



The Charles Babbage Institute  
For the History of Information Processing  
Sponsored by AFIPS and the information  
processing community  
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Palo Alto, California 94304  
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# The Charles Babbage Institute Newsletter

Volume 1, Number 2

September 31, 1979



Paul Armer, Executive Secretary of CBI; Al Hoagland, President of AFIPS and Erwin Tomash, Founder of CBI chat after signing of agreement between CBI and AFIPS.

## AFIPS AND CBI SIGN AGREEMENT

On June 21, 1979, Erwin Tomash, president of CBI, and Albert S. Hoagland, president of AFIPS, signed an agreement whereby AFIPS became a major financial sponsor of and an active participant in the affairs of CBI. AFIPS will contribute \$50,000 per year to CBI and will designate four individuals who will become members of CBI's Board of Trustees (see page 6 for these members). To reflect AFIPS role in this cooperative effort, CBI will use the subtitle "Sponsored by AFIPS and the Information Processing Community" on its stationery, signs, brochures and in publications. Also, whenever the name of the Charles Babbage Institute appears in writing, it will be accompanied by the words, "for the History of Information Processing."

AFIPS is a federation of thirteen scientific, educational and professional societies which represent more than 250,000 individuals concerned with computers and their applications. AFIPS is best known for the annual National Computer Conference which it sponsors. AFIPS also recently began publication of the quarterly *Annals of the History of Computing* and has launched a number of activities

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## CERUZZI AWARDED 1979-80 FELLOWSHIP

The Institute awarded its 1979-80 Fellowship to Paul Ceruzzi, a graduate student in the American Studies Department at the University of Kansas (see page 4 for photo). Ceruzzi is writing a doctoral dissertation, "The Prehistory of the Digital Computer, 1936-1946: A Cross-Cultural Study." Specifically, his dissertation will examine in detail four machines which he terms "prehistoric." "Prehistoric" refers to the idea that these machines were true

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## INTRODUCING CBI

The following article was originally printed in the first issue of the *Newsletter*. We are reprinting it here for our new readers.

The field of information processing has developed rapidly, with electronic computation and communication central to that development. The industry has grown at a tremendous rate, responding to the needs of a society that is quickly becoming information-based and information-dependent. We are in the

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## FROM THE EDITOR

The response to the first *Newsletter* was gratifying. Many readers wrote in to become Associates of the Institute and to offer comments and suggestions about the *Newsletter* and about CBI's program. I hope you will continue to write us your thoughts. One reader, Jack Worlton, suggested that CBI compile a list of speakers on the subject of the history of information processing (see story page 8). We have now begun that project in conjunction with the American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS). Please let us know if you would be willing to speak to a technical or non-technical organization on a topic in the field.

Pamela Gullard  
Editor

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEETS

CBI's Program Committee, under the chairmanship of Clarence W. Spangle, President, Honeywell Information Systems, met on May 12, 1979. The Committee's first task was to review and explicate its charter as provided by the Board of Trustees. The Committee was charged with the responsibility of advising CBI's Executive Director and Board of Trustees on: a) the selection of program activities, b) the priorities to be given to these activities and c) questions of resource allocation. In addition, the Committee would be responsible for review of the program being carried on.

The Committee also defined its composition and operation. The Committee will meet at least twice annually with special meetings to be called when needed. The chairman of the Committee will be appointed by the Board of Trustees and will become a member of that Board. The membership of the Committee will comprise eleven individuals recommended by the chairman, and their selection will be ratified by the Board. An effort will be made to achieve a membership with a balance of professional disciplines and experience.

The Committee discussed and approved an Interim Program to be carried out during 1980 while CBI seeks and becomes established at a permanent site and selects an executive director. First priority will be a major effort devoted to building a data base of historical materials. In order to avoid an opportunistic program and instead to deliberately set out areas most in need of study, the Committee agreed to sponsor a project involving construction of a matrix the dimensions of which would be historically important individuals, their work and the research that has been done on that work, and the sector involved. This matrix analysis will help identify those areas and individuals which have been

neglected, and which, if studied, would be most useful to future scholars. Another priority will be to allocate resources to a project to define the costs and benefits of alternative approaches to the Institute's future archival program.

Second, and equally important, CBI will continue to encourage historical studies. The fellowship program has been permanently established and CBI will continue to provide assistance to other scholars in the field. In addition, the Committee began planning a symposium for 1981. Many members noted that such an event can draw the data processing community together and provide a forum for new scholarship.

The third part of the Interim Program will be awareness development. This will include publication of occasional papers and books that might not appear otherwise. It will also include continued publication of the *Newsletter* and other CBI materials, and articles about the Institute which will appear in other periodicals.

The Committee spent the day examining specific suggestions for each facet of the program. It was a long, intense day. The active and thoughtful participation of all the Board committees has been crucial to the Institute's development.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY/TREASURER

Adelle Tomash, CBI's Secretary/Treasurer, reports that the Institute entered the new fiscal year, which began August 1, in a fiscally sound position. With the contribution from AFIPS (see story page 1) in addition to support from a growing number of industrial organizations and individuals, CBI started Fiscal Year 1980 with more than enough funds pledged to meet the projected budget of \$150,000.

The major source of financial support has been provided by industry. Thus far, thirteen corporations have contributed over \$100,000. These companies understand that CBI is a permanent institution and have made three-year commitments for their contributions. The corporate contributors are: Amdahl Corporation, Arthur Young and Company, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Burroughs Corporation, Control Data Corporation, Data Card Corporation, Dataproducts Corporation, Honeywell Corporation, IBM Corporation, ICL, Informatics, Inc., NCR Corporation, and Sperry Rand Corporation.

A CBI Founders group was established by the Board as part of the fund raising activities. Founders are individuals who wish to support the program of the institute by contributing at least \$10,000 over a

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## **AFIPS AND CBI SIGN AGREEMENT**

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through its History of Computing Committee, such as publication of a booklet on "Preserving Computer-Related Source Materials."

Commenting on the agreement, Hoagland and Tomash noted in a joint statement, "Both AFIPS and CBI, in furtherance of their scientific and educational purposes, have a common interest in the history of information processing and both have activities related to history underway. The amount of work to be done is beyond the financial capabilities of either party working alone. In reaching this agreement, both AFIPS and CBI will be able to foster a higher level of activity in the history of information processing than either could alone and at the same time avoid wasteful duplication of effort. We view this as a marvelous opportunity for AFIPS and CBI to work together to chronicle the information revolution which is having such a profound impact on the world in which we live.

"We know of no other discipline or sector of the economy in which industry and the professionals have joined together to sponsor a program in the history of their field. We look forward to working together with an enthusiasm which is exemplified by the fact that the Boards of both organizations unanimously approved the agreement."

## **INTRODUCING CBI**

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midst of an information revolution. Yet at least until recently, very little has been done to document that revolution.

Feeling that there was a need to be met, Erwin Tomash founded the Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing in late 1977, providing \$150,000 of seed money. Continued funding will come from private sources, both individuals and organizations.

The... Institute is an organization whose purpose is to engage in and to encourage and support others to engage in, the history of computers and computation and related research and educational activities and, as such, fosters and conducts a fiscally sound, multi-faceted, scholarly, interdisciplinary program in the history of information processing...

—From the Articles of Incorporation

The Institute is dedicated not only to chronicling the historical roots of information processing, but also to the establishment of modern up-to-date

mechanisms for preserving the details of contemporary developments for future study. In addition, the Institute is concerned with encouraging increased awareness of the impact that the information revolution has had on society.

The founder of the Institute, Erwin Tomash, has been in the mainstream of the data processing industry for many years. Trained as an engineer, in 1946 he joined one of the first firms to be involved in computer work, Engineering Research Associates. When ERA merged into Sperry Rand, he developed that company's first west coast marketing department, one of the first computer marketing teams in the nation. In 1956, Tomash joined Telemeter Magnetics, the first independent core memory manufacturer, and six years later, he founded Dataproducts, which has become one of the largest manufacturers of printers. Through the years, Tomash became interested in chronicling his own participation in the information revolution. Gradually, that idea grew into the concept of the Institute, an organization that would develop a broad historical view of the entire computing industry.

In March 1978, Paul Armer accepted the position of Executive Secretary of the Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing. Armer spent most of his career at the RAND Corporation where he was head of the Computer Sciences Department. Since then, he has been associated with Stanford and Harvard Universities and with On-Line Business Systems of San Francisco. Shortly after becoming Executive Secretary, Armer opened an office at the Institute's present location in Palo Alto, California.

An Advisory Committee was formed of industrial leaders, professionals in the field of information processing and historians of science and technology. In late April, 1978 they met to plan the first steps of the Institute, agreeing that the most important task facing the Institute was to build a rich data base which would be useful in and of itself, and would also serve to attract top scholars to this area of study. Preservation and conservation were the key words. The Advisory Committee also endorsed the idea of awarding a fellowship for the forthcoming academic year. Over the next several months, the Institute's Board of Trustees was formed and they met for the first time in January 1979. Members of the Board of Trustees are listed on page 6 of the *Newsletter*.

Reception of the Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing has been enthusiastic. Letters of encouragement and offers of participation and support have come from academic and industrial leaders and from professionals in the field. Clearly, the Institute is an idea whose time has come.



William Aspray, Jr. 1978/79 CBI Fellow.



Paul Ceruzzi, 1979/80 CBI Fellow.

### INTERNSHIPS

As noted in the last *Newsletter*, under the auspices of a new program at the University of California at Santa Barbara called "Public Historical Studies" and with financial support from CBI, Stephen Lutze has been researching the history of organizations in the computer industry. His master's thesis, "The Formation of the International Computing Industry, 1945-60" is now completed. In addition to identifying the companies that produced commercial computers during this period, Lutze traced the technological, economic and governmental reasons for the rapid growth of the industry.

Another intern working under the auspices of UCSB's program is Richard Forman. He has interned at Dataproducts Corporation, studying the history of that company. Forman is also a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship recipient. As part of his internship project, Forman created an historical program for Dataproducts whereby the corporation can evaluate records for historical value, and catalogue and use those records deemed useful for understanding the history of the company. An archive and a records management program have now been established at the company and, for his master's thesis, Forman is writing the history of the corporation.

An important byproduct of Forman's internship is a series of articles he is developing on company archives. He is currently preparing a paper on how to set up an historical company archive and another rebutting the notion that computerized record-keeping offers too few records for the company historian. Instead, Forman says, the historian who learns to use computerized source materials can actually find more information than that available under manual systems. This article will appear in the January, 1980 issue of *Business History*, a British journal published by Frank Cass and Co., London.

Those interested in learning more about UCSB's program can do so by contacting Rick Fuller, Associate Director, Graduate Program in Public Historical Studies, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106.

### ASPRAY'S FELLOWSHIP EXTENDED

William Aspray, Jr., 1979-80 CBI Fellow is making good progress on his doctoral thesis at the University of Wisconsin, and his fellowship has been extended by a year. Aspray's dissertation will be titled, "Logical Origins of Computer Science: the Search for Mathematical Constructibility." Aspray is examining the logical foundations for what we now call "computer science." He is currently working on several thesis-related projects at once, including material on Turing, von Neumann, recursion theory itself and the development of automata theory.

In addition, during the academic year, Aspray participated in two History of Science seminars. For these he wrote and delivered two papers: "Nineteenth Century Logic Machines" and "Alan Turing and the Origins of Computer Science." He is also working on a paper, "The Growth of a Mathematical Theory of Thinking Machines," in which he will examine the roots of early automata theory and speculations about the possibilities of thinking machines. He will deliver this paper to the December, 1979 Annual Meeting of the History of Science Society to be held in New York. Material from these papers will be used in his dissertation. 185

### CERUZZI AWARDED 1979-80 FELLOWSHIP

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computers—as opposed to just extensions of the existing business machine or calculator technology—yet were not direct ancestors of the modern computer. In other words, they were one-of-a-kind machines which did not serve generally as models for the future. The four machines Ceruzzi will be examining are the Zuse Z-3, the IBM Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator (also known as the Harvard Mark I), Bell Labs Models I through V and the ENIAC. A particular focus of his appraisal will be a comparative study of technical developments in Germany and America. This comparative approach will form the basis of his analysis of America's rise to eminence in the international computer industry. 177

### TAX STATUS

Adelle Tomash, CBI's secretary/treasurer, reports that on April 16, 1979, the Internal Revenue Service officially notified CBI of its determination that the institute was an exempt organization under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

As a non-profit organization, all contributions to CBI are tax-deductible. There can be tax advantages in contributing appreciated property, such as securities, as many of CBI's Founders have done. If you would like to discuss the tax aspects of a gift, the staff would be happy to arrange a consultation with CBI's legal counsel or auditors.

## LETTER

Because it so clearly delineates CBI's impact on the field of the history of data processing, we have reprinted below the gracious letter of thanks received from William Aspray, Jr., upon his receipt of the first CBI fellowship grant.

*I wish to thank you for supporting my dissertation research by means of the Charles Babbage Institute fellowship. As you are probably well aware, the state of financial support for the history of science is grossly inadequate. Without your financial support I would have struggled to support myself at the same time I was writing my dissertation. No doubt the quality of my work would have suffered because of this. But your support is more than pecuniary. With the backing of the Charles Babbage Institute I am certain I will have wider access to documents and experts. This, as well, should greatly enhance the quality of my dissertation. It is also an honor to be made the first recipient of the fellowship.*

*Your support also has the beneficial effect of shaping the research interests of historians of science.*

*Historians of science lament the meager support of and interest in their research. Yet to a certain degree, they are responsible for this lack of reception through their choice of obscure and insignificant research topics. The computer has already had a profound effect on society, and all indications are that the effect to date will be miniscule compared to the long-range effects of the computer on both science and society. Thus your support, as I am sure you are well aware, stimulates important research and a healthy realignment of the priorities in the history of science. For this I am also grateful....*

*William Aspray*

## CBI CONTINUES ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

As reported in the last *Newsletter*, Henry Tropp, Humbolt State University, launched CBI's oral history program by conducting an interview of Gerhard Dirks. Dirks holds a number of early computer design patents. That oral history project is now being completed by Pamela McCorduck. She is the author of many works, including *Machines Who Think: A Personal Inquiry Into the History and Prospects of Artificial Intelligence* (W.H. Freeman, 1979).

McCorduck has also started a second oral history project. She has conducted a series of interviews with individuals involved with the late George Forsythe in establishing the Computer Science Department at Stanford University. Those interviewed include Albert Bowker, Louis Fein, Sandra Forsythe, Gene Golub,

John Herriot and William Miller. McCorduck elicited from each participant personal remembrances of the issues that had to be confronted during the establishment of this new (and very expensive) scholarly discipline, the discipline's reception by the scholarly community, and personal recollections of George Forsythe and other colleagues. In describing the importance of gathering all the different perspectives on an historical event, McCorduck has written: "People's memories are very fallible, and most of these events took place fifteen and twenty years ago. Moreover, people have an understandable (though unfortunate) tendency to smooth things out. If George Forsythe hadn't kept such excellent and candid notes for his own private use, no one would ever know that the Stanford Computer Science Department did not drop from heaven fully formed..." McCorduck's interviews are now being transcribed and she is editing them.

## CBI'S FELLOWSHIP FOR NEXT YEAR

The Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing is accepting applications for a Graduate Fellowship to be awarded for the 1980-1981 academic year to a graduate student whose dissertation will be on some aspect of the history of computers and information processing. This fellowship was awarded for the first time in 1978 to Mr. William F. Aspray, Jr., of the University of Wisconsin. The second fellowship for 1979-1980 went to Mr. Paul Ceruzzi of the University of Kansas.

Priority will be given to students who have completed all course work and have completed all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. However, even beginning graduate students will be considered. Students from all nations are eligible. The stipend is \$5,000.00 plus an amount up to \$2,500.00 for tuition and fees. The Fellowship may be extended for a period of one to three years if continued support is merited in the eyes of the Selection Committee.

Thesis topics related to aspects of the development of the information processing industry and its infrastructure and topics concerned with specific technological developments in the information sciences, especially if they also deal with the economic and organizational milieu of the developments, will be given priority.

Applications should be sent to Paul Armer at the Charles Babbage Institute, 701 Welch Road, Suite 224, Palo Alto, CA 94304, by March 15, 1980. Applications should include biographical data and a research plan or design. Applicants should arrange for three letters of reference, certified transcripts of college credits and GRE scores to be sent directly to the institute.

## SITE SELECTION PROCESS BEGINS

A Site Selection Committee has been appointed and the open process to find a permanent home for CBI is underway.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Walter F. Bauer, President, Informatics, has sent letters to computer science department heads at forty-one major universities across the country. These letters announced the beginning of the search process and requested the names and titles of key people at each institution. Formal letters of inquiry were subsequently sent to the presidents of these universities asking for an indication of interest in pursuing the possibility of CBI being located on their campuses. A "Proposal Invitation" will be mailed in October to those institutions expressing such an interest. Based on these responses, three to five institutions will be visited by the Site Selection Committee prior to the final decision in May, 1980.

CBI wants to become permanently established at a major university which has established graduate level programs in information processing and in the history of science and technology. In addition to office space, CBI may need room for archives and a library if these are not located within the university's own reference collections. The ideal host institution will have excellent computer facilities, an outstanding library and university archives. CBI will maintain its own Board of Trustees and is looking for a relationship with the host institution which will be flexible.

Members of the Site Selection Committee are: Walter F. Bauer (Chairman), Informatics, Inc.; John G. Burke, U.C.L.A.; Walter Carlson, IBM Corporation, AFIPS; Arnold A. Cohen, University of Minnesota; Alston Householder, retired, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Robert P. Multhauf, Smithsonian Institution; Erwin Tomash, Dataproducts Corporation; Spencer Weart, Center for the History of Physics; Joan Warnow, Center for the History of Physics; and Charles Weiner, M.I.T. The membership of the Site Selection Committee will be screened prior to the final site selection decision-making process to make sure that no conflict of interest exists.

## NEW BOARD MEMBERS

CBI is pleased to welcome four new members to the Board of Trustees: Paul W. Berthiaume (President, New York Times Information Bank), I. Bernard Cohen (Professor, Harvard University), Harvey L. Garner (Professor, University of Pennsylvania), and Albert S. Hoagland (President, AFIPS). These individuals were nominated by AFIPS, in accord with the recently signed agreement between AFIPS and CBI (see article on page 1 of *Newsletter*). CBI's other Board members are: Gene M. Amdahl

(Chairman, Amdahl Corporation), Isaac L. Auerbach (President, Auerbach Publishers, Inc.), William O. Baker (Chairman, Bell Telephone Laboratories), Walter F. Bauer (President, Informatics, Inc.), James W. Birkenstock (Vice President, IBM, retired), Arnold A. Cohen (Assistant Dean, University of Minnesota), William A. Cruikshank, Jr. (Partner, Cruikshank and Antin), Willis K. Drake (Chairman, Data Card Corporation), Arthur L.C. Humphreys (Director, International Computers Limited), Melvin Kranzberg (Professor, Georgia Institute of Technology), Joshua Lederberg (President, Rockefeller University), Robert E. McDonald (Vice Chairman, Sperry Rand Corporation), Robert P. Multhauf (Sr. Historian, Smithsonian Institution), William C. Norris (Chairman, Control Data Corporation), Kenneth H. Olsen (Chairman, Digital Equipment Corporation), Clarence W. Spangle, (President, Honeywell Information Systems), Erwin Tomash (Chairman, Dataproducts Corporation).

The Board of Trustees will hold its second annual meeting in New York on October 5, 1979.

## COLLECTION OF BABBAGE MATERIALS

Paul Armer, CBI Executive Secretary, has been in correspondence with Alfred W. Van Sinderen, President of Southern New England Telephone Company, about his collection of printed and manuscript materials about Charles Babbage, probably the finest such collection in private hands today. Van Sinderen has provided CBI with a brief description of his collections and has offered to make these resources available to the institute for research purposes.

The materials include eighty-seven books and printed papers by or about Charles Babbage and 105 letters. For example, the collection includes, "Towards the Calculus of Functions," two offprints by Babbage published in *Philosophical Transactions* accompanied by manuscript material in Babbage's handwriting on twenty-three interleaved pages.

Hearing of this exciting collection, CBI's Board of Trustees invited Van Sinderen to speak at the October Board meeting. Van Sinderen has accepted and will address the members on the subject of why he began the collection and how he assembled it through the years (he began collecting in 1964). In addition, he will describe some of the significant items in the collection.

Van Sinderen is preparing an article, "The Printed Papers of Charles Babbage." At the suggestion of Paul Armer, the AFIPS *Annals of the History of Computing* has asked Van Sinderen to submit the article to them. The paper sorts out Babbage's bibliography, a task made difficult by the fact that Babbage's published lists of his own writings were quite inaccurate, including things he did not write and excluding some things which he did.

## SAMMET SUCCEEDED BY GARNER

Jean Sammet has passed the baton of chairing AFIPS History of Computing Committee (HOCC) to Harvey L. Garner. Sammet took over HOCC in the fall of 1977, reviving what had been a moribund activity in AFIPS, recruiting a full committee and launching a number of important activities. She was a member of CBI's Advisory Committee from the beginning and worked with CBI as the chairman of HOCC in the formation of the Institute.

Under her leadership the committee produced a detailed plan for an archival center which became the cornerstone for the "proposal invitation" being sent to some forty universities as part of CBI's search for a permanent home at a major university. Among its many other activities, the committee developed and published a brochure entitled "Preserving Computer-Related Source Materials." Sammet hands to Garner an active, hard working and deeply committed group.

Garner is Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. He was Director of the Moore School from 1970 to 1976. Garner has been involved with digital computers and data systems since 1951, including the design of the MIDAC and MIDSAC computers at the University of Michigan.

## SECOND ISSUE OF ANNALS

The second issue of AFIPS *Annals of the History of Computing* is out. It features Brian Randell's "An Annotated Bibliography on the Origins of Digital Computers." Randell is well known for having edited the highly regarded volume "The Origins of Digital Computers: Selected Papers" (Springer Verlag, 1973). That book included an annotated bibliography prepared by Randell and since the book's publication, he has been adding to that bibliography. It is quite extensive, running to 108 pages in the *Annals*. So issue #2 is likely to be a classic.

Also included in this issue is a paper titled, "The Birth of ERA: Engineering Research Associates, Inc. 1946-1955," coauthored by CBI founder Erwin Tomash and CBI Trustee Arnold A. Cohen.

If you have not subscribed as yet, you can do so by sending \$15.00 for a year's subscription (4 issues) to:

AFIPS  
1815 North Lynn Street—Suite 800  
Arlington, VA 22209

Or better yet, become an Associate Member of the Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing (see this page, column 2) and we will subscribe for you. If you do it soon, your subscription can be begun with Volume 1, Number 1.

## ARCHIVAL PROGRAM

CBI will develop a full-scale archival program when it has relocated at a permanent site of operations. This matter was discussed by the Program Committee at its recent meeting and it was concluded that a planning project would be initiated to outline the characteristics and parameters of an archival program. While planning this future program, a major influence has been two memoranda prepared in 1978 by Arnold Cohen when he chaired the Subcommittee on Archives of the AFIPS History of Computing Committee. In these memoranda, he outlined a comprehensive archival program with the following functions: 1) solicit materials; 2) develop archival and cataloging standards; 3) prepare a standard decision-making package for prospective donors; 4) provide training for prospective donors, users and archivists; 5) supervise processing; 6) serve as a query entry point for users; and 7) produce various publications such as a catalog of archives.

Until CBI has the facilities to develop a complete archival program, the Institute will be collecting archival materials on an emergency basis only. Please do not send anything to CBI without prior consultation. The Institute's staff will gladly answer any inquiries you may have about future contributions of archival materials and in fact has received many such inquiries already.

## CBI ASSOCIATES

Since almost all individuals who are joining the CBI Associates program are also subscribing to the *Annals of the History of Computing*, we have decided to "bundle" both into one package and will subscribe to the *Annals* for all future Associates. This means that we must raise the minimum contribution (tax-deductible) for Associates by the \$15.00 cost of the *Annals* to a total of \$40.00 per year. The schedule for Associate Members thus becomes:

Associate Member Category	Minimum Annual Tax-Deductible Contribution	Cost of Lifetime Membership at the Category Level (one time payment)
Regular	\$ 40	\$ 650
Participating	\$ 100	\$1,000
Sustaining	\$ 500	\$3,000
Patron	\$1,000	\$5,000

At present, the only benefit of being an Associate of CBI, beyond a subscription to the *Annals*, is the knowledge that you are helping to support a program in the history of information processing.

## SPEAKERS BUREAU

Jack Worlton, Associate Division Leader, Computer Science and Services Division at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, has written in suggesting that CBI compile a list of speakers on the subject of the history of information processing. Worlton suggested that this list be made available to both technical and non-technical organizations that might make use of these speakers, "in order to spread awareness of the subject."

The CBI *Newsletter* staff is pleased to receive such suggestions from our readers. While investigating how to implement the idea, we discussed possible collaboration with Joe Ann Clifton who is accomplishing a similar task for AFIPS. Her subcommittee has recently been given the responsibility of preparing a group of "packaged" programs for chapter meetings and other gatherings of AFIPS constituent societies and their sub-groups. These programs will be tailored to the needs of the individual organizations and will include individual, group, panel, film and film/slide presentations. The speakers will be classified according to subject and location of speaker.

Clifton was delighted to collaborate on the project. CBI and AFIPS will share speaker information and make it available to all interested organizations. If you would be willing to speak to an organization, please send us the following information:

- your name and institutional affiliation;
- subject(s) on which you would be willing to speak;
- the geographic distance you would be willing to travel (in most cases, expenses will be paid although honoraria will not be).

If you would like to contact Joe Ann Clifton directly, write to her at:

Litton Industries, Inc.  
Technical Libraries  
5500 Canoga Avenue  
Woodland Hills,  
California 91365  
(213) 887-2678

## U.S. DIPLOMATIC CODES PUBLISHED

America's former diplomatic codes have been published for the first time in *U.S. Diplomatic Codes and Ciphers, 1775-1938* by Ralph E. Weber (Chicago: Precedent Publishing, 1979). The publisher is offering a 10% discount to CBI *Newsletter* readers (original price: \$49.95). The publisher's address is: Precedent Publishing, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY/TREASURER

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five year period. To the extent possible, it is intended to build an endowment fund with the Founders' contributions thereby providing continuity and stability to CBI in future years. The CBI Founders campaign is headed by Gene Amdahl, Chairman of Amdahl Corporation. The group already numbers thirteen individuals: Gene M. Amdahl, Isaac Auerbach, Walter Bauer, Frank G. Chambers, Willis K. Drake, Chester Lappen, Donald Lucas, Dan McGurk, Frank C. Mullaney, Kenneth Olsen, Max Palevsky, Ryal Poppa, and Erwin Tomash.

In addition, CBI offers an Associates Program. Although CBI has not yet held an Associates' campaign, more than thirty individuals responded with checks to an article in the first CBI *Newsletter* describing associate memberships.

## CBI JOINS NCCPH

CBI has become a member of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History in Washington, D.C. This organization was founded in 1976 to promote historical studies in the schools, to broaden historical knowledge among the general public and to educate industry to the value of history.



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