



[Solon J. Buck Papers.](#)

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

January 6, 1930.

Dr. Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Buck:

The Council decided at the Hanover meeting to ask the American Council of Learned Societies to join with it in setting up a Joint Committee on the Enlargement, Improvement and Preservation of Data. I don't know whether Mr. Leland has written you yet. It is my understanding that members of the Committee are to be jointly appointed by the two councils. It is our hope that you will accept the chairmanship. The membership of the Committee is to be:

Dr. Solon J. Buck, Chairman, Minnesota Historical Society,
Professor Norman S. B. Gras, Harvard University,
Dr. Waldo G. Leland, American Council of Learned Societies,
Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library,
Professor Clark Wissler, American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Leland intends to write you in some detail regarding possible work of this Committee. I simply want to express to you the hope of the Social Science Research Council that you may be able to see your way clear to accept the chairmanship.

Truly yours,

(Signed) Robert S. Lynd

Permanent Secretary.

RSL:AR

6) Newspaper clippings. In the field of modern history it often happens that important material is published in the newspapers, and not subsequently reproduced in books. This is especially true of the European press, which prints not only articles by scholars, and interviews with statesmen but also some documents from archives. The same may be true in other fields of social science.

Is there any way in which existing agencies, such as clipping bureaus, could be induced to comb the press for material of this type, without too great expense? The Council might investigate possibilities.

Material of this kind, when sufficiently important, could then be passed on to the editors of periodicals for publication; otherwise it could remain in a clipping collection.

F. Use of durable paper.

The tactics required in this problem are, first, standardization of papers, so that durability is easily recognized. This depends on the outcome of research that Burgess is doing. Then, some compulsion to cause paper manufacturers to give their papers a classification under an index of durability. Along with this will go the encouragement of larger scale manufacture of the papers with the higher durability, but such stimulation is not possible until we have excluded the possibility of perishable paper being sold for durable (as some say is the case in the Dictionary of National Biography).

When standardization is effected, a means must be found to let the book purchaser know the durability class of the paper in his book. Either a watermark by the manufacturer or an imprint by the publisher will care for this. Then it will remain for the libraries and reviewers of books to prove that it will pay publishers to demand durable paper from the manufacturers, and manufacturers to make it.

Government publications are in a different class; there the tactics can be direct agitation for the policy of special durable paper printings for deposit and preservation purposes. This principle, adopted by the Indiana legislature should be advertised to other governments, state, national and local. The matter is now before the National Government.

*Ampl. in
MSS Surv.
bill*

426 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill.

January 23, 1930.

Mr. W. G. Leland
Carnegie Institution
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Leland:

As chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, I submitted in my last report to the Council a project for a survey of all manuscript materials for history in libraries or in private hands in the United States. The Council took action on the project as follows:

"It was voted in view of the constitution of a special committee to consider this problem by the S.S.R.C. and the A.C.L.S. to request Professor Pease to confer with Professor A. M. Schlesinger and Mr. W. G. Leland with regard to the project suggested by the Commission."

Accordingly, I am addressing you and Professor Schlesinger in identical letters.

The proposals, briefly stated, which were finally submitted to the Council after conference with the other members of the Commission, were as follows:

That a card index of historical manuscript materials not in archives should be constructed in triplicate; one file being located on the Pacific Coast, one in the Middle West, and one on the Atlantic Seaboard, for the convenience of students in the respective sections. That this card index should furnish a complete guide to all bodies of historical manuscript material of even slight importance, in the hands of private persons or individuals with some indication of the periods and sections to which they especially pertain, the phases of history on which they afford light, the names of persons of any prominence concerned in them, and the conditions under which they can be consulted, if at all. That by proper cross indexing, the historical student should be enabled to learn the location of all bodies of material bearing in any way on his subject of investigation. The Commission believes that the importance of a guide of this sort for

the historical students of the next generation cannot be over-estimated.

Its preparation would admittedly involve considerable sums of money and from ten to twenty years hard work. Hard and fast rules of procedure cannot be laid down because such rules must necessarily vary with the material and the depository. Flexibility of approach is essential. A serious difficulty to be overcome would be the unwillingness of private collectors and owners and some historical societies, to allow the necessary access of searchers to their treasures. This can only be conquered by patient education of such persons, by the bringing of all possible influence to bear on them and by giving the task and its importance all available publicity. The specific line of approach for the present, should be as follows:

The chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, or some other person interested, should supervise the task without compensation; under his direction a field worker of intelligence and ability should be employed at first to list historical materials in the possession of historical societies and libraries in certain specified sections of the country. The Commission believes that Pennsylvania or Oregon would be a logical starting point. The searcher should appraise quickly each body of material, and make one or more index cards for it, proportionate to its relative importance and indicating the more important historical uses to which it might be put. He should economize his time by compressing material from catalogs of manuscripts in historical societies as far as possible, obtaining additional information needed from search among the materials. His notes should be dictated and written up on cards with sufficient stenographic help to husband his time. Traveling expenses, of course, would be allowed him. The question of scope is important. It would probably be judicious to interpret history in the broadest possible sense and to include materials for literary and scientific history as well as the more commonly expected fields of historical study.

An economical start could be made by employing some young man of ability at a salary of \$4000 or \$4500 a year and allowing him traveling expenses and such stenographic hire as he needed to work with the greatest efficiency on the scheme proposed; office and administrative expenses could be ignored. If the sum of \$8000 a year could be secured for this work for a term of years, the Commission believes strongly that it would be possible to develop an extremely

comprehensive guide to all manuscript material for history in private hands or libraries in the United States. Of course, absolute completeness could not be promised; that would be an ideal only slowly approximated. A survey of the sort once under way, it would be necessary to consider the problem of dealing with new accessions and newly discovered materials in fields that had already been worked. It is assumed that the agent engaged in the task would so far interest librarians, and other persons interested, in the various localities that they could be trusted to report new accessions. Once more, one of the most important factors in the success of such a project is the education of persons with historical interest throughout the country as to its existence, utility and importance. Once that were done the task of keeping indexes up to date would not be a great one.

A side light on the importance of the project is afforded by the repeated pleas that have come to us from European scholars, in the last few years, to trace the migration of European manuscripts to America, preventing their dropping out of sight over here. It is no secret that very important bodies of historical material long since calendared by the English Historical Manuscripts Commission and similar bodies, have recently been bought by unknown American collectors and all trace of the materials lost. With an index of information regarding historical manuscripts in this country such as is proposed, it would be easier to trace the migration of manuscript materials and insure their continued usefulness to students.

Yours truly,

Theodore C. Pease

- Amateur workers Min. 2, 3 Circ. note ?
- Archives Survey Min. 2, 3 Circ 1
- Bibliography of American History (Min. 2, 3 Rept 6-1-31
- Bibliography of Bibliographies Min. 1, 2, 3
- ✓ Bibliography of Maps Min. 3, 4
- ✓ Business Records Circ. 1, 3 Agenda 5
- ✓ Categories of Materials Min. 1, 2, 4, 5 Circ 1, 2
Agenda 4, 5, Rept. 6-1-31
- ✓ Census Data Min. 2, 4 Agenda 4, 5
- ✓ Collection, Cooperation, by Libraries. Min. 3, 4, 5, 6
Agenda 4, 5, Circ. 2 Rept. 6-1-31
- Disposal of Useless Material Min. 1, 2, 4 Circ. 1
- ✓ Durability of Materials Min. 1, 2, 6 Circ. 1
- ✓ Ephemera (including manual on) Min. 2, 3, 5
Agenda 5, Circ. 1
- Historic Sites Min. 2
- ✓ International Cooperation Min. 5
- ✓ Manuscripts, Inventory of, Min. 1-5 Circ. 1
Agenda 5 Rept. 6-1-31
- ✓ Motion Pictures Min. 2

GATEHOUSE

See special folder

- ✓ Museum Materials
 - Negro Materials Min. 2
- ✓ Newspapers (collection, abstracting, indexing, and union listing) Min. 2, 3 Circ. 1
- ✓ Pictures (still) Min. 2
- ✓ Relief Labor Projects
 - Regional Conferences Min. 1, 2 Circ. 1 Rept. 6-1-31
- ✓ Reproduction Processes (incl. Publ. program)
 - Min. 1-5 Agenda 4, 5, 6 Circ. 1, 2 Rept. 6-1-31
- Rules for Copying and Editing Min. 2
- ✓ Social Records and Statistical Materials
 - Div. in L C Min. 4, 5 Agenda 4, 5
- ✓ Summary of Activities Min. 1, 2, 4, 5 Rept. 6-1-31
- ✓ Textual Publication, Legal History Min. 3, 4 Agenda 4
- ✓ Union Catalogs Agenda 5
- ✓ Virginia Materials Min. 1-4 Agenda 4
 - Circ. 1 Rept. 6-1-31
- ✓ Writings on Am. History Min. 5 Agenda 5

MUSEUM

See special folder

File in
P

Data Committee

Jan. 25, 1930.

A "Union List of Manuscripts" is in preparation by libraries of the Pacific Northwest. See note in Wash. Hist. Quart., 21: 75 (Jan., 1930).

*Am. Lit.
MSS Public*

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

Swarthmore, Pa.

*Modern Lang. Assn.
Am. Lit. Group.
Activity*

January 28, 1930

Dr. Waldo Gifford Leland, Executive Secretary,
American Council of Learned Societies,
Harvard Club, New York City.

Dear Dr. Leland:

Professor Lingelbach has suggested that I, as Chairman of the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association, put before you in writing the preliminary outlines of a project which I discussed with him yesterday. He thought that if I did so, you might find an opportunity for its consideration at your meeting this week in New York City.

At the recent meeting of our group in Cleveland, we discussed informally the possibility of compiling a check list of manuscripts relating to American literature which are available for study in the public and private collections of this country. The principal problems which confront us are: (1) the creation of an effective organization to accomplish this end; (2) the financing of the work of compilation of the data; (3) the ultimate publication of our results. Although the first two are of the most immediate importance, it will probably be best to consider the project as a whole. In all, we should welcome whatever advice or assistance the ACLS is able to offer us.

We have at this time no specific plan of procedure to propose, although it seems obvious that it would be better to start this year than next if we can mature our plans soon enough to have them considered in your 1930 budget. It would also seem desirable to vision the project on as comprehensive a scale as possible, if we are to undertake it at all, and, as Dr. Lingelbach suggests, plan a sufficient subsidy to allow from one to three men to devote their entire time to the work for at least a year. I am in no position to name a figure for this stage of the work, but, in terms of your announced fellowship stipends, I presume that something between \$2,000 and \$10,000 would be necessary, depending upon how ambitiously we proceeded.

For the present, the Council of our Group, consisting of nine men representative of institutions in the east and middle west, or a small committee from this body, can act for the Group as a whole. When we see more clearly the best lines for the project to take, we shall appoint a permanent editorial committee of which Professor Jay B. Hubbell, Managing Editor of American Literature, will be the Chairman.

My only suggestion at this time is that, if the project meets with your approval in this preliminary stage, you appoint a time and place for a conference at which detailed ways and means could be discussed. Meanwhile we can make preliminary inquiries in order to find out who could be engaged to do the actual work of compilation. In about one month's time, I think, we shall be in a position to discuss at least the possibilities for the next academic year.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Spiller

0661 7 1 930

E-2

*L.C.
Proposed
activity*

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
907 FIFTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

12th February 1930.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE WITH THE
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SOURCE MATERIALS:

The Advisory Board of the American Council of
Learned Societies, at its last meeting, held in New York on
January 30, adopted the following vote:

Voted, That the Advisory Board requests the
American Council of Learned Societies to consider
the possibility of establishing a clearing house,
preferably at the Library of Congress, for infor-
mation about photostatic and other reproductions
or transcriptions of manuscripts now in the United
States, their identity and location; and that in-
formation regarding such a clearing house be wide-
ly diffused to learned societies, journals, uni-
versities, and scholars, with a request that they
coöperate in keeping the list up to date.

This recommendation was, by vote of the Council,
referred to the Joint Committee with the Social Science Re-
search Council on Source Materials, and I ask, therefore,
that it be considered at our coming meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Waldo G. Leland,
Permanent Secretary.

*Endorsed by
Com. on Source Materials*

Survey of Activities — Sample letter

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

March 25, 1930

Miss Lila May Chapman, Librarian
Birmingham Public Library
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Madam:

The Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council is making a survey of the activities of learned societies and other agencies throughout the United States: (1) in the collection and preservation in American repositories of materials for research in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities; and (2) in the making of such materials more readily discoverable and accessible to scholars generally through the production of guides and the publication of source material.

The main purpose is to discover, for this committee and for all interested in promoting such activities, how the general field is divided, how well its several parts are being covered, and what portions are being overworked by needless duplication of collections, underworked by inadequately supported agencies, or overlooked entirely.

It would greatly facilitate the work of the committee if you would answer for your institution the questions listed below, replying in a correspondingly numbered series of brief statements. The questions apply most clearly to agencies whose main function is the collection and preservation of materials for research, but it is hoped that they may prove applicable also to institutions where the service of research is but one of several aims.

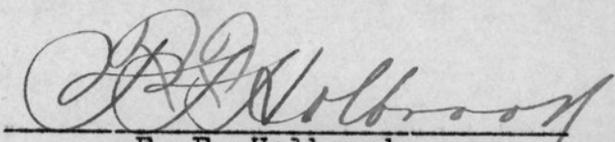
1. Main Collections. Note subject, period, territory covered, and relative degree of completeness sought in representation of each field concerned.
2. Special Collections. Similarly characterize such of your collections outside your main fields as are unique in scope or content among others of their kind in the repositories of your region or of the country at large.
3. Extent of Collections. Indicate, in tabular form, and as analytically and exactly as information right at hand permits, the extent of your holdings of books and pamphlets; newspapers, on file and currently received; maps, charts,

and atlases; public archives (noting whether your institution is custodian by law); manuscripts; relics, pictures, and other museum material.

4. Collecting Activities. May it be assumed that your present holdings reflect the direction and emphasis now given to the work of developing your collections? What distinct efforts are being made to discover and acquire material not supplied by spontaneous gift, routine purchase, or permanent arrangement? Note such measures as the employment of field agents; the promotion of large-scale, intensive surveys; the locating, calendaring, and photostating of material in other repositories; and the publication or broadcasting of appeals.
5. Co-operation with Sister Agencies. Has your institution worked in definite agreement with any other of like purpose, with a view of accomplishing jointly what one could not do alone, of dividing the field of collection to avoid duplication, or for any other similar purpose?
6. Preservation of Material. Are you conducting any investigations or experiments, or employing other than generally recognized means, to prolong the life of such materials as newspapers, manuscripts, and maps, or to preserve the matter in them?
7. Publication of Source Material. Note such of your publications as have been devoted exclusively or largely to documentary material. Is any systematic, large-scale publication of source material under way or projected?
8. Publication of Guides. Note such of your publications as contain catalogs, check-lists, inventories, or other guides to source materials that are of present use to the distant scholar. Are any such in course of preparation or projected.

Your own summary comment on these points is what is most desired, but if you wish to supplement your remarks by reference to some recent handbook or report, or, better still, by sending me a copy, this, too, would be welcome.

Very truly yours,


F. F. Holbrook
Investigator for the committee
Historical Building, Saint Paul

Survey of Activities

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

Report of the Investigator
April 30, 1930

Dr. S. J. Buck, Chairman:

Work was started on the present survey in the latter part of February. The first task was to look over the field, formulate a provisional objective, and "plunge in," following leads immediately at hand and with a view of systematizing and more clearly defining the work as it proceeded.

The two-fold object of the committee as tentatively formulated was (1) to make a survey of the activities carried on by institutions of learning and other agencies in the United States to extend and perpetuate the materials for research, available in this country, in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities, and to make such materials more readily discoverable and available to scholars through the production of guides to and inventories of the materials for research, available in the United States, in the aforesaid fields.

Considerable material right at hand, including papers of the Joint Committee and other material turned over by the chairman, was first examined and pertinent matter in it noted. This material and other sources suggested by it usually furnished but a few details here and there and it was thought advisable at an early stage to make a thorough study of a single institution, and the Library of Congress was selected for that purpose. This study was completed and a more or less systematic examination begun of the literature, in the Minnesota Historical Library, of other agencies, when it seemed desirable to supplement the information to be derived in this way by circularizing a selected list of agencies on a broad scale.

Such a list was accordingly compiled, chiefly from the Handbook of American Historical Societies, 1926; Robertson's American Universities and Colleges, 1928; and Patterson's American Educational Directory (library section), 1928. The list does not include national or regional learned societies, the greater part of the data on which it is expected will be

supplied by Dr. Leland, though 37 have been listed here and scattering notes on them taken. Our list includes, more or less experimentally, the following classes of agencies:

State and local historical societies	61
Universities and colleges, including all state universities, other outstanding universities, and colleges with libraries of 50,000 volumes or more	147
Public libraries of the larger cities	52
State libraries	45
Miscellaneous, including such institutions as the Newberry Library	28
Total	<u>333</u>

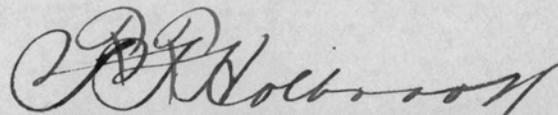
Much information as to activities and publications has been derived along the way from the works used in the above-mentioned compilation, from Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies, and from many other works noted in passing.

A questionnaire, a copy of which is appended, was formulated, multigraphed, and addressed to the head of each of the above-indicated institutions, beginning about March 30. To date 104 replies have been received. Nearly all of these furnish useful information: some are complete and to the point; some, definitely negative; many, not clearly to the point but offering some indication or lead. With the help of these replies final brief statements of the activities of 139 agencies have been formulated.

The bibliographical part of the survey has been carried forward for the most part incidentally to the survey of activities. To date about 400 titles have been provisionally noted, and Library of Congress cards have been ordered for 240 of them to save copywork

Only a few more replies to the questionnaire are expected at this late date. In the cases of nearly half of the 197 agencies not heard from, including public, state, and small college and university libraries, it may be assumed that their activities are not such as to warrant further investigation at this time. There remain about 100 of the provisional list worthy of comment. Information already in hand furnished some indication as to the activities of each, but it is believed that as many of them as possible should be investigated further.

Present plans call for the disposal of a few agencies represented by replies requiring supplementary research; the further investigation of others through a systematic combing of bodies of reports and bulletins, such as the "continuation" files, in the Minnesota Historical Library; and the writing up of the remainder on the basis of information now in hand. A few days ought to be allowed for work on the organization and extension of the list of guides.



Investigator for the committee

Summary of Activities

Mr. B.

Following are the main lines of work covered by my statement of Dec. 8:

Rearranging files on geographical basis, including
Carbons of final report
Correspondence
Notes on H X 6 cards

Revising working record of agencies covered, to make room for additional agencies and additional information about the survey status of all agencies listed.

Compiling a mailing list of museums
Revising form letter.

Noting additional information with case of approximately 60 agencies, some previously reported, others not, including outstanding Federal agencies.

Making a few additions to the list of guides.

The recent decision to concentrate on the formulation of queries on the basis of information at hand, came when I was just into the making of a museum mailing list as to make it safe advisable to finish the latter and return borrowed material to Babcock. Am with formulation finished now.

Reported by Mr. Holbrook
Dec. 8, 1930.

R. H. S.

June 25, 1930

Professor Robert C. Binkley
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Binkley:-

Doubtless you were informed long ago of your appointment as a member of the above committee. I intended to write to you as soon as the appointment was made to express the hope that you would be willing to serve with us, but unfortunately I was swamped with work and did not get around to it. We are planning to hold a meeting of the committee in September and hope that you will be able to attend. I shall write you more fully about this and other matters later on.

Sincerely yours

B/P

mm

J. L. ... 1930-1

July 9, 1930.

Secretary of State,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Honorable Sir:

Will you advise at your convenience if your state has at any time ever completed and compiled a census search covering the residents of your state? If any such enumeration or enumerations have been made, will you please favor us with the year of such enumeration and advise if such records are open for public inspection.

Very truly yours,

UNITED RESEARCH COMPANY

BY

JCV:AK



STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ST. PAUL

MIKE HOLM
SECRETARY OF STATE

J. P. BENGTON
ASST. SECRETARY OF STATE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CORPORATION DIVISION

July 16, 1930.

United Research Company,
125 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your request for information as to whether the State of Minnesota has ever at any time completed and compiled a census search covering the residents of Minnesota.

I do not believe I thoroughly understand the question. If you mean a search of the residents of the state who have moved elsewhere, then the answer of course would be in the negative, but if you simply mean a state census, permit me to say that the law provides that such a census shall be taken each decade between the taking of the Federal census. The last one taken, however, was in 1905 as the Legislature has failed and neglected to make appropriation for this particular purpose since that time, hence the provisions of the law can not be carried out by this office. Therefore all transactions of the state are governed by the Federal census.

I trust this will make my meaning clear to you and if there is any further information I may be able to give, you have only to request it.

Very sincerely yours,

Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

B/RS

July 18, 1930.

State of Minnesota,
Department of State,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Attention: Corporation Division

Honorable Sir:

We have your communication of July 16th which was written in response to our communication of July 9th in which we inquired if the state of Minnesota at any time completed and compiled a census search covering the residents of Minnesota.

From your communication we are led to believe that your good state has at various times completed census reports independent of the United States census reports, and that the last such report taken by your state was in 1905. You further advise that your law provided that the census taken for your state shall be taken each decade between the taking of the Federal census. Will you please advise at your convenience the years in which such census returns have been taken by your good state.

This office in the course of its business finds it necessary from time to time to consult census enumerations and we therefore are writing to you asking that you advise if the returns taken by your state are open for public inspection, and if such records are open for inspection, please give us a brief outline of such records that are available, together with the name of a qualified searcher located at your state Capitol who will be able to assist this office in these particular matters.

Thanking you for your past cooperation which we assure you is deeply appreciated, we remain

Sincerely yours,

UNITED RESEARCH COMPANY

BY



STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ST. PAUL

MIKE HOLM
SECRETARY OF STATE

J. P. BENGTON
ASST. SECRETARY OF STATE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CORPORATION DIVISION

July 22, 1930.

United Research Company,
125 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Attention John C. Vanek:

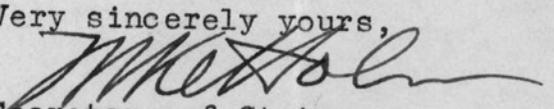
My dear Sir:

In response to your letter of July 18, permit me to say that the last census taken by the State of Minnesota was in 1905 as no provisions has been made by the Legislature for funds with which to take a state census since that time.

I am not in a position to give you information as to those previous times when a state census was taken, but if you will apply directly to the State Historical Society, Historical Building, St. Paul, I am sure they will be able to assist you.

Trusting this will explain the situation and with kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,


Secretary of State.

B/RS

July 24, 1930.

State Historical Society,
Historical Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

This office is anxious to determine if the State of Minnesota has at any time taken census enumerations covering the residents of the State of Minnesota independent of the United States Federal Census returns.

We have been advised by the Secretary of State that such a census enumeration was taken in 1905 and that there is a strong possibility that other census enumerations were taken before that date. We were advised to communicate with you as you probably could advise us as to when any other census enumerations were taken and if such records are open for public inspection.

This office during the course of its business in locating missing heirs and beneficiaries finds that census enumerations are very helpful in the establishment of family heirship, and we are compiling at this time a record of all available census enumerations.

Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

UNITED RESEARCH COMPANY

BY

JCV:AJK

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Saint Paul

GUY STANTON FORD, PRESIDENT
MRS. CHARLES E. FURNESS, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM W. CUTLER, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
EVERETT H. BAILEY, TREASURER

OLON J. BUCK
SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

THEODORE C. BLEGEN, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
WARREN UPHAM, ARCHEOLOGIST
GERTRUDE KRAUSNICK, LIBRARIAN
GRACE L. NUTE, CURATOR OF MANUSCRIPTS
WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK, CURATOR OF MUSEUM

Custodians of
Public Records

July 28, 1930

and
State Registration
of
U. S.

United Research Company
26th Floor Roanoke Tower
125 West Madison St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Attention Mr. John C. Vanek

Compiled by
C. O. Howard
Librarian
U.S. Pension
Bureau ✓
1924

Gentlemen:-

We have received your letter of July 25 inquiring about census enumerations by the state of Minnesota. State censuses were taken every ten years from 1865 to 1905 inclusive, and the original schedules of these censuses are now among the state archives deposited with the Minnesota Historical Society. There was also a territorial census in 1849, the schedules of which are in our possession. In addition we have duplicates of the schedules of the United States censuses covering Minnesota from 1840 to 1870 inclusive, and we have the agricultural schedules of the census of 1880. The schedules of a special census taken in 1857, just before Minnesota became a state, are available only in the Census Bureau at Washington, with the exception of one county, Rice, for which we have obtained photostatic reproductions. It is our intention, however, to get in the near future a photostatic reproduction of this entire census. All the schedules in our possession are available for use by properly qualified people.

As chairman of a joint committee of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council on materials for research, I am much interested in the record you are compiling of all available census enumerations. Would it be possible for you to make this record available to the committee for use in promoting research in the social sciences?

Very truly yours

Solon J. Buck

B/P

for
Departments of
Interior
B of Pensions

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1930.

Mr. John C. Vanek,
United Research Company,
125 West Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

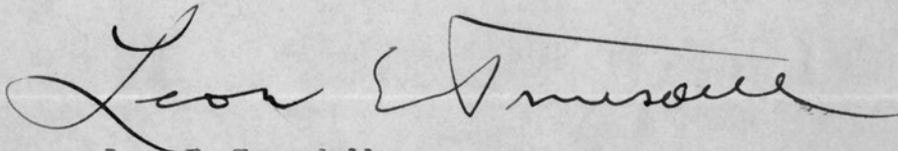
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of July 23, there is given below a list of the States which have taken State censuses of population. These censuses are usually taken midway between Federal censuses, which are taken decennially.

Florida	New York
Iowa	North Dakota
Kansas	Rhode Island
Massachusetts	South Dakota
Wyoming	

The scope of the State census varies in the different States, some of them, for example the last census of South Dakota, are very comprehensive and others are more or less simple. You can probably obtain information regarding the inquiries covered at the respective State censuses by writing the Secretary of State of each of the States given above.

Very truly yours,



Leon E. Truesdell
Chief Statistician for Population.

CAH:B

August 4, 1930

Professor Robert C. Binkley
550 Palo Alto Avenue
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Binkley:-

Thank you very much for your memorandum on Woodson's project. I particularly appreciated your sending two copies, as that enabled me to forward one of them to President Wilson without having it copied here. I find myself in agreement with practically everything in your memorandum. There was not time, however, to send copies of it and the other replies received to all the members of the committee in an effort to get agreement on a report. What I did in the matter will be evident to you from the copy of my letter to Wilson enclosed herewith. ✓

I am enclosing also a copy of a report that I prepared very hastily for the SSRC. In preparing this report I discovered a number of things that had slipped my mind, and particularly two that concern you. You will note that the committee desires you to report at some future meeting on the problem of the reproduction of rare and unique material. It is not to be expected, of course, that you will do this in any comprehensive manner at the coming meeting, in view of the shortness of time, but probably you can make some pertinent suggestions as to procedure in the matter. You will note also that the project submitted by W. C. Ford for the photostatic reproduction of newspaper files was also submitted to you. A copy of the document is enclosed herewith. As a matter of fact this document is merely a part of a paper read by Ford at a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and can hardly be called a project upon which any definite recommendation can be made. I am coming more and more to the opinion that the ultimate solution of the problem of preserving newspaper files, in many cases, will be their reproduction on films. ✓

Tentative plans have been made for holding our next meeting in connection with the gathering of historians at Branford, Connecticut, under the auspices of Dr. Jameson. This gathering will be from September 9 to 15. In view of your desire to have the meeting as late in September as possible, I am suggesting either September 12 and 13 or September 15 and 16. Would either or both of these dates be feasible for you? Please let me have a reply on this point by air mail at your earliest convenience.

R. C. B. 8/4/30 -- 3

In view of the assignment to you, I had better pass on a suggestion from Lynd that the committee get in touch with C. W. New of McMaster University in Toronto, and Schmeckeblier of the Brookings Institute, both of whom are reported to be studying the problem of the preservation of material.

Reverting once more to the Woodson project, I am sending you herewith a copy of a memorandum from Professor Quinn on the subject, as I think it will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours

B/P

Read with letter from Lynd of Jan 24

with college.

B-4
C-3
D-1
E
F5

MEMORANDUM FROM PROFESSOR ROBERT C. BINKLEY TO MR. ROBERT S. LYND ON
POSSIBILITIES FOR ENLARGEMENT, IMPROVEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF RESEARCH
MATERIAL

Three definite research problems in chemistry and technology await solution; if they are solved, the result will affect much of the practical development of policy under this head.

1. Paper Manufacture.—Discovery and standardization of an inexpensive but durable paper. Burgess in Bureau of Standards is working on this.

2. Paper Preservation.—Discovery and standardization of an inexpensive way of treating poor paper so as to make it durable. This is on the agenda of the Bureau of Standards, but awaits the results of experiments on paper deterioration. Direct research on preservation methods, involving the testing of mechanical as well as chemical means, should be stimulated.

3. Miniature Photography and Projection.—Discovery and standardization of the best and cheapest way of reproducing records by small scale photography, to be read by projection. Although the possibilities of this method are almost as revolutionary as was printing itself in the organization of information, inventors now at work on this are merely applying existing materials, such as movie film, and not exploring the possibilities of the method, which should permit the reproduction of a single copy of a book or newspaper (on metal or glass if necessary for permanence) for less than the normal market cost thereof, possibly for a mere fraction of its normal market cost, and hence remove the physical limit which rarity of certain materials now places upon the organization of an archive for research. (For instance, if this method is developed, the Hoover War Library will be able to carry out an absolutely logical scheme in the collection of newspaper files, and to have the war-time newspapers from every country and representative of every significant point of view in each country.)

B. - C. Coordination of existing archives, etc.

A survey of the situation as regards extent and character of material available and responsibility for its selection and administration is needed. The cooperation agencies might well be The Wilson Company and the American Library Association. A published survey or handbook should result.

It is difficult to standardize descriptions of archives and special collections; experiments should be made by asking for reports from a few libraries, such as Columbia, upon their special collections, and from a few institutions, such as Food Research Institute, upon their libraries. The following facts must appear in a survey.

- a. Description of type of material and scope of collection, from topical point of view.
- b. Quantity of material, as measured by 1) shelf space, 2) estimated

number of titles, 3) estimated number of volumes.

c. Degree to which material is listed and catalogued; whether catalogue is published; system of cataloguing used. (With miniature photography copies of unprinted catalogues could be collected at strategic points.)

d. If collection is still growing, scope of acquisition policy. Amount available for acquisitions, in the case of collections having separate budgets (since these often vary, a given year or period of years could be taken). This fact would not necessarily have to be published, but should be in the hands of the Council.

Since general libraries necessarily make decisions of policy affecting the interests of social science research, and since some of the coordinating is to be expected from modifications and developments in general library purchase policies (especially as regards periodicals), the following general questions should be answered by all librarians:

a. Amount spent for acquisitions by the library. (It will probably be impossible to estimate with any accuracy the amount devoted to materials of interest to social science research.)

b. Responsibility for selection of materials on social science (whether by department allotment, library allotment, library committee, etc.)

c. Specific questions on library policy, on points which the Council feels may be unduly neglected by American libraries, as

1) Current materials in languages other than Western European (Chinese revolutionary pamphlets, etc.)

2) Ephemeral materials printed and distributed by societies for propaganda purposes.

It should ultimately become possible to "review" a library or collection as one reviews a book, estimating as one does scholarly writing whether it duplicates other efforts unnecessarily, whether the conception was intelligently worked out, what were the errors and what the most brilliant achievement in acquisition and organization. Here again, the success of miniature photography will affect standards of judgment by making everything purchaseable at "normal" prices, in the copy form. At the present time those in charge of a collection are much more likely to be criticised for some small error of administrative detail than for fundamental purposes, and much more likely to be praised for some showy and unique acquisition than for the achievement of a well-thought-out and consistently followed program.

D. Discovery, selection, reproduction and preservation of otherwise unavailable material.

The tactics in carrying out this objective are determined by the success of the scientists in finding Preservation Method and Miniature Photography (see above).

The following possibilities should be examined:

1) Increasing the number of subscriptions to foreign periodicals in America so that every social science periodical of any value whatsoever, anywhere in the world, is known to come to some American institution. This involves coordination of periodical lists and possibly substantial budget increases to some periodical departments. The Social Science Abstracts should guide the move and the great libraries cooperate.

2) Material from other than Western Europe:

a. Russian archives. The Russians would be willing to allow the publication from their archives of a historical series comparable to the Grosse Politik; I was told that Dr. Frank A. Golder was interested in the project before his death, and I believe that Langer would be the man to work it up. The situation is delicate, but worth studying. Like the Carnegie studies on the economic history of the war, it would have to go on with the cooperation of Russian scholars.

b. Chinese materials. I do not think that there is an English edition of the writings of Sun Yat Sen. The Institute of Pacific Relations conducted a survey a few years ago on the degree to which Chinese and Japanese material was coming to America; I have not seen the report, but my impression was that the investigation revealed a serious lacuna in American documentation.

c. The organization of the book trade in Western Europe is such that acquisitions in America tend to be governed by it; libraries buy where it is easiest to buy. Is it possible by some organized action to overcome the weakness of the distribution system in regions that do not have a well organized book trade? The League of Nations with its "Index Bibliographicus" takes cognizance of the problem; the experience of the Hoover War Library in Central and Eastern Europe suggests the need for action of some kind. The social sciences have a special interest in a type of book which may be quite unimportant commercially. This is a much more complicated problem than that involved in the subscription to foreign periodicals. Is it possible to solve the problem this way:

Set up an inter-library purchasing body to secure books from Central and Eastern Europe and Asia, Africa, Latin America; allow it to contrive to get one copy of everything published on any topic relating to the social sciences; distribute the material in this country (Princeton to take Moslem publications on current politics, Harvard to take legal matter from all Asiatic countries, Columbia Chinese, etc.) and assess each university the cost of its books and the share of the overhead. Result: at least one copy of everything important gets to America.

3) Peace Conference material. The publication of accessible manuscripts and other materials on the peace conference, which will in turn bring to light further information,--while the men who participated in the Conference are still living.

4) When the paper preservation research is completed, it will be necessary to try to save old files of newspapers all over the country, by agitation to catch the attention of local public library authorities, and by cooperation among the greater libraries which will make sure that there is no wasted effort, and that it does not come about that a number of copies of one thing are preserved, while all the copies of another of equal importance are allowed to perish.

5) Rare or unique material. The example of the Library of Congress in reproducing European archives relating to American history may be followed very extensively by the miniature photography plan. The Hoover War Library, for instance, would use it to reproduce many European newspaper files, and any library which lacks some of the fundamental but out of print materials needed for research work therein could equip itself by this device.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

AUG 11 1930

7

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

*550 Palo Alto Ave
Palo Alto, Calif*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

August 7, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Professor Buck:

Thank you for your letter of August 4th.

In reading over Mr. Quinn's letter there is one point which I would like to append to it as a minute. It is this: in the collection of material where one depends upon soliciting free gifts, it is necessary to use the Crusader psychology. The actual working up of the material that is collected requires of course other qualities of mind. Therefore his point that the negroes because of their prejudice might not be well qualified to do research does not invalidate the possibility that they may be well qualified to do collecting.

About the date of the meeting in September. The best date for me would be the 15th and 16th of Sept. If it is held on the 12th and 13th I might just possibly be able to make it, but it will be very difficult. On the 15th and 16th I could be there. I presume that I can count upon the funds of the Committee to pay my expenses from Cleveland east.

I will gather my thoughts on Ford's project and on the problem of reprint methods and try to have something to present to the Committee.

Let me add that I approve very heartily of your reply to Dr. Wilson.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Spinkley

RCB:T

August 15, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
550 Palo Alto Avenue
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Binkley:

The preference seems to be quite general among the members of our committee for September 12 and 13 rather than 15th and 16th for the meeting and one member, Dr. Lydenberg, reports that he has another engagement for the 16th. I am writing, therefore, to ask you if it would not be possible for you to arrange to be there on September 12 and 13. We want to have as full a meeting as possible, and I am particularly anxious for you to be there.

I am leaving this afternoon for the north shore of Lake Superior and shall be out of touch with my office for about two weeks. I want to settle the dates of our meeting as soon as I get back, however, and hope that I will find here a letter from you saying that you can make the meeting on the 12th and 13th.

The committee has funds to meet the expenses of members in attending meetings and I should think that it would be quite proper to pay yours from Cleveland.

Sincerely yours

B/H

AUG 25 1930

7

Solon J. Buck, President
Minnesota Historical Society

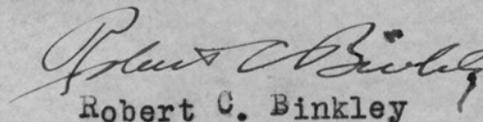
St Paul, Minn:

Dear Professor Buck:

Thank you very much for the pamphlet on historical collections. It is exactly the kind of information that ~~should~~ helps most, and that is generally understood least.

I am arranging to be at the Branford meeting on ~~September~~ 12-13; it was good of you to set it as late as this.

Sincerely,


Robert C. Binkley

August 29, 1930

Professor Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
2117 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Binkley:

I am very glad that you could arrange to be at Branford on September 12-13, and those dates have now been definitely selected for the meeting of our committee, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Dr. Jameson which he asked me to communicate to the other members of the committee. I have already informed Mr. Stratton of our plan to meet at the Owenego Inn, but it would be well for you to write to him for a reservation as promptly as possible.

*beginning at
9:00 A.M.
Sept 12.*

Sincerely yours

SJB/S

P.S.

Leland expects to be in Branford with his car on the 11th and will meet you at the train or trolley if you will notify Mr. Stratton of the time of your arrival.

SEP 19 1930

7

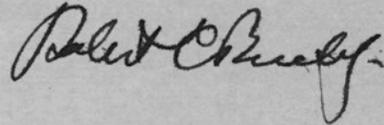
16 September , 1930

Dear Buck:

I enclose a copy of the draft minutes for your correction and additions. You will note also the list of undertakings by the various members of the committee, which should be supplemented by anything I may have omitted. I will then enclose with each copy of the minutes I send out in final form to the members a reminder of the particular things he undertook to do.

As to the notices to be sent to the journals. I doubt whether it would be expedient to send a short communication phrased in the identical way to each of the periodicals, in the thought that each one should print our exact words. The result would be that the particular interests of the different journals ~~will~~ would be ignored. Do you not think we could abridge the minutes, including in the abridgement all the material from which journals could take notes of interest. Then mimeograph the abridgement, write a covering letter which will contain a few handy phrases about our objects and a request for a note in ~~the~~ an appropriate part of the journal. If you agree with that view, I suggest that you go through the present ~~minutes~~ draft minutes with the double object in view of making corrections and filling lacunae and of indicating which parts might properly belong in the abridgement which we will circulate.

Sincerely



*Assignments to Com. members
Sept. 1970.*

<u>Buck</u>	Be responsible for pre-publication revision and supplementing of Holbrook's report.	B- 2
	Prepare brief report present session of Joint Committee (with Binkley)	B- 3
	Ask Ramsdell, Public Archives Com. of A.H.A. to proceed with the survey of archives.	B- 5
	Take up with the two Councils matter of authority to publish	
<u>Binkley</u>	Prepare report present session (with Buck)	B- 3
	Make survey newspaper acquisition and collection policies.	B- 4
	Prepare report on preservation of cinema film, based on findings of members of Joint Comm.	B- 5
	Inquire about disposition census records.	E- 6
	Make preliminary survey of methods of newspaper indexing (include with B- 4)	E- 8
	Continue investigation of reproduction methods along two lines of present study.	F- 5
<u>Dr. Leland</u>	Sub-Committee on Categories. Formulate research procedure in consultation with learned societies.	B- 1
	Secure copies of report of meeting of Regional Conference of N.R.C.	B- 3
	Look up unused material of A.H.A. on historical sites and propose turn over to states.	D- 2
	Take up with Willoughby use of resources of Brookings Institute on destruction policies	D- 3
	Have Holbrook bibliography of guides to source material printed as bulletin of A.C.L.S.	E- 1
	Approach Putnam for consent to make Library of Congress responsible for work in inventory of manuscript material.	E- 3
	Matter of unutilized social data (referred to Sub-Committee on Categories).	E- 5
	Communicate to Secretary information on cinema film preservation.	

Lydenberg Keep A.L.A. and Joint Committee in touch. C- 3

Work out report on methods of care of ephemera. Find out if any such primer is already issued by A.L.A. C- 4

Send durability report of Bureau of Standards to Chairman. D- 1

Talk over revision of Larned with bibliographical society people E- 7

Communicate to secretary information on cinema-film preservation

Lynd Sub-Committee on Categories. Formulate procedure and consult with learned societies. B- 1

Consider matter of unutilized social data with existing committee E- 5

Quinn Sub-Committee on Categories. Formulate procedure of consultations with learned societies. B- 1

Consider matter of unutilized social data with existing committee E- 5

Communicate to secretary information on cinema-film preservation.

Gras Sub-Committee on Categories. Formulate procedure of consultation with learned societies. B- 1

Consider matter of unutilized social data with existing committee on that subject E- 5

Communicate to secretary information on cinema-film preservation.

September 24, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

I am sorry to have been so slow in returning your draft of the minutes, but my absence occasioned an accumulation of work here that had to be cleared away first. It seems to me that you have made a most excellent record of the meeting and I have very few changes to suggest. These I have indicated in pencil on the draft, which is returned to you herewith. The list of undertakings by the various members of the committee is also most excellent. With reference to the proposed annexes, I doubt if it would be desirable to make additional copies to accompany the minutes of anything except perhaps the agenda and the financial report. All members were supplied with copies of Gras's report. For that matter, all except Wissler received copies of the agenda and the financial statement at the meeting. I have extra copies of these two items which I will enclose herewith in order that you can send them to Wissler along with the minutes.

It is not clear from the report of the Pacific Coast Regional Conference whether a committee was appointed or merely suggested. As you will note I have modified the minutes in this item. It might be well for you to write to Farrand or Van Patten and find out what has been done and what is contemplated.

As for the notices to be sent to the journals, I agree with you that we cannot expect them to publish identical notices. It seems to me, however, that it would be better to prepare a systematic account of the activities and plans of the committee which each editor could use in writing his own note rather than to make extracts from the minutes. I have indicated by lines in the margin of the draft the items that seem to me worthy of inclusion and I will appreciate it very much if you will undertake to prepare something in the nature of a general statement.

On checking over our budget I find that we are going to be rather short of funds until January 1. The expenses of the meeting together with an unexpected bill from Gras for \$84 for the mimeographing of his report leaves us only about \$200. I want as much of this as can be spared for assistance in revising and supplementing the report on

activities of institutions. I am allotting you for the present \$30 for clerical expenses, etc., although I realize that you cannot do a great deal with that amount. I sent you a few days ago a supply of our stationery, which will probably last until the end of the year. No envelopes were printed, and I have used those of the Minnesota Historical Society. After January 1 we will have \$1500 available for 1931, which will enable us to push our various projects more rapidly.

You will note that I revised your statement in the minutes concerning the Alvord Memorial Commission. For your further information about this project, I am enclosing herewith a folder that has been used in the campaign for raising the fund. ✓

Sincerely yours

P.S. I trust that I will receive your bill for expenses in attending the meeting soon, as it ought to go through before the end of the month.

1930
100
E-4
B
24

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
-Smith College-

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University
WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library
CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

October 2, 1930

Prof. Solon J. Buck, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Professor Buck:

Mr. Lydenberg reports that the following pamphlets are in a sense primers on the care of pamphlets and minor library material.

Dickey, Philena A.
The care of pamphlets and clippings in libraries. The H.W. Wilson Co. New York

American Library Association
Pamphlets and minor library material. Clippings, broadsides, prints, pictures, music, bookplates, maps. Reprint from Manual of Library Economy. Chapter 25. American Library Association Publishing Board. Chicago, 1917

I am writing to the publishers to see if they are still in print and will, if possible, secure copies for you.

Very truly yours,


Western Reserve University

See Nov. 11, 1930

OCT 1 - 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
~~Smith College~~
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, O.

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University
WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library
CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

October 13, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Buck:

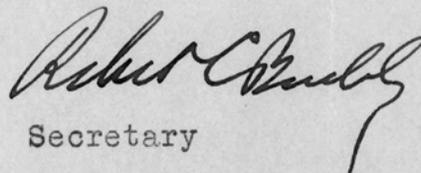
It occurs to me that I undertook to remind you that a project for gathering economic materials at Smith College was afoot. I herewith remind you.

I am going to write to Van Patten on the subject of progress in the Pacific Coast region. May I send him a copy of the minutes?

Would you care to have a few extra copies of the minutes yourself?

I expect very shortly to have a draft to submit to you for approval, and to be used thereafter for circularizing the learned publications.

Very sincerely,


Secretary

RB/P

Pictorial Collections 1930

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DIVISION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 14, 1930

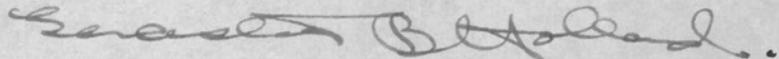
Dear Sir:

Last spring a project was launched at the Library of Congress which should, I think, be of considerable interest to all those concerned with American history, and particularly to local historical organizations.

I am, therefore, sending you the enclosed letter of information, with the request that you will bring it to the attention of your Society in whatever manner may seem best to you. I shall, of course, welcome gladly any queries or suggestions from you or any member of your organization.

Perhaps I should add, that since the enclosed letter was written, I have been informed of the prospect of a very considerable pictorial survey of the early architecture of a prominent eastern city, with the probability that the resultant photographic negatives will ultimately be deposited with us.

Very sincerely yours,



LEICESTER B. HOLLAND
Chief, Division of Fine Arts

Mr. Solon J. Buck, Secretary
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Bl.
Return to
S. J. B.
I have
written
a note.
T. C. B.

3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

WASHINGTON

For many years the Library of Congress at Washington has served as the national repository for historic papers, presidential manuscripts and similar material, and is in consequence becoming the outstanding research center for students of early American history.

No effort, however, has been made to record on a national scale the material aspects of our past. Costumes, furniture, utensils, and so forth can well be exhibited in private and local museums, and the preservation of historical monuments may be left to the care of community pride. But for the purposes of general study of our ancestral architecture, especially of such examples as are doomed to disappear, there is urgent need for a repository where photographic records from the whole United States may be assembled.

For widest service these records should consist not only of prints, to be studied on the spot, but of negatives from which prints may be supplied to those desiring them throughout the country. The archives should consist, therefore, of three parts: a collection of negatives, as all-embracing as possible; complete folio files of prints from these negatives, for consultation; and very full indices, topographic, chronologic and by subject, so that desired matter may be readily located.

For administration there should be a secretary to attend to indexing and filing, to answering inquiries and general correspondence; and a photo-mechanic to provide expert care for the negatives and to prepare whatever prints may be desired.

The Library of Congress is apparently the only national institution which can logically undertake this work; we are therefore establishing a subdivision of the Division of Fine Arts to serve as national Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture. Gifts of some five thousand professional or semi-professional negatives have already been received or promised. By a grant from the Carnegie Corporation these are now being catalogued, and an extensive catalogue is also being prepared of illustrative material which has appeared in books and magazines.

We now turn to the public who may use these archives, to solicit other negatives.

Negatives of all sizes will be welcome; small negatives, if clear, make good enlargements, and many buildings now destroyed or hidden away are recorded only in amateur snapshots.

All negatives given to us will be carefully indexed, with the name of the photographer and donor permanently recorded, and prints may be had from them as readily as if they were in the original owner's files. Or negatives may be bequeathed and deposited with us with the stipulation that, though indexed and available for study in our folios of prints, they shall still remain under the owner's control during his lifetime, and no prints be furnished to others without his consent.

Our immediate request is not only for negatives of early American architecture to be preserved in perpetuity as national records, but that friends who have collections of negatives be informed of the Library's undertaking, or that the Library be informed of such collections.

Eventually we hope for funds with which to purchase professional collections and undertake pictorial surveys of districts not yet properly photographed. But such funds will necessarily be contingent upon the general preliminary response to this undertaking.

LEICESTER B. HOLLAND
Chief, Division of Fine Arts

October 17, 1930

Mr. L. B. Holland, Chief
Division of Fine Arts
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Holland:

I have read with great interest your circular letter of October 14 and the enclosure that accompanied it concerning your project for assembling photographs of specimens of early American architecture. This project is of interest to me not only from the point of view of the Minnesota Historical Society but also in my capacity as chairman of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. A survey has been made under my direction for this committee of the activities of institutions and agencies with reference to materials for research, and I shall be glad to add this project to the statement that has already been prepared with regard to the activities of the Library of Congress.

The Minnesota Historical Society has a very large collection of pictures, including many negatives, and there are doubtless a good many among them that illustrate early American architecture, especially in this section of the country. I do not suppose that we would want to part with our negatives, but it would be possible of course to have copies made for your collection. I shall ask the curator of our museum, who has charge of the picture collection, to look into the matter. I shall also ask the editor of our quarterly magazine, Minnesota History, to call attention to your project in the next issue.

Sincerely yours

SJB/H

October 21, 1930.

Mr. Buck:-

The project here announced by the Library of Congress although too limited in scope in my judgment (Early American Architecture), should prove useful and valuable over a period of years, especially if some sort of printed cards or slips comparable to the L.C. cards can be issued for filing in various libraries.

It seems to me, however, that the collection will have to be mainly a picture collection, with the negatives as an auxiliary collection. This of course is the case with our own collection comprising more than 39,000 pictures as compared with some 2,000 negatives. Photography did not come into use extensively until the middle eighties, and consequently there would be no original negatives prior to that time. The engraver's art was at a high point during the first half of the nineteenth century, and many of his portrayals of places and scenes appear to be pretty accurate. The lithographer, too, was doing good work along similar lines during the latter part of the same period, and his work can not be ignored. The same thing may be said of the wood block illustrators. If the collection is to be restricted to photographs, all these portrayals of American life and scenes will be lost.

In innumerable instances where photographic prints exist, the original negatives have been destroyed, either through breakage, scaling of the emulsion, or the sale of the negatives for old glass which could be cleaned and used over again. Perhaps only one or two prints will have survived. Another difficulty with negatives is the frequent failure on the part of photographers to affix permanently titles. In our own collection several hundred negatives are practically useless because they are unidentified.

Copying of original pictures in hundreds of instances will be virtually the only solution. Such negatives, of course, will be useful but at best they are only copies, and the cost of such work is considerable. Few institutions will be willing to send their only original copies of pictures to Washington to be copied again because of the risk of loss in transit.

While approving the Library of Congress idea, and hoping that they may gather up many loose negatives, I should be opposed to our transferring any of our original negatives to that collection. A few duplicate "copy" negatives might be sent.

Respectfully submitted,

Willoughby A. Babcock
Curator of Museum.

WMB.

October 17, 1930

Mr. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:-

A celebration of the 350th anniversary of the Discovery of St. Anthony Falls, together with a meeting of the council of the Minnesota Historical Society, has absorbed all my time of late, and I have had to neglect the work of our committee. Sometime ago I wrote a check for three dollars payable to you, with the idea that you could use it for postage, and I included the amount in a bill that I was sending through. The check didn't get sent then but here it is. I find also that I have three unanswered letters from you.

I am glad to have the references to the publications on pamphlets and miscellaneous material. Probably there are copies of them in our library, and, if so, I shall look them over as soon as I can find time. I have a faint recollection of having seen them already, and I doubt if they will entirely fill the bill.

The revised copy of the minutes was duly received, and I shall look it over in the near future. I would suggest that several copies be sent to Lynd and to Leland, and I would be glad to have two or three more for my own use. I take it that the word "draft" in the heading is a slip, and that this is intended to be the final version.

I am glad to have the reminder about the Smith College project in your letter of October 13. There is no objection, so far as I can see, to sending a copy of the minutes to Van Patten.

Sincerely yours

B/P

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1727
 AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1780
 AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, 1812
 AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY, 1842
 AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1869
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, 1879
 SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS, 1880
 MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1883
 AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1884

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
 907 FIFTEENTH STREET
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th October 1930.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, 1885
 AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, 1900
 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1902
 AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 1904
 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1904
 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1905
 HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY, 1924
 LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1924
 MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, 1925

Buck
Hand
X H.A.

Dear Buck:

I have just had a talk with L. J. Ragatz, whose book on "The Decline of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean", published by the American Historical Association, you have probably seen.

As a by-product of this book, he has completed a critical and descriptive bibliography, which he entitles "A Guide to the Reference Works, Manuscripts, Documents, and Literature for a History of the British West Indies (1763-1834), including the Abolition and Emancipation Movements."

This is rather an extraordinary piece of work, to which Mr. Ragatz has devoted a good part of the last eight years. He has exhausted the resources of the principal libraries in this country - Yale, Harvard, New York Public, Congress, etc. - as well as those of the British Museum, Oxford, Cambridge, Bibliothèque Nationale, Royal Library of Belgium, and several special libraries in London. He has included a great deal of unique pamphlet and documentary material, and in over two hundred cases he has been able to identify the writers of anonymous pamphlets. He has even discovered the amounts paid to the writers of a large number of propaganda pamphlets, etc.

A hasty glance over the manuscript leads me to think it is as good a piece of critical and descriptive bibliography as one often sees. The extraordinary thing about it is that it is complete and ready to go to the printer.

He asked me for advice as to ways and means of getting it published. I have suggested that he can hardly do better than to ask the Historical Association to sponsor it and to seek support for its publication. If the Historical Association should be willing to do this, the matter will probably come before the Joint Committee of the SSRC and the ACLS, and I should be ready to urge that that Committee recommend that assistance be given to the Historical Association by the two councils for its publication. The

Dr. Solon J. Buck--2--Oct. 17, 1930

cost of publication ought hardly to exceed \$4000. The printed volume would have between six hundred and seven hundred pages, and the composition all seems to be fairly simple - there are some items in Spanish and some in French, but most of the work is in English.

I am taking the matter up with Evarts Greene and Dexter Perkins, for it falls right in with a hope of mine that the Historical Association will establish a series of tools of research. Of such a series, the Bibliography of American Travel and this bibliography by Ragatz might be the first numbers.

I shall talk with Greene about it on Thursday night when he and I will have dinner together, and I should be glad if possible to learn before then what your reaction as Chairman of the Joint Committee is, assuming, of course, that upon examination the bibliography proves to be as excellent as I represent it to be.

Most sincerely yours,



Waldo G. Leland,
Permanent Secretary

Dr. Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minn.

E-9

October 20, 1930

Mr. Waldo G. Leland
907 - 15th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leland:

Your letter of October 17 reached me today and I am replying at once. I am in a full agreement with you about the work of Mr. Ragatz. It seems to me that we need many more such guides, and with one already prepared, arrangements should be made for its publication as promptly as possible. The plan of having the AHA start a series of tools of research is a most excellent one and I shall be glad to support it in any way possible.

I have two assistants at work on the bibliography of travel, one full time and one about two-thirds time, and good progress is being made, but I cannot squeeze out the time that I ought to devote to it myself. Holbrook is doing some further work on the survey of institutions but here again I am hampered by lack of time for consecutive work on it myself.

I wonder if there is any possibility of getting a research grant or something of the sort that would enable me to take a leave of absence from the University and the Society for three months or so, in order that I might have time to devote to these various projects. If you know of anything of the sort, I would welcome a suggestion.

I had a call from Lynd the other day and talked over various matters with him in a general way. I brought up the question informally of publication by our Joint Committee, and he seemed to think that there would be no difficulty. Doubtless you have noted the action recorded in our minutes and I trust you will bring the matter before the ACLS in the proper way and obtain such authority for our committee as may be necessary.

There were two other matters with reference to our meeting that I want to remind you of. First you undertook to supply the members of the committee with copies of a report of a regional conference of the national research council at Chicago last spring, and secondly you were going to see about distributing to the state the material on historic sites collected by a committee of the AHA. I presume that Binkley sent you a complete list of the things that you are supposed to do in connection with the work of the committee.

W. G. L. - 10/20/30 - 2

I hope to receive before long the carbon of Holbrook's survey, which you retained. We want, as you know, to send the sheets out to the institutions concerned for revision, and Lynd would also like an opportunity to see some of the work.

Sincerely yours

SJB/GH

October 20, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

I have now been through the revised version of the minutes and find them excellent. It seems to me that the preservation of a full record such as this adds very greatly to the permanent value of our conferences. When you sent me the draft minutes you accompanied them with a statement of the things that the various members of the committee had undertaken to do. I understood that copies of this were to go to all the members of the committee with the final minutes. Were they sent? I did not receive one and, as I sent back to you, I think, the one originally received, I should like a copy for my file. I seem to lack also a copy of annex vii, your report on reproduction methods.

I had a call from Lynd the other day and we talked over various matters in a general way. He seemed to think that it probably would not be necessary for us to hold another meeting until next summer. Perhaps a few of us can get together at Boston during the AHA meeting and talk over some of our problems.

Sincerely yours

SJB/H

Census data

UNCLAIMED ASSETS RECOVERED
OPERATING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

OCT 25 1930

7

United Research Company

GENERAL OFFICES

26TH FLOOR ROANOKE TOWER

125 WEST MADISON STREET

Chicago, Ill.

ALL PHONES STATE 0782

October 23, 1930.

Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Complying with the request contained in your communication of October 17th we take pleasure in enclosing correspondence received by this office relative to the compilation of state census enumerations.

We sincerely trust that the file will prove of interest and that from its contents you will be able to gather helpful information.

If at any time this office can be of service to you or to the committee which you represent in the matter of genealogical research, please feel at liberty to call upon us. Our services are always at your disposal.

Very truly yours,

UNITED RESEARCH COMPANY

BY

John C. Vanek

JCV:AK

OCT 30 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

October 28, 1930.

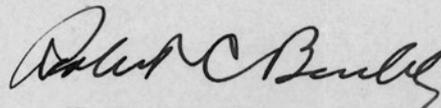
Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Buck:

In drawing up the circular for publicity purposes, I think it would be valuable if we could illustrate our points relative to the problem of collection policies by various institutions, as well as to the problem of categories of material, by one or two good instances cited, for example, from your report and from the report of Dr. Gras.

Merely to describe those reports leaves the question in somewhat abstract form and fails to make our point clear to the reader. Can you think of one or two interesting instances from your report which would have good publicity value in illustrating the importance of clarifying collection policies and of dividing the field? If there is nothing better, I would use the agreement you referred to between the two Minnesota historical societies, but I think it would be better to have something which was actually turned up by your research in your report. I can find a similar example in Gras's report, and I shall then write him for permission to publish it.

Very sincerely yours,



Western Reserve University

RB/P

NOV 1 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

4

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University
WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library
CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

October 30, 1930
(Dictated previously)

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Buck:

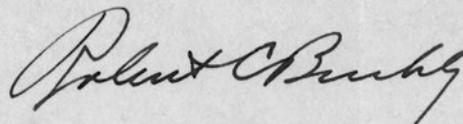
Could you let me see the copies of the information you gathered from Cleveland institutions as to their acquisition policies?

There is a good opportunity here to secure the right kind of collaboration, especially between the Western Reserve University, the Historical Society, and the Cleveland Public Library. The people here are actually looking for exactly the kind of guidance that we ought to be able to give them.

The Public Library does not know how far to go into American History, and where to come into conflict, or where to collaborate with the Historical Society.

If you can let me see those sheets, I should appreciate it very much, and it might help at this end of the line.

Sincerely,



Western Reserve University

RB/P

November 3, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

I read with much interest the quotation from your brother's note in your letter of October 20. It is good to know that the problem of preserving newsprint is receiving consideration but I doubt if there would be any advantage in passing this around until some more definite progress can be reported.

I have just succeeded in getting back from Leland the carbon of our report on the activities of agencies and I hope to find time soon to tackle the revision of this report. As soon as I can do so I shall try to find some good examples to illustrate the importance of clarifying collection policies and send copies of them on to you. I shall also be glad to supply you with copies of the reports on the institutions in Cleveland.

I think your statement to Woodson represents accurately the position of the Joint Committee. His institution is included in our report, although this project and the occasional publication of documentary material in his magazine are the only activities listed.

Sincerely yours

SJB/H

November 3, 1930

United Research Company
26th Floor Roanoke Tower
125 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Attention: Mr. John C. Vanek

Gentlemen:

Thank you very much for sending me your file of correspondence containing the compilation of state censuses. I have had time as yet only to run through it hastily but I expect in the near future to make an abstract of the information that it contains and I shall then return the file to you, of course.

I assure you that your coöperation in this matter is deeply appreciated by our committee.

Sincerely yours

SJB/H

Data on United Research Co. files in State censuses
compiled by SJB, 1-27-35, from files sent to him
in 1930, after which file was discarded.

Leon E. Trussell of Bur. of Census (U.S.) states on 7-31-30 that Fla.,
Iowa, Ky., Mass., N.Y., N.D., R.I., & S.D. take state censuses.

Ala. - none - Sec. State 7-16-30

Ariz. - none known - " 7-17-30

Ark. - none " 7-16-30

Cal. - " " 7-18-30

Conn. - " " 7-17-30

Del. - none known " 7-16-30

Fla. - Dept. of Agric. census 1925 - Sec. State 7-17-30

Ga. - none - Sec. State - 7-16-30

Idaho - " " " 7-17-30

Ill. - ? " " 7-15-30

Iowa - none letter, Bur. 7-16-30

Kan. - copy of proceedings in S., returns of 1925 in Dept. of Agric. Surv.,
K.S.A.C., Manhattan; 1905 & earlier in SHS files, Topeka [No
ref. to 1915] - Sec. S. Bur. of Agric., Topeka, 7-25-30

Ky. - none known - Sec. State - 7-16-30

La. - none - Sec. State - 7-25-30, 7-17-30

Mich. - none known " " - 7-24-30

Mass. - copy of 1925 rpt. sent - Sec. - 7-16-30

Mich. - none - Sec. State - 7-17-30

Me. - only school census - Sec. State - 7-17-30; census of all children
5-21 taken annually in 4-1, on file "for several years past"
in Dept. of Educ., Augusta - 8-4-30

Miss. - last one taken in 1905 - Sec. State on 7-16-30; ref. to
State H.S. for further inf. - Sec. State on 7-22-30; taken 1865-1905 incl.,
returns in State archives at MHS; also have slips of 48 schedules [over

- 1840-70 incl. & agric. sch. 1840; photo of Prier Co. sched. from sp. census 1857
 on file in Census Bur., Wash.; rest to be obtained - SgB for MHS - 7-28-30
- Miss. - none - Sec. State. m. A. [1930]
- Mo. - " " 7-15-30.
- Mont. none known " 7-17-30
- Neb. none " 7-16-30
- Neb. ref. to Head of Census Bur., Reno, Sec. State [1930]
- N.H. no inf. re State census given - Sec. State 7-16-30; only special
 census re inventories - Superior Census (U.S.) Concord, N.H., 7-24-30.
- N.J. none - Sec. State - 7-19-30
- N.M. no inf. given re State census - Sec. State - 7-18-30
- N.Y. - all no. books of 1911 destroyed in Cop. fire - 7-17-30
- N.C. - none - 8-2-30
- Ohio - no ref. to State censuses - 7-16-30
- Ore. - none - Sec. State - 7-17-30
- Pa. - no state census "during the past ten years" - 7-16-30
- R.I. - Abstracts of 1915 & 1925 sent - Sec. State - 7-16-30; census taken
 every 10 yrs (ending in 5) "since the late 1700's"; "Manuscript editions"
 open for inspection. - Sec. State, 7-26-30
- S.C. no inf. given re State censuses [1930]
- Tenn. - none known - Sec. State "
- Tex. - letter ref. to Chron. of Comm. - Sec. State - 7-16-30
- Va. - none - Sec. State - 7-16-30
- Vt. - none known - Sec. State - 7-16-30
- Wash. - none - Sec. State - 7-17-30
- W. Va. - " " " 7-16-30
- Wis. - last State census in 1905 - Sec. State - 7-15-30; State census returns
 on file in Div. of Records & Statistics of State Dept (Madison) as follows:
 1836-8 (10.), 1842 (10.), 1846 (10.), 1847 (10.), 1855 (90.), 1875 (20.), 1895
 (380.), 1895 (270.), 1905 (390.); Hist. Soc. has 1860 returns -
 Sec. State - 7-19-30.

NOV 8 1930

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
5TH AVENUE & 42ND STREET

New York, November 6, 1930

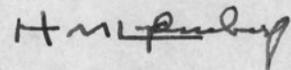
Dr. Solon J. Buck
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Buck:

Binkley reminds me of my promise to send to you the progress reports of the Bureau of Standards on the durability of paper. These documents go forward to you today herewith. May I ask that you keep them with care fitting to their importance, and return them to me when you have finished reading them?

With best wishes, as ever,

Very truly yours,



H. M. Lydenberg,
Assistant Director

Enclosures
ED

OCT 25 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

2

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

October 20, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Buck:

The following notes from my brother, who is in the Chemistry Division of the Bureau of Standards, may be of interest.

He is working on gas cell fabrics, but this task involves (as he says) a matter very closely related to newspaper preservation:

"This is the preparation and testing of a host of synthetic resins. I am just getting started on rapid experimental work on this. I hope to turn out ten or a dozen new resins a week, and to run a few critical and comparative tests on each of them. Now all my resins have to be soluble before they are worth a whoop to me. And any soluble resin is a potential newsprint covering. For these resins, quite the contrary to cellulose derivatives, have low permeabilities to water vapor, and hence should have greater value as paper preservatives."

He also has an interesting idea as to the later development of newspaper "permanizing":

"The only way in which a better paper, if found to be available at not prohibitive cost, will be used is just as the N.Y.T. uses its Japanese tissue: for a special library edition, of course available to whomever might seek permanent records, etc. Thus when Mrs. Jones' daughter is married, Mrs. Jones will buy ten or a dozen copies of the 'Record Edition' of the local paper, and when papa or uncle Comambert is running for sheriff the family subscribes for the 'Record Edition' etc. etc.

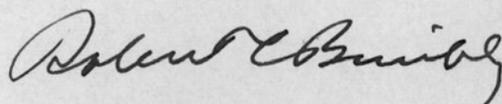
But it's a long cry from having the big city papers putting out a 'Record Edition' to the making available of such relatively permanent records from, say, the Lake County 'Bee'. Furthermore, it is obvious that no such thing could be done now.

Professor Solon J. Buck (Cont).

"But suppose a suitable coating is found for newsprint. A library installs the equipment for treating all those papers it keeps for record. The local photographer answers an ad in the 'Saturday Evening Post': 'Big profits from permanizing newspapers', sends for the equipment and pays his royalties while Mrs. Jones is happy with her permanized clippings from the Bergville Gazette-News."

Should I pass this around to anyone else?

Very sincerely yours,



Western Reserve University

RB/P

P.S. -- Your letter of October 17th is just received. Thank you for calling attention to the fact that the word "draft" in the heading is an error.

In accordance with your suggestion, I am sending several copies each to Lynd and to Leland.

Enclosed are the copies of the minutes which you request for your own use.

NOV 11 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Z

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

November 8, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Professor Buck:

Mr. Binkley has asked me to send you a copy of Annex VII., his report on Reproduction Methods, -- which I enclose.

You inquire in your letter of October 20th whether a statement of the things that the various members of the committee had undertaken to do had been sent to all members of the committee. These were sent to all members of the committee. The projects which the various members of the committee have undertaken are all underscored in the Minutes of the Joint Committee Meeting of Sept. 12-13, 1930. I trust that it will be just as convenient for you to use your copy of the Minutes for this purpose. Should you, however, desire to have these sent to you in separate form, I shall be very happy to take care of this matter for you.

As our supply of Joint Committee stationery is getting low, I wish to inquire whether you wish us to take care of the purchase of additional stationery or whether you prefer to take care of this matter. It will be necessary on the new stationery of course to change Mr. Binkley's connection to Western Reserve University and to add "Secretary" after his name.

Very sincerely yours,

Clara A. Pfister

Secretary to Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University

NOV 13 1930

~~C 4~~
24

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

November 11, 1930.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE:

✓ Professor Solon J. Buck,
Professor N.S.B. Gras,
Dr. Waldo G. Leland,
Mr. H.M. Lydenberg,
Mr. Clark Wissler.

See Dec. 21, 1930

Gentlemen:

Both the pamphlets on the collection of minor library material, noted in a previous circular, are out of print. It thus appears that no primer on these questions is available. But the A.L.A. writes that it may publish a new edition of its pamphlets on minor library material.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University.

RB/P

NOV 13 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

A-5

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

November 11, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Buck:

I enclose a draft of a circular to be used in explaining our work to the editors of learned publications. *[See Minutes & Reports file]*

I found that when I tried to go through the Minutes and re-write them as a catalogue of res gestae, the result was something unreadable, which did not really explain our point of view. I have tried in this write-up to bring out the essential things, in so far as they are likely to have a wide appeal.

Thus, the first two paragraphs place us in the whole horizon of scholarship. The next paragraph explains the two principal projects already under way. The fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs contain some educational propaganda in connection with business history, library co-operation, and the question of secrecy and jealousy. The next paragraph is intended to draw a picture of our position relative to other organized scholarly activities. Then comes a paragraph which is intended to hint that we are interested in examining the particular merits of particular projects. The final paragraph, while introducing some material that came up in the meeting, is again a paragraph of general appraisal.

Now as to the use of this document. I suggest that we call it a circular,--Circular Number One,--that we ask Leland to send it out to the magazines which he may think should have it, and that we include with it a covering letter, offering copies of the Minutes to any editor who is interested in examining them.

7
But there is a difficulty here which we are simply passing over ourselves and putting up to Leland. Do we expect any editor to publish our circular in full? Would it be right for us to ask the editors of one journal in each field,--say, for instance, The American Historical Review, The American Journal of Sociology, The American Political Science Review, and some anthropological publication,--to publish the circular as it stands?

Should we ask Gras whether we can use the two or three little points I have picked from his report? I think that you and I are empowered to go ahead with this publicity work without circularizing the other members of the committee, but Gras's case may be a special one.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert C. Binkley

RB/P

November 14, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

You have prepared a most excellent statement of the work of our Joint Committee and I believe that it will serve the purpose admirably. I quite approve your suggestion of issuing it as circular no. 1 and also of asking Leland to send it out. I should think that the editors might be asked to publish it in full or to summarize or abstract it as they may prefer. I fear, however, that most of them will not be willing to publish it in full. Perhaps the best solution would be for Leland to publish it in his bulletin and then have a large number of separates struck off and mailed to the members of the constituent association. Leland would undoubtedly have some ideas on this point.

I do not see how Gras could possibly object to the points that you have used from his report, but it might be well to be on the safe side and send him a copy of it.

I have made one or two minor corrections in the circular and want to call attention to a few other points. Near the beginning of the third paragraph you state that we "undertook to survey the activities of agencies which are collecting research materials." This survey is supposed to cover all agencies in the United States that are engaged in any activities of importance pertaining to research material, including not only collection but also preservation, bibliographical work, and publication. It is not my understanding that there is any agreement to the effect that this survey will be printed as a bulletin of the ACLS. Leland did say that he would print the list of printed guides, inventories, calendars, etc. to source material in his bulletin. You have not referred to this project, however, and I think it best to say nothing about it at present. The more I consider it, the more doubtful I am as to just how its scope can be delimited.

In the last paragraph on the second page I would suggest that you speak of "transportation collections" rather than "transportation libraries." It is my recollection that Cole and Johnson are working as a committee of some association of transportation libraries, and if so this fact should be brought out rather than leaving it as a personal enterprise of theirs.

As I recall it, it was the need for regional activity in all fields of collection rather than merely in the business history field that was laid before the regional conferences, although it is true that the Western Conference considered mainly, if not solely, the business history field.

I doubt if the officers of the ACLS and the SSRC would approve of giving publicity to our action in the matter of projects that are still under consideration. This would apply to the negro history project and to the bibliography of economic history. Possibly these projects might be referred to merely as ones that have been considered by the committee, but without any statement of the action taken.

I am sorry that I have not been able as yet to supply you with illustrative material from the survey. Do you still want it?

Sincerely yours

B/H

Draft of circular enc.

*Letter of Nov. 10 to S. J. B. together with one from Ireland
to Binkley of Nov. 7 enc.*

November 14, 1930

Miss Clara A. Pfister
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Miss Pfister:

Thank you for sending me a copy of Mr. Binkley's report on reproduction methods.

I think I will be able to get along without a statement of the things that the various members of our committee have undertaken to do.

Our first lot of stationery was printed under the direction of Mr. Lynd of the SSRC, but I see no reason why Mr. Binkley should not attend to it hereafter. I had hoped that we might postpone the purchase of additional stationery until the first of the year, as our available funds are rather short. I could supply you with about a hundred sheets from the stock on hand here if that would serve your purpose for the time being. Perhaps, however, Mr. Binkley could arrange with some printer to print a new supply and wait until January for his payment. He could then use the new stationery with his correct address and position and I could use up the old stationery. It will be necessary also to add the name of Prof. Quinn on the new stationery and that may make it necessary to work out another arrangement for the letterhead. I would suggest that the fourth line of the letterhead be changed from "and" to "and the"; also that the fifth line be spaced out to equal in length the third line.

Sincerely yours

B/H

November 14, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

In your letter of October 30 you ask for copies of information gathered from Cleveland institutions. On examining the draft of the report I found only one Cleveland institution represented, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and I have delayed replying in an effort to find out why the other institutions were not included.

The explanation so far as the Cleveland Public Library is concerned appears to be that the questionnaire sent to them was ignored. In the case of the University it appears that Holbrook addressed the questionnaire to the Adelbert College Library. He received a reply from Mr. George F. Strong stating that the libraries of Western Reserve were in a process of reorganization and suggesting that perhaps the inquiries should be referred to Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg as director of the University library. Mr. Holbrook decided to take the matter up with Mr. Hirshberg but thought it might be well to wait a while in view of the reorganization referred to, and nothing further has been done about it as yet.

I am sending you herewith such data as we have on the Historical Society. If you could persuade the Public Library to supply the information requested, we would be very glad to receive it. Our supply of the circular letter or questionnaire is exhausted, but we expect to get out some more before long and we shall then endeavor to fill in the gaps by means of follow-up letters, etc.

Sincerely yours

B/H

Return
to d. J. B.

F 5

Lansing B. Bloom to Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society,
Nov. 15, 1930 -- Extract.

~~I am about through my archive work here for this season and expect to be home by December 6th. I wonder if it would be too much trouble to ask you to jog up the matter of the photostat copy for which I asked last spring, from the Herschel Jones estate? I haven't with me here the exact title, but you will remember it I think. Canciones Funebres relating to the death of Christobal de Onate, our 2nd governor. I believe that you wrote me in June that one of the sons was to have this photostat run off with others for which he had been asked. I've had quite an interesting experience here in the photographing of source material. The Archive General now has all of its mss. (which are open for study) bound in volumes, and one result is that in many cases the writing runs into the binding. The Library of Congress has a photostat machine in service here, but it cannot handle this kind of material. I have been using the Leica equipment, a light stand with a German camera, less expensive and more portable than the Lamare which I used in Spain for the Library, but using the same size cine film. By using an ordinary sheet of window-glass I have gotten very legible results. I have had some delays and difficulties, but I shall take home over 16,000 shots from four months of work, - pretty good? I plan to shut down now for the season in about two weeks and should be home by December 6th, - as I see I said above! Thanking you for your help in the Onate matter, I am~~

THE WAR IS OVER

GERMAN EMPIRE TORN ASUNDER BY REVOLT; HOHENZOLLERNS FLY

Four to Six Republics Promise to Rise From Wreck of Teuton States as Kings Fall and Thrones Are Overturned—Movement Spreads Rapidly.

TEUTONIC DISPATCHES MAY BE COLORED TO DECEIVE WORLD

General Strike Called by Soldiers, Workmen's Councils, Which, With Aid of Socialists, Backing of Army Units, Are in Apparent Control—Berlin Reports Little Bloodshed or Violence.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—(Special Telegrams.) It is reported here on the way to the British base in accordance with the plan laid out by General... News has been received in Berlin and elsewhere here that the emperor... and Friedrich are in the hands of the military and workers' forces.

Several officers and soldiers arrested in Berlin, but as the emperor... of Emperor Wilhelm they remained only there because as "war veterans" including General Ludendorff, who was concerned in the distribution of the government of Prince Liekevinck, which would give... of controlling the war.

The revolution in Germany is an accomplished fact. If the news coming over the Rhine today is to be believed it is its fact value. The Kaiser and the crown prince have fled into Holland, following the Kaiser's abdication and the crown prince's renunciation of the right of succession. Hindenburg is reported with three of the whereabouts of the discredited Ludendorff, nothing has been heard for days. The Kaiser reached Eysden, Holland, at 7:30 a. m. yesterday, accompanied by the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and a suite of 10. His destination is Middelmeer castle in the town of the Noog, near Utrecht. The Kaiser was allowed to fall unaided and unobscuredly walking up and down the platform smoking a pipe while waiting for the train at Eysden. Arrival of the royal party in Holland is interesting the Dutch officials and people. There is a demand that they be interned. As all were heavily armed when they arrived, internment unquestionably would be legal.

PERPETRATORS FIRST TO SEEK SHELTER

The fact should not be lost sight of that the Kaiser, the crown prince and Hindenburg are fleeing from the consequences of the war they themselves started upon the world and that they, the perpetrators, are the first to seek shelter.

While the revolution has not spread to the farthest corners of the empire, according to the mass of cables reaching The Journal, it is sufficiently widespread to insure its success.

Nearly all the petty princes who have ruled the royal principalities of Germany have abdicated or have been deposed. Fourteen of the 26 states, including all the four kingdoms and all other important states, are reported securely in the hands of the revolutionists, according to Copenhagen advices.

Following the example of Bavaria, the states of Hesse, Wurtemberg and Schleswig-Holstein have set up independent republics. Frankfurt has placed itself at the head of a fifth independent republic. The state of Baden, Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Koenigsberg, Oldenburg and Guelph. Saxony has deposed King Friedrich August and is expected to declare itself a sixth German republic. That the states of this group of new Teutonic republics will form some sort of union, if not political union, is to be expected.

Specialists believe in Berlin today announced that they were seeking to create a republic similar to that of the whole German empire, which would include the emperor's state that already have set up independent republics. The demand is that they be allowed to set up a republic similar to that of the whole German empire, which would include the emperor's state that already have set up independent republics.

War Board Workers Parade in Washington

Washington, Nov. 11.—(Special Telegrams.) The war board workers in Washington today held a parade in honor of the armistice. The parade was held in the city and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis Men to Enlist, Despite of Day

Minneapolis, Nov. 11.—(Special Telegrams.) The men of Minneapolis today announced that they would enlist in the army despite the day of the armistice. They are determined to continue their service to the country.



The Kaiser. "To the Day"—Death. "—of Reckoning"

MINNEAPOLIS GETS UP IN DARK TO MARCH, SING, CHEER END OF WAR

Holiday Proclaimed by Mayor Governor Asks Thanksgiving—Stores Close, to Reopen Tomorrow—Saloons, Cafes Dark on Health Commission's Order—Battles and Bangs Start in Night, Keep Up All Day—Everybody Quits Work in Parade—"Kaiser" Dies Hundred Deaths.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

Minneapolis started something at 10:30 a. m. today when a big line left the midnight silence with a roar and a chorus of cheers and songs. The parade was led by the city band and the city council. The parade was a great success and was attended by thousands of people.

ARMISTICE SIGNED; TERMS ANNOUNCED; FIGHTING STOPPED

Surrender of Huge War Material, Strategic Points Required by Allies in Truce Terms—Wilson Announces Demands Before Joint Congress Session—Armistice for Month.

FOE TO QUIT FRANCE, BELGIUM, ALSACE-LORRAINE IN 14 DAYS

Evacuation of Luxembourg Also Required—Big Part of Fleet to Be Given Up Entente—Withdrawal to Right Bank of Rhine Among Stipulations Agreed to by Germans.

TERMS OF TRUCE

Creation of hostilities. Evacuation of invaded territories including Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg within 14 days. Surrender of vast amounts of guns and equipment, evacuation of left bank of Rhine. Surrender of vast military stock in occupied territories. Abandonment of Bucharest and Brest treaties. Unconditional surrender of all German forces in East Africa. Repatriation of German prisoners. Concentration of aircraft at stipulated points. Evacuation of all Black sea ports. Restoration of all Allied and United States merchant vessels. Duration of the armistice to be 30 days. Surrender of 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, 6 battleships, 19 torpedo boats, 8 light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships. All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once with the Allies.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The world was reeled, Germany, her armies beaten, in ruins within her borders, signed the armistice with the Allies at 5 a. m. Paris time (11 a. m. Minneapolis time) today, and fighting stopped on all fronts at 11 a. m. French time (5 a. m. Minneapolis time).

The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at 1 p. m. today. Assembled in the hall of the house, where 19 months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

U.S. Heavy Guns Join in Parting Shot at War End

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

With the American Army on the March, Nov. 11—(Special Telegrams.) The heavy guns of the American army today joined in the parting shot at the end of the war. The guns were fired in honor of the armistice and the end of the war.

JOURNAL FIRST WITH BIG NEWS

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

The Journal's extra with the news of the signing of the armistice, which brings in an end to the first of the great war today. The extra was the first to be published in the city. The Journal's extra was the first to be published in the city.

Kaiser Faces MURDER TRIAL

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

It is reported that William Hohenzollern is to face the consequences of his death, even though he has fled to Holland. The trial is expected to be held in the city. The trial is expected to be held in the city.

"DER TAG"

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

LAST seen by his wife, American captives today and British soldiers. War's battle rages 10,000,000. America's death.

Text of Speech

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

In announcing the terms of the world war armistice in his speech before congress, President Wilson said: "The armistice is a great day for the world. It is a day of peace and of hope. It is a day of peace and of hope."

MILITARY NEWS

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

Creation of divisions to lead and in the air, the army after the armistice. The army after the armistice.

THANK GOD IS LORD GEORGE'S WORD TO PEOPLE

London, Nov. 11.—The people and the Allies have the great news. The word is "Thank God is Lord George's word to people." The word is "Thank God is Lord George's word to people."

London, Nov. 11.—The people and the Allies have the great news. The word is "Thank God is Lord George's word to people." The word is "Thank God is Lord George's word to people."

COPY

November 21, 1930

Prof. Lansing B. Bloom
Hotel Geneve
8A Calle Liverpool 133
Mexico City, Mexico

Dear Mr. Bloom:

I have just received your letter of November 15. I took no action with reference to your previous letter until after the October meeting of the council of our society as I hoped to see Mr. Jefferson Jones at that meeting and take up the matter with him in person. Unfortunately, however, he did not attend the meeting and there will not be another one for several months. Soon after the meeting, therefore, I wrote him a letter in which I quoted most of your letter. No reply has been received to this, however.

~~Actually~~ ^{Naturally} I do not want to make a nuisance of myself in pressing this matter and yet I am anxious to help you in any way possible. I would suggest, therefore, that you now write to Mr. Carl W. Jones, publisher of the Minneapolis Journal. He is the oldest son of H. V. Jones and apparently has the most to do with the book collection. I took up the matter originally with Jefferson Jones because he is a member of our council and I am better acquainted with him than with his brother. If you refer in your letter to the previous negotiation and indicate your pressing need for the photostats, I think it probable that you will get action.

The Minnesota Historical Society has no photostat~~s~~ in operation at present. We would be willing to arrange for the reproduction of the book by the commercial photostat company that does work for us in St. Paul, but since the book is in Minneapolis it would seem to be better for one of the Joneses to have it done there.

I am very much interested in the latter part of your letter concerning your work in the Mexican archives. As chairman of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, I try to keep track of all such activities. The committee is also making a study of methods of reproduction and equipment therefor, and this moreover is a matter in which the Minnesota Historical Society is vitally interested just at present. I should like very much therefore to have more information concerning the Leica equipment to which you refer in your letter -- especially where it can be obtained. We have some information about the Lamare outfit.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) Solon J. Buck

B/H

DEC 3 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Rebk

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

December 1, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Professor Buck:

Thank you for the additional stationery.

We thought it might be more convenient
for you to have an extra copy of the statement
of the things which the various members of the
Joint Committee have undertaken to do. Hence
I enclose such a copy.

Very truly yours,

Clara A. Pfister

Secretary to Robert C. Binkley

Enc.

DEC 5 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

1

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

December 2, 1930.

Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Buck:

I have your note of the 26th. I also have Lynd's note in reply to my letter to him. He says that he will put the Eaton bibliography matter on the Problems and Policy agenda, but adds that he does not see how the Council can help in that proposal, though that is only his private judgment.

As I recall, this and the Woodson project were the only ones which involved a report from the Joint Committee to the Council as part of a fund-gathering procedure. I am writing now to Lynd and Leland,--to ask Lynd to add the Woodson project to his list of affairs and to remind Leland of the Eaton project (since Leland has been working with the Woodson project right along).

I enclose a voucher for thirty dollars for secretarial expenses. The arrangements I have made here provide for a guarantee by myself to the university of one-third of my secretary's salary of nine hundred dollars. I expect to make up the difference out of my own pocket between an amount chargeable to the Joint Committee and the amount which I have guaranteed to the university.

Very sincerely yours,


Western Reserve University

RB/P
Enc.

1

Copy for Mr. Buck

December 2, 1930.

Dr. Waldo G. Leland,
Permanent Secretary,
American Council of Learned Societies,
907 Fifteenth St.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leland:

Buck and I, after exchanging some correspondence, have finally worked out a circular which we think will convey to the readers of the various periodicals the main thought that the Joint Committee wants to have them grasp.

The attempt to prepare a simple resumé of res gestae did not seem to promise very well, because the separate items of the agenda of the Branford Conference when listed out in a formal narrative did not show the significance of our problem nor the character of our approach to it. The circular into which we have now worked up the information has been written in the thought that it might be published, about as it stands, in a very few of the learned periodicals. An alternative use for it would be to send it as it stands to the editors of all the learned periodicals, inviting them to present the ideas it contains to their readers. I am not sure that these two methods of distribution are consistent with each other. I suspect that it may be an injustice to ask an editor to use material by publishing excerpts from it when the complete text is to be published in another periodical that will reach the same readers.

Which method of distributing this material to the learned society publications do you think most wise? Would you be willing to select the periodicals in which we shall request publication in full in case you decide upon that method, or distribute the circular through your organization in case you think it wiser to send it to all the magazines?

Very sincerely yours,

Western Reserve University

RB/P

Enc.

December 5, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

I want to acknowledge your letter of December 2 with enclosures, all of which meet with my approval. The bill for secretarial services will be sent through at once. I am also very glad to have the copy of the statement of things that the various members of the committee have undertaken to do, which I have received from Miss Pfister.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Gras which will interest you. This is the first that I had heard about any change in policy on the part of the Council. ✓

Holbrook is doing some work on the survey of activities, but I have been able to squeeze out very little time to devote to it. My work at the University will be much lighter, however, after the first of the year and I expect to be able to push some other things more effectively.

As a result of your stirring up the Cleveland Public Library, we received a letter from someone there. She evidently mixed up our inquiry with an earlier one from Ogg and I have asked Holbrook to set her straight. I find that we shall have to reprint our questionnaire and get out a number of form letters, but we cannot do this until more stationery is available. I would suggest that you have about a thousand sheets printed and send half of it to me.

I do not think that we should try to have any formal gathering of members of our committee at Boston, but I hope to have an opportunity to talk things over with you.

Sincerely yours

B/H

December 8, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

I wonder if you, Gras, Leland, and I can't get together for a breakfast in Boston on Wednesday, December 31, for an informal discussion of matters of interest to the Joint Committee.

On checking up the accounts I find that there will be fifty or sixty dollars available for such expenditures as you may need to make out of the appropriation for the current year. I suppose that this will take care of your clerical and incidental expenses for December and also leave enough to pay for stationery.

Sincerely yours

B/H

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
of the
ACLS and the SSRC

Expenditures for 1930, estimated in part,
and estimates for 1931

	1930	1931
Services of investigators	1,150.00	900.00
Clerical services	140.00	250.00
Travel (committee meetings)	532.95	300.00
Supplies and mimeographing	120.00	25.00
Postage	40.00	25.00
	<u>1,982.95</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>

One half to be appropriated by each council. The S.S.R.C.
has already allotted \$750 for 1931.

December 8, 1930

DEC 15 1930

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

2

SOLON J. BUCK, Chairman
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

ROBERT C. BINKLEY
Smith College

NORMAN S. B. GRAS
Harvard University

WALDO G. LELAND
American Council of Learned Societies

H. M. LYDENBERG
New York Public Library

CLARK WISSLER
American Museum of Natural History

December 11, 1930.

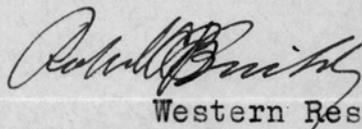
Professor Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Buck:

I am in favor of the idea of breakfast
with you, Leland and Gras, and will save Wednesday,
December 31st for that purpose.

Miss Pfister is ordering stationery, and
will send it on to you as soon as the printer gets
through with the job.

Very sincerely yours,



Western Reserve University

RB/P

C-9

December 12, 1930

Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Secretary
American Council of Learned Societies
907 Fifteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leland:

I have received your letters of December 8 and 10. There will be no difficulty, I think, about finances for the Joint Committee if the appropriation for 1931 can be ready early in February for the payment of January bills.

If you find that you are not to be in Boston on Wednesday morning, December 31, we will manage some way to get together on Monday. I shall probably not arrive until about 10:00 o'clock and I have an important luncheon engagement. I had expected to attend the Mississippi Valley Historical Association dinner but would be willing to cut that if necessary, or we could cut the reception in the evening.

Various problems relating to the allocation of fields of collection to libraries appear to be coming to a head. The committee on public administration of the S.S.R.C. is proposing to hold a conference of librarians and White, the chairman, at the suggestion of Lynd, has asked our cooperation. Schlesinger has sent me a copy of a letter from Frank Tannenbaum of the Brookings Institution concerning the need of interesting some institution in collecting the pamphlet and leaflet material relating to the Mexican revolution. From Gerould I have just received a long letter asking the aid of our committee in working out a project for the more adequate collection and distribution of the serial publications of foreign governments.

I am very glad to know that you have been appointed chairman of the finance committee of the A.H.A.

Sincerely yours

B/H

Copies to Brinsley

December 19, 1930

Prof. Robert C. Binkley
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Binkley:

Leland expects to have to leave Boston Monday evening, so I am scheduling the meeting of our group for Monday afternoon at four-thirty in my room at the Copley-Plaza. This will conflict with the reception but I trust that you will not mind missing that.

Sincerely yours

B/H

Copy ✓ of ⓓ to signed Dec. 19, incl -