

*Annual Report on the*  
**NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE**  
*From the Annual Report of the*  
**ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES**

For the Year Ending June 30, 1957

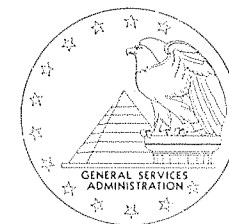


**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

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For the Year Ending June 30, 1957



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## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The National Archives and Records Service is responsible for promoting improved current records management and paperwork practices in Federal agencies and for selecting, preserving, and making available to the Government and the public the permanently valuable noncurrent records of the Federal Government. It is also responsible for publishing the laws, constitutional amendments, Presidential documents, and administrative regulations having general applicability and legal effect, and for the preservation, publication, and administration of the historical materials in the Presidential libraries.

### RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND CENTERS

GSA's governmentwide records management program now basically follows the pattern recommended by the second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the Hoover Commission).

Just before the beginning of the year Congress approved this pattern by appropriating funds for the required additional records management specialists in the central office. On November 1, 1956, the Records Management Division of the National Archives and Records Service was superseded by the Office of Records Management. The new Office, with three divisions—Program Development, Agency Surveys, and Records Centers—was given responsibility for promoting the full paperwork management program advocated by the Hoover Commission.

In the closing days of fiscal year 1956, 2-day records management clinics, designed primarily for executives, had been presented in 19 cities having the largest concentrations of Federal employees. In fiscal year 1957 a 1-day version of the clinics was given by GSA regional staff members in 39 smaller cities to a total of nearly 3,000 agency representatives. During the last half of the year, at the request of the Department of Labor, the regions gave similar presentations for officials of State departments of employment security and unemployment compensation, both engaged in programs financed in large part with Federal funds.

Taking advantage of the large-scale interest aroused by the clinics, GSA presented a series of workshops on correspondence management. After demonstrating to top officials what the workshops could do to expedite the agency's business, sessions were held to train selected



agency personnel, who in turn used materials prepared by GSA to train their own letterwriters. By the end of the year 43 workshops had been given in the bureaus of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Treasury, and in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. At these workshops GSA had trained 1,427 persons, and agency personnel had trained an additional 1,500 persons. Outside of Washington the regional offices presented 44 workshops, reaching some 800 people, who in turn were reaching an even larger audience. This program represents the first major effort, governmentwide, to improve Federal correspondence.

In order to publicize desirable records management practices and standards, several handbooks were prepared. *Agency Mail Operations* was made available to all agencies in May 1957, and two handbooks that provide filing systems for offices of Senators and Congressmen were published and distributed to interested Members of Congress. Within a few weeks of the announcement of their availability the offices of more than 85 percent of the Senators and 82 percent of the Members of the House had requested copies.

Record holdings of the Federal Government declined slightly during the fiscal year. Although about 3.5 million cubic feet of records were created, about 3.7 million cubic feet were disposed of. The total volume at the end of the year was 23.6 million cubic feet. The volume of agency records maintained in current files and office space also continued to decline, reaching a low of 13.6 million cubic feet at the close of the year. The Hoover Commission had recommended that 50 percent of all Federal records be in records centers or comparable space and equipment. At the end of the year 42 percent were in such storage.

#### **Surveys and Technical Assistance**

A paperwork survey of the Passport Office, Department of State, was finished September 30, 1956. Some of the improvements resulting from the survey, which attracted considerable favorable comment because of the million man-hours saved, were (1) a new, simpler application form, (2) a new, less costly passport, (3) the use of shelves instead of cabinets for filing applications, (4) an increase in filing applications from 300 per day per clerk to 1,300 per day, (5) the elimination of all backlogs, and (6) shortening the time required to act on more than 90 percent of the applications.

Later in the fall the final report of a GSA review of forms management and correspondence management in the Department of Agriculture was submitted to the Office of the Secretary. It summarized the savings in clerical work that might be effected. Subsequently the Secretary established an Office of Administrative Management whose functions included the responsibility for implementing the survey findings.

At the request of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, a review of mail, files, and correspondence practices in the VA Central Office was undertaken in the spring. Five reports were submitted and they were approved substantially as submitted. The recommendations should result in a substantial reduction in the time required to answer letters, afford better control of important letters, simplify operations in handling mail and correspondence, and save material and office space.

The paperwork survey in the Department of Justice, initiated during the preceding year, was completed in March. Included among the recommendations were proposals for (1) a laborsaving revision in the method used to collect funds owed the Government, (2) a reduction in items district attorneys need to report on criminal cases, and (3) a halt to the duplication between files centrally maintained and those kept at the working level.

Other surveys of varying magnitude and scope dealt with GSA's own central office mail, files, and correspondence practices; all paperwork practices of the Coast Guard Office of Merchant Marine Safety, both in the field and at headquarters; records management programs in the Department of the Interior; the directives system of the Bureau of Customs; various aspects of paperwork in bureaus of the Department of Labor; filing practices in Civil Service Commission headquarters and field offices; mail handling in the Civil Aeronautics Board; paperwork controls on the review of pending legislation in the Bureau of the Budget; selected aspects of paperwork management in headquarters and field offices of several Treasury Department bureaus; and certain Department of Defense activities.

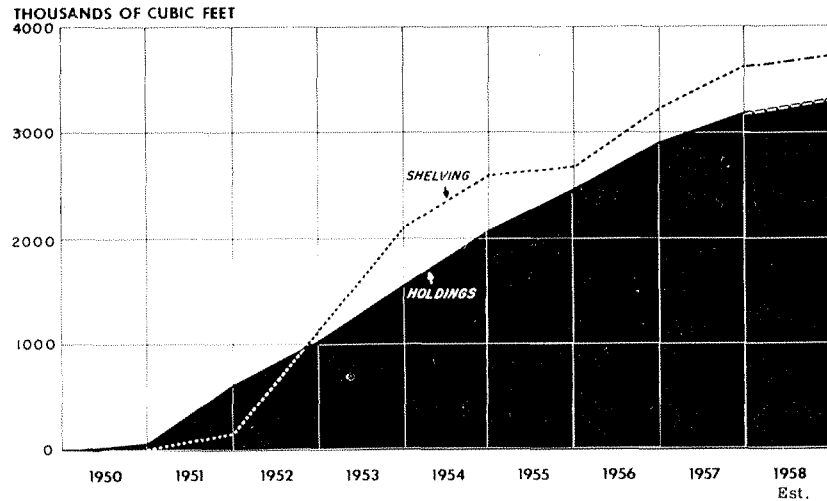
#### **Records Centers**

The established rate of increase in the holdings of the 10 regional Federal records centers, hitherto about 450,000 cubic feet annually, slowed down during fiscal year 1957 as a result of increased disposal by the centers and a slight decrease in accessions. Holdings at the end of the year amounted to 3,186,000 cubic feet.

The six agencies having the largest volume of records in the regional centers remained the same as in the preceding year: Internal Revenue Service, 723,000 cubic feet; Veterans' Administration, 391,000 cubic feet; General Accounting Office, 228,000 cubic feet; United States district courts, 119,000 cubic feet; and the Census Bureau and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, each with 102,000 cubic feet.

At the end of the year the regional centers occupied 1,296,000 square feet of space with a capacity of 3,849,000 cubic feet, a ratio of 2.97 cubic feet for each square foot. With holdings of 3,186,000 cubic feet on hand, there remained about 663,000 cubic feet available for future accessions. Of this amount 223,000 cubic feet is not equipped with

**HOLDINGS AND SHELVING CAPACITY, 1950-58  
OF REGIONAL RECORDS CENTERS**



Accessions by the regional records centers did not match those of the preceding year but the budgeted goal of 600,000 cubic feet was exceeded by about 5 percent. A gradual trend to a more even flow of accessioning work throughout the year was noticed. The Internal Revenue Service and the Veterans' Administration continued to transfer the largest amount of records.

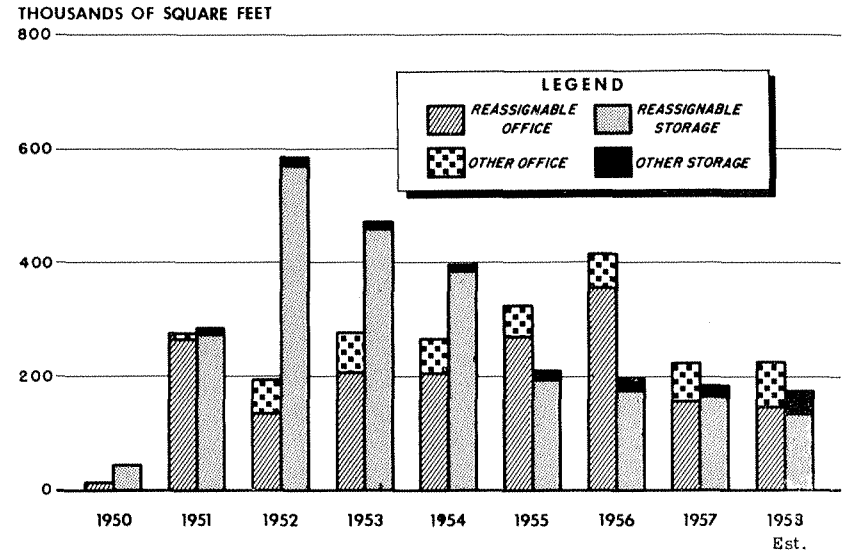
Transfers to regional centers during the fiscal year resulted in the release of 157,300 square feet of reassignable office space and of 165,200 square feet of reassignable storage space. At an average of \$2 per square foot for rent and maintenance of office space and \$0.85 for storage space, the cost of leasing the space released in fiscal year 1957 would have been more than \$450,000.

During the year the regional centers, together with the specialized personnel records center in St. Louis, released for reuse by agencies 42,900 filing cabinets and 20,600 transfer cases, through the transfer of their contents to the centers. This enabled agencies to curtail purchases of new equipment in the amount of \$2,250,000.

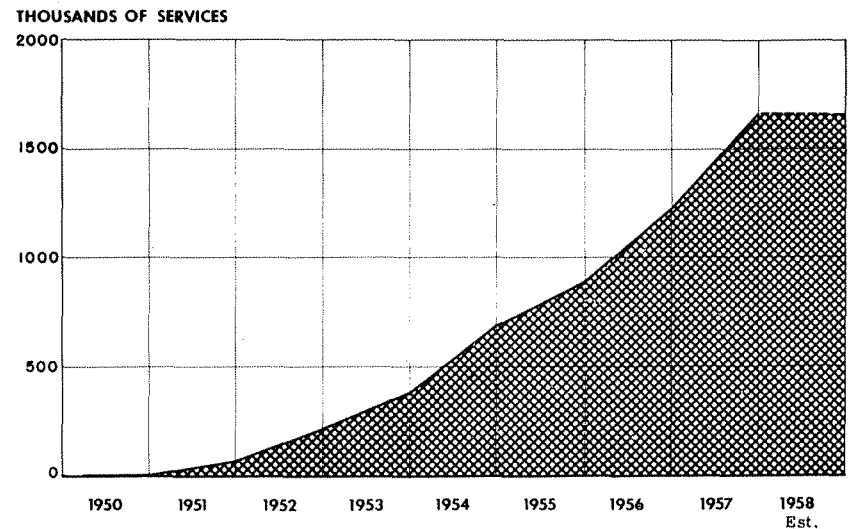
In the face of continuing suspensions of normal disposal programs in several large agencies, the regional centers were barely able to meet their planned disposal goal of 325,000 cubic feet of records in their custody. By dint of a concentrated effort the goal was surpassed by only 445 cubic feet.

Since the regional centers were established the number of reference services they have performed each year has risen steadily. In fiscal year 1957 there was a marked increase each quarter, with a total of 1,663,000 services for the year. This contrasted with 1,226,000 in the

**OFFICE AND STORAGE SPACE RELEASED, 1950-58  
BY FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS**



**REFERENCE SERVICES, 1950-58  
BY REGIONAL FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS**



previous year. There was 1 search for each 1.9 cubic feet of record holdings in the centers on June 30.

The specialized Federal Records Center at St. Louis, which administers personnel records for separated civilian personnel and related pay records, answered 685,000 reference inquiries and processed an additional 2,508,000 file items during the year.

### THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

In carrying out its basic tasks of preserving our Nation's records and making them available for public use, the National Archives has become a major research center and is probably used more than any other archival establishment in the world.

#### **Reference Service**

For the second successive year, more than half the staff's time was spent on this function. Searchers consulted or were furnished reproductions of about 334,000 documents, and received answers to some 78,500 requests for information from or about records.

A thorough study was made toward the end of the year of all aspects of reference service to determine whether or not changes in procedure, policy, or organization could be made to improve productivity without sacrificing the quality of service. The survey showed that on the whole the function was being performed efficiently and that service was of a high quality.

The survey pointed out that the policy of transferring from the National Archives to the Federal records centers records that were primarily of use for current Government work had resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of routine or repetitive services performed by the National Archives and that, at the same time, the number of scholarly users of records, whose requests are increasingly complex, had doubled during the past 10 years.

The survey recommended the preparation of more special types of finding aids to facilitate searching, more emphasis on the compilation of information needed to answer complicated repeat inquiries, the adoption of an improved stack-numbering plan, the centralized servicing of microfilm whenever possible, continued intensive use of form and guide letters, and continued alertness to adopt more economic ways of doing work.

Many Government agencies, private business firms, and scholars used or were furnished information from a large variety of records. For example, United States Navy Task Force 43, in connection with Operation Deepfreeze, consulted maps of the Antarctic and used motion pictures in training personnel; writers for *American Heritage*, the *New Yorker*, *Life*, and other magazines did research for feature

articles; and scholars consulted records relating to the Caribbean policy of the United States, 1898-1933, tariff legislation, Wilson's fight for neutrality, the history of the Supreme Court, Soviet Russia from the beginning of the Revolution to 1921, American military policy and defensive installations in the Pacific area, 1919-38, and the relations between the United States and her World War I allies.

#### **Preservation and Arrangement**

Noteworthy achievements were made during the year in preserving historically valuable records that were in a poor state of repair at the time of their transfer to the National Archives or that have deteriorated since that time because of their poor physical composition or greatly increased use by searchers.

The agency completed its program for copying the most valuable motion-picture holdings of the National Archives that were on rapidly deteriorating and dangerous nitrate film to a permanent safety base of triacetate film. A total of 7,640 reels of nitrate film, or nearly 6.2 million running feet, was converted to safety film.

An urgent problem is the preservation of the more than 3.8 million still pictures in the National Archives. Many of these are nitrate-film or glass-plate negatives. During fiscal year 1957 more than 42,500 negatives, most of which were on oversize glass plates, were reproduced on microfilm.

The major preservation problem now confronting the National Archives concerns the historically valuable paper records. A 1956 survey revealed that 8,000 volumes and nearly 13 million sheets of paper were in such an advanced state of physical deterioration that they must be either laminated or microfilmed to preserve them. The survey also indicated that another 5 million sheets would deteriorate to the same point within the next 10 years. The National Archives therefore outlined a program for the gradual rehabilitation of these records.

Funds for this program provided by Congress for the fiscal year enabled the Archives to rehabilitate about 5 percent of the records most urgently in need of preservation. It was decided to preserve the records by microfilming them whenever feasible and to reserve the more costly laminating and rebinding processes for those records that are too fragile for microfilming, that have special values requiring their preservation in their original physical form, that do not reproduce satisfactorily, or that cannot be used easily in microfilm form. In the past year about 1,054,000 sheets were microfilmed, 384,500 flattened, and 31,500 laminated. Overall totals were about 243,000 above estimates; the total for microfilming exceeded the estimate by about 204,000 sheets.

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A full year of experience with microfilm as a preservation medium has demonstrated that desirable results are achieved in addition to the primary one of preserving the informational content of the records. Not only has it made possible the perfection of the arrangement of the records, but it has considerably shortened the time required to search many record series. Security film copies have been obtained, valuable storage space has been released, and research institutions have been enabled to obtain copies of the film at nominal cost.

The projects completed include letters received by the Secretary of War, 1826-60; registers of enlistments in the United States Army, 1789-1914; and miscellaneous Treasury accounts of the General Accounting Office, 1789-94. Projects in progress include New York passenger lists, 1820-94; Revolutionary War rolls, 1775-83; letters received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-41; and selected consular and diplomatic despatches of the Department of State, 1789-1906.

A 3-year study of certain lamination problems, jointly sponsored by the National Archives and other agencies, was brought to a close by the National Bureau of Standards. Specifications for a new, improved laminant were produced.

Because the backlog of arranging records was largely taken care of in the buildingwide shift of records that was begun in 1953 and completed in 1956, the arrangement of records accessioned in fiscal year 1957 was kept current.

#### **Accessioning and Disposal**

The net increase in total record holdings of the National Archives was greater in 1957 than in any year since 1950. Almost 24,500 cubic feet of records worthy of permanent preservation were transferred to the National Archives, while 2,360 cubic feet were transferred to Federal records centers and 3,500 cubic feet were disposed of. The net gain, 18,700 cubic feet, brought the total holdings of records in the National Archives to 775,300 cubic feet.

The largest single accession of cartographic items in the history of the National Archives occurred during the year. This consisted of a record set of some 110,000 printed maps of the Army Map Service and its predecessors, 1917-56. One of the biggest collections in the world of large-scale topographic maps, they cover all regions of the world.

One of the more important accessions was the central correspondence file of the Department of State, 1930-39, a continuation of the 1910-29 file that was accessioned in 1945. This series is the main source for studies in American foreign policy during the period. Microfilm copies of seized documents of the German Foreign Ministry, 1887-1933, were also accessioned, and these records provide basic documentation for studies in German foreign policy. Also received

were records, 1945-50, relating to the trials held before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the United States Military Tribunals at Nuremberg.

Other significant records received were central correspondence files of the Bureau of Public Roads, 1912-50, and of the Inspector General's Office, 1917-47, including reports of inspections and investigations; the general correspondence files of the Bureau of Mines, 1925-49; the general and project correspondence files of the Bureau of Reclamation, 1930-45; and records of Federal courts in Pennsylvania and Virginia, primarily for the 19th century.

In addition to selecting and preserving the permanently valuable records of the Government, the National Archives is required by law to review all lists and schedules of records recommended for disposal by Federal agencies. During fiscal year 1957, lists and schedules covering 1,763 items were appraised and reported to Congress for final action.

#### **Description and Publication**

This activity is concerned with establishing control over records, informing the Government and the public what records are in the National Archives, and making records more widely available through microfilm or other documentary publication.

During the year preliminary inventories were prepared of the records of the House of Representatives for the 81st Congress and of the special House committees to investigate lobbying activities, campaign expenditures, and the use of chemicals in food. Inventories were also prepared covering the War Department's collection of Confederate records and the records of the Patent Office, the Public Buildings Service, the Commodity Exchange Authority, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the President's Materials Policy Commission, and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Records accessioned by the National Archives since the publication of the *Guide to the Records in the National Archives* (1948) are described in *National Archives Accessions*. Number 53 of this journal, issued in January 1957, contains a list of accessions for the period July 1, 1955-June 30, 1956. Also in this number is a comprehensive study of the recordkeeping practices of the House of Representatives.

A bulletin, *The Appraisal of Modern Public Records*, was published. It is of value to all archivists and records management officers who are interested in the difficult problem of records appraisal.

About 1,230 motion-picture subjects, or 1,740 reels, were cataloged during the year. At the end of the year there were more than 62,000 printed cards in the catalog.

*Microfilm publications.*—A substantial increase was shown in the sale of these documentary reproductions of selected series of records



of high research value over that of 1956. Since 1948, about 36,600 rolls have been sold, one-third of that total within the past 2 years. They have been distributed to scholars and research institutions in every State of the Union, Puerto Rico, Guam, Alaska, Hawaii, and 40 foreign countries.

Master negatives added to the program during the year amounted to 614 rolls, bringing the microfilm publication stockpile to a total of about 7,000 rolls. Among the microfilm publications made available for distribution were correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with collectors of customs, 1789-1833 (39 rolls); letters received by the Office of Indian Affairs from the St. Louis, Colorado, New Mexico, Florida, and Wisconsin Superintendencies and from 10 agencies, 1824-81 (143 rolls); and indexes to service records for Confederate soldiers who served in organizations from the States of Mississippi (45 rolls) and Tennessee (48 rolls). Six new pamphlets were completed in the series designed to inform prospective users of the essential facts about each film.

*Territorial Papers of the United States.*—Volume XXII, the first volume relating to Florida Territory, was published during the year. Work continued on other volumes for that Territory and on those for Wisconsin Territory. Continued progress was made on the microfilm supplement to the volumes for Wisconsin, mentioned in last year's report.

### **Exhibits**

The Great Hall of Archives, in which the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights are displayed, continued to attract increasing numbers of visitors during the year. The great interest in these charters of democracy is also shown by the sales of the souvenir publication *Charters of Freedom*, 165,000 copies of which have been sold since its publication in December 1952.

Visitors to the exhibit areas viewed the popular Formation of the Union and States of the Union exhibits, as well as four other major exhibits, during the year. The exhibit on the Presidency, illustrating the powers of the Chief Executive as outlined in the Constitution and events associated with each President, was reinstalled for part of the year because of popular interest. In honor of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial an exhibit of documents and photographs relating to President Wilson's public career was installed. A special exhibit of photographs from the famous Mathew B. Brady collection, including several original glass-plate negatives, was part of the contribution of the National Archives as a host to the 1957 International Photographic Exposition. Near the end of the year an exhibit on

American Men of Letters, featuring documents and photographs of more than 50 writers, was opened.

### **Other Activities**

During the year archivist trainees in the National Archives were again given an intensive course in the principles and techniques of the archival profession, and 28 persons completed it satisfactorily. The program of seminar conferences for higher grade professional employees was also continued. These two programs, during the few years they have been in operation, have added greatly to the competence of the staff.

Many archivists and records officers from all sections of the United States and from abroad continued to come to the National Archives for training in various aspects of archival science.

### **THE FEDERAL REGISTER AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

The Federal Register system continued to expand. Increases in volume and coverage were especially evident in the Code of Federal Regulations. Although under the pressure of a large workload, the staff was able to maintain its emphasis on improvement of the quality and usability of all publications. This includes measures for the improvement of (1) general assistance to submitting agencies; (2) indexes, tabulations, annotations, and other editorial aids; (3) promptness of publication; and (4) utilization of new printing processes.

#### **Statutes at Large and Slip Laws**

Two major improvements were made in these publications. New tables showing the relationship of the contents of the current Statutes volume to prior legislation were printed as a pamphlet for insertion in Volume 70 of the Statutes at Large. After a trial period the tables will be printed as an integral part of future volumes. A new system of numbering laws was adopted under which the Congress number becomes part of the law number. This permits the compact form of citation "Public Law 85-1" instead of the more cumbersome "Public Law 1, 85th Congress." At the same time the assignment of consecutive chapter numbers to public and private laws was discontinued.

#### **Rules and Regulations**

In the course of assisting agencies to draft regulations the staff intensified its campaign against unnecessary documents and repetitious language. In spite of these efforts, the annual workload on the Code of Federal Regulations continued to grow, reaching 21,709 pages, an increase of some 6,400 pages since 1953.

When consolidated revisions of Code books and their pocket supplements are prepared, all obsolete and superseded text is removed. Nevertheless, so much material may remain in effect that more books are required to publish it. This increase is particularly evident in fields characterized by rapid scientific and technological advances and whenever new or revised legislation results in greater regulatory activity on the part of executive agencies.

Publication of the Federal Register has occasionally been delayed by the time required to set type for very long documents consisting largely of tables. Arrangements were completed, in cooperation with the Government Printing Office, for utilizing a newly developed process of printing by letterpress from magnesium plates on which a photograph of the original has been embossed. This process was used on a 1,200-page tabular document submitted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and proved to be much faster and more economical than the conventional methods.

#### ***Ancillary Publications***

Developmental work was continued on guides to Federal requirements in the fields of records retention, reporting, and delegations of final authority. In this connection an improved "Guide to Records Retention Requirements" was published in the Federal Register.

Plans were made for publishing an annual volume of messages and other papers of the President. The first volume, covering 1957, is intended to bring together material which hitherto has been scattered through the Congressional Record and the press generally, or which has existed only as White House mimeographed releases.

Agency rules of organization, submitted under section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, were revised and digested in the annual United States Government Organization Manual. This publication continues to be a Government "best seller." The 1956-57 edition, delivered in July 1956, sold 26,967 copies.

#### ***Income From Subscribers***

Exclusive of over-the-counter sales of the Federal Register and the slip laws made by the Superintendent of Documents, income for the fiscal year from subscriptions to publications of the Federal Register Division amounted to \$198,404.

### **THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY**

The library is now over 15 years old. Its collections are more widely known than ever before, and its manuscripts are better arranged and better indexed. Age, however, has had its effects on some equipment. The automatic fire-detection system in the stacks of the library and the museum storage areas was replaced, missing slates

in the roof were replaced, some masonry in the walls was repointed, and the exterior wood trim of the building was repainted.

#### ***Acquisitions***

The manuscript holdings of the library reached the total of 7,105 cubic feet. The library acquired 374 books, of which 41 were gifts; at the close of the year the library had 28,512 books and 39,389 other printed items.

From various sources the library received 1,445 new photographs. Notable are the collection illustrating the work of the Great Plains Area Drought Committee, donated by Morris L. Cooke, and additional photographs of President Roosevelt, given by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The constantly growing and frequently used photograph collection now numbers 64,497 items.

#### ***Services to the General Public***

More than 165,000 visitors saw the museum during the year, an increase of 5 percent over 1956. Their admission fees of \$30,426 were deposited in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Fund. An expert in the restoration of ship models cleaned, rerigged, and repaired four of the most valuable models in the collection. Another expert performed needed preservation work on some of the library's valuable oil paintings.

#### ***Services to Scholars***

Important progress was made in describing the manuscripts in the library. Calendars were made for letters of Justice Frank Murphy, Robert E. Sherwood, Upton Sinclair, and Woodrow Wilson. The staff also prepared subject cross-references to each important report in the special file of reports on proposed legislation, 1933-45. The 2,000 cross-references will aid the scholar investigating any topic on which legislation was proposed. The detailed subject index to the stenographic transcripts of President Roosevelt's press conferences, 1933-45, was completed. All these transcripts are now on microfilm, copies of which may be obtained at nominal cost.

During the year the library issued 105 cards of admission to the research room, the largest number for any year in its history. The scholars to whom these cards were issued made 523 visits to the research room and used 4,500 books and papers. They investigated such subjects as the origins of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the attitude of the New Deal toward the problem of monopoly, United States policy toward China in 1937, the Livingston family of New York, trade unionism and collective bargaining, the influence of academic economists on agricultural policy, diplomatic negotiations for naval limitation, Franklin D. Roosevelt's activities as a churchman, and Alfred E. Smith as Governor of New York. Other writers

searched for materials for biographies of Josephus Daniels, Robert E. Sherwood, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The library replied to 724 written requests for information from or about its holdings. A notable feature of these requests was the increasing number that asked for microfilm copies of all materials in the library on certain subjects. Microfilm copies were furnished of materials on such diverse subjects as the 1934 gubernatorial campaign in California; power pooling in the Tennessee Valley; politics in Alabama, 1924-28; youth organizations and activities in the New Deal period; and Father Coughlin.

### **Publications**

The library's two-volume documentary publication, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Conservation, 1911-1945*, is now in page proof; it is expected that this, the library's first major printed compilation of documents, will be published before the end of the calendar year 1957. Documents are now being selected and edited for a volume on Franklin D. Roosevelt and foreign affairs, 1933-37.

The year also saw the publication under other auspices of 12 works based in part on research in the library: James MacGregor Burns, *Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox*; Robert A. Divine, *American Immigration Policy, 1924-1952*; A. Hunter Dupree, *Science in the Federal Government*; Frank Freidel, *Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Triumph*; Lorena A. Hickok, *The Story of Franklin D. Roosevelt*; Lawrence H. Leder, editor, *The Livingston Indian Records, 1666-1723*; Edmund A. Moore, *A Catholic Runs for President*; Basil Rauch, editor, *The Roosevelt Reader*; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Crisis of the Old Order, 1919-1933*; Foster J. Taylor, *The United States and the Spanish Civil War*; and two volumes issued by the Department of State in its *Foreign Relations* series, 1941—*The Far East*, and 1942—*China*.

### **NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION**

The membership of the Commission was not changed during the year. Dr. Julian P. Boyd of Princeton University was chosen by the American Historical Association to serve an additional 4-year term, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed Congressman George P. Miller of California to serve an additional 2-year term. The Commission held one meeting during the year, on March 2, 1957.

The Commission's two congressional members, Senator Wallace F. Bennett and Congressman Miller, each introduced a resolution expressing congressional approval of the Commission's program and urging foundations, universities, historical societies, other organizations, and

individuals to cooperate with the Commission in the fulfillment of said program. On June 5 the library subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration held a hearing on the resolution, but no final action was taken before the end of the fiscal year. On June 13 the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration recommended that the resolution be agreed to by the Senate and shortly thereafter this was done.

Continued progress was made on publication projects for which the Commission's staff has immediate responsibility. The guide to depositories of archives and manuscripts in the United States was brought close to completion. This guide will be a volume of some 600 pages, exclusive of the index, and will provide information about the holdings of some 1,300 depositories throughout the country. The volume of *Writings on American History* for 1952 was still in press at the end of the year, and a substantial part of the 1953 volume was sent to press in June 1957.

Two additional major projects that constitute parts of the Commission's general program were established during the year. The first was a project to edit and publish a comprehensive edition of James Madison's papers, with the University of Chicago and the University of Virginia as joint sponsors. The other was a project, sponsored by the Tennessee Historical Commission and the University of Tennessee, to edit and publish a selective edition of the papers of Andrew Johnson.