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Part 4
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W. Kern

PROJECT
THE PREPARATION OF A GUIDE FOR THE COLLECTION,
CARE, ORGANIZATION AND PRESERVATION
OF FUGITIVE MATERIALS

By A. F. Kuhlman
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I
DEFINITIONS

This project concerns itself with "fugitive materials" in the social sciences and humanities. The term is here used in its broadest sense. Tentatively, it includes those research materials that are of a "fugitive" character, in that they tend to escape collection, proper care, organization and preservation. This may be due to a variety of reasons. They may be issued by agencies that are new and not known. They may be produced by or through new media, formerly not recognized or used as research sources. They may be hard to collect, because they are not cleared through the trade or copyright channels, or because they are issued irregularly and are not adequately indexed. Again, they may not fit readily in the standardized preparatory processes of libraries, or their treatment may be regarded as too costly. They may even be passed up as of only momentary interest.

The term as here used includes manuscript material of all types - the archives of public offices, of private, civic, welfare, religious, educational and commercial agencies, and of individuals, of business firms, factories, corporations, etc.

Again, the term includes printed non-book material: broadsides, charts, clippings, dodgers, folders, maps, music, pamphlets, certain types of serials, posters, etc. These, as well as manuscripts, because of their form, cannot be readily shelved like books; but can perhaps be organized, preserved and put under command without the cost of binding and cataloging.

The term also includes non-printed matter - films (motion pictures and news reels), photographs, phonograph records, portraits, prints, slides, etc. Finally, museum objects are included, providing they are "flat," i.e., two-dimensional.

II
PROBLEMS

These fugitive materials present a number of problems to research workers, librarians, library equipment manufacturers and library schools. Some of these are the following:

1. What types of fugitive materials exist, or are being produced?
2. Which of these are worthy of collection and preservation?
3. From which sources can they be obtained and how?
4. To what extent are they now being collected and preserved, and by whom?
5. How are these materials used?
6. How should they be cared for from a physical standpoint to insure efficient care, organization and preservation?
7. What sort of cataloging and classification do they require?
8. How can collections of fugitive materials "be kept alive"?

III PLAN OF ACTION

The manual here proposed is to be developed in the following manner: First, through conferences with librarians, research workers and library equipment manufacturers, answers are to be sought to the above questions. Second, through field work the present methods and practices of libraries, of business firms and of propaganda agencies in dealing with fugitive materials, are to be studied at first hand. Third, a number of case studies of collections of fugitive materials in various fields are to be made, to discover problems, methods of meeting them, and the advantages and limitations of those methods. Fourth, on the basis of this procedure, a preliminary draft of a handbook for the collection, care, organization and preservation of fugitive materials, is to be prepared, and is to be placed in the hands of a selected group of librarians, research workers and others who are interested in these problems, for criticism and suggestions.

IV SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR CASE STUDIES OF COLLECTIONS OF FUGITIVE MATERIALS

The following questions are not intended to be used as a questionnaire. Their purpose is to indicate points of interest. Obviously, every collection of fugitive materials is unique, and a worth while case study should be so adapted as to describe it faithfully.

1. Describe the chief types of fugitive materials (those defined above) now in possession of your institution. Describe their physical character fully, so as to indicate the problems presented from the standpoint of collection, organization or preservation. Also describe subject content, its scope in terms of time period, or geographical area, or type of material included. Age and size of collection. If clipping is a definite part of your program, describe its scope in detail.
2. From what sources were these materials obtained? List any directories or regular sources through which these are obtained. Method of solicitation. Do you have a special list of agencies whose publications are solicited regularly? How do you follow-up your solicitations?
3. How are these materials used? Do research workers refer to them by author or by subject? Do they want continuous files of serial items? Do they need a mass of material on a given subject, or representative samples or types of it? Is complete documentation of the material on a given problem essential?
4. What method of physical organization and care have you adopted for organizing the material: bind each piece separately; bind related materials in large collected volume; in pamphlet boxes; vertical files: on open shelves; in small compartments built into the walls of reference rooms, etc. How satisfactory has this method been? Indicate what appear to be the advantages or disadvantages of this method of treatment, both from the standpoint of cost, as well as suitability for efficient use and preservation of the material. What other methods could you have employed that you think would have been better? Why? Have you changed your method of handling? If so, why? If vertical files are used, which size - legal or letterhead; four or five drawer units; and how is material supported: in folders, envelopes, etc.

IV
SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR CASE STUDIES, Continued.

4. Continued.

Is any cross-reference record kept in the file of similar or related material kept elsewhere? How are clippings handled - mounted, placed in envelopes, scrap-books, etc., and how arranged?

5. Describe the method of classification that you have employed in organizing the material. Do you apply this system to the entire collection. If not, do you have any considerable amount of material not formally classified under this system to which special treatment is given? Is the classification satisfactory? If not, why not? Are research workers admitted to the collection to search for what they want?

6. Do you keep a single catalog for the entire collection? If not, for what type of material do you have a separate catalog or index? If you have a catalog for your collection of fugitive material, is it a dictionary catalog? If not, are subject entries kept separately? Are there author entries for the most important material? Is the catalog a complete one suitable for public use? Which entries do you make: title, author, subject, source? Others?

In the case of serial publications and collections of monographs where the main entry is under the author's name, do you (a) make an added entry for each publication under the name of the organization publishing the monograph? (b) make a single entry under the name of the organization publishing the monographs for the entire series, and list on the back of the card the name under which the main entry is made?

7. Subject cards: Do you have a specific list of subject headings under which you try to bring the material? How do your subject cards indicate political sub-divisions, e.g., do you use, "Finance, Municipal," or "Municipal Finance"? How do you indicate geographical sub-divisions, e.g., do you use, "Public health - Chicago," or "Chicago - Public health"? Do you file subject cards alphabetically? Do you file in accordance with a special subject outline under certain major classes of subjects? (If so, could you supply us with a copy of this subject outline? Do you attempt anything in the way of analytics? If so, what type of publication do you do this for? Do you attempt to analyze the annual proceedings of certain societies?

Where do you file statistical data, working papers, etc., compiled in the course of a research project, after the project has been completed? What catalog entries do you make for them, if any?

How do you treat a special article in an odd copy of a periodical? Do you catalog the magazine under the author and title of the article? Do you catalog the publication as a periodical and make card entries for the article? Do you clip the article and put it into your vertical file?

8. Circulation: Do you circulate material from your collection? Freely, or with restrictions? Do you lend to, or borrow similar material from other agencies. Describe briefly your circulation methods.
9. Is your collection of fugitive material current, "live" material used currently for research or administration, or is it essentially an historical collection? How do you keep your collection alive? Do you eliminate obsolete material - at regular intervals, or do you re-allocate to storage files the older and rarely used materials? If so, on what basis? Are all items dated as they come in? Are materials arranged chronologically under subject headings?
10. State any other problems that impress you as important.

Proposal for Photographing Newspaper Files

by W. C. Ford.

The newspaper of today is a strange product in itself and a chain of newspapers under one ownership and containing much the same articles has reduced its usefulness as a record of events. The great journals of the cities--New York Times, Chicago Tribune-- are too bulky and costly to preserve generally, and outside of those cities would be of secondary importance as against the local sheet. Yet the minor press does not begin to compare in interest to the older type of seventy years ago. There was an individuality that distinguished the editorial page that was lost when journalism became anonymous. It is hardly possible to miss the flavor in the New York Evening Post under Bryant, of the Tribune under Greeley and Dana, of the Charleston Mercury under the younger Rhett, the Mississippian under Barksdale, or the Louisville Journal under Prentice. Such papers make good reading and were more exciting as well as restful than the huge products of today with their news columns trickling through pages of advertisement.

Each State has had at least one journal of more than local reputation, and might even supply two representing each of the two leading political parties of the day. Measure the newspaper collections of our large institutions--Library of Congress, New York Public Library, American Antiquarian Society, and Wisconsin State Historical Society--and the serious imperfections in their newspaper files become evident. Bring these collections under one roof and there is only an approach to completeness. Search the libraries of the land for the Virginia Gazette before 1770 and the fragmentary result is shocking to our sense of the value of such a file of one of the leading journals of its day. Indiana and Illinois files are counted among the rare, almost as rare as those of the South, which must have suffered by the destruction of the war, an influence from which the North was free. Why should they be so rare? The circulation was small--a few thousand at most--but the larger part was circulated within a small radius and one would suppose them to have been saved in whole or in part in

the household of subscribers. It was not a day of libraries, amusements, reading circles and opportunities or temptations to travel, all of which tends to make the newspaper now hardly worth saving, much less binding. The garrets ought still to yield stray issues and any is better than none.

The leading historical society of the State would meet a want by having as full a file of such leading newspapers--at least of two of them--as can be gathered in the original or in the copy. It would be the backbone of any institution. A possibility exists of accomplishing this and at a not excessive cost. I experimented with the Boston Transcript, reducing a page to the limit of legibility and printing eight pages of such reduction on a photostat sheet. Here are the eight pages, no taller than an octave size, and capable of being bound. The head lines stand out clearly and the text demands little magnifying to be easily read. In this form the volumes would occupy but a small part of the space demanded by the original. An edition of ten copies can be issued at the rate of seven cents a page, the ten sets being needed to absorb, as it were, the cost of negatives. Are there not ten society and other libraries in almost every State able to subscribe to such a reproduction provided it be extended over years, as it must be to produce a good result? With the increasing study of newspapers for history, and a realization of the cost, annoyance and quite prohibitive conditions now prevailing, it would be possible to have such complete reproductions, say in five libraries in the State and in five outside of it--a boon to the working student and an instrument of local research.

In place of spending so much upon publications, not a small part of which is wasted, it would be better to devote some of the funds to such a reproduction. Apart from accumulating so unique a collection of material bearing on all affairs of the State, there would be the added advantage of placing beyond the risk of destruction of original, often existing in a single copy, and never so commonly found as to be classed among the low-priced possessions. A year of a four paged daily newspaper of three hundred issues can be reproduced under such a plan for eighty-four dollars; a four paged weekly of the colonial period, for less than fifteen dollars. But in the latter a full size reproduction at about thirty-five dollars a year is better, as the issues do not stand reduction well. The method would, however, be useful with the journals issued

before 1870, before wood pulp paper and the large number of pages in a daily of importance.

It amounts to this: a live society is under good control, careful of its funds, taking every opportunity to increase its usefulness, cultivating connections with its sister societies and relations with libraries and colleges, offering mental food to its members, food perhaps easy to digest, but in its publications seeking what is of value in permanence, for in that feature they are to be judged by the historical world. The casual visitor in search of information is not impressed by cases of curiosities, galleries of portraits and heaps of manuscript and newspaper; but he is greatly impressed by courtesy, by the helpful suggestion, by having those heaps of material placed at his disposal, and-- by being left to make his own investigations. The last is perhaps the most difficult for custodians to learn. They have their hobbies and knowledge; but no one can properly investigate for another, and the obtrusion of half or irrelevant knowledge is as unnecessary as it is time consuming and misleading.

NAMES OF PERSONS ABLE TO WRITE PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON MATERIALS
OF RESEARCH IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

I. Transportation

- Mr. Edward Hungerford, Assistant Vice President, Public Relations,
New York Central Lines, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
- Mr. Waldemar Kaempfert, Director, Museum of Science and Industry,
300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Walter Hough, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Hardinge Scholle, Museum of the City of New York, Gracie Mansion,
New York City.

II. Textiles

- Mr. M. D. C. Crawford, Fairchild Publications, 8 East 13th Street,
New York City.
- Mr. Charles F. Toothaker, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Miss Beatrice Winsor, Director, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

III. Social Psychology

- Prof. Ellsworth Faris, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Prof. Kimball Young, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Prof. L. L. Bernard, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

IV. Anthropology - Linguistics and Ethnology

- Dr. J. R. Swanton, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Marius Barbeau, National Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

V. Primitive Art

- Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman, State Museum, Santa Fe, N. M.
- Mr. Harlan I. Smith, National Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

VI. Portraits of American Indians, Sketches, Paintings

- Mr. F. W. Hodge, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Broadway
at 155th Street, New York City.

VII. Archaeology, Specimens and Documents

- Dr. Carl E. Guthe, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Mr. R. W. Bingham, Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

✓
VIII. American and Diplomatic History

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Samuel F. Bemis, Department of History, George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.
Dr. Tyler Dennett, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Dudley Knox, U. S. N. (retired), Office of Naval War Records,
Washington, D. C.

IX. Social History

Prof. D. R. Fox, Department of History, Columbia University, New York City
Prof. A. M. Schlesinger, Department of History, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

X. Economic History

Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge,
Mass.
Mr. Gay will co-operate with Mr. Gras in the drawing up of
a memorandum if requested.

XI. Business History

Prof. N. S. B. Gras, Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.

XII. Prices

Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge,
Mass.

XIII. Social Psychology

Floyd H. Allport, University of Syracuse, Syracuse, New York
Prof. L. L. Bernard, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

XIV. Local and Historical Materials

Mr. Peter A. Brannon, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.
The Iowa Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa
Dr. Harlow Lindley, State Museum, Columbus, Ohio
Mr. Richard Lieber, State Department of Conservation, Indianapolis, Ind.

XV. Political Science

Prof. L. D. White--Administration--University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. C. J. Friedrich--Comparative Government--Harvard University, Cambridge.
Prof. Luther H. Gulick--Municipal Government--261 Broadway, New York City
Prof. Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Prof. William Anderson--Municipal Government--University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minn.

XVI. History of Literature

and
Prof. V. L. Parrington--English--Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

XVII. History of Architecture

Mr. John V. Van Pelt, 126 East 59th Street, New York City
Prof. A. Kingsley Porter, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

[und.]

ANNEX VII.

REPORT ON METHODS OF REPRODUCTION OF MATERIALS.

Reproduction techniques must be adapted to variety of problems.

1. Save material from destruction threatened by reason of
of a. paper b. custodianship
2. Save travelling time and permit research economies of large and comprehensive collections.
3. Conduce to more liberal library regulations as to the use of materials in a. Research and b. teaching.
4. Permit the extension of research personnel by creating recognized vehicles for the presentation of results in other forms than that of publication.
 - a. Collecting of material and registration of collections.
 - b. "Sub-publication of the results of research, and provision for abstracting, cataloguing or registration.

Types of reproduction devices suitable for filling these needs.

1. Preservation of great quantities of material, as newspaper files, where size of the task justifies heavy installation charges and changes in library practise in order to bring unit cost of reproducing material to a minimum.
2. Convenient reproduction of small numbers of copies of material, where sharing of reproduction costs among a number of recipients of copies is relied upon to bring about low unit cost.
3. Convenient reproduction of single copies at low unit cost, with simple apparatus and simple operations. Equipment permitting research workers to gather material more efficiently. (Possible loan system for apparatus of this kind; deposit and classification of materials gathered in this way.)

Existing apparatus. Value of definite report.

Projection type; photostat type; printing type.

Research for the perfection of apparatus.

[und.]

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH
of the
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
and the
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

Committee Memorandum on
Categories of Materials for Research
in the Social Sciences and the Humanities

Prepared by the
Sub-Committee on Categories of Materials

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MEMORANDUM

Materials useful for research in the humanities and the social sciences have been collected for many centuries. In the ancient period there were considerable libraries in the temples of the chief cities or under the care of secular potentates, and, of course, there were smaller private collections. In the Middle Ages the monasteries were active in copying and preserving books for the use of their inmates and others, though the scope of the works was commonly more restricted than in the ancient period. The Renaissance brought to the foreground once again the catholic tastes of the ancient world. Early modern antiquaries, with the enthusiasm of Renaissance scholars, collected and listed books which were often waifs from dissolved monasteries and on their way to neglect or destruction.

Government repositories, built up in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, preserved bound volumes, pamphlets, journals, newspapers, and manuscripts. Often these materials came to them as individual collections, such as the Cottonian, Harleian, and Sloane manuscripts in the British Museum; and, of course they reflect the interests of the collectors. Public archives generally were made up of manuscripts illustrating the legislative, administrative, and legal aspects of the governmental work. Probably this array represented greater details of human effort than any that had been preserved heretofore.

Museums have sprung up as a reflection of national and local pride in past achievement. They have deserved our gratitude for what they have made available in the way of natural history, anthropology, ethnology, archaeology, art, and commercial and general history.

Collecting efforts through all the ages have been one sided and far from comprehensive. Even today, great as is the array of organizations engaged in preserving materials for research and numerous as are the persons occupied in the work, the results are unsatisfactory. There are serious gaps in the materials assembled, and in many cases an emphasis that is outworn and irrational. Recognizing the need for improvement, the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies have appointed a Joint Committee on Materials for Research to look into the whole matter. It was expected that this Committee would take stock of the general situation in the United States and make recommendations as to how it could be improved. More planning was foreshadowed in the collection, preservation, and presentation for use of materials for research.

The Committee intrusted with the task of inquiry and planning has had to learn as it went along. After three or four years it feels ready to do no more than to distribute as a memorandum a collection of the suggestions gathered by the Committee.

Two methods of procedure seemed open in the process of acquiring information concerning existing practices and possible improvements. According to the first, one or more scholars might have been chosen in each

discipline to make the necessary inquiries and studies; and then, after consulting with colleagues, these scholars might have made separate reports setting forth reasoned opinions and co-ordinated plans. Such persons would have had to be paid, if the work had been carried far. There was not a little to be said for this plan, but it unfortunately did not seem possible to adopt it, partly at least because of a feeling of economy.

The second plan, and the one followed, was to induce numerous scholars to put down their thoughts in writing for the benefit, first, of the Committee and, later, for a wider public. In some cases, in accordance with the happy suggestion of Dr. W. G. Leland, arrangements were made to have the various associations devote some of their sessions to the task. The Mediaeval Academy was the first to respond. In a limited way, co-operation and discussion were secured, and in some cases, notably in the report on American Literature and Related Fields, a co-ordination of opinions was brought about.

In the negotiations, whether personally conducted or by correspondence, there were divers reactions and of course varying results. Some scholars had no interest in the problem at all, as applied to their own disciplines. The possibility of there being materials of use in research, not now collected or made available, had never occurred to them and did not seem to them important. Others quickly visualized a problem but could think of no categories of materials needed in their own fields. A third group, at once or as a result of correspondence, readily responded to the challenge and quickly presented detailed statements of conditions and needs.

The important part of the work herewith offered to scholars and the general public is unquestionably the Appendix of Statements. Almost all of the statements have been prepared immediately for this enterprise or were first delivered before some learned society.

The present memorandum of the Joint Committee is in part an introduction to the general subject and in part an indication of the contents of the various statements prepared for the Committee.

Basic to the whole inquiry is the classification of the kinds of materials that exist, or that we can think of as valuable, for the work of the student in the field of the social sciences and the humanities. From the standpoint of form we may classify them somewhat as follows, though the list of items here presented is not to be thought of as complete.

- Books
- Pamphlets
- Fugitive and ephemeral items
- Manuscripts of many kinds
- Pictures and films
- Sound records
- Clothing and ornaments
- Tools and utensils
- Weapons

We all realize that these items are given very unequal attention. Books and manuscripts have been the objects of traditional interest. There is a tendency, however, to collect the more scholarly books to the neglect of others that reflect simply the condition of learning and opinion in localities and social groups to which the authors have belonged. Individual collectors have already begun to hoard these works unwanted by libraries.

Fugitive and ephemeral items, such as circular letters, theater bills, broadsides, and posters, come and go. They disappear utterly within a few weeks of their issue. Almost any man with the collector's zeal could get the contents of an editor's waste basket and, after classifying them, make a collection of value.

Films and sound records have a future that is undreamt of in the field of scholarly endeavor. With but few exceptions, notably in the case of news reels, the films of yesterday are discarded and not likely to be preserved, so far as our information goes; and in most instances there is no regret from the standpoint of art and beauty. They should be a memorial, however, to existing thoughts and feelings. The records of speeches of presidents are more valuable in sound form because shades of feeling and emphasis are presented which are lost in the printed page. The records of humbler men are raw material for the student of language.

Museums for the preservation of such physical objects as clothing, tools, and automobiles are all too few. Not being regarded as objects of beauty and not being associated with particular heroes or events, they are passed over and allowed to disappear. Perhaps business firms could be encouraged to go farther in the collection and preservation of objects pertaining to their industry.

Another classification divides all materials for research into originals and reproductions. For students of ancient and mediaeval civilizations, working in America, reproductions are indispensable. It may be a picture of an ancient building in ruins that is needed or a squeeze of an inscription, or a complete set of photostats of a manuscript book or group of books. This is a subject all in itself that is receiving the attention that it deserves. Parenthetically we may note that reproductions are not only a convenience but some insurance against injury to the original and even against the total loss of contents.

A third classification is according to the nature of the contents of the materials. What is intended in this connection is illustrated by the following list.

- Theoretical treatises
- Treatises containing classified facts
- Original records of happenings and conditions
- Records of opinion and belief
- Imaginative literature

On the whole a disproportionate amount of time has been spent on collecting the first type of materials. We would probably all admit this when we see the number of works on theology and philosophy which have accumulated, to a considerable extent copied one from another and often remote from actualities. The second type, represented by histories, descriptions of peoples and institutions, and the like, are a constant source of information for the sociologist, political scientist, and others. Recent generations have greatly expanded this type, as well they might in a period of research, experiment, and discovery. Little anxiety need be felt about the preservation of this kind of material.

Original records of conditions and events constitute the largest category of materials for research and raise the greatest number of questions of collection, arrangement, and utilization. One of the newest examples is the business record, of value to political economists, business economists, historians, and sociologists. The volume of material is enormous and the problem of selection correspondingly difficult. These records cost little to procure but much to prepare for use. The files of political leaders, also, are rarely preserved but are obviously valuable. Records of political caucuses and conventions are given slight attention and are seldom adequately preserved. Trade union records are scarce and inadequate. Radical literature has become voluminous in recent years and is as ephemeral as it is flimsy. Ours is a paper age and the age may fade with the media on which it is recorded.

Opinion and belief are to be found in letters of the people printed in newspapers, in diaries, memoirs, and correspondence. Social historians and social psychologists cry out for more of this kind of record. One correspondent recommended that the files of deceased professors be preserved. Another thought that people in certain marital conditions be induced to record their experiences. To be sure, there is plenty of this material created, but it is prized only when the person in question has gained some distinction. The social scientist, however, finds in the letters and diaries of humble men even more significance than in those of the unusually gifted persons. By means of carefully conducted interviews with different classes of men, in prison and out, at home and in business, young and old, rich and poor, real information might be accumulated concerning the actual drives of life and the satisfactions involved.

We need no urging to collect and preserve imaginative literature -- poetry, drama, novels; but we commonly forget that a good deal of such material is never published and is therefore lost. In general, it is inferior to what is printed and preserved, at least we hope so, but at any rate the originals, even those rejected by publishers, might well be preserved. It is not to be denied that for many purposes this unpublished literature would be as important as the published. How much has been left unpublished and for what reasons, we do not know. In some cases the unpublished would be more valuable than the published, at least for certain purposes.

There is no end to an exposition of the various categories of materials for research. We refer the reader to the Appendix of Statements that follows. Let each person look into his own situation and see some of the things that are neglected and where the remedy may lie. Not all of us

are born collectors, but those who are can perform useful services in small and humble ways, if they are diligent and persistent. Let one collect the briefs of his legal friends, another the speeches of a business leader, a third ballots and political handbills, and so on.

We should all admit that, while collection and preservation by the individual is important, it is not in itself sufficient. We must arrange to bring about some co-operation of effort in order to economize our energies, avoid gaps, and make available the materials we have individually collected. In America such co-operation is logically arranged nationally, regionally, by States, and locally. Much as we tire, even in America, of organization, we find it increasingly necessary. As so in the subject at hand.

The plain inference is that we should consider the possibility of forming regional, State, and local committees and that we should contemplate the need for giving instruction as to what to collect and how to arrange, preserve, and make material available. In the process of doing this, however, special needs and possibilities should be carefully examined and adjustments made according to conditions prevailing in the various districts. It is hardly necessary to add that there should be no thought, certainly not at first and probably at no time, of planning a campaign of organization that would include all localities or even all States. It seems reasonable, nevertheless, to visualize the possibility of reaching every region in the United States. It is not completeness or geometric perfection of outline that is needed but an economical, practical, and useful mustering of talent, idle hands, and developed interest in human culture and the preservation of its records.

In order to bring about co-ordination of local effort and in order to supply the national steering committee with fresh information from the soil, an executive secretary should be appointed. It is doubtful whether further progress can be made without the assistance of such a person. Economy in this matter would involve waste in past and future investments in the project. Adjustment, education, and further constructive formulation wait upon his efforts.

We are accustomed in these days of economic difficulty to postpone all efforts not necessary to the day's survival. And well we might ask in this case, why hurry? The answer is that water is flowing over the dam. Every day sees batches of business records, family papers, and newspaper files handed over to the flames or to the junk dealer. Not long ago a New York business man went down to his old home in New Jersey to look at his father's financial records of Civil War times. The week before his arrival, however, the records had been carted to the middle of a field and burned in order to save the barn from sagging any farther. A Maine lady went through her records, destroying most items but keeping all the Lincoln letters. On second thought she reduced the bulk of these letters by cutting off the autographs for preservation. Examples might be multiplied.

Now, we do not regard the task of collecting, preserving, and making available materials for research as simple or easy. There are dangers that we must envisage, if we are to serve a really useful purpose. We should somehow get in touch with misguided amateurs who collect rare objects

and either store them away or restrict their exhibition to friends who have no knowledge of their value. Catalogues or lists of such objects should be attempted and an effort made to show the antisocial collector the error of his ways. Not very much, however, is to be expected in this connection, for the material is private; and, if the joys of ownership are not to be indulged in, there will be no such collection at all. Whatever the possibilities, however, there is a distinction of the first order between preservation and availability.

In collecting research materials we should be on guard against too great specialization. Indeed the co-operation of a number of specialists should be sought in every archive, library, museum, and planning body. In the reports made and printed herewith there is indication that not a few scholars are aware of the need for co-operation -- as between the archaeologist and the geologist, the historian and the economist, and the sociologist and the psychologist. The payrolls of business firms are of different value in different fields of endeavor. The historian of labor, the statistician seeking wage data, and the student of the business cycle, all have different needs. Before a mass of payrolls could be dealt with, these various interests should be consulted whether in the matter of destroying part of the bulky records or in their classification.

Too much repetition in collecting materials for research would be a curse as would the painful insistence upon the obvious. Unfortunately there are few guides that are reliable in these respects. It may be safely laid down as a principle that we do not need information from every rural town in a region or about every plantation in the South. Not all adolescent girls should be asked to keep diaries and not all politicians requested to deposit their speeches for the benefit of posterity. A few risks of loss of precious gems must be run, so that the whole enterprise may be practical and sane.

Once we have secured big collections of research material we should face the possibility of destruction of some of the items. It is a safe dictum that destruction is an essential part of any intelligent system of preservation, except perhaps in the case of imaginative literature. We must reduce costs of classification and housing, if we would avoid the protests and hostility of the public. And we should see to it that we do not unnecessarily prepare jobs for dull minds that might be led to investigate completely or statistically what could as well be learned by the sampling method.

If our motto be "destroy that we be not ourselves destroyed," then we must learn how to destroy. At this point we feel that further generalization is difficult, if not impossible. Perhaps, however, a few points may be tentatively set down, but with no thought that they apply alike to all categories of materials.

1. Each collection is likely to be a law unto itself; that is, it requires special consideration.

2. Specialists should be consulted before any weeding out is attempted, so as to do little, or the least, damage.

3. Select the vital part of the collection, for example, correspondence in business records, for favored treatment.

4. Keep samples of the kind of materials destroyed, notably of types and of periods (everything for a month, a year, or a decade).

5. Eliminate, except for examples, all duplicates. Sometimes these may be given to other collectors or institutions.

6. Prepare a general statement of all materials destroyed.

7. Remember that it may be wiser to keep intact a larger single collection, say, of manuscripts than to preserve many isolated fragments that tell no connected or integrated story.

Such recommendations and others that may be found in the body of this work are but beginnings in an effort to plan. We are aware that the cynic will say that our canons of preservation or destruction may be more dangerous than the chance ravages of time and neglect. Our reply is that this will at any rate not be the case when we have accumulated more experience and with this more wisdom.

To the two Councils we are grateful for the chance to learn about and plan for the opportunities of a richer program of research in the humanities and the social sciences.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH

Robert C. Binkley, chairman
Solon J. Buck
Laurence Vail Coleman
Arthur H. Quinn

Norman S. B. Gras
H. M. Lydenberg
Kenneth B. Murdock

APPENDIX OF STATEMENTS

ANTHROPOLOGY AND EARLY CIVILIZATION

Physical Anthropology

Clark Wissler, American Museum of Natural History

Old cemeteries contain important data on the composition of the national population. Not infrequently it is necessary to destroy such cemeteries and inter the bones in other places. At such times the nearest historical society or institution should take steps to secure full data concerning these burials.¹ An experienced archaeologist could give such supervision as would insure the removal of the skeletons intact and recover all surviving materials in these graves.

In one case known to the writer, local historical groups took sufficient interest to examine carefully each grave, noting contents, character of the burial, etc. In addition, a physical anthropologist from a neighboring institution was called in to examine the skeletons, making craniological and other observations. The data are being prepared for publication because they throw interesting light upon the racial anthropological type of early settlers in that region.

In reference to the importance of this work, Dr. Harry L. Shapiro published a note in Museum News, April 1, 1927, from which the following is quoted:

Because of the importance of a more exact and thorough knowledge of the physical characteristics of the early settlers of America it is necessary to study the actual remains. From time to time ancient burying grounds are uncovered, for various reasons; it is then that the opportunity should be made available for an examination of these remains. There is not, at the present time, a single published series of measurements of old American crania, nor is there any collection available for study. This is in marked contrast to Europe, where many large collections of both ancient and modern crania are stored in various institutions. For example, the three important 17th century London series, Whitechapel, Moorfields, and Farringdon, have proved to be of the greatest significance and are accessible in the Biometric Laboratory in London. There should be equivalent collections of American crania in our great museums, or, at least, anthropologists should have the opportunity to study the skulls when they are brought to light and before they are reinterred.

(1. In the vicinity of the town of Enfield such an opportunity is being offered as a result of the project of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission -- 1926 and in progress. Ed.)

Ethnology

Alfred M. Tozzer, Harvard University

The categories of investigation by ethnologists -- which define also the categories of research materials -- are the utilitarian arts, the aesthetic arts, including dancing and music, social and religious life, and language. The interplay of these activities in the actual functioning of the life of a community is very great and our categories may be used only as one method of approach. There is perhaps in no other science a greater urgency for field investigation than in cultural anthropology or ethnology.

The facts at present available are far from providing an adequate foundation for reconstructing the history of culture and for determining its processes. The task of assembling the required facts cannot be left to future generations for the present situation is an acutely critical one, since the cultural facts are being rapidly and irretrievably lost.

Many non-European cultures have already disappeared, leaving only fragmentary or very incomplete records, the great gaps in which can never be filled. Other cultures cannot survive much longer. In all quarters of the globe they are being swiftly distorted and destroyed, passing not only out of existence but even out of the memory of the oldest natives. In another generation, in another decade or two -- even sooner in a great number of cases -- it will be too late to gather the cultural data, which, once gone, are gone forever. The salvaging of this vast mass of scientific information must be done, if it is to be done at all, during the lifetime of the present generations.

It is such a salvaging plan, a thorough, systematic field study, carried out through international co-operation and on a world scale that is most needed.

The field work would be directed to the gathering of the cultural data on living tribes or their survivors. The chief cultures to be studied would be the simpler ones, those of the "uncivilized" or "preliterate" peoples.

Even though resources in personnel and finance were all but limitless, it would be impossible to salvage everything. Some important cultures are in imminent danger of being broken up and lost within the very near future -- the next five or ten years, or even less. Some survive only in the memory of two or three older individuals. Such cultures should be studied first. Other cultures in less danger of immediate disintegration may be studied later.

The Research Committee of the American Anthropological Association has given extended consideration to more detailed plans concerning the practical phases of the proposed field study. It is at present gathering information concerning the field investigations now being carried on by the members of the Association and the investigations proposed for 1933-34. As a beginning of the more elaborate program outlined above, the Research Committee is engaged in studying the research problems of a more limited field of inquiry. This will include the aboriginal population of the North American continent.

Ethnology

John R. Swanton, Bureau of American Ethnology

So far as manuscripts and early newspapers and other printed material are concerned a large part of our work is done for us by the historians, and if and when they do a complete job we shall have all the protection in that line we need. I do not think of any class of documents of interest to anthropologists which would not be protected incidentally by historians. There are local archives all over the country, and some State archives, which are not being properly cared for, and in many cases are in imminent danger of destruction, but historians must be fully as much alive to the situation as are anthropologists. Sometimes important notes regarding primitive peoples are found in reports of missionary societies and not all of these are published. Occasionally there are such items in parish registers, and whoever undertakes to work up the aboriginal trail system of America will find the records of county surveyors and county courts of the utmost value. The care given to the preservation of such records is very uneven. To these must be added documents in old families, sometimes treasured, sometimes allowed to disintegrate. For instance, I learned the other day that the commission, along with the sword and epaulets, of Captain Bonneville, is preserved in an old home in Arkansas which is not occupied much of the time and might be destroyed at any moment. Might it not be possible to put one or more men on the job of locating material of this kind, obtaining it for safe disposal where possible and, where this is not possible, assisting the owners to take proper care of it? In many cases lack of care may be due to sheer ignorance.

The mention of "physical objects" brings up the whole question of archaeological remains. As in the case of documents, there are numbers of small collections of "Indian relics" in various places which occasionally contain rare objects and usually are left in some out-building, attic, or perhaps a show case where no real care is bestowed upon them. On this point and on local collections of books and manuscripts, one of my correspondents says: "We all know of the old state and local museums all over the country and in Canada, where valuable books and documents are accumulating dust and uncatalogued, and ethnological collections rotting and unlabeled. But who wants to mention names and institutions?" Still, names and institutions could be mentioned to a few men who, like those suggested to look after documents, could place themselves in sympathetic touch with the owners or caretakers of the collections in question and see that they are adequately protected. In the matter of local archaeological collections it might be best to work through the committee of the National Research Council on State Archaeological Surveys. I do not know whether this problem has been called to their attention. A case of this kind is furnished by four Stanley paintings of Indians known to be preserved in a small house in Oklahoma and liable to destruction at any time.

Although the matter is not immediately covered by the scope of this Committee, I wish, before closing, to mention once more the possibility of greater co-operation between historians and anthropologists in documentary research. It happens that documentary material regarding some tribes is of particular importance and historians may very well chance upon it and pass on without recognizing its value. It would be of advantage to many anthropologists if some way could be devised of enlisting the interest of historians who happen to be going through large collections of early documents so that manuscripts of value to the former could be located.

Archaeology

Carl E. Guthe, National Research Council

The materials for research in North American archaeology can be classified under several categories, under the general headings of direct and indirect sources. Since archaeology seeks to reconstruct the changes in extinct civilizations, and endeavors to interpret the forces which brought about these changes, it is inevitable that its devotees must draw upon the knowledge possessed by students in related fields of learning. These indirect sources of archaeological data are usually found on the borders of accepted fields of research, and are therefore somewhat neglected.

Synthetic ethnological reports of extinct cultures, based upon historical documents, may furnish valuable information to the archaeologist. During the last four centuries European explorers, missionaries, and traders visited Indian tribes living under native conditions. The narratives still extant which describe their observations and experiences are interesting documents. The detailed references to the utensils, ornaments, trade relations, and similar aspects of the Indian cultures which are of especial value to the archaeologist are, however, frequently ignored by the historian. Such records should be studied and analysed by archaeologists and ethnologists with special reference to statements having anthropological significance.

The specific identification by biologists of floral and faunal remains found in archaeological sites may greatly aid archaeological research. Two sandals from widely separated sites, both woven from fibres of the same species of plant, indicate probable cultural contacts. A sea shell representing a species whose habitat is far distant from the site in which the shell was found, is indicative of commercial relations. Fragmentary archaeo-biological materials determine the flora and fauna which were contemporaneous with the period of occupation of the site. Such information supplies the biologist with data on the former distribution of species. It indicates to the archaeologist the extent to which the Indians made use of their environment. Most archaeologists are not trained to identify such material biologically. On the other hand, the fragmentary remains sometimes do not possess the diagnostic features needed for their identification by the biologist. This border-line subject can be advanced most satisfactorily by students with a special training in zoology and botany, who also possess a comparative knowledge of the uses to which different civilizations on this continent have put the flora and fauna of their environment.

The solution of a major archaeological problem, that of the antiquity of man in America, rests with geologists. Accidental discoveries in widely scattered regions indicate that evidence of human occupation does occur in geological deposits thousands of years old. It is of importance to archaeology to establish whether these deposits are of the Middle, Late, or Post-Pleistocene age. Archaeologists can determine whether the cultural remains are contemporaneous with the geological deposit in which they are found. The geologist, however, must determine the age of the deposit itself, either through a study of the fossils present or of the physiographic

conditions of deposition. The relatively recent geological deposits, in which both geologists and archaeologists are interested, deserve more attention.

There are several instances of advances in archaeological research made as a result of an interest in this subject by specialists in other fields. An outstanding example is the tree-ring dating which has been developed in the Southwest because of the study by an astronomer of the changes of climate as reflected in tree growth. Research is now being carried forward on problems requiring a knowledge of archaeology and X-rays, and of archaeology and mineralogy. Because of the nature of his problems, the archaeologist is interested in the findings of ethnology, of medical research among primitive peoples, and of sociological studies of the effects of amalgamation of cultures. I have indicated a few of the borderline subjects which indirectly supply materials for archaeological research. These fields are well worth further investigation.

The direct sources for materials of archaeological research are the tangible remains and their associations which have been deposited by extinct civilizations. Many of these records are being inadequately preserved. Thousands of amateur archaeologists believe they are assisting historical research by accumulating articles of Indian manufacture. Unfortunately in the majority of cases, these individuals destroy the more important data through sheer lack of knowledge of how to preserve them. By means of the slow process of education, the general public, and thereby the amateur archaeologist, must be taught that archaeological specimens unaccompanied by adequate and pertinent paper records, have no historical value. Such a policy will eliminate gradually another type of "archaeologist," whose urge to secure materials made by the Indians because of their assumed aesthetic or financial value, leads to the destruction of records both in the course of excavation of the material and through its transfer by sale or exchange from one person to another. Professional archaeologists may support such education by giving popular lectures and writing semi-popular articles, by denouncing fantastic and inaccurate feature news articles, by encouraging interested amateurs to adopt correct methods, and by advocating the teaching of anthropology in secondary schools, colleges, and universities.

Among the professional archaeologists themselves, there is a tendency to specialize upon some specific aspect of culture, which may result in an unintentional slighting of other aspects of the culture. In particular, greater attention should be given to the preservation and study of human bones. We shall never be able to understand fully the relationships of extinct cultures until we are acquainted with the varieties of homo sapiens who created them. It is natural to place greater emphasis upon field work because of the suspense involved and the possibility of obtaining interesting material. However, anything which is worth preserving is certainly worth studying. Archaeological research is not completed until the comparative work has been done in the laboratory and the final report has either been published or prepared for publication. A survey of institutions interested in North American archaeology would reveal that they possess today a larger amount of raw archaeological data than they have staff or funds to permit their adequate study and publication. It is necessary to emphasize the need for laboratory research in order that archaeology may remain solvent -- that is, capable of liquidating through publications the assets of raw data which it is accumulating.

Archaeology¹

William Bell Dinsmoor, Columbia University

The problem of Materials for Research in the field of archaeology may be considered under two main heads: the preservation of materials for research and the utilization of materials for research, to which may be added the related topics of co-ordination and co-operation.

1. Preservation. Archaeological objects, from this viewpoint, fall into two main categories: immovable objects and movable objects.

a. The former category includes primarily works of architecture and engineering (a) those cut in bed-rock or earth, and (b) those erected of masonry or earth, all of which must in general remain on their original sites. It is true that individual examples of both subvarieties, as graves, architectural samples, or even entire monuments, may sometimes be transported to the protection of museums; but the majority of such works must remain exposed to further delapidation through weather or man. The preservation of such objects within the United States is naturally concerned primarily with American archaeology. A report on the needs in this field might more properly come from some other of the constituent Societies, such as the American Anthropological Association or the American Antiquarian Society, perhaps in collaboration with the School of American Research at Santa Fé. The preservation of immovable objects outside the United States could, for obvious reasons, come within our functions only in an advisory capacity, except perhaps in the case of American excavations abroad. In general, such work is supervised by the various foreign departments of education or fine arts. It might be possible, however, to exert moral pressure on foreign government offices or museums which may happen to be neglecting their duties or to be engaged in unsatisfactory restoration; thus a Greek government engineer works his own will on the Partheonon with reinforced concrete, regardless of his responsibility toward the rest of the world. In special cases, furthermore, a work of conservation might be undertaken directly with the

1. In accordance with the request of Professor Billheimer, General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, acting on a motion passed at a conference of the Secretaries of the Constituent Societies of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS. Bull. 15, 110), I assembled a small committee on December 29, 1931, to discuss the problem of Materials for Research in the field of the Institute. Being dependent upon members actually present at the General Meeting of the Institute, it seemed preferable, in the absence of leaders in certain fields (e.g., American, Egyptian), to limit the discussion to a cross section of the single field predominantly represented, in the hope that opinions elicited in the classical field might by analogy be applicable to others. Those present at the discussion included Carl W. Blegen, George H. Chase, William B. Dinsmoor, Albert Gallatin, Stephen B. Luce, Benjamin D. Meritt, Mary H. Swindler, and, by invitation, Mortimer Graves; from some of the above I have also received notes of material to be incorporated in this report.

assent of foreign authorities; it might be possible, for instance, to take down and reconstruct, stone by stone, the badly restored little temple of Athena Nike on the Athenian Acropolis, a project for which I long ago made the necessary studies. It would seem impracticable to adopt a general program with regard to the preservation of large monuments, though individual projects of this character might be considered on their own merits.

b. In the second category would be included sculpture (except massive decorative work in living rock or on buildings), painting, the minor arts (terracottas, bronzes, pottery, gems, coins, etc.), other artefacts and utensils, and literary records (both primary, such as inscriptions and papyri, and secondary, such as manuscripts and books on archaeological materials, together with illustrations in the form of drawings and photographs, etc.). Such objects normally find the shelter of museums, private collections, and libraries. In such cases, however, there still remain three chief enemies of preservation. One is the actual decay or destruction of objects such as is likely to occur in the smaller museums or collections because of lack of knowledge of proper methods of conservation; thus in one small museum a group of silver decadrachms of Syracuse is being injured by the green dye of the velvet in which they are imbedded. A partial corrective would be the dissemination of information as to archaeological diseases and preservative methods, and in some cases also of financial assistance. Thus it has been pointed out that a partial reorganization of the Epigraphical Museum at Athens, and particularly the building of a transverse hall in the court of the Museum, would serve to house priceless documents on marble which are now exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. A second evil is the loss of objects through ignorance of their meaning and importance; this loss may be partial, as in the case of a collection unknown to the world of scholars, or total, as in the case of the dispersal of a collection after the death of an owner. The best corrective would be a census of such objects, as suggested in Section II. A third evil applies also to the large museums, namely, the value of exhibition and storage space and the necessity of discarding material periodically; if such material cannot be stored in repositories, it would be desirable that it should be passed on to smaller museums and that records of the new locations be preserved.

c. Another and more generally neglected type of preservation is concerned not so much with the objects themselves as with their contexts, and the loss of their meaning through failure to record their environment. Such destruction of contexts is due chiefly to excavation by incompetent or unauthorized workers, inspired merely by enthusiasm or the desire for gain. It is almost inevitable in the case of objects coming surreptitiously from countries which impose restrictions upon the export of antiquities; the vendors seek to protect themselves by fabricating stories of the places of discovery, and the museums desire to be ethically correct by taking the objects at their intrinsic value, unembarrassed by knowledge of the circumstances of discovery. How much more satisfactory it

would be if the truth could be recorded by the vendors with the assurance that it would remain sealed in some repository until the lapse of fifty years! Under this same head should be considered the harmful practice of separating groups of objects found together in order to fit them into classified departments of a museum. And it may be noted that even trained observers in different archaeological fields would benefit by an interchange of information as to experience and methods with workers in other fields.

It is suggested, as the most practical way of meeting these difficulties of preservation, that a competent committee supervise the compilation of a series of reports on methodology in all archaeological fields, which might be a companion work to the compilation of archaeological laws being considered by the Mediterranean Committee of the ACLS. There exist, for instance, official booklets issued by the British and the Berlin Museum on methods of preserving objects and recording their contexts, as well as individual essays on such subjects, usually concerned primarily with classical or Egyptian archaeology; but, apart from special investigations of the preservation of bronze, etc., nothing of the sort has been issued in this country. Nowhere do we find a treatise correlating the experience of trained excavators, observers, and museum curators in all archaeological fields and concerned with all sorts of materials. Its compilation would have to be carried out by such a committee as suggested in section 4b, this committee undertaking to assign the various items to the competent authorities. And the distribution of such a treatise among museums, archaeological schools and university departments, and individual workers, would seem to be a profitable method of combating the forces of destruction.

2. Utilization. To make materials available for research, we must have inventories, both topographical and typological. Topographical inventories would include location lists, descriptions, illustrations, and bibliographies of archaeological pieces arranged by regions, museums, or private collections. Typological inventories would include similar lists, descriptions, illustrations, and bibliographies arranged by categories and styles (geographical and evolutionary).

a. Topographical inventories coming within our functions would normally be confined to the United States. They would include both surveys of regions (consisting primarily of immovable objects in the fields of architecture and engineering, such as have been initiated for France and Germany), and those of museums and private collections (perhaps grouped topographically in the case of smaller collections). These inventories of material abroad (such as an inventory of Greek architecture on which I have long been working) might preferably be regarded as individual projects. Also the compilation of an inventory of archaeological monuments in situ in the United States, being confined to American archaeology, would naturally fall into the province of the individual associations or groups particularly concerned (see section 1a. But for the census of the archaeological content of museums and private collections, containing material now buried or lost to view throughout the country, the activity of a joint committee (see section 4b) would be required. Such a census would be extremely valuable and desirable, partly for

its effect on preservation (in that it would bring to the attention of scholars much material now unknown or lost to view, and to the attention of owners the importance of conserving objects and of providing for their maintenance upon the breaking up of estates), but mainly from the viewpoint of utilization. A beginning in this direction has been made in connection with the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum (ACLS. Bull. 14, 40-54); but it seems obvious that even in this field of ancient vases the census must be incomplete, and that a comprehensive general survey would bring further examples to light.

It is suggested, therefore, that a census of archaeological material in museums and collections throughout the United States would be of tremendous service in making their contents available to American students. The larger museums, which issue catalogues and periodical reports and bulletins, would require only bibliographical references; these references, however, should be classified in accordance with the various types of objects and fields of archaeological activity. The existence of certain classes of objects which have not as yet been properly catalogued should also be noted. For the unpublished collections there should be a general statement of the approximate character and quantity of material in each class, without any attempt to form a detailed catalogue. The arrangement of the census could be either purely topographical (with a carefully classified index by styles and types), or by classes of material (with a topographical index) as might on further study be found preferable. In view of the mechanism involved, however, it would seem desirable in any case to cover all archaeological fields simultaneously; and the publication would probably be more useful if the different fields of archaeology were separately classified and provided with a topographical index. Such a compilation would serve to indicate to museums and collectors the desirability of publishing detailed catalogues in fields previously neglected; in the case of smaller museums, it might be necessary to subsidize the cataloguing of their archaeological material, either by their own curators or by outside experts. But the chief value of the census would be in supplying to scattered students the knowledge of real opportunities for cataloguing, for special research on original materials, and for completing their knowledge of comparative material.

A few words with regard to the mechanism of compiling such a census of archaeological material would seem desirable. The first step would be the formation of a joint committee (see section 4b), which would establish a classification of all the types of archaeological material in all fields to be covered by the census. This classification would be embodied in a questionnaire which would also provide space for the notation of the approximate number of objects of each type and for bibliographical notices. A research worker, under the direction of this joint committee, would divide all museums into three categories, (1) those which publish catalogues and bulletins from which their contents may be ascertained, (2) those which obviously would not contain any archaeological material, and (3) the large and uncertain class of which it is impossible to judge. This assistant would complete the data for class (1), cor-

responding with the proper museum authorities with regard to cataloguing done or yet to be done, and would mail the questionnaire to all museums of class (3). The services of the various local secretaries of the Archaeological Institute, scattered all over the country, might next be enlisted by the joint committee through the General Secretary of the Institute. To each local secretary, for the district which he serves, would be supplied the lists of the three classes of museums (from which he may secure additional information if desired), and (4) of the known private collectors, to whom, as well as to (5) each member of his local society, he should distribute the questionnaire, in the latter case with instructions to follow it up among friends.

With regard to museums, the American Art Annual (XXVIII, 1931) gives some hints as to the contents of the more important, but no bibliography; a "Directory of American Museums," listing 932 institutions arranged by States but without statistics as to contents or bibliography, appeared in Museum Work (VIII, 1925/6, 129-155); a "Directory of Museums in South America," which would probably fall outside our present plan, was similarly compiled by L. V. Coleman (Washington, 1929, 133 pp.); in Maecenas (I, 1927, 513-589) is a directory of museums and collectors of all sorts within the United States. The museum bibliographies so far issued (Clifford, Bibliography of Museums and Museology, New York, 1923; Smith, Bibliography of Museums and Museum Work, Washington, 1928) are concerned rather with administration than with the contents of museums. What we should need as a starting point is something in the nature of the various foreign detailed censuses issued by the Office international des Musées (Répertoire des Musées en France, Paris, 1929; Directory of Museums and Art Galleries in the British Isles, London, 1931; Répertoire des Musées for the Netherlands and Poland, in Museumion, I, 1927, 55-81, 141-166). It is to be hoped that such a compilation, or at least the assembling of the necessary data, may have been undertaken by the American Association of Museums.

b. The purely typological inventory, the Corpus, is represented by numerous undertakings in special fields (Classical terracottas, Greek and Roman sculpture, Attic grave reliefs, Greek and Latin inscriptions, Early Christian iconography, etc.). A comprehensive corpus by Montfaucon (Antiquité expliquée, 15 vols.) was successfully issued in 1719-24. But, exactly two centuries later, another plan for a comprehensive corpus (Corpus Monumentorum Antiquorum) was rightly rejected by the ACLS. (AIA. Bull. XV, 1924, 6-7; XVI, 1925, 5-6; ACLS. Bull. 4, 30, 40; 5, 15-16). It is now too late for such a work; nor does it seem desirable that strict fields of compilation should be laid out with the idea of urging scholars to follow them. It would, however, be desirable to draw up a list of corpora in existence and under way, and to point out the gaps; many students would undoubtedly welcome the suggestion of such fields of effort. And among such gaps, it may be pointed out, would be collections of exact reproductions in color of (a) Etruscan wall paintings (now rapidly disintegrating) and (b) Pompeian mural paintings (of which Herrmann's publication is chiefly in black and white). In this connection it was reported in 1926 that a corpus of mural

paintings was "well under way under competent American direction" (ACLS. Bull. 5, 15); it would be desirable to know the state of this project. In general, however, it may be said that the systematic promotion of corpora would involve a tremendous sacrifice of time on the part of scholars desirous of undertaking individualistic research, and that it would better be left to those who, in connection with their own special problems, may voluntarily fill portions of the gaps (e.g., Broneer's Lamps of Corinth).

3. Co-ordination. A perfect co-ordination of archaeological research would have the effect of filling gaps and of avoiding duplication. The latter aspect is not necessarily a desirable one, since it is by duplication and competition that many of our advances are made. On the other hand, the filling of gaps and bare spots in our knowledge, such as are brought to light by comprehensive surveys of materials (section 2) or conferences of scholars in different fields (section 4), should be encouraged.

4. Co-operation.

a. It would seem that, almost equal in importance to the production of systematic surveys and corpora, which are designed to enable the isolated student to grasp the whole field, would be the closer contact of scholars in different fields of archaeological research, permitting closer co-operation and free interchange of opinion. We already have several such organizations and nuclei, some of them very informal in character: the Boston Archaeological Club, the New York Archaeological Club, the Ancient Civilizations Group at Columbia University, the Institutes at Chicago and Michigan, and the Committee on Mediterranean Antiquities in the ACLS. The development of these centers, and the foundation of others wherever groups of archaeological workers in different fields are collected, would do much to stimulate production and to assist isolated efforts.

b. For the purposes discussed in sections 1 and 2, demanding organization beyond the bounds of any existing association or committee, it would seem that a joint committee would be required. It is true that a Research Commission was appointed by the President of the Archaeological Institute in 1921, with representatives in the fields of Classical, Egyptian, Oriental, Far Eastern, American, and Prehistoric Archaeology; and sub-committees in Classical, Egyptian, Oriental, and American Archaeology had already been appointed (AIA. Bull. XII, 1921, 6, 110; XIII, 1922, 14-15, 143, 169), when the death of the chairman, Howard Crosby Butler, terminated its activity in 1922. Thereafter the Commission figured for a few years in the Directory (AIA. Bull. XIV, 140; XV, 143; XVI, 43) and was finally dropped. In view of the subsequent appointment of most of its former members on committees of the ACLS, it would seem preferable to avoid duplication by intrusting this work to the ACLS. committees concerned - the Committee on Mediterranean Antiquities, Committee on Byzantine Studies, Committee on Indic and Iranian Studies, Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies, and Committee on the Promotion of Japanese Studies - working jointly, with the assistance of special committees representing other archaeological fields - American Anthropological Association, American Oriental Society, American Antiquarian Society, and Mediaeval Society of America.

HISTORY

Mediaeval History¹

Mediaeval Academy

Mr. Blake: It seems advisable to draw up a certain number of practical suggestions, particularly on the technical side of reproductions and to set down, in terms as compact and concise as are consistent with clarity, the necessary measures which must be taken and the procedure which must be followed in order to obtain a satisfactory photograph, particularly of a manuscript. I shall discuss certain of the general points which must be kept in mind when one is settling or solving the problem of obtaining the necessary reproductions of manuscripts.

It is very easy to say: "I need three hundred dollars or five hundred dollars or a thousand dollars for photostats." You have some work to carry out. But the question should be asked of yourself by yourself: "Is this the best and most satisfactory method of obtaining the reproductions that I want?" The answer to that question can not be an unqualified "yes" for the simple reason that there are types of problems where the photostat is less desirable than other forms of reproduction. Suppose that in some Latin or Greek or Oriental manuscript you have found an unpublished text. To copy that off, it is necessary to have actual permanent prints of one type or another. Whether these are photostats or photographic positives made from a negative makes little difference, but it is necessary to have them in any case. If the manuscript is a bad one it may be necessary to have a photographic print. For example, the majority of Coptic manuscripts have been trampled under foot, recovered from the rubbish heaps and back alleys (of Egypt); many of them are fragmentary, illegible; and for reading purposes it is necessary to have a good, full-sized plate negative. In other manuscripts the color also comes in, where they may be so yellowed with age, as in Greek manuscripts, that it is extremely difficult to make prints. In these cases it is much better to use a color screen and have a film or glass plate negative. But the number of absolutely unknown and unpublished texts is, after all, not very great, and in the majority of instances you will be dealing with texts which are already published - perhaps in preparing an edition of some author.

It is perfectly possible to photograph one manuscript, or two, but suppose you were dealing with thirty or fifty manuscripts, as in a recent case in my experience. Or, if you are going into the field of New Testament criticism, you may be dealing with over a thousand manuscripts. Now it is obvious that in a case of this sort, when the

1. Report of discussion on Materials for Research, at the Annual Meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America, New York, April, 1931.

individual manuscript is relatively not valuable, that it would be uneconomical to spend that amount in photostating. Instead, you may use a small-sized camera, such as the German Leica or the Belgian Photoscope. It is now possible to have photographs taken the size of a postage stamp. These may be read in two or three ways: we may develop prints from them, enlarging up to an ordinary 7" x 5" print; under American conditions, the actual total cost of labor and materials amounts to six cents per finished print. The original negative will cost you somewhere between one and a half and two cents. Thus you have available for study a practical sized print at a cost at the most of eight cents and with an enormous saving in bulk.

Nor is it necessary to have the prints. One can read them with a small projection apparatus, costing about fifty dollars. With a little more expense you can obtain one that will throw a small photograph on a screen and enlarge it, and at the same time project an image through a negative if you wish. For collating purposes it is very much better to use the projection method.

Now we come to the third point. Suppose you wish one of the reproductions obtained from the manuscript to be printed. It is possible to reproduce a photostatic print by re-photographing it through the photostat, reversing the colors thereby and making a regular negative from this print. Reproductions done in this way are clear, but they lack life and color. A good reproduction can only be done from a well-made print.

I would like to call attention to certain difficulties in obtaining photographs. There are always certain difficulties whatever the institution you deal with. The two matters which I would like particularly to touch on are, first, the attitude of the authorities of the institution itself; and, second, the dangers that attach themselves, from a library's point of view, to any project which involves obtaining or having possession of the entire body of material on any one subject. In some places there is a tradition of generous giving of anything desired; in others, such privileges are restricted; and in some others, there is a long-inherited and deeply-rooted policy of aversion to the scholar. The most dangerous thing in what might be called library politics is to say: "We are going to exhaust completely the sources of the library." As soon as you say so you are doomed to failure. That puts every librarian on his guard. After all, such an attitude is not only unwise but probably also incorrect, because new material will come up. But provided you say you are dealing with a certain definite project, and if this is backed by such a well-recognized institution as a learned society, one can usually obtain what one needs. For that reason I should very much deprecate any attempt to obtain, in whole or in part, photographs of all the manuscripts in any one field. It would be psychologically and politically doomed to failure.

Mr. Rand: In general, it has been my experience that there is a distinction between the needs of historians of art and palaeographers. Palaeographers in general have insisted on photographs of exactly the same size as originals; historians of art who have very often included more than palaeographers have been satisfied with an approximate approach to the original size and in some cases very marked deviations from that original size. I wish that in this matter the proceeding could be the

same. It is not always possible. One should perhaps have more gratitude for ten reproductions of a manuscript not in the size of the original than for two reproductions exactly in the size of the original, and yet certainly in some cases in the art of illumination -- the same is certainly true in the matter of script -- the absolute size is necessary for any profitable comparison. In the matter of script, I have recently been interested in one case - that is, the famous Bibles written at the order of Theodulf of Orleans at some time before his death in 818, and not long before the beginning of the ninth century. Those books are masterpieces and those who have seen them will testify as to this, one in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and one among the cathedral treasures at Puy. I have an idea that Theodulf, in preparing these books, wanted to do something better than Alcuin had done at Tours. Theodulf attempted and carried out a tour de force. He compiled all the books of the Bible in a small volume, with consideration for exactness, with admirable illustrations, employing not one single abbreviation in these books. Everything has the air of leisure. The script is about the tiniest used for a really edition de luxe that I have seen - in particular the tables of contents, where the practice had been to employ a type of script still smaller than that of the text, Theodulf does use a smaller one and you can make it out clearly with the naked eye, and yet it is of the tiniest sort. One illustration of the way such a work has been reproduced is in the volume of Dom Quentin, which sets forth the principles governing the edition of a work of St. Gerald (?) which the papal commission has in course of preparation and publication. He puts in a few facsimiles that are helpful, but when you come to see one of these pages contrasted with one of Theodulf's, they look about the same. The size has been reduced, so of course you get no idea of the unique performance that Theodulf had achieved in this particular Bible.

For this purpose photographs only are satisfactory; photostats seldom if ever fulfill the photographic requirements, though I can present one or two exceptions in the manuscript of Tours. I did not always have real photographs; in some cases I had merely negative photostats. I gave these over to the authorities in the Harvard College Library, which contains an admirable photostat camera. They gave me a negative of the negative I had given them. The result was a glossy photostat, the total cost being certainly considerably under what an original photograph would have been, and those plates I have used in my book. If I had two plates here I would test it out before Dr. Blake and it would be hard to tell which is the better plate. In some cases this will work, though it is not a safe rule to follow, and in a few exceptional cases, with luck, one can get by this double photostatic process, a fairly successful plate to present to the engraver.

Mr. Hatch: I found, in photographing miniatures, the difficulty was to get something that shows the various shades of color, for color photography is more misleading than it is helpful. So I used for those miniatures panchromatic plates. They are rather expensive, \$2.50 apiece, so if one is photographing a large number of miniatures, it runs up into real money. But they show different colors if one knows how to read them -- that is, if one learns that red reproduces a certain blue shade, yellow another, and so on, he has no difficulty in supplying the proper colors from the use of these panchromatic plates. The ideal thing is to have a photograph made and have the colors put on by hand, but that takes time and is expensive. In Paris they said it would amount to about two hundred dollars for each plate.

Mr. Blake: There has been considerable discussion before the ACLS and other bodies as to creating collections or repositories for photostats. At Harvard we have gathered such a collection as a by-product to our expeditions in the Near East. We photographed anything that looked desirable when we had the opportunity, and we have now fifty thousand manuscript folia, mostly of unpublished and unknown manuscripts. That is one type of collection which can be formed. The other is that the reproductions of important manuscripts be turned in to a central institution by scholars when they are through using them. I hesitate to throw cold water on a laudable scheme of this sort, but I think it has not been sufficiently recognized that photostats of manuscripts are in the main used only once. This is certainly true of material for the critical editions of texts. The chances of these manuscripts being needed again within a comparatively short space of time are very slight. However, in every field there are certain important codices that are more or less key manuscripts of which it would be very desirable to have reproductions. Such material is of great value, but how key material and non-key material is to be differentiated is a very serious problem and one for which I, at least, see no solution. It would, however, be distinctly advisable to have at least some central registration of photostats that have been obtained by various scholars from time to time. That would undoubtedly be of enormous assistance to everybody. But the mechanical difficulties of doing this are very great. It was suggested that such a catalogue should be made to include joint catalogues of private libraries. Practical difficulties are involved and manuscripts which might be listed there are not complete -- often the reproductions are only fragments of the texts.

Mr. Gras: I think it would be highly desirable to translate these ideas into words that might be made a basis of action. Many of us are aware that this subject has been referred to us by the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council, in the hope that we would express our opinion as to what we would like to do and what we would like to have done.

The following recommendations were made and voted:

First, that the needs of individual scholars should be met as they arise rather than that we should follow a general policy of having photographed a whole set of manuscripts.

Second, that there should be compiled a list of reproductions now in the possession of scholars and institutions in America.¹

1. In the discussion on this point the following spoke.

Mr. Nitze: In our own institution (Chicago) we have all the photostats of the Canterbury Tales. Our present plan -- part of my own enterprise which finishes this June -- is to turn those photostats over to the library and have them classified as part of the University library.

Miss Putnam: I want to put in a plea for the photostatic reproductions of legal and judicial material. There is an enormous mass of material in these fields. It is easy to get photographic reproductions. It is exceedingly simple to catalogue, and this should be done.

(continued on following page)

Third, it would be helpful for mediaevalists to have a fund to be administered by the Mediaeval Academy for this purpose (securing reproductions for scholars).

Fourth, that material secured from such a fund should, when used for its original purpose, be given to the Library of Congress.

(Footnote continued from preceding page)

At Mt. Holyoke there has been given to Miss Neilson an important set of photostatic reproductions of Clivo's plea rolls in the fourteenth century. We are very anxious to have that fact known and to secure students to work on these manuscripts. And we hope that some such scheme might be arrived at for cataloguing (listing) the photostats in other universities.

Social History

A. M. Schlesinger, Harvard University

It is difficult for the social historian to get down to particulars because of the comprehensiveness of the field with which he is concerned. He is interested in everything relating to the past of American civilization; therefore he wants everything collected and preserved. It may be that the present categories are sufficient, but I am certain few libraries have made them into a working program. All I can do now is to suggest some categories¹ that seem to me generally neglected though doubtless there are exceptions:

1. Ephemeral material. I remember that, when I asked Professor Channing where our valuable collection of mid-nineteenth century American pamphlets came from, he said that they came from "Charles Sumner's wastebasket." This is true, at least to the extent that Sumner turned them over to the library. It is more of this "wastebasket" material that our libraries should be collecting. If not taken care of as it appears, the material is likely to vanish forever.

2. Letters and records of obscure persons and organizations. Doubtless there is a limit to which the collection of such matter can be made, but it is often forgotten that the obscure person or the obscure organization sometimes furnishes the best examples of the normal course of social development.

3. Phonograph records. I hope some American library is systematically collecting such data, but I know of none.

4. Motion-picture films. The importance of this item is now widely recognized though, so far as I know, few libraries have done anything about it.

5. Museum objects. This category may not be the concern of libraries as such, but it is highly important for the social historian that more agencies should engage in collecting materials illustrating the development of household art, agriculture, transportation, and other phases of man's activities. The example set by Eastern museums in reproducing bits of Colonial life suggests that a great deal more could be done in the way of establishing museums of pioneer life or of typical immigrant life.

¹. Professor Robert C. Binkley has made the additional suggestion that social registers be preserved since they constitute a list of a marriage group in the ethnographic sense. Ed.

American Naval History¹

Captain Dudley W. Knox, U. S. Navy, Retired

The importance of the naval side (including irregular forces) of the Revolution is manifest. Why has no comprehensive history of all this naval activity ever been written? The explanation is very simple. Many of the records, of course, have been lost, but hundreds of thousands of others still in existence are so badly scattered as to make it almost impossible to find and collate the information which they contain and to piece together anything approaching a complete history of what occurred. Fortunately there are a number of large collections of Revolutionary documents in state archives and in the files of historical societies and libraries. But probably the greater number are distributed in small groups among thousands of small libraries, county court houses, small historical societies, and private collectors.

Recognizing this unsatisfactory situation, Congress appropriated \$30,000 in 1913 for the purpose of photographing the scattered Revolutionary military and naval documents and making a federal collection of copies which would be sufficiently complete to serve historical needs. The commission which started this work very soon decided that their funds would limit efforts to a few states, and decided to concentrate upon Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina. Even in this restricted field it was found impossible to be thorough. For example, all that could be done in Massachusetts was to photostat from the state archives the Massachusetts Board of War minutes, orders, and letters (2,914 documents) and from the Harvard University Library, Hamilton's Journal of the Vincennes Expedition (77 documents). In the Harvard Library alone, to say nothing of hundreds of other sources of Revolutionary material within the state of Massachusetts, there must remain thousands of documents which could not be copied. The commission ceased its work in 1914 on account of exhaustion of funds.

Whether Congress will ever renew appropriations for the completion of the task of collecting originals or copies of Revolutionary historical documents is doubtful. The necessity of doing so much photostating makes the work expensive, which difficulty might be largely overcome by the use of some such device as the recent invention of Admiral Fiske permitting the ready reading of extremely small type, and therefore a great reduction in the size of the photostat copy. Meantime efforts are being made to induce private collectors to donate originals or copies of Revolutionary manuscript and pictures, and in this way, considerable progress recently has been made in building up the naval archives. New material is constantly coming to light.

1. From a pamphlet by Captain Knox which goes into the question of the very inadequate materials covering naval history collected in any one place ("Our Vanishing History and Traditions," reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, vol. lii, no. 1, whole no. 275, January, 1926).

Only within the last few days the writer learned of three groups of very early manuscript, one of them containing about 1,000 documents, which have been in a garret or otherwise inaccessible for more than a hundred years. Every effort is being made to obtain at least copies of these before they are accidentally burned or sold and scattered to the four winds.

One might imagine that after the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the existing federal government, pains were taken to keep reasonably complete official naval files. But such is unfortunately not true. The case is illustrated by the recent discovery of an official report made in 1815 by the Board of Navy Commissioners to the Secretary of the Navy, by special request of the latter. This important document making a general survey and broad recommendations respecting the whole naval establishment -- navy yards, ships, personnel, laws, and so forth -- remained in the possession of descendants of one of the Board of Navy Commissioners until very recently when it was donated to the public archives. This is merely one of a great number of similar cases which could be cited to demonstrate the wide dispersion and deplorable inaccessibility of the official sources of naval history and tradition; a condition resulting from old customs rather than any culpability on the part of individuals.

American History in Foreign Archives

S. F. Bemis, George Washington University

A comprehensive program of reproduction of manuscript materials relating to American history, to be found in the national archives and important libraries of England, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Mexico, Switzerland, and Russia was carried on from September 1, 1927 to August 31, 1932. The enterprise was made possible by a gift of \$500,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It was organized and set on foot by Professor Samuel Flagg Bemis of George Washington University, who had direction of the work during a two years' leave of absence, 1927-29, and was continued under the direction of that well-known scholar, Dr. Worthington C. Ford. A summary description of the scope of the work to date is contained in the annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1932, pages 56-74 (reprints of this are available at the Library of Congress).

In general, this facsimile material -- consisting of photostats and photofilms -- is made up of three principal categories of documents relating to the history of the United States, including the Colonial period. The first of these is material dealing with the administration of European colonies in North America -- English, French, Dutch, Spanish, and Swedish. The second category consists of diplomatic correspondence of the various European foreign offices with their representatives in the United States, dispatches and instructions with relevant inclosures and other pieces. This work was undertaken in foreign office archives of England, Holland, France, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy. The work of photography began with the documents of earliest date and continued the reproduction toward the latest date at which the archives are open for photography. This date is, generally speaking, 1878, but, in the case of France, it is limited so far to 1814. The third category of source material consists of records pertinent to the history of emigration to the United States. The reproduction of such documents so far is limited to Norway, Germany, and to a minor extent, Austria. In addition to these three principal categories of documents, numerous other subjects are covered, particularly ecclesiastical records, maps, etc.

The basis of selection of the documents photographed is the several Guides published by the department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, but it has advanced considerably beyond them. The design was to reproduce the material which is listed in the guides already published as well as those in process of preparation. Thus a student in any library in the United States which is a depository of the Carnegie Institution may, by consulting these guides, ascertain whether there is manuscript material in European archives dealing with the subject of his interest. He may then assume that these facsimiles have been or will some time be made by the Library of Congress of material so listed. The next step is for him to write to the Library to see whether the facsimile work has yet included the documents which interests him. It is understood that facilities exist at the Library of Congress for the loan of facsimiles to

responsible libraries in the United States. In this way, in facsimile form, the manuscripts of European archives, in so far as they deal with the history of America, can be brought to the desk of the responsible investigator almost anywhere in the United States.

"In the more than 1,600,000 prints from Europe now in the Library of Congress, as a result of the five years, is to be found a great store of the raw material of American history and particularly of American foreign relations such as could not have been imagined possible a few years ago."

Negro History¹

C. G. Woodson, Journal of Negro History

A project has been started to make available the manuscript materials on the Negro now found scattered here and there in Europe and America. When collected, these documents will be deposited in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress to be available for use. Private and public collections will be searched and photostat copies will be obtained of all such accessible manuscripts which cannot be purchased or obtained free of charge.

Valuable manuscript materials bearing on Negroes may be found in all parts of the country. Many of these are in the hands of Negroes themselves. Others have been collected by various persons and agencies. The average family is disposed to throw away such documents, but Negroes have had special reasons for keeping them. Having lost property and other rights by misplacing such documents, a considerable number of Negroes have learned to preserve them, not only for their historical value, but for the protection of their rights. This was especially true of freedom papers required before the Civil War. There is, also, a sentiment attached thereto as family relics.

It is difficult to figure out beforehand where such materials are to be found. As Negroes have dispersed from the South during the recent migration, they have carried such materials into all parts of the country. These records are frequently found in the Northern States and Canada, and there is evidence of some abroad. Very important materials bearing on Negroes are found in the possession of white persons who have been interested in their preservation for business reasons, such as the records of plantations, accounts of commercial transactions, and transfers of property; but the Negroes themselves possess an unusually large number of such documents as letters, bills of sale, receipts, deeds, wills, journals, diaries, family records, and the like. Here and there, too, may be seen old manumission papers, freedom certificates, passes, petitions in behalf of free people of color -- all of which were used before the Civil War.

Such materials, too, have been picked up by various collectors and have been deposited in private collections, in State archives or in those of historical societies. Exactly how many such documents are now being preserved can be determined only by research. This is especially true of State historical societies, most of which have received valuable manuscripts bearing on the Negro. In many cases, like that of the Western Reserve Historical Society,

1. Editorial summary from statements by Mr. Woodson concerning an exploratory effort to collect manuscript materials among Negroes and a proposed project of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

however, the quarters are inadequate and the materials, therefore, are not made accessible. Others better housed, like the Burton Collection in Detroit, do not have such a difficulty. From such archives may be obtained photostat copies of thousands of valuable materials to build up the collection started in the Library of Congress.

A few collections like that of the Henry P. Slaughter and Daniel Murray collections in Washington and the A. A. Schomburg Collection in New York, show the tendency of a few farsighted persons to preserve these documents. In some of these collections, however, no discrimination has been shown, and one would need to examine them carefully and separate the dross from the gold. These collections, moreover, are not large, for they are not the result of special emphasis upon size: the manuscripts were obtained when persons were making a collection of books or some other materials. The manuscripts which the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has deposited in the Library of Congress now constitute the largest special collection of the sort extant.

Another class of such materials in the possession of schools can hardly be obtained. Most Negro private schools and colleges have preserved records which are now unusually valuable. This is especially true of Hampton, Tuskegee, Atlanta, Wilberforce, and Fisk. Such records bear not only upon the careers of the teachers and students, but some of a general historical significance have come into the possession of these institutions, which are using them as nuclei for larger collections of their own. In most of such cases only photostat copies of the documents may be obtained, and then only with difficulty; often there is no photostat machine at the institution and the authorities will not permit anyone to take the documents away for copying. The same difficulty presents itself in the collection of plantation records, which in some cases of conservatism and narrowness are not even accessible.

The materials obtained and on deposit in the Library of Congress are chiefly letters and family records. A number of the documents are more than a hundred years old. That others dating further back are not extant, may be due to the Negroes' lack of enlightenment and education during that early period. A few of the documents consist of unpublished addresses of distinguished Negroes of recent times. The largest number deal with the period since the Civil War. Those already collected are especially informing as to the various activities of the Negroes since that upheaval. The letters obtained from Whitefield McKinlay of Washington, D. C., are unusually informing as to the participation of the Negroes in politics from 1900 to 1920. The letters of Negro migrants abound with innumerable facts throwing light on industrial, social, and economic conditions in both North and South with respect to these transplanted people. These materials are valuable for various kinds of studies whether historical, economic, social, psychological, or anthropological. In them are found just the things the investigator needs.

The collecting of such materials at this particular time will be most opportune, as the Negroes are now passing through a transition period -- from a static to a dynamic condition, as a result of the World War and their

exodus from the South to the industrial centers; and from social repression and inactivity in politics to an actual participation in the affairs of government in newly invaded areas. These documents will reflect the thought, feeling, aspirations, and achievements of the period in such a way as to give a new point of view in social psychology in the study of our ever changing civilization.

Such a collection would also furnish the most reliable data on the Negro. Most books dealing with the Negro have been written in the heat of passion, either to defend or to condemn the race; and, with the exception of publishing crimes committed by the Negro, newspapers, magazines, and books have ignored the large majority of the group. Eliminated largely from high positions in State government, members of this race do not figure conspicuously in the records of the proceedings of civic and political bodies. Manuscript materials bearing on the Negroes, therefore, are proportionately much more valuable than such materials dealing with any other racial element in the United States.

Local History

Joseph Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

An intensive study of a local area -- the four counties of the Lake Winnebago and Horicon basin -- is now being carried on by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Such a study includes a number of topics which connect with more general history. Among them are:

1. The Indian background, which in this case involves the whole question of the coming of Jean Nicolet, his landfall, and the Indian tribes seen by him; also the story of Indian life in and about the special region studied.
2. The aboriginal immigrants. This includes pre-eminently a study of the history of the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians, their eastern organization, christianization, partial civilization, the circumstances of their expulsion from Massachusetts and New York, their coming to Wisconsin, their settlement, and the vicissitudes of their relations with the government, with the wild Indians of the region, and with the whites who gradually encroached upon their settlements; and the tragedy of their further removal. For this study I have in hand and have utilized photostatic reproductions of all the Indian Office material up to 1860; also a large body of manuscripts relating to the Stockbridge Indians which this Society possesses; aside, of course, from all the printed material.

There is, however, a deficiency in connection with the story of the removal of these Indians from New York to Wisconsin, and that deficiency it might be possible for your organization to correct. What is wanted, in order to reveal the effect of corporate pressure upon the New York Indians to remove from the lands occupied in New York, is the correspondence of the Ogden Land Company which owned the pre-emption right to much Indian land in New York. I am not at this time possessed of information respecting the papers of the Ogden Land Company, but these papers are not in the State Library at Albany, New York.

3. A phase of my subject not as yet canvassed heuristically is the history of riparian rights, which has an importance in connection with Lake Winnebago and the streams flowing into it, greater probably than in any other portion of Wisconsin at least. What there may be in the files of the county clerks I do not yet know. It is certain that there has been a great deal of litigation growing out of the question of overflowing lands through the maintenance of dams both by the federal government and by private corporations. Newspaper material we have in considerable abundance, but I feel safe in saying that there will be a paucity of detailed manuscript material; or at least it will be very difficult to assemble this material.

4. The history of the Fox-Wisconsin River Improvement will have to be dealt with, but on this subject I think the material is abundant and is largely in the form of printed reports which will be readily accessible. We have, in addition, the private papers of some of the men most closely associated with the project at various times, notably those of Morgan L. Martin.

5. The story of railroad building, mainly from Milwaukee and from Chicago, to serve the region included within the four counties under investigation and to penetrate beyond their borders under the lure of the great lumber interests is going to be difficult to handle. In particular we ought to have the correspondence of leading railroad promoters, and of politicians who co-operated with these promoters in the way of securing land grants, etc. Associated with the Fond du Lac railroad building plan in a very close way was John B. Macey, member of Congress from the Fond du Lac district, also Charles Billinghamurst, neither of whose papers are in our possession or their whereabouts known at present. These are merely some of the examples which show the hiatuses in manuscript sources for this local study.

6. The lumbering development which centered in the cities of Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, fostered by the geographical relation of those towns to the Wolf River pineries. On the subject of lumbering itself this Society has a great deal of material in its files which will doubtless prove sufficient for descriptive purposes. The story of city building under the impulse of lumbering is an entirely different matter and this it is hoped we may secure material enough to work out. There are, of course, key men in both of the cities mentioned whose business papers, were they available, would go far toward elucidating the subject. Unfortunately, we find in this connection as in others, that business papers are very hard to acquire for public repositories. In this connection our relatively complete newspaper files will prove a very great resource, as will also such manuscript letters and diaries as we now possess.

7. The history of iron mining at Iron Ridge, and the development, in consequence of the presence of iron and the accessibility of timber, of important farm machinery and other manufactories is another story which will have to be treated.

8. In the study of the rural phases of life, I have used to a very great extent, and will continue to do so in the present study, the manuscript censuses which we have here. They include a photostatic reproduction of the Wisconsin census for 1840, and the actual manuscript censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 complete; also the agricultural census of 1880. In addition, we have access here to the State population censuses (manuscript) for 1885, 1895, and 1905, together with the printed complete census for each of those State census years. A want is felt of representative farm diaries or record books of which, so far as I am now aware, there is not a single one that covers more than a few years in the agricultural history of the four counties -- Dodge, Fond du Lac, Calumet, and Winnebago. Such farm records must be in existence, and if your organization can do anything to bring them out of hiding it will greatly aid such work as I am engaged in. A similar service would be the accumulation of letters written by intelligent farmers of the region to friends. Of these we have some but not nearly enough. Among other classes of letters, we are accumulating those written by immigrants from abroad to their home folks in the Old World. This is particularly true of German immigrants. Such letters are helpful, though as yet they are not sufficient in number or variety to be thoroughly representative of the agriculture of the region.

Political History with special reference to California

Edgar E. Robinson, Stanford University

1. The collection of manuscript materials, in particular the correspondence of political leaders. Much of this is still in private possession, often inadequately protected from fire, and sometimes the value (historical) is not known to the owner. Some examples are:

a. The correspondence files, covering the period 1885-1901, of Senator Stephen M. White were stored for a considerable time in a wooden building and are now in Stanford University Library.

b. The diary of Senator Milton Latham, covering political events in Sacramento and Washington in 1860-61, was discovered by accident in possession of a friend of Stanford University to whom the volume had come as a gift at the time of the death of a friend. It was thought valuable because of blank pages.

c. The correspondence of Senator William M. Gwin is in private possession, despite the fact that the Memoir of Gwin (in manuscript) is in Bancroft Library at Berkeley. It is believed to be extremely important material.

d. The correspondence of Senator John D. Works, most of which was destroyed because not believed to be valuable. Later Senator Works prepared a memoir (now in Stanford University Library) and his son has turned over a small body of correspondence which had been saved.

2. The collection of manuscript and pamphlet materials touching on political organization (including political parties). A survey should be made of the personnel of the organizations, in particular political party committees, and a canvass made of each of these members for pamphlets, correspondence, lists of contributors, and newspaper files. This is very important in the case of successful candidates who served in State offices.

3. A change of attitude of scholars toward the place of party organization in government would result in a greater insistence upon the collection of material of managers and committee members. Long has it been thought by many that collections must be confined to the official pronouncements of parties. Back of these are to be found the materials of management. They are difficult to locate, often have been destroyed, and are generally thought unimportant. The whole attitude toward their value must be altered, and a search for these materials, whenever undertaken, will meet adequate financial backing. It is really a new field. If search reveals a considerable body of material, it will make necessary a rewriting of political history in terms of party organization. It has been done in a measure for certain "third" parties, but not for the "two great parties." Here it is most important.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

The General Field

William Anderson, University of Minnesota

I think we should divide the records of political science first on the basis of the area or unit of government concerned. We begin then with the international field, and proceed downward through national government and local government to individuals and groups.

In the international field it seems to me that the job of keeping records and of reporting important materials is now being done better than ever. The League of Nations, various international administrative bodies, and a veritable swarm of unofficial organizations, foundations, etc., are working together, with more or less duplication, to present to all interested persons knowledge about treaties, international negotiations, and other matters of international importance. In a period of fifteen or twenty years the quantity of materials now available has greatly increased; it seems to me that the quality has also been greatly improved. There is still a great deal of material which students would like to get out of the files and records of foreign offices and departments of State, but at least in the United States a service of publication of such materials has now been begun, which will be very helpful. Students in the international field are not fully satisfied even with this advance, but there will probably always be some records in foreign offices which the governments concerned do not wish to divulge.

If we turn now to the national governments of the world we should perhaps distinguish first between foreign governments and our own national government. With reference to foreign governments, most American libraries, even the best of them, are woefully lacking in both current materials and materials of more historical importance. The constitutions of the several foreign states, with their amendments, are not kept up to date. Foreign statutes, and the debates and proceedings of foreign legislative bodies, are kept available for American scholars in very few American libraries. I doubt whether a single library has substantially complete files kept up to date for even the leading European and American powers. As we proceed from the legislative branch to the administrative, we find that while financial statistics, that is statistics of national debt, taxation, tariff, expenditures, budgets, etc., are available to a certain extent with respect to the leading states, civil service records, administrative regulations, and the rules and decisions of national boards and departments are very scantily provided in most of our libraries. Detailed election returns are also not currently maintained. To a certain extent these deficiencies are due to the fact that the governments concerned do not keep all of the records in which political scientists would be interested, and that even where they keep them, they do not print them. We find even in our own country that in order to get the important types of data as to the civil service and as to the work of departments, we must make contacts with the department heads and go directly into the departments to get the data we need.

When the scope of the field is considered, however, it is doubtful whether we could expect any single American library to get all of the published official records of all the national states in the world. It occurs to me that what we must probably come to is a certain amount of specialization among libraries so that if one great library could be devoted to the governmental records of European states, another might devote itself to Central and South America, another to the Far East, and so on. I should perhaps add that the records of judicial decisions are in considerably better shape than those of administrative departments.

Naturally we find it easier to obtain the records and reports of the government of the United States. In fact under the depository system a number of libraries throughout the country now receive substantially all of the publications of the national government. Many of the publications, such as those dealing with financial statistics, with the civil service of the United States, and with election returns, contain too little information. In most of these cases a scholar who can make proper contacts in Washington is able to get further information. This is hard to do at times, however, as in the case of one scholar I know, who is making or trying to make an intensive study of presidential appointments. Much of the information he wants is apparently secret, such as certain government records and memoranda of the department of State.

As we proceed from the national government to the State or Commonwealth governments, both in this country and abroad, we find conditions naturally much less satisfactory. The constitutions of our States are not kept up to date by any existing publishing agency. In addition, of course, State legislative debates are not recorded and published. The best we can do is to get a journal of proceedings for each of the American States. Some newspapers supplement the journals by giving summaries of debates in legislative halls, but even these are unsatisfactory because of brevity and bias. The Library of Congress has begun to compile an annual or biennial index of State legislation. This is a forward step and will be very helpful. Judicial records and proceedings are generally well kept by the States, and the decisions of the highest courts are always published. The decisions of the circuit courts, district courts, and county courts are usually not published. The election returns of most of the States can be had, but they lack uniformity and completeness. Here again, there is no national agency for the purpose of compiling them and bringing them together, and it is very laborious work for any individual to try to collect them for any one year for all the States. The records of administrative departments and boards are in most cases available to persons living in the State, whether published or not. In certain fields, such as public-utility regulation and labor legislation, national agencies maintain national publications which bring together much of the needed information. In other fields this sort of thing is done very poorly or not at all. Most libraries have little or no material that relates to the governments of the states and provinces in other federal systems such as Australia, Canada and Germany.

As we proceed then down the line to the local governments, we come to the point where the records are least well kept, and least available to students. The States do not keep adequate records even of the numbers and names of the different local units, the dates of their incorporation, their areas, population, etc. Maps of the local units simply do not exist in

thousand of cases. Where changes in the government of local units are made by general acts of the legislature they are of course available in the statutes. Where they are made, however, by private or local acts or by charter amendments in the locality, the records are not as a rule kept by any central office of the State government. Frequently they are lost even in the locality. What has been said about charters, amendments, and laws governing local places, is even more true concerning ordinances, resolutions, appropriation measures, etc. enacted locally. Except in the larger cities, council proceedings are not always published, and the proceedings of boards and commissions in local government are even less frequently published. In administrative matters some localities print no annual reports whatever. The records as to the number of voters registered, the numbers who voted, and election returns in general, are, of course, in a very sad state in local government. In fact one might mention also civil service records, the records of the police, health officers, public works departments, fire departments, etc. as being generally in a very bad condition indeed. Local judicial records are kept in fairly good shape where municipal courts and police courts exist, but the records of justices of the peace, I have been told, are in some cases not usable. The interesting thing about many local records is that the officers who keep them feel that they are private property and are not to be opened to the public. Even financial records, such as records of salary paid and matters of that kind, are not always available even in record form to the student. In the smaller units of government they are practically never published. In fact among the units of government it can be said that the records of local government are in the worst state. One would like to think that in the big cities the records are in good shape, but as a matter of fact local officials even in the larger cities are ignorant as to what is important to record, and frequently are influenced by the desire for economy which prevents the keeping and reporting of important records, and are sometimes influenced by the desire for secrecy. In the worst cases, of course, the reports which they print are falsified to cover up inefficiency and corruption.

When we pass from the various units of government to consider the individual as a factor in politics and the unofficial political groups such as parties with which he affiliates, we find naturally that the records are most scanty. This is explainable on the ground that there is no legal obligation upon anyone to preserve the type of data concerning political activity which the student would like to have, and there is also the desire for secrecy. It would be of considerable value to some students of politics to have individual records, let us say, of candidates for office, and of those who are elected or appointed to office, covering their ages, education, qualifications, etc. Of course such records do not exist. Sample records of individual political behavior of voters would also be highly useful. Because of secret voting, both in primaries and in elections, such records simply cannot be obtained. The activities of political groups are recorded to some extent, but very slightly. National and State conventions of political parties usually publish the platforms which they have adopted and the names of the candidates whom they have nominated for office. They do not always publish the names of the officers of the party, while lists of party workers and committees are usually more or less secret documents in the hands of the local leaders. In the case of national conventions the proceedings are rather fully reported by the newspapers. Some State conventions likewise

are rather well reported in this way. But in the case of the minority parties the newspapers rather neglect to give them much attention. The party leanings of the newspaper largely control these reporting activities. The proceedings and the debates of party committees and caucuses are in no sense public records, and unless one is a member of such an organization he does not get the information as to what has been done; and even if he does belong and does get the information he is more or less under obligation to keep secret the proceedings. Finally, the decisions made by the boss, and the reasons for those decisions are probably most secret of all.

Aside from the political parties and their literature and records, the student of politics wishes that the records of semi-political organizations were more regularly published and more readily available for study. I refer to the proceedings of farm bureaus, trade unions, chambers of commerce, civic associations of various kinds, church groups, etc. The activities of such groups have a good deal of bearing upon politics and government. To some extent they publish their views and proceedings, but I know of no library or center which makes a regular practice of collecting these materials on an extensive scale.

The research bureaus which are now carrying on research in government in a great many cities issue publications of considerable value, and to some extent the Municipal Administration Service in New York City serves as a clearing house for the distribution of the better products of the various bureaus. At the same time considerable quantities of unpublished reports remain in the files of the bureaus and never come to the hand of the research student outside of the particular city.

There are quantities of political literature of more miscellaneous character such as pamphlets, campaign books, handbills, ballots, and many other types of material in addition to periodicals and books. I doubt whether any leading libraries in the country are making a systematic and thorough effort to gather these more ephemeral types of material. I know that in the average research bureau more attention is given to official publications.

Various types of economic and social data are indirectly of importance to students of politics -- such as information relating to population, including data as to nationalities, immigration, mobility, trend toward urban centers, age groups, marriage and divorce records, and a great many other types of data.

In conclusion it seems to me that there are certain general difficulties in the field of politics in keeping the records up to date and available. There is first of all the tremendous scope of this field of study. There is in the second place no consensus of opinion among those who are responsible for keeping records of the different branches of the government as to what records are worth keeping, as to the forms in which they should be kept, as to the accuracy and fullness of the records desired, and as to publication thereof. The desire of many politicians for secrecy with reference to some of their most important facts plays easily into the hands of the taxpayers who wish to have an economical government; which means to many politicians that they should not spend money in publishing facts about the government. Of course, among the larger units of government most of what takes place is likely to be printed. It is when we get down to the more local and smaller units that the situation becomes progressively worse. It is, however, in what might be called the unofficial realm, that is in the activities of political parties and groups of various kinds, that the records now available are most incomplete.

The General Field

C. J. Friedrich, Harvard University

The sources which are important for political scientists are to a considerable extent identical with those needed by the historian, the jurist, and the economist, but the following memorandum deals with these materials without regard to such possible duplications.

There are three major kinds of material which deserve primary consideration, namely: first, governmental publications of all sorts; second, newspapers and political periodicals dealing with current problems; and third, publications of non-governmental agencies having definite political interests, such as parties, churches, and trade associations. The collection of every one of these types of material is quite defective at the present time and deserves thorough systematization as soon as possible. I shall take up some points with regard to each of these in turn.

1. Governmental publications. A number of the larger libraries have sets of the proceedings of the legislatures of one or more foreign states, besides the Congressional Record. There are also often sets of official compilations of the laws of the respective countries as well as digests of these compilations, but as soon as one leaves the field of these stereotype materials, the acquisition of governmental publications is quite accidental as it has depended in the past upon the interest of a scholar in a particular field. The amount of existing material of this type is very large (see particularly Official Publications of European Governments, published recently by the American Library in Paris). Of particular significance to the student of political science are materials dealing with the organization of government, such as regulations pertaining to the conduct of business in the various ministries, examinations of civil servants, elections, statistics, etc. What is needed in this field, beyond the excellent first step taken by the American Library in Paris, is a co-operative agreement as to which materials should be acquired by the several universities. It is apparent that beyond the three major states of England, France, and Germany a plan of division of labor could perhaps be worked out. Under such a plan one university could acquire the materials for some of the minor states and another for others, and it would then be necessary for the student interested in a particular set of documents in their entirety only to make a visit to that institution or send for it under the exchange arrangements between the university libraries in this country.

2. Newspapers and political periodicals. What is true of governmental materials is even more true of the newspapers, if one wishes to go beyond the United States. Of course, as far as American newspaper material is concerned, I dare say that all important sets are available in one library or another throughout the country, but foreign newspapers, particularly those of Europe, are not preserved in the United States to even that limited extent to which they are indispensable for the political scientist. Harvard University, for example, has sets of only Le Temps and the Frankfurter Zeitung; and the conditions in other important libraries in this country are not very different. It seems to me essential that newspapers of important extreme trends in Europe be available. It was my good fortune to be able to acquire L'Action Française

for Harvard University through one of my students, and it is similarly my ardent hope to add L'Humanité before very long to our files. The same distribution should also be attempted for Germany (adding Vorwärts and the Kreuz Zeitung or the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to our files).

Newspaper material from smaller states is extremely scarce. Public libraries often subscribe but do not keep the files for any length of time. An effort should be made to stop this gap through co-operation between the several libraries, as it is manifestly impossible that any one library acquire this material for all countries. In this connection I wish to urge upon the consideration of your committee the necessity of indexing this material. Great as are the benefits which might be derived from Social Science Abstracts, particularly with reference to more obscure publications, it must nevertheless be said that most of the publications abstracted have satisfactory annual indices which can readily be consulted. The same is not true of newspaper material, and while it is possible to some extent to use the index of the London Times and the New York Times as a guide for other newspapers in establishing the specific date of a particular event or news item, it cannot be said that this crutch helps the student much when he gets further into the details of problems which lack international significance at the particular moment of discussion within a given country.

The periodicals of political interest are in a more satisfactory condition. Most libraries have sets of one or another of the periodicals in the more important states (England, France, Germany), and the collections include periodicals of varying political trends. But again, the periodical literature of minor countries is neglected and should be secured under a co-operative arrangement corresponding to those previously suggested in this memorandum.

3. Publications of non-governmental agencies. This third class of materials is in the least satisfactory state of all the three types. Even the most important publications of such vital associations as the civil-service associations are not found in most libraries. There are fragmentary bits of material here and there, apparently having reached the library more or less accidentally. Sometimes a particular interest, like the interest in the labor movement at the University of Johns Hopkins, has led to the acquisition of the associational source material in the particular field. Sometimes business schools will have acquired a certain amount of chamber of commerce material; theological schools, material dealing with the churches. But the most important set of material, namely, that dealing with parties, like annual reports of the minutes of meetings and conferences and the like, are mostly lacking. In order to fill up this body of materials systematically it will be necessary to make a careful survey of what is available in this field (from my limited knowledge I should say that the quantities of material are very large) and to reach an agreement as to which sets of materials are worth acquiring and by whom they should be acquired.

I wish to make a final suggestion with reference to a very novel possibility, namely, the use of the talking films for instruction in political science. It is at once apparent that the use of well-made talking pictures of political activities both here and abroad could add a great deal to the understanding of the average student. This body of material would be primarily pedagogical in value, but in view of the fact that most citizens will never have a chance to participate in any of the essential political processes, I feel that they would gain much by seeing this kind of material in connection with their introductory course. I am approaching the Harvard Film Foundation in order to see what possibility there is for enlisting them in this task.

I am appending to my report a list of current European newspapers preserved in the Newspaper Division of the New York Public Library. This collection is the most plentiful in existence in the United States, and should be taken into consideration in any plans concerning that part of materials for political scientists.

Current European Newspapers preserved in
Newspaper Division, New York Public Library

Arbeiter-Zeitung	Vienna, Austria
Neue Freie Presse	" "
L'Independence Belge	Brussels, Belgium
La Bulgarie	Sofia, Bulgaria
Prager Presse	Prague, Czechoslovakia
Berlingske Politiske Avertissements-Tidende	Copenhagen, Denmark
L'Action Francaise	Paris, France
Le Figaro	" "
L'Humanité	" "
Journal des Debats	" "
Le National d'Alsace	Strasbourg, France
Le Peuple	Paris, France
Le Temps	" "
Berliner Tageblatt	Berlin, Germany
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung	" "
Der Jungdeutsche	" "
Die Rote Fahne	" "
Kolnische Zeitung	Cologne, Germany
Frankfurter Zeitung	Frankfurt, Germany
Klassenkampf	Halle, Germany
Sachsische Arbeiter-Zeitung	Leipzig, Germany
Suddeutsche Arbeiter Zeitung	Stuttgart, Germany
Daily Herald	London, England
Daily Telegraph	" "
Morning Post	" "
The Observer	" "
Sunday Times	" "
The Times (Daily)	" "
The Times (Weekly)	" "
Manchester Guardian	Manchester, England
The Irish Catholic	Dublin, Ireland
The Irish Times	" "
Budapesti Hirlap	Budapest, Hungary
Corriere della Sera	Milan, Italy
Il Giornale D'Italia	Rome, Italy
L'Osservatore Romano	Vatican City, Italy
Morgenblatt	Zagreb, Jugoslavia
Algemeen Handelsblad	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Aftenposten	Christiania, Norway
Dimineata	Bucharest, Roumania
La Epoca	Madrid, Spain
Aftonbladet	Stockholm, Sweden
Dagens Nyheter	" "
Neue Zurcher Zeitung und Schweizerisches Handelsblatt	Zurich, Switzerland

Current issues of Vorwärts, and Germania, Berlin, Germany, presented to New York Public Library by Deutsches Haus, Columbia University, for permanent preservation.

The General Field

Leonard D. White, University of Chicago

In order to conduct research in the field of political science, there is constant and steady demand for full collections of public documents. These comprise probably the most important single need for political science students.

The public-document series should be understood in a very broad sense to include the official output of municipal and other local governments, State governments, the national government of the United States, and the national and local governments of the chief countries of the world.

Included in the above and perhaps warranting special mention, are the foreign-document series, treaties, arbitration proceedings, conference reports, and the like.

Also included in the above but worthy of special mention are such public documents as city charters and municipal ordinances.

The political science departments also stand in great need of full collections of reports and committees, official and unofficial, on public questions. These are often of first-rate importance. There is also constant need for adequate newspaper files. We should also like to call attention to the usefulness of attorneys' briefs. These are, as you know, very frequently printed and can be secured in most cases. The attorneys' briefs in cases submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States are collected, I understand, by Harvard University and by one or two other university libraries. This type of material should be much more widely collected.

There is also constant need for an adequate collection of maps. In this connection I might point out parenthetically that the University of Chicago has recently organized a system of map classification growing out of a donation of some ten thousand maps which supplement its earlier collections.

Finally, we should like to emphasize the importance of what is often called fugitive material, a wide range of printed matter including such items as the reports of bureaus of governmental research, the constitution and by-laws of private organizations having contact with public issues, the reports and other publications of political parties, the collections of posters used in political campaigns, reports of organizations like the United States Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations, the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations, the American Medical Association, and similar functional groups.

The foregoing assumes that collections of laws, constitutions, and decisions of courts of last resort, are normally collected by any research library.

A committee of the American Library Association is developing the system, initiated by the Social Science Research Council, for the collection of state and local documents.

Elections

William B. Munro, California Institute of Technology

Some of the most valuable materials for the study of political science in its practical aspects are entirely missing. Such, for example, are the records of party caucuses and conventions, county and State committees, or even national party committees. Most of what goes on in these gatherings is not recorded at all and even the official records are not made public. They go into the secretary's minute book, and political secretaries are notoriously careless in preserving their records. Even the financial accounts of political committees are usually destroyed as soon as the official statement, as required by law, has been filed.

It is astonishing how little of this material one can find a year or two after the events have taken place. Even the ballots used at elections are destroyed within a short time and samples are not to be had. For twenty-five years I have been a collector of ballots used at American elections. You would be surprised to know how rare a ballot, used, say at the election of 1884, has now become. I have by dint of industry accumulated a collection which includes virtually every presidential ballot from the election of 1852 down. I would give a good deal for a ballot used in the elections of 1844 or 1848. I cannot even find out whether printed ballots were in use at these elections, having found no contemporary evidence as to just when the practice of printing ballots came to be used on a nationwide scale. I mention this to indicate how completely even the most common documents used at an election can disappear in time.

Another kind of material, which would be most useful to students of politics, is the mass of circulars, roorbacks, special editions of local newspapers, and other political "literature" which appears during a hotly contested election campaign in any State or community. So far as I know there isn't a library in the country which makes a specialty of collecting and preserving this material. Occasionally a local public library keeps a selection of it.

What I wish we could have, somewhere in the country, is a depository for the preservation of political records similar to that which you have for the records of business history at Harvard. Much of the material can be had for nothing if one goes after it immediately.

Radical Literature

Nathan Fine, The Rand School of Social Science

The Rand School of Social Science, in its general library, archives, and Labor Research department, has a vast amount of material in the form of magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets, documents, and reports, on the labor, Socialist, and Communist movements at home and abroad. We have not been able to bind the periodicals, with a few exceptions. The newspapers, some like the New York Call, relatively recent, are already falling to pieces. The pamphlets, reports of conventions, and the like are printed on very poor paper, and are not standing up at all.

We pride ourselves on having an extensive collection on the radical movements, especially in this country. There is no money to organize the material, much less to preserve it for the students of the future.

There is every assurance that the labor field will be increasingly important to investigators and the people in power in the near future. It will be too late then. We have the first papers and documents issued by the Communists and some of their reports; we have also a vast amount of material on the Socialist movement. I have gone over most of the material in my study of the history of labor and farmer parties. Much of it fell between my fingers. To itemize would mean merely making a list.

Anything that can be suggested to help preserve the materials, to make them more available, and to organize them would be a great gain.

The literature covers the labor, Socialist, and Communist movements from its earliest days in this country and from the Paris Commune and the 'eighties in Europe. We have minute books, manifestoes, special numbers of papers, scrap books, and the like on the olden days.

ECONOMICS

Economic and Business History¹

Thomas P. Martin, Library of Congress

Let us consider some general categories of material worth preserving for the history of individual business firms and business men and significant relations between them.

The papers of merchandising and manufacturing² establishments. They had their origin in inspirations from actual or potential markets. Therefore, one should look for the key series -- the founder's correspondence and papers, the president's letter books, the minutes of directors' meetings, original inquiries received, travellers' reports, etc. -- which show the origins of the ideas on which the institution worked. These are closely related to and form a link with affiliated and independent market and sales organizations, the names and characters of which should be noted for further search. Surrounding this heart of the collection may be the surviving mass of routine papers; but this may be shot through with veins of rich executive and inventor materials -- the constructive papers of the manager of works and his developing staff of specialists. The residue of the purely routine, clerical papers may be put aside for later consideration.

The papers of trading and commercial houses, which record the fulfillment of relations between demand and supply, likewise run in series, the most important of which are easily detected -- the correspondence of the founder and his successors, of high officials, minutes of boards of directors, reports from committees, district managers, etc., where the organization is ultra-modern and highly developed, together with the journals, account books, compilations of statistical departments, etc. The diaries, reports, correspondence, and other papers of travelling representatives, particularly inspectors and explorers whose business it is to appraise markets and personnel (old, new, and prospective) should be particularly valuable; also, the papers of the retiring or absentee executive or partner, who takes measures to keep himself well informed so long as his money remains invested in the concern. The Samuel Russell Papers, recently acquired by the Library of Congress, illustrate well the category last mentioned. The letters and papers received by him from partners left in charge of the business of

¹ Paper read at a joint session of the American Economic Association and the Business Historical Society, Washington, December, 1931.

² What is said here applies, of course, to all the so-called "producing" establishments -- ranching, planting, lumbering, mining, trapping, etc. - but all of them are distinctive or peculiar to themselves. Some of the special histories of these activities show what kinds of materials are of most value; but the detailed study of typical business concerns is only well begun.

Russell and Company at Canton, China, from the beginning of 1831, are an invaluable source for the history of Far Eastern affairs during the decade of the fall of the British East India Company monopoly and the outbreak of the Opium War. A complement of these is the Augustine Heard Collection recently acquired by the Business Historical Society.

Materials for the history of transportation are found naturally in the papers of individuals and companies whose business it was to supply transportation; and the selection of what is valuable may follow the general lines indicated in the cases of manufacturing, trading, and commercial establishments; but it is important to remember that from the beginning transportation was an important function of the men of commerce (as distinguished from mere local traders or merchants). They supplied their own carts, wagon trains, and ships, until the time came for specialization. Therefore, in addition to the series mentioned above, one should carefully single out and preserve whatever may be desired for the history of transportation. In the papers of later centuries and decades, particularly since 1850, series of reports, correspondence, and papers revealing the changing relations between transportation companies and their clients should be given careful attention. The history of the clients' bureaus of traffic management and their problems are important. Papers disclosing the development of media of exchange -- currency in various forms and substitutes therefor, new forms of negotiable paper, etc. -- found in early business papers are highly desirable; and the collector passing from great file rooms of recent papers to the small trunks and chests of very old ones; or a present-day business man finding himself in control of the papers of his great grandfather's transactions had better call in an expert in such things.

The papers of institutions of credit and finance represent the records of the supreme court of business. The banker is often (too often, some contend) the judge who decides rightly or wrongly whether a given project shall be financed. He holds responsibilities none can deny. Too often, however, the negotiations have been mainly oral, the applicant relying too much upon the value of personal contact and personal explanations to questions raised. Yet in such cases, there may be the records of the banker's personal investigations or those of experts delegated by him or the board of directors. Personal or private papers of financiers are often more valuable for economic and business history than the formal and routine collections of institutions. They may be small in bulk but highly distilled: the papers of the entrepreneur rather than of the routine or passive financier and often the most valuable -- the elder J. P. Morgan papers, for example.

The papers of organized groups or associations of manufacturers, traders, commercial men, transport men, financiers, etc. are of high value and should be systematically hunted up and brought into close conjunction with the public archives of the State and nation. These are difficult to find and are in constant danger of destruction; because generally they were never connected with any institution having a permanent home. The members of the association commonly met in a public hall or in rented rooms; and the records were kept by a salaried officer, a secretary-treasurer;

whose quarters were rented. When the association died down, the records were too often allowed to be destroyed. For example, a diligent search in Great Britain, in 1925-26, failed to uncover those of the Anti-Corn Law League, except one or two letter books which fortunately are now in the Manchester Free Public Library. If a history of the Anti-Corn Law League is ever based on manuscript material, as it should be, that material will have to be collected from the private papers of the various leading members of the organization. Some of these, however, are already to be found in the British Museum and in other libraries. Some compensation for the lack of manuscripts is, however, generally found in the memorials, petitions, resolutions, "open" letters, broadsides, pamphlets, and even newspapers, periodicals, and books published by these associations in furtherance of their interests.¹ In such cases the fugitive printed materials -- broadsides, circulars, pamphlets, etc. -- should be collected and preserved with the same care as manuscript. The manuscript collection, if still extant, is most likely to be found in the hands of descendants of the last secretary-treasurer; and these should be hunted down and bagged as soon as possible.

The papers of the so-called industrial leaders are valuable from many points of view. They contain the elements of almost all the kinds of history characteristic of their time; for they are very closely related to the papers of contemporary political leaders, religious leaders, social leaders and even the leaders of prohibition and anti-prohibition. They are certainly and intimately related to leaders in war and peace, whether these leaders are connected with the government or not; and in many cases also they are intimately related to humane, humanitarian, and philanthropic movements. It is not too much to say that sometimes the industrial leaders with their associates, the bankers or financiers, determine whether their section or their nation will "go for" or "stand for" this or that social reform, in their own neighborhood or elsewhere. The various interests of the "interests" in slavery and anti-slavery during the second third of the nineteenth century is a case in point. In this country the requisite for the holding of high diplomatic and political office is the possession of great wealth; and this, of course, means connection with economic and business affairs, which in these days at least greatly concerns even those who merely have invested in preferred stocks and bonds. The papers of such industrial leaders are the finest of raw material for economic and business history in relation to other kinds of history; but here we begin to pass the bounds of our subject.

1. The use and value of published association materials are well illustrated in L. J. Ragatz's Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763-1833, a Study in Social and Economic History (1928). The papers of opponents and opposing groups should also be studied. The minute books are specially valuable for the identification of printed fugitive material.

It remains to be emphasized, therefore, that the personal papers of great business men are fully as desirable for the purposes of historians as the papers of the business organizations of which they were members.

To this might be added a postscript for those not political and social-history minded. Important clues and hints are often found in the private papers of the political and social leaders of a given time. It is a characteristic of private, personal papers that they consist very largely of letters and papers received. The business man preserves copies (nowadays, carbon copies) of all important business correspondence, but notoriously neglects to keep copies of the handwritten letters he produces as a citizen of the commonwealth. Consequently, these latter materials -- the by-products of the business mind -- are too often found only, if at all, in the private papers of contemporaries -- of political friends from the executive head of the nation down through the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate, the House, and the State legislature to his neighbors; and of social leaders through a corresponding scale. Sometimes it is in such collections that the most important economic and business history material is found -- not for small details but for the perspective, the "long-range view" which the "best minds" of the business world wished that the political and social leaders of the public should get. To the de-bunking type of political historian such material may suggest corruption and scandal; to the economic and business historian with the sense of the social engineer, it may mean something else, and his interpretation of such correspondence is needed.

Business History

N. S. B. Gras, Harvard University

Business history is the study of the way that profit-makers have conducted their business. Although it is closely connected with general history, with technical development, and with changes in industry, it is more particularly, when set apart from economic history, the study of the policy and management of individual firms. Though the treatment of this theme can be made very broad, it is essentially the story of a single stream of effort to create profits.

The student of business history needs above all the private records of individual business firms. These include directors' minutes, correspondence, cash books, general journals, wage books, ledgers, and so on, the first two categories being generally the most serviceable. Material of this kind exists for the period from at least the fourteenth century down to the present, but it is generally fragmentary. Some firms have kept files of their advertisements, catalogues, house organs, and speeches of executives. These are all valuable for their own history and for the history of the industry.

The memoirs of business men are of great help. A number of these exist, such as those of John Wanamaker and Jay Cooke, which are both still unpublished.

The diaries of business men probably do not exist. In view of the fact that no official record is made of the real reasons for decisions of business policy and changes in management, the private diary of an executive setting forth the reason for decision and action would be of great help. The only way to bring about the desired results would be, by means of published articles, to encourage business men to keep such records. It is perhaps expecting too much in the case of all but the older executives.

The physical objects in the forms of tools, machinery, and products are of great assistance. They are to be found in museums, public and private.

Private museums: United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston, Mass.
Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.
Ford Museum, Dearborn, Mich.

Public museums: Smithsonian Museum, Washington, D. C.
The Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Penn.
Museum of Science and Industries, Chicago, Ill.

One of the chief problems is to persuade business firms to preserve their most important records. Some of them periodically destroy all accounts. Others allow their records to disintegrate. Something might be done by appealing to business men directly to preserve certain types of their material. For the larger concern, such as the United States Steel Corporation, this would mean a great expenditure of money.

Historical societies should be encouraged to collect and preserve business records. In many cases, however, there is lacking both space and financial support for handling the types of documents that are being collected.

The Business Historical Society, established in Boston in 1925, has done not a little by collecting and classifying documents which are housed in Baker Library. It has also sent representatives to various parts of the country, encouraging local societies to do what they can in the way of collecting and arranging business documents. It has offered to co-operate in a number of ways.

A national finding list of business records deposited in museums, libraries, etc., is very much needed. Until such an ambitious project can be undertaken and completed, finding lists of material in the various depositories should be made as soon as possible. Baker Library has already published (1932) such a list, and the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, is now compiling one.

Business Records

Meredith B. Givens, Social Science Research Council

1. Business records of individual concerns. Great value can be derived from analytical economic histories of particular companies. Such studies throw light on the problems of the industries, but more important, they make possible a more intimate study of the decisions of business and the vicissitudes which attend the operations of individual enterprises for long periods of time. This field is comparatively uncultivated. What work has been done has commonly failed to emphasize the genetics of our current problems of instability, competition, and control.

Arrangements might be made with outstanding firms whereby their executive records, correspondence, statistical and accounting reports would be preserved for specified periods of time (say 15, 20, or 25 years depending upon the situation of the particular company) to be turned over to some research body or university for research purposes at the end of this waiting period. Bankrupt concerns might turn over their books to business schools. It may be possible to build up a list of concerns which would agree to report impending destruction of important research records before they were actually destroyed. A list of priorities might be submitted to such concerns indicating the probable relative value of records for research purposes. Agreement on such priorities might be developed in conference.

2. Business records of firms that have gone into bankruptcy should be secured. The information made available would throw much light on wage policies, investments, prices, costs, etc. Information especially valuable to the economist is material concerning wage rates, earnings, labor costs, total costs, investment policies, prices, etc. Especially valuable would be the reasons for changes in policy concerning these items. This unfortunately is seldom available.

3. Liquidations: reorganization of industry. Certain banks are looking into the condition of various enterprises or factories and have formulated standards to enable them to decide whether to hold on to these enterprises or whether to let them go. The standards are adapted to conditions of a price decline, or periods of liquidation, and to problems of reorganization and economy.

There must be certain documents containing this information and also it is likely that a great deal of it is the unrecorded experience of people. The point of view will change quickly and this material will be lost.

After the banking holiday is over, I think it would be valuable to have a person or persons take inventory of this material to consider the possibility of getting records and thus build archives in this field. This material could be obtained from any documents which are extant now and also from interviews with people in one or two districts.

4. International economic conferences, conversations, and informal studies. To build up a depository at a university or elsewhere of: minutes, correspondence, pamphlets, and more transitory material acquired by such persons as Dr. Day, Dr. Gay, and others on international conferences. Such organizations as the World Peace Foundation, the Institute of International Relations at Johns Hopkins, and the Foreign Policy Association might be able to do this if their funds and facilities were expanded. There is much transitory material on the Young Conference, for instance, which is not being preserved.

5. A collection should be made of "Offering Circulars," the statements prepared by investment banking houses describing what they think the public ought to know about new issues. Even with such an organization as the Guarantee Trust Company there was difficulty in obtaining these circulars for past issues.

6. It would be helpful to collect information concerning trade terminology which tends to become obsolete and unintelligible to those who later have occasion to use data employing such terminology. In a current study at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania it was found that thirty years ago there were certain grades of raw materials described in terms which are now obsolete, but which were then widely used. Men now in the plant are unable to give specific information concerning these terms.

7. A suggestion rather difficult to carry out, but one that nevertheless should be considered, is the collection of memoranda within business organizations which were put out to govern the laying off of employees in the period 1929-33. Just how were retrenchments effected? What groups of workers were the first to go? Why were these workers selected? What notification were they given? What policies with respect to payment prevailed? These and other questions might be answered if we could get on the inside of large organizations and get information via the memoranda route. Perhaps it would be almost impossible to get this. Such stray bits of information as are available, however, ought to be collected.

8. Secure account books of deceased members of old families. Such materials will be invaluable in yielding data on standards of living and for longitudinal studies of the Le Play type.

9. Secure copies of old mariner's books, etc.

Business Records, particularly Payrolls

Anne Bezanson, University of Pennsylvania

The most serious gap I have found in the manuscript collections of historical societies is payrolls. So far the only complete payroll material that we have been able to find has been in the hands of companies. The libraries generally regard such material as too bulky to preserve. Consequently, except in the cases of a few firms, the records are destroyed and even in those cases where they have been kept there are questions continually coming up about the advisability of giving them space.

Part of the lack of interest in payroll data is a failure to understand that not only do they furnish a record of wages but from them can be gotten a record of fluctuations in employment, changes in rapidity of turnover, and methods of adjusting in emergency periods by dropping employees or maintaining the staff on part time.

Next to the gap in preserving payroll data it would seem to me that the destruction of correspondence, especially incoming correspondence, is most serious. The historical files which we have are very much more likely to be provided with the letters which the merchant wrote than with those which he received. Beyond the question of types of data there is very great difficulty in the way in which much of the material is kept in small historical societies. Usually an effort has been made to catalogue it too minutely and file it too elaborately. Not having the facilities to go on with the elaborate cataloguing much of the material has to be left unsorted and not mended. Any effort that would encourage historical organizations to put their material in chronological order in folders without any very great attempt at elaborate cataloguing -- getting the emphasis on repairing and arranging in chronological order -- would preserve an enormous mass of material which is folded in bundles, and very frequently tucked away in vaults.

Transportation

Arthur H. Cole, Harvard University

In the field of transportation, the ephemeral material which best deserves attention may be conveniently divided as follows:

Manuscript business records of turnpike, canal, water-transportation, and railroad companies, including the records of traffic pools, and the like.

Printed publications of similar business institutions, including engineering reports, annual financial reports, mortgages, leases, and other company material.

Time-tables, travellers' guides, and the like.

Foreign governmental reports on railways and waterways.

Foreign serials dealing with transportation, including periodicals, annual reports of associative activities, and documents of international semi-official bodies.

The manuscript material is at once the bulkiest and in some ways the most important type of material to be collected. As far as I know, little of such records has reached university libraries or those of historical societies. The Maryland Historical Society and Baker Library have a small amount of early material relating to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and it has been said that Georgetown University Library possesses documents of this sort pertaining to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Then there is the James J. Hill Collection at the University of Minnesota. Yet, by and large, I think my statement holds.

Because of the bulkiness of this type of document, and because many of the railroads of the country have an active interest in their past performance, it seems appropriate to urge upon the railroad companies severally the creation of historical collections in their own control and supervised by their own archivists. Wherever this plan fails, State historical societies might well be called upon to assume the burden -- such institutions as the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Wisconsin Historical Society, etc. This material would seem to be of most value to students when located in the region which the particular railroad traverses, and then preferably in a city, such as Philadelphia, New York, or Chicago, in and around which a sizable body of research students reside.

The printed material, issuing from business corporations -- canals, railways, and the like -- and denominated usually as "company" material, is available in greater plenitude (except, perhaps, the rarer early items), and would be subject to more frequent reference by research workers than the manuscript material above mentioned. Here three factors seem particularly worthy of attention: the geographical distribution of

research workers, the predominance of local interest, frequently, in the activities of such investigators, and the desirability that collecting agencies assume responsibility for long-term efforts in the creation of archives. If such factors be deemed dominant, a scheme of collection which will satisfy these three requirements would seem to involve: the establishment of general collecting agencies in the neighborhood of the larger centers of research activity, such as New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco; the creation of lesser, more specialized collections in institutions where local interests are more controlling; and the assumption by both the general and specialized collecting agencies of avowed responsibility for the persistent search for additional items in their several fields, which avowal of purpose might be linked with a scheme of organized distribution of duplicate material by means of which the collaborating institutions, all general or specialized collecting agencies, would secure aid in the up-building of their several assemblies of items.

Travellers' guides, regional or national time-tables, and the like are useful in tracing the service rendered by transportation agencies -- for example, with respect to railways, both in the number of trains between particular points or on particular branches -- and in the running time of trains. Still these serials are subject to infrequent reference, and may well be included with general company material in the larger transportation archives proposed above for the more important research centers.

Foreign governmental documents and the miscellaneous private associative and semi-governmental items mentioned in my tabulation may be treated together for most purposes. Occasionally, however, as in the Boston and Cambridge districts at the present time, governmental publications may be made the subject of special collecting efforts, because of the fact that interest in such material extends to the fields of government and political history; whereas the items, strictly speaking, of non-governmental origin are primarily of concern only to the economic and business historians.

Research in the domain of foreign transportation history and even current conditions is as yet not widespread. It is growing, however, and provision may well be made for future contingencies. Here there exists that haphazard action, and that lack of responsibility, which are two of the outstanding defects of American library procedure. For present purposes, it would probably suffice if the larger institutions interested in the general collection of material on transportation -- institutions such as the New York Public Library, Harvard, Michigan, etc. -- would assume joint responsibility for the development of collections along these lines, and attempt, as far as possible, to supplement one another in the acquisition of material which is needed with substantial infrequency. Such joint effort would, of course, need to be supplemented by agreement among such institutions for the loan of material when occasion demanded.

Commodities

Charles R. Toothaker, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia

The Commercial Museum in Philadelphia has an infinite amount of authentic material in the way of specimens of commercial raw products from all parts of the world. By commercial raw products I mean articles that have actual economic value at this time and also those which are utilized in a small way in the locality where they are produced or which it seems may have potential value.

These specimens include articles of practically all kinds in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. The subject of textiles is of course only one group, but in this we have thousands of specimens, not only of cotton, wool, silk, etc., but samples of raw fibers, yarns, and fabrics made in remote parts of the world by native peoples. These include both common and unusual vegetable and animal fibers in very great variety. It goes without saying, I suppose, that we ourselves have done considerable microscopic work in the examination of fibers and in the identifying of textiles.

Our collection of these things has been going on for thirty-five years or more and we have frequently given help to students doing high-grade scientific work.

Regional and Local Economic History¹

F. L. Ryan, University of Oklahoma

Perhaps the greatest need at the present time in the development of research in economics in the United States is a frank recognition that some institutions are better qualified, or may be more readily qualified, for research along particular lines, than others. I refer to the well-recognized graduate schools. With large general libraries, many foreign publications, collections of leading newspapers, relatively complete files of governmental publications, and museums, some graduate schools are especially equipped to deal with problems of synthesis. In many cases, also, they have the equipment, which other institutions lack, to undertake extensive projects in international trade, or other studies of an international economic character.

It is not primarily with institutions that have already secured excellent collections of documents and physical objects that I wish to deal. But it may be that the research work of such institutions and that of others with less adequate collections may be correlated to some extent.

We all recognize that research in economics must be in the nature of a co-operative venture. Workers in one area of the country rely upon investigators in other geographical areas; students in one division of economics must lean, more or less, upon others in other branches. The greatest reliance must be placed by all investigators upon librarians and others for the validity of the materials that have been collected.

It is upon this very point, the validity of the material, that a widespread vista appears for research work in various parts of our country. The letter, diary, business account, newspaper account, government report, pamphlet, membership roll, etc., are indeed useful in every economic study, and absolutely essential for work in economic history. But when it is possible for the investigator to place himself upon the scene, to interview the actors themselves, to gather his own factual material, documents may then be used to supplement rather than to be the principal or the sole reliance of his study. An added validity is given the work. Dr. Paul S. Taylor's studies of Mexican labor are examples of the successful use of the interview.

1. Paper read at a joint session of the American Economic Association and the Business Historical Society, Washington, December, 1931.

Students in many universities may find the interview supplemented by the document and museum collections very fruitful in the type of research work in which they can most readily engage. Lacking the material equipment of some graduate schools, such students may with advantage turn to the narrower but frequently unexplored fields close at hand. So-called regional projects are proving exceedingly worthwhile in many branches of economics. It is of regional studies that I wish to speak - principally as they may be undertaken in the Middle West in general, and in Oklahoma in particular.

Although examples of regional projects and of materials that may be used will be taken from one part of the country, studies of a similar nature may be made on the Pacific Coast, in the Southern States, in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, etc., or such sub-divisions of these geographic areas as the subjects may call for.

Regional studies in the Middle West are particularly timely. The first and second generations of Middle Westerners are disappearing from the scene; and, as they go, one valuable source of knowledge is lost to us. It becomes more and more difficult to interview individuals who had intimate acquaintanceship with early economic life in the West. Newspapers, letters, diaries, business records, etc., must soon be the only sources of interpretation.

Also, the once predominant Indian culture is fast disappearing, or changing into Americanized reformulations of primitive practices and ceremonies. Historically valuable implements, tools, textiles, houses, and printed material are vanishing through accidental fire, the wear of time, and wanton destruction.

Here and there in the Middle West, efforts are being made to capture these materials before they disappear entirely. At the University of Oklahoma, Dr. E. E. Dale, of the department of History, has secured the records of some of the Indian Nations and photographs of frontier and Indian life; the University Library has some documents, and the Museum of Anthropology has made a start in the collection of physical objects. The State Library has governmental publications dealing with the Indian, a file of early newspapers, and a collection of Indian objects. The need is recognized for more extensive collections, and that soon. A museum of tools, machinery, and products would be valuable to the economist.

But the questions arise: What documents and physical objects are worth keeping? How may they be best preserved and used? With what degree of completeness should records be secured?

Consideration of these questions leads to the conviction that no individual should be charged with decisions affecting others outside his field. The economist is interested in some documents, the anthropologist in others, and the sociologist in still others. So closely co-ordinated are the social sciences in regional studies that the securing of records, their preservation and use must be determined by joint effort. Then, also, a jointly constituted body speaks with more authority. Certain records of labor unions are exceedingly valuable, but they usually cannot be secured by an individual asking for them. But a body, representative of the social sciences, might gather material where the individual fails. Also, owners

of collections who refuse to place them in a museum or library might be induced to accept directions for their preservation, and to allow their use by students. Cataloguing, publication of bibliographies, etc., should be a major duty of a joint body.

Regional studies, then, of the type that I am about to suggest, demand personal investigation with considerable reliance on the interview, coupled with the securing and the use of documents and physical objects. Perhaps the following subjects, of concern to the Middle West and Oklahoma, will be of sufficient interest to warrant the attention of students of other sections of the country:

1. Land economics. Under this heading the following questions might be considered: How did the land come into the possession of its present owners? How did the oil companies, the coal companies, and the railroad companies get their land? How was the Miller One Hundred and One Ranch formed? What is being done with these great accumulations of landed properties?

In Oklahoma the tenant problem has re-appeared. In 1900 the Indians rented over one-half their land, but there were few tenants on lands owned by whites. At the present time over sixty-five per cent of the cultivated land is worked by tenants. No materials have been collected on these changes in agrarian life.

Few are aware of the extent of the paternalism shown the Indian by our government. Originally allotted seemingly unfertile soil, the Osage and other tribes have enjoyed enormous incomes for twenty years. All surface and mineral rights are delivered by the government, upon approval of the Indian Nation concerned, to oil, coal, or zinc companies for a stipulated royalty per barrel or per ton, as the case may be. I came across the following example of this paternalism and its economic effects. An Osage Indian, receiving an annual income of approximately fifty thousand dollars in 1929, was sadly reduced financially in 1931. He was required to apply to the government for permission to build a chicken-coop on his own land. The surface rights had been leased to a zinc company. He was unable to use his own land even to get a living from it.

The records of the Indian Nations; county records, particularly those of surveyors, recorders, and assessors; and letters and papers of individuals, tax rolls, and records of railroad companies should be secured.

Maps, too, many in homes and banks, and in the old files of counties, towns, and railroad companies, should be searched out. Reliance must be placed on the geographer for the interpretation and preservation of these maps.

The Miller Ranch shows the same lack of care in keeping its records as do other great land companies, e.g., the Kern County Land Company and the Miller and Lux Company of California. They are kept in ordinary buildings, not fireproof.

2. Commercial history. Old trails are lost, or can be traced only with the greatest difficulty. In the early days in Oklahoma, cattle were driven northward toward concentration points, and at definite locations along the routes trading began. Towns were erected, usually at the watering places. The history of commercial relations must be traced through personal interviews and documentary sources.

The statements of individual cattlemen, their letters, and the records of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, e.g., records of directors' meetings, correspondence, journals, and ledgers, should be secured. Many business houses, in the early days, dealt in beef, hides, and leather, and some records of these transactions may have been preserved. The interconnection of the development of banking and commercial practices might be traced through old bank records. Except for a study of the guarantee fund, early banking in Oklahoma is a closed book.

Newspapers have been a most valuable source for tracing commercial development. Some documents have been preserved at army and trading posts. Evidences of transactions in furs should receive special attention. Very little is known of early commercial relations between the Indians and whites.

So-called "ghost towns" are of special interest to the student of commercial history. In the Middle West, communities sprang up at the termini of railroads, many to disappear when lines were constructed farther. Labor unions were started, and business and banking activities began.

Some commercial practices in communities may be found to be due to the influence of immigrants, or to the coming in of negroes. Changes in the racial composition of a community may be traced, at times, to the importation of strike-breakers.

Mine records, real-estate project records, church memberships, marriage records, and divorce and other court records are important for the purpose of indicating community change. Sometimes school censuses have been taken, and prove to be valuable sources of information about nationalities, trends toward urban centers, and age groups.

3. Primitive economics. Remnants of the tribes are still, in many respects, living the primitive life. It is possible by observation and interviews to gather material relative to primitive food-getting, agriculture, economic organization, forestry, labor, capital and manufacture, and commercial relations between tribes. Particularly interesting in the case of the Oklahoma tribes would be studies of mobility of labor; the classes of society, servants and slaves; and emigration. How the Indian made and used tools and implements, textiles, pottery and basketry, is attracting the attention of students of economics. The correlation of habitat, religion, and economics deserves mention as a separate study.

Many sources of information are open to the student of primitive economics. Tribal records, in many cases, are available, but little has been done to secure and interpret them. Some missionary reports contain ethnological material. Government publications are essential, and are

being collected by the University of Oklahoma. The photograph is now an invaluable resource when tribal life is drawing to a close. Physical objects may be secured from burial grounds.

4. Labor. Under the general heading of labor a number of problems may be mentioned. First, what were union policies toward Indian and negro labor? Contrary to general belief, many Indians have been and still are very poor. Some have entered industry. No studies have been made to show the extent of their admission to the United Mine Workers or other bodies of organized labor. The number of Indians working in the lead and zinc mines of Picher, Oklahoma, is not known. Some negroes have entered industry, particularly in the coal mines. What have been union policies toward them in Oklahoma?

Second, there is the more general problem of the economic relations between the white man and the Indian, the white man and the negro, and the Indian and the negro. Historical studies have shown the negro as the slave of the Indian and the white man previous to 1865; but materials have not been collected nor studies made about the negro as a tenant, as a worker under Indian direction, or as entering into various partnership schemes with the Indian and/or the white man. The factual material concerning the negro as a strike-breaker is available in the United Mine Workers reports, mine records, and newspapers, but it has not been gathered.

The Mexican has recently begun to enter the Middle West in appreciable numbers. What are his relations with other workers; what are his wages, hours, and working conditions?

Since Carlton Parker wrote "The Casual Laborer" the principal factor in the problem has changed. To be sure, the hobo, pack on back, still tramps the roads, or "hitch-hikes" from place to place. But the "gas hobo family" is a development of the last few years. In well-known districts along the Cimarron, Canadian, and Red rivers of Oklahoma, may be seen the hobo family, tenting out, flivver near at hand. Men, women, and children work in the cotton and wheat fields. Sometimes the men get work in the oil fields, while women and children scatter about the small towns, picking up odd jobs. Although no quantitative study has been made in Oklahoma, the number of hobo families runs undoubtedly into thousands. The entire area in which they are most prevalent during all seasons of the year is shaped somewhat like a crescent, one tip resting in northern Oklahoma, the other, in northern California.

The interview must figure largely in studies of the casual worker. Few records are available. Some of the larger farmers and the free employment bureaus have a little quantitative information about them. The owners of the land on which they are "swuatters" usually employ many.

Some radical leaders of the Middle West have had a large Socialist following. Although it is impossible to understand the economic occurrences of the past thirty years in Oklahoma without considering the influence of these men, no study has been made of their policies or of the movements they have headed. The late Patrick S. Nagle, and Luther Langston, have written voluminously for the labor press. Their letters and papers would provide valuable interpretive material.

Finally, all union records are of value, especially those of the various districts of the United Mine Workers. The miners' efforts to stabilize production of coal in the Middle West have not received the attention that the importance of the subject deserves. Records of incipient organizations among the oil-field workers should be secured. Some company records, particularly payrolls, would be a source of quantitative material. Attorneys' briefs on labor cases should be collected.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The General Field

L. L. Bernard, Washington University

The following types of research material would be of particular value to me in studying social psychology from my own angle of interest. In fact, I have collected very considerable amounts of material along the line of some of the categories here indicated. For example, during the last few years I have visited over three hundred secondhand bookstores in about seventy-five cities of the United States and foreign countries and have collected several thousand items of research material that fall very largely within the fields here indicated:

1. Biographies, especially those of country and frontier preachers, politicians, and other local leaders. These types of biographies usually are written much more sincerely and with less conscious art than those dealing with national figures. Home-and foreign-missionary biographies, autobiographies, and narratives are especially valuable for the student of personality and of psycho-social movements and other like phenomena. I am collecting this sort of material especially for a study of personal and social crises.
2. Records of all sorts of movements, including religious, political, agrarian, reform, etc.; also documents, narratives, old newspapers, pamphlets, clippings, etc., of protest movements and demonstrations. The social psychology of protest has been too much neglected.
3. Diaries of all sorts, published and unpublished. There must be a great many of these, and they probably could be collected if proper efforts were made. These are particularly valuable for the purpose of giving the personal response of the individual to social stimuli. We need more data for the analysis of the incidence of the conditioning of responses under social pressures.
4. Narratives of travel and adventure at home and abroad. Those that contain descriptions of contacts with people are nearly always valuable from the standpoint of social psychology. The more naive and artless narratives of this type are especially valuable, since they reveal the patterns of thought and of overt behavior which characterize particular localities and periods. Perhaps in no other way can the minor conventions of groups be so readily revealed.
5. Books, documents, clippings, and other source materials descriptive of the national life and customs of various peoples. These do not fall strictly within category 4. Much material of this sort appeared in the nineteenth century and has been but poorly collected and preserved. It is indispensable for the analysis of mass movements in collective psychology.
6. Pictures of all sorts. If assiduously collected and intelligently classified by trained social psychologists and mounted for inspection and comparative study, these pictures are of the greatest value in comprehending all sorts of personal and social attitudes and overt behavior.

Social Theory - Historical Field

L. L. Bernard, Washington University

In working in the history of sociology and of the social sciences in general in the United States, I have been impressed especially with either the scantiness of, or the difficulty of access to, the following types of data:

1. Records of college and university courses of instruction, faculty personnel, and departmental set-ups. The records of this type at the Library of Congress and in the best university and city libraries are at best but fragmentary. I have visited about a hundred educational institutions for the purpose of consulting such materials and, I believe, have never found a complete set of such records even for the institution visited, and sometimes the records available were extremely scanty. There is a strong and urgent need for some central depot of such materials easily accessible to interested investigators.
2. Records of learned and philosophical societies, including topics of discussion and problems of investigation, personnel of investigators, summaries of data and discussions, and action taken in support or encouragement of social science studies. The situation and need are quite as marked as in the preceding case.
3. Records of original publications in the social sciences in the United States, especially for the earlier history of the country, are still quite inadequate. Data regarding publishers should also be made available, and original items should be made available in some central location. The Library of Congress has as yet imperfectly realized this task.
4. There is need of similar provisions regarding translations of social science items from foreign languages and the publication of these materials at various periods of our history.
5. We also have very inadequate data regarding the services rendered by various types of libraries in different sections of the country at various periods of our history in the dissemination of social science materials and knowledge. Such data are important for the study of the origins and expression of public opinion and of education in the United States. They would also throw light upon popular and other movements.
6. There is great need of some central collection of data regarding bookstores handling social science materials at various times and in different localities. If possible, stocks, turnover, demand and supply, best sellers, persistent demand, etc., of such stores should be studied in this connection.
7. Data regarding popular discussion clubs, lyceums, debating societies, forums, etc., dealing with social science materials and the means of making these materials available to such organizations should be collected and centralized.

The General Field

Stuart A. Queen, Washington University

For the study of social psychology at least three very different sorts of materials are in current use: case histories, measurements of attitudes, and miscellaneous data concerning collective behavior. The first are accumulating in the files of social agencies, clinics, courts, and institutions. The second are being widely experimented with and publicized. The third are collected only sporadically; it is believed that their systematic accumulation would greatly facilitate studies of propaganda, prejudice, exploitation, and various types of social conflict.

Everyone is familiar in a general way with the use of propaganda in political campaigns, religious revivals, and industrial conflicts, but much remains to be done before we shall have adequate knowledge of the operation and influence of insinuation and innuendo, direct charge and counter-charge, fact finding and concealing, etc.

It would be very valuable to have orderly and comprehensive collections of data bearing on the struggles for and against specific economic changes such as unemployment insurance, group financing and practice of medicine, maximum-hour and minimum-wage laws, control of farm produce and prices, inflation, prohibition, public ownership and operation of utilities. Quite without reference to the merits of these issues it is important to know in what ways they are contested, how public opinion is influenced, and what devices actually promote or obstruct such innovations.

Similarly it would be profitable to study propaganda related to general class or race conflict, especially the use made of specific episodes such as the Scottsboro, Mooney-Billings, Sacco-Vanzetti and similar trials, the North Carolina textile strikes, exclusion of investigators from the Kentucky coal fields, treatment of Jews and Communists by the Hitler régime in Germany, the Five-Year Plan in Russia, and the like.

Exploitation, real and alleged, constitutes another important field of study. It might include such cases as that of Dr. Brinkley in Kansas, requirement of "cash bonds" from prospective employees, pressure on employees to sell their company's stock or support its favorites in political campaigns, "high pressure" salesmanship, misrepresentation of articles for sale -- these represent another important field of study.

Finally, attention is called to the need of data bearing on unrest and popular hysteria, such as accounts of the St. Louis City Hall riot in 1932, the dragging of a judge from the bench in Le Mars, Iowa, in 1933, the repeated opening and closing of municipal shelters for homeless men in Detroit in 1931, demonstrations of unpaid school teachers in Chicago in 1933, etc.

Materials that would be useful in such studies would include clippings from newspapers, magazines, religious, labor, and political journals, pamphlets, advertisements including handbills, memoranda of radio and other talks, posters, correspondence, and memoranda of interviews and of personal observations.

By way of illustration, a study might be made of the objectives and techniques of community funds. Materials would include campaign publicity of all kinds, minutes of meetings, instructions to workers, social and business connections of officers and workers, and objections offered and efforts to meet them.

The General Field

Willard Waller, University of Nebraska

In my own research I have found certain generalizations to hold concerning the utility of certain documents. The documents are listed below together with my comments upon them.

1. Life histories:

a. Life histories prepared by the subject, either following an outline furnished by the investigator, in which case the material resembles the answer to a questionnaire, and is subject to the limitations of the questionnaire; or, without any outline, following the general instruction, "Tell whatever you consider significant concerning yourself." The danger here is that the material furnished will be incomplete, rambling, or incoherent, perhaps lacking in frankness. Persons who are not introspective rarely furnish personal narratives of much value.

b. Life histories prepared by the investigator from interviews with the subject. This I consider to be the most significant sort of social psychological document. This method enables the insight of both subject and investigator to be used, and it makes it possible to tap materials not ordinarily accessible to consciousness. The skill of the investigator sets the limitations upon this technique. The subject's story should be told as far as possible without interruption, questioning, or interpolation, but the judicious use of these devices may add much to the value of the account. The subject should be instructed to tell everything that the other person should know in order to understand him completely. This material may be supplemented at will by the analysis of dreams, Freudian errors, free association based upon word lists, or the study of other sorts of personal documents. Great care needs to be taken in keeping records of such interviews. The subject's own story, with his interpretation, should be taken down verbatim if possible. A separate note of interviewer's comments may then be made. (Two colors of pencil may possibly be used in taking such notes.)

c. Life histories prepared by the subject covering some phase or incident of his life, such as the period of his courtship, the first few months following divorce, or the first year of teaching school. These are more likely to hit the point and to be sufficiently complete than are generalized case histories. They may be prepared more or less in collaboration with the investigator, but it does not seem desirable to furnish an outline. It is better to set the subject the general task of telling everything he considers significant in that period.

d. Case studies done wholly from without, entirely without the subject's consent, may have considerable value if the investigator knows the subject well and interprets him shrewdly. But this sort of thing makes some demands upon the imagination, and has therefore less reliability than a life history that can be adequately documented. It is, however, of extreme value in supplementing, elaborating, or checking up on a case study of more introspective nature.

2. Personal documents:

a. Diaries may, where kept by persons undergoing some particular conflict, furnish an interesting picture of their life-situations. Generally, however, diaries are not useful unless kept by persons who have some skill in introspection.

b. Letters may depict admirably the progress of personality trends or the development of attitudes. Thus, I have at hand a revelatory series of letters which show a young woman in the process of becoming a school teacher. Through close study and textual criticism one may get at something more, through an examination of calligraphy, the crossing out of words, addition of qualifying postscripts, etc. (In The Old Love and the New: Divorce and Readjustment, my book on the readjustment of personality after divorce, I have discussed the letters of divorced persons on pages 49-55.)

c. Fictional writings, especially where they seem to represent a strong unconscious compulsion, may furnish interesting clues (ibid., pp. 173-177). Likewise, the study of notebooks may prove rewarding, or the study of any other spontaneous writing such as the comments interlined in books.

3. Records of social behavior:

a. Records of conversations of a particular individual.

b. Records of typical conversations arising in definite situations, or places, such as a social evening, or a barber shop. A record of all the behavior of every individual of a group assembled together for social purposes in an evening may often be found to have great value.

c. Records of significant incidents, or of incidents illustrating typical attitudes and mechanisms; such an incident was the change noted in the tone of a barber-shop conversation when the high-school principal entered.

d. Records of crowd behavior either by participating or non-participating observers.

e, Records of the incidence of fad, fashion, and craze in crowd psychology.

4. Purely literary and imaginative versions of any of the above. The value of this sort of material may be disputed, and indeed is a very variable quantity.

5. Questionnaires may be used to settle some particular point, but they should be surrounded with many safeguards and should not be considered conclusive.

6. Experiments have a certain limited value, but no satisfactory experimental technique has as yet been worked out for social psychology. I have further discussed some matters of technique in the chapter on methodology in The Old Love and the New.

Rural and Village Communities

James M. Williams, Hobart College

The sources for the study of rural communities present two main problems: first, the preservation of existing records, and second, the keeping of more adequate and significant records than the communities at present feel called upon to make.

Preservation of existing records. The main documentary sources for the study of the history of rural communities are files of village weekly newspapers. Files of daily newspapers of cities that publish rural pages also should be mentioned but these are scanty records as compared with the village papers. Also there are the town-meeting records, records of village governments, assessment rolls, census records, records of boards of education, of parent-teachers' associations, church records, records of social organizations, farmers' co-operatives, school libraries, store-keepers, and physicians.¹ In no rural community that I know of are all the important records preserved through long periods. Not even the files of the village paper are preserved in a fireproof vault. The colleges of a State should select communities for which they want to have records safely kept and interest their graduates living in those communities in doing this. The banks of some villages have room in their vaults. The Joint Committee on Materials for Research might well take up this matter with the professors in the various colleges.

The keeping of more adequate records. Within the last ten years rural organization has undergone radical changes. For instance, up to the time of the World War, a certain New York township which I have studied a good deal was divided into twelve rural-school districts which dispensed the traditional discipline and learning. The most important social organization of the township was the Grange, where the farmers got together to eat, play cards, and "visit". Today those school districts have disappeared and the children from six miles around attend a new \$250,000 school-house in the village of the township. At the same time the old Grange social club has passed away and its place has been taken by a parent-teachers' association of over four hundred members, including many farmers. At the monthly meetings there is a demonstration of some aspect of school work given by the pupils themselves and a talk on education by an out-of-town person. The significance of all this for records lies here: this educational transformation, somewhat in advance of a similar change taking place throughout the State, was fathered by the editor of the village weekly paper, but neither the paper nor any other records gives such an account of the change as would enable a sociologist to interpret it. The paper merely records certain events. The editor could not print all the significant

1. The use made of these records is illustrated in my Our Rural Heritage and The Expansion of Rural Life, especially pp. 325-332 of the latter volume.

occurrences leading up to these events, which reveal the deep-lying social attitudes and prejudices of the community -- the very things the sociologist most wants to know, since they enable him to predict what direction rural behavior will take -- without stirring up more feeling in the community than he would care to.

We need, then, three kinds of records. First, there should be diaries of men like this editor, giving a day-to-day account of his conversations with others engaged in a great social change, his comments and statements of facts and records of activities, decisions, and events, these diaries written not for publication but to be opened later to some trusted sociologist and as carefully preserved as other records. Second, we need the ordinary regularly kept records for the light they may throw on changes. Third, there should be an intimate record by some intelligent critic of institutions, this also preserved after the death of the person who made it. For instance, what is the new school organization accomplishing in the development of intelligence and personality of the pupils and in the socializing of the community? What did the editor and others who fathered it have in mind in their enthusiasm to bring it about? The newspaper and other records are too scanty to give any answer to this question. From conversation with the editor and from his diary, I conclude that he had in mind at the time only the conventional education, and was mainly interested in the organization of the countryside around the village as a center. He evidently desired to increase the importance of this village, as compared with neighboring villages and hamlets, whose children would come to this school for their education, while their parents would join the parent-teachers' association of the village and increasingly come there to trade and for their amusements. All this did come to pass. What we are interested in are the causes of it, particularly the processes of leadership, and the important social attitudes and prejudices that appeared in the course of the movement. The only record of all this, aside from the files of the village paper, is the diary kept by the leading spirit, the editor, in which he recorded significant facts and comments.

After the new educational re-organization of the countryside was completed and the new school was built, what about the functioning of this very expensive social agency? What did it contribute toward the development of intelligence and the deep personal experiences of the pupils? The few records we have, furnish no data for answering these vital questions. Things did happen that were deeply significant but they do not appear from the records. For instance, there is a record of action by the board of Education, in March, 1933: "The position of commercial teacher is declared vacant." This is all the record states. Back of it is a story of the struggle of one of the most competent teachers of the school to succeed as a teacher in the way the community would recognize as success, and, at the same time, live down community prejudice against her as an Italian. She was sympathetic and impartial in her treatment of her pupils, one of the most troublesome of whom was a spoiled son of a dominating business man of the town, who influenced the board of Education against her. "I told you you would have to favor that boy," said the vice-principal. "We all have to." But this teacher persisted in being

entirely just and impartial. After two years of effective teaching, during which she won the devotion of her pupils, she was discharged and her place given to a daughter of a member of the board of Education. This was done in the midst of the business depression, when she could hardly hope to get another position and without warning late in the season when most high-school positions are filled for the next year. Her pupils were devoted to her because she had been impartial in her treatment of them and admired her for her courage in not favoring the spoiled boy, and they asked her permission to circulate a petition on her behalf; but she advised them not to do so since she had to have letters of recommendation from the board of Education and from principals they controlled if she hoped to get another position. Here, then is an episode in the history of the school and the community which struck deeply into the experience of the pupils, something many of them never will forget, which brought out in clear relief the deep-lying social attitudes of the community and the class and nationality prejudices that thwart social justice, pervert the essential aims of education, and make impossible the development of intelligent and socially-minded personalities. A record of this episode, with all its subtle relations and effects, should therefore be made and preserved; but this can be done only by a critical and understanding person. A few documents which should be incorporated in this record fell into my hands, among them the letters of recommendation received by the discharged teacher from the board of Education and the vice-principal. From the president of the board:

To Whom it May Concern:

This will introduce Miss . . . whom I hired to teach in the commercial Department of . . . Central School two years ago, as the representative of the Board of Education.

I believe that you will find Miss . . . of pleasing personality and capable in her work.

Dated, March 27th, 1933.

From the vice-principal:

To whom it may concern:

Miss . . . taught in . . . Central school under my principalship one year, 1931-32. She is a good-looking young lady who has always conducted herself in a quiet, dignified manner. She is pleasant, cheerful, wholesome. She gives her first thoughts to her school work, planning carefully and well. Her classroom work is interesting. Her pupils are busy because she expects much of them. In January, 1932, all of her students passed Regents examinations. The June results were satisfactory also.

Miss . . . gives her whole self to her classes. She is cooperative and loyal to the administration and to the faculty. She enjoys people but makes little effort to enter into the

social life of the village, preferring to stay home to read or study.

Miss . . . was given the contract for 1932-33 and is now teaching in . . . Central School. I am willing to write in more detail, should you care to ask definite questions.

Dated, March 27, 1933.

We note with interest what the vice-principal's letter reveals as to her conception of the kind of education dispensed in the quarter-million dollar schoolhouse and the qualifications supposed to commend a discharged teacher to other schools.

This teacher was not the only one dismissed at that time to make room for a relative of the board of Education. A teacher of music, a refined, artistic girl, after teaching satisfactorily for two years, and doing all those things expected of a music teacher in a village -- playing the piano, violin, or saxophone at church and other social functions, making the fifty-thousand dollar auditorium of the new school ring with the playing of her orchestras, as well as giving much individual training for appearances at parent-teachers' meetings and in rehearsals for operettas -- was discharged, and the sweetheart of the son of a member of the board of Education, a girl just graduating from college, was given her place. This was not done without the remonstrance of pupils and citizens. Here again is an episode which cannot be understood from this mere recital of facts but requires a fuller knowledge of the local setting, which can be given only by a resident of the community with a critical, trained mind.

This particular community is by no means exceptional in its unjust treatment of teachers. In many communities the school positions, because of the depression, are coming to be regarded as a sort of poor relief, and successful teachers are being discharged to make room for local girls who "need it", often with little thought of the worth of the latter as teachers provided they have met the formal requirements. This will result in cultural in-breeding in communities which always have suffered from lack of cultural relations with the outside world. The point is that these episodes cannot be understood as isolated facts but must be analyzed by one versed in the community background, and these records of various cases must be preserved through the years that changes and trends in social attitudes may be detected.

The rural community has reached the point where progress is not possible unless there is educational progress. The clashes in April and May of 1933 between hostile factions of dairy farmers in New York State, resulting in the injury of some farmers by others and in bitter feuds between neighbors who belonged to different factions, was due to almost unbelievable stupidity on the part of farmers concerning simple facts of their own dairy industry. Emotion and prejudice were rampant. Yet we find those in charge of education in what is regarded as a model rural community themselves displaying a similar stupidity and prejudice. The Italian teacher above referred to was, through the efforts of the editor,

appointed secretary of the parent-teachers' association, which so stirred the hostility of half the teachers and of the town aristocracy, that the "mistake" was not again repeated. The economic crisis in the rural communities has been aggravated by this ignorance and prejudice. Indeed the crisis in its deeper aspects is an educational crisis. We have come to a point where the men elected to local boards of Education are entirely incompetent to select the school staff or to have authority over teachers. In their administrative acts they are moved by social attitudes that education should be dispelling, but teachers dare not teach the truth and develop enlightened attitudes.

The purpose of education is the development of the intelligence and personalities of children and youth to enable them to participate in the solution of problems of the community and the nation. Instead, too often they are compelled to accept social injustice and "respect" those who perpetrate it. What we need are records of the functioning of the rural school as an intellectual and spiritual force. If these vital records are made, teachers of sociology will have to bring it about. It can be done.

The records we need are not merely the records of events which a newspaper editor considers of interest to the public, or the merely formal action of officials or organizations, but the many additional facts and the subtle analyses that throw light on the events and make possible an interpretation of the social attitudes and institutions of the community. There are living in many rural communities residents who would assist in doing this if professors of sociology would take an interest in finding them out, getting their confidence, and stimulating, advising, and assisting them in getting the desired records. In time this work would react on communities, for it would be a wholesome kind of publicity and a stimulus to a new and better use of their institutions and facilities.

PHILOLOGY AND LITERATURE

Classical Philology¹

C. P. Bill, Western Reserve University

The American Council of Learned Societies has asked its constituent bodies to discuss the materials for research and the means of making them available for scholars. The Council is doing a magnificent work for scholarship, and is making possible projects far beyond the capacity of any individual society. It is now asking us, in spite of financial depression, to exhibit our needs; and we can only welcome such an opportunity with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm.

I commence in the orthodox and frigid way by defining the subject, and that involves a definition of ourselves. By no choice of our own we have become in practice a classical organization, and at this date there can scarcely be dissent when our materials for research are taken to mean those of classical philology.

Strictly speaking, these materials are the original literary documents and the actual monuments. If scholars had plenty of time, money, and ubiquity, there would be nothing else to talk about except these strictly raw materials. But as it is, the subject must be widened. A second set of materials must be admitted, one that does not lie quite at the bottom but consists of various kinds of reproductions - facsimiles of manuscripts, squeezes of inscriptions, and photographs and copies of monuments. And I do not see how we can exclude a third group - a little more secondary still - the catalogue, the index verborum, the corpus, and the thesaurus. For most scholars the second and third groups are usually materials for research -- or, if you prefer, they are means of making such materials available and so fall within the scope of our discussion.

As for the actual documents and monuments, it is simply a question of getting scholars to them - a very considerable question, to be sure, on this side of the Atlantic. For a good many years something has been done in this direction through sabbatical leave and through scattered fellowships given by universities. Recently opportunities of this kind have greatly grown in number through the grants of various other organizations, notably the Council of Learned Societies and the Guggenheim Foundation. Nothing can ever fully take the place of this first-hand association with the primary sources. We can only express our most cordial appreciation of the agencies which make such association possible, and utter the profound hope that they may be continued and extended.

The second stratum of materials begins with the facsimiles of manuscripts. It is now possible, as you know, to make facsimiles which are as serviceable, for nearly all purposes, as the manuscripts themselves. If we in America, removed as we are from the originals, can in any reasonable

1. Address delivered at a Round Table of the American Council of Learned Societies, University of Richmond, December 30, 1931.

way take advantage of these copies to overcome the handicap of distance, we ought by all means to do it. I had thought of a considerable collection of complete facsimiles, located at some one place in the United States, say the Library of Congress. But I run into difficulty when I ask myself how to choose the manuscripts for such a group. At this moment the most suitable thing I can think of would be to build up the collection piecemeal, by getting the manuscripts of one author at a time - an author for whom some competent American scholar plans to undertake a critical edition. The possibility of doing ninety per cent of the work in Washington should encourage the production of critical editions in this country. The cost seems formidable, but with the help of the American Council things are now being done for scholarship that would formerly have been impossible. A collection of facsimiles may be worth thinking about and my apology for throwing out such a half-baked suggestion is the hope that some of you will make more of it.

About the squeezes, photographs, and copies of monuments, I have no practical suggestion to make. The monuments fall more directly in the province of the Institute, which has also been asked to discuss the materials for research. Nevertheless, they are indispensable to us, and I expect to refer to them in another connection. Just to show there are some limits to my optimism, I ask you to notice that I am not suggesting the duplication of the Forum Romanum in Washington.

To go on to the third group of materials. A complete catalogue of the manuscripts of ancient Greek and Latin authors seems to me a conspicuous need. I do not mean a catalogue of catalogues, but a combined list. The difficulties here, in part at least, would be of the same general sort as those which have been encountered and are apparently being overcome by the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. The urge of that Corpus has smoked out many a vase. In the same way a general catalogue of manuscripts, once it was a going project, would tend to lead those institutions which have never completed proper inventories of their manuscripts to push these through, and might lead to the discovery of new manuscripts. The Greek and Latin manuscripts in America are now being catalogued under the auspices of the American Council, with Mr. Seymour De Ricci as editor.

The index verborum, it seems to me, stands at the top of our list of needs. We have all been hindered or balked, time and again, by the lack of a ready guide to the occurrences of words on which we needed light. I know of nothing that pays such big dividends on the money invested as the index verborum. Aside from the critical work, the making of such an index is substantially a mechanical process, and this mechanical work saves the time of hundreds. For a certain number of authors, of course, word indices are already in print, but they cover only a small portion of the literature and some of them are unsatisfactory at that. What if the whole of ancient Greek and Latin literature were properly indexed? I can imagine nothing that would help so much to make our most important materials easily and quickly available.

The thought of such a thing should not take our breath away when we realize how far the work has already gone. There exists, as you know,

in the card catalogue of the Thesaurus Commission at Munich, an index verborum of ancient Latin, complete down to the time of the Antonines, and partial from that time to 600 A. D. Perhaps I ought to say that I have never used this index; but descriptions by Vollmer and others answer the purposes of this discussion. On the Latin side, then, it only remains to make the card index at Munich complete to 600 A. D. and publish it. This, to be sure, could not be done until the Thesaurus is finished - probably not less than twenty years. As far as I know the Thesaurus Commission has never proposed the completion or publication of the index, though it does plan to keep the cards at Munich for consultation. But to my mind it would be a great pity, when we have got so far toward a complete word index of ancient Latin, if the work should not be pushed to an end. And it would be equally unfortunate if the index were not made generally available by printing. The necessity of writing to Munich would mostly neutralize its value. And then there is the danger of destruction by fire.

An index of that kind, by reason of its completeness and its relative freedom from secondary work, seems to me a more important tool of research than the incomplete Thesaurus, magnificent though that is. The completion and publication of it would naturally be a German undertaking, but that should not deter us from suggesting it - at the proper time - and supporting it.

In this matter I have mentioned Latin first because of the work already done on it. Theoretically Greek should have preceded, and the need of an index verborum is the same in Greek as in Latin. Here the elements of time and cost become imposing, for Greek literature is far more voluminous than Latin, and this is plainly not the time to promote so large a project. For the present I suggest the possibility of a much smaller thing, namely, the completion of the indexing down to 300 B.C. Roughly, this has already been half done through scattered word indices of individual authors. Why not try now to fill in the gaps and clean up the pre-Alexandrian period by indexing those parts of the literature not already done and done well? The result would be, not a combined index in which the primary arrangement was alphabetical by words, but a complete series of word indices of single authors, with separate provision, of course, for the minores and for the inscriptions. There would also be a sacrifice of uniformity to economy, for the old and new indices would not match in form and method. But the main object would be accomplished, and even if the complete indexing never got beyond 300 B. C., as it almost certainly would, this much of it, embracing the greatest period of Greek literature and history, would be of inestimable and permanent value. I am not forgetting the critical work that must go into such indices, nor overlooking the fact that our editions are not yet what we should like. But to make the word index wait for the satisfactory edition is to put the cart before the horse. The edition needs the help of the index. To be sure the index will require some revision or supplementing after the edition is made, but it is the sort of thing that can be revised or supplemented at relatively small expense. We have in our membership two or three men whose experience in making word indices particularly fits them for working out the details; and though I am thinking of this as an American undertaking, I see no reason why we should not secure foreign assistance in the execution of the work whenever it is found desirable.

Whatever disappointments have been felt with the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, it is of such immense value that it must be finished, and finished as soon as possible. The Thesaurus Commission is now applying for financial aid in America, and the feeling of this Association ought to weigh heavily in securing such aid.

But what about the Greek thesaurus? When Latin was taken first, the logical order was reversed - though probably with results not too serious. At any rate the Hellenists should now have learned something from the experience of the Latin Thesaurus. When the Greek work comes, it is not going to show every occurrence of every word - or anything like it. Many years ago Hullihen pointed out, at one of our meetings, that only one-third of the instances of antequam, on which he had been working, were in the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae; and in the last fascicule of that publication the incomplete articles - that is, those which did not give all the occurrences of the words they treated - took up sixty per cent of the space. Completeness can never be secured in a dictionary which gives meanings and contexts, and in the Greek thesaurus the number of instances given will have to be far less relatively than in the Latin. The only possible complete thing is the index verborum, and that should come first. The index - or indices, should then be used to improve our texts. On the basis of these improved texts the indices should be revised. When this is done - and not till then - should the thesaurus be made. The revision of a thesaurus, which contains highly organized sets of meanings with accompanying context, is a much more serious thing than that of a word index, and the Greek thesaurus should not be attempted too soon. Besides, the making of a real thesaurus substantially requires a study of the history of every word in the language, as far as meaning and usage go. Here is precisely one of the difficulties encountered by the Latin thesaurus. A complete and satisfactory history of every word is not a thing that can be pushed through under too high pressure.

I do not think we have a right to expect a Greek thesaurus for at least a century; and in order to get it even in that time we must be making progress on the foundation of it, that is, the word index. Something is actually being done. The committee on a Greek thesaurus appointed by the Vienna Academy in 1914, with Kretschmer as chairman, has completed on cards a word index of Diodorus; and in Germany, so Kretschmer writes, a similar index of Polybius is in progress.

I have no time to review what has been said and proposed since the beginning of this century by those who have discussed a Greek thesaurus. One general remark may be in order. It has been suggested more than once that the thesaurus be attempted without the preliminary word index. But a thesaurus so produced would lack the definitiveness which ought to go into our next attempt. It would be a mistake, it seems to me, to undertake another such giant on an ephemeral basis. I would rather stop talking about it, and, if necessary, wait until the individual word indices increase one by one to the point where all the gaps can readily be filled in by a single undertaking. Whether we ever get the thesaurus or not - and I believe we shall - the index verborum is demanded as a tool, and a highly important tool, in itself.

The materials for research in our field are constantly growing - an occasional new manuscript, many papyri and inscriptions, monuments of every description. How do we keep track of them? Only by looking in many different places, and often wading through detailed, irrelevant, or secondary matter. What a saving of time if all the new materials, both literary and monumental, were briefly and clearly listed in one place as they came out. Could we think of a periodical guide exclusively devoted to this purpose, and issued quarterly? What I have in mind as the content of this guide, is a list, properly classified by subjects and periods, in which each addition to our material is treated with the briefest possible statement of its general nature, its date, where it was found, where it is to be kept, and where the first notice of it was published - enough, that is, to let the scholar know what has been added to our work, enable him to pick out quickly what he is most interested in, and show him the way to get after it. How to start such a guide is of course another matter. This country, I realize, is not the natural place for its headquarters. But the international - or I might say, the human - point of view in scholarly matters has recently been developing; and, in spite of present difficulties, I trust it may continue to develop until national pride is consigned to its proper place in relation to the advance of scholarship.

I have mentioned a number of places where, it has seemed to me, a more effective disposition of our materials was needed for the proper advancement of our field of learning. The two things I should myself most like to emphasize are the completion of the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, and the word indices of pre-Alexandrian Greek. If we are to accomplish anything, one or two projects must be chosen for further study and actual effort. That could best be done, it seems to me, by a competent committee, which should follow our discussion with further study and with proper inquiry into the practical possibilities.

American Literature and Related Fields

Arthur H. Quinn, University of Pennsylvania

In the preparation of this report, I have incorporated, either by direct quotation or in the arrangement of material, valuable suggestions from certain scholars to whom I turned for help in the task assigned to me as a member of the subcommittee on categories: Dr. Albert C. Baugh, Dr. Gilbert Chinard, Dr. Milton Ellis, Dr. Aurelio Espinosa, Dr. Albert B. Faust, Dr. Howard M. Jones, Dr. Kenneth B. Murdock, and Dr. Robert E. Spiller. Dr. Ellis and Dr. Spiller prepared papers discussing my preliminary report upon the subject, made for the meeting of the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association in December, 1932, and this report has been the basis for the following condensation of that discussion.

As soon as I began my correspondence, I found the most alarming differences of opinion developed among the recipients of my letters as to the meaning of the word "categories". The term was understood in at least four different senses:

1. The physical nature of the material, such as diaries, letters, etc.;
2. The form of literature, such as poetry, drama, etc.;
3. The kind of civilization with which the material deals, such as French Huguenot history, German-American relations, etc.;
4. The locality or section of the United States in which the material is to be found.

I propose to deal with the word "category" principally under its first meaning, which I have suggested above; that is, to understand it as referring to the kinds of research material.

1. Manuscripts: a. Creative literature. There is at present no adequate list of the manuscript material in American literature to be found in the United States. At the meeting of the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association in 1928, Dr. J. B. Hubbell moved the appointment of a committee to see if funds could be secured from the American Council of Learned Societies for such a project. The American Council referred the matter to the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, and this Committee approved it in the fall of 1929. At the same time, it happened that a similar project had been recommended by the American Historical Association, concerning a survey of historical materials, and it was obvious that the two projects should be combined before they were presented to any of the large foundations for funds. The Joint Committee on Materials for Research recommended, therefore, that the two projects be supported, that funds approximating seventeen thousand dollars per year be secured, and that the actual work be done under the direction of the Library of Congress, with advisory committees to be

appointed by the Modern Language Association of America and the American Historical Association. The committees have been appointed, and all that is now needed is the actual money, which will undoubtedly sooner or later be provided. As soon as this survey is completed, workers in the field of American literature will have at their disposal an invaluable reference list.

The problems concerning the manuscript poem, essay, or novel which such a survey might disclose are fairly well known. In the field of the drama, however, new categories of research material have developed, owing to the peculiar nature of the material. One of the great difficulties which all workers in American drama have experienced has been the result of the indisposition on the part of the playwrights, managers, and actors either to publish or to permit the publication of plays which were of great popularity. Their fear has lain, of course, in the fact that there was no copyright protection at all until 1856, and no adequate copyright protection until 1892. Consequently, there lie in the files of managers' offices and of play brokers in New York numberless manuscripts of American plays which have never been published, and which will in all probability be destroyed in the course of time unless some action is taken.

Contemporary playwrights are likely not to publish their "failures". Some of these failures are, however, of quite as much interest as their successes, from the point of view of the dramatic historian. Playwrights should be encouraged to publish their plays or to deposit them in a university library for safe keeping.

b. Journals or diaries of authors. Among recent discoveries have been the journals of Henry Blake Fuller, of Kate Chopin, and of Francis Hopkinson Smith.

c. Letters and family papers. This is one of the most difficult problems of all. Sometimes the letters are carefully preserved in volumes: consider the Francis Hopkinson letters in the possession of the family, or the Robert Montgomery Bird letters in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania. The problem was rendered particularly acute the other day by a report made by one of my graduate students, who is writing a thesis upon the life of Harriet Prescott Spofford. In one of the few letters she was able to obtain from a descendant of the novelist, the complaint was made, "I have had to spend so much time sorting and burning my aunt's correspondence." This sort of thing goes on everywhere in the United States. According to Dr. Howard M. Jones, of Michigan, "The Paul Hamilton Hayne papers have been easily available for any proper person to secure for some time, but only the initiative of Duke University prevented them from being destroyed by ignorant heirs." Dr. Ellis remarks:

A graduate student of mine visited last summer the home town of the author of Ida May, a companion thriller to Uncle Tom's Cabin. She called upon an elderly friend of the author's who told her that just a month before she had burned some collections of old letters, including a package of forty or fifty from "Ida May". It is literally true that, much as New England families used to have spring bonfires to burn the brush with which the house had been banked during the winter, so the descendants of

old families throughout the country have not annual, but shall I say generational, conflagrations for the old letters in their attics.

Personally, I have planned to broadcast in the local newspapers of my state a letter calling attention to the desirability of saving such files of correspondence as may be of interest, preferably depositing them in state, university or town libraries which will undertake to preserve them; and I would suggest a similar course of action to be followed in other states or districts. One caution should be observed, since we are all familiar with the credulously suspicious person who supposes that any volume printed before 1832 must ipso facto be of great value if the right purchaser can be found. The letter referred to should carefully dispel in advance any idea that such correspondence as we speak of has ordinarily any greater monetary value than the paper it is written on and must accordingly be hoarded and parted with only after shrewd bargaining.

A list of letters and family papers relating to English writers which have found their way to this country would be very useful. There are several such collections, especially in the Huntington Library.

Under this category come old copybooks, in which anonymous ballads, poems, and stories were copied by those who were attracted to them. These are peculiarly likely to be destroyed.

d. Records of publishers, theatrical managers, actors, and agents of all kinds. The diary of William Wood, the manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre from 1810 to 1835, has just been published; that of Junius Brutus Booth, which was found in the Old Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia while it was being renovated, is another illustration. Since all the leading publishing houses have moved from old to new quarters, it is impossible to estimate the amount of material that must have been destroyed.

e. Public archives, national, State, or local. The preparation of the categories of such material is being taken care of by other members of the committee, but I include here Dr. Spiller's classification, since it represents the point of view of the literary historian:

- (1) National government papers
 - (a) papers of the State War, Navy, etc., departments
 - (b) papers of the embassies and consulates abroad
 - (c) papers of local offices as customs, tax collectors, etc.
- (2) State government papers
 - (a) papers of state departments at the State capital
 - (b) papers of the state departments in other localities
 - (c) correspondence between the State and national governments
- (3) Municipal and other local papers
 - (a) papers of local governments, as vital statistics, real-estate transfers, etc.
 - (b) correspondence between local and State and national governments

(4) Legal documents

- (a) proceedings of the Supreme Court
- (b) proceedings of State courts
- (c) proceedings of local and magistrates' courts
- (d) probate files of wills (for lists of books bequeathed)

I would emphasize that in deciding which, if any, of such material should be destroyed, the public officer in question should consult an historian of American literature as well as an historian of American politics or economics. Yet that would probably never enter the head of the officer in question. As an illustration of this point may be mentioned the experience of Dean Paul H. Musser in writing his life of James Nelson Barker, the playwright. The last part of Barker's life was obscure, but since he had been Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Dr. Musser was able, by examining the records in that office, to clear up several disputed items. Shortly afterward it was decided by the United States Government to destroy this material, and it was saved only by the action of the history department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Of special importance to research in biography are the records in the various bureaus of vital statistics in the United States. Sometimes these are the only places where the birth or death dates of authors can be ascertained.

Allied, if somewhat removed, are all records which refer to the personal history of writers, including even tombstones. A recent monograph on Constance Fenimore Woolson, for example, has established her date of birth eight years earlier than that usually given, by the records of the tombstones in the little New England village where she was born. In this case it was not her own tombstone, but that of her brothers and sisters, who had died shortly after her birth. Dr. Ellis's comment is well worth noting.

Dean Quinn has wisely called attention to the helpfulness of incidental source material, such as the gravestone record of Constance Fenimore Woolson's birth. Though one may be pardoned for the observation that a gravestone inscription is almost the only public document of a person's activities concerning which neither he nor his parents are consulted, and that no error is more deeply entrenched than one carved in granite or marble in a cemetery, yet one must heartily agree that the usefulness of vital records can hardly be overstressed in biographical studies. Some day I am going to write a learned paper on the connection between romanticism in America and the United States Census. Not all research scholars are aware, incidentally, that beginning with the Census of 1850 -- the first which recorded the name of every person, with his age, color, and occupation -- and continuing through the next three decades, census officials were required to prepare reports in triplicate, one to be preserved at Washington, one at the state capitol, and one in the local county court house. Thus for Miss Woolson, who died in the 1890's, there should be four chances for checking her age at the censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, if the county or State records where she resided are preserved. Unfortunately, in many States these, like other vital sources, are rapidly becoming lost or illegible through neglect.

The field of interest could be widened to take in the collections of local historical societies in England, published parish registers in England, etc., which are being bought by the University of Illinois.

The importance of the problem has been well expressed in a letter from Dr. Howard M. Jones.

The most crying need in the South is money for the preservation of local records and of family documents, particularly in the case of parish records of Louisiana. Indifference and lack of funds are allowing invaluable material to moulder away. There is a faint-hearted attempt to concentrate the parish records of Louisiana in the Cabildo, but the Louisiana State Historical Society does not seem to have funds and does not seem to be able to overcome the terrible inertia of the Gulf States climate. What is true of Louisiana is true in varying degrees of Mississippi and Alabama: the need is for money to collect and preserve the records. I believe that there are, in the State universities of the three States and in private institutions, persons entirely competent to collect and preserve documents, but they are hampered by lack of funds and by the lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of this kind of historical work. Aside from historical societies, there are one or two libraries in the lower South which have attempted the beginning of a collection.

2. Printed material: a. Rare or unique editions, especially variants from usually accepted texts.

b. Books owned or used by an author, revealing the sources of his inspiration, including books read by an author from libraries other than his own. If only we had lists of the books taken out of libraries by the principal American writers, such, for example, as the known list of books taken out of the University of Virginia Library by Poe, or such lists of reading as are given in Emerson's Journals, some of the wild speculations concerning "influences" and "derivations" might be set at rest. With the present system of record by cards, which are destroyed, it will be practically impossible to ascertain any such facts concerning the important writers of today.

c. Magazines and newspapers, containing creative literature, facts, and background. The three most important problems here are: preservation, lists of collections, and indexes. The Bureau of Standards is working upon the first. The Union List of Serials helps in the second. Much remains to be done in the third.

d. Broad sides, posters, and theatrical programs.

e. Early textbooks.

f. College alumni records, for biographies.

3. Visual records: Photographs, paintings, etc.

4. Reproductions. The report of the sub-committee on reproduction will give valuable help to all concerned with this most important aspect of the problem of making materials for research available.

From the point of view of the kind of civilization with which the material deals, I can do no better to indicate the vast extent of the problem than by quoting from Dr. Ellis's paper:

The problem is of necessity largely a local one, to be locally attacked. Materials and desiderata will vary greatly between areas such as the Scandinavian Northwest, with its half century of local literary culture, and eastern Pennsylvania with two and a half centuries; between the seafaring tradition of the Maine coast and the plantation tradition of Virginia; between the essentially different agricultural communities of Mississippi and Iowa; and the essentially different commercial metropolises of Chicago and New York. For this reason, dependence must largely be placed upon the collaboration of a number of local scholars who are in a position to ascertain what materials and what types of material exist and what are of value. This means often, admittedly, that American literature scholars in various corners of the country must acquire an interest in and acquaintance with the local literary and semi-literary environment, traditions, and achievement of the section in which they are placed. Often they may have to stimulate a sluggish or unintelligent local interest in local culture history

On one other point I should like also to dwell briefly. In theory, at least, it should be reasonably expected that a scholar desiring to work in any particular area might find within that area the necessary materials for pursuing his study. Ideally, a scholar from New York, visiting Charleston for a study of the eighteenth-century Carolina theatre, should not find it necessary to travel to the University of Texas to find the indispensable collection of early Charleston newspapers. A student from New Orleans, studying the Revolution in Boston, discovers that the indispensable Gage Collection of manuscripts is in the possession of the William L. Clements Library, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which also owns the only perfect set of the most important eighteenth-century American periodical from a literary standpoint--the Massachusetts Magazine. The large collections of Thomas Jefferson papers at Yale and at the Massachusetts Historical Society are another of scores of such cases which will occur to the minds of each of you.

Now one may--indeed must--commend the zeal and energy with which university and society libraries endeavor to enrich their collections for the benefit of their users--and I must hasten to confess that I was personally guilty of inducing the University of Texas library to purchase the only complete set of forty-odd volumes of the Port Folio that I had ever seen advertised, at the same time that the Charleston papers were bought. Where only periodical sets are concerned, or volumes which are merely rare, serious objection can hardly be made; but the isolation of unique Cotton Mather items on the Pacific coast or of unique documents of Southwestern history in New York or Boston libraries may become a minor tragedy.

One cannot be too dogmatic about this, as when the Baylor University Browning Collection is one of the chief distinctions of the institution, or in the case of the admirable but remotely situated Huntington and Wrenn Libraries. There is also the venerable American Antiquarian Society, which for over a hundred years has devoted itself to accumulating and preserving literary and historical material prior to 1800 not for New England alone but for the entire republic. There is need of other similarly strong central collections for limited geographical areas such as that being built up in the Newberry Library at Chicago and at Austin for the Southwest. These collections should not aim primarily to duplicate or compete with one another but to gather and preserve material pertaining to their own sections. On a smaller scale, for each State west and south of Pennsylvania, three general repositories naturally exist, the State library, the State university library, and the State historical library. Often these are centered in one city, in which case an admirable co-ordination has sometimes worked out, to avoid duplication of purchases and build up strong special collections. Private donations of material readily flow in to such libraries, once the current is started; but libraries accepting such contributions should accept with them the obligation for making them safe against destruction or loss by fire or other agencies.

Centralization within large geographical divisions is thus seen as the ideal to be pursued in the assembling of source material. The members of this group can, I believe, exert a beneficial influence through their several university or local historical society libraries if, abandoning competitive pride, they will consistently maintain the attitude that historical data belong in general where they can be of readiest service to the scholars and readers concerned with them; and if when large private collections are acquired they will not hesitate to recommend exchanging or transferring to other libraries items which their judgment tells them would be of much more use if made available elsewhere. Thus we may perhaps arrive at some future date at the happy state of affairs when the library officials of Duke University--cited merely as an institution vulgarly supposed to be fabulously wealthy--having an opportunity to purchase the manuscripts of the State of Maine poet Edwin Arlington Robinson, may think twice or even thrice, and perchance in the end abstain, in the interests of the "povre scoler" who may desire to use those manuscripts in later years.

My report is concerned, of course, simply with American literature, but as an indication of the complexity of the problem, some quotations from letters from authorities upon Spanish, German, and French cultural relations in this country will be of interest:

I. Spanish, from Dr. Aurelio M. Espinosa, of Stanford University:

In New Mexico much has been done, but much more remains. Dr. Boas and Dr. Parsons and I have been interested for years in the relations between Spanish and Pueblo Indian culture exchange and origins. Dr. Parsons has done much in Indian lore. My own researches deal largely with the Spanish. The relations are still unknown for the most part. Last summer I studied the folklore of the Pueblos where Spanish is spoken, the Rio Grande Pueblos, and my materials are to appear soon in the JAFI. I learned on this last trip that to get at the real problems in the acculturations we must learn well the Pueblo Indian languages. Therefore, one of the greatest problems now that I should like to present to your consideration is the sending of scholars to collect folklore and life among the Pueblos and at the same time to study their languages. I am willing myself to do such work if properly financed. In Taos alone much can be done if the scholar that investigates knows Spanish and at the same time the native tongue. They speak Spanish there but they do not reveal all in a language that is after all foreign to them. And not only as an instrument of folklore and anthropology should the language be studied. For the general problem of linguistics these languages should be carefully and fully studied. . . .

I happen to know of an outstanding manuscript done partly under my supervision and direction that awaits publication. It is a vast collection of some 350 versions of New Mexican Spanish folktales. It is the work of several years of patient and laborious research in northern New Mexico into language and tradition by Mr. Juan B. Rael of the University of Oregon. The entire manuscript of 1,000 pages typed is now in my possession. . . . So far as I know this is the most worthy manuscript dealing with New Mexican tradition that is now begging for publication.

II. German, from Dr. Albert B. Faust, of Cornell University:

1. Literature written in German in the United States, lyrics, fiction, dramatic works, and prose.
 - a. in the eighteenth century and before
 - b. in the nineteenth century
 - c. in the twentieth century
2. Dialect literature, mainly so-called Pennsylvania-German
3. Files of German newspapers printed in the United States and during the Colonial period
4. Archives of churches and "vereine" of many kinds
5. Historical materials, including printed and manuscript materials, records, memoirs, diaries, letters, etc.

My article on "Literature written in German in the United States" contained in Vol. IV of the Cambridge History of American Literature would explain what I mean under rubrics 1 and 2. My German Element in the United States, Vol. II, Chapter VII, would give some light on all of the rubrics. Also M. D. Learned's Guide to the Materials for American History in German Archives and my Guide to similar Materials in Swiss and Austrian Archives. Also Fries' Records from the Archives of the Moravian Church at Winston-Salem.

III. French, from Dr. Gilbert Chinard of Johns Hopkins University:

There is a great deal of material scattered around. I happen to know where some of it is located, but I have no doubt that much more is available in small libraries and private collections. For the present I can only say that we might provide for the following sub-divisions:

1. French Huguenots in America. Material is in Charleston, New York, Providence, and Boston.
2. The French settlers in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. I know that there is some material in Columbus and possibly in Marietta.
3. The French immigrants. Material is to be found everywhere; in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and possibly Baltimore. I believe that there is some material in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, as many prominent Frenchmen were elected to its membership at the end of the eighteenth century.
4. The Napoleonic exiles. A student of mine, Jessie Siddall Reeves, published in 1905 The Napoleonic Exiles in America; a study in American Diplomatic History, 1815-1819. May I also call your attention to Les Réfugiés bonapartistes en Amérique (1815-1830), Paris, 1923, by Edith Phillips. A student of Professor Hayes of Columbia, whom I saw a few weeks ago, has undertaken to look up source material on the subject in New York State.

My correspondence has strengthened my belief in the constantly growing interdependence of American literature and American history. A concrete illustration occurs in Dr. Jones' letter:

Through the upper South the need is for an examination of papers preserved in little villages and plantation houses, for the collection of copies of magazines, both historical and literary, which may be resurrected from attics, and for a general combing over of the rural and village parts of the States. Professor Roulhac Hamilton of the University of North Carolina has been for the past two years journeying up and down the upper South collecting material of this sort under the auspices of the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Historical Commission. Hamilton's interest has been almost entirely in "historical" history; that is to say, in the collection of public records and family papers; he has paid little or no attention to literary records or to the possibility of collecting important early editions of literary books. This is the more regrettable since in the old libraries along the Atlantic seacoast, such as are found at Edonton, there are invaluable collections of eighteenth-century books and probably of early Americana. . . .

There is a very lively interest in Texas in the preservation of historical and literary archives, so that this State is probably the most advanced in its treatment of such material. At the same time, one of the needs in Texas and Oklahoma is for the collection and preservation of records having to do with the frontier, with ranch life, and with folklore.

It is only by the constant co-operation of trained men in the fields of literature and history that research material now known will be preserved and that new fields will be discovered.

Scandinavian-American Dialects

Einar Haugen, University of Wisconsin

One of the comparatively neglected phases of American and Scandinavian linguistics is the study of the languages spoken and written by the various immigrated groups in this country. A reason for this neglect is the lack of uniformity and stability within the majority of such languages and the consequent disrepute into which they have fallen among the puristically minded. European philologists have considered these "Mongrelian languages," to borrow a phrase from Brander Matthews, beneath their dignity, and American-born philologists who were equipped to study them have been few in number. The majority of studies pertaining to the Scandinavian phase of this problem have either been dilettantish and partial in their approach, or have been the occasional by-product of scholars otherwise engaged. It is to be hoped that the opportunity may now be opened for a wider and more inclusive consideration. By this means it will be possible to throw further light on such interesting problems as the laws of language mixture, the nature of colony dialects, and the origin of grammatical gender. The vocabulary in question also throws a vivid light on the daily life and history of the immigrant in the new world.

The crying need which must be met before further research can be carried on is the collection of material. Time and effort must be spent in gathering material from the following sources:

1. Newspapers and periodicals. Material for a historical study of the literary language could be found in these, which are collected in such various places as the Royal Library at Stockholm, the Dan-Amerika Arkiv at Aalborg in Denmark, and the libraries of Augustana College (Rock Island, Illinois), St. Olaf College (Northfield, Minnesota), Luther College (Decorah, Iowa), and the Wisconsin and Minnesota Historical Societies.
2. Books, written by Scandinavian-American authors. These are valuable in two ways, first for the willy-nilly Americanization of the literary language, in spite of its natural resistance, and also as an additional source for the spoken language, in the attempts of many authors to imitate the latter. Here it becomes important to reckon with the knowledge and faithfulness of the authors. Among specific authors I note the following Swedish-American: Anna Olsson and Gustav Malm; the Norwegian-American: Waldemar Ager (e.g., Paa Veien til Smeltepotten) and O. E. RBlvaag; and the Danish-American: Adam Dan.
3. Official sources and documents. These are important chiefly for historical and semi-historical facts, such as the details of immigration and settlement, population, personal names, place names, and the like.
4. Oral material. Of all sources this is at present the most important, because much of the best material is annually being lost. Investigators should be enabled to make journeys to the best settlements and collect as

much oral material as possible. Many excellent narrators are still alive who can be persuaded to tell stories, historical incidents, folk-lore, and the like. These narratives should be taken down in some form of phonetic script whenever possible, and will then furnish texts for various types of philological study, as well as material for the study of history and folk-lore. It would of course be most desirable for such field-workers to be equipped with recording apparatus, in which case only a speaking knowledge of the language and some general understanding of the question would be necessary, and the records could be studied and interpreted by competent scholars. Before any such apparatus is purchased, however, it would be well to confer with authorities in the field of mechanical production of voice. Apparently the chief difficulty lies in the making of permanent records from the temporary ones. Otherwise the phonograph process is comparatively simple, and could be carried on with an appropriation of from four to five hundred dollars. For the study of intonation a further apparatus known as a kymograph would be necessary, costing approximately two hundred dollars.

FIELDS AND AGENCIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Survey of Fields and Agencies for the Collection of Manuscript Material

Robert C. Binkley, Western Reserve University

In appraising the various fields for the collection of manuscript material which is threatened with loss because of its custodianship, we must take account of three elements: the present possession of material, the types of material, and the agencies of collection and deposit.

1. The possessors whom it is desired to reach. Most owners whom it might be desirable to reach regard papers in their possession simply as "old papers" which they value for reasons quite foreign to those which excite the interest of the scholar. From the standpoint of the owner, the classification into such subheads as "economic," "political," "literary remains," etc., are of little significance. Therefore an estimate of the fields in which material is to be gathered must classify not only types of material, but types of owners from whom material of any or all kinds is to be sought.

The following types of owners would appear to be most important:

- a. Old families, long resident in the same locality, in possession of a home in which papers have accumulated by accident and accretion.
- b. People who treasure the papers left by some more or less distinguished ancestor or relative.
- c. Business houses to which old papers are simply "dead files," often sacrificed because of the cost of storage space.
- d. Special groups such as negroes and immigrants who are custodians of materials which should be collected.

These old papers suffer a special danger of loss or destruction every time their owner moves, and this risk is especially high when the owners are poor, or when the material is stored in places where space is at a premium.

2. Field to be covered. An appraisal by subject matter of the materials which research workers in all fields will wish to have preserved will be largely based on guess and audacity. In a general way, one could say that a sampling of everything committed to writing should find its way to some institution which will preserve it for the future.

The basic generalized source of information on our life is of course the newspaper. Beyond that the following list of subjects is not too comprehensive for the total program of manuscript collection, taken as a local

as well as a national program, and covering all periods, including the contemporary.

a. Economic: some business records of every important local industry, correspondence of business men and labor leaders, and corporation archives.

b. Social: family or personal letters, or love letters, representative of different levels of groups of society, at different periods -- farmers, immigrants, negroes, local aristocracy, etc.

c. Art, literature, and music: theater and musical programs and literary remains of local writers.

d. Education: school records and samples of school essays, copybooks, etc.

e. Political: archives of political groups or societies and correspondence of political leaders.

f. Religion: sermons and church account books.

3. Agencies and institutions for collection and deposit. Institutions and agencies already in existence, and living on their own budgets, already cover much of this collecting field. Some of these institutions may be lacking in industry in collecting material, others may fail to appreciate the value of material accessible to them because they view their task too narrowly. The survey undertaken by the Committee will help to make it possible to estimate how far existing institutions are insufficient, what types of material are not being collected, and what categories of possessors of manuscripts are not being approached. Probably the only adequate coverage of the field of manuscript collecting will be worked out in terms of institutions rather than projects.

The following types of collecting institutions or agencies seem to have outstanding importance in a general survey:

a. Public archives or libraries, historical societies, research institutes, etc. The only point to be made here is with respect to the adequate assumption by these institutions of responsibility for collecting and storing manuscript material, and the rational apportionment of the work.

b. The private collector. From the standpoint of larger strategy his place is peculiar. When he has made his collection he has already rescued the material from careless destruction. By purchasing it from him and depositing it in public institutions we are rendering it more useful and safer. Moreover, we are establishing a market value for collections which may halt the careless destruction of documents. But since many private

collections, having occupied the interest of their owner during his lifetime, find their way to some public or institutional place of deposit without cost, and other private collections are accessible to students during the lifetime of the owners, the purchase of a private collection does not have the same kind of importance as the acquisition of manuscripts from some casual owner.

c. The corporations, and industrial and professional organizations in whose records we are interested. These may be induced to take more of the scholar's attitude toward the preservation of their own records, and to extend their interest even to the accumulation of other materials relating to their activities. Every industry and labor group has its national organization. There is need in the general plan for the assumption of archive responsibilities by these bodies themselves - great corporations to have record offices like governments; big steel men to found archives on the steel industry, etc.

Problem of the Library with respect to Social Science Materials¹

Joseph Mayer, Library of Congress

When the Joint Committee was set up, it arranged for two surveys: one, of the activities of the American agencies which collect, organize, or publish materials for research; the other, a survey of neglected categories of research which are not adequately cared for at present.

While these surveys are in progress, the Committee is giving immediate attention to three matters regarding which the collecting and preserving machinery in the United States is known to be somewhat inadequate, viz.: with respect to newspapers, organization records, and ephemera. Several approaches are being made to the newspaper problem: first, to preserve newspapers from disintegration; second, to reproduce them photographically at less expense and bulk; third, to discover which sections of the country are under-equipped with newspaper records and which are unnecessarily duplicative. As for the preservation of the records of such organizations as welfare societies or business concerns, the Joint Committee has thus far focussed attention primarily upon the dearth of historical business documents, but for the social scientist such a lack is of course only part of a much larger need, viz., that of preserving the records and statistics of boards, commissions, agencies, associations, and the like, dealing with education, health, sanitation, recreation, prisons, reformatories, charities, housing, city planning, licensing, inspection, and regulation, and other forms of social welfare and control, of political parties, of courts of law, of certain other federal, State, county, and local agencies whose records are now inadequately preserved, of religious bodies, fraternal orders, protective associations, and of the learned societies themselves. Ephemera, the third category with respect to which the country's collecting and preserving machinery is relatively inadequate, have to do with unbound materials, circulars, book jackets, handbills, programs, advertisements, broadsides, and the like.²

1. Presented before a Round Table on Materials for Research, American Sociological Society, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1931.

2. There are for the United States good current bibliographies covering books copyrighted and books issued through the book-trade (Catalogue of Copyright Entries issued by the Copyright Office, and Cumulative Book Index issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York City), but no current bibliography covering ephemera and publications of political, fraternal, religious, labor, charitable organizations, etc. In Germany recently the Deutsche Bucherei of Leipzig, which issues the weekly trade bibliography, has undertaken to issue a semi-monthly list of ephemera and miscellaneous publications not in the book-trade.

The social scientist is naturally interested in these three categories of somewhat neglected materials and probably in others. The library's problem with respect to them is, as I see it, mainly one of further elaboration, administration, and co-operation, for its machinery, especially in the larger library, is not so much inadequate as not yet fully applied to the more or less elusive data in question.

At the Library of Congress, for example, there are at least six divisions which, it would seem, already have the equipment necessary for assembling, storing, indexing, and making available to research workers in the social sciences these additional source materials.

One is the division of manuscripts with its special apparatus for taking care of data in unbound and ephemeral form and its unique collection of photostatic reproductions. This division is devoted primarily to American history, and its resources have been greatly augmented through a generous grant (\$450,000) from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the acquisition of photostats of material in European archives bearing on American history. Regarding this material, the chief of the Manuscripts Division, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, had the following to say in his report:

Photostat copies of any of the Library's photostats, or enlargements from its films, can be obtained at prescribed rates. Request for them or for inter-library loan of photostats or enlargements will be facilitated by observing the fact that these reproductions are kept in the same order in which the originals are kept, and are marked with the same reference numbers or other designations which the originals bear in the archives or libraries where those originals are preserved. While it is not practicable to put forth in print any really satisfactory guide to the collection until the project has been completed, a descriptive inventory list and a journal of the accessions have been prepared and will be kept currently as means by which, it is hoped, the needs of investigators may in the meantime be measurably satisfied.

Whatever social science data there are in this vast collection are of course indirect, more important types having already been indicated above. The point here is that suitable apparatus is in successful use for making available unbound and ephemeral source materials. Its extension to the field of social science would seem to await only the acquisition of the additional data and suitable provision for their administration.

Another division is that of maps. The importance of a comprehensive map collection to the student of cultural geography needs no particular emphasis here. But it is relevant to the problem of the proper care of material now relatively neglected to point out that the apparatus of a large map division, as at the Library of Congress, is such -- involving, as it does, the care of manuscript maps and views, as well as printed maps and atlases; the exhibiting, photostating, repairing, mounting, titling, classifying, and cataloguing of such unique material; and the making of it available for users to the extent now of over 10,000 items a year -- that no really different equipment is needed for the care of statistical charts and graphs of social, economic, and political conditions, which are

now among the relatively neglected materials. The problem here again is largely one of suitable administration.

The Division of Documents of the Library of Congress is a third division to be considered in this connection. Here are housed, so far as it is readily feasible to secure them, the official publications of federal, State, county, and local governments the world over. It would doubtless lead to confusion and division of interest if a vast supply of additional unofficial publications -- the records of the organizations, societies, boards, commissions, and agencies mentioned above -- were sent to the documents division. But the unofficial publications logically begin where the official documents leave off and the apparatus employed for the latter could readily be applied to the care of the former and of the many border-line records now also neglected. Temporarily the additional published and unpublished social science research records and statistics here envisaged could doubtless be cared for through such divisions as those of documents, maps, manuscripts, and two or three others, but it would ultimately seem desirable that a new division be created for the social sciences - say a division of records and statistics -- which would utilize existing library apparatus in now relatively neglected fields.

The law library is another Library of Congress division pertinent to the present discussion. Here might be housed, if only for a time, certain court records and records of political parties and of voting for federal, State, county, and local officials. Its expert staff would be particularly valuable with respect to court records. Much material of interest to the social scientist is already housed in the law library of Congress. For example, recently it has acquired seventeen typewritten volumes of over six hundred pages each, constituting the first complete English translation of the Code of Justinian and related rules and opinions, than which there is probably no more significant corpus of social science source data in existence anywhere pertaining to the life of the Roman Empire and the foundations of later medieval society.

The importance for social science research of adequate files of periodicals, such as newspapers, journals, proceedings and transactions, almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and the like, is being increasingly felt by investigators. The resources of the Library of Congress in those respects are comprehended in two important divisions -- the periodical and the Smithsonian -- and are already well known to social scientists. They have only recently been utilized to good effect by some of those here present. The number of separate periodical items received at the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year was nearly 160,000, including 903 files of different newspapers, 162 of which are foreign and 741 American. The Smithsonian deposit now includes "sets of the reports, proceedings, and transactions of the learned institutions and societies of the world, including in most instances the earliest numbers" of these series. Here the problem with respect to additional social science needs is largely one of increasing further the Library's already vast collections and possibly, as an immediate contingency, of helping secure a special subvention to eliminate the present arrearage in binding, to prevent deterioration and loss and to increase the availability for research use, pending the time

when the bindery itself may be considerably enlarged - another purely administrative consideration.

Increased facilities and personnel in all these Library of Congress divisions, as well as in others, and the possible addition of another division to deal particularly with neglected social science source materials, are very much needed if the interests of social research are to be more adequately served there.

Dr. Jameson reports that the cataloguing of manuscripts is considerably behind, the present staff being able to keep up the current accessions only. The "line" divisions of accessions, cataloguing, and classification are even further behind in their activities, and since the care of printed materials pertaining to social science (i.e., sociology, economics, and political science) constitutes by far the greatest single burden, as will be indicated presently, it would help materially if supplementary expert assistance under the jurisdiction of the Librarian could be provided by private grant to apply particularly to this field. The Library of Congress now has around 4,300,000 printed books and pamphlets, exclusive of manuscripts, maps, music, and prints, which probably cover more than 3,500,000 additional items. Of the 4.3 million printed volumes, 2.8 millions have (through the fiscal year 1930-31) been classified under the new classification scheme.¹ Almost one-fourth of these classified volumes lie in the field of social science (670,000), whereas American history contains only 197,750 volumes and other history 237,350. The next largest classified group to social science is language and literature, with 260,250 volumes as against 670,000. American history with less than one-third the size of the social science printed collection has been provided by private endowment with a "chair" at the Library of Congress, with the result that the Library is becoming the greatest center for historical research in the country. The creation of a "chair" of social science should be likewise instrumental, if a division of records and statistics is also provided, in bringing social science investigators into satisfactory contact with the basic source materials they now so much lack.

As for wider co-operation between libraries and other agencies designed to assist the social science research scholar, the Joint Committee of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies on Materials for Research has made the following suggestions: (1) that a survey be undertaken of the state of local archives throughout the country; (2) that, for the care of unbound materials in libraries, a new primer or handbook be prepared; (3) that a greater division of labor between libraries be worked out; (4) that the regional principle of collaboration between libraries be more fully utilized in the acquisition of

¹. Part of the rest is not subject to the regular classification, i.e., such material as bound newspapers, and such special collections as Law, Chinese, Russian, Hebrew, etc.

bulky materials and in the collection of business history and like data; (5) that, in view of the projected organization of the National Archives in this country, a survey be made of the practices of governments in the destruction of archives; and (6) that a clearing house of photographic reproductions of research materials be provided, appropriately at the Library of Congress. I believe we may confidently look to the Joint Committee to develop these and similar suggestions for co-operative enterprise in a satisfactory manner.

Several notable co-operative ventures, which bear on the topic of our discussion, are now under way at the Library of Congress. One is the Union Catalogue, made possible by another generous grant by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of \$250,000., providing, in the words of the Librarian of Congress, "for the development of the bibliographic apparatus which forms the basis of our service as a bureau of information in aid of research." There are now over eleven million¹ cards in this Union Catalogue. Another co-operative project, made possible through a grant by the General Education Board, consists in the "preparation of a catalogue of all classical and medieval manuscripts --Greek, Latin, and vernacular -- of date prior to the 16th century, which are to be found in the United States and Canada, in public and, so far as is permitted, in private collections. Books, manuscripts, documents, and papyri are all" included. This census of classical and medieval material should provide an important basis for certain types of future sociological as well as historical research.

So much for the problem of enlarged facilities of apparatus and personnel at a great central depository like the Library of Congress, and for national, regional, and local co-operation between libraries and other agencies with respect to social science source materials. Some of this is quantitative in import, merely doing on a more comprehensive scale what had previously been done to good research effect in the best of the large libraries. The more significant features, however, are also qualitative in import, especially as they concern certain unique facilities for research developed in recent years at the Library of Congress. Such specialized divisions as fine arts, music, Chinese, Semitic, and Slavic literature are, of course, to be found in some other large libraries, also, but I venture the opinion that there is no other library in which these specialized services as a whole have been carried to the degree of perfection that they have at the Congressional Library, especially in the creation of "chairs" and consultantships, which provide for a group of specialist-advisers, now numbering sixteen,

1. Of these, seven and a half millions represent books and locations in the United States and Canada.

scholars in their respective fields of learning, as an auxiliary to the regular Library staff.

It is such considerations as these, in viewing the library problem with respect to social science source materials, which have led me to the conclusion that at the Library of Congress all the essentials of apparatus and service are already provided and that further elaboration, administration, and co-operation, along the lines established and in process of being worked out, will make available to the social scientist the neglected source data for which he now seeks. But constructive suggestions from the social scientists themselves are also necessary. What these might be have been indicated.