



Pacific Currents

Newsletter of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa & Trust Territory of the Pacific
Facilities and staff in San Bruno, Laguna Niguel, and Riverside, California

archives.gov/pacific/

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Volume 11, Issue 4

Busted!



Seven years for Barry H Landau

Document Thief Barry Landau Sentenced in Baltimore

U.S. District Judge Catherine C. Blake recently sentenced self-described presidential historian Barry H. Landau to seven years in prison for conspiracy and theft of historical documents from cultural institutions in four states, including NARA's Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library in Hyde Park, New York.

The items stolen from the Roosevelt Library were seven "reading copies" of speeches that Roosevelt delivered. They contained his edits and handwritten

additions, along with his signature. They have all been recovered.

Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero said he was pleased that Judge Blake "recognized the seriousness of this crime and meted out an appropriate punishment that will serve as a warning to others who may contemplate stealing our nation's history."

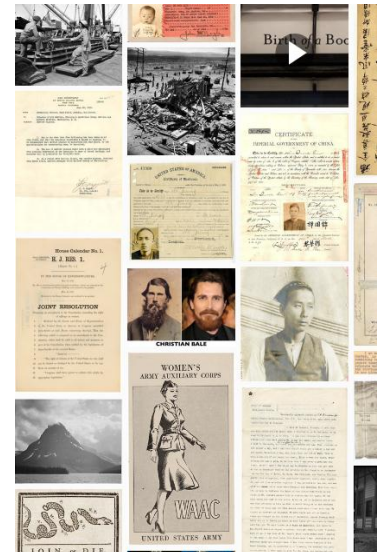
Ferriero added: "There is a very special bond that forms between researchers and research institutions. It's kind of like an insider's club. We speak the same language, share the same interests, explore the same minute details of historical knowledge that will eventually fill in the fabric of our shared history as a nation.

"When a researcher turns out to be a thief and steals the documents that are the very underpinnings of our democracy, our trust and respect for the community is shaken.

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"It's a very serious offense. We are discussing the theft of unique, irreplaceable parts of our nation's history." -- U.S. District Judge Catherine C. Blake



Part of Riverside's Tumblr page

Riverside Archives Using Social Media

The National Archives at Riverside is promoting use of its many valuable records through social media tools Tumblr, Facebook and Twitter, so far the only NARA regional archives facility to do so.

Staff members currently post documents and/or images about once a week. Its many offerings include photos of Chinese residents who were deported from Southern California pursuant to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and a handwritten letter from June 1863, describing the pursuit "of secessionists from San Bernardino County, California, en route to Texas, to join the Rebel Army."

The Archives Tumblr site is <http://riversidearchives.tumblr.com/archive>. Its Facebook page is www.facebook.com/nationalarchivesriverside.

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Prison time for document thief

“Barry Landau is just that thief. Dressed in the guise of a scholar, he ingratiated himself with our staff and stole priceless documents from the Franklin Roosevelt Library. In essence he robbed from all of us—our collective history. And he did far worse damage to numerous other research institutions around the country.”

Ferriero said that because of incidents such as those involving Landau, the National Archives and other research institutions around the world have become more vigilant over the last few decades. They have instituted a number of measures aimed at preventing theft, such as closed-circuit cameras, clean research room rules, exit searches, and increased staff surveillance.

“When a theft does occur, we rely on the Office of the Inspector General and the Justice Department to build a case and bring the perpetrator to justice,” he added. “I want to thank them for their hard work.”

Lynn Bassanese, Acting Director of the Roosevelt Library, recalled that when Roosevelt dedicated his library 1941,

he declared it an “act of faith” in the American people.

“Barry Landau violated that faith by taking advantage of the trust and confidence that the Roosevelt Library’s staff has for its researchers,” she said. “With the successful return of the stolen documents, the Roosevelt Library renews its commitment to protect and preserve the records of the Roosevelt Presidency and to make them accessible to the American people for generations to come.”

According to his plea agreement, Landau stole “reading copies” of Roosevelt’s speeches when he visited the Roosevelt Library on December 2, 2010.

“Reading copies” are the actual copies of the speeches from which the President read. They contain edits and handwritten additions made by him and bear his signature.

Four of these “reading copies” of speeches were sold by Landau on December 20, 2010, to a collector for \$35,000. Three other “reading copies” of inaugural addresses delivered by Roosevelt, valued at more than \$100,000 each, were recovered from Landau’s apartment in New York City during court-authorized searches, including the water-stained reading copy of the inaugural address FDR delivered in a steady rain in 1937.

New Directive Could Mean Revolution in Records Management

On August 24, OMB and NARA issued a Managing Government Records Directive, establishing “a robust 21st century framework for managing Federal records.” The Directive is applicable to all executive departments and agencies and to all federal records, without regard to security classification or any other restriction.

By the end of 2013, agencies must identify for transfer and report to NARA all permanent records that have been in existence for more than 30 years. By then they must also identify all of their uncheduled records and submit plans for managing all their permanent electronic records by the end of 2019.

By the end of 2014, federal agencies’ national records officers must earn the NARA Certificate of Federal Records Management Training. Also by that date, all federal agencies must establish a method to inform all employees of their records management responsibilities in law and policy, and develop suitable records management training for appropriate staff.

Agencies will have until the end of 2016 to start managing email in appropriate electronic systems that support records management requirements. Also by that date they will have to submit schedules for all of their uncheduled paper and electronic records.

Full text of the Directive is [available here](#) (link is .pdf).

USING FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER SERVICES WORKSHOPS IN SEPTEMBER

These **FREE** full-day **Federal Records Center Program** workshops teach you:

- ▶ About our Archives and Records Center Information System (ARCIS)
- ▶ How to transfer non-current records to your Federal Records Center
- ▶ How to make a request for reference services using our on-line Reference Services
- ▶ About our digital-imaging services

When

September 12, 2012
September 14, 2012

Where

Phoenix
Flagstaff

Information and Registration

Diane Jones (951) 956-2064
diane.jones@nara.gov

These workshops are co-located and run sequentially with the RM workshops described in the flyer on page 3.



National Archives and Records Administration Records Management Training

Don't Miss Out

September 11, 2012

**Bureau of Land
Management
Arizona State Office
One North Central Ave.
Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ 85004
8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.**

■ *Basic Records Operations*

This course describes what to file, how to file it, and how to remove files no longer needed for current business. It covers the variety of activities involved in the maintenance and use, as well as the disposition, of Federal records. It presents practical how-to's in handling records of various types.

Outcomes:

By the end of the course, participants will be able to

- Define Federal records and distinguish them from non-record materials and personal papers;
- Reduce unnecessary filing;
- Know basic files management principles to administer office records;
- Inventory records;
- Apply records disposition schedules; your agency's and the General Records Schedules; and
- Transfer non-current records to records centers

Cost: \$150.00 per person

To register: <https://nara.learn.com/>

Contact: Audrey Shapin at 949-448-4922 or

laguna.workshops@nara.gov

September 13, 2012

**USGS Flagstaff Science
Center
Building 3 Conference
Room
2255 N. Gemini Dr
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.**

More news on page 4!

Declassified Katyn Massacre Records to be Released

On September 10, the National Archives will release about one thousand pages of recently declassified records concerning the 1940 Katyn Forest Massacre, perpetrated by Soviet intelligence forces in the spring of 1940 on 22,000 Polish army officers, police officers, officials and intellectuals taken prisoner during and after the 1939 Soviet invasion of Poland.

The records are from the Department of State, Department of Defense, Army, Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower, and U.S. intelligence agencies. The massacre was the subject of a U.S. Congressional investigation in the early 1950s.

Records compiled during that investigation and already open to the public are in the Records of the Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Facts, Evidence, and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre (1951-52).

An investigation conducted by the Russian Federation in the 1990s and early 2000s confirmed Soviet responsibility for the massacre.

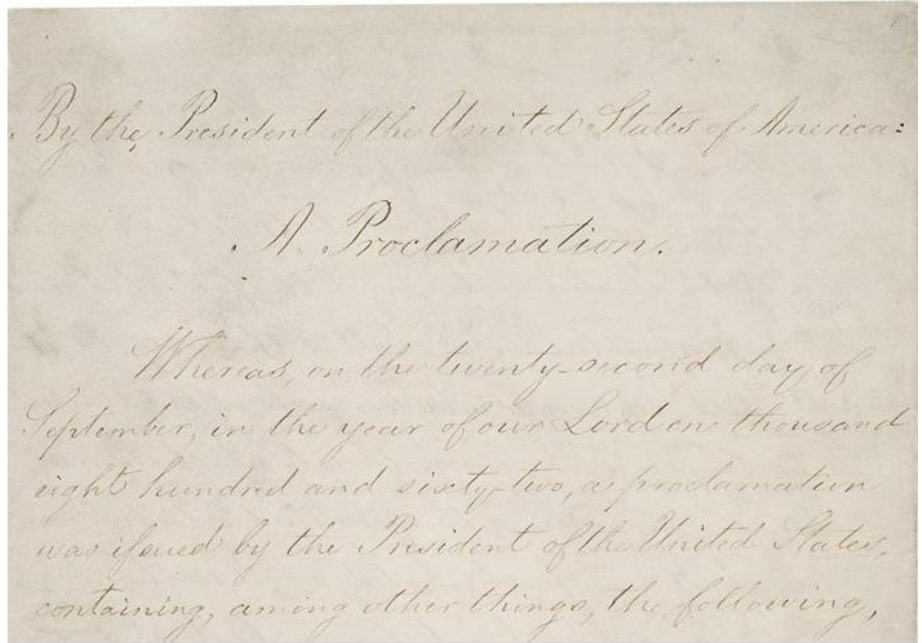
Contact us!

by going to

archives.gov/pacific/

then scroll down to

“Ways to Reach Us”



150th Anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation is January 1, 2013

Along the road to slavery's final destruction, the Emancipation Proclamation has assumed a place among the great documents of human freedom. At the height of the Civil War, President Lincoln declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

National Archives will commemorate the 150th anniversary of its issuance with a free special display of the original document from December 30, 2012 through January 1, 2013. The document is the original Emancipation Proclamation which is affixed with the Great Seal as well as the President's signature on January 1, 1863.

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war. Despite the expansive wording, the Emancipation Proclamation was limited in many ways. It applied only to States that had seceded from the Union, leaving slavery untouched in the loyal border states. It also expressly exempted parts of the Confederacy that had already come under Northern control. Most important, the freedom it promised depended upon military victory.

The Emancipation Proclamation announced the acceptance of black men into the Union army and navy, enabling the liberated to become liberators. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom.

From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed their insistence that the war for the union must become a war for freedom. It added moral force to the Union cause and strengthened the Union both militarily and politically. For example, by swinging English public opinion decisively in favor of the Union, it probably forestalled British intervention in favor of the Confederacy.

The Emancipation Proclamation is displayed only for a limited time each year because of its fragility, which can be made worse by exposure to light, and the need to preserve it for future generations. The document will be on display in the East Rotunda Gallery of the National Archives building, which is located on Constitution Avenue at 9th Street, NW, Washington, DC.