



*Frederick Krueger Collection, MS002-06-02, Central Washington University Archives*  
Town band gathered in front of the Central Hotel in Cle Elum around 1900

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**The Frederick Krueger Collection on Upper Kittitas Valley History**  
(Profile on page 20)

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## *President's Message*

Greetings, comrades! It's been a busy summer. I've just returned from a wonderful vacation through most of our member states (Alaska will have to wait until next year). It was awesome to see Glacier, Yellowstone, and the Tetons for the first time, but I also saw Spokane, Helena, and Idaho Falls for the first time, too. We are all fortunate to live in an area that is so diverse and beautiful.

Diversity was also the keyword at SAA 2007 in Chicago. President Adkins' message reviewed the history of diversity efforts in SAA specifically and in the archives profession generally. Plenary speaker Robert Stanton talked about diversity. The diversity committee talked about diversity. I'd swear that the hot dog vendor on Navy Pier was talking about diversity.

Something that Stanton mentioned in his address really stuck with me. He noted that diversity is especially important in helping new members forge their own futures and develop a love of their profession. There is so much emphasis on the quantifiable aspects of diversity that we can miss its personal impact. I'm not saying we should ignore initiatives to increase membership in under-represented groups. Nor should we lose focus on increasing the documentation of the full spectrum of American life. But these things are means to an end. And that end is a group where *any* prospective member would say "there's a place here for me."

Creating that sense of welcome and acceptance is one of the most elusive aspects of a diverse organization. It's simple enough to note that we've gone from two to four business archivists or that we've started collecting records of this group or that group. It's quite another thing to build a community that includes and values *anyone* who wants to be involved in the grand archival endeavor.

I don't have the solution (I know that's a big surprise!) but I do have some ideas. First, we should continue to

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### **EASY ACCESS**

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## The ABC's of MPLP: How to Apply the "More Product, Less Process" Method in Your Archives

—Janet Hauck, Whitworth University Archives

### Introduction

"Every archival facility has a backlog of wonderful collections that sit unused and unprocessed in a back room or basement. Every archivist has the intention of getting this material processed and into the hands of researchers just as soon as time allows. Every archivist can do this – by applying the MPLP method of collection processing, and cutting processing time by three-fourths! This session will introduce the steps, issues, and philosophy of the MPLP method, and provide a hands-on opportunity for attendees."

With these words, I began my 90-minute presentation at the Northwest Archivists' spring 2007 meeting at the University of Idaho this past May. The room full of people listened, nodded, and looked skeptical by turns. But when it came time for questions, I heard the same comments being made and issues being raised that I see addressed in the literature and at conferences. Mark Greene's and Dennis Meissner's "More Product, Less Process" method has revolutionized archival processing and discussions of it, and I have been privileged to be involved from the start.

### How it all began

A generous two-year NHPRC grant, received in October 2004, set the stage for the eight-member Northwest Archives Processing Initiative (NWAPI) consortium to become a testing ground for the "More Product, Less Process," or MPLP method. Greene and Meissner were hired as consultants, and I took up my duties as consortium director. Eight diverse institutions from Oregon, Washington and Alaska would receive training in the MPLP method, and would use it to process a total of 80 collections comprised of 1,120 linear feet of material. We began in July 2005, and the grant period

has just ended as of June 30, 2007.

As the project was nearing its end, I found people asking me over and over, "What is MPLP, anyway? How does it work in practicality? How can I implement it in my repository?" The remainder of this article will focus on answering these questions.

### What is MPLP, anyway?

Simply stated, the MPLP method uses the least number of necessary processing steps when readying an unprocessed collection for use by researchers. If one reduces the number of steps of arrangement, preservation, and description, the application of MPLP will naturally reduce the amount of time it takes to process a collection. Greene and Meissner expressed it well in their article entitled, "More Product, Less Process: Revamping Traditional Archival Processing," in the Fall/Winter 2005 issue of *The American Archivist*: "Processing backlogs continues to be a problem for archivists, and yet the problem is exacerbated by many of the traditional approaches to processing collections that archivists continue to practice." (p. 208)

As they began the research that resulted in that article, Greene and Meissner posed an "either/or" question, which I will also pose to you. How many of your researchers would:

- Prefer to use archival collections that are *fully arranged, described, preserved and inventoried*, even if it means waiting *longer* to access them?
- OR, prefer to use archival collections that are *minimally arranged, described, preserved and inventoried*, if it means waiting *a shorter time* to access to them?

In order to find an answer, Greene and Meissner

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(Continued from page 3) MPLP:

surveyed a group of 48 researchers, mostly faculty members and graduate students. Their survey results in a nutshell were:

- Most would *accept generally lesser levels of organization* in processed collections
- Most would like to see *basic descriptions* for all collections in a repository, *whether collections were processed or not*
- And, not surprisingly, most would like the materials described online

### How does MPLP work in practicality?

Greene and Meissner also conducted a survey of archivists, and found that traditional processing practices included:

- Removing metal paperclips and staples
- Re-folding items in acid-free folders
- Mending torn documents
- Photocopying newspaper clippings
- Creating inventories at the collection level
- Interleaving scrapbooks w/acid-free tissue
- Rearranging documents into series
- Sleeving photographs

I don't know about you, but this sounded like the way I'd been processing collections ever since becoming an archivist. And now Greene and Meissner were writing about "the scope of the problem, and its impacts both on processing costs and on access to collections." What's more, they were issuing "a call for archivists to rethink the way they process collections, particularly large, contemporary collections, [and challenging] many of the assumptions archivists make about the importance of preservation activities in processing and the arrangement and description activities necessary to allow researchers to access collections effectively." (*ibid*, p. 208)

Greene and Meissner were proposing something that would affect the world of archival processing in a huge way. They were advocating new, non-

traditional processing steps. In order to do this, they made a few very basic assumptions, which were:

- Most archival facilities today are climate-controlled
- The date range of a collection determines the depth of processing
- The origin of a collection also determines the depth of processing

The first assumption, the necessity of controlling the climate in which archival collections are stored, is widely accepted. The NISO TR01-1995 standard entitled "Environmental Guidelines for the Storage of Paper Records" states that a repository with a temperature of around 70 degrees F and a relative humidity around 50% possesses the desired storage conditions for most manuscript collections. Acceptable fluctuations in temperature and humidity are +/-5 degrees or +/-5 %. This environment allows for preservation of the materials, as well as acceptable working conditions for archival staff.

The second assumption is a practical one. If a collection has a date range of 19<sup>th</sup> or early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, one can make several generalizations. First of all, the fasteners (paper clips, staples, etc.) will not be stainless steel, will most likely be rusted, and will need to be removed. Secondly, the folders will not be made of acid-free paper, may be brittle, and will need to be replaced and re-labeled. On the other hand, if the materials originated in the 1970s or after, the fasteners *will* be stainless steel, and *won't* need to be removed. In addition, the folders *will* be acid-free, and may remain in the collection.

The origin of a collection raises another practical matter. If the collection has come to the archives from a business, or an office at the institution, or even from a very organized individual, there may already be a logical order imposed on the materials. As the collection is processed, this order might be maintained as it is, and merely inventoried at the series or box level. Again, the more recently the

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materials were created, the more likelihood that their original order is still intact and “makes sense.” There would be no reason to inventory at the folder level, much less the item level.

Greene and Meissner, based on the above assumptions, proposed that in order to save time and resources while processing collections, archivists should:

- Remove *only* rusted paper clips or staples
- Re-folder *only* if original folders are brittle or damaged
- Rearrange documents into series *only* in large or complex collections
- Create inventories at the box level *only*

### How can you implement MPLP in your repository?

As one might imagine, these new recommendations have been quite revolutionary in the archives world. And back in July 2005, when the NWAPI consortium was just beginning its grant project, our members raised some important questions. How could each institution implement MPLP in its own repository, while maintaining the ability to address individual needs? How could we allow for the fact that each institution functioned differently on a day-to-day basis? In other words, how could each of us utilize MPLP successfully? In answer to these questions, Greene and Meissner developed a set of guidelines for the NWAPI consortium, a table they called, “More Product, Less Process: Answer to a Request for a ‘Middle Way’.” [Table 1]

This set of guidelines addressed each of the traditional processing steps of arrangement, description, and preservation, and listed the MPLP step that would constitute “adequate” processing in each case. These steps considered adequate were ones that would produce an MPLP-processed collection, but were ones that could also be modified and “tweaked” by individual repositories as they considered their own institutional needs. For instance,

Table 1 \*\*

Arrangement	Traditional	Adequate
Un-folded material into folders	Yes	Yes
Folders into series	Yes	Maybe, if size/complexity of collection warrants
Folders within series	Yes	No
Items within folders	Yes	No
Description		
Collection/Record Group	Yes	Yes
Series	Yes	Maybe, if size/complexity of collection warrants
Folders	Yes	May list, not describe
Items	May list or describe	No
Preservation		
Re-folder	Yes	Only if original folders brittle or otherwise damaged
Remove fasteners	Yes	No
Segregate and/or photocopy clippings, carbons, omenskins	Yes	No
Segregate and/or sleeve photos	Yes	No
Encapsulate or mend torn documents	Yes	No
Interleave scrapbooks and photo albums	Yes	No
Metrics		
Hours per cubic foot	15	4

\*\*This table is provided courtesy of Mark Greene and Dennis Meissner, 2005.

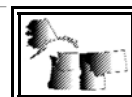
if an institution was processing a collection that contained a large number of photographs, there might be modification at the point of description at the item level. Or if another institution dealt primarily in legal documents, there might be tweaking at the point of arrangement at the item level, so that sensitive material could be separated.

Here at Whitworth, we’ve adopted our own “middle way.” Yes, we’ve stopped removing every staple and paper clip. And yes, we’ve started creating box-level inventories. We also present the researcher with only one box of material at a time, which prevents folders from being re-inserted into wrong boxes, and helps maintain order within the collection as a whole. But we still re-folder, re-label and re-box everything in acid-free enclosures. Why do we do this? We do it because part of our mission is to instruct undergraduates in the use of archival materials, and we feel strongly about maintaining a “respect for the material,” as I call it. This takes a bit more time, but in the long run it averages out to an acceptable processing rate. It also fits our repository’s needs, and we’re happy with it.

### Results from the NWAPI consortium

You may be interested to know how the NWAPI

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consortium fared in its two-year trial of the MPLP method. All eight institutions have been generally pleased with their results, and have completed the processing of the 80 collections promised at the beginning of the grant period. We will all continue to use MPLP, as we seek to refine its use according to our individual needs. If our repositories are typical of those discussed in the literature of the past, it would be true that we used to take 15 hours to process one cubic foot of archival material. The authors of the MPLP method proposed an average of four hours per cubic foot. When all was said and done, the NWAPl consortium is proud to say that we averaged a little under *three* hours per cubic foot (2.9 hours, to be exact)!

So, the choice is yours. Is MPLP for you? Could you resist the urge to remove every staple and paper clip as you process a collection? Could you leave the original folders in the collection, and not re-arrange materials? Could you find a "middle way" of processing that will save time in one area while spending it where needed in another? The decision will be made, according to the MPLP approach, when you answer this question: How can I adapt my processing practices to my own researchers and repository?

If you decide to apply MPLP in your repository, you should be able to take this:



And turn it into this:

...in a matter of 24 hours!  
Good luck!



## Blogs!

—Tiah Edmunson-Morton, Oregon State University

In the last issue of *Easy Access*, Karen Bjork and I wrote an article introducing some social software tools and asking archivists to consider how they might be useful both professionally and personally. This issue will focus on blogs; and in the true spirit of blogging, I have placed an expanded version of this piece on my blog "Archival Musings," which can be found at <http://temarchivalmusings.blogspot.com/>

Never one to repeat research when someone else has already put it all together in such a nice package, I'd like to refer you all to a wonderful site, called Academic Blogging, that can tell you more about the history, structure, and general academic uses for blogs. This site, funded by the Educational Technology Collaborative at University of Tennessee, has an extensive explanation of blog fundamentals.

### *What is a blog?*

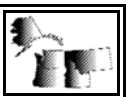
Short for "weblog," a blog is a "frequent, chronological publication of personal thoughts and web links." Remember, a blog is just another website, albeit one that is inherently social and frequently conversational in nature. It's like a diary or journal, a letter to the editor, or a message on a listserv—but anyone online can read it and, more importantly, they can tell you what they think.

### *Archives Blogs: What are my colleagues doing?*

Here are some ways I've noticed archivists using blogs. I've also included examples of each type (links are provided at the end). They are using blogs

- as education tools: Digitization 101, Reading Archives
- to share experiences as archivists: Historical Notes from OHSU, Adventures in Library School
- to explore technology and professional issues:

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(Continued from page 6) Blogs:

#### ArchivesNext

- to explore intersections with other disciplines: HangingTogether
- to tell us about their stuff: Guided by History, Ephemera
- to put it all together: ArchivesBlogs
- to share news: What Happened Here? News from the NW Archivists

#### But What Else?

It's true that most of us have interests outside of our professions (and our windowless offices). I wanted to share some ways I use blogs in my personal life and confess my addiction to cooking blogs. In the past year, I've started to watch several, including

- 101 Cookbooks ([www.101cookbooks.com](http://www.101cookbooks.com))
- Simply Recipes ([www.elise.com/recipes](http://www.elise.com/recipes))
- Je Mange la Ville ([www.jemangelaville.com](http://www.jemangelaville.com))
- Smitten Kitchen (<http://smittenkitchen.com>)

This list seems to grow, though so does my recipe repertoire! To monitor them, I use a Google news reader (RSS feed).

#### Explore!

Take an hour to explore some of these blogs; I think you will find a wide array of formats, a variety of archivists, and a lot of interesting information. And while you are there, look around, click some links, and see if you can find some treasures of your own.

- Academic Blogging: <http://edtech.tennessee.edu/%7Eset31/default.html>
- Hurst-Wahl, Digitization 101: <http://hurstassociates.blogspot.com/>
- Cox, Reading Archives: <http://readingarchives.blogspot.com/>
- Piasecki, Historical Notes from OHSU: <http://ohsu-hca.blogspot.com/>
- Monique Lloyd, Adventures in Library School: <http://earningmymils.blogspot.com/>
- ArchivesNext: [www.archivesnext.com/](http://www.archivesnext.com/)
- Hanging Together: <http://hangingtogether.org/>
- Wells Fargo, Guided by History: <http://blog.wellsfargo.com/GuidedByHistory/>
- Marty Weil, Ephemera: [www.ephemera.typepad.com/](http://www.ephemera.typepad.com/)
- ArchivesBlogs: <http://archivesblogs.com/>
- **What Happened Here? News from the NW Archivists:** <http://newnwanews.blogspot.com/>

## A Student's Perspective of the 2007 Rare Books and Manuscripts Section Pre-conference —Monique Lloyd, 2007 NWA at-large student scholarship winner

In June, 2007 I attended the 48th annual Rare Books and Manuscripts Section (RBMS) Pre-conference, From Here to Ephemerality: Fugitive Sources in Libraries, Archives, and Museums, which was held in Baltimore, Maryland. I was able to do this with the help of a scholarship from the RBMS and additional financial assistance from Emporia State University.

The keynote address was given by Michael Twyman, Emeritus Professor, Centre for Ephemera Studies, University of Reading, England on The Long-Term Significance of Printed Ephemera. An expert on 19th century ephemera, Dr. Twyman began by providing us with an historical perspective of print and ephemera, emphasizing the point that

to neglect ephemera both distorts the history of the printing trade and underestimates its impact on society. He pointed out how using large, bold typefaces and distorted, shaded, and decorated lettering was often used on notices and posters to attract readers. Another new technique was the use of two-level advertising done by alternating large and small print with the primary message in large and bold print and details in smaller, normal print which forced readers to change the way they read. Ephemera also includes interactive typography. Blank business forms are an example and this form of ephemera grew as bureaucracy became more widespread. It led to the development of new words and phrases now commonly used including

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*(Continued from page 7) RBMS Preconference:*

“write in block letters,” “check options desired,” and “sign on the dotted line.” Ephemera, Dr. Twyman explained, tells us about society in the past. The use of ephemera brought about a variety of processes and creative ways of manipulating paper including security printing, dye stamping, embossing, color printing, rainbow paper, as well as folded and variously shaped three-dimensional cards which can stand up, have moveable parts, or are interactive and require assembly by individuals.

Dr. Twyman’s presentation made me realize how printing affects the way we view and react to messages and how we must look at printed ephemera in order to understand graphic design and printing history. Ephemera influenced the use of acronyms and abbreviations, standardized spelling, and by combining text and images so skillfully, began changing how we process information.

The rest of the conference built on and examined different facets of what was presented in that keynote address. There were some recurring themes throughout the conference, including: the importance of Ebay and the Internet to researching and preserving ephemera; practical methods for processing and preserving collections; and the usefulness of ephemera in documenting everyday life.

I was most impressed with the plenary session which addressed ephemera in institutions, libraries, museums, and digital projects. The idea of ephemera as scholarly documentation about cultural history led to questions about access including the use of minimal processing, putting digital images online, crafting collections to meet the needs of institutions (which can be curriculum based as well as an aid in fund raising), doing workshops on ephemera collections, and assembling pamphlets describing collections. Museums can use ephemera to add depth to their exhibits and provide ways to meet individuals’ various learning styles. Discussions about the ideas that if something is not digitized it does not exist, that libraries will become merely museums for books, and whether or

not digital materials belong in special collections were lively and thought-provoking. There was even a bit of philosophical introspection about how we are drawn to ephemera because of our own non-permanence.

Immortalising the Mayfly. Permanent Ephemera: an Illusion or a (Virtual) Reality? by Julie Anne Lambert of the John Johnson Collection, Bodleian Library provided a great conference wrap-up. She began with how ephemera is valuable because it adds pieces to the puzzle of understanding social history by adding details and giving information not found elsewhere. She explained how modern ephemera should be collected and preserved and how it’s especially important when dealing with a community that may disappear; how copyright, ethical, and digitization problems will need to be addressed; how ephemera dealers can add value; the impact of Ebay on how ephemera is sold and made available; storage and preservation issues; how ephemera collections can be managed, cataloged, and made accessible; and how digitization will change the nature of ephemera.

I filled almost an entire suitcase with the ephemera I brought home from my trip. When I returned home I found a notice of baggage inspection informing me that it had been opened and searched. I have added that notice to my personal collection of ephemera documenting a marvelous and educational experience.

### Editor’s Note

Regular readers of Easy Access will note some changes in this issue. On the visual front, we have a new, cleaner looking masthead and logo created for us by freelance designer Leann Arndt.

In the content realm, Tiah Edmunson-Morton has graciously agreed to sign on as Assistant Editor. She will be gathering material from all of you for the News from the Northwest section. Tiah has already begun to run with things, adding a featured collection profile, and creating a new blog for more up-to-date and expanded News from the Northwest. See her note on page 13, and send her your news!





## Unfurling the Past: NARA's Admeasurement Collection

—Mary Nelson, NARA intern

I walk into the stacks at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Regional Archives in Seattle and head over to where the U.S. Coast Guard Admeasurement drawings are stored. Hundreds of rolled drawings are awaiting conservation treatment and once that occurs, it may be the first viewing by human eyes they have experienced in decades. I carefully pull a scroll off the shelf and examine its delicate condition. The fragile drawing is rolled very tightly. The edges are a bit frayed because of use and old age. The only hint of its contents is a red pencil marking on the outside stating the vessel's name. There are other marks on the outside of the scroll, discoloration from both exposure to the surrounding environment and time. Oil and diesel stains reflect the drawing's useful purpose aboard the vessel that bears its name. The scroll's contents remain hidden inside but are soon to be discovered. Now comes the exciting moment: opening the rolled-up drawing and seeing the architectural and engineering jewel that may be inside.

The Admeasurement collection consists of a large group of marine vessel drawings submitted to the Bureau of Customs, Marine Division documenting the regulatory tonnage of a vessel. The Customs Bureau transferred the collection to the U.S. Coast Guard, which retired it to the Federal Records Center in the early 1950's while it remained in the legal custody of the Coast Guard. The collection consists mostly of blue print drawings from approximately 400 vessels built between the early years of the twentieth century through the 1940's. The collection includes drawings for a variety of ships including naval vessels, wooden steam ships, yachts, ferryboats, cutters, passenger and freight boats, masted auxiliary schooners, merchant ships, tugs, and a variety of private vessels.

When the records were accessioned into the Regional Archives for permanent retention, it was ap-

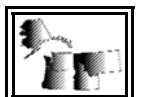
parent to staff that preservation actions were necessary before researchers could be allowed access to the drawings. In consultation with NARA's conservation staff in Washington, D.C., regional archivists created a conservation plan that included the creation of a passive humidification chamber, staff training, and the development of a tracking system. Because of the fragile, delicate condition of drawings in the collection, preservation became the chief priority, with description and arrangement tasks to follow.

Preservation included initial cleaning of the drawings using hand brushes and gentle vacuuming. Each drawing presented a unique preservation situation. Most of the drawings were very brittle and tightly rolled. Humidification was necessary to give the drawings needed moisture to allow staff to open the roll without damaging the drawings. A passive humidification chamber made of Plexiglas was used to introduce moisture allowing for relaxation after years of rolled storage. The drawings were then flattened under blotter paper and weights.

Following flattening, ship drawings were rolled together based on the ship name, architect or builder. The drawings were rolled onto three inch acid free cores, wrapped in tissue paper and then lastly, in a protective Mylar cover. Description tasks involved entering the vessel's information (i.e. name, architect, builder, date of drawing, specific details of the drawing) into a database.

Although the preservation tasks may seem to be routine for the kind of support the drawings are found on, it was the thought of the rolls' unknown and hidden images that evoked in me great anticipation and curiosity. What would be inside when I finally unrolled it, I wondered? What history was

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(Continued from page 9) NARA Admeasurement collection:

locked inside and waiting to be seen? Honestly, not every drawing is a great work of art, worthy of exhibition in a gallery. Some are simple decks plans and general arrangements. Yet, some drawings are truly grand in their intricate detail and beautiful profiles. Personally, one of the most interesting aspects of this collection is that each vessel has a story. During the preservation and arrangement tasks, my mind would often wander off to questions about the ship's history. Who was among the crew? Where in the world did the ship sail? Where is it now? How many people did it take to build it? Who witnessed the moment of it's maiden voyage? Each drawing is a visual piece of history, each with its own unique story. For example, the *Saxonia*, a German-built ship seized upon the United States' entry into WWI and later converted into a submarine tender for the United States Navy in 1917. Or the *Princeton*, a missionary motor boat for the Presbytery of Alaska. What places did these ships visit? Who were the people they encountered?

I've been told that it is not a commonality in an archivist's career to have the opportunity to put the last container of a collection up on the shelf to signify the completion of the processing of a series. I am very grateful to have had this experience as an intern; now the Admeasurement collection is properly preserved, and can be viewed and used by the public. My work to complete this project was only possible because of the hard work of previous interns and staff members.

Whether it is having a passion for maritime history or just an appreciation for beautiful and intricate drawings, this Admeasurement collection has something for everyone.

**Mary Nelson** is currently a student of the Department of History of Western Washington University's graduate program in Archives and Records Management. She did her internship at the National

Archives and Records Administration, Pacific-Alaska Regional in Seattle, WA during the spring and summer of 2007. Although transferred to the Region in Seattle by the Coast Guard, the Admeasurement Drawings series can be found in the Records of the Bureau of Customs (RG 36) and holds almost 1,650 drawings for over 450 ships. A database is available to help us locate them on 469 rolls.

### NWA Board Meeting Minutes 30 July 2007, 9 a.m. PST Conference Call

Terry Baxter (president) called the meeting to order at 9:06 a.m.

Present: Terry Baxter, Brian Brown, Donna McCrea, Ellie Arguimbau, John Bolcer, Sharon Howe, Ruth Steele, Gina Rappaport, Wendi Lyons.

1. May 18, 2007 Minutes. Members were sent draft Minutes for May 18. Frantilla will send corrected minutes; the Board approved minutes with corrections.

#### 2. Reports:

a) Membership Committee (Arguimbau)  
Arguimbau reported 70 members have renewed to date. She suggested adding a field in the membership database to record what committees people express an interest in so that we can respond to their interests. The Board discussed various ways of responding to members interested in volunteering. Arguimbau noted that the number of people volunteering was down. It was agreed that responding to members expressing an interest in volunteering is important, whether through the committee chair or through *Easy Access*. The Membership Coordinator will refer names to appropriate committee

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(Continued from page 10) NWA Board Meeting:

chairs for them to respond.

b) Publications Committee (Bolcer)

Bolcer reported that the June issue of *Easy Access* went out and everyone should have their copy. The website remains where it is; there has been no movement changing it over to a content management system.

c) Directory Project Committee (Baxter for Long)

Baxter reported Long is working on the database of repositories and heritage organizations and that state representatives have been very helpful. After that work is completed, she will be working with Bolcer to assign unique codes to each repository for the online survey.

d) Local Arrangements Committee (Tripp/Schmuland)

No local arrangements report at this time. Rappaport noted she will have questions down the

road. Lyons announced the creation of a blog to get input for the meeting and when the url is available it will be forwarded to the state reps.

e) Program Committee (Baxter/Rappaport)  
Rappaport (chair) welcomed questions or advice. A joint meeting with ARMA is planned but not confirmed; she will follow up. She will begin forming the program committee and will include members who expressed an interest with their renewals.

f) Advocacy Committee (Howe)

The Oregon legislature approved the full amount requested for Oregon Historical Society. Baxter wrote thank you notes for this effort. Items to be monitored include: NHPRC funding and fair market value tax deduction legislation. Howe requested Board members alert her to any issues they encountered.

McCrea suggested a list of wants and needs

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# NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST

## Assistant Editor's Note

—Tiah Edmunson-Morton, Oregon State University

Hello NW repositories!

I am excited to have the opportunity to gather and share the news from our repositories and region. We have an amazing and rich array of people, organizations, and collections represented in our five states, and I'd like to encourage you to share it with your colleagues.

There are a few changes in this issue, and a few that will, undoubtedly, come in future issues. The first is the "Featured Collection" section that follows the "Assistant Editor's Note." The second is the creation of the blog "What Happened Here? News from the NW Archivists." It is a place for you to learn more about news from the Northwest; watch the space to learn more about some of the people, places, and things mentioned in the news stories. Please visit, read, comment, and add your own findings at <http://newnwanews.blogspot.com/>

Finally, if you know of a great gem at a repository, think of something you'd like to know more about, or have changes and suggestions for this column, contact me at [tiah.edmunson-morton@oregonstate.edu](mailto:tiah.edmunson-morton@oregonstate.edu). I want to hear from you all!

## ...Featured Collection

### Recently Processed at the Montana Historical Society Research Center: The Gamer Shoe Co. Records, 1866-2002

Government Records Archivist Karen Bjork recently completed processing the **Gamer Shoe Company Records, 1866-2002** (bulk 1890-1965) (Manuscript Collection 339). The collection includes correspondence (1877-1999), organizational records (1899-1995), and financial and legal records (1874-1991), as well as the financial, legal and organizational records (1907-1944) for the Gamer Confectionary and the personal correspondence and legal records (1872-1985) for the Gamer family.

Frederick Gamer, a pioneer of the state and for a time one of its wealthiest citizens, was born in Germany on December 30, 1844. His father, Karl (Charles) Gamer, immigrated with his wife and nine children to the United States in 1861 and purchased a farm in Illinois. Fred Gamer moved to

Chicago in 1861, when he was 17 years old, and became a clerk in a shoe store. In 1866, he moved to Denver and started working for J. P. Fink and Co., a company that owned shoe stores in Denver and Helena. Shortly afterward buying the Fink business in 1868, Gamer moved to Helena.

The Gamer Shoe Company opened its doors in Last Chance Gulch (Helena, MT) in 1868; the store was one of the first of its kind. In 1869, Gamer opened a branch store in Deer Lodge, followed by stores in Anaconda and Butte. The business continued to prosper, and in 1882, Gamer expanded and built the Gamer Block at 17 South Main Street in Helena. Unfortunately, although Gamer was initially very successful, his businesses experienced economic troubles and he had to take a job in Anaconda as a weigh-master at the smelter. However, it seems that the Gamers are a shoe family: in 1947, William "Bill" R. Miles Jr., Fred Gamer's grandson, bought the Butte store from the estate of Fred Gamer Sr.'s

*(Continued on page 14)*



# NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Alaska*

(Continued from page 13) *Gamer Shoe Co.:*

sons. From that single store, Bill expanded the company with the purchases of Carlson's, Gaber's, and Naturalizer stores.

Gamer married Miss Emma M. Fink on April 9, 1872. They had four sons, Milton A., Charles W., John F., and Walter, and two daughters, Ada, and Sarah. Gamer served on the Helena city council and the school board; he was also a charter member of the Methodist church organization in Helena and one of the founders of the Montana Wesleyan University. On January 21, 1911, Gamer was killed by a street car while crossing the street in Anaconda, MT.

## University of Alaska Anchorage (Anchorage)

### Staff Changes

Dennis Walle, Head, University of Alaska Anchorage Archives & Special Collections, retired in June after nearly 30 years of service to the UAA-APU Consortium Library. Arlene Schmuland, former Reference Archivist, is the new Head of the department. Nicole Jackelen and Kathy Bouska have been hired as part-time archivists until the Reference Archivist position can be filled.

### Recently Received: Atwood Family Papers

Archives & Special Collections recently received the Atwood Family Papers. The Atwood family owned and published the Anchorage Times, one of the main newspapers of the state of Alaska for many years. This collection is rich with letters, business documents, diaries, and photos, and will offer the community a glimpse into the business and personal lives of this distinguished family and the growth of Anchorage. Accompanying the papers is a substantial monetary donation, also from the Atwood Estate, which will be used to pay for

the processing of the collection, the production of a research guide, and the creation of a commemorative Web site highlighting the family's legacy in Alaska. The Consortium Library will hire a temporary full-time archivist to process and write a guide to the papers. Recruitment for the position has begun.

## University of Alaska Fairbanks (Fairbanks)

This June the University of Alaska Fairbanks completed their work for the Northwest Archives Processing Initiative (NWAPI) grant, a two-year project collaborating with other Northwest institutions to significantly improve access to primary sources of importance to Northwest history. Using Greene and Meissner's minimal processing approach, they were able to significantly reduce their backlog. Their goal was to process over 1000 cu. ft. and produce 23 encoded finding aids; the actual result was a final total of 1088 cu. ft., or 41 processed collections and 55 encoded finding aids. These collections included some of their major political and scientific collections. Patrons can find the following collections' finding aids online in the Northwest Digital Archives (<http://nwda.wsulibs.wsu.edu>):

### **Alaskan Corporations/Associations:**

Alaska American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Records  
Alaska Anthropological Association Records  
Alaska Commercial Company Records  
Alaska Conservation Society Records  
Alaska Steamship Company Collection  
Alaskan Nuclear Disarmament Organizational Records  
American Society of Civil Engineers, Alaska section  
Cleary Hill Mining Company Records  
Coal Creek Mine Records

(Continued on page 15)





# NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Alaska*

*(Continued from page 14) University of Alaska Fairbanks:*

Fairbanks Banking Company Records  
 Hubbell & Waller Engineering Corporation  
 Records  
 International Polar Expedition to Pt. Barrow  
 Records  
 Kiwanis Club of Denali Records  
 Little Creek Mine (Nome, AK) Album  
 Northern Alaska Environmental Center Records  
 The Northward Operating Corporation Records  
 The United State Smelting, Refining, and Mining  
 Company Records  
 Woodchopper/Tofty Mining District Photograph  
 Collection

## **Alaska Legislators' Papers:**

E.L. "Bob" Bartlett Papers  
 Nick Begich Papers  
 Don Bennett Papers  
 Tom Brice Papers  
 Larry Carpenter Papers  
 Anthony J. Dimond Papers  
 William A. Egan Papers  
 Bettye Fahrenkamp Papers  
 Jan Faiks Papers  
 Mike Gravel Papers  
 Ernest Gruening Papers  
 Niilo Koponen Papers  
 Tom Moyer Papers  
 Charles H. "Charlie" Parr Papers  
 Ralph J. Rivers Congressional Papers  
 Irene E. and John E. "Pat" Ryan Papers

## **University of Alaska Records:**

Geophysical Institute Records  
 OCSEAP Arctic Projects Office Records  
 Polar Ice Coring Office Records  
 Project Chariot Records  
 University of Alaska Fairbanks College of Engi-  
 neering and Mines Records  
 University of Alaska Fairbanks. Fisheries and  
 Ocean Sciences, School of, Records

## **Prominent Scientists' Papers:**

Sydney Chapman Papers  
 Louis Degoes Papers  
 William O. Field Papers  
 David M. Hopkins Papers  
 Franklin E. Roach Papers

## **Collections of Mining, Exploration, or Alaskan History interest:**

Amory Family Papers  
 Helen L. Atkinson Papers  
 Joseph T. Flakne Papers  
 Lomen Family Papers  
 The Terris Moore and Katrina Hincks Moore Pa-  
 pers  
 Stanton Patty Family Papers  
 Elmer E. Rasmuson Papers  
 Charles M. Romanowitz Collection  
 Leo and Agnes Schlotfeldt Papers  
 Stan Senner Papers

# . . . *Montana*

## **Montana Historical Society Research Center (Helena)**

### Montana History WIKI

The Montana Historical Society Research Center is pleased to announce the launching of the **Montana History Wiki**. This site is a collection of information resources available through the Montana Historical Society Research Center and is designed to assist researchers in finding the best resource for their projects or topics. You can access the wiki directly at <http://montanahistorywiki.pbwiki.com/> or through the MHS Research Center's home page at <http://mhs.mt.gov/research/default.asp>.

*(Continued on page 16)*



## NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Montana*

(Continued from page 15) *Montana Historical Society:*

### Serving Up a Taste of the Past

Mark your calendars: The **Montana Historical Society's 34th Annual Montana History Conference** will be held in Helena on October 18-20. For thirty-four years the Montana Historical Society has been bringing people together to celebrate the colorful history and diverse heritage of the Treasure State. This year, more than fifty speakers will be on hand to dish up tales of bygone eras. Topics range from the flamboyant cowboy Teddy Blue Abbott to the impact of the Cold War on Montana, from the haunting territorial prison in Deer Lodge to the contemporary "architecture we love to hate," and from traditional Blackfeet warrior life to the contributions of African-Americans to the state's history. Join us for this smorgasbord of history—you won't be disappointed! For more information visit the MHS website at

[www.montanahistoricalsociety.org/museum/historyconference2007.asp](http://www.montanahistoricalsociety.org/museum/historyconference2007.asp) or contact Linda Wruck, Montana Historical Society Education Officer, at (406) 444-4794 or [lwruck@mt.gov](mailto:lwruck@mt.gov).

### Recently Processed at the MHS:

#### **Dave Walter Records: Montana Historical Society Research Historian records, 1993-2006.**

A little over a year ago, the Montana Historical Society, and the state as a whole, lost a dear friend with the death of Dave Walter (1943-2006), long-time reference librarian and research historian. Now the collection of his records as Research Historian is available at the MHS (Guide to Montana Historical Society. Research Historian records 1993-2006, finding aid available at <http://nwda-db.wsulibs.wsu.edu/findaid/ark:/80444/xv22929>). The Montana Historical Society's Research Historian position was established in 1993 to "provide verification, research, writing, and editing for projects and publications by the Society and cooperating agencies." This collection consists primarily of general correspondence (1989-2006) and subject

files (1979-2006). It includes records of Walter's work as a mentor for the Montana Heritage Project, as well as his work with a wide variety of historical committees and projects, such as the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, the Ortenberg Research Project on the Montana Legislature, the Golden Triangle Curriculum Cooperative's "Thinking Through American History" project, and the Virginia City / Nevada City Task.

### Recently received at the MHS Photograph Archives

The **Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Water Project Bureau** gave the Center 459 safety film negatives, which show aerial views of state water projects reservoirs in the early 1950's.

Mary Jane Stevens donated 45 photographs of the **Valier Irrigation Project**; the collection includes views of Valier, Montana and images of canal, head gate, and dam construction in the region.

The Flathead County Library donated 139 stereographic views of Native Americans, as well as images from Yellowstone and Glacier National parks. Many were taken by **Butte photographer N.A. Forsyth**.

Walter S. Foster donated 28 photographs of **Helena Public Schools Manual Training Department** productions, including images of textiles, art, weaving, baskets, Stickley/Mission style furniture, paper sculpture, sewing projects, metal work and wooden patterns, ceramics, and graphic signage (circa 1907-1911).

The Center received 43 portraits of **Montana postmaster and legislator George Lanstrum**. In addition to images of BPOE Elks activities, the collection includes portraits of his family members and business associates in Anaconda, Helena, and Kalispell (circa 1910-1925).



# NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Oregon*

## Oregon State University (Corvallis)

Recently Received at OSU:

**College of Home Economics Photographs (P 44), 1966-1986.** The images in this accession, nearly 1400 slides, were generated by the College of Home Economics for use in classroom instruction. Primarily slide show presentations, some of which also contain accompanying scripts and sound recordings, these images were used to teach about table setting techniques, home design, careers in home economics, Job Corps training, counseling for teachers, lesson planning, home economics education, the OSU Child Development Centers, and the Family Resource Management Department. One of the presentations, "Professionals in the Making: Four Field Experiences in Home Economics," also contains sound recordings and transcripts of interviews with four students.

**Western Center for Community College Development (RG 235), 1991-2004.** This accession consists of materials generated by the Western Center for Community College Development (WCCCD) and includes budgetary records, correspondence, course syllabi, grant proposals, legislative bills, meeting minutes, newsletters, photographs, publications, and reports. These records document professional development workshops and other educational training projects coordinated by WCCCD, as well as long range strategic planning, interaction with foundations for project funding, involvement with legislators on bills of interest to community colleges, and curriculum development. The photographs show training conferences and workshop sessions organized by WCCCD.

Established in 1991 and located in OSU's College of Education, the WCCCD provides professional development assistance, partnership building opportunities, and curriculum redesign guidance for the community, junior, and technical colleges in the

15 states served by the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE). The WCCCD is funded by the Oregon Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development.

**Peiffer, Kareen, Class Notes (MSS), 1930-1931.** Kareen Peiffer graduated from OSU (then known as Oregon State College) in 1934 with a degree in Education in 1934. She married fellow Oregon State classmate Morris Vennewitz ('34) and settled in Portland. This collection is comprised of notes from Peiffer's Botany and Zoology courses; they include handwritten drawings of frogs, plants, and other specimens.

**Trout, E. Dale, Papers (MSS), 1949-1978.** This transfer documents OSU Radiology Professor E. Dale Trout's research on X-ray machinery and the administration of the X-Ray Science and Engineering Laboratory; it contains materials generated and collected by Trout and includes article reprints, correspondence, reference materials, reports, and an index card system of reference sources. His reference materials include information on X-ray equipment, super voltage irradiation, diagnostic radiology, and radioactive protection; aside from monographs, the materials include manuals, conference proceedings, industry publications, and a textbook.

Before coming to OSU in 1962 as a Professor of Radiological Physics, E. Dale Trout worked for the General Electric Corporation researching and developing projects in all areas of radiology. In addition to being instrumental in the formation of the OSU Radiation Center, Trout established the X-Ray Science and Engineering Laboratory in 1965 and served as its Director until his retirement in 1976. Trout died in 1977.

This transfer also includes correspondence and research by Trout's colleague and assistant director of

*(Continued on page 18)*



## NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Oregon*

*(Continued from page 17) Oregon State University:*

the laboratory, John Kelley. Working with Trout at General Electric, John Kelley came to OSU in 1966 to serve as Assistant Director of the Lab; ten years later he became Radiation Health Officer. He died in 1982.

### Oregon Heritage Conference

Mark your calendars. The 2008 Oregon Heritage Conference, including the Oregon Heritage Excellence Awards presentations, will take place May 4-6 in Eugene.

The Oregon Heritage Conference annually brings together people involved in heritage efforts from around the state to learn, to be inspired, and to network. Additional details about the 2008 conference

will be available during the coming months.

If you have a speaker to suggest, a presentation you want to make or hear, or want to participate in planning the conference, please contact conference coordinator Kyle Jansson at 503-986-0673 or [heritage.info@state.or.us](mailto:heritage.info@state.or.us)

### Oregon 150

At its July meeting, Oregon 150's Board of Directors approved a strategic plan setting forth a full slate of sesquicentennial projects starting Feb. 14, 2009 (Oregon's 150th birthday)!

Oregon 150 will host several signature projects in 2009: Take Care of Oregon Day, Oregon Stories,

*(Continued on page 19)*

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# NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Washington*

(Continued from page 18) Oregon 150:

Oregon Minutes, The Children's Future Vision, and Travel Oregon 150. Additional details on these projects and other sesquicentennial activities are available at Oregon 150's website [www.oregon150.org](http://www.oregon150.org)

Besides the projects, Oregon 150 is encouraging communities and organizations throughout the state to plan their own sesquicentennial activities. To assist these activities, it is developing a Partners Program, through which organizations can request that their sesquicentennial project become an "official" Oregon 150 project. When an application is approved, Oregon 150 will assist with marketing the activity and extend use of its logo.

## Providence Archives (Seattle)

### Staff Changes

**Emily Hughes Dominick** has joined the staff at **Seattle's Providence Archives** as an Associate Archivist. Dominick spent the last year as a Project Archivist at Augustana College. She holds a M.A. degree in Museum Studies from the University of Kansas and a B.A. degree in History from St. Olaf College. Her other recent archival positions include Archives Technician at Unity Archives and Contract Preservation Archivist at the National Archives and Records Administration, Central Plains Region. In August, she sat for the Academy of Certified Archivists certified archivist exam. Dominick replaces Norman Dizon, who took a position as Records & Information Management Supervisor with the Washington State Ferries.

## Seattle Municipal Archives (Seattle)

### New Website

The Seattle Municipal Archives re-crafted its website into a more visually appealing and more easily navigable website. Please visit the site at: [www.seattle.gov/cityarchives/](http://www.seattle.gov/cityarchives/)

It features a "What's New" link on the home page and an improved local resources page. The website fits in with the City of Seattle "look" and offers all users an easy route to their questions about the Seattle Municipal Archives. Check it out!

### New Exhibit: "Pike Place Market Centennial"

A new exhibit, "Pike Place Market Centennial," debuted this August, in an online only environment. The exhibit depicts the market's first hundred years, including its founding and development, its farmers and shoppers, and the citizen initiative that saved it from urban renewal in the 1970s. It can be viewed at: [www.seattle.gov/CityArchives/Exhibits/PPM/default.htm](http://www.seattle.gov/CityArchives/Exhibits/PPM/default.htm)

Visit the exhibit for photographs, documents and newly digitized audio material relating to the history of the Market.



Flower Stall, 1939. *Seattle Municipal Archives* Item no.32317

"There was pressure to remove or lessen the Japanese presence at the Pike Place Market began in the early days and persisted in the 1920s, through demands for the creation of the Westlake "whites only" farmers market, or by trying to ban produce grown in greenhouses. The Japanese continued to make up the majority of farmers at the market until their removal and internment during World War II."



## NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Washington*

### Central Washington University (Ellensburg)

The Special Collections and Archives at Central Washington wishes to announce the acquisition of the Frederick Krueger Collection on Upper Kittitas Valley History. Frederick Krueger, a retired high school teacher from Cle Elum, Washington, spent the past five decades collecting and documenting the rich cultural history of the upper valley in Kittitas County. This area was known for its vast mining and lumbering operations during the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, when the railroads converted locomotives to diesel, the coal mines closed and the upper valley slipped into a deep economic recession. In recent years, however, the region has rebounded with a thriving tourism business focused upon outdoor recreational activities and splendid vistas of the eastern slope of Cascades. The materials in the Krueger Collection exemplifies the very unique and diverse past of the upper valley through documents, photographic images and oral histories.

The collection consists of over 40 cubic feet of research files, photographic negatives, prints and slides, oral histories, genealogical information, local and regional maps, county school histories, correspondence, ephemera and artifacts on the cultural history of the Upper Kittitas Valley. The collection contains histories on regional businesses and organizations, rural schools, religious institutions, early pioneers, ethnic groups, local folklore and other subjects relevant to the upper valley. It includes a vast amount of information on the founding and development of many of the communities within the county, such as Cle Elum, Roslyn, Liberty, Ronald, Easton, Thorpe and Ellensburg. The collection is also composed of research materials significant to major industries associated with the region, such as the mining of coal and gold, logging, cattle ranching, hay farming and outdoor recreation.

reation.

A finding aid to the collection can be viewed at [www.lib.cwu.edu/archive/Manuscripts/MS002-06-02.htm](http://www.lib.cwu.edu/archive/Manuscripts/MS002-06-02.htm).

Examples from the photograph collection can be seen at <http://digital.lib.cwu.edu/cgi-bin/library?site=localhost&a=p&p=about&c=krueger&l=en&w=utf-8>.

### Additional Biographical Information

Frederick Ernest Krueger was born in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota in 1939, the son of Fredrick and Audry Krueger. He attended public schools at Sleepy Eye and graduated from the local high school in 1958. From the fall of 1958 until he graduated in the spring of 1962 he studied teaching science and social studies at Mankato State College. After graduating with a Bachelor of Science, he taught at schools in Merville and Keokuk, Iowa. In 1965, Krueger was accepted in the Russian Regional Studies Program at the University of Washington. He left the program in 1967 for a teaching position in social studies at Cle Elum High - Roslyn School. In 1969, Krueger received his Masters degree from the University of Washington.

Soon after his arrival in Cle Elum, he launched several student oriented projects to capture the regional history of the Upper Kittitas Valley. His many students became involved in community historical projects, oral history programs and various other activities to preserve the area's rich heritage. The most notable was the Roslyn Cemeteries preservation and documentation project in partnership with the Roslyn Kiwanis Club which he managed from 1974 to 1996. He was one of the founding members of the Upper Kittitas County Heritage Council in 1973 and was very influential in saving the historic Salmon la Sac guard station from destruction in

*(Continued on page 21)*





# NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST . . . *Washington*

(Continued from page 20) *Central Washington University:*

1977. He was a recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to study China and Japan from 1988 to 1990. In 1993, Mr. Krueger was recipient of a Fulbright-Hayes Grant that allowed him to study in China for five weeks. Between 1994 and 1995, he was selected by Governor Lowery and the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction to teach in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. He retired from teaching in June of 1996. He has collaborated on several state, county and regional history books along with numerous articles in local newspapers.

## National Archives and Records Administration—Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)

### Staff News

NARA's Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle) would like to announce that **Kathleen Crosman** will be joining our staff on September 17 as an archivist. Kathleen is a graduate of WWU's certificate program in Archival Administration during which time she worked as an intern at the Seattle facility. She has most recently worked as a contract archivist for the B'nai B'rith Klutznick National Jewish Museum in Washington, DC. Kathleen indicates that she and her two cats, Lucy and Sara, are happy to back in the Pacific Northwest.

### Recently received:

An unexpected addition to NARA holdings this summer came from **Records of the Selective Service System**. Selective Service required males at the age of 18 to register with them under one of the Selective Service System Acts. The records cover the states and territories of Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. The time frame, with the exception of Montana, covers men born between the years of 1897 and 1957. Registration was suspended on March 29, 1975.

One series covered is Registration Cards that are filled out and signed by the registrant. Another se-

ries is Classification Records, which notes the date the registrant reported to the induction station and how they were "classified" for Military service. With over 1000 feet of records the two series are sure to be highly referenced.

The Selective Service records will only be in Seattle for a few years before they are transferred permanently to the Military Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri. For more information call the National Archives at 206-336-5115.

## University of Washington (Seattle)

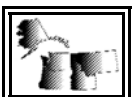
The **Archives and Preservation Club** of the University of Washington Information School is delighted to be a newly chartered student chapter of the Society of American Archivists. Since our founding in 2002 we have presented programs for students interested in the fields of archives and preservation, including career guidance panels, panel discussions on digital audio preservation and digital preservation of visual materials, and tours of local repositories. We look forward to the opportunity to create new connections with the professional community both locally and nationally. For more information on the APC, see <http://students.washington.edu/archpres/>

## 2008 Annual Conference Program Proposals

The 2008 Annual Conference Program Committee invites you to participate in development of the annual conference by proposing sessions that will be of interest and value to the profession. Experienced archivists and records managers as well as those new to the profession are encouraged to submit proposals. Proposals will be due **January 2, 2008**.

Conference session proposal forms, complete with

(Continued on page 23)



(Continued from page 11) NWA Board Meeting:

would be helpful and Howe agreed to do this and send it on to the state reps.

### 3. 2009 Meeting (Baxter)

The program committee chair for the 2009 meeting in Portland is Tiah Edmunson-Morton (Oregon State University Archives), and Layne Sawyer (Oregon State Archives) is the local arrangements committee chair.

### 4. 2010 Meeting (Bolcer)

Bolcer reported that Claude Zachary from the Society of California Archivists is still interested in a western regional "round-up" and proposed Seattle as a location. Bolcer hopes to have a planning meeting in Chicago during SAA for the 2010 meeting. Seattle as a travel hub was discussed and agreed to be a good location. The Board voted unanimously in favor of NWA participating in a Western Roundup. John Bolcer was voted as the NWA planning representative. The Board also voted to support Seattle as a provisional location for the regional meeting and refer it to the membership at a later date, after the location is discussed by all regional representatives.

### 5. Procedures Manual Revision (Howe)

The proposed changes and an outline of changes were sent out before the Board meeting. Once the changes are approved a final full draft will be provided to the Board for review. Details of the treasurer's reporting for annual meetings were discussed. Comments were given for proposed changes regarding sharing membership addresses, including email. Howe asked if description for standing as well as elected job descriptions should be included, and it was agreed it would be a handy reference to have them all together. It was agreed that the secretary should be the keeper of the tax identification number as part of the permanent records. Insurance records will also be part of the

(Continued on page 23)

## Archivist's Calendar

- Oct. 23-28, 2007** Oral History Association Conference  
Oakland, CA
- Nov. 28-29, 2007** Persistence of Memory (NEDCC)  
digital preservation conference, Seattle, WA
- Nov. 30, 2007** *Easy Access* deadline for submissions
- Jan. 2, 2008** NWA 2008 session proposals due
- March 26-29, 2008** Association for Recorded Sound  
Collections annual meeting, Palo Alto, CA
- April 30-May 3, 2008** Society of California Archivists  
annual meeting, Monterey, CA
- May 21-24, 2008** Society of Southwest Archivists,  
annual meeting, Houston, TX
- May 28-31, 2008** Northwest Archivists annual meeting  
Anchorage, AK
- Aug. 23-31, 2008** Society of American Archivists  
annual meeting, San Francisco, CA

(Continued from page 2) President's Message:

work to encourage under-represented groups to become archivists and to join our community of archivists. This is baseline diversity and our viability depends on it. Second, we need to expand our notions of what an archivist is. While this may seem counter to all of the work the profession has done to define itself clearly, I would contend that's an occupational concern. Northwest Archivists will be a stronger and more relevant organization to the degree that it involves anyone who loves archives in its activities. Finally, we need to open ourselves up to each other's ideas, beliefs, traditions, concerns and hopes. Diversity is not about body counts; it is all about a respect and tolerance for the widest possible cast of characters, not because we're supposed to, but because it makes our lives, both professional and personal, more vibrant and complex.

—Terry Baxter



*(Continued from page 22) NWA Board Meeting:*

secretary's responsibility. The issue of permanent records came up and Howe indicated Karyl Wynn is willing to be of assistance. Baxter suggested this issue wait until plans are firmer and the Board agreed. Howe indicated it would be fall before a draft was ready to circulate.

#### 6. Non-Profit Status (Howe)

Howe is willing to research the requirements needed for becoming a non-profit. A non-profit 501c3 status would enable the organization to pursue grants. The volume of NWA mail is not high enough to merit a bulk postal rate.

#### 7. Archives Week/Month Funding (Brown)

On November 8, the Board voted to allow \$1,000 to fund Archives Week events among the five states of NWA. Brown noted that the basic requirements were that the requester be a member and report on their activities in Easy Access. The maximum number of applicants for each state would be four. Brown has a form that could be placed on the NWA website with an announcement by state reps. He will send it out to Board members. Oregon members would need to contact the state planning group and the applications would go through that group; other states would apply individually. For this first trial year, the first four applicants will receive funding. The deadline is September 1 and funding will be provided in advance of the event. Brown will send the form along with a short explanatory paragraph to state reps.

#### 8. Committees and Chairs (Baxter)

Baxter sent a list of 2008 committee heads and chairs. Education Committee is the one vacant position. Proposed committee chairs were accepted without comment by the Board. These committee chairs include: 2008 Local Arrangements, Kevin Tripp and Arlene Schmuland; Program Committee, Gina Rappaport; 2009 Local Arrangements, Layne Sawyer; 2009 Pro-

gram Committee, Tiah Edmunson-Morton; 2010 Planning Committee, John Bolcer; Advocacy Committee, Sharon Howe; Awards Committee, Brian Johnson; By-Laws Committee, Scott Cline; Directory Project Committee, Linda Long; Mentoring Committee, Donna McCrea; Nominating Committee, Sharon Howe; Publications Committee, John Bolcer.

An ad hoc Outreach Committee was proposed and was discussed and approved by the Board. Baxter noted he hoped to incorporate good geographical distribution in committee membership. McCrea requested Arguimbau send along names of those who had volunteered for this committee.

Over the next year Baxter would like to address the overall structure of committees and possibly a governance structure to make it easier for membership to participate. He proposed a task force to study this issue. The Board approved the task force, and McCrea volunteered to serve on it.

#### 9. Website (Bolcer/Brown)

Brown reported on use of a domain name. Bolcer noted that the UW was not willing to host a site with a domain name outside of the UW, last time he checked. The use of the name NWA Archivists or Northwest Archivists was discussed; Brown noted both could be purchased and used. The advantages and disadvantages of being on and off the UW server space were discussed, as well as a content management system.

#### 10. Other Business

Howe reported that she sent the new NWA logo to Bolcer and Baxter for use on letterhead and on the website.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

*(Continued from page 21) NWA 2008 Session Proposals:*

instructions for developing session proposals, are included in this issue and can also be downloaded from the NWA website: [www.lib.washington.edu/nwa/](http://www.lib.washington.edu/nwa/)



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To join send this form, along with \$15, checks payable to Northwest Archivists, Inc., to Ellie Arguimbau, The Montana Historical Society, PO Box 201201, Helena, MT 59620-1201. For more information, contact Ellie at 406-444-4774 or e-mail her at [earguimbau@mt.gov](mailto:earguimbau@mt.gov).

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Institution \_\_\_\_\_

a. Work address \_\_\_\_\_

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b. Home address \_\_\_\_\_

*(Please circle address, a. or b., you prefer for newsletter and other mailings)*

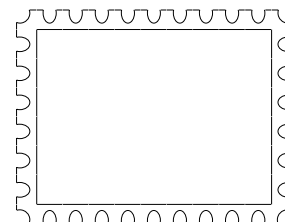
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