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INTERVIEWEE: Dr. Joshua Lederberg
INTERVIEWER: Dr. Stephanie A. Morris
PLACE: Rockefeller University
DATE: 1 April 1991

MORRIS: I'd be happy to have this transcribed and give you a copy of the transcription.

LEDERBERG: I'd appreciate that. It's helpful for my own archives.

MORRIS: Norton Zinder tells me that you save everything.

LEDERBERG: I have ninety-nine percent of all my correspondence, starting with September 1947. I've never consciously thrown any of it away. I have unfortunately more limited samples of those kinds of papers, starting roughly 1945-1946. That was an even more vital period in the history of bacterial genetics and I somewhat lament the lacunae there but ever since I've had an academic appointment and an office with a place to put things and didn't move every few months I've been a squirrel. I've become increasingly aware and self conscious that this is material of historical value and even more assiduous and made multiple copies of things. I've embarked on a project of trying to put those papers in a reasonable order. I have an understanding with the Rockefeller Archive Center that these papers will be deposited p42 there. I have an alternative bid from the National Library of Medicine to put them on optical disk format; this has the virtue of making it more accessible to me. The problem with either of those is that there would be an interval during which they would be out of my reach and that puts me in a little bit of a dilemma because I'm actively working on various projects that use these archives. But I would say right now, my main task over the next couple of years--having moved in space which is rather more constricted than what I had before--I've got to clean it up and you see only a few of the boxes around here that I've really got to get into. I have about one hundred boxes like that that have to be cleaned up somehow. I have professional advice on archiving and I have my own ideas on what needs to be done there and have been actively involved in throwing less rather than more of what's in the system. With respect to other materials, I have in retrospect not entirely satisfactory records on all of my publications. When I began to be aware that it would be an issue, I started saving my drafts--the ones that would be revelatory in some fashion of changes of view, what other people thought and so forth. Unfortunately I don't have that until in the mid '50s. Before then, I may or may not have any actual manuscripts or edited materials or so on. There have been one or two I've particularly regret not having. I would love to have Arlington's edits of the review that I wrote in 1948. I could probably get them out of his papers but that's gone; some of that stuff is lost. With respect to lab notebooks that's again a p40

mixed tale. I had my own notes pretty comprehensively from 1945 through 1958. When I got to Stanford I delegated much more to different people and so I have only a odd notebook here and there. Some post-docs kept notes of our work but took these with them when they left, I don't have detailed notebooks from that time on. Probably the historically most interesting ones are in Wisconsin and I have my own laboratory notebooks. They are next to incomprehensive than anybody else. They are not paragons and I wouldn't want to use them as an example for my own students at this point. I can make some use of them, I can date critical events but they require a little bit of memory but more just piecing together what was in the manuscripts, and I have tried to index a little bit, to try to help out but as I say, there is a lot from the point of view that I never wrote down and I wouldn't think of them as documentary resource but as an aid to memory along with publishing a paper. They are close enough to the events that I could probably use them. ??? There are some lapses in that regard and you might be able to do some good things about it. There are no books which cover discovery that would be the most important issue. My first wife Esther Lederberg has some lab notes but I'm not in the position to contact her. This is my first wife; we divorced twenty-five years ago. I've been hoping somebody would approach her with respect to ensure that they would be properly deposited somewhere. They may or may not be in the Stanford Archives; I've talked with the archivist there and she was making some noises last year that she might make some effort to do that. It would be very helpful in completing the picture and there are a few lapses for that reason. Milton Zinder has his notebooks, I don't have them, so that's an example that I was saying before these were distributed to different people. Most of what I would be looking for would be to try to date specific things, when things get started--so it's not too hard. I do have another very important resource and these are the stock books of both the card collection and some notebooks in which every new strain was recorded with some description as to where it come from where it stands in the pedigrees. Barbara Backmann has made very important use of those. The most important information on those archives is already embodied in the equal pedigrees which she has published and she's got copies of most of those but I have found those of value. They date the acquisition with a particular strain and that's probably one of the best ways of pinning down when an experiment is done. So that's in good shape; it's well indexed and I am very pleased with that. So I have that for E. Coli, Bacillus, salmonella and as I say they have been useful and they have already been incorporated and published pedigrees. I have a couple of boxes of video and audio tapes, films, a few things like that are already deposited in the archives. I think we both agree that if every scientist kept records with as much detail as this we would have a much easier job. But indexing this materials is still a hairy challenge and while others could do it obviously I add a great deal myself and I'm trying to do that, putting as much as I

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can on the computer by way of annotations. I'm thinking of getting an optical disk scanning system and doing that transfer right here, it's obviously very costly but probably intrinsically not much more than if we were doing it down at NLM and the technology is reaching a point where it might be affordable and particularly it's something that can be done on a spare time basis. Indexing these papers could raise important issues so I'll be very pleased if I can get to that within the next five years or so. I don't feel ready to let these papers out of my own hands at this stage and there are remarks about living individuals. I'm putting an outer envelope which 99% of the time which is more stringent than would be required but until I've had a chance to access the situation, I don't regret this at this time but will make provisions that everything will be handled with appropriate discretion about when and so forth. So I have a organized program for dealing with my papers but I think-as we both agreed-that it would involve many people. I've been frustrated many times in my own efforts to save Avery's papers, papers that I know are gone-Avery, Francis Ryan, David Bonner-essentially nothing will survive from them. The tip of the Beadle Archives are not too wonderful-Judith Goodstein as you know is at Caltech; very little is there and this is not very satisfactory. I did a memoir of Ed Tatum and I've guarded everything that there is and it's in the Rockefeller Archives and its very unsatisfactory in details. So, for example, there's no correspondence between Tatum and Beadle. It seems that that just □ p4@0 □ isn't there to give you an objective example of what's missing. Well that's a quick summary.

MORRIS: Yes, a very encouraging summary. A lot of archivists would be guaranteed work.

LEDERBERG: Oh yes, (laughter)

MORRIS: Do you pass this sensitivity toward documentation on to your students?

LEDERBERG: Yes, I try. Well, I initiated the idea through the Pew Scholars program by all means and I've encouraged the faculty here. You might want to talk to Sonja Mirsky if you want to get so picture, she's our librarian, curator of collections, and she's usually been the person who's managed the archival program here in the sense of facilitating, getting professor's papers into the Archive Center, Darwin Stapleton is the director of it, and he can give it to you from that end but Sonja knows more about what the professors think and of what they actually do. She can tell you of the collections they have actually received. So it would be a good microcosm to get a good picture and you would get some sense of the obstacle and frustrations as well as successes in trying to get such materials. But the Avery stuff for example was quite consciously discarded and he was very positive of what he was doing; it was not just an accident. In □ p4@0 □

other cases many professor's widows have been very reluctant, they didn't know what was in there, afraid it might cast their late husband in a bad light, or others, and so on. And so for many of them, there is an emotional state that's involved--you've seen this over and over again--or they don't have a place to put them, so there is more lost than not. There's been a more systematic effort since I was president of the university to make sure that every professor would be contacted. This is not telling them to change their behavior during their tenure but at least the papers will not be gone when they retire or die.

MORRIS: So often it may not occur to scientists that anybody wants his papers. In one case, a private laboratory expected the papers of the scientists who worked there to come to them, but didn't necessarily convey this impression to the scientists, and scientists just didn't do it. Of course in some biotech companies, they know from day one the records stay with the company, but it's a little bit harder in the freer world of academic and private organizations. We've our modified Documentation Guidelines into something similar to that for the Pew scholars.

LEDERBERG: Why should they keep hard copies of electronic mail? Wouldn't it be just as well if they kept them on machines-readable media? The world changes but.....

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MORRIS: If they deal with the problem with... yes, but in twenty years you may not be able to read it and they don't always like to clutter up their disk with correspondence. Even if they keep it for a week or two they may erase it later.

LEDERBERG: Yes, but I think you want to add a little more about that - other media. PC disks are going to be around for a long time and well, not everybody may have readers, somebody will and the point is just from the point of view of compactness and searchability and so forth. Given the choice, I know from my own papers, if I had a choice of what I've got now or of having them all on disk, I'd throw them all on disk because of the search capabilities.

LEDERBERG: What about quality of paper, you don't mention that?

MORRIS: No, of course the more rag content the better, the acid content is a part of it.

LEDERBERG: The acid content, I think, deserves saying just a word about that; it makes a big difference.

MORRIS: It would, yes,

LEDERBERG: And there are, as is nowadays you can use a Xerox copy, there are copy papers that are not bad and others that are at least not certified. I mean it's a minor choice that makes a big difference. (pause) Where is the pamphlet, "Why Save Personal Papers"?

MORRIS: Unfortunately that's out of print. It was due in early March, now they are saying early in April. No, I owe a lot of people an updated copy of the brochure. (laughter)

LEDERBERG: Okay, will you check what archiving policies are in different institutions, I know some universities are changing them,, there was none at all at Stanford until about fifteen years ago, now they make a systematic effort to get those collections. Are there differences about what their institutional policies are? Have you gotten a questionnaire out yet?

MORRIS: No, I haven't done that yet.

LEDERBERG: University archivists could help; there is some sort of network of them.

MORRIS: Yes. They all seem to vary. Some colleges don't want papers. Like Bill Bailey's papers came to us because the University of Maryland at College Park didn't want them. various, considerably, but yes, some sort of questionnaire on university archival policies would help to give us a better

picture, a broader picture. We're testing the waters this spring, we have a much more involved proposal pending. What we don't get done this spring, we hope, if all goes as is proposed, to do in the next couple of years.

LEDERBERG: Two suggestions about the Guidelines. Somewhere, I think its important to have some reassurance that archivist well understand that there may be problems of personal discretion, it's not their business to try to hurt people and that you could be certain that whatever arrangements you feel appropriate in respect to personal discretion will be followed so to meet the needs of history and matters of personal confidence; they are not incompatible with one another.

MORRIS: No, that certain restrictions can be placed for a set period of time.

LEDERBERG: And that there is a very good record of compliance. I don't know of any example of any that may have been violated by professional archives, it's a statement that would be worth making. What are very important material, it's implied in many reports, but I know that many times I would have ached to have been able to have particular ones, are folders on recruitments, when there is an advertised position, and you are collecting, it's implicit in letters of reference, but I mean such a concentrated base, search committee reports, search committee □ p4@0 □files, not just the final reports - ones which aggregate the views of the scientific network - many people want to know, "what are you looking for? what is behind it" and the network of understanding/appreciation, and evaluation of people viewed, other people, and other events as recorded in those documents. I think you might highlight that here.

MORRIS: I think you might have problems with that because people automatically close such files, or these are closed because of confidentiality.

LEDERBERG: Doesn't have to be forever though. They're closed and it's said closed files are very admissible in archives and rather than destroy them, just say they can't be opened for fifty years. That would be honored.

MORRIS: Encourage them to think in terms of the next search committee they are on, to lock the files for a certain group of years.

LEDERBERG: That's right! Because they are so valuable. Likewise grant reviews, not just your grant applications for safekeeping. It's implicit in these referee reports but I would expand upon it a little bit. And I think, some note that says we understand that some of these are closed files, that should not preclude their going into an archives for eventual availability □ p4@0 □

with whatever restrictions that are appropriate. (pause) Any correspondence from your professional colleagues--it doesn't have to be explicitly collaborative--would be worth saving.

MORRIS: We're trying to encourage information about collaboration; perhaps "concerning" or "especially concerning" or "for example concerning" would clarify this.

LEDERBERG: With any correspondence with professional colleagues especially concerning corroborations.

MORRIS: I've had people tell me "well, if you look on the papers and they are co-authors, there's your collaboration. What more do you need to know?" There are a few things about the process, the way in which it developed, but "we met at dinner one day and it just sort of happened". There's so much for which there is no record.

LEDERBERG: Seems self evident but you don't even have the word dairy here. I guess anyone keeping a diary, doesn't need to be told. (laughter). Yes, it's very personal. But I'll tell you what's not here and again, believe it or not, something I would ache to have kept because of the dates - appointment calendars. I'll keep them a month at a time, then tear them up and throw them away, and, wow, do I wish I had some of those, you know, who I saw and when.

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MORRIS: That is the closest, I think, most people come to a diary, the appointment calendar. This is true.

LEDERBERG: These I have, oh since about 1960, but not before that. (pause) Lecture notes, they are not just class notes, but notes on your unpublished lectures. It's not specifically stated; those are often in the embryonic state and along with it copies of slides and so forth,

MORRIS: A lot of people use overhead transparencies

LEDERBERG: Yes, I always keep a set of the I keep a little trip report folder whenever I go someplace and give a talk or have some event like that. It's the same folder my secretary keeps for me, to take with me when I go there and have completed a task, I strip out the junk and I always keep copies of whatever I may have presented at that time so I can compare the statement of what I was saying about the subject in January as compared to May, compared to October.

MORRIS: Yes, Do you keep the transparency or do you keep a printed copy?

LEDERBERG: No, I keep a paper printed copy. The transparencies I keep together in one place because I use them over and over □ p4@0 □ again and I modify then and so on.

MORRIS: That was something that came out through the Pew Scholars; they mentioned that they used the transparencies and the slides and most of their talk was the transparency.

LEDERBERG: You should go and date everything. And full dates, month, day, and year - how I've struggled with some of my notes. My old professor Francis Ryan used to put only the day of the month on his notes. He had a hard cover notebook and you would think that it would be unambiguous, most of the time it was. (laughter)

MORRIS: And sometimes put the month and the day or the day and the month ...

LEDERBERG: Remember to change your dates around the years (laughter)

MORRIS: That can confuse life. (laughter)

LEDERBERG: It sure does!

MORRIS: So often that little bit of a date, that's all you have and to try to figure out what it is but if you don't know which is the month and which is the day....

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LEDERBERG: Yes, well you know that dates are crucial. Also if you use initials to describe people, someplace if you got an index, it would be of some help, you may want it yourself someday (laughter) ... List of your students, laboratory staff? I'm not sure I do that even now - I wish it every new year's - we compile a roster of who was in the lab at that particular date - it's usually reconstructed but sometimes with difficulty.

MORRIS: Yes, yes and a few years later it's even harder.

LEDERBERG: Until you have been through the process yourself. The young person simply cannot understand the time will come when the things that are obvious, crystal clear in every detail, will become murky memories. They will not believe that, they will not understand that so that's why I'm being very explicit about what it is that needs to be attached to documents.

MORRIS: True, true, and how to decipher their own codes - if they use their own shorthand and such.... And instrumentation, is there any way to save a record of how some things done or is that all in a scientific paper and research notes or.....?

LEDERBERG: Well, it's for most purposes it's pretty cut and dry if you are using commercial instrumentation. (pause) I've really rarely found that a serious problem unless you are dealing with the history of an instrument - it in itself becomes the issue and that needs special dealing. I suppose a lab notebook should have as part of the appendix, what would be the record for hardware used; say you did a spectrometry, then tacitly state what it was used for. Instrumentation in itself is a serious issue.

MORRIS: "Scaling Up" is our traveling exhibit which includes some material on the instruments.

LEDERBERG: Oh, the history of instruments per se, that is important specialty, but I'm not sure the individual investigator can efficiently be relied (on for information on instrumentation).

MORRIS: I think I'd be lucky if we get from them the instrument they used -- the name of the instrument they used. It may be that some where else will have to have the record of what the instrument was.

LEDERBERG: Well, if it's important, it's usually in the paper, if not the lab notes, there is almost always some material about where the tracings came from. There must be some exceptions there.

MORRIS: Of course. The Smithsonian's Ray Kondratus is doing

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some video-taped interviews, one with Leroy Hood. There will be a record of that sort instrumentation.

LEDERBERG: Well, instrumentation is the focus I would assume that very much will be built into the lab notebook.

MORRIS: In a discussion of the methodology procedure it should be noted somewhere.

LEDERBERG: I would think that an admonition shouldn't have to be there but the records of the strain -- E. Coli--is much better; Barbara Bachmann's effort has centralized the source of so much of the material -- much better than other people who say they use strain so and so. You don't have a clue what the code numbers mean, taken in or out of one of those so that's why everybody's got their own private catalog. I had five thousand E. Coli of which a couple of hundred were of wide interest and use. Barbara knows all about it and keeps a detailed listing.

MORRIS: Where is Barbara?

LEDERBERG: Yale - E. Coli stock culture collection, that's being computerized now. E. Coli strains are in fairly good shape because of her efforts; she also publishes the maps every few years. She's getting on, she's about seventy now, we don't look forward cheerfully to how it's going to go without her, she's has p4@0 devoted most of her life to that; she's done a wonderful job. I've been trying to get better recognition for the service she's done.

MORRIS: No hope for an assistant in the wings that she could start grooming?

LEDERBERG: It won't be quite like her. Mary Bolyann is taking over the computerization of it--that would be the next best; such deep personal knowledge and enthusiasm of involved there. I don't know that anyone will have the dedication that she had. It's not just a matter of accepting what people deposit; it's a matter of going back to them and saying, "look, what you just sent me doesn't really make total sense, you must left out something in that pedigree" (laughter). She has been very meticulous.

MORRIS: The depth of knowledge that she has would be irreplaceable. You would have to sit her down with a tape recorder and let her talk to herself.

LEDERBERG: Well, Mary's trying to communicate some of that in the way they are structuring the data base. They will at least get all of her 3x5 cards in there with the code number's name.

MORRIS: There is the craft aspect of science!

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LEDERBERG: Yes, maybe an experienced interviewer, under the guise of oral history, could spend 3-4 days with her you might get a lot more - that would otherwise be more available. Somebody would have to do their homework in getting started on that process. I think she would be a very good target for all kinds of research. You know she knows everybody in the field; she's been around forever. Well, she's not herself regarded as a preeminent scientist, but regarded as the center of an incomparable service.

MORRIS: The support people - in effect, the indispensable support people.

LEDERBERG: She's been very modest about it.

MORRIS: We'll have to change that. There is so much in a lab that happens; that there are frequently other people in addition to the co-authors of a paper who've been involved with something, the technicians and -----

LEDERBERG: Sure, I'm not optimistic about getting full records about what goes on at moments of inspiration and so on-- I had a few efforts that tried to tract that and I'll give you a working paper related to that issue -- I had two graduate students -- I had joint appointments so they were both my students, one was in computer science and one was in microbial genetics. They worked □ p4@0 □together for a few months trying to track the conversations in our weekly lab meetings and trying to gather something about the dynamics of insight instead of just watching it. I think we both despaired (laughter) of really being able to get it all down. We didn't have a video camera which would have been some help in retracing. They couldn't take notes fast enough. When we had an insight, post-insight the words weren't the same thing. It's the usual problem; it's hard to tell historical insight. We went over some cases in some detail. At the critical moments, things were moving so fast, in a few seconds there was such a change of view about how to look at the problem; it's very, very hard to track it. We're doing here a research program that's closely connected with that and, again, I have a computer scientist and when I was an assistant professor at Rutgers - he comes up here once a week. We are trying to develop expert systems that can do reasoning in molecular biology, trying to extract the core elements of how we go about modeling starting with DNA structure, information transfer and so forth. And trying to put that in a data base system. In part of doing that we work through the current laboratory challenges and problems and the board gets full of networks and how to resolve problems, exhaust all the logical possibilities and so on. So we're emulating what we want the computer to do -- which in turn is emulating what we're doing. Again it's tough going trying to capture what we're doing -- and it's easier in our own situation in that we learned to stop and self-consciously ask and say, whoa -- how did we reach □ p4@0 □

our present view -- so we're willing to have to have time out, it's partly the reason of the effort. We may lose some of the spontaneity as the price is getting a bit more rigor for a more detailed record.....

MORRIS: It will be more of a record and more snatches of spontaneity than just the research notes and published paper

LEDERBERG: I was just talking with, you may know his name, Jan Sapp, have you run into his work? He's written a book about Moewus lately and before that Beyond the Gene. He's a historian, cum philosopher of science; he's involved now in symbiosis. I've just invited him to spend a year as a resident participant, as a visiting associate professor. He comes professionally from that discipline. His two purposes are one, what we can get out of him; and two, I wanted him to have a year next to a working lab and get a better grounding in what actually goes on in a laboratory.

MORRIS: That's the only way to really learn -- to be in there.

LEDERBERG: So, there'll still be more going on with that like this next year? I want to make sure that he visits down in Philadelphia and see all the things you do. But you may want to see his last book (shows Dr. Morris the book), the first is □ p4@0 □ called Beyond the Gene, Where the Truth Lies: Franz Moewus and the Origins of Molecular Biology, Cambridge University Press. That has a lot on his earlier issue of biochemical genetics he's very thorough with Beadle & Tatum. Moewus was a German investigator and published stuff during the War that was not fully accessible -- in many ways anticipated a great deal of what Beadle & Tatum had done //// he worked on but on the other hand, there has been grave doubts as to whether most of the data was fabricated so there is that set of issues -- the confrontations // and so forth -- but /// a lot of commentaries of people - sometimes a bit too much history (laughter) but it's just so pertinent to the general area. He's coming here for a year.

MORRIS: One topic I'd like to touch upon with you -- proposals. Do you keep records of old proposals; how about the proposals that don't get funded the first time?

LEDERBERG: Especially those -- (laughter) I have a pretty complete file on those. I had to go back to NIH to get a couple of their earliest ones -- but they dug them out of the archives for me. (laughter).

MORRIS: Today, when you write a paper is it on the computer, or paper and pencil?

LEDERBERG: No way, it's drafted on the computer, I mean pieces □ p4@0 □

of it may be paper and pencil -- pieces may be dictated but I'll usually prepare an outline then dictate from that, and ask Jane to put that in the computer and then I personally revise it on the computer.

MORRIS: Do you have a draft, do you keep the drafts or do you just keep the final version?

LEDERBERG: If there are very significant changes I keep different versions of it.

MORRIS: On disk or hard copy?

LEDERBERG: Sometimes hard copy. I've got a pretty careful archiving system on the machinable materials. I'm trying to move more and more to it. I mentioned a scanner and I may do that, I'm certainly going to get an optical disc storage, which I think is a little more reliable. I can't believe that there won't be readers for that for some time to come.


MORRIS: It's so new they really made really marketable for widespread use just yet.

LEDERBERG: It's more accessible than you think -- I mean the prices are not that high, people just haven't gotten use to it, I found that out and discussion of the science citation index on CD-rom which most people I talk to think "oh my, its very expensive hardware." The hardware is trivial; the cost of the disc is enormous (laughter), as you may have discovered. But I'm using that constantly but an ordinary PC and \$700 disc reader now cost you a couple or \$3,000 for read and write capability on optical disk. That's coming down pretty fast.

MORRIS: Within time it's getting more and more accessible?

LEDERBERG: I think it's there now. Scanners are a little more expensive. The cost there is in feeding them sheet by sheet.

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MORRIS: And the preparation sequence -- the joyous labor of intensive activities. How about your records as president of Rockefeller University; are they all in your papers or are they elsewhere?

LEDERBERG: The administrative records are kept separately - they are archived and again with the usual restrictions. We have a systematic program of archiving - not just mine but some of the other officers of the university at least we did during my regime. (laughter) And Darwin's very much unpopular on top of that.

MORRIS: I have a feeling that Rockefeller University's going to be pinnacle of institutional procedures.

LEDERBERG: We probably are; I mean if you would consider that we are a fairly small place, we have the Rockefeller Archive Center which because of the association with the family in that historical importance and it's very well endowed. That puts us in to an environment that is very, very encouraging and so to have the Rockefeller Archive Center with its enormous scope and capability for an institution that's as small as us is one of the reasons why what you say may be true. What's lacking here is a department of history of science or Beckman Center or some more concerted institutional activity by doing things with that but the RAC is the equivalent of that. p42

MORRIS: And if the scientists are encouraged to save their papers then there is a far greater likelihood that they will if the procedures are presented to them.

LEDERBERG: Well, you might talk to Sonja about that; I've even forgotten what we did. I know I had been contemplating, I talked to Darwin about that -- sending a memo to existing professors -- not just 'don't throw your papers away before you go' - but have an active program right -- I don't remember what he said, if that was implemented - I'm not sure if he'd gone the whole way in terms of raising the consciousness in our faculty. You know, personally, I've talked to some of the young people, a few of them say yes, you are going to be very famous someday (laughter). People are going to write some history and one or two said save your own records. I just don't remember how much we've done for the rest of the professors in terms of the current records keeping activity. Are you going to try to see her ? this visit or.....?

MORRIS: I hadn't planned to -- I will try to get in touch with you again.

LEDERBERG: Do you have time? I can get her on the phone right now! She is the widow of a professor at the University (Albert Mirsky) - so she's been close into full academic part in the □ p4@0 □ institution. She's about ready to retire now -- her sense of history generally is unusual for someone in her position.

MORRIS: Is there anything that I haven't asked you about.....?

LEDERBERG: Oh! I don't think so this doesn't just come out of the blue for either of us and if anything else comes up I'll get in touch with you.....

MORRIS: Thank you very much. James Poupard, I think. I met the part-time archivist very briefly and I'm trying to find out how I'm going to get in touch with her again. But yes...

LEDERBERG: A few years ago - I haven't heard much of this lately - the Genetic Society of America pushing something like this but I haven't heard a thing about it in quite a few years. Dave Perkins, ? then the President ? - he's a biology department, Stanford - (inaudible). John Drake, he's the editor of the Journal and he certainly has a well honed historical perspective. Either Hartwell or Drake would be the people to ask about or heard about this lately - I don't see much else here in terms of there is no reference of a committee of that sort, it might be in other documents not this one. Has the APS gone pro-active in this regard?

MORRIS: Only to the extent that Dave Rhees called me and said □ p4@0 □

that if I find papers they'd be delighted to take them...

LEDERBERG: So they've announced that they are willing recipients but they don't provide guides to scientists

MORRIS: I don't think so, no

LEDERBERG: John Ennis, an institution in England

There's something called the Mendel Newsletter. Have you ever run into that?

MORRIS: No.

LEDERBERG: That's on the subject we're addressing -- through historical materials in genetics. --

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