not an archivist. Participants debated whether it is necessary for archivists to have specific education, and whether that education must be in archival science, history, library science, or some combination. Participants also discussed whether it is necessary to be certified to be considered an archivist. As a result, many who considered themselves archivists felt alienated. Saying that a library degree does not make one an archivist diminished those who came to the field from a library school; arguments that experience is not enough discounted those who had been in the field for years. Although the argument has grown tired, we are left without a positive answer to the question, "What is an archivist?"

There is some irony in that, while the arguments were mediated by technology, the participants often did not recognize how that very technology was affecting the profession. As one of those who was active on the list at the time, that's certainly true for me. As we worried about who could call themselves archivists, technologists were doing many of the things that archivists did without a thought to our profession. They began to worry about which records to keep, how to store and find records, and how to ensure that the records remained reliable over time.

As more and more records remain in digital formats throughout their life cycle, I wonder again "What is an archivist?" What is my own simple, concise answer?

Each time I try to compose the answer, I begin with “Archivists preserve . . . ,” and then I stop. "Preserve" reinforces the confusion between conservators and archivists. Conservators are essential allies in our work, and perpetuating that confusion is a disservice to both professions. So I begin again with "Archivists keep . . . ."

What do we keep? Records, of course. But if the definition of any term is more hotly contested than "archivist," surely it is "record." More important, for purposes of a simple, concise answer for the general public, the term is not particularly clear. When confronted with a blank look by a non-archivist, I find myself adding, “like at the county courthouse . . . deeds, birth certificates, and the like.” The expansion is insufficient because archivists keep more than government records. And the example focuses on documents, whereas archivists keep records in all formats. "Records" and my examples lack emotional impact; few people get excited about the dusty papers of bureaucracy.

In fact, we don’t just keep "records." We select records, and we often decide not to keep records. Archivists keep documents, photographs, sound recordings, and other records that are valuable as reliable evidence of the past. We used to say "permanently valuable." As it seems "permanently" has been devalued to mean something around 10 years in the vernacular, I tend to say "enduring value." [In the context of my own job, the phrase 'As long as Arizona is a state' is much more effective than "permanent."]

We also arrange and describe the records, we help people find the records they need, and we—within the narrower sense—preserve them. For something simple and concise, "arrange," "describe," and "preserve" can be subordinated under "keep." However, reference and outreach point to an essential concept that’s not yet addressed—the people who are the beneficiaries of our

continued on page 26

Mistakes. We all make ‘em. Some people more than others; some mistakes bigger than others. Just this morning on National Public Radio: FEMA “made some mistakes” in the Katrina recovery efforts, Harry Whittington made a mistake when he separated himself from his quail-hunting party, Dick Cheney made a mistake when he pulled the trigger on his friend. The mistake I’m regretting at this moment is associated with the “Honor Roll of Donors” that appeared in the last issue of Archival Outlook. It’s always dangerous to publish a list; inevitably someone is left off. But this mistake was a whopper, as it involved more than 50 names.

There is no excuse for our error, but there is an explanation. I’ve written before about SAA’s outmoded association management software (AMS) system and I’ve shared the good news that the Council approved purchase of a new system this year. The process is underway, as we recently selected and are negotiating with a vendor—with the hope of implementing a transition immediately following DC 2006 in August. We can’t wait! Our current cobbled-together system for tracking donors involves databases, spreadsheets, and word processing documents that don’t speak to each other, and thus updates don’t necessarily occur in every place where data are stored. Our current AMS is not an adequate recordkeeping system, and does not help us remember key pieces of information about our members and other “customers” or our operations.

Published on the facing page is a roster of individuals and organizations that stepped up to the plate between July 1 and December 31, 2005, to support scholarships, awards, innovations, and their colleagues’ recovery from the ravages of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. We are very grateful for their generosity. And I am very sorry that some were not recognized when this list first appeared. ❖

Advocating for Archives and Archivists

It’s been an especially busy couple of months for SAA’s advocacy efforts on behalf of archives and archivists. From such fundamental issues as NHPRC funding and reclassification of records at NARA to the finer points of copyright law, the SAA Council has taken action—with a lot of advice and help from individuals and organizations with special expertise. Here are a few things that have been going on:

• SAA prepared a letter to the editor of the New York Times in support of Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein’s decision to place a moratorium on reclassification of records at NARA that previously had been released to the public. (See the website for the draft text.)

• The Council agreed to join in an amicus curiae brief for an appeal to the California Supreme Court in a matter that could set a precedent for the indefinite liability of archives and libraries for potentially libelous statements in oral histories. More information to come on this hot issue!

• SAA’s very active Intellectual Property Working Group prepared a response to proposed changes in Section 108 of the copyright law, which governs reproduction of materials by archives and libraries. Richard Pearce-Moses will represent SAA’s view at a March 8 public roundtable discussion of the proposed changes in the law.

• And the SAA Council agreed to sign on to testimony that will be presented to the House of Representatives on a proposal to amend copyright law to address the issue of “orphan works” (ie, works for which an owner cannot be identified or located).

More on each of these issues can be found on SAA’s website (www.archivists.org) via the home page. ❖
### Honor Roll of Contributors
#### July 1–December 31, 2005

#### Contributions of Up to $100

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Digital Cameras in Reading Rooms
DIANE KAPLAN, Head of Public Service, Yale University Libraries

This past semester I was approached by a researcher from out of town, who requested permission to take copies of documents in our collection using his digital camera. The advantages to him were obvious. He wouldn’t have to spend precious research time completing our photocopying order forms, he could have images in color, his extensive copying would not cost him our standard $.25 per page, and he would take copies with him when he left, not needing to wait for his order to come to the top in our copying backlog. What most intrigued me was his comment that other repositories allowed the use of cameras in their reading rooms as standard operating procedure.

This last comment sparked my curiosity about the policy at other institutions and hence my December 5, 2005, query to SAA’s Reference, Access and Outreach Section list:

Has anyone ever considered the use of digital cameras by patrons in our reading rooms, in lieu of requiring them to order photocopies or other forms of reproductions. We had a researcher recently who said this was being done elsewhere, but I’m having trouble identifying such institutions by reviewing websites. If cameras are allowed, is this a posted policy or done ad hoc. If allowed, are any special forms of permissions required?

I received an overwhelming volume of responses. Susan McElrath sent the message at 9:02 a.m., and within minutes, my in box was flooded. As archivists in each time zone got to work the messages kept coming. In two days I had sixty-five messages, and it took me quite a while to read and analyze them. I appreciate the generosity of my RAO colleagues, who took the time to respond with thoughtfulness and detail. I learned that the American Library Association’s Public Services Discussion Group of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section had discussed these questions at its midwinter meeting in January 2005. Many people responded that they had been thinking about this question and were eager to learn about what others were doing.

Range of Opinion and Policy

There was quite a range of opinion on this topic. At least three respondents said they would never allow cameras in their reading rooms. At the other end of the spectrum were institutions that not only have a stated policy allowing use of cameras in the reading room but also provide suggestions on how best to create images. The National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, provides researchers with guidance on reproducing textual documents using personal scanners and hand-held cameras, providing the equipment meets NARA standards. The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library provides detailed instruction online for the use of digital cameras in the reading room [http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/ Digital%20Camera%20Info.html]. Some institutions have their own digital camera and copy stand available for patron use.

I suspect that a respondent’s position on this spectrum was affected by the respondent’s place of employment. State and federal archivists were much more likely to allow camera use in their reading rooms than archivists working for private research institutions. A repository’s willingness or ability to provide copying services also influenced the archivist’s position on the issue. Those who already allow self-service photocopying were quick to point out that readers creating copies through digital photography were akin to readers taking materials to a photocopier. Some of these institutions also allow researchers to bring personal scanners into the reading room.

Most institutions still operate on a more ad hoc basis, as has been the case in Manuscripts and Archives in the Yale University Library. In the past, we allowed cameras only upon application and in some instances, by special arrangement. We refused some applicants, if we could meet their needs by our normal reprographic services. We tried to accommodate our student photojournalists, who, like the professionals, worked with short deadlines, but we wanted to curb videotaping in our reading room since the crews with their bulky equipment had been extremely disruptive. More recently, and mainly because we had brought in several architectural collections, we allowed researchers to photograph architectural plans and drawings and posters. Our options for reproducing images of these oversize items were too limited to allow us to quickly supply a student or faculty member with a needed image for a classroom presentation at a reasonable cost.

The year Yale will move from this case-by-case approach to a posted policy allowing cameras in the reading room. This change has come about only after careful consideration of the concerns expressed by many respondents to my query, including proper handling of the material, copyright, loss of control of images, and loss of revenue.

There is a nearly universal agreement that any form of reproduction be considered only if it can be done without damaging the original materials. There was quite a range of opinion on this topic. At least three respondents said they would never allow cameras in their reading rooms. At the other end of the spectrum were institutions that not only have a stated policy allowing use of cameras in the reading room but also provide suggestions on how best to create images. The National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, provides researchers with guidance on reproducing textual documents using personal scanners and hand-held cameras, providing the equipment meets NARA standards. The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library provides detailed instruction online for the use of digital cameras in the reading room [http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/Digital%20Camera%20Info.html]. Some institutions have their own digital camera and copy stand available for patron use.

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There is a nearly universal agreement that any form of reproduction be considered only if it can be done without damaging the original materials. As one respondent aptly put it, "The needs of the materials come before the technical needs of the camera work, i.e., accommodate the camera to the materials and not vice versa." Repositories use forms and signage to inform patrons of the requirements for proper handling of their materials. They clearly state that the repository reserves the right to deny permission to copy based on condition of the material or donor restrictions. Most repositories specifically prohibit the use of a direct flash.

Those institutions allowing self-service copying with cam-
eras, digital or film, report that readers have been very good about handling the materials they copy. They are positive that there is less potential for damaging materials being copied in this way. They require fragile bound volumes to be supported in a book cradle; no pressure can be applied to the bindings. Documents are not subjected to the light required to obtain photocopies.

Copyright Issues

To those considering a change in their policy, copyright issues appear to be a major concern. Linda McCurdy, Director of Research Services for the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library at Duke University shared opinions she had solicited when her institution was considering its policy.

From Peter Hirtle [Intellectual Property Officer, Instruction, Research, and Information Services Division, Cornell University Library]:

I think you are right on target when you suggest that Section 108 may apply, but I think you have picked the wrong section. You confuse the preservation copying that the library may do under 108(b), which results in copies that are restricted to the premises of the library, with copying done by users. The relevant section in this case is 108(f): Nothing in this section—

(1) shall be construed to impose liability for copyright infringement upon a library or archives or its employees for the unsupervised use of reproducing equipment located on its premises: Provided, That such equipment displays a notice that the making of a copy may be subject to the copyright law

The law was written with the assumption that the equipment would be owned by the archives and not by the user, but one could also argue that a digital camera owned by a researcher is still “reproducing equipment located on its premises.” The question of the notice is a trickier one, but many libraries and archives have interpreted this to extend to the requisite notice hung on the wall above the photocopy machine (rather than actually having the notice on the piece of equipment).

I would hope that as long as you have the required copyright sign posted, and so long as the patron use is unsupervised (in the sense that you do not know precisely what or how much the patron is copying), the institution would be immune from liability, regardless of what the patron might do with the digital files later. It would actually be safer than making copies for patrons.

Of course, even if 108 didn’t apply, fair use might apply. I think it would be very hard for an archives to determine if digital photography undertaken by a patron exceeded the bounds of fair use—especially if such copying is unsupervised.

From Laura N. Gasaway, Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law, University of North Carolina:

If a researcher makes his or her own copy of a work or a portion thereof with a digital camera it is no different than copying the work by hand or making a photocopy. It may

continued on page 25

http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/rbms2006/
The Persistent Archives Testbed (PAT) Project is a collaborative initiative, funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Archives and Records Administration, whose goal is to conduct case studies that test the feasibility of using data grid technology to manage electronic records, with archival and technological functions practically and appropriately allocated in a distributed network.

Several common themes emerged when we asked PAT Project participants, “What skills/knowledge should IT professionals have to work with archival records and archivists?”

Archivists must collaborate with computer scientists if we are going to address the challenges posed by electronic records. Effective communication is essential to the success of this collaboration. Therefore, we need to understand our colleagues’ perspectives about archival principles and practices.

According to Adil Hasan, formerly of the Stanford Linear Accelerator (SLAC), now of the e-Science Centre, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (UK):

“One of the most important tasks is to understand the process of archiving: the process an archivist goes through in archiving paper records and how that process can relate to the archival management of electronic records. Understanding what information an archivist needs to extract from the electronic documents, how the documents are to be arranged, and how they would be accessed are essential components in building tools to help automate the archival management of electronic records.

“In the area of electronic records, it’s very helpful to build simple prototypes that model particular parts of the system to allow the archivists the opportunity to see how the tools would work in reality. It’s essential to build simple prototypes to get a quick response from the archivists as to whether the tools meet the need.

“Understanding the archival processes or workflows also can help in identifying repetitive tasks that could be good candidates for automation, allowing the archivist to concentrate on more technical tasks rather than repetitive ones.

“For the IT people, an abundance of information on how archivists go about their work of archiving records and their honest experience with software tools will help to produce better tools that will equip the archivist with a toolkit capable of combating the deluge of electronic information.

According to Richard Marciano, SDSC:

“Based on the development of collaborative projects with archivists over the last eight years, it became clear from the very start that developing a common frame of reference between IT folks and archivists was a necessary first step. It is a rather daunting first step, to be honest, given the very unique culture of archives and very distinct traditions of archivists.

“Wrapping one’s ‘IT’ brain around the concept of collections entails a definite learning curve, overcome by many a discussion and practical experiences building prototypes with electronic records, especially when you consider that terms like ‘collection’ easily have five or six meanings based on the context of use: digital libraries, archives, different IT frameworks, etc. Recent and ongoing efforts in developing glossaries of archival and records terminology represent very useful developments. (See, for example, Richard Pearce-Moses. A Glossary of Archival and Records Terminology. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2005.) Additional mappings and semantic crosswalks that can lead to implementations that are much needed.

“Archival materials, created in the process of doing business and embodying rich contextual information stemming from accepted archival principles of provenance and respect for original order, are initially akin to alien, supernatural, and mythical objects for one with a strict IT background, certainly not something easily observable ‘in the wild.’ Understanding the nature of such materials in the end seems to require some degree of mentorship from archivists, and it frankly takes sustained exposure to be imbued by such principles as ‘respect des fonds.’

“In the PAT Project, we are studying the opportunities for automation across the lifecycle of records—examining archival functions and engaging in considerations of trust-

continued on page 27
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Funkmaster George Clinton once said of the eccentric jazz musician Sun Ra, “He’s out to lunch, but we eat at the same place.” The “same place” for members of the Council of State Archivists, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, and the Society of American Archivists (COSA, NAGARA, and SAA) is DC 2006: The Joint Annual Meeting, where archivists of all stripes can get together—perhaps even for lunch!

As the first Joint Annual Meeting of our three organizations, DC 2006 offers unlimited chances to broaden our perspectives, learn something different, and meet someone new.

The DC 2006 Program Committee took some chances, with representatives of all three organizations reviewing a record 143 proposals and selecting something for everyone—and especially some things that are new. The program emphasizes our common interests (that is, what all archivists and records managers face) as well as topics that represent our unique concerns. And it reflects the vision of the Joint Conference organizers by offering many sessions whose speaker lineup provides a blend of different types of archivists who are tackling the same issues.

Although there is no overall theme for the conference, the program corresponds readily to the topics of each day’s plenary sessions: Technology, Public Awareness, and Disaster Preparedness and Recovery. Because developments in information technology affect all archivists on one level or another, many sessions will tackle such core issues as electronic records, description systems, and digitization. And because these challenges are almost always too daunting to be solved by individual institutions, there is a clear bent toward developing and fostering collaborations.

The pressing need to raise public awareness of, and to advocate for, archival programs, missions, and initiatives can be seen in a multitude of sessions that delve into the roles that archives play in society. These sessions address national funding initiatives, government secrecy, and outreach programs, among other topics. Attendees will also have the opportunity to attend two Council of State Archivists “incubator” sessions, which offer everyone the opportunity to contribute to some initiatives that could shape how archival programs of all kinds, in every state, are perceived and supported.

The catastrophic effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita have put disaster preparedness on the front burner of archival consciousness. In addition to a plenary session on this topic, two consecutive sessions will address the impact of the hurricanes on archives, libraries, and museums and cover the lessons learned from dealing with these tragedies. We will also have a session that focuses on the broader concern of recapturing the history and culture of New Orleans—the city that hosted the SAA Annual Meeting so magnificently last August.

We’re excited to continue a “new tradition,” begun at last year’s SAA conference, of providing a track of four “Archives Seminars” that provide in-depth examinations and discussions of complex topics. This year’s line-up features seminars on the “Archives for Justice” initiative; the problems and possibilities associated with digital history and collections; the challenges of developing partnerships for digital preservation; and advanced archival management. Although the high volume of excellent proposals received by the Program Committee necessitated that SAA’s “Archives Unplugged” series take a year off, there is no shortage of programming geared at an introductory level, including sessions on copyright, replevin, and internships.

Women belong in the House . . . and the Senate! Female members of the 84th U.S. Congress get together on the steps of the Capitol, January 1955. (Washington Star Collection, Washingtoniana Division, D.C. Public Library)
Due to both the high quality and the large number of proposals for one-hour special focus sessions, the Program Committee decided to devote one time slot exclusively to this session type, which allows speakers to present a current research project or practical initiative. The formats for these sessions encourage audience feedback, so be prepared to participate in stimulating discussions on a variety of topics such as documenting the disabled, teaching with primary sources, and providing professional expertise to local government archives and historical societies.

As befits a conference held in our nation’s Capital City, representation from the international archives community will be extensive enough that we might hold our own Archival Olympics! Archivists from Canada, Australia, China, South Africa, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Puerto Rico, and England will participate in sessions that cover a myriad of topics, including archival education, the cultural condition of archives, the “new” International Council on Archives, and handling of case files.

The program also showcases the continuing focus on diversity issues in the archives and records profession, with sessions on protocols for handling Native American materials in archives and libraries, discovering and describing records related to Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered history, and the history of African-Americans in Washington, D.C.

And if all that isn’t enough . . . come learn about Yizkor books, the pharmakon, blogs, fallen politicians, and so much more!

The DC 2006 Program Committee members worked hard and well to pull together this outstanding program, and we are deeply in their debt. Drawn from the three sponsoring organizations, members served as a microcosm of the Joint Conference, putting aside differences to reach a broad consensus on the best direction for the program. Committee members enjoyed putting this together, learning from each other, and getting a taste of all the different things that we archivists do.

We think you’ll enjoy the program, too—as well as the many other opportunities for meeting, learning, and growing as professionals that the Host Committee and conference organizers are planning.

Please join us August 2-5 for DC 2006, the first-ever Joint Annual Meeting of NAGARA, COSA, and SAA!

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Citizens of all stripes meet at the ballpark. President Calvin Coolidge shakes hands with Washington Senators pitcher Walter Johnson at Griffith Stadium, 1924. (Washington Star Collection, Washingtoniana Division, D.C. Public Library)
SAA Council Refines Strategic Priorities, Establishes “MayDay”

SAA’s Council met in Washington, D.C., in early January to conduct a second full round of strategic planning using its “Radar Screen” (see related article on page TK) and to address a variety of issues related to public awareness and SAA administration.

Council members agreed that SAA should initiate a new project, designated “MayDay,” that encourages all archives and records professionals to take time once a year—on May 1—to do three things to help ensure that they are prepared to respond to a disaster affecting their collections: 1) update contact lists with up-to-date phone numbers and email addresses; 2) conduct a drill so that staff members have experience in responding to a fire, earthquake, flood, or other disaster; and 3) survey physical facilities, supplies, and collection conditions to identify problems that must be addressed in the coming year.

SAA will invite other professional organizations with an interest in cultural heritage to participate in this project by promoting awareness of the MayDay Project in their publications and encouraging their members to participate. The project will be launched in mid-March, for implementation on May 1, 2006.

On January 6, Council members were joined by Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein and NARA staff members David Brown, Debra Wall, and David McMillen (newly named External Affairs Liaison) for a discussion of FY07 funding prospects for NHPRC; development of NARA’s strategic plan; and ways in which SAA and other archival organizations might work with NARA to strengthen public awareness of archives and archivists.

In other action, Council members:

- Agreed to provide support for training within the Iraq National Archives by funding provision of up to 25 free publications and enrollment of INA staff in SAA web seminars at no fee for two years. This effort will be undertaken in collaboration with ARMA International.

- Adopted a mission statement for SAA’s Special Funds and asked the Development Committee to proceed with consideration of converting the 501(c)(3) funds to a foundation.

- Reviewed a draft, prepared by the Committee on Ethics and Professional Conduct, of a sample guideline that might assist members in applying the principles cited in the SAA Code of Ethics to the work done by the profession.

- Appointed a task force to develop recommendations regarding an appropriate structure to support SAA’s nonserial publishing program, given the decision by Richard Cox to resign as Publications Editor effective June 30, 2006.

- Charged the Fellows Steering Committee to review a report on Retaining the Designation of Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and prepare for Council consideration a recommendation regarding whether Fellows whose memberships lapse should retain their “Fellow” designation (per Section III. Membership. B. Fellows, in the SAA Constitution).

- Selected Thomas Battle, Linda Henry, and Helen Samuels to serve on the 2006 Committee on the Selection of SAA Fellows. Other committee members are past presidents Timothy Ericson (chair), Leon Stout, Steven Hensen, Peter Hirtle, and Rand Jimerson.

- Established a Student Program Subcommittee of the Program Committee to oversee and formulate policy recommendations for graduate student paper and poster sessions at the SAA Annual Meeting.

- Approved establishment of a new SAA Student Chapter at Dominican University in Chicago.

- Conducted the executive director’s annual performance appraisal.

Minutes of the August 2005 Council meeting are available online at www.archivists.org/governance/index.asp. The deadline for materials for consideration at the May 4-7, 2006, Council meeting in Chicago is April 7. Materials or queries should be sent to SAA President Richard Pearce-Moses at president@archivists.org or Executive Director Nancy Beaumont at nbeaumont@archivists.org. SAA members are welcome to attend Council meetings; contact Beaumont for details.
SAA’s Strategic Priorities “Radar Screen” Reviewed, Updated

RAND JIMERSON, SAA Immediate Past President
RICHARD PEARCE-MOSES, SAA President

Incorporating valuable suggestions and comments from SAA members and leaders on a draft Strategic Priorities document, the SAA Council has moved forward with refining and updating the “radar screen” of critical issues that the profession faces. At their January 4–7 meeting in Washington, DC, Council members spent a full day reviewing and discussing the strategic issues statements that were first distributed to SAA members via Archival Outlook in July 2005. Written comments received from individual members and from sections, roundtables, and other groups before and after the annual meeting in New Orleans in August have been a critically important contribution to the process of defining the profession’s strategic issues. The depth and quality of these responses indicated that the SAA Council achieved its goal of getting members to think about and discuss these professional issues.

Consultant Jim Dalton helped us frame a “radar screen” of strategic issues that “will have the greatest impact on the association’s membership and that are within the association’s capacity to act upon effectively.” To emphasize the importance of connecting strategic thinking to strategies for action, these issues have been presented as single-sentence statements that capture a force at work in the environment that creates a compelling, urgent need to act. The priority concerns that the Council identified in 2005 focus on technological change, diversity (of the record and of the profession), and public awareness.

The draft statements presented in Archival Outlook raised legitimate concerns about a negative (“the sky is falling”) tone, which recurred throughout members’ comments. As Dalton noted during the Council’s January 2006 review, “A strategic issue and its corresponding strategy constitute a negative/positive relationship in that the issue is stated in terms of an opportunity for improvement (i.e., negative) and the strategy is what you do to make that improvement happen (i.e., positive).” While the initial listing of strategic issues carried some drama and drew attention to their seriousness, they may have been cast in a tone resembling a ‘lament.’ Now that the SAA Council has recast them to more objective statements and is ready to represent them in the context of strategy, they are more likely to be seen in a proactive light. Council members believe that it is essential for archivists to appreciate that these issues, if not addressed, pose a genuine threat to the profession. At the same time, we also believe that the profession can address these issues successfully. The next version of the strategic issues document will balance the language of motivation (threat), encouragement (opportunity), and confidence (belief in our ability to respond effectively).

The focus of our planning session in January was to revise the strategic issues based on what we’ve heard from members and to begin developing actions plans to address each of the priorities.

Several responses to the draft suggested other strategic issues. The themes of professional identity and of the need for funding and resources surfaced several times. Council members spent considerable time discussing these issues, and it was clear that they believe these issues are important. In fact, we noted that the full “radar screen” includes these issues, although sometimes in different words. To ensure that these issues are addressed, we identified where outcomes and action plans can support the three highest-priority issues.

Based on what the Council learned during the first year, we are working to ensure that everyone has a better sense of how the planning process works, how members can have input on the ideas, and how the strategic issues will affect SAA’s activities. Articles in upcoming issues of Archival Outlook will outline the next steps and invite comments on the revised strategic issues statements and action plans. Stay tuned. Your thoughts and participation are welcome—and critical to preparing the profession to address these challenges and opportunities.

MayDay
SAVING OUR ARCHIVES
MAY 1 • 2006

Protecting collections is one of your fundamental responsibilities as an archivist.

Last year’s visits from Katrina, Rita, and Wilma certainly provided a wake-up call, reminding us of the very real importance of disaster preparedness. Ironically, the Heritage Health Index,* released soon after the hurricanes, reported that few institutions have disaster plans. And for those that do, often the plan is out of date. Given human nature, it’s easy to put off disaster planning as we devote our attentions to tasks with more immediate “payback.”

The Society of American Archivists hopes that you, your colleagues, and your repository will join archivists nationwide

Landmark Chicago Church—and Records—Destroyed by Fire
SAA to work with “community of churches”

A fire destroyed the landmark Pilgrim Baptist Church on Chicago’s South Side in early January. Designed in 1890 as a synagogue by architects Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler, the outside bore their trademark archway entrances. A soaring ceiling, pillars accented with gold, and wooden pews were featured on the inside. The building became a church during the great migration, when millions of black Southerners headed to Chicago, bringing along their musical traditions. Among them was Pilgrim’s music director for 50 years, Thomas A. Dorsey, who wrote “Take My Hand, Precious Lord” and hundreds of other gospel tunes.

According to an article in the Chicago Tribune [01/09/06], Glenn Broadhead, a professor at the nearby Illinois Institute of Technology, and a group of students began working with the church to help archive Pilgrim’s documents in 2002. In the article Broadhead said that among the items found were the original sheet music for numerous gospel and classical arrangements and a rare copy of Dorsey’s self-published autobiography. Broadhead also said that the church kept meticulous records of members’ attendance and donations from the 1920s to the present. He said that eventually everything was going to be archived in a building across the street from the church. However, the bulk of the material still had been housed in the church and almost certainly was destroyed in the fire.

In response to this tragedy, SAA and representatives of the DuSable Museum of African American History are exploring the possibility of developing a workshop for Chicago’s “community of churches” that will highlight the value of archives and assist in identifying, documenting, and maintaining the types of records typically found in religious environments. At this time, planners are looking at dates in May. “It is particularly gratifying to be a part of a project that is in total alignment with the mission of SAA and its strategic priorities,” said SAA Education Director Solveig DeSutter.

for MayDay—a collaborative campaign to improve our readiness to respond to disaster.

Join us in setting aside one day—May 1, 2006—to do something—even if it’s something simple—to help ensure that you’re prepared to respond to a disaster.

MayDay focuses on doing something simple—something that can be accomplished in a day but that can have a profound impact on your repository’s ability to respond. Here are some ideas:

- If you don’t have a disaster plan, this may be the year to commit to developing one. Set aside a portion of the day to develop a timeline for completing your new plan.
- If you do have a plan, take some time to dust it off and make sure it’s up to date.
- Read key policy documents so that the information is fresh in your mind.
- Review the MayDay information posted on SAA’s website to get ideas for improving your policies and plans.
- Conduct a building evacuation drill to ensure that everyone knows the plan and can identify problems with it.
- Update your staff contact information.
- Create a wallet-size version of your emergency contact roster so that you can locate people when time is critical.

For a list of suggested activities, as well as other materials and important links, click on the MayDay graphic at www.archivists.org.

On May 1, 2006, you can make a difference in saving our archives!
Books for All SEASONS

SAA has approximately 20 book projects in the pipeline. The following titles are projected to be available in the next 12 months.

SPRING

Archives and the Public Interest: Selected Essays by Ernst Posner
ARCHIVAL CLASSICS SERIES
edited by Ken Munden, with a new introduction by Angelika Menne-Haritz (ca. 214 pp.)

SUMMER

Architectural Records: Managing Design and Construction Records
Waverly Lowell and Tawny Ryan Nelb (ca. 250 pp.)

Photographs: Archival Care and Management
Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler and Diane Vogt-O’Connor, with Helena Zinkham, Brett Carnell, and Kit Peterson (ca. 500 pp.)

FALL

Archives and Justice: A South African Perspective
Verne Harris with a preface by Terry Cook

Understanding Archives and Manuscripts
ARCHIVAL FUNDAMENTALS SERIES II
James O’Toole and Richard J. Cox

WINTER

Thomas Wilsted

The Imperative to Preserve: Competing Definitions of Value in the World of Film Preservation
Karen F. Gracy

Legal Issues for Archives and Manuscripts
Menzi Behrnd-Klodt

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President Proposes $338 Million in FY 2007 for NARA

President George W. Bush has sent to Congress a proposed Fiscal Year 2007 budget for the National Archives and Records Administration that seeks $338,054,000, an increase of $12,519,000 over NARA’s FY 2006 appropriations of $325,535,000.

The president’s budget request will provide necessary funding for the National Archives to make continued progress on meeting most of the goals in our strategic plan and to fulfill our role as the nation’s record keeper.

The Electronic Records Archives (ERA) program, a key NARA strategic initiative aimed at providing a means to preserve and make accessible electronic records far into the future, is funded in the FY 2007 request at $45,455,000, which is $7,920,000 over the FY 2006 appropriated level.

This higher funding level will allow NARA to build the first increment of ERA and to ingest in their original formats a number of very important electronic records. Subsequent versions of ERA will address long-term preservation and access issues.

As you know, the importance of ERA and the technology it is expected to create is enormous—not just to NARA, but to other federal departments and agencies, state and local governments, and countless private institutions. Without ERA and its technology, many electronic records could be lost forever.

On another front, the president’s FY 2007 budget request provides no funding for grants and staff support for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), NARA’s grant-making arm. Over the past four decades, NHPRC has awarded more than $168 million to 4,200 projects involving state and local government archives, colleges and universities, and individuals to preserve and publish important non-federal historical records that document American history.

It is important that the commission receive adequate funding, for an NHPRC grant can have a profound impact on the preservation of important historical records that is far out of proportion to its modest dollar value.

For example, last year, NHPRC provided grants to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to help in recovering and preserving records damaged by the Gulf Coast hurricanes. And in the past, NHPRC grants have gone to such projects as The Adams Papers and collections of the papers of other Founding Fathers as well as those of other notable Americans, such as politicians, explorers, inventors, educators, and innovators. These are important pieces of the story of our democracy.

For NARA’s overall operating expenses, the president’s budget proposes $289,605,000, an increase of more than $7,000,000 compared to this year. However, this additional money will be needed to fund staff pay raises as well as increases in the cost of rental space and security measures.

In addition, $655,000 of the operating funds will go to support the Public Interest Declassification Board. This board was originally authorized by Congress in 2001 to serve as an advisory body to the president and the executive branch in matters regarding declassification of federal records. It is now authorized through 2008, and the Information Security Oversight Office is serving as its executive secretariat.

The FY 2007 budget request also includes funds for bringing two presidential libraries into the NARA system.

The president has requested $3,692,000 for the staffing, operation, and maintenance in FY 2007 of the Nixon Presidential Library in Yorba Linda, California, which is scheduled to be transferred to NARA later this year. In 2004, Congress changed the law governing Richard M. Nixon’s presidential records to allow them to be moved to a NARA facility outside the Washington, D.C., area.

The foundation that operates the private Nixon Library is now retrofitting its facility to meet NARA requirements, and that work is expected to be completed this year. Once NARA determines that the facility meets prescribed standards, NARA will send Congress a proposal for acceptance of the Nixon Library by the government.

The President is also asking Congress for $6,900,000 toward construction of an archival storage addition to the Nixon facility that will house the Nixon records now in our College Park, Maryland, facility. Those records will be transferred to Yorba Linda in stages through 2010.

continued on page 25
History Coalition to Monitor and Help Recover Missing, Stolen, or Alienated Documents

The National Coalition for History (NCH) has received a $20,000 grant from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for support of a pilot project to systematically search manuscript auction and sales websites, listings, and print catalogs to identify missing, stolen, or otherwise alienated government records. Once identified, these documents are brought to the attention of NARA officials (if the document appears to be a federal record) or referred to officials at other appropriate repositories (i.e., state or other government archives), who then decide whether to seek recovery through donation, replevin, or other legal means.

Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein said, “I am pleased that the National Archives is partnering with the National Coalition for History on this critical issue. It is imperative that the entire historical and archival community remain vigilant in identifying and reclaiming materials that have been stolen from our nation’s repositories. This agreement is a step forward in helping the National Archives recover unique historical documents that we hold in trust for our citizens.”

NCH has informally and rather haphazardly monitored such sites over the last three years, but until now has not had the staff or resources to systematically monitor the sale of documents and other manuscript materials for sale through various means. As part of this initiative, NCH contract staff have looked at 9,000 items and brought nearly 180 items that appear to be federal, state, and foreign government archival documents to the attention of NARA, State Department, Homeland Security, and state officials. This is not to say that all the items identified have gone missing or are stolen. The vast majority of documents that at first appear to be from governmental archival holdings have been legitimately acquired or are not part of NARA’s scope of collections, and are legally being offered for sale by manuscript, autograph, and document dealers and collectors.

In other actions to protect and recover historical records, NARA has launched the “Recover Lost and Stolen Documents” web page (www.archives.gov/research/recover/), which provides instructions to researchers and the general public on what to do if they suspect an item has been stolen; hosted a meeting of international institutions to discuss issues of document security; placed additional security controls in National Archives research rooms nationwide; published a pamphlet to educate the public about how to identify federal documents; and given public recognition to individuals who help the National Archives recover alienated documents.

White House Issues New FOIA Executive Order

On December 14, 2005, the Bush Administration issued a new Executive Order on the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (see www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/12.20051214). According to a White House press statement, the order seeks to improve and heighten responsiveness to members of the public who are seeking information through FOIA. However, the EO’s refinements in administrative procedures do not grapple with root FOIA problems inherent at the agency level that hinder the expeditious processing of requests.

While the impact of the new EO on the filing and processing of FOIA requests is minimal, according to Hill insiders, the changes requested by the Bush White House at the agency level may be an indication that the White House “is feeling some pressure to do something positive on the FOIA front” in light of the pending Corynan/Lehey FOIA reform bill—a measure that has garnered considerable bipartisan interest by some members of the Senate.

NHPRC Switches to Grants.Gov

On January 4, 2006, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) announced that it has switched its application process to Grants.gov, the federal website designed to accept online grant applications. In the past, the printed guidelines were distributed to potential applicants who then would mail in their completed forms. Now the process can be done completely online. Applicants who cannot access Grants.gov can download the forms and submit applications via e-mail directly to NHPRC or by delivering completed printed applications. For additional information, visit www.archives.gov/nhprc.

Nixon Library Agrees to Deed of Gift for Nixon Political Materials

NARA has released a copy of the draft deed of gift agreement that it will enter into with the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation once the private library is absorbed into the presidential library system. That donation is expected to take place later this year. According to NARA officials, “The Nixon Foundation has agreed to the terms [of the agreement] and will sign the deed at the time of transfer of the Nixon Library to the National Archives.”
Southeast Archives Education Collaborative To Continue

In November 2005, five universities signed on to continue the Southeast Archives Education Collaborative (SAEC), thus ensuring the future of the course-sharing initiative established by Elizabeth Dow at Louisiana State University (LSU). The participants include three schools of library and information science—LSU, Indiana University (IU), and the University of Kentucky (UK)—and two history departments—Auburn University (AU), Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU).

Under the agreement, each school offers one class per academic year to the collaborative partners and, in return, receives the classes offered by the other schools. SAEC classes address advanced topics in archives management and are limited to 35 students each. The partnership uses compressed video delivered via Internet 2 to conduct the classes live, in real time.

Each student enrolls at his or her home institution, pays home campus tuition, and receives credit from the home school.

The fall 2005 classes included “A-V Archives” from UK, taught by Deidre Scaggs, and “Advanced Appraisal” from AU, taught by Joseph Turrini. The spring 2006 classes include “Electronic Records Management,” taught by Phil Bantin at IU, and “Electronic Description of Archival Materials,” taught by Elizabeth Dow at LSU.

Each school offers its own foundation course—“Archives 101.” To ensure that all students taking the advanced classes bring similar backgrounds to the SAEC classes, the foundation course instructors regularly meet for weekend sessions with an instructional designer to “harmonize” the educational objectives and units of study for the foundation course.

As expected, the SAEC has substantially deepened the archives education students at partner schools can attain. Students have consistently rated it as a highly valuable opportunity which greatly enhances their ability to find a job in an archival institution.

While students acknowledge that distance education has its drawbacks, they believe the benefits substantially outweigh the short-comings. They also report that the compressed video format, which allows verbal and sight interaction among the connected sites, provides a more thoughtful and richer educational experience than the Web-based classes they have taken.

For more information, visit slis.lsu.edu/saec/saec.html.

Columbia to Offer Graduate Archives Program

Columbia University’s School of Continuing Education will launch a Master of Science in Information and Archive Management in fall 2006. The program is designed for mid-career professionals who already work in information environments and want to systemize and enhance their knowledge and skills. For more information, visit www.ce.columbia.edu/infoarchive/.

CoSA Launches “Closest to Home” Project

The Council of State Archivists (CoSA) has received a two-year grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) which includes $170,869 to support a project designed to lay the groundwork for stronger local government archives in each state. The project will analyze current conditions and determine what services, standards, and funding strategies will work best to ensure the long-term preservation of and access to local government records.

Local government records represent the foundation of the U.S. archival system and are truly “Closest to Home,” created and used in the communities in which we, as citizens, live and work. They are arguably the records that most affect our daily lives and those of our neighbors, documenting our marriages; the education of our children; the homes, land, and businesses we own; the social services we receive; and civil and criminal legal proceedings in our communities.

A nine-member Task Force will oversee the project. Kaye Lanning Minchew, Director of the Troup County (GA) Archives, and Roy H. Tryon, State Archivist and Records Administrator of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, will co-chair the Task Force. Three Expert Panels will support the work of the Task Force, each representing a sector with a strong interest in improving archival programs for local government records: local government officials, users of local government records, and archivists who work directly with local government records. The Task Force will also engage three consultants to prepare reports on the key issues.
In Hurricane Katrina’s Wake . . .

Research Center Established

The University of Southern Mississippi’s newly established Hurricane Katrina Research Center will provide researchers and others with a definitive source for information about the worst natural disaster to hit the United States. The center will serve as a repository that collects, preserves, and provides both physical and virtual access to documentary evidence related to Hurricane Katrina. Faculty and staff at the university are already working to build a comprehensive archive of research materials in a variety of formats, including photographs, oral histories, architectural records, and storm and recovery video, among others. The center is actively seeking donations of these items and others. For more information, contact 601/266-4241 or KatrinaResearchCenter@usm.edu.

Bancroft Centennial Exhibition

“The Bancroft Library at 100” commemorates the library’s arrival on the University of California, Berkeley, campus in 1906 and celebrates its evolution as the most accessible and heavily used special collections library in the country. From vaults, print files, and shelves of cartons and boxes, the Bancroft’s curators selected an array of rare materials that runs the gamut from ancient Egyptian papyri to the earliest maps of California to photographs documenting the construction of the new span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The exhibition is arranged thematically, incorporating items from all aspects of the Bancroft’s collections. The themes include Exploration and Natural History, Indigenous World, Landscape and Environmentalism, Literary Manuscripts, Political Encounters, and Campus Life and History. In showcasing some of the treasures of the Bancroft Library, the exhibition articulates the library’s distinguished past while envisioning its future as an active collecting institution. For more information, visit http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/events/program.pdf.

continued on page 24
Nelson Mandela’s “Prison Archive”

Penguin Books has published A Prisoner in the Garden – Opening Nelson Mandela’s Prison Archive. This beautifully written and designed book tells the story—by means of photographs, document facsimiles, and text—of the time Nelson Mandela spent in a variety of South African prisons, starting from his first incarceration in 1952 to his 1990 release from Victor Verster prison where he’d been carrying out a life sentence. Photos include those of his family and of his comrades in the anti-apartheid struggle as well as of himself at Robben Island. Documents include pages from his prison journal and frequently redacted correspondence. There are also many photos of Mandela in his current role as founder of the Nelson Mandela Foundation. A Prisoner in the Garden is the product of the Mandela Foundation’s Centre of Memory and Commemoration. This book is the first of what will be a series of publications dedicated to enriching social memory through the dissemination of unique archival materials.

Salamanca Civil War Archive Returns to Catalonia

In mid-January, Spain’s leading court decided that thousands of documents from the Salamanca Civil War Archive can return to Catalonia 67 years after their removal by Francoists following the defeat of the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War. A first batch of some 500 boxes of documents arrived at the National Catalan Archive at Sant Cugat del Vallès in Barcelona at the end of the month. Other installments are expected to arrive later this year. The action of the National Court followed a number of legal battles in Spanish courts over the ultimate disposition of papers of anti-fascist individuals, political organizations and labor unions seized by Franco. The papers had been housed at the Colegio de San Ambrosio in Salamanca and at the Audiencia Nacional in Madrid. In June 2005, around 100,000 people demonstrated in Salamanca against the move to replevin the archive. The demonstration, organized by the Salamanca city government, was led by the mayor and local business and social leaders.

Two Canadian Archival Organizations to Collaborate

The Canadian Council of Archives (CCA) has agreed to provide administrative and management services to the National Archival Appraisal Board (NAAB) in October 2006. The NAAB assists Canadian repositories in the monetary appraisal of materials being offered to them. Originally an arm of the Canadian Historical Association, NAAB became independent in 1976. The CCA is a national non-profit organization dedicated to nurturing and sustaining the work of over 800 archival organizations across Canada. The appraisals arranged by the NAAB are often used to establish monetary value for donors wishing to take advantage of the relevant sections of the Canadian Income Tax Act.

Family History Day in Scotland

A Family History Day was held in Edinburgh on February 11, 2006, as a joint activity of the National Archives of Scotland and BBC Scotland. It tied in with the current popular BBC program “Who Do You Think You Are?” which shows viewers how to research their family history. Scotland’s People, the General Register Office for Scotland, the Court of Lord Lyon, and the Living Memory Association also were represented at the event. On Family History Day, archivists and genealogical experts helped people trace their family trees, design Coats of Arms, examine artifacts that their ancestors may have owned and used, and view historical family photographs. BBC Family History Days also were held in London and other UK cities in cooperation with local and national archival institutions.

9 Million Pages on National Archives of Australia Website

The enlistment form of Private Lance Gardner, who joined the Australian army in August 1940, has become the nine millionth page to be digitized and loaded onto the National Archives of Australia website. Among the millions of digitized pages are Prime Ministers’ files, Cabinet records, trademarks, and immigration documents. The most frequent requests for digitized documents are for war service records. The Archives digitizing team scans and loads an average of 134,000 documents each month. For more information, visit www.naa.au/.

Archives of Central Europe

The most recent issue of Comma (2004.3–4), the journal of the International Council on Archives, focuses on “Archives of Central Europe” and is co-edited by Nancy Bartlett, Jörg Ludwig, Lothar Sauer, and Anna Svenson. SAA is exploring making this issue available in its catalog. Stay tuned for details.
“Each of the essays in this book is a compelling case study demonstrating how to cope with both the powers of the record and the political pressure by governmental and non-governmental powers in any society. Reading this book—and discussing the issues—will strengthen the moral sensitivity and professional ethos of every archivist and recordkeeping professional.”

— Eric Ketelaar, Professor of Archivistics, University of Amsterdam, and Honorary Professor, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

The 20 essays in this volume resulted from an important international conference held in 2003 at the Liverpool University Centre for Archive Studies in the United Kingdom. The contributors come from a breadth of disciplines (history, archives, the law, social and anthropological sciences) and from a wide-ranging geographical area (Australasia, Asia, Europe, Africa and North America). Topics addressed include use of records as a tool of government; destruction of records as a political act; effects of corruption or ideology on the record; secrecy and accountability; and the nature and use of records resulting from repressive policies.

To order this title, or browse 200+ archival titles, visit www.archivists.org/catalog
**Laurie Baty** is the new Director of Museum Programs at the National Law Enforcement Museum in Washington, D.C. The museum is due to open in 2009 and will help to generate a better understanding and appreciation of the vital contributions law officers have made to the nation. Baty was formerly Deputy Director, Collections, Special Projects, at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

**Paul Conway,** Director of Information Technology Services at Duke University Libraries in Durham, N.C., was the recipient of the 2005 Paul Banks and Carolyn Harris Preservation Award, which recognizes the contribution of an outstanding professional preservation specialist who has been active in the field of preservation and/or conservation for library and/or archival materials. Conway began his professional career in 1982 as an archivist in the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library. Throughout his career he has continued articulating the nature of preservation for digital content and exploring the application of digital tools in preservation through numerous publications, professional service, and public speaking. In all of his work as a leader, administrator, and teacher, Conway is known for his creativity, intellectual curiosity, analytical ability, and unflinching desire to ask and tackle the toughest questions.

**Jim Corridan** was appointed Director of the Indiana Commission on Public Records (ICPR) and State Archivist in January. Corridan has served as interim director of the agency since August 15, 2005. Previously, Corridan was president of The Corridan Group, a management consulting firm, and has also served as executive vice president of the Sigma Pi Educational Foundation. He is currently a member of the board of governors of the Vincennes [Indiana] Historical & Antiquarian Society and is a director of the Vincennes/Knox Preservation Foundation.

The Minnesota Historical Society has appointed **Michael J. Fox** as its Deputy Director. His responsibilities now include all library, archives, museum, historic sites, marketing, historic preservation, publications, and web programs and facilities. He formerly served as the Assistant Director for Library, Archives, and Publications.

**Luciana Duranti,** Professor in the graduate programs at the University of British Columbia (UBC) School of Library, Archival and Information Studies since 1987, will be honored in March as one of the recipients of the UBC Killam Research Prize. This prestigious award is made annually to prominent researchers at UBC in recognition of their outstanding achievements. Duranti is being cited for her contributions to the field of archival studies as it addresses the challenge of the long-term preservation of the authenticity of records created and maintained in digital form. She has initiated and led two internationally-funded research projects, InterPARES [International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems] I and II. She has also received funding from UNESCO’s Memory of the World Programme to support the dissemination of the InterPARES Project’s results in the Caribbean and Latin America.

**Johanne Pelletier** was recently appointed to the position of Secretary-General of McGill University, where she will coordinate and facilitate effective operations of university governance, including both Senate and the Board of Governors, providing guidance and support on all university activities conducted by these governing bodies. An alumna and member of the McGill community since 1997, Pelletier served as University Archivist and Director of Archives and Records Management, and recently as Associate Secretary-General. Prior to joining McGill, Pelletier served as Archives Advisor with the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communication.

**Patricia Lyn [Pat] Scott** retired in December as Manager of the Records Analysis Section at the Utah State Archives after 21 years of service. Her most significant achievement was creating Utah’s local government records program and directing it for 20 years. After graduating from Wayne State University in 1977 she began her professional career at the Salt Lake City Public Library. A Certified Archivist, Scott remains active in the Conference of Intermountain Archivists, Society of California Archivists, and SAA. She recently co-edited with Linda Thatcher *Women in Utah: Paradigm or Paradox?* (Utah State University Press, 2005). All profits from sales of the book will be used to create an annual award to recognize the best article on women’s history in Utah. Scott will be continuing her career in historical writing as well as a consulting archivist.

**Shelley Sweeney,** Head of the University of Manitoba Archives and Special Collections, was recently appointed Secretary General of the Bureau of Canadian Archivists. The bureau is made up of the secretary general, an assistant secretary general and the presidents and vice-presidents of the Association of Canadian Archivists and l’Association des archivistes du Québec. In this position Sweeney will represent the country of Canada at international archival events and organizations, and coordinate activities between the two Canadian archival organizations.
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**Obituary**

**SUSAN BZDELL,** 53, died December 18, 2005, at Decatur General Hospital in Alabama. She was the archivist at the Morgan County Archives.

“She was a super person who did a super job developing the archives way beyond my expectations,” former Morgan County Commission Chairman Larry Bennich said of her work as the county archivist. “She did a great job for Morgan County, and we’re surely going to miss her,” he added.

Bennich hired Mrs. Bzdell 10 years ago, primarily for the purpose of preserving Morgan County’s historical records and putting them in a form accessible to the public.

Stephen Bzdell said his wife’s 10 years with Morgan County were probably the happiest years of her life. “Susan knew history all over Northern Alabama,” he said. “She loved it. This was her calling.”

Mrs. Bzdell, a graduate of the University of Alabama in Huntsville and Florida State University, worked as assistant archivist in Limestone County before coming to Decatur, where she established a number of historical projects in Morgan County. Her latest included a wall on the south side of the Archives building to honor Morgan County veterans.

“This will be the first veterans memorial in Morgan County,” she said proudly in October. The archives officially dedicated the wall on Veterans Day in November.

—Excerpted from *The Decatur (Alabama) Daily* (12/18/05)
The Associated Press came into existence in 1846, two years earlier than previously thought, according to a newly acquired collection of 19th-century documents.

The year 1848 had been generally accepted by journalism historians—and the AP itself—as the birth date of history's first major wire service. The not-for-profit news cooperative even celebrated its 150th anniversary in May 1998. But papers recently provided to AP's corporate archives by the descendant of a founder show the world's oldest and largest news-gathering organization was born in New York during the U.S. war with Mexico, in 1846.

The papers were provided to AP on Nov. 8, 2005, by Brewster Yale Beach. He is a great-great-grandson of Moses Yale Beach, the second owner of the original New York Sun.

Moses Yale Beach was a driving force in creating the 19th-century alliance of newspapers receiving dispatches jointly that would become known as The Associated Press. A June 1872 memorandum by his son, Moses Sperry Beach, is key to the new historical findings and the reason the papers are officially designated as “The Moses Sperry Beach Collection.”

The date change comes as AP continues organizing its historical corporate records, under the supervision of Director of The AP Corporate Archives Valerie Komor, following its 2004 move in New York from Rockefeller Plaza, home for 67 years, to a new world headquarters on Manhattan’s west side. Also under way is a project involving nearly 20 writers, editors and researchers working on a new history of the AP, updating Oliver S. Gramling's AP: The Story of News, the 1940 book that has served as a definitive history of AP’s first century. For more info, see the “What’s New” section at www.ap.org/pages/about/whatsnew/whatsnew.html.

Allstate Business Archives Buys Building in N.J.

Allstate Business Archives expanded into the Greater Philadelphia market with the acquisition of a 130,000-square-foot record center in Pennsauken, N.J. The building has a climate-controlled concrete vault for protection and storage of computer back-up media. The new complex will serve the data management needs of clients within Greater Philadelphia, Southern New Jersey, and Delaware.
Digital Cameras in Reading Rooms
continued from page 7

well be fair use for the individual user. Because of the vol-

ume and scope of copying that libraries do, we are governed

by a special section of the Copyright Act that restricts what

we can do.

Thus, user copying for the user’s own scholarship, research,

etc., is likely to be fair use and the library is not involved.

Developing a Policy

A colleague at the Library of Congress summarized these
two basic concerns well, “We now allow patrons to use digital

cameras, reasoning that the intellectual property versus fair

use issues are the same as with photocopies, but there is less

potential for materials damage.”

Those opposing patron use of cameras in the reading room

feel that it means essentially a loss of control of images and

loss of the revenue from the internal copying operation and

from selling the rights held. Those who already allow the use

of cameras approach the control issue in various ways.

Institutions have made use of websites to post their policies

and procedures, spelling out in detail the terms by which per-

mission is granted to use cameras in their reading rooms.

Many institutions require researchers to complete an applica-

tion for permission to bring the camera into the reading room.

This form may include the section 108 copyright notice lan-
guage and/or terms by which such permission is granted.

Generally, patrons agree only to use such photographs/copies

for their own personal use. They may also be asked to agree

not to change, modify, embellish, or publish the images in any

way, nor make further copies or transfer the images into other

media, and to contact the institution for reproduction quality

images and for permission to publish. Patrons may be asked to

specify collections from which they wish to photograph.

Institutions trying to exercise tighter control ask the researcher
to create a list of all images taken; this list is kept with that

patron’s permanent record. Since a donor agreement may pro-
hibit facsimile reproduction of any kind, the application for

permission process requires a conversation between the

researcher and the staff during which any such restrictions can

be determined, explained, and reinforced. Institutions may also

stipulate an amount of material that they allow to be copied

from any one collection. Some declare clearly that copying of

an entire collection is not allowed.

Some institutions are also charging for the privilege of

bringing personal cameras into the reading room. To discourage

this practice, the charge may be set high. Institutions requiring

that photographs be taken in a space outside the reading room

may charge higher fees to cover the staffing costs associated

with protecting documents outside the normal security perime-
ter. To cover a loss of revenue, some repositories assess a fee

equivalent to the charge for providing photocopies; this helps

maintain a revenue stream to support the reprographics opera-
tion. Others may set a minimal charge, which can support

future purchase of copy stands or book cradles. Since reposito-
ies anticipate that many students will want to avail themselves

of the option to photograph for note-taking purposes, archivists

seem reluctant to make the costs prohibitive for them. One

institution, which does not charge, asks readers for copies of

their images, which the institution then uses as surrogates.

The Question Remains . . .

The researcher who approached me may also have been to

to some of your repositories, but this one man is not a lone crus-

der. In the Chronicle of Higher Education [December 17,

2004], there was a discussion of just these issues in an article

“Scholars Take Notes by the Megapixel, but Some Librarians

Object” by Scott Carlson. Other respondents called my atten-
tion to the Archives and Research column titled “Taking a Byte

Out of the Archives: Making Technology Work for You” by

Kirklin Bateman, Sheila Brennan, Douglas Mudd, and Paula

Petrik in the January 2005 issue of Perspectives from the

American Historical Association. There has been recent traffic

on the H-NET List for Diplomatic History in a similar vein. As

in the Perspectives column, historians are not discussing

whether cameras are allowed. They talk amongst themselves

about the best equipment to bring to the archives.

With more individuals owning digital cameras and with

the increasing number of cell phones that also take pictures,

archivists should anticipate that this question is not going

away. I hope this article helps you decide how you will answer

the next reader who asks you, and the next, and the next.

From the U.S. Archivist
continued from page 16

The budget request also seeks $485,000 to begin prepara-
tions for a new George W. Bush Presidential Library. The

funding will be used to hire and train four archivists and a

museum registrar who will be involved in the transfer of

records and artifacts from the Bush administration, which

ends January 20, 2009.

To relocate the regional archives operations of the Central

Plains Region in Kansas City and the Southwest Region in Fort

Worth, the budget provides $4,000,000. The General Services

Administration is terminating the leases on these substandard

facilities, and NARA must move the records to a new location.

For repairs and restoration to facilities owned by NARA,
such as the National Archives at College Park, the National

Archives Building in downtown Washington, and the presiden-
tial libraries, the President’s budget includes our base level of

$6,120,180.

We live in an austere fiscal environment, and as a result

we at NARA face the challenge of ensuring that we have the

resources to fulfill our mission to preserve and make accessible

the records that document our individual rights, the

actions of our Federal officials, and our national experience.

We look to the archival community to aid in our efforts to

meet that challenge.
work, very often the public who doesn’t know what we do. Adding that in, I offer my own answer to the question:

Archivists select and keep documents, photographs, sound recordings, and other records that have enduring value as reliable memories of the past, and they help people find and understand the information they need in those records.

That’s a sweeping statement, and reasonable archivists could contest every phrase within it. [In fact, I could lead the parade.] I thought about restricting the answer to “historical documents . . . ,” but it’s important to capture electronic records soon after their creation, before they are of an age generally associated with “historical.” Some would argue for including “authentic,” but archives sometimes keep forgeries. Maybe I should not include “reliable,” but it seems important to stress that the records have a special authority that makes them more trustworthy than something found on the street. Most archivists would probably use “evidence” where I have used “memories,” but I hope that the latter may be more compelling to the non-archivist.

The statement describes archivists in terms of what we do rather than what we know. Archival theory is founded on the principles of respect for provenance and original order, and the professional literature is filled with ideas that inform how we do our jobs. But those concepts won’t help the general public understand who we are.

Putting aside those objections for a moment, I find this answer useful because it is inclusive. Many fall within its boundaries and can feel a part of the archival profession. That inclusiveness challenges our identity because it does not reference some of the traditional characteristics that we’ve used to distinguish those who can call themselves an archivist. There’s no requirement for professional or graduate training, for any minimum of experience, for a background in history, for respect for provenance or original order.

Allowing such diverse groups to use the label may seem to some to dilute the word. I disagree because I believe that the archives profession has necessarily brought together individuals from many different backgrounds because of the diverse nature of the records in our care. Rather than limit “archivist” to a few, let’s use that term to welcome all who keep records and help the public use them. At the same time, we can recognize that there are many different kinds of archivists, and we should respect those differences by naming them: practicing archivists, experienced archivists, graduate-level-educated archivists, certified archivists, teacher-archivists, and manager-archivists. There is strength in numbers, and all are archivists.

*     *     *

This simple, concise answer is mine alone. It is not endorsed by SAA. No doubt there are other (and better) answers. I would very much enjoy hearing how you would answer the question, “What is an archivist?” Please send your thoughts to me at president@archivists.org.
According to Reagan Moore, SDSC:

“One of the fundamental and most intriguing aspects of archives has to do with the concept of aggregation of archival materials and their interrelationships: something that is expressed in the notions of archival bond and hierarchical archival description. Contextual provenance and arrangement metadata organized by level of detail and linked across hierarchical levels, while a fundamental aspect of the archival perception, has to be one of the more perplexing beasts for IT folks when initially exposed. Nothing remotely connected to the kinds of finding aids IT folks are accustomed to: keyword searches a la Google, superficial context-free attribute queries, certainly not walking the descriptive tree in search of the hanging digital records.

“If navigated properly, the unsuspected world of archives that unfolds has the potential to draw IT folks in and transform them into champions of the cause. The creative possibilities for IT folks are enormous, the field ripe for experimentation and discovery, a still uncharted territory that can accommodate e-records archivist/IT expeditions of many sorts. But beware—and expect IT folks to challenge your assumptions every step of the way! *

Clearly these computer scientists are engaged in archival research and have developed a sensitivity to the challenges of electronic records preservation. And they are responding to the question from three complementary perspectives. Adil emphasizes the need to understand archival processes and workflows and the usefulness of rapid prototyping to facilitate effective communication between the computer scientists and the archivists about those processes and workflows. Marciano focuses on unique archival concepts, such as hierarchical archival description and respect des fonds, that are not found in the digital library, IT, and other domains. Moore addresses the development of preservation environments using virtualization mechanisms that protect the authenticity and integrity of the archival record from changes in the technology. These different perspectives on the issues at hand highlight the fact that solving electronic records preservation problems is a complex, multi-faceted task.

Contributing Authors: Mark Conrad, National Archives and Records Administration; Adil Hasan, e-Science Centre, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (UK); Richard Marciano, San Diego Supercomputer Center; Reagan Moore, San Diego Supercomputer Center; and Caryn Wojcik, Michigan Department of History, Arts, and Libraries.

*One possible approach is to define how IT technology maps onto basic preservation concepts. At the recent Digital Curation Center workshop at Warwick, I proposed the following:

Preservation of digital records is the process of extracting the digital records from their creation environment, and the import of the records into a preservation environment. The process meets preservation requirements when the authenticity and the integrity of the records are preserved. In this case, authenticity consists of the set of assertions made by the record creator, typically expressed as provenance metadata. Once the digital records are within the preservation environment, the archivist asserts dynamic integrity properties for each digital record.

The challenge to the IT specialist is identifying how the authenticity and integrity assertions can be dynamically evaluated at any point in the future. This is facilitated by using virtualization mechanisms to protect the digital records from changes in technology. The virtualization mechanisms that the IT specialist applies should include:

- Management Virtualization: This is the ability to characterize the preservation management policies independently of the implementation.
- Data Virtualization: This is the ability to manage the properties of the digital records independently of the choice of storage space.
- Workflow Virtualization: This is the ability to manage the execution of preservation processes independently of the choice of compute resources.
- Trust Virtualization: This is the ability to manage authentication and authorization independently of the choice of distributed storage resources, making it possible to assert invariant access controls as the digital record is moved. This also makes it possible to add new storage systems, and assert that the same trust name spaces continue to apply.

“The challenge to the IT specialist is identifying how the virtualization mechanisms implement the concept of infrastructure independence. Since the preservation environment must evolve to continue to handle the changing external world, the IT specialist needs to show that authenticity and integrity assertions continue to be met. This requires re-assessments of the preservation environment after each change in technology. A preservation environment is a dynamic system that appropriately shelters digital records from external changes. *

* * *
2006 CALENDAR

April 19–22

April 20–22
MARAC spring meeting in Baltimore, MD, at the Tremont Plaza Hotel on Saint Paul. For more info: www.lib.umd.edu/MARAC/conferences/conferences.html.

April 27–29

April 27–29
Midwest Archives Conference Spring Meeting 2006 in Bloomington Normal, IL. For more info: www.midwestarchives.org/.

May 8
"Vanishing Bits & Bytes: Preserving Information for the Future," sponsored by Houston Academy of Medicine / Texas Medical Center; University of Houston; Rice University. Speakers include Clifford Lynch (Coalition of Networked Information) and Victoria Reich (LOCKSS Program). For more information, see: http://resource.library.tmc.edu/Conference.htm.

May 17–20
The 40th annual Association for Recorded Sound Collections (ARSC) Conference will be held in Seattle, at the Red Lion Hotel on Fifth Avenue, and hosted by the University of Washington School of Music. Details at http://arsc-audio.org/conference2006.html.

June 18–30
The 20th annual Western Archives Institute will be held at San Diego State University in San Diego, California. This intensive, two-week program provides integrated instruction in basic archival practices to individuals with a variety of goals, including those whose jobs require a fundamental understanding of archival skills, but have little or no previous archives education; those who have expanding responsibility for archival materials; those who are practicing archivists but have not received formal instruction; and those who demonstrate a commitment to an archival career. Elizabeth H. Dow will be the principal faculty member for WAI 2006. Dr. Dow is currently Assistant Professor in the School of Library and Information Science at Louisiana State University, where she created the archives specialization and teaches the archives program full-time. For additional information: 916/653-7715 or ArchivesWeb@ss.ca.gov.

SAA EDUCATION CALENDAR

SPRING 2006

Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS)
April 24 — Albany, NY
May 11 — Lexington, KY
June 13 — Atlanta, GA

MARC According to DACS: Archival Cataloging to the New Descriptive Standard
April 13–14 — Indianapolis, IN
June 14–15 — Atlanta, GA

Style Sheets for EAD—Delivering Your Finding Aids on the Web
April 6–7 — Buffalo, NY

Becoming a Film-Friendly Archivist
April 7 — Edwardsville, IL

Real World Reference: Moving Beyond Theory
April 10–11 — Birmingham, AL

Oral History: From Planning to Preservation
April 26 — Bloomington, IL

Building Digital Collections
April 27 — San Francisco

Archival Perspectives in Digital Preservation
April 27–28 — University Park, PA

Encoded Archival Description (EAD)
May 11–12 — Philadelphia, PA

Understanding Photographs: Introduction to Archival Principles and Practices
May 18–19 — University Park, PA

IT Training for Practicing Archivists Series — Atlanta, GA
May 19 — Digitization of Archival Materials
May 20 — Digital Libraries and Digital Archives

Basic Electronic Records Management
May 22 — Sacramento, CA
May 25 — El Paso, TX

Grant Proposal Writing
June 21 — Columbus, MO

For details or to register, visit www.archivists.org and click on education.

Questions? Contact us at education@archivists.org or 312/922-0140.

IN THE WORKS:
Copyright and the Law; Basic Electronic Records Management Web Seminar; Disaster Preparedness Web Seminar Series
June 20–23
“Libraries, Archives, and Museums in the 21st Century: Intersecting Missions, Converging Futures?” conference sponsored by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section (RBMS) of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), a division of the American Library Association (ALA). IMLS scholarships to the conference are available. Further information and an online application form are available at www.hrc.utexas.edu/rbms2006.

June 26–27
The Association of Canadian Archivists’ 2006 Institute: “Archives in the Wake of Hugh Taylor: Shaping Archival Programs For The 21st Century,” which will be held immediately before the annual conference in St John’s, Newfoundland (see below listing). For more info, contact Denise Jones (dejones@gov.mh.ca) or visit www.archivists.ca.

June 28–July 1

July 31–August 6

September 5–8
U.K. Society of Archivists annual conference at the University of Lancaster. For more info, visit http://www.archives.org.uk/

October 16–November 10
“Sharing Conservation Decisions” organized in collaboration with the Institut National du Patrimoine [France], the Instituto Centrale di Restauro and the Opificio delle Pietre Dure [Italy] and will take place in Rome. This four-week course will address improving complex conservation decisions by involving the various professions and stakeholders and ensuring transparency, clarity and the effectiveness of the process. For information, contact Catherine Antomarchi, ca@iccrom.org.

October 16–27
“Reducing Risks to Collections” by ICCROM and the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa, Canada. This two-week course will discuss and practice the risk management approach to the management of cultural property. For information, contact Catherine Antomarchi, ca@iccrom.org.

FUNDING

AIP Center for History of Physics
The Center for History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics has a program of grants-in-aid for research in the history of modern physics and allied sciences [such as astronomy, geophysics, and optics] and their social interactions. Grants can be up to $2,500 each. They can be used only to reimburse direct expenses connected with the work. Preference will be given to those who need funds for travel and subsistence to use the resources of the Center’s Niels Bohr Library (near Washington, DC), or to microfilm papers or to tape-record oral history interviews with a copy deposited in the Library. Applicants should name the persons they would interview or papers they would microfilm, or the collections at the Library they need to see; you can consult the online catalog at www.aip.org/history. Applicants should either be working toward a graduate degree in the history of science (in which case they should include a letter of reference from their thesis adviser), or show a record of publication in the field. To apply, send a vitae, a letter of no more than two pages describing your research project, and a brief budget showing the expenses for which support is requested to: Spencer Weart, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740; phone 301/209-3174; fax 301/209-0882; e-mail sweart@aip.org. Deadlines for receipt of applications are June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year.

Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center Visiting Scholars Program
The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma seeks applicants for its Visiting Scholars Program, which provides financial assistance to researchers working at the Center’s archives. Awards of $500-$1,000 are normally granted as reimbursement for travel and lodging. The Center’s holdings include the papers of many former members of Congress, such as Robert S. Kerr, Fred Harris, and Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma; Helen Gahagan Douglas and Jeffery Cohelan of California; Sidney Clarke of Kansas; and Neil Gallagher of New Jersey. Besides the history of Congress, congressional leadership, national and Oklahoma politics, and election campaigns, the collections also document government policy affecting agriculture, Native Americans, energy, foreign affairs, the environment, the economy, and other areas. The Center’s collections are described online at www.ou.edu/special/albertctr/archives/. The Visiting Scholars Program is open to any applicant. Emphasis is given to those pursuing postdoctoral research in history, political science, and other fields. Graduate students involved in research for publication, thesis, or dissertation are encouraged to apply. Interested undergraduates and lay researchers are also invited to apply. The Center evaluates each research proposal based upon its merits, and funding for a variety of topics is expected. No standardized form is needed for application. Instead, a series of documents should be sent to the Center, including: [1] a description of the research proposal in fewer than 1000 words; [2] a personal vita; [3] an explanation of how the Center’s resources will assist the researcher; [4] a budget proposal; and [5] a letter of reference from an established scholar in the discipline attesting to the significance of the research. Applications are accepted at any time. For more information, please contact: Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; 405/325-5401; fax 405/325-6419; channeman@ou.edu.

39th Annual Georgia Archives Institute
June 12–23, 2006
Atlanta, Georgia
Sponsored by
Georgia Archives, Society of Georgia Archivists, and Atlanta Regional Council for Higher Education

Designed for beginning archivists, manuscript curators, and librarians. General instruction in basic concepts and practices of archival administration and management of traditional and modern documentary materials.

$500 tuition, limited enrollment. Deadline is April 5, 2006 for receipt of application and $75 application fee (refunded if not admitted to institute). The Society of Georgia Archivists awards one scholarship for the Institute.

For an application to the Institute or information, please visit www.georgiaarchivesinstitute.org or contact Anne A. Salter, 404-364-8514, asalter@oglethorpe.edu
**Archie K. Davis Fellowships**

To encourage more extensive and intensive research in the history, literature, and culture of North Carolina, the North Carolinaan Society offers on a competitive basis Archie K. Davis Fellowships to assist scholars in gaining access to collections. Modest stipends vary in size and are intended to cover only a portion of travel and subsistence expenses while fellows conduct research in North Carolina. Research in pre-twentieth century documentation is particularly encouraged, but awards also have been made for studies of more recent materials. Further information is available from www.ncsociety.org/avis or by mail from Dr. H.G. Jones, North Carolinaan Society, Wilson Library, UNC, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890.

**California Institute of Technology**

The Victor and Joyce Wouk Grant-in-Aid Program offers research assistance up to $2000 for work in the Papers of Victor Wouk in the Caltech Archives. The Maurice A. Biot Archives Fund and other designated funds offer research assistance up to $1500 to use the collections at the Caltech Archives. For all funds, applications will be accepted from students working towards a graduate degree or from established scholars. Graduate students must have completed one year of study prior to receiving a grant-in-aid. For the Biot award, preference will be given to those working in the history of technology, especially in the fields of aeronautics, applied mechanics and geophysics. No applicant may receive more than two awards, and awards will not be given to the same applicant in consecutive 12-month periods. Grants-in-aid may be used for travel and living expenses, for photocopy or other photo-reproduction costs related to the research project, and for miscellaneous research expenses. For further information: http://archives.caltech.edu. Applications will be reviewed quarterly, on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year.

**Ian Maclean Research Grant**

The National Archives of Australia has established a new award open to archivists from all countries who are interested in conducting research that will benefit the archival profession and promote the important contribution that archives make to society. To encourage innovation in research, partnerships between archivists and allied/other professionals are eligible. Joint applications from archivists residing in different countries are also encouraged. Stipend will be to AU$15,000 (approximately US$11,000) at the discretion of the judging panel. Additional funding will be available to overseas applicants for travel to Australia if necessary. Prospective applicants should contact Derina McLaughlin (+61 2) 6212 3968 or derina.mclaughlin@naa.gov.au before applying to discuss the scope of their research project. Further information: www.naa.gov.au.

**The Pepper Foundation’s Visiting Scholars Program**

The Claude Pepper Foundation seeks applicants for its visiting scholars program, which provides financial assistance for researchers working at the Claude Pepper Center’s archives at Florida State University. The Claude Pepper Library’s holdings include papers, photographs, recordings, and memorabilia of the late U.S. Senator/ Congressman Claude Pepper and his wife, Mildred Webster Pepper. Pepper served in the U.S. Senate from 1936-1950 and the U.S. House of Representatives from 1962-1989. The visiting scholar’s program is open to any applicant pursuing research in any of the areas related to issues addressed by Claude Pepper. Application deadlines are Apr. 15 and Oct. 15. For additional information and an application form, contact: Grants Coordinator, Claude Pepper Center, 636 West Call Street, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1122; 850/644-9309; fax 850/644-9301; mlaughlin@mailers.fsu.edu; http://pepper.cpb.fsu.edu/library.

**Rockefeller Archive Center Visiting Archivist Fellowship**

The Rockefeller Archive Center has established a Visiting Archivist Fellowship geared to professional archivists from the developing world. The Visiting Archivist will be in residence at the Center for up to one month for the purpose of enhancing professional development and expanding his/her knowledge of the Center’s holdings relating to the fellow’s country or region. The Visiting Archivist will receive a $5,000 stipend for a four-week period. The stipend is intended to cover the costs of housing, food and local transportation. Inquiries about the program and requests for application materials should be sent to Darwin H. Stapleton, Executive Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591.

**Martha Goldsworthy Arnold Fellowship**

The Riemenschneider Bach Institute [RBI] announces the Martha Goldsworthy Arnold visiting academic research fellowship tenable for one month during the period September 1 to June 30. The award is for a period of residence to use the RBI library’s resources for research and writing. The Institute’s collections offer broad research opportunities in Bach-oriented manuscripts, books, archival materials, and scores, including many rare items. Arnold Fellowships (up to $1500) are for full-time residential research for four weeks in the collections of the Riemenschneider Bach Institute. Fellowships will be invited to present their work to faculty and students and, depending on suitability, submit it for publication to Bach: Journal of the Riemenschneider Bach Institute. Scholars who hold the Ph.D. and doctoral candidates engaged in dissertation research in the humanities, the social sciences, or in a professional field such as music performance are eligible. For more information or for an application, visit www.bw.edu/academic/libraries/bach/arnold/. Applications must be submitted by April 15, 2006, to Dr. Mel Unger, Director, Riemenschneider Bach Institute, Baldwin-Wallace College, 275 Eastland Road, Berea, Ohio 44017-2088.

**Morris K. Udall Archives Research Travel Grant**

The University of Arizona Library Special Collections houses the papers of Morris K. Udall, Stewart L. Udall, David K. Udall, Levi Udall and Jesse Udall. The Library’s holdings also include related papers of noted politicians Dennis DeConcini, Lewis Douglas, Henry Ashurst and George Hunt. To encourage faculty, independent researchers, and students to use these materials, the Morris K. Udall Archives Research Travel Grant will award up to two $1,000 research travel grants per year. Preference will be given to projects relating to issues addressed by Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall during their long careers of public service: environment, natural resources, Native American policy, conservation, nuclear energy, public policy theory and environmental conflict resolution. Eligibility: The grants are open to scholars, students, and independent researchers. Awards: The $1,000 research travel grants will be awarded as reimbursement for travel to and lodging expenses in Tucson, Arizona. These grants do not support travel to locations other than Tucson. Application Procedures: Applications will be accepted and reviewed throughout the year. Please mail a completed application form with three sets of the following materials: 1) A brief 2-4 page essay describing your research interests and specific goals of your proposed project; and 2) a 2-3 page brief vitae. To request an application, contact: Amara Edwards, University of Arizona Library Special Collections, P.O. Box 210055, Tucson, AZ 85721-0055, edwardsamara@u.library.arizona.edu

**Save America’s Treasures Grants**

The federal program “Save America’s Treasures” is one of the largest and most successful grant programs for the protection of our nation’s endangered and irreplaceable and endangered cultural heritage. Since 1999, Congress has appropriated more than $200 million for the physical preservation and conservation of this nation’s most significant collections, sites, structures, and buildings. Grants are available for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and historic structures and sites. Intellectual and cultural artifacts include artifacts, collections, documents, sculpture, and works of art. Historic structures and sites include historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Grants are awarded to federal, state, local, and tribal government entities, and non-profit organizations through a competitive matching-grant program, administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Institute of Museum and Library Services and the President’s Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. The new guidelines are at www.cr.nps.gov/hps/treasures/index.htm. The deadline is April 18, 2006.
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Temporary/full time. Approximately 4 months. Archival Assistant needed with knowledge of sound preservation techniques befiting an archival environment. Knowledge of Eric descriptors and ability to catalog in Sydney Plus necessary. Reply by email with resumes to DougDinerman@thelibaryco-op.com.

To apply, contact: Douglas Dinerman, The Library Co-op, 82 Fordham Place, Colonia, N.J. 07067; 732/669-1776.

ARCHIVIST
Bates College
Lewiston, ME

The Archivist position, reporting to the Director of Archives and Special Collections, has primary responsibility for the appraisal, accessioning, processing, and preservation of college records and the processing and preservation of manuscript collections. The successful candidate will provide leadership in developing and shaping the college archives which was inaugurated in 2000 to preserve the 150-year history of Bates College. This individual will possess strong technical skills and a solid understanding of record keeping and archival principles and practices, and will work with liaisons from all College departments to plan and administer appraisal, accession, and record retention programs. The Archivist will participate in public service functions, assisting with reference work and the production of exhibits and other public programs. Required qualifications include an M.L.S. degree with appropriate coursework in archives management or advanced study in a related area; professional experience in the arrangement and description of historical records; and training in or experience with the creation and implementation of records retention schedules. Candidates must possess a working knowledge of archival and descriptive standards (familiarity with EAD, US MARC, and APPM/DAC is preferred), an understanding of intellectual property rights affecting archival materials, excellent interpersonal skills, and must be able to work as part of a team. Experience using a relational database to manage archival collections is desired.

Review of resumes will begin on March 20, 2006 and the position will remain open until filled. Please send cover letter, resume, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three current references to: Archivist Search Committee, Bates College, Office Of Human Resources, 215 College Street, Lewiston, ME 04240. For a full position description, please visit http://www.bates.edu/staff-positions.xml. Bates College values a diverse college community and seeks to assure equal opportunity through a continuing and effective Affirmative Action program.

ARCHIVIST
Information International Associates, Inc.
Tullahoma, TN

Information International Associates, Inc. [IIA], an award-winning information and knowledge management company, is seeking a full-time temporary Archivist to support the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tullahoma, TN. Responsibilities for this position: Develop an archives plan; Create processes to acquire, arrange, describe, process and preserve archival materials; Define and organize AEDC archives by major subject areas; Prepare document descriptions and finding tools; Develop an indexing method to access materials; and Provide archival support to the AEDC History. Office Requirements for this position: A graduate degree in history, library science or related field with graduate training in archival studies; One year of relevant archival experience; Must be able to obtain and retain DoD Secret security clearance; Must be able to interact smoothly with peers and management; Experience working with scientific communities (scientific background a plus but not required); and Experience with digitization techniques is desired. Specific Skills Required: Knowledge of archival theory and practice; Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel and Outlook; Must be able to communicate effectively; and Ability to lift 30 lb. loaded boxes. To apply, contact: Martha Wallus, mwallus@iiaweb.com. Application forms online: www.iiaweb.com.

ARCHIVIST/SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN
Whitman College
Walla Walla, WA

Whitman College invites applications for Archivist/Special Collections Librarian for Northwest & Whitman College Archives and Penrose Library Special Collections; responsible for administering all aspects of the operation and care of the Archives and Special Collections. Will provide creative collaborative, effective outreach and instructional services to students, faculty and staff while having the flexibility to satisfy traditional constituencies both within and outside the College using the Archives & Special Collections. Will develop, manage and preserve a cohesive collection of manuscript materials, college records and rare books. Expertise in cataloguing and the creation of finding aids is essential, as well as a familiarity with digitization and web page design to widen public access and generate interest in the College and history of the region. Required qualifications: Master’s degree from an ALA-accredited program with emphasis in archival management, experience in archival protocols, and 2 years post-MLS experience, and excellent communication and organizational skills. Preferred qualifications: Subject M.A. in American History or related field, experience in rare book librarianship, reading knowledge of at least one foreign language, record of professional engagement. Whitman College is a private, selective, Carnegie category I undergraduate, non-sectarian residential college of the liberal arts and sciences with approximately 1500 students and 140 faculty, located in southeastern Washington State. Penrose Library is ranked #5 in the nation by the Princeton Review in the “Great College Library” category. Walla Walla provides many opportunities for hiking, mountain biking, skiing, and other outdoor activities. It is also recognized internationally for its growing wine industry. Submit application letter, vita, and contact information for three references to Human Resources, 345 Boyer Ave, Walla Walla, WA. 99362. Application review begins 4/3/06 and continues until filled. Applicants who would enrich the diversity of the campus community are strongly encouraged to apply. For more information about Whitman College see: http://www.whitman.edu. The full job description is available at: http://www.whitman.edu/hr/employment_ops.

ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY ARCHIVIST & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN
Adelphi University
Garden City, NY

Tenure-track faculty position. Processes archival and special collections materials in all formats. Develops digital archives and creates and maintains websites and web-based finding aids. Responds to reference and research inquiries and assists in exhibition program. Trains and supervises student employees. Participates in the Library’s information literacy program and provides general reference service. Selects materials in assigned subject areas. Qualifications: ALA-accredited MLS required (concentration in archives preferred). A second post-baccalaureate degree or similar proof of advanced study is required for tenure. Knowledge of archival principles and practice including appropriate metadata schemes and standards. Excellent interpersonal and communication skills, the ability to work effectively in a collegial environment, and evidence of ability to meet criteria for promo-
tion and tenure. Experience in an archival or special collections environment preferred. Please go to http://www.adelphi.edu/dataform/, complete the Faculty Data Form, then send letter of interest, CV, names & contact information for 3 references to Dean Charles Simpson, Adelphi University, PO Box 701, Garden City, NY 11530-0701. For complete details on this position & the application process, please visit: http://www.adelphi.edu/positions/faculty.

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR – RESEARCH PROFESSOR
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan seeks an Associate Director. ICPSR provides computerized social science data to researchers and policymakers around the world. ICPSR has 550 college and university members worldwide, driven by a mission to provide social science data and training. For an application and more information please visit http://weisvcs.itsc.umich.edu/jobnet/job_posting.php?postingnumber=050142. Please submit a letter of interest, a CV, three letters of reference and relevant writing samples to: Myron P. Gutmann, Director Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48016-1248. The University of Michigan is a Non-Discriminatory Affirmative Action Employer.

DESCRIPTIVE ARCHIVIST, RECORDS MANAGEMENT ANALYST, & REFERENCE ARCHIVIST
Georgia Archives
Morrow, GA (Atlanta)

The Georgia Archives is looking for innovative, energetic, and service-oriented individuals to support its programs, activities, and initiatives. The mission of the Georgia Archives is to identify, select, preserve, and make accessible records that constitute Georgiana’s recorded history, to increase the efficiency of State Government through effective records management, and to improve the quality of records and archives management throughout the state. The Georgia Archives works with state agencies and local governments; receives over 13,000 visitors per year; provides assistance via phone, mail, and e-mail; and participates in educational outreach activities. In 2003 the Georgia Archives moved into a new, award-winning, state-of-the-art facility in Morrow, Georgia, 15 miles south of downtown Atlanta. In 2005, the National Archives-Southeast Regional Branch opened adjacent to the Georgia Archives. This is the first co-location of state and federal facilities in the nation and it has provided new opportunities for cooperative activities. For more information about the Georgia Archives and its programs, please visit www.GeorgiaArchives.org.

THREE POSITIONS AVAILABLE:

Descriptive Archivist II – Analyzes, arranges, and describes government records. Uses established bibliographic, archival and departmental standards for online finding aids and bibliographic databases. Provides reference assistance to the general public and state agency personnel.

Records Management Analyst I – Provides training and consultative assistance to state and local government agencies in the management and preservation of government records. Also participates in the development of standards and guidelines in the areas of basic records management, electronic records management, and reformatting of public records.

Reference Archivist II – Provides reference advice and assistance to a wide range of researchers engaged in historical and genealogical research both on-site and through phone, e-mail, and mail reference services. Also participates in training and outreach activities.

All three positions are full-time with excellent benefits including annual and sick leave, 12 paid holidays per year, insurance (group health, dental, vision, disability, accidental death, life, and legal), retirement plan, deferred compensation plan, and credit union eligibility. For detailed position descriptions and application procedures, please visit www.GeorgiaArchives.org. To apply, contact: www.GeorgiaArchives.org.

DIRECTOR, HOOVER INSTITUTION LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
Stanford, CA

The Hoover Institution, Stanford University, is a public policy research center devoted to the advanced study of political, economic, and social change in the modern era. The Hoover Institution Library and Archives is a large, internationally known repository of archives, manuscript collections, and other special materials relating to the history of social, political, and economic change throughout the world from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present time. Part of the Hoover Institution, the Hoover Library and Archives has an annual operating budget of $5 million. Reporting to the Director of the Hoover Institution, the Director of the Library and Archives with the Director of the Hoover Institution and senior administrative staff, defines goals, sets policies and priorities, and plans, evaluates, and implements the programs of the Library and Archives; directs thirty-nine full-time equivalent staff involved in collection development, arrangement and description, preservation, and access services for textual records in both paper and electronic formats, as well as audio-visual materials; directs and develops an active international collecting program; prepares budget recommendations and oversees expenditures; works with researchers and encourages publications based on the collections; assists the Director of the Institution in developing funding resources through donor relations, grant writing, and other fund-raising efforts; and represents the Library and Archives in relations with other repositories, scholarly users, related University departments and libraries, the Board of Overseers of the Hoover Institution, donors and prospective donors, and the general public. In addition to the Director of the Hoover Institution Library and Archives, this position carries the title Associate Director of the Hoover Institution (Library and Archives), one of four Associate Director positions within the Institution. The Hoover Institution seeks candidates with the capacity for energetic, resourceful, and creative leadership; extensive experience directing an archival, library or related research program or institution; demonstrated knowledge of archives and special collections; a strong record of program development; excellent communications and management skills; knowledge of the latest developments and changes in archival preservation and information technologies; and an advanced degree in a subject relevant to the archival holdings of the Hoover Institution. Candidates must be eligible for national security clearance. Applicants should supply with their first letter a complete statement of their qualifications, a full resume of their education and relevant experience as well as three names of references who are knowledgeable of their qualifications for this position. Letters and documents should be addressed to: Helen M. Corrales; Human Resources Officer, Hoover Institution, Bldg. 434, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6010. Tel 650/723-2052. Fax 650-725-8923. Email corrales@hoover.stanford.edu. The Hoover Institution at Stanford University has a strong institutional commitment to the principle of diversity. In that spirit, we welcome applications from all people, including women, members of ethnic minorities, and the disabled.
**DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S HISTORY AND RESOURCE CENTER**

*General Federation of Women's Clubs*

*Washington, DC*

GFWC is a volunteer women’s organization founded in 1890. The GFWC Women’s History and Resource Center contains an archives and library. Successful candidate will have proven archival experience including accessioning records, preparing finding aids, conducting research, OCLC searching and cataloging.

Bachelor’s degree preferred. Masters preferred. Excellent communication, writing, and supervisory skills essential. **To apply, contact:** Gabrielle Smith, General Federation of Women’s Clubs 1734 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Tel 202/347-3168. Fax 202/835-0246. Email gfwc@gfwc.org. www.gfwc.org.

**PROCESSING ARCHIVIST**

*MOCA*

*Los Angeles, CA*

Founded in 1979, The Museum of Contemporary Art is the only museum in Los Angeles devoted exclusively to contemporary art. It is committed to the collection, presentation, and interpretation of work produced since 1940 in all media, and to preserving that work for future generations. MOCA occupies three locations, in downtown Los Angeles, Little Tokyo, and West Hollywood. Visit moca.org for more information. Processing archivist will survey all of MOCA’s institutional archives and create a cursory inventory. Archives consist of approximately 600 cubic feet of files, dating from MOCA’s inception to the present. All departments of the museum will be surveyed, with a focus on exhibition documentation. These files include project descriptions, checklists, correspondence with artists and lenders, installation designs, printed ephemera. Full-time, limited-term position of six months (approx March-August 2006); includes regular employee benefits. **Requirements:** ALA-accredited MLIS degree w/archival emphasis; masters in art history, or combination of training and experience. Previous experience in processing, arranging, describing archives. Knowledge of DACS, EAD, SGML, XML. Strong written and verbal communication skills. Must be able to lift heavy boxes. Knowledge of contemporary art preferred. **Assignments:** Identify and locate archives of nine separate museum departments. Create cursory inventory w/box-level descriptions, container locations, size estimates. Process, arrange, describe portions of MOCA’s exhibition archives according to DACS and AACR2. Edit, create, upgrade electronic finding aids in EAD. Other duties as assigned. **Application:** Send resume with cover letter. EOE. **To apply, contact:** Human Resources (PA), The Museum of Contemporary Art, 250 S Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90012. HR@moca.org.

**PROJECT ARCHIVIST (2 YEARS)**

*The Museum of Modern Art*

*New York, NY*

Drafts a processing plan, in conjunction with the Museum Archives staff. Determines and acquires necessary archival supplies. Processes the collection according to standard professional guidelines. Compiles and revises existing descriptions of the material. Re-files and re-boxes the collection in acid-free housing. Writes detailed finding aid including information on context and related collections as well as description of the material. Organizes an exhibition of material from the processed collection and writes related checklist. **Requirements:** Bachelor’s degree or equivalent with an emphasis in modern art (Master’s degree preferred). 3-5 years experience processing archival collections. Experience with archival facilities, and writes related checklist. **Application:** Send resume with cover letter. EOE. **To apply, contact:** Human Resources, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, New York, NY 10019-5497. jobs@moma.org. http://www.moma.org.

**RECORDS AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT ARCHIVIST**

*University Libraries Arizona State University*

*Tempe, AZ*

The Arizona State University Libraries, Department of Archives & Special Collections, seeks candidates for the position of Records and Collections Management Archivist. This is a full-time, continuing appointment-track Academic Professional position at the rank of assistant or associate archivist, dependent upon quality and level of professional preparation and experience. This position requires professional development and service in addition to excellent job performance. For complete application and qualification requirements, please visit ASU’s website at: http://www.asu.edu/lib/admin/acadprof.htm

Application deadline is Friday, April 14, 2006; if not filled, the 1st of the month until search closed. **Hiring** is contingent upon eligibility to work in the United States. A background check is required for employment. ASU is an EOA/AA employer and actively seeks diversity among applicants and promotes a diverse workforce. **To apply, contact:** Karie Pifer, University Libraries, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 871006, Tempe, AZ 85287-1006. Tel 480/965-4914. Fax 480/965-9169. karie.pifer@asu.edu.

**RECORDS SERVICES ARCHIVIST**

*Manuscripts and Archives Department*

*Yale University*

*New Haven, CT*

Responsible for analyzing information holdings of Yale offices, assisting offices with the management of active and inactive records, and defining the nature and scope of records to be transferred from Yale offices to the University Archives. For a complete position description and application guidelines, please see: http://www.library.yale.edu/lhr/jobs/mp/LDTB1490 0.html. Yale University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. **To apply, contact:** Special Collections Librarian Search, Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA 31401. Fax 912/651-2831. lgculler@georgia history.com. www.georgiahistory.com.

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN**

*Georgia Historical Society*

*Savannah, GA*

The Georgia Historical Society seeks a highly motivated/skilled individual to manage the reading room of a special collections library and to ensure the provision of high-quality library services to patrons. ALA-accredited MLS required; concentration in special libraries preferred. 5 years of progressively responsible library administration experience including a minimum of 3 years supervising personnel and a major department. For a job full description, go to www.georgiahistory.com. Send cover letter, resume, and confidential salary history. No phone calls please. **To apply, contact:** Special Collections Librarian Search, Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA 31401. Fax 912/651-2831. lgculler@georgia history.com. www.georgiahistory.com.

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**Professional Opportunities** are posted weekly on SAA’s website in the *Online Employment Bulletin* (www.archivists.org/employment) and remain posted for up to two months. As a value added, announcements may also be published in *Archival Outlook*. 34 | archival outlook • march/april 2006 www.archivists.org
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—Timothy L. Ericson

Director of Archival Studies,

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

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