

# NEA NEWSLETTER

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C O V E R — Former home of the Morse Communications Research Center at Brandeis University, 1964. *Courtesy of the Robert D. Farber University Archives, Brandeis University. (Around and About, page 26).*

I N S I D E — “Archives in the Future,” Abby Smith, Director of Programs for the Council on Library and Information Resources, shares her keynote address from the Spring NEA meeting. *(Archival Insight, page 4).*



new england archivists

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## From the Editors

-Sheila R. Spalding

What does the future hold for archives? How do we plan to evolve as a profession? This issue of the *Newsletter* will visit these questions in continuation with the theme of New England Archivists' Spring 2005 Meeting, "Looking Forward into the Past: the Future of Archives." After the threat of budget cuts to NARA and with increasingly limited resources, it is an appropriate time for us all to ponder our goals as individual archivists, as part of this New England archival community and as a profession in general. I hope that this issue will serve as an impetus for reflection. Within these pages, members will learn how other professionals are addressing the wide range of issues we as a profession face today.

*Archival Insight* features Abby Smith's thought-provoking keynote address on how technology, society and resources will shape the future of archives. She urges the archives profession to educate the public on the societal ramifications of archives being unable to fulfill their missions. Using the National Digital Information Infrastructure & Preservation Program as a model, Smith articulates the possibilities of partnerships between the archival profession and other professions to form "The Network," which will enable us to pool resources. In *Around & About*, Karen Abramson

of the Robert D. Farber University Archives & Special Collections Department at Brandeis University shares how a partnership formed between the Farber Archives and the preservation firm VidiPax enabled them to reformat a deteriorating audio-visual collection. In *Inside NEA*, we hear about recent initiatives to revitalize this organization and future plans for NEA from our newly elected president, Paul Carnahan. Finally, to help increase awareness of our area "network," the *Newsletter* is providing an opportunity for member institutions to promote their collections in a new back cover pictorial feature titled, *This Season in New England History*. It will feature an historic photograph from a New England archival collection with a caption detailing the pictured event. This season, the featured Dover Public Library proves that "The Network" was alive back in the 1890s when the town of Dover secured funds from a local philanthropist to build a library. We hope to make this a regular column, so please send us your submissions.

This July *Newsletter* marks the final issue for Session Reports Editor, Jason Larson. On behalf of the editors, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for Jason's contributions to this publication. ☺

☺ NEW ENGLAND ARCHIVISTS ☺

### \* Editor Wanted \*

Do you have keen literary skills and an eye for detail? If so, join us on the NEA Editorial team. Four editors serve three-year terms to produce the quarterly *NEA Newsletter*.

A professional graphic designer handles the layout of the *Newsletter*—we want your eyes, ideas, and energy. We are currently looking for a Session Reports and Internet Tidbits Editor to serve from October 2005-October 2008. Visit our Web site at <http://www.newenglandarchivists.org/newsletter/index.html> for more information. ☺

# Archival Insight

## Archives in the Future

*Abby Smith, Director of Programs, Council on Library and Information Resources (Spring 2005 Keynote Address)*

I have been invited to share my thoughts and observations on the future of archives—or more accurately, the world in which archives will be operating in the near future. I come to this subject at a slight angle to the world of archives—I am not a professional archivist—but I do understand the crucial role archives play in our society and I have some understanding of the challenges archivists face in helping archives to play that role.

That said, I want to talk about three things that will decisively shape the future of archives: technology; society; and resources—often referred to crudely as “money,” but which actually encompasses skilled professionals, good buildings and facilities, community understanding and support, and so forth. Then I want to talk about how *The Network*, or networks, can save us all.

In one sense, nothing and everything will be different in archives in the next few decades. Archives will be increasingly dependent on technology to get their business done. Society will make increasing demands of archives for access to their content, for improved services, and for accountability to the public at large, as well as to users both local and remote. In proportion to the value of their mission, archives will be woefully underfunded. As I said, nothing will be different. All these conditions exist today. But that does not mean that things will not change dramatically.

### Technology

Our first concern is the dominance—sometimes it feels like tyranny—of technology in our world. Of course, all record-keeping systems and methods for recording knowledge for purposes of dissemination are fundamentally technology-dependent. Cuneiform, papyrus, parchment, rag paper, audio tape: each medium is a recording technology and each has been revolutionary in its own time, introducing unimaginable efficiencies and economies of scale. Each was no doubt experienced by contemporaries as inherently disruptive of current “best practices.” The rapid adoption of digital information technologies is no different, including, of course, the fact that it introduces entirely new degrees and scales of production and dissemination of recorded information. That is precisely what past innovations in information technology have done—redefine the scale of production and dissemination, whether we are talking of the codex or the broadcast media.

It might be useful for our discussion to think of technology as something designed to reduce the human overhead on a given task—washing clothes, harvesting grain, moving heavy objects, traveling across vast distances. We are not talking about “gee-whiz” things like moon shots, which are anything but models of time-saving. But washing machines, threshers, backhoes, airplanes: all these labor-saving devices are rapidly adopted when produced affordably, and all have cre-

ated unintended consequences as a matter of course. Among the unintended consequences of current advanced information technologies is that the reduction of overhead on the *production* of information is greater than the reduction of overhead on the *management and preservation* of the information.

I have heard really smart computer scientists say, when I point out to them that this creates a problem for archivists, “What’s the worry, we can save everything” and therefore, they claim, we should. As we know, they assure us, storage is cheap and getting cheaper. When I counter that storage is cheap but preservation is not, they have responded, quite reasonably I think, that the major expense in preservation is the human element inherent in selection and appraisal for long-term archiving. These activities are labor-intensive and, prone to human errors in judgment, therefore we should aim to eliminate this activity, possibly by automating it, or more simply by eliminating it as a step in the life cycle management of information. Like hand-crafted metadata, they argue, selection is not scalable. Better to collect it all now and decide later about the utility or wisdom of investing in migrating it forward. And hey—migration is going to be cheap too!

I cannot say if these assertions are true or not. But we already know for certain that the greatest challenge in any archival scenario of the future is not collecting and preserving “EVERYTHING.” It is searching

“EVERYTHING.” Archives are at heart about persistent access, not eternal preservation. The search for the purpose of access is where archivists should focus in the next few decades, whether they manage source materials in analog or digital formats. Whatever technologies are developed to address the searching problem, they must be imbued with the knowledge and values of the archival community. Those values include the primacy placed on context and provenance, on authenticity and reliability, and on accountability to the public interest through ready access. The way archivists can do that, the way to help define the goals of search, is to partner with the computer scientists and software engineers who are designing the searching systems. It is also important to work to ensure that the hundreds of millions of dollars that are going into basic computer science research goes into developments that promise to benefit archival processes.

## Society

The next factor that will shape the world in which archives operate is society. I do not foresee that the mission of archives will change significantly, but it will be very different in look and feel, with greater and greater interaction with and accountability to the public. Today our society is largely dependent on online resources to meet basic information needs. This online dependence will extend inevitably to archival sources as well. Archivists must be there to provide researchers the most reliable and authentic information possible. Otherwise, people being people, they will be satisfied with what they find through the path of least resistance. Moreover, people today have very different expectations

of what information is and should be available to them, in what form, and at what cost.

Take a moment to think about the impact of announcements in December that Google will digitize large portions of the print holdings in five major research libraries. One of the most vivid effects of the news was to highlight the role that commerce plays and will continue to play in meeting the information needs of society. The private sector has the capital needed to do mass digitization, and the non-profit sector does not. Some in the library community have expressed alarm and dismay that any commercial entity should have and hold the digitized collections of research libraries, collections that have been amassed over time for the public good and often at public expense. Others have applauded the partnerships between public and private sectors in the interest of providing greater access to collections housed in elite institutions and not accessible to the general public. When all is said and done, one thing remains crystal clear: what distinguishes the archival enterprise from Google and all other commercial information providers is the fact that archives are committed to preserving information over time no matter what the current market value. That is both the archival market niche, for better or for worse, and their societal mission.

Yet preservation is among the least understood societal goods around, with very few members of the public, upon whom archives depend for support, grasping what the social, political, and economic values of archives are. Nor do they understand the cost to society. And worse, they do not understand the cost to society of the

failure of archives to fulfill their mission. We must work actively to change that if we expect to survive, let alone flourish, in the future.

## Resources

Finally, I want to talk about money and other resources. There is never enough funding for archivists to do their jobs, and that will not change. Period, that is really all I have to say.

Given that brutal fact, it becomes all the more important that archivists frame all possible solutions to their challenges in terms of *scalability*. The phrase one hears so often in digital preservation communities: the solutions must be scalable and sustainable. Scalable both up, system-wide, and down, to include the smallest of archives. And the solutions for archives must be sustainable without soft money. Archives are not a one-time investment, just as we know now that digital conversion of paper records is not a one-time investment. Digital records need constant intervention and investment to maintain their authenticity and reliability over time.

This is where I want to introduce the concept of the network as being one possible framework for such a scalable, sustainable solution.

## The Network

I am talking about a network of humans and their institutions. These networks will be technology-enabled, and thus roughly equivalent to what technologists call “the network”—that is, bandwidth and pipes and switches. But I want to emphasize that it is humans who imbue networks with values and purpose—or fail to do so.

Rather than describe something abstract, let me talk quite specifically about a network that is being built as a kind of natural experiment in the archival and library community, talk a bit about its features, and then draw some conclusions from what we have seen so far.

I want to talk about the digital preservation program the Library of Congress is sponsoring, the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP).

The program was created by Congressional legislation in December 2000. Congress's charge to its library was essentially to survey the information landscape and think through the major collection and preservation strategies that will need to be developed for this ever-changing, information-intense world. This Congressional mandate came from

their recognition that all sectors of our nation face challenges in managing born-digital content: content volume is expanding, more information is only in digital form, and technology is changing—many materials with cultural heritage value are at risk of loss. Legislation enacted in December 2000 directed the Library of Congress to determine the shape of the effort and to set forth a strategy for its implementation. Public Law 106-554 provided up to \$175 million to support NDIIPP, with \$75 million contingent on a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal sources.

On the face of it, matching from the private sector makes sense, but only if you understand nothing about preservation. Simply put, preservation is a public good, and as such has traditionally been a public-sector responsibility. But here is Congress authorizing very little money for so large a task. If the Library of Congress can figure

this one out, things will really change.

The Library of Congress, is not, like Google, a nimble, flexible, well capitalized entity. No library is. But things must change, or we stand to lose the continuity of the historical record. Few institutions are better positioned to address this challenge than a national library. Mind you, we are not talking about the National Archives, with their legal requirements to manage the records of the federal government. We are talking about preserving copyrighted materials created by writers, filmmakers, composers, the entertainment and software industries, and so forth. Whatever the Library devises, it cannot be a top-down approach. It must come from the bottom up, and it must provide incentives for the major data creators to contribute to preservation, or at a minimum, to preservability of digital information.

A plan for NDIIPP was developed and approved in December 2002. It is one that lays out a strategy for engaging a wide network of preservation partners working through agreed standards and best practices within the framework of a flexible and extensible technical architecture. (The architecture is to be determined, and is not the primary focus of NDIIPP.) Underlying this approach is a strong commitment to—a bet on, really—partnership. Given the scope and size of the digital preservation challenge, no single institution—not even the Library itself—could realistically hope to meet the challenge alone. Instead, the most effective way forward lies in harnessing the collective interest, talent, and resources of individual institutions, state and local coalitions, and knowledge communities such as the geospatial data community, public television,



Tom Rosko, Abby Smith and Mary Ide share a laugh at the spring meeting in Boston.

social science data users, and so forth. The Library's role is to provide leadership in building the partnership network and to spur awareness of and cooperation with preservation issues among content creators, distributors, stewards, and users. That is quite a commitment, but the real work will get done by archives, historical societies, special collections, and so forth. NDIIPP is designed to leverage the resources that are already available in the field.

There are three major program elements of NDIIPP;

- Network of preservation partners
- Technical architecture
- Digital preservation research

The Library of Congress has launched a first round of partnerships with eight consortia consisting of over thirty partners. These were competitive awards, with each lead institution charged to bring one or more other partners to the table with them. The Library is providing about \$14 million, using one-to-one dollar matching. The Library has dual objectives:

- to collect and preserve significant at-risk digital content; and
- to build a distributed network of partners to collaborate in all areas.

The strategies for doing this include modeling partnerships by allocating collecting roles and responsibilities across collaborating institutions. This includes defining roles and responsibilities among and between the partners and the Library; developing and testing cooperative collecting

agreements among libraries, archives, and other institutions in the public and private sectors; and enabling learning between the partners.

Strategies also include collecting at-risk digital content that encompasses a wide variety of cultural heritage materials. Formats of interest include textual, numeric, visual, audio, and geospatial, among others. In many cases the information is government documents or records, in many others the content comes from the private sector.

The partnerships are also modeling best practices for identifying, capturing, and retaining content. These may include:

- definition and selection of at-risk content of long-term value, including strategies for making these definition and selection decisions (for example, historical significance, user surveys, interests of scholars, faculty and researchers, relative institutional strengths);
- identification, development and testing curatorial best practices for defining and selecting complex and dynamic objects, such as Web-based objects, broadcast and streaming media, GIS materials, interactive objects; and
- identification and testing of methods and/or practices for collecting digital content (such strategies may include capturing content from the Web or other sources or receiving content directly from publishers or other creators and providers).

The reason why a network such as this is a promising way to achieve scale

and sustainability is because a network of committed preservation partners is best positioned to meet the needs of stakeholders at various levels, from local to national. And by meeting their needs, it becomes sustainable: it provides shared resources none of the participants can do without. The network is a framework in which parties can align their self-interests and achieve a whole that is greater than the sum of the parts. In the case of media archiving, to take one example, we have to think about the ways that current business practices that include digital asset management can become preservation-friendly. This needs to be done by building on current practices and adding value to that—in this case, the value of historical information as an asset for current or future productions. We cannot think that anything requiring people to change behaviors or forego self-interest is going to work. It is like a marriage—when one partner goes into it with plans to change the other one—make him neater, more responsible, a better dancer, more attentive—that union is headed for the marriage counselor. So it is with preservation. It is not missionary work. Its success must be based on education and facilitation, not conversion.

A networked approach means that we take existing infrastructures and existing personal, professional, and institutional networks and scale them out, not replace them or push things down through them. That is a lesson we can learn from the mother of all networks, the Internet, which works only to the extent that it is robustly distributed. The questions that remain to be answered are what roles are the federal, state, and local government best suited to play? What activities need to be distributed, such as content man-

agement and services, and which centralized, such as storage and repository services?

The key to any strategy is to empower each community that cares about its data to become responsible stewards of those data, be they search

companies, government officials, or genealogists. A networked strategy that leverages the power of each node does not promise to solve all problems that archives face now and in the future. Others must do the basic computer science research and build the technical infrastructure. The role of archives

will be what it has always been: to ensure the continuous, unbroken access to knowledge into the future.

*The author wishes to thank William Lefurgy of the Library of Congress for his significant contributions to this presentation. ☺*

## Internet Tidbits

- Kathleen J. Barker

Developed by Harvard University as part of their Open Collections Program, *Working Women, 1870–1930* <<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/ww/>> currently brings together nearly 2,400 books and pamphlets, over 1,000 photographs, and 5,000 manuscript pages from various university library and museum collections. This particular collection documents issues such as women's working conditions and conditions in the home, costs of living, recreation, health and hygiene, and policies and regulations that governed the workplace. Taken as a whole, the materials on the site demonstrate changes in women's work (and attitudes towards women's work) over a sixty-year period.

Manuscript items represented include women's letters, diaries, and account books as well as a small sample of "Investigative Reports" and "Living Wage Survey Questionnaires" collected on behalf of the Women's Education and Industrial Union. The reports detail women's experiences at various Massachusetts companies, including Gillette. Photographs highlight women's work at other familiar businesses, including Hershey Chocolate, Eastman Kodak, and Caterpillar Tractor. The Web site also features images from The Social Museum at Harvard University, which was established in 1903 to promote investigations of modern social and industrial life. The museum's collection includes works by pioneering documentary photographers such as Lewis Hine and Frances Benjamin Johnston.

Published materials on the site include legislation, women's advice literature, annual reports of organizations

dedicated to women and children, diaries, and studies of women's working conditions. One of the earliest featured on the site is A.B. Muzzey's treatise for young women, *The Young Maiden* (Boston: W. Crosby & Co., 1840). This socio-religious handbook covers topics such as "The Capacities of Woman" and "Conduct During Engagement." Other published materials such as job training manuals like *Bookbinding* (published by the Boston Girls Trade Education League in 1911) and trade catalogs, highlight women's increasing participation in the workforce and the consumer marketplace.

Visitors interested in getting an overview of the subjects represented on the site can browse by topic. Materials are organized into a multitude of diverse categories such as types of work (including unpaid housework), living and working conditions, education, feminism, and child labor. Visitors can also view lists of items sorted according to the age, class status, or race/ethnicity of the creator or intended audience. Browsing by location, people, dates, or organizations will pull up lists of digitized content, as well as additional contextual material such as biographical sketches and descriptions of organizations relevant to the *Working Women* project.

The digitized documents are available through Harvard University's Page Delivery Service, which allows visitors to create printable, PDF versions of digitized pages. Visitors can also jump to different pages within a selected document or view links to related documents and to the bibliographic record for the selected item. These options take up a quite a bit of screen real estate. But, having access to a body of materials from diverse Harvard repositories is well worth this minor inconvenience. ☺



# Inside NEA

## From the President

- Paul Carnahan

It was good to see many of you at the spring meeting in Boston. Thank you to Jason Wood of Simons College Archives, the Local Arrangements Committee, and the students of Simons College for hosting the event. Also, to Peter Carini, Karen Abramson, and their Program Committee for organizing interesting sessions for us all to attend. It was especially stimulating to hear Abby Smith of the Council on Library and Information Resources give the keynote address.

I am pleased to report that your organization had a successful year under the leadership of Mary Ide. We have had two well-attended meetings. One in Biddeford, Maine, and the second in Boston, home to many of our members.

This year the organization also produced a redesigned Web site and a new brochure; not simple tasks to accomplish in one year. The brochure redesign was thanks to the membership committee co-chaired by Kelcy Shephard of the Five Colleges and Rodney Obien of WPI. The Web site redesign was the project of Jonathan Penyack of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Board has also undertaken two ambitious projects this year: a future planning exercise begun in Maine in the fall and a branding project initiated by Mary Ide this spring. These two projects will be the focus of the NEA Board during the next year. The projects are very much in keeping with the theme of this spring's conference, "Looking Forward Into The Past: The Future of Archives," because during the ten months between annual meetings the Board will be charting the future direction of the organization. Mary's future planning work resulted in a two-page document containing eighteen recommendations. The Board held an extra meeting in May to address several of these recommendations. Future issues of this *Newsletter*, along with the NEAdiscuss e-mail listserv, will carry news of these deliberations.

The second major project that the Board will be working on this year is to ensure that the outward projection of our mission and graphic identity are consistent with each

other, with the current direction of the organization, and with the various audiences we want to reach. An ad hoc Branding Committee started its work in the spring and will present a report to the Board at its fall meeting in October. The work of this committee has the potential to produce some exciting results: a refocused mission statement, an institutional "tag line" to explain who we are to the public, and a new look to our name. By putting forth a clear identity, we have the opportunity to become a more visible presence in New England.

These two projects are aimed at keeping our organization healthy and relevant. Although attendance at our meetings has been very satisfying and our financial condition is very good, our membership numbers have been dropping for the past four years, and perhaps longer. We now have about thirteen percent fewer members than we did four years ago, and the decline in our membership has been steady over that period. These future planning measures are designed to make sure that our organization is relevant to its members needs and to stem that downward trend.

Our next meeting will be held in beautiful Burlington, Vermont, on the shores of Lake Champlain, October 14 and 15, during the height of the foliage season. The spring meeting will be held at Boston College on March 10 and 11, 2006. The early date of the spring meeting has been chosen to coincide with the vacation schedule at the host institution. This will also mean that the present Board will have only ten months in which to refine the direction of the institution. It is a challenge that the Board and I look forward to meeting. ☺

## Executive Board Meeting Report

- Elizabeth Slomba

### Executive Board Meeting Report

The business handled at the April 29, 2005 meeting of the Executive Board is summarized below. All **VOTING** is in bold. Complete minutes are available on the NEA Web site or from the secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 12:35 pm by Mary Ide. Minutes from the January 19, 2005 Board Meeting were presented and an emendation to the October 15, 2004 min-

utes suggested. **All members voted to accept the January 19, 2004 Board Meeting Minutes and October 15, 2004 Board Meeting Minutes with the proposed emendation.**

## Officers' Reports

### President

The Board commends Mary Ide for addressing future planning issues and for taking a lead in archival advocacy issues.

The Board thanks Bridget Carr for her work as a Representative-at-large.

### Vice-President

Paul Carnahan discussed the upcoming Spring 2006 meeting at Boston College. **All members voted in favor of appointing Laura Smith (chair), Jill Thomas, Jonathan Ault, Maria Bernier, Judy Huenneke, Jennifer Pelose, Jennifer Gunter King, Jessica Steytler, and Anne Ostendarp to the Spring 2006 Program Committee. All members voted in favor of appointing David Horn (chair), Beth Sweeney, and Ed Copenhagen to the Spring 2006 Local Arrangements Committee.**

### Treasurer

Liz Andrews presented the Treasurer's Report and then discussed the transfer of her files to the incoming treasurer, Lois Hamill. The income for the Spring 2005 meetings was approximately \$11,000.

The Board commended Liz Andrews for her work as NEA Treasurer for two terms.

### Secretary

Since the January 2005 Executive Board Meeting, the Board discussed and voted on the following:

- Voted to approve the following appointments to the Web Committee: Julia Collins as Newsletter Liaison, Aimée Primeaux as PR/Outreach/Education Liaison, and Georgen Gilliam Charnes as Jobs/Membership Liaison. (February 2, 2005)
- Voted to approve the amended Spring 2005 Local Arrangements report with the amended budget of \$13,500 for the Spring 2005 meeting, as submitted on January 26, 2005 (February 11, 2005)
- Voted to approve the Spring 2005 meeting registration fees as follows: \$45 for NEA members, \$75 for non-members, \$22.50 for students, and \$60 for on-site registration (February 11, 2005)
- Voted to approve the appointment of Paige Roberts as NEA Listserv Moderator (March 2, 2005)
- Voted to approve the following appointments to the Branding Committee: co-chairs Tracy Messer and Tara Hurt (PR); Paul Carnahan (VP); Karen Spicher (Education); Kelcy Shepherd, Rodney Obien, and Lianne Kearney (Membership); Anne Ostendarp (Outreach); and Michael Rush, Cynthia Swank, Valerie Wingfield, and Nanci Young (Members at Large) (April 5, 2005)

**All members voted in favor of accepting the President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary Reports.**

## Meetings

### Spring 2005 Program

The Spring 2005 program went smoothly, despite one speaker being unable to present. The book discussion readings question was resolved by making the readings available through a pass-worded protected part of the NEA Web site. The Board discussed the need to update program and local arrangements handbooks as well as control dissemination of them. It was noted that ninety percent of the Spring 2005 program committee had never served on a program committee before.

### Spring 2005 Local Arrangements

There were 146 people registered two weeks prior to the conference and 191 registered through the morning of April 29<sup>th</sup>. The one education workshop was oversubscribed and had a waiting list.

### Fall 2005 Program

The Fall 2005 Program Committee invited Allen Weinstein, the new Archivist of the United States, to be the keynote speaker at the fall meeting. If he is unable to come, the committee will engage Greg Sharrow of the Vermont Folklife center. The Program Committee is planning to schedule sessions for discussion groups, such as a College and University Archivists discussion group. There was a brief discussion regarding honoraria.

### Fall 2005 Local Arrangements

The Fall 2005 Local Arrangements Committee has signed the hotel contracts for the fall meeting and the meeting sessions will take place in two buildings. There will be parking costs on Friday and possibly Saturday. There was a brief discussion about budget and potential conflicts with NEMA and NELA.

**All members voted in favor of accepting the Spring 2005 Program Committee, Spring 2005 Local Arrangements Committee, Fall 2005 Program Committee, and Fall 2005 Local Arrangements Committee Reports.**

## Committee Reports to the Board

### Development Coordinator Report

There was a brief discussion about vendors other than archival supplies and services vendors, previous vendors and sponsorships.

### Membership Committee Report

The Board discussed the Listserv Moderator job description and the moderations of the listservs. **All members voted to approve the job description of the Listserv Moderator as proposed by the Membership Committee to be accepted and amended to include a three-year term and job title changed to Listserv Moderator.**

New members were invited to a new members' breakfast at the Spring 2005 conference. The Membership Committee is starting work on the membership directory. The Board discussed NEA membership trends, noting the decline in membership over four years, retention issues, encouragement of renewals, and a membership drive.

### Listsrv Moderator Report

The Board discussed the difference between and the use of the NEA listservs and the planned move of the listservs from Yahoo to Skybuilders, host of the NEA Web site.

### Education Committee Report

The budget numbers for the conference workshop, the cancelled reference workshop, and workshop registration were discussed. The committee is developing a slate of workshops for the Fall 2005 meeting.

### Print Coordinator Report

There was a brief discussion about the mailing of ballots. The next election will need to be held early because of the early dates of the Spring 2006 conference.

### Branding Committee Report

**All members voted in favor of accepting Phillis Steele to the Branding Committee retroactively to the start of the committee.**

The Branding Committee is focusing on various elements of graphic identity, such as audience, mission and name. They will draft a report with their recommendations. The Board discussed logo redesign issues, audience issues and the need to update the mission statement. There was a brief discussion about budgeting for graphic design work.

### Outreach Committee

**All members voted in favor of naming Mary Caldera chair of the Outreach Committee.** There was a discussion about Archives week, now the second Week in November.

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### Web Committee

The good turn-around on materials submitted to the Web site was discussed. The membership directory is covered in the contract with Skybuilders; but if Skybuilders is needed for work on the directory, there will be a charge for their work.

### Public Relations Coordinators

The Public Relations Coordinators want to know about the follow-up publicity for the Spring conference. The coordinators will find someone to take pictures at NEA events.

### Haas Award Committee Report

All members voted in favor of appointing **Judy Huenneke to the Haas Award committee**. ARMA will fill out their two positions on the committee by the end of May. There was a brief discussion about publicizing the Haas Award.

All members voted in favor of accepting the following reports (no action needed): **Membership Secretary, Newsletter, and Hale Award.**

All members voted in favor of approving the **Development Coordinator, Membership Committee, Listserv Moderator, Education Committee, Print Coordinator, Branding Committee, Outreach Committee, Web Committee, Public Relations Coordinators, and the Haas Award Committee Reports.**

### New Business

#### Distinguished Service Award and Archives Advocacy Award

The Distinguished Service Award is to be given to Joan Krizack of Northeastern University. The Archives Advocacy Award was awarded to The History Project.

#### NEA-Simmons Reception

All members voted to approve that NEA contribute \$300 towards a joint NEA and Simmons reception at the Society of American Archivists meeting in New Orleans.

#### Future Planning

The Board discussed at length the upcoming Special Board meeting on May 26<sup>th</sup>. It will be at NEDCC from 10-2. After the Board meeting on April 29<sup>th</sup>, the meeting was moved to

May 25<sup>th</sup>. There was a discussion of audience and mission statement and programming and conferences and which of these issues was important to address first. The Board decided that the May meeting focus on conferences and workshops. The mission and audience issues will be discussed as part of the other issues.

### Next Meeting Date and adjournment

The next Executive Board meeting will be on June 29, from 10-2, location to be determined. ☺

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 about becoming a member of NEA

### New Members

- Rodney Obien

#### Tom Blake

Mass. Historical Society

#### Erin Nettifree

Harvard University

#### Erica Boudreau

JFK Library

#### Charles C. Pratt

Keene State College

#### Robert Bruns

Boston College

#### David Reed

Kiwi Enterprises

#### Joanne Donovan

Schlesinger Library

#### Anthony Reed

F.L. Olmsted NHS

#### Erin Edwards

MIT

#### Prof. Tywana Whorley

Simmons College

#### Peter Fortier

Adjutant General's Dept.  
 State of NH

#### Georganna Woods

Project SAVE

#### Rebecca Hatcher

NEDCC

#### Marilyn M. Connors

Suffield Academy Archives

#### Jennifer Vollmer

#### Prof. Stanley S. Katz

Quinnipiac University

#### Mary J. Bernat

Palmer Public Library

#### Charles Latham, Jr.

Thetford Historical Society

## NEA Spring Meeting 2004 Session Reports

### Appraisal: New Directions in Theory and Practice

— Victoria Kalemari

This session was chaired by Jeannette A. Bastian, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College. The panelists were: Katherine Gray Kraft, Archivist, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University; Robin McElheny, Associate University Archivist for Programs, Harvard University Archives and; Mary Caldera, Archivist, Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library. After a brief introduction of the speakers and the topic by the chair, each panelist spoke about appraisal issues and practices and her respective repository.

In her introduction, Bastian touched on Gerald Ham's work on appraisal, the proactive role many archivists play in trying to save archival materials, and the different theories and strategies of appraisal theory. The three repositories had many similarities in their approaches to appraisal. One significant difference is that the Schlesinger is a manuscript repository, not an institutional archive. In its early days, it was the one of the few repositories collecting women's materials. However, its links to Radcliffe College mean that it shares many of the issues faced by Harvard University Archives and Manuscripts and Archives at Yale University. All three repositories have relatively long histories and tended to take more collections than they refused in early years.

All these repositories have some sort of appraisal policy or practice reflecting their individual missions; the two university archives both incorporate the mission of their parent institutions. In addition to appraisal at time of acquisition, all three speakers emphasized the importance of appraisal during processing. Each panelist mentioned the "case-by-case" method of appraisal used at the time of acquisition and during processing. Standard appraisal questions include collection completeness and condition, relation to other holdings, level of organization, cost to acquire and process, and potential research use. In addition, Yale has several documenting initiatives in place and uses the

Minnesota Method to appraise faculty papers.

Speakers emphasized the importance of turning appraisal practices into policies.

### Digital Frontier: Collaborative Digitization Projects

— Steve Butzel

This session featured two presenters, Kathy Bolduc Amoroso, Outreach Coordinator for the Maine Memory Network (MMN) and Kathleen Foulke, cataloger at Connecticut History Online (CHO), and a report submitted by a third panelist, Nanci Young, college archivist at Smith College, who was unable to attend the session.

Kathy Amoroso described her role at the MMN, which includes traveling to contributing institutions and providing hands-on training, as well as recruiting institutions from communities where contributions are not being made. Usually this means arranging a group meeting with leaders from civic and historical organizations, (such as schools, libraries, historical societies) and encouraging them to form a committee that will be in charge of deciding how best to contribute to MMN. The focus is on bringing communities together to develop a cooperative vision of how they would like to share their community's history.

Kathy also gave an overview of the MMN Web site, including its back-end infrastructure which allows contributors to submit new materials to the database remotely. In addition, she discussed MMN's current staffing and financing plans. Currently, only the project director's position is funded directly by the Maine Historical Society; all other staff positions are grant funded. In planning for the long-term financial health of the project, MMN is considering some forms of corporate sponsorship.

In the session's second presentation, Kathleen Foulke outlined the organizational structure of the Connecticut History Online team. Its original partners were the Connecticut Historical Society, the Mystic Seaport Museum, and the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut. Later on, they added the Connecticut State Library and the New Haven Historical Society.

While their initial goal was to digitize and catalog items from collections, they soon broadened their vision for the project. They expanded the scope and variety of materials represented in the digital collection and adopted cutting-edge technologies, including an XML-based digital collections system, streaming audio, page-turning, and JPEG2000. In addition, they placed increasing importance on enhancing the site's usefulness and usability for target audiences such as school teachers and students.

Foulke credited much of the success of the project to the collaborative staffing framework adopted early on. The framework featured team-oriented committees for project management, item selection, cataloging, education, and technical/web design. By collaborating in this manner, the project benefited from the complementary strengths of participating institutions and the sharing of knowledge and expertise. Additional benefits included improved access to institutional holdings, acquisition of high-resolution surrogates, and better marketing for participating institutions.

The session chairman read excerpts from Nanci Young's presentation titled "Cooperating Among the Digital Divide: The Five College Archivists Experience, 1996-2005." The report outlined two collaborative projects undertaken by archivists at Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The first project, the "Five College Digital Access Project, 1996-1999," served as a model for future digital projects by providing a cost analysis relating to digitization projects, clarified policy issues relating to copyright, adherence to national standards, and the administrative and academic roles of archival materials.

Key lessons learned from this project included a heightened appreciation for pre-production planning, and the time this requires and for the importance of clarifying each participant's roles and resources throughout the life of the project.

The second project aimed to place searchable finding aids on the Internet for archival materials across the institutions. The goal was to broaden access to materials and provide a major resource for Five College teaching and scholarship. The project lasted three years and offered additional lessons learned, including the value of having an ongoing relationship with project participants, and the support of top-level administrators at each institution. Most importantly, they benefited from excellent project staff.

## Digital Frontier: Going Digital?

- Maryalice Mohr

This session, chaired by Victoria Kalemari, Librarian for the National Park Service, covered issues that archivists face in embarking on a digitization project. The first speaker, Stephen Nonack of the Boston Athenaeum, began by giving a brief history of the Athenaeum and a description of its recent renovation. He explained that the *Boston American-Africana Collection* was specifically chosen for digitization to promote the Athenaeum's newly defined focus on education and outreach. He recommended evaluating a collection for potential digitization in terms of its use, coherency, visual attributes, current accessibility, and, particularly, whether it reflects the organization's mission.

In deciding whether to digitize a collection, Nonack suggested considering whether staff has sufficient time and training and whether the project manager has the necessary expertise. More specific decisions must also be made regarding display components and whether to hire outside vendors. Nonack declared that the key to a successful digitization project is thorough planning.

The second presenter, Nancy Heywood, discussed her experiences with digitization projects at the Massachusetts Historical Society. MHS currently has two large digital collections highlighting materials from the Adams and Jefferson collections, as well as several smaller online exhibitions. Heywood's presentation covered five issues: collection selection, project expectations, digital requirements/specifications, use of vendors vs. in-house production, and metadata creation.

With respect to selection, Heywood cited funding as the major consideration at MHS. Digitizing a large collection like the *Adams Family Papers* required grant funding, while a smaller project such as the *Atkins Family in Cuba* was done in-house with institutional resources. Heywood agreed with Nonack that a collection chosen for digitization must also reflect the goals of that institution.

Heywood recommended that expectations regarding the display of digital components be clearly defined beforehand, and that specifications should be determined accordingly. Heywood advocated spending time investigating guidelines and best practices of other institutions. A hand-

out was distributed listing some of these sources such as the NINCH (The National Initiative for a Networked Cultural Heritage) Guide. Decisions regarding metadata creation – the types and degree to which it will be applied – must also be considered ahead of time. Heywood described the three different types of metadata – structural, descriptive, and administrative – and the functionality each type provides.

In making the decision whether or not to hire an outside vendor, Heywood explained that the size, type, security, and condition of collection materials, as well as the availability of funding, might be determining factors. Regardless of whether an outside vendor is used, both presenters warned that projects often take more time than anticipated, and staff should plan accordingly. Both speakers concluded by saying that a smooth and successful first digitization project may likely affect future projects and influence whether such projects are funded.

Discussion questions focused on the use of outside vendors and the selection of specific software. A session being planned for an upcoming NEA meeting will address these issues further.

## Partnerships of the Future: Archivists in the Classroom

– Chair: *Rachel Wise, Massachusetts Historical Society*

Four panelists discussed their experiences bringing archival resources into the classroom through partnerships with teachers.

Stuart Cully, of the National Archives and Records Administration, Northeast Region, explained that NARA is actively seeking to develop educational partnerships, because use of their collections has been steadily declining. One of the Northeast Region's goals is to make sure that all students in its region learn about NARA by their high school graduation. To accomplish this, NARA offers a series of ten two-hour PDP workshops for teachers on topics such as "Local History in Federal Records." They also offer a CD-ROM that links significant federal documents to topics in the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks with images and citations. Through the "Teaching American History Grant Program," NARA works with other organizations to "teach the teachers" about using primary sources within the class-

room. NARA also sponsors National History Day, offers traveling exhibits and soon hopes to offer primary source packets with transcriptions online.

The mission of the Massachusetts Studies Project, according to director JoAnne Riley, is to help engage students in their community and the educational process by integrating local history into the classroom. Based at UMass Boston, the organization offers a series of teacher workshops where participants learn how to connect students to local history with primary source documents. With their "Mass Memories Road Show," the organization partners with schools, historical societies and libraries to encourage students and community members to contribute photos and documents reflecting their family's history. The items are then scanned and used as a basis for curriculum materials. Riley has found that teaching local history is greatly enhanced when teachers use original primary source documents, as in their "Virtual Research Diary Project." Students are increasingly becoming "content creators" in projects such as oral histories and Web sites. Hence, their work should be incorporated into local history units.

Kathleen Barker of the Massachusetts Historical Society discussed the Teacher Fellowship Program at MHS, which funds four weeks of research for teachers to prepare curriculum based on primary source documents in the Society's collections. Projects such as Rachel Altman's "Abigail's War: The American Revolution through the Eyes of Abigail Adams," offer a workbook with copies of primary source documents which has been downloaded from the MHS Web site by over 2,200 people. MHS also offers teachers' workshops, which include components on working with archives and how to use the resources of MHS. In 2004, the Society was awarded an NEH grant to develop an online project entitled "The Coming of the American Revolution (1764-1776)," which will include images and transcriptions documents relating to key events on a timeline. The site, scheduled to go live in 2007, will include lesson plans and suggestions for classroom use.

The goal of Jay Satterfield, head of Dartmouth College's Special Collections, is to integrate use of the collections into the regular college curriculum. Over forty classes came to use the collections this year, as faculty members increasingly created components that require using primary sources. Satterfield wants students and teachers to work directly with

the collections, personally handling the documents. As an example, he cited his work at the University of Chicago with a class studying urban renewal. Utilizing a variety of original resource material, students were able to piece together the context and differing agendas of each source, illustrating how the interrelating documents were all part of the whole picture. At Dartmouth, Satterfield has worked with an architecture class to help them pull together information on the history of a campus building and its use over time, using contracts, newspapers, photos and scrapbooks.

## Partnerships for the Future: Archivists on the Network, Partnering with IT Professionals

—*Eliot Wilczek, Tufts University*

This session featured a panel discussion about archivists working with IT professionals. The panel—chaired by Peter Carini, College Archivist at Dartmouth College—included an archivist, Anne Sauer, Interim Director, Digital Collections and Archives and Interim University Archivist at Tufts University; an archivist with a strong IT component to his job, roughly equivalent to a systems librarian, Stephen Yearl, Systems and Digital Resources Archivist at Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library; and an IT professional, Lee Mandell, Programmer/Analyst at the Office for Information Systems at Harvard University Library.

After the panelists briefly described their work and how Archivists and IT Professionals work together at their institutions, they gave the audience an opportunity to make comments and pose questions, turning the session into a true panel *discussion*. Three central issues emerged from the session.

### *Language*

If archivists and IT professionals are going to work together successfully, they need to learn each other's languages. Gaining a least a little fluency in the other field's vocabulary—coming to a common understanding of terms like “archive,” “collection,” “digital library,” and “repository”—will enable professionals to ask the right questions of each other and have a good understanding of the skills and expertise the other profession offers. Learning this language will usually mean spending significant time working and talking with each other. Finding a person who can speak

both languages and can smoothly liaise between archivists and IT professionals is a great benefit. Also, standards, such as the Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS), may be a good starting point for building a common vocabulary.

### *Trust and Partnership*

If IT professionals and archivists are going to work well together, they must be able to develop a good working relationship based on trust. They need to align themselves so they are working towards the same goal and avoid getting into situations where they compete with each other for resources. The work of archivists and IT professionals should compliment and not clash with each other. Lee Mandell noted that the strength of the relation between archivists and IT professionals directly affects the strength of the tools built to serve archival needs.

### *IT Professionals at Small Institutions*

One audience member asked what a small archival institutions with no IT staff should do if it wants to or is mandated to get involved in a digitization project or to provide electronic access to collection material. All of the panelists agreed that institutions cannot venture into the digital realm without IT support. If they cannot hire IT staff, institutions should contract with a trustworthy IT consultant.

## Digital Frontier: From Project to Program

—*Maryalice Mohr*

This session featured presentations from three panelists: Stephen Chapman, Preservation Librarian for Digital Initiatives in the Weissman Preservation Center at Harvard University Libraries; Karen Cariani, Director and founder of the WGBH Media Library; and Susan Pyzynski, Librarian for Digital Initiatives and Special Collections at Brandeis University.

Chapman opened the session with an overview of a recently revised NISO standard titled “A Framework of Guidance for Building Good Digital Collections,” available at <[www.niso.org/framework/framework2.html](http://www.niso.org/framework/framework2.html)>. Chapman recommended that archivists refer to this standard when applying for grants regardless of where one's institution is in the Project to Program continuum. Chapman described this continuum as having three phases. Phase 1



includes planning and executing a digitization project for the first time. Here the project is really a learning by doing experience for the organization. Phase 2 is the collection building stage, in which the organization is already familiar with the necessary technologies and processes and now aims to serve one of more communities. Phase 3 is no longer just about serving information within the institution, but entails contributing to and connecting with other collections on the Internet. These projects must consider issues such as interoperability, reusability, persistence, verification, documentation, and support for intellectual property rights.

In addition, Chapman encouraged archivists to think holistically about the lifecycle of their collections and infrastructure, and to focus on making digital projects and programs user driven.

Next, Cariani spoke about her experiences building a program of digital projects drawing on her organization's media-rich materials that could be useful as educational resources for K-12 classroom teachers. Starting with a small grant from NSF, Cariani and a collaborative team of staff from multiple departments developed a pilot project that used the Internet to deliver text, images, audio and video in an interactive web format. The project is currently known as Teachers Domain.

The success of this pilot project and future projects is the result of many factors. To begin with, Cariani's team developed an extensive proof of concept to determine what the final project might look like. In addition, staff spoke extensively with potential users of these resources to gain an understanding of their design, usability and content preferences. Most importantly, her core team members had excellent chemistry which facilitated efficient key processes and work flows.

Finally, Pyzynski spoke about lessons learned from her experiences transitioning from project to program at Brandeis University. The first project she described was the digitization of the Trustman Collection of Honoré Daumier lithographs made possible by a 2001 Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) grant. The grant covered a two-year period in which approximately four thousand original lithographs, some proofs, and several illustrated books and woodcuts were digitized. This project served as a learning experience for Pyzynski and her colleagues and began to get the attention of other Brandeis staff.

A second digitization project which entailed digitizing the Fine Arts slide library brought programmatic interest in digitization to a broader university-wide level. Funded not just by the Brandeis University Libraries but by other departments in the university, a number of stakeholders had a vested interest in the project's content and technology. As a result, faculty members and administrators throughout the university developed an interest in digital asset management technology and began to realize its potential for a number of academic disciplines.

Recently Pyzynski has started a new pilot project focusing on video and is again back to the "learning" phase. Nevertheless, the project contributes to a programmatic move toward developing an institutional digital object repository.

## **To Certify or Not to Certify: Archival Certification and the Future**

– *Sheila R. Spalding*

This session was chaired by Karen Adler Abramson of Brandeis University's Robert D. Farber Archives. Panelists included Connell Gallagher of University of Vermont, Russell Gasero of the Reformed Church of America, and Anastasia S. Weigle of Dyer Library and Saco Museum.

Session panelists and attendees engaged in a lively discussion about the merits of obtaining certification through the Academy of Certified Archivists (ACA). Anastasia Weigle shared her thoughts on why she chose not to pursue archival certification. Weigle attributed her professional success to a Masters degree in Library Science, coupled with work experience and a strong network of contacts. She did not apply for certification because she had not heard of ACA, and by the time she had (from a recent discussion on the SAA listserv), her career was well underway. Weigle mentioned that she would rather put her money toward continuing education than certification. Connell Gallagher chose certification over obtaining an MLS. He has a Masters degree in English and has been a certified archivist since the founding of ACA in 1989. Gallagher supports the lifelong education offered by ACA and believes that certification is a valid measure of one's professional knowledge and skills. Russell Gasero is a certi-

fied archivist who obtained his knowledge of archival principles through an apprenticeship program at the United Nations Archives. Gasero stated that he is against archival certification because the requirements for obtaining and maintaining it are not stringent enough, and the credentials do not carry enough clout because they are not widely known.

Session chair Karen Adler Abramson mentioned that the ACA exam offers archivists a means for measuring their range of knowledge and discovering weak areas requiring further development. Discussion then addressed the evolution of the ACA and ways in which the Academy could improve by modeling itself after the Institute of Certified Records Managers (ICRM). ACA certification should become as rigorous as ICRM certification; it should strengthen requirements for re-certification (e.g., track professional activities), and require members to take a more active role in the profession by publishing, attending workshops and giving presentations. Suggestions generated in this session will be brought before the ACA.

### **Book Discussion with David A. Wallace: Archives and the Public Good**

—Victoria Kalemaris

*Archives and the Public Good*, published in 2002, was edited by David A. Wallace and Richard Cox. The book consists of fourteen case studies that illustrate the accountability role records play in society. NEA was fortunate to have David A. Wallace lead the discussion on the book he co-edited. Wallace selected five case studies for participants to read prior to the meeting: “Archives on Trial: The Strange Case of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers” by James M. O’Toole; “A Monumental Blunder: The Destruction of Records on Nazi War Criminals in Canada” by Terry Cook; “Implausible Deniability: The Politics of Documents in the Iran-Contra Affair” by David Wallace; “Lighting up the Internet: the Brown and Williamson Collection” by Robin L. Chandler and Susan Storch; “They Should Have Destroyed More: The Destruction of Public Records by the South African State in the Final Years of Apartheid, 1990-1994” by Verne Harris. Participants were also asked to read the book’s introduction written by Cox and Wallace. The chapters assigned deal with various types of repositories (private, public and corporate) and the many legal issues faced by

archival repositories; most were written by archivists directly involved in the situations being described.

Wallace is a Visiting Assistant Professor at the School of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America. He began the discussion by reviewing the themes of the book outlined in the introduction and highlighting what he considered to be the salient points in each of the chapters. The specific areas of records accountability focused on in the book are: “explanation, secrecy, memory, and trust” (p. 2). Wallace and Cox define accountability in broad terms to encompass the role of archives in legal situations and more personal ones. Wallace referred to archives as a “form of social glue” used to create a society’s collective memory and noted that for the past several years, the role archives play in accountability is often highlighted in news stories.

After a slow start, discussion picked up. The focus was on the responsibility of archivists to their profession and to society as a whole. The collision of SAA’s Code of Ethics with its commitment to freedom of information and the often more restrictive access to information imposed on archivists by the policies of the repositories they work in was a point that was returned often in various ways. The authors of some chapters were seen as whistle-blowers by their respective repositories but session participants and other archives professionals felt that the authors were “doing the right thing” for the records and the situation.

Given the cross-section of settings that archivists work in—local, state, and federal governments, college and university archives, private archives and corporate archives spanning a wide spectrum of professions, there are no easy answers to questions of how records are used and should be used to provide accountability. Wallace ended the discussion by pointing out that we are in an unprecedented time for access to records.☺

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## News and Notes

### CONNECTICUT

#### Yale Exhibition Marks the 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Nathan Hale's Birth

Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, is celebrating the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Nathan Hale (Yale 1773) with an exhibition, *Nathan Hale: Early American Idol*.

Born in 1755 in Coventry, Connecticut, Hale was educated by the Rev. Joseph Huntington (Yale 1762) and entered Yale at the age of fourteen. One of his classmates was James Hillhouse, later a U.S. Senator and an advocate of abolition. Following graduation in 1773, Hale taught in one-room schoolhouses in eastern Connecticut until fighting broke out at Lexington and Concord, at which point he enlisted as an officer and joined the fight for independence. When General Washington was desperate for someone to spy on the British in New York in September 1776, Hale volunteered. He was caught within two weeks and hanged on September 22.

The exhibition includes letters between Hale and his friends, Hale's college records, Hillhouse's sheepskin diploma, and artifacts evocative of the colonial period. One curious item is a lock of hair from Major John André, the British go-between in Benedict Arnold's intended surrender of West Point. André was hanged four years after Hale.

Richard E. Mooney (Yale 1947), onetime reporter on the *Yale Daily News*, is the curator of the exhibition, supported by staff in Manuscripts and Archives at Sterling Library and the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, which holds some of Hale's papers. Mooney spent more than thirty years at the *New York Times* where he served as a reporter, foreign correspondent, editor, and member of the Editorial Board until his retirement in 1997. The years at the *Times* were broken by five years as Executive Editor of the *Hartford Courant* in the 1970s.

An article in the *Courant* sparked Mooney's interest in Hale. The article noted that the young spy had been hanged at Third Ave. and East 65th St. in Manhattan, around the corner from Mooney's apartment. With the help of Robert A.M. Stern, dean of the Yale School of Architecture., Mooney arranged for a plaque to mark the spot. Mooney is working

on a biography of Hale, and his research incorporates material that will be on display in the exhibition.

The exhibition will remain on display until the end of July.

### MAINE

#### Archaeological Field School at Pemaquid Falls, Maine

Join historical archaeologist Dr. Neill De Paoli as he directs the fourth year of excavations of the late-eighteenth-Century home of prominent local merchant Robert Given. Participants will explore the world of this English frontier settlement with historic roots dating to the late 1620s. Students will learn basic excavation and recording techniques, laboratory procedures, and historic artifact identification methods. This experience is a great opportunity for college students seeking course credit and experience in historical archaeology, teachers in need of recertification credits, or history buffs interested in exploring an area with a rich colonial history.

The program will include a radar survey of the property and weekly films and discussions exploring the role recent discoveries in historical archaeology has played in our understanding of North American colonial history. Students will keep journals of their experiences in the field and laboratory and prepare short papers on one aspect of historical archaeology. The Southern Maine Community College (South Portland) is offering the archaeological field school as a two-credit history course to college students and the general public. Participants sign up for a single two-week session that runs from August 1-12. Space is limited to a maximum of twelve people. The program will run from Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 2:30 pm.

Field school tuition is \$174.00 for Maine residents and \$336.00 for out-of state residents. Course registration closes on July 29, 2005. For additional information see <[www.smccme.edu](http://www.smccme.edu)> or write or call Enrollment Services, Southern Maine Community College, Fort Road, South Portland, ME 04106, at 207-741-5800 or 1-877-282-2182. Otherwise contact Dr. Neill De Paoli, 76 Northwest Street, Portsmouth, NH 03801, at 603-749-1570 or <[ndppquid@rcn.com](mailto:ndppquid@rcn.com)>.

## Maine Historical Society Announces Upcoming Museum Exhibition

The years after the American Revolution were a dynamic period for Portland (then known as Falmouth). During this period the town emerged as a major commercial center. Industrial, commercial, and residential districts bustled, and local citizens created a diverse range of organizations and institutions to support their needs and interests. In the 1780s, itinerant artists found their way to Portland and sold silhouettes, portrait miniatures, and other paintings. Artists and artisans established craft shops and studios and made furniture and paintings in the latest style. Steadily, their work became part of middle and upper class homes.

A new exhibition, *The City Awakes: The Arts and Artisans of Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Portland*, will feature over eighty paintings, prints, drawings, and examples of decorative arts made in Portland during this period. Exhibition pieces are drawn from collections of the Maine Historical Society, Portland Museum of Art, Maine Charitable Mechanics Association, Maine State Museum, and private collections. The exhibit will feature paintings by familiar artists, such as Charles Codman and John Brewster, Jr., and work of lesser-known artists, such as Susanna Paine and Fredric Mellen. Together with a wide variety of decorative and historical materials, these pieces will present a fascinating survey of the artistic and creative history of early Portland.

*The City Awakes* exhibition will open at the MHS Museum on Friday, June 24<sup>th</sup> and continue through Saturday, December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2005. For additional information, contact the MHS Museum, 489 Congress Street, Portland, ME 04101, at (207) 774-1822 or <www.mainehistory.org>, or contact Jane Foden, MHS, at (207) 774-1822 or <jfoden@mainehistory.org>.

## Maine Historical Society Awarded Prestigious Grant for Museum Conservation

Over the next two years, the Maine Historical Society will identify and address major archival conservation priorities in its Research Library, thanks to a \$60,562 Conservation Project Support (CP) grant from the Federal Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). Conservation Project grants help museums and libraries undertake critical conservation activities and are

awarded through competitive peer review. This grant will fund a team from the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) to conduct an assessment of major collections; it will also allow MHS to hire a part-time technician to work on re-housing fragile bound manuscript collections. For additional information see <www.mainehistory.org>.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Anna Chen Chennault and Informal Diplomacy

Anna Chen Chennault's recent gift of her papers to the Schlesinger Library at the Radcliffe Institute opens a remarkably candid window onto the world of U.S.-Asia relations, American foreign policy, and Republican politics from the 1950s through 1980s, and offers insight into Mrs. Chennault's life and career as businesswoman, international trade consultant, and mistress of the art of informal diplomacy.

Born in Beijing, China, in 1925, Anna Chen was a journalist covering the U.S. Fourteenth Air Force during World War II when she first met charismatic General Claire Lee Chennault, leader of the famed "Flying Tigers." They married in 1947, and she emigrated to the U.S. with him. General and Mrs. Chennault were ardent supporters of the China Lobby, which sought to sway American public opinion to the side of the Guomindang and the government of Chiang Kai-shek. In 1958, when General Chennault died, she continued to be a spokesperson for the Chinese anti-communists and a sought-after advisor on Chinese issues to American businessmen, government officials, and military leaders. In her role as a popular Washington hostess, Chennault built a powerful base of influence and connections. Mrs. Chennault also became an increasingly influential figure in the Republican Party, campaigning for Richard Nixon, Barry Goldwater, and Ronald Reagan. Her papers touch on her role in the 1968 "October Surprise" as liaison to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, the ambivalent Nixon/Chennault relationship that followed, and her assistance to South Vietnamese fleeing the country.

Her papers also document how she worked through informal channels as a popular and persuasive conduit among the United States, People's Republic of China, and the Republic of China. The collection includes biographical information, personal and professional correspondence,

diaries from 1953 through 1990, writings and speeches, business and organizational records, clippings and articles, and files pertaining to her work with the Republican Party and with Chinese-Americans organizations. While some is in Chinese, most material is in English; container lists are available, and most of the collection is open to researchers without restrictions.

## Schlesinger Library Exhibitions

Following its top to bottom renovation, Schlesinger Library has reopened with a handsome exhibition area among its many new features. For the opening exhibition, Schlesinger curators and staff selected their personal favorites for a visual celebration of Schlesinger's holdings. On view are mementos of the women's suffrage movement, such as a rosette and a china teacup imprinted with "Votes for Women;" Amelia Earhart's handmade baby book and a lei presented to her; novelist Dorothy West's writing desk, fashioned from a pair of architectural brackets; and a witty Valentine photograph sent by Julia and Paul Child in 1956. Also featured are magnificent handwritten and illustrated travel accounts by E. Jane Gay and Sarah Bryant Fay from the 1890s and early Twentieth-Century; autograph letters of Susan B. Anthony and Harriet Beecher Stowe; photographs and artifacts of Pauli Murray and Shirley Graham Du Bois; records of the Boston Women's Health Book Collective and the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice; a bolo designed for *The Dinner Party* by artist Judy Chicago; posters and medicine boxes from the Lydia Estes Pinkham Medicine Company; Radcliffe College pins and parietal books; and women's diaries, cookbooks, etiquette books, photographs, early birth control advice documents, and many other items. The exhibition remains on view through June 30<sup>th</sup>; visitors are welcome Monday through Friday, 9:30 am to 5 pm.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### Pilobolus Archive Donated to Dartmouth College

The modern dance company Pilobolus came to life in a rehearsal studio in Dartmouth's Webster Hall in 1971. Pilobolus went on to become one of the most successful dance companies in the world, with three touring compa-

nies and an educational program. Thirty-four years later the Pilobolus archive, a treasure that includes choreography notes, photographs, and footage of performances and rehearsals, has returned to Webster Hall, which today houses Dartmouth College Library's Rauner Special Collections Library.

The company's artistic leadership is still shared by four of its original members: Robby Barnett ('72), Michael Tracy ('73), Jonathan Wolken ('71) and their first dance professor, Alison Chase. Their approach to dance in the early '70s, based on a collaborative choreographic process and a revolutionary weight-sharing approach to partnering, took the dance world by surprise.

Dartmouth faculty, staff, and students, as well as dance historians and enthusiasts, will have immediate access to the archive. The archive will be available to cultural historians interested in how theater and dance were reshaped in the 1970s and 1980s, to sociologists examining a successful model for collaborative creativity, to marketing specialists studying the history of advertising in the arts, and to scholars interested in gender roles in dance.

The archive contains material spanning the entire history of the company, including VHS, Beta, and reel-to-reel footage of individual pieces from rehearsals to performances, interviews with the company's founders, publicity material, newspaper clippings, photographs, posters, and playbills. Since Pilobolus is still active, new items will be added to the archive. Over the next several years Dartmouth will also commission new Pilobolus works, which will eventually become part of the archive, and will host Pilobolus performances at the College's Hopkins Center for the Arts.

For additional information see <<http://dartmouth.edu/~news/releases/2005/02/24.html>>.

## RHODE ISLAND

### Rhode Island Town and City Clerk's Association Presentations

On Friday, April 22, 2005, at the quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Town and City Clerk's Association, State Archivist Gwenn Stearn and Tracey L. Croce, Local Government Records Analyst, presented a program on

records. Topics covered in the presentation included microfilm standards, archival temperature and humidity control methods and tracking systems, records storage maintenance schedules, and care and handling of collections. Stearn and Croce are the clerks' first point of contact for questions regarding records storage, preservation, and retention. Stearn and Croce also presented on local records retention and disposal at the Town and City Clerk's Association conference on Friday, June 10<sup>th</sup> at the University of Rhode Island Alton Jones Campus in West Greenwich.

### **Roger Williams University Plans for Future**

Roger Williams University, Bristol, Rhode Island, is developing "A Strategic Plan for the Reorganization and Enhancement of the Roger Williams University Library Archives." The plan is being developed by Veronica Maher, Professor/Media Resources Librarian, who was given a semester sabbatical to study the principles and theories of archival management and administration and to plan for the future of the university library archives. Maher is doing research and taking courses on archival management at Simmons College; attending workshops and courses sponsored by the Society of American Archivists; and doing fieldwork. The plan will be offered to the University for consideration as a vehicle to strengthen the infrastructure of the Roger Williams University archival program.

### **URI Completes Processing of John H. Chafee's Senatorial Papers**

The University of Rhode Island Special Collections Unit has recently completed processing of John H. Chafee's senatorial papers. The senatorial papers, which are housed in 1,642 archival boxes and exceed 1,000 linear feet, complement papers from Chafee's service as governor of Rhode Island and Secretary of the Navy.

The Chafee papers, which include historical audio and visual news footage of the senator, including reel-to-reel, cassette audiotapes, 16-millimeter motion pictures and news films, and photographs, form part of URI's Political Papers Archive. The Political Papers Archive houses the records of state congressional and gubernatorial leaders, including the records of former Rhode Island governors Frank Licht, Philip Noel, J. Joseph Garrahy, Bruce Sundlun, and Lincoln

Almond. Special Collections also holds the papers of former U.S. Representatives Robert Tiernan, Claudine Schneider, and Robert Weygand, and Senator Clairborne Pell.

These materials represent sixty years of non-partisan social, economic, and political aspirations of Rhode Island's leaders. Chafee and Pell, who served in the Senate for twenty two and thirty five years respectively, provided leadership in legislation and in committee assignments on issues such as educational reform, protective environmental policy, medical programs, labor management, transportation initiatives, arts and humanities funding, energy concerns, and foreign policy.

Processing of the Chafee senatorial papers was made possible by a gift from the Chafee Memorial Fund. Family, friends, and former staff members and colleagues of the late senator raised funds to honor the senator's memory and environmental accomplishments. A bronze statue of the senator was erected in Colt State Park in Bristol, on land that Chafee saved from development while he was governor. URI contributed a matching gift of \$25,000.

### **WAVES Exhibition in Newport, Rhode Island**

An exhibition on the WAVES in World War II was showcased in the Naval War College Museum during Women's History Month in March. The exhibition, prepared by the curator of the Naval Historical Collection, honored both enlisted rates and officers who served in the Navy during the war. Photographs, memorabilia, excerpts from letters of WAVES, and text from oral histories were displayed. The women served in a wide range of occupations besides secretarial or clerical jobs. They were in such non-traditional occupations as aviation mechanics mates, link trainer instructors, code breakers, and gunnery instructors.

The curator of the Naval Historical Collection has been conducting an oral history program (interviewing WAVES) for the last twelve years. Over seventy-five women in Rhode Island and Connecticut have been interviewed. All of the interviews have been transcribed and catalogued. In addition, WAVES have donated personal papers to supplement the interviews.

## VERMONT

### St. Johnsbury Community Archives Guide Opens a Window on the Past

In 1999 the Fairbanks Museum & Planetarium, St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury Historical Society, and the Town of St. Johnsbury all joined forces to engage a trained archivist to help the institutions preserve, organize, and catalog their archives. The *St. Johnsbury Community Archives Guide to Historic Records*, now in print, is an easy-to-use guide to the archives and collections of these local institutions, providing a one-stop reference resource for anyone interested in local and regional history.

The *Guide* was organized by Selene Colburn and designed by the Archives Collaborative, with funding from the Vermont Humanities Council, the Vermont Community Fund, and the partner institutions. “The new guide opens wide a window on the rich historical resources available to anyone doing research in this area. There are personal letters, photographs, maps and much more,” says Patricia Swartz, archivist at the Fairbanks Museum Kitchel Center and one of the primary creators of the *Guide*.

In 2004, representatives from the institutions of the Archives Collaborative gave six workshops to the public on how to use primary source materials in historical research. This workshop series was funded by a grant from the Vermont Council for the Humanities in order to promote the use of the newly cataloged materials and to promote St. Johnsbury’s community pride, economic and cultural development, and place-based education. In conjunction with these workshops, the collaborative sponsored a public lecture series featuring historians and authors who have used local collections, including Howard Coffin, Lynn Bonfield, Mary Ide, Allen Yale, and Allen Davis. Students from area high schools and colleges were also involved in a student symposium hosted by the St. Johnsbury Historical Society.

The *Guide* is free to researchers. For additional information please contact Patricia Swartz of the Fairbanks Museum & Planetarium at 748-2372 (ext 105), or check with the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, St. Johnsbury Academy, or St. Johnsbury Town Clerk’s office. ☺

## ARCHIVES ON THE ROAD!!

Looking to reach Average Jane Public?  
Trying to educate John Doe?  
Consider hosting  
ARCHIVES ON THE ROAD.

Archives on the Road is a free program that offers the opportunity for people to talk to archivists about their family papers, scrapbooks, diaries, letters, photographs, and other documents. The goal is to provide the non-professional with a better understanding of the historical value of and preservation options for their family papers and, by extension, the value of archives in society.

Historical societies, library friends groups, genealogical societies, churches, and community organizations have hosted successful Archives on the Road events. The format is flexible and varies with the size of the turnout and type of event. At many sites, the audience receives a brief overview of preservation basics and then is encouraged to “show-and-tell” their treasured documents. In other forums, the participants arrive for drop-in sessions with the available archivists.

Working with a local host, the NEA Outreach Committee organizes and arranges for professional archivists to lead an Archives on the Road event. The Committee provides handouts for the participants and, for the local host, sample press releases for advertising the program. The host is asked to provide the publicity, an audience, and site. There is no charge for the Archives on the Road program; however, hosts wishing to contribute are encouraged to make a donation to NEA.

Some of the past Archives on the Road programs are described in detail on the NEA Web site at <[www.newenglandarchivists.org/aboutNEA/ctts/road-prev.html](http://www.newenglandarchivists.org/aboutNEA/ctts/road-prev.html)>. The Outreach Committee maintains a list of NEA members who are interested in volunteering their time at future events; if you are interested in participating in this program or in hosting an event, please contact any Outreach Committee member (a list of names is available on the NEA Web site) or committee chair Anne Ostendarp at <[anneostendarp@hotmail.com](mailto:anneostendarp@hotmail.com)>.

## Around and About

### Adventures in Reformatting at the Robert D. Farber University Archives

*Karen Adler Abramson, University Archivist, Brandeis University*

Like many institutional archives, the Robert D. Farber University Archives houses collections in a variety of media, many of which are steadily deteriorating and, moreover, inaccessible to the public because their formats are antiquated. The University Archives is making a concerted effort to reformat some of its most unstable and obsolete materials — primarily audio-visual — through the pursuit of small-scale reformatting grants, which are becoming increasingly available to archival institutions of all sizes.

In 2004, the University Archives was awarded a grant from the National Television & Video Preservation Foundation (NTVVPF), which initiated a preservation/reformatting program for public and non-profit archives holding television and video materials that would otherwise be lost to history. The grant was unique in that it was in-kind: recipient institutions were partnered with high-end preservation firms that agreed to donate their services to the NTVVPF. Not surprisingly, the Farber Archives was partnered with VidiPax in New York, a premier outfit with whom the Archives had a successful track record.

The grant project was satisfying on many levels. In addition to making historical materials available to the research public, the project demystified the byzantine nature of copyright clearance and university bureaucracy surrounding grant contracts. Knowledge gained from this grant will be harnessed for future granting opportunities and in-house reformat-

ting projects. Included in this knowledge is the realization that small archival institutions with limited resources can successfully navigate grant projects that are focused and well defined.

#### The Collection

The NTVVPF grant funded the preservation of ten videotapes from the Farber Archives' Morse Communications Research Center Collection. The reformatted collection of early televised political broadcasts (1962) is a rich resource for historians, political scientists, communications and media specialists, and early television enthusiasts interested in studying the history of televised political campaigns in the United States.

Comprising hundreds of 16mm films, reel-to-reel audiotapes, and two-inch ("quad") videotapes, the political broadcast collection was originally housed at the Morse Communications Research Center at Brandeis University. The collection (34 cu. ft.) was discovered languishing in a building basement by my predecessor, who recognized its historical value and promptly transferred it to the University Archives.

Like many archival "finds," the videotapes uncover a rich and storied past. The Morse Communications Research Center was founded at Brandeis University in 1961 as a research institute for the study and analysis of communication in modern society. Headed by Louis G. Cowan, former President of CBS Television,

and Henry Morgenthau III, former Executive Producer of WGBH-TV (Boston public television), the Morse Communications Research Center was created to analyze specific areas of communication affecting contemporary life, namely, politics, education, and international relations. Its primary aim was to improve educational radio and television in the United States and abroad, particularly in developing countries.

Toward that end, staff of the Morse Communications Research Center created an audio-visual archives documenting local, state, and national political campaigns across the United States, with the goal of making the materials available for research. Louis G. Cowan acquired the broadcasts from advertising agencies and television networks around the country. By the time the Center closed in the mid-1960s, he had amassed over 400 films, audiotapes, and videotapes covering key political campaigns in the United States and Europe, from 1959-1964. When the collection was rediscovered 35 years later, all that remained was a basic inventory to the materials; all provenancial documentation had been lost.

From a collection of several hundred broadcasts thirty five films and videotapes were selected for reformatting based on their historical/research value, informational breadth, and lack of availability in other repositories. A survey of relevant film and television archives, institutional archives and bibliographic databases indicated that



the culled materials comprised a unique and comprehensive grouping of early televised political broadcasts. Ultimately, the NTVPF agreed to fund ten broadcasts on two-inch videotape, a medium at great risk because it relies on technology that is virtually extinct. Quad videotape is also extremely unwieldy, and a single reel can weigh up to twenty pounds.

The selected videotapes document several televised political campaigns from 1962: the Michigan gubernatorial campaign, the New York gubernatorial campaign, and the state and U.S. senatorial campaigns in New York. Debates, interviews, and advertising spots address the political platforms and ideologies of major and minor party candidates of the time, including George Romney and John Swainson (MI), and Carl Feingold, Richard Garza, Eric Hass, Jacob Javits, Robert Morgenthau, and Nelson Rockefeller (NY).

### The Copyright Maze

In its call for proposals, the NTVPF expressed a strong preference for funding materials in the public domain. Since Brandeis University did not own the intellectual copyright to its political broadcasts, its candidacy looked dim. A brief email to the grant administrator, however, assuaged my fears, and I was encouraged to apply in spite of possible copyright restrictions.

In the grant application, I agreed to contact all known copyright holders and to clarify permissions to use and reproduce their materials for interested researchers. Researchers would also be referred to the owning institutions, when necessary. The NTVPF granted the award with the stipulation

that we make a good-faith effort to secure clearance from potential copyright holders, and verify that the materials have not been reformatted elsewhere. Satisfying these conditions proved both arduous and edifying; many of the original creators, i.e., television networks, local television stations, independent producers, and political action committees were now defunct, and their changing incarnations were difficult to trace over time.

Following leads provided by the NTVPF, I contacted various institutions to determine if they held the copyright to any of our videotapes, and/or owned reformatted copies. My



Class at the Morse Communications Research Center, October 1964. *Courtesy of Robert D. Farber University Archives, Brandeis University*

search turned up nothing. When one lead suggested that the reproduction of news broadcasts and political advertisements might be considered fair use, I contacted the Office of the General Counsel at Brandeis for advice on this matter. In consultation with the General Counsel and an outside counsel specializing in intellectual property law, it was decided that the reformatting of political broadcasts was likely deemed to be fair use under the Copyright Act:

- The broadcasts were being reformatted solely as a means of making them accessible for viewing on modern equipment; they could not be reproduced, and would be used strictly for research, scholarly, and educational purposes.
- The works were factual news reports and political advertisements, not fictional or artistic works.
- To our knowledge, there was no market for the licensing of political broadcasts such as ours. Therefore, it seemed highly unlikely that our reformatting efforts would have any effect on the market value of the broadcasts and advertisements.

I was further advised that many, if not all, of our political broadcasts were likely to be in the public domain, either because copyright was not registered in 1962 (when the broadcasts were aired) or because copyright was not renewed twenty-eight years later, in 1990, as was required at the time to retain copyright protection.

The case for fair use and the search for potential copyright holders were thoroughly documented in a formal letter to the NTVPF. The Foundation ultimately affirmed that we had conducted due diligence as well as carefully assessed the legal risks to Brandeis University. With the copyright issue behind us, we were able to move on to the next hurdle, the grant agreement.

### Program Agreement

All grants at Brandeis University are managed by its Office of Sponsored Programs, whose staff shepherd candidates through the application process, and ensure that all grant requirements are followed. This vetting process is

extremely helpful; it can also be maddeningly bureaucratic. In the case of the NTVPF grant, the task of formalizing a program agreement was protracted and painstaking. The section entitled “Indemnification and Hold Harmless Agreement” posed the greatest challenge, as the University insisted on a mutual indemnification clause that protected both parties from all claims, liabilities, and losses resulting from the actions of the other party. In its original form, the agreement’s clause indemnified the NTVPF, only. After three months of negotiations and countless contract revisions, the two parties settled upon an agreement with

a mutual indemnification clause.

#### **Preservation and Access**

The reformatting process proved to be the most seamless phase of the project, thanks to the high-quality, service-oriented, and timely work of our vendor, VidiPax. With the twin goals of preservation and access in mind, the ten videotapes were transferred to several formats: BetaSP (preservation master), DigiBeta (access master) and DVD (access copy). The original tapes, preservation masters, and access masters have been stored offsite in a climate-controlled facility. The broadcasts have been cat-

alogued in WorldCat and in the University’s online catalog (LOUIS), ensuring broad bibliographic access. The broadcasts may also be searched on the University Archives’ Web site: <[www.library.brandeis.edu/specialcollections/collections/video.html](http://www.library.brandeis.edu/specialcollections/collections/video.html)>

Over time, our goal is to reformat as many political broadcasts as possible. The Morse Communications Research Center collection is a historically rich one that promises to benefit the broader research community. Having resolved the prickly legal issues, our only barrier now is money. Isn’t that always the case? ☺

## **Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: Archival Approaches for Everyone’s House**




Fall 2005 NEA Meeting

University of Vermont  
Burlington, Vermont

October 14-15

The Fall meeting will be held in Burlington during peak foliage season. The program’s theme will be “Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: Archival Approaches for Everyone’s House.” The meeting will feature sessions dealing with software choices for small and large institutions and issues that affect government archives (access to confidential records), academic archives (student papers and FERPA), and local libraries (archives in public libraries). There will also be sessions on outreach and archival issues in folklore collections as well as discussion groups.

## Calendar



Press releases and other announcements of upcoming activities to be published in the *Newsletter* should be sent to NEA, c/o WPI Archives and Special Collections, Gordon Library, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609, or sent via e-mail to <Michael.forstrom@yale.edu>. Please provide the date, time, place and a brief description of the event and the name, address and telephone number of the person to be contacted for information.

**July 1, 2005.** Deadline for NEH Division of Preservation and Access grants. See <[www.neh.fed.us/](http://www.neh.fed.us/)>.

**August 13-21, 2005.** Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA. See <[www.archivists.org/](http://www.archivists.org/)>.

**August 31 – September 1, 2005.** Second International Conference on the History of Archives and Records (I-CHORA 2). “Archival Affinities: Adapting and Adopting Archival Cultures.” Amsterdam, Netherlands. Sponsored by the University of Amsterdam and the Archiefschool, Netherlands Institute for Archival Education and Research. See <<http://I-chora2.archiefschool.nl/>>.

**September 11–15, 2005.** IASA Annual Conference of the International Association of Sound and Audio-visual Archives. Barcelona, Spain. See <<http://iasa-web.org/iasa0005.htm>>.

**September 19-21, 2005.** ARMA International 50<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and Expo. Chicago, IL. See <[www.arma.org/](http://www.arma.org/)>.

**September 30 – October 2, 2005.** Tocqueville Conference, Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library. New Haven, CT. See <[www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/](http://www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/)>.

**October 1, 2005.** Deadline for NHPRC grants (for May meeting). See <[www.archives.gov/grants/how\\_to\\_apply/application\\_deadlines.html#october](http://www.archives.gov/grants/how_to_apply/application_deadlines.html#october)>.

**October 14, 2005.** New England Archivists Fall Board Meeting. University of Vermont, Burlington, VT.

**November 1, 2005.** Deadline for the Modern Archives

Institute. Washington, DC. Contact: Modern Archives Institute, Professional Development and Training (PDT), National Archives and Records Administration, Room 3110, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park MD 20740-6001.

**November 16-18, 2005.** New England Museum Association (NEMA) Annual Conference. Burlington, MA. See <[www.nemanet.org/conf05.html](http://www.nemanet.org/conf05.html)>.

**November 30 – December 3, 2005.** Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) Conference. Austin, Texas. See <[www.amianet.org/](http://www.amianet.org/)>.

**March 10 – 11, 2006.** New England Archivists Spring Meeting. Boston College, Boston, MA. ☺

## People

Jean Nielsen Berry, Assistant Archivist of Wellesley College, retired at the end of June, after seventeen years of service in the Wellesley College Archives. She has been an active member of NEA, serving as President (1999-2000), as editor of *NEA Newsletter*, on the Hale Award Committee and other committees. She will continue as NEA Clerk. Jean also has been a leader in the New England Chapter/Society of Architectural Historians and on the Town of Wellesley's Historical District Commission. ☺

### NEA Needs You - Please Volunteer!

Opportunities for volunteer participation in New England Archivists activities abound. NEA is a volunteer-run organization; without the participation of its members, NEA would cease to function. There are many committees, offices, and projects that need assistance from members.

Professionals in the archival field already possess skills and experience needed to support and advance New England Archivists. The opportunity to meet, converse, and do meaningful work with colleagues is of great professional and personal benefit. In addition, service to a professional organization such as NEA adds an important dimension to a professional resume.

If you are interested in volunteering for a committee, contact either Membership Committee Co-chair.

NEW ENGLAND ARCHIVISTS  
WPI Archives and Special Collections  
Gordon Library  
100 Institute Road  
Worcester, MA 01609

Non-profit Organization  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Boston, Massachusetts 02205  
Permit Number 56006

### **This Season in New England History**



#### **Summer 1905: Dover Public Library was Completed and Dedicated**

In the 1890's, citizens of Dover, New Hampshire, appealed to Andrew Carnegie for funds to construct a library building. Mr. Carnegie responded, "If the City of Dover pledges itself by resolutions of councils to support a free library at a cost of not less than \$3000 a year, and provide a suitable site, I would be pleased to furnish \$30,000 for the erection of a free public library building." The building was completed in June 1905 at a cost of \$29,675. The building, housing 33,000 volumes, was dedicated on July 19, 1905.