The William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum, a part of the National Archives and Records Administration, has been designated as one of the most energy efficient and environmentally friendly places to work in the United States by the U.S. Green Buildings Council. The certification was awarded in November of 2007.

Supervisory Archivist Dana Simmons and her staff, whose department comprises the majority of federal employees at the library, have a formidable challenge managing the millions of Presidential records in their possession. Simmons says “Archival work is sometimes tedious and being able to work in a comfortable and environmentally friendly space, such as the library, helps us maintain our focus on the important work at hand, and the green policies enhance the protection of our archival holdings.”

The 154,000 sq. ft., Clinton Presidential Library in Little Rock, Arkansas is the first federal building to receive a platinum award, the highest in the US Green building Council LEED for Existing Buildings (LEED-EB) rating system. Only eleven other buildings in the country have achieved the LEED platinum designation.

Maintaining that “green” level means Facility Manager Steve Samford must ensure all green programs and procedures are effective and followed. That responsibility includes: ensuring energy efficiency; recycling of paper, metal and plastics from the library’s waste stream; making sure light bulbs, lamp ballasts, and batteries are recycled through special handling procedures for hazardous waste recycling; purchasing environmentally preferred products; maintaining a low environmental impact pest management program; and maintaining the indoor environmental quality (IEQ) at the highest level.

The IEQ program also includes cleaning with environmentally friendly cleaning products. All the products used by the custodial staff are certified “green” cleaning products. Using these non-toxic products improves indoor air quality, resulting in a healthier work environment and lessening absenteeism through health related issues. Using green products also helps reduce demand for the manufacture of toxic products.

“Adopting green cleaning was a significant change for the housekeeping staff,” says Samford.” The staff was a little hesitant at first and suspicious of how effective the “green” cleaning products would actually work, but their concerns were soon put to rest after they began using the products. Now, 100% of our cleaning products are environmentally friendly.” There has been substantial improvement in
The Society of Southwest Archivists

The Society of Southwest Archivists is a professional organization established to stimulate and make available research in archival administration and records management; promote sound principles and standards for preserving and administering records; foster opportunities for the education and training of archivists, records managers, and custodians of private papers; strengthen relations with others in allied disciplines; and cooperate with organizations and institutions having mutual interests in the preservation and use of our recorded knowledge.

We invite you to join or extend your membership. All memberships run January through December. A membership form is included inside the back page. The form is also available online at: http://southwestarchivists.org/HTML/Membership.htm.

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From the Editors: Not Politics as Usual

With the Presidential election just around the corner – and likely over by the time you’re reading this, it seems appropriate to devote this issue of Southwestern Archivist to politics in the archives. We put out a call for articles on the theme, and as usual, SSAers did not disappoint. Our “spotlight” for this issues shines brightly on the William J. Clinton Presidential Library and Museum, just one of three (soon to be four) Presidential libraries in our region. This issue also includes a thoughtful article by Linda Whitaker on the development of a manual for processing congressional papers. And we are pleased to present an interview with Amanda DeFlorio, San Antonio’s first City Archivist (p. 42).

Repository news and additional feature articles remind us of the important role that political collections play in preserving our past and helping repositories connect with the communities we serve. Michael Lostein and Linda Whitaker’s article provides a unique Arizona perspective on the Watergate and the Nixon years (p. 18); Penny Clark celebrates the accomplishments of Beaumont’s first female mayor (p. 24); Ben Rogers’ article on an 1884 election ad proves that negative campaigning is nothing new (p. 26), and Ben’s other contribution (p. 40) demonstrates the “drawing power” of editorial cartoons; Kate Blalack and Kay Bost share strategies for preserving political ephemera (p. 27); and Miki Teer’s article on an “archives road show” sponsored by Louisiana’s Secretary of State (p. 32) provides a wonderful example of the way politicians can help advocate for the preservation of history.

We hope you enjoy this issue of Southwestern Archivist that demonstrates that when it comes to archives, there is no such thing as politics as usual.

We encourage your comments, suggestions, and contributions. News items about repositories in the SSA region and about the professional accomplishments of SSA members, wherever they reside, are especially welcome. Submissions by SSA members from repositories outside the SSA region will be published if space is available.

Please send all submissions to the state liaisons as listed below. Electronic submissions as text in the body of an e-mail is preferred; photographs relating to submissions are desired as well. Please note that submissions may be edited to conform to style conventions and space limitations. Postal mailing addresses for state liaisons are available at: http://southwestarchivists.org/HTML/Publications.htm.

Arizona submissions
Joyce Martin
p: 480.965.0298 f: 480-965-0776
joyce.martin@asu.edu

Arkansas submissions
Diane Worrell
p: 479.575.5330
dfworrel@uark.edu

Louisiana submissions
Carol Bartels
p: 504.523.4662 f: 504.598.7108
carol@hnoc.org

New Mexico submissions
Martha Shipman Andrews
p: 505.646.5028 f: 505-646-7477
mandrews@lib.nmsu.edu

Oklahoma submissions
Misty D. Smith
p: 405.744.2837 f: 405.744.7579
misty.d.smith@okstate.edu

South Texas submissions
Amanda Focke
p: 713.348.2124 f: 214.768.1800
afockey@rice.edu

North Texas submissions
Ellen Niewyk
p: 214.768.1859 f: 713.348.6172
eniewyk@mail.smu.edu

Leadership Log submissions
Carol Roark
carol.roark@dallaslibrary.org

Out-of-region submissions
Kate Blalack
p: 405.744.6311 f: 405.744.7579
kate.blalack@okstate.edu

Editors
Katie Salzmann salzmann@txstate.edu
Kris Toma kris.toma@txstate.edu
When Hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck the Gulf Coast in 2005, SSA responded, under the leadership of then-President Brenda Gunn, with SSA Cares. That initiative led to the creation of the SSA-SAA Emergency Disaster Assistance Grant Fund. SSA and SAA each contributed $5,000 in startup funds, which were augmented by generous donations from many individuals, as well as organizations from all across the nation. A committee was established to review applications for aid. Chaired by Shelly Kelly, who was at the time the immediate past president of SSA, its membership was comprised of past SSA presidents Carol Roark, Kathlene Ferris, and Bruce Turner, and immediate past treasurer Robert Schaadt. A total of $36,500 was awarded to 21 approved applicants.

In May 2007, the SSA Executive Board voted to allow the SSA-SAA Emergency Disaster Assistance Grant Fund to be converted to a nation-wide SAA program of disaster relief. Hurricane Ike, which made landfall in the early hours of September 13, 2008, triggered the first need for action from the National Disaster Recovery Fund for Archives. SAA created a five-member committee to review applications for assistance from the NDRFA, reserving one seat for a representative from SSA. I recommended to SAA that Shelly Kelly be appointed to that seat because of her past experience.

Shortly after Ike’s arrival, SSA board member Pati Threatt employed SSA’s new wiki to provide a forum for communication about the disaster (see http://ssarchivists.wikispaces.com/). It immediately fulfilled its initial purpose of allowing affected colleagues to get word out about the status of their repositories and to assure us of their own safety. Furthermore, it provided a place to convey information about other response and communication efforts, such as those by the Texas Library Association, the Texas Association of Museums, the Heritage Emergency National Task Force, and the Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

If you have not already done so, please consider making a contribution to the NDRFA. If your repository qualifies for assistance, you should not miss the opportunity to apply for funding. Links to online contribution and application forms are on SAA’s Web site at http://www.archivists.org/news/NDRFA.asp.

If you would like to help demonstrate SSA’s ongoing support of this fund through a donation, you may also send a check with the coupon below.
Call for DSA Nominations

The Distinguished Service Award Committee is accepting nominations for the award to be presented at the SSA’s 2009 Annual Meeting in Shreveport, LA. This award is given to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the Society of Southwest Archivists and the archival profession over a number of years.

As SSA’s most prestigious award, the Distinguished Service Award honors someone whose long-term efforts contributed to the success of the organization. Nominations must be received by Friday, January 16, 2009.

There is no nomination form. Instead, nominations should be made in a letter that covers the contributions the nominee has made to SSA and to the profession. To strengthen the nomination, letters of support are encouraged.

For further information, contact Tim Blevins, Chair of the DSA Committee. Please send nominations and support letters to Tim, preferably via e-mail.

DSA Committee Chair:
Tim Blevins
Special Collections
Pikes Peak Library District
P.O. Box 1579
Colorado Springs, CO 80901
tlevins@ppld.org
Ph 719-531-6333 ext. 2228

DSA Committee Members:
Kathlene Ferris
University of New Mexico
kferris@um.edu
Ph 505-277-7172

Mike Strom
Texas Christian University Archives
m.strom@tcu.edu
Ph 817-257-7595

Nominations must be received by Friday, January 16, 2009.

It’s Time to Think About Dues

Gerrianne Schaad, CA
Treasurer

Dues notices will be sent out at the end of December. Remember that the membership year runs January through December, regardless of when you sent in your check for this year’s dues. Even if you paid your 2008 dues mid-year, you’ll still receive an invoice in January for the 2009 membership year. You’ll need to pay your dues by the end of February to keep your newsletters coming!

While you are renewing your membership, please take a few minutes to verify that all of your contact information is up-to-date. We try hard to keep up with our members, but we don’t know if you’ve moved or changed jobs unless you tell us.

Your renewal invoice also includes checkboxes for e-mail and mail. We use e-mail and postal mail for very specific purposes.

- E-mail: The society distributes official SSA news, announcements, and the quarterly calls for newsletter submissions via e-mail. If you want to receive these SSA communications, please check “yes.” If you do not want to receive any information about SSA via e-mail, you may check “no.”
- Mail: SSA occasionally sells the postal addresses of our members to vendors. If you would like to be included on these mailing lists and receive any catalogs or specials offered by these vendors, please check “yes.” To be removed from any lists sold to vendors, check “no.”

Remember, if your e-mail or postal mail address changes during the year, send me an e-mail with your new contact information so I can update the database.

Please let me know if you have any questions about your dues. I look forward to hearing from you!

Gerrianne Schaad
SchaadG@doaks.org
Treasurer

Please remember to pay your dues by the end of February so you’ll stay on our mailing list!

Want a way to connect with SSA members? Participate in the SSA wiki!
http://ssarchivists.wikispaces.com/
Call for Papers

Society of Southwest Archivists Annual Meeting
Shreveport, Louisiana • May 20-23, 2009

Plans are well underway for the Society of Southwest Archivist’s 2009 Annual Meeting in Shreveport, Louisiana. Laura McLemore and her enthusiastic Local Arrangements Committee are planning an exciting meeting revolving around the theme, Into the Future Full Steam Ahead! Attendees at the Shreveport meeting will experience lots of Southern hospitality peppered with local culture – art, music, film, and architecture.

The 2009 SSA Program Committee invites your proposals for program sessions. Full proposals are encouraged. Sessions are scheduled for 90 minutes and typically include three papers though panel discussions or other formats are also welcome. For proposals, include title and brief description of the session; titles and brief descriptions of each paper; names of session organizer and each presenter including affiliation; address, email address and phone numbers for all. Also include audio-visual equipment needs for the session, and whether or not session presenters will provide their own equipment. Individual papers may also be submitted with complete information included in the proposal. The Committee may form sessions based on individual papers submitted.

Deadline for session proposals:
Monday, December 1, 2008

Early proposals are encouraged!

Please submit all proposals online through the SSA Web site.
• Call for Papers (electronic version):
  http://southwestarchivists.org/HTML/Program.htm
• Session Proposal Form:
  http://southwestarchivists.org/HTML/cfp09.htm

Questions?
Brenda S. McClurkin, CA
Chair, 2009 SSA Program Committee
The University of Texas at Arlington
mcclurkin@uta.edu
phone: (817) 272-7512  fax: (817) 272-3360

The annual meeting in Shreveport is six months away, and we have a number of pre-conference workshops under consideration. The first of these is a hands-on wet document recovery workshop held over two days and taught by Alan Haley of the Library of Congress Conservation Division. Presenting this workshop will depend on whether LC’s budget is approved, but if it is, I believe this will be a fine addition to our pre-conference offerings. Another potential workshop would provide members, particularly lone arrangers and those with little or no budgets, with preservation and conservation tips. More on these and other possibilities in the months ahead.

As always, the committee seeks to bring more workshops to the region at times other than the annual meeting. Primarily, this has been accomplished through our work with SAA’s Education Office, which schedules several workshops in our region each year. But I know that some of you would like to see the committee develop more homegrown workshops conducted by SSA members. As a result, the committee has been developing a list of potential instructors and topics, and will be working on this approach in the year to come.

SSA will again co-sponsor NARA’s E-Records Forum, which will be held in April in Austin. This year’s forum will be a two-day event combined with RACO (Records Administrators Conference) for federal records managers. (See p.11 for more information about the E-Records Forum.)

This month finally brings the Preservation of Photographs workshop to Oklahoma City, co-sponsored in part by the Oklahoma Historical Records Advisory Board (OHRAB) and SSA. Congratulations to the Oklahoma Conservation Congress and the Friends of the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives for making this happen.

Questions or comments? Let me hear from you.
Mat Darby
msdarby@mail.utexas.edu
Chair, Professional Development Committee

Want to stay current with official SSA news?
Subscribe to the SSA Leadership Blog!
http://ssaleaders.blogspot.com/
SSA Scholarships

Don’t miss these opportunities to obtain assistance in professional development and annual meeting attendance! All scholarship applications must be postmarked by February 6, 2009.

Otis Hebert Jr. Continuing Education Scholarship: In honor of SSA’s founding president, this scholarship is intended to further the professional training of working archivists in the Southwest.

John Michael Caldwell Scholarship: Presented annually, this scholarship enables an SSA member enrolled in a graduate archival program to attend the SSA Annual Meeting.

Annual Meeting Scholarship: Presented annually, this scholarship was created to provide financial aid to an SSA member archivist with limited funding to attend the SSA Annual Meeting.

Eligibility requirements and application guidelines can be found at:
http://southwestarchivists.org

For more information, contact Scholarships Committee Chair
Emily E. Hyatt
The History Center
102 N. Temple
Diboll, TX 75941
ehyatt@consolidated.net
Since 1974 SAA has awarded the Colonial Dames Scholarships, which enable two archivists each year to attend the Modern Archives Institute of the National Archives and Records Administration. One scholarship supports attendance at the Winter Institute, held in January/February, and the other supports attendance at the Summer Institute, held in June.

Individual archivists who meet the requirements are encouraged to apply. Candidates for the Colonial Dames Scholarships or the Donna Cutts Scholarship must:

• Be an employee of an archival institution or agency with a fair percentage of its holdings predating 1825.
• Have been employed for less than two years as an archivist or archives trainee.
• Be working with archives or manuscripts, regardless of title.

Each of the three scholarships awards up to $1,200 per individual in support of tuition, travel, and living expenses to attend the Modern Archives Institute. One Colonial Dames Award is made for each of the two yearly institutes (winter and summer). The Donna Cutts Award is for the Summer Institute only.

In addition to the nomination form, candidates should submit in triplicate a resume and two letters of recommendation from persons having a definite knowledge of your qualifications.

Please visit the SSA Web site for more about the history of the scholarship, lists of previous recipients, and application forms: http://www.archivists.org/governance/handbook/section12-damescutt.asp.

Application Deadlines:
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The Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library (SWC/SCL) invites applications for the Formby Research Fellowships which support short-term fellowships of 1-3 months. The fellowships, which carry a stipend of $2,000 per month and must be taken between June 1, 2009 and May 31, 2010, are open to researchers residing outside the Lubbock area. Fellows are expected to be in residence and conduct research in the collections during the majority of the award period. Funding for the fellowships comes from the Sharleen and Marshall Formby Endowment.

There is no special application form and this notice provides all the essential information needed to apply. Applicants should submit the following:

1. a cover sheet stating a) name, b) title of project, c) expected period of residence, d) institutional affiliation, e) mailing and email address, f) telephone numbers;
2. a letter (not to exceed 1,000 words) which briefly describes the project, states the specific relevance of the Library’s collections to the project, and indicates expected results of the research (such as publications);
3. a curriculum vita or resume; and
4. one letter of reference.

Guides to the SWC/SCL holdings are available at the Web site: http://swco.ttu.edu. Applicants are encouraged to consult the SWC/SCL staff by mail or phone. Inquiries may be addressed to SWC/SCL staff or to the Formby Research Fellowship Committee. Email or fax submissions are acceptable.

Address application or inquiries to:
Dr. Diane Warner, Chair
Formby Research Fellowship Committee
Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library
MS 41041
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, TX 79409-1041

Phone: (806) 742-3749
Fax: (806) 742-0496
Email: Diane.Warner@ttu.edu

Application deadline: January 16, 2009

Don’t miss this opportunity to take part in two annual events at the same time: the annual E-Records Forum and the semi-annual National Archives and Records Administration’s Records Administrators Conference (RACO).

The Annual E-Records Forum sponsored by National Archives and Records Administration – Southwest Region, Texas State Library and Archives Commission, University of Texas at Austin School of Information, National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, and the Society of Southwest Archivists is a unique conference focusing on current issues in Electronic Records. Topics will include preservation, security, integrity, access and other issues. This event strives to bring the most up-to-date information on issues facing archivist and records managers dealing with the ever changing technology world.

The Records Administrators Conference (RACO) is a semi-annual conference on records management issues hosted by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Each year, NARA picks one of its regional locations to host RACO. For 2009, NARA-SW Region will be hosting the event in conjunction with the E-Records Forum.

The events will be held at the OMNI Hotel in Downtown Austin, Texas. A complete program will be posted in early 2009. For more information visit www.archives.gov/southwest/ or contact: Bill Fellers, NARA-SW Region, at bill.fellers@nara.gov.

Mark your calendars for this event, held April 14-15, 2009, in Austin, Texas!
Elvis has Left the Building, but SSA Will Soon Arrive!
By Laura McLemore, CA • Local Arrangements Committee Chair

On May 21, 2009, attendees of SSA 2009 will walk the halls of Shreveport’s Municipal Auditorium where Elvis Presley first attracted national attention more than fifty years ago in “The Cradle of the Stars” at the Louisiana Hayride.

The Municipal Auditorium itself is a treasure of historical architecture. Although there are many notable examples of Art Deco style buildings around Louisiana, including Ruston High School, the state capitol in Baton Rouge, and the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum (also in Shreveport), the state’s most intensively ornamented Art Deco building is Shreveport’s Municipal Auditorium. The auditorium was built in 1929 and dedicated to the soldiers of World War I. Architecturally, it is a tour de force of intricate brick work and carved limestone. The architect, Sam G. Wiener, created a surface that gives the eye no rest. In a period when few Louisiana architects strayed from convention, the Wiener brothers, Sam and William, were highly creative and unconventional. An example is the fly gallery on the rear elevation of the building, the tall awkward feature characteristic of all theaters, that architects usually left unadorned so as to attract as little attention as possible. Wiener did just the opposite. He exploited the verticality of the fly gallery with four massive upward thrusting piers interspersed with recessed areas of highly decorative brickwork, turning the looming box into a dramatic climax for the rear elevation.1 The lobby is also a showcase of Art Deco design from chandeliers to floor tiles to wall and door trim and sconces.

As fine an example of architectural design as it is, the Municipal Auditorium is best remembered as home of KWKH radio’s Louisiana Hayride. The auditorium’s construction in the late 1920s coincided nicely with KWKH’s formation as a radio station in the mid-1920s, during the golden age of barn dance radio, a genre that poured the sound of live dobros and fiddles into parlors across the nation. After World War II, the Louisiana Hayride rose to the fore in country music, becoming a powerful and innovative force second only to the Grand Ole Opry, and recognized as changing the style and sound of country music and its impact on the American listening public.2

The Louisiana Hayride operated with a style and attitude completely different from the Opry. Its producers took risks more willingly. They kept an eye out for new talent and an ear to the ground for changes in popular musical appetite. The Hayride welcomed artists whose styles did not fit easily into discrete musical categories and who had been rebuffed by the traditional Grand Ole Opry. Hank Williams had failed to secure a position on the Opry before he came to Shreveport. Only after he exploded into the national spotlight on the Hayride with “Lovesick Blues” did Nashville become interested in the country music paragon who went on to become one of the most influential musicians in all of U.S. popular music. But Hank was only one of the hopefuls who were launched on a trajectory to stardom from the stage of the Municipal Auditorium. Others included Red Sovine, Slim Whitman, Leon Payne, Webb Pierce, Jimmie C. Newman, Johny Cash, George Jones, Johnny Horton, Jim Reeves, Floyd Cramer, the Browns, Faron Young, and Johnny Cash. For this reason, the Hayride producers dubbed the show “The Cradle of the Stars.” Its weekly broadcasts on KWKH’s 50-kilowatt transmitter allowed the show to cover a huge geographic area in the late forties and early fifties. It...
reached listeners in twenty-eight states, and drew audiences to the Municipal Auditorium from southwest Arkansas, east Texas, and north Louisiana, and a Hayride tour could sell out as far from home as Phoenix.³

On October 16, 1954, the Louisiana Hayride scheduled a guest appearance by a shy nineteen-year-old Elvis Presley, calling himself “The Hillbilly Cat.” The audience at Shreveport’s Municipal Auditorium saw an unsung “cat” with herky-jerky legs sing a few quirky numbers including a high-octane version of Bill Monroe’s “Blue Moon of Kentucky” and a lively rendition of Arthur Crudup’s rhythm-and-blues tune “That’s All Right Mama.” To them it was just another Saturday night at the Hayride. Little did they realize they were witness to history in the making. Elvis’s appearance not only marked the emergence of a transformation of musical aesthetics in America but a transformation within society as a whole. Other rockabilly performers followed in the late 1950s, including Tommy Sands, Bob Luman and Ricky Nelson, who appealed to a newer teenage audience and injected rhythm-and-blues sounds that influenced the direction of popular music for decades to come.⁴

Elvis gave his triumphant farewell performance on the Louisiana Hayride stage December 15, 1956. By that time he had appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show and made his first feature film, Love Me Tender. Anticipating a larger than usual audience, Hayride producers wisely decided to move the show from Municipal Auditorium (which seats 3,500) to Hirsch Coliseum on the State Fairgrounds. More than 13,000 people attended and, aside from the noise and a few fainting girls, they were well-behaved—that is, until Elvis finished his part of the show. At that point, according to Horace Logan, the show’s producer, the audience went totally berserk and started running wildly through the building. Wanting to go on with the rest of the program, he took to the microphone in a vain effort to calm the crowd. “Ladies and gentlemen, please. Elvis has left the building. Now, if you’ll just return to your seats, we’ll go on with the show.”⁵

the number of effective green products available in the marketplace in recent years that are competitively priced. Samford emphasizes the importance of involving staff members and vendors in the facility’s ongoing move toward sustainability. “It is important to provide necessary training and encourage building maintenance personnel to get enthusiastic about the changes,” he says. “It is also crucial to get building occupants on board; they have an important role in ensuring your green program is successful.”

The green cleaning program minimizes exposure of building occupants, maintenance personnel, and the environment to potentially hazardous chemical, biological and particle contaminants that may adversely impact air quality, health, building systems, and the environment. In addition, those needs are balanced with the cost and quality of the managed systems to provide a sustainable approach to housekeeping and building maintenance.

There are many ways you can begin greening your facility that are minimal in cost. Establishing recycling stations and adopting environmentally friendly cleaning products in your day-to-day maintenance regimen are inexpensive ways to go green.

The Library’s maintenance department initiated a program to optimize indoor air quality by reducing the impact of materials acquired for use in operation, maintenance and upgrades to the building. Adhesives, sealants, and paints that have low volatile organic compound (VOC) content and meet one or more specified sustainability criteria were purchased. The staff also installed entryway mats that were more efficient in capturing particle contaminants, isolated chemical storage and mixing areas, and established sustainable housekeeping systems. Some of these systems include chemicals and equipment, use of concentrates from dispensing equipment, disposable housekeeping products, and hand soaps.

The library also increased use of recycled content paper (such as office copy paper) and the paper products used to clean the Library and stock restrooms and lunch rooms. For example, existing paper towel dispensers were replaced to accept only recycled content towels that dispense single sheets, resulting in decreased overall building waste. Waste reduction also was accomplished by increased recycling of paper, light bulbs, batteries, metal, cardboard, plastic, and glass.

Another facet of the library’s green program includes a radiant floor heating/cooling system, water saving plumbing fixtures, high efficiency air filtration, and energy efficient compact fluorescent light bulbs. The Archives building is also fitted with 612 photovoltaic solar panels that generate power that is fed directly into the building’s electrical system. In the fall of 2007, a green roof was installed on the library museum. The roof provides insulation, reduces heating/cooling costs, and helps control storm water runoff. The roof includes approximately 60 plant species, all indigenous, decreasing the amount of maintenance required.

One thing you have to understand about being a green building is that the process is about more than just building green or using green products. It is a process that continually involves the maintenance staff, building occupants, products, materials, and executing those green policies over the entire lifetime of the facility,” says Steve Samford. “You must also consider trying to use green materials produced by green manufacturing, in green facilities, and obtained from green suppliers. Of course you need to consider the cost of
the product during installation, but you must think beyond installation and consider the product’s cost during its use and life span, and the environmental issues related to the product when its lifetime is over.”

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MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD:
Write an article for the Southwestern Archivist!

February 2009 theme: Archives and Grants
Feature articles and a “how-to” are needed.
Suggestions: articles about successful grant projects, administering grants, information about granting agencies, etc.
Deadline for submission: January 10

May 2009 theme: Archival Buildings/Spaces
Feature articles, a “how-to,” and an interview are needed.
Suggestions: articles about renovation/construction projects; space management/design; working with architects and contractors; green buildings, etc.
Deadline for submission: April 10

Contact co-editor Katie (salzmann@txstate.edu) to reserve a space in an upcoming issue and to receive detailed information about word counts and photographs.

ACCELERATE INTERNET ARCHIVE RESEARCH

Recommended Checklist for Archives Software

GETTING PUBLIC VISIBILITY
- Available 24/7 to anybody, anywhere
- Multiple online search options: simple keyword for novice users, advanced logic for precision searches
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- All content types linked to metadata, from PDFs to oral history and images with watermark protection
- Historical sites meshed with Google Maps
- Indexed by search engines for worldwide exposure

See video of public access into major repositories at
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People enter the archival profession for a variety of reasons and through a variety of career paths. It is this endless variety that makes the archival field so rich and interesting. It also made it necessary for a professional group to develop a means of certifying or defining what an archivist should know. If you look at the background of every Certified Archivist you know, you would see that there is no one path to a job in the archives profession but there is only one path to certification—the Association of Certified Archivists. Check the Academy of Certified Archivists (ACA) Web site for complete details. "For the past decade the mark of distinction among archival professionals has been the designation of Certified Archivist (CA), provided by the Academy of Certified Archivists (ACA), a not-for-profit, voluntary, independent accrediting agency." (Dearstyne)

Like many archivists, I entered the profession through the library field. As I began to pull together the makings of a local history and school archives, I decided I needed more education. If I was to read and learn I decided I might as well study for the certification test. Living in a small town with only a two-year college and having never met an archivist (that I was aware of) I wondered how I would go about this endeavor. Having just finished an online master’s program I decided to turn to technology for help. I posted an invitation to join a CAWANNABE study group on the archivist listserv and waited. Soon a number of people contacted me and we began to discuss how to make technology work for us. We began with twelve members and ended with eight. Our group ranged from new graduates to seasoned librarians. Fortunately, there were several very technologically savvy members.

The response to the call for 2008 conference papers was overwhelming—we couldn’t fit all submissions into the August issue! Publishing this paper now seems especially timely for the next group of archivists who will soon begin preparing for the 2009 exam. This paper was delivered during the 2008 Annual Meeting in Houston as part of Session 17: CA-Wannabees: A Web 2.0 Lifeline.
and they helped organize the CAWANNABEs. One of the greatest challenges was scheduling chats for members that lived from Oregon to New York. The unexpected advantage of the group was that the diverse professional and educational backgrounds of the members added to our chats and discussions. As they say in Louisiana, it was pure lagniappe.

Our group used four Web based tools to form the study group’s framework: a wikipedia page, a chatroom, a blog and a listserv. Of the four, only two of the tools were useful to our group and will be discussed in this article. People familiar with wikipedia know it is an online encyclopedia where the users create the content and basically anyone can add their own content on any topic. One member of our group was a seasoned wiki editor and set up a wiki page for our group to use. This page ended up being the backbone of our study group. We set up a page that broke down the ACA reading list by domain and by our timeline. We assigned a set number of books to each week of our timeline and next to each book was the name of the person reviewing the book and a copy of their study notes. At first it was a challenge for some of the group members to post their notes on the wiki page, but by the time of the test everyone had pitched in and we had a list with notes for nearly every book on the reading list. Because of the diverse personalities and locations of the members, it was handy to have a resource like the wikipedia page to refer to at any time during the studying process to download notes, see the reading list, or keep on track by looking at the timeline. Any study group would be well served with having a wikipedia page or something similar of their own as a constant and always available reference source.

The second most useful tool available to the group was the live chatroom. We used a free service Chatzy 2.0 to set up a private, password protected chat room for our group discussions. We met each week in the chat room to discuss the assigned books. The person who read the book led the discussion and answered the group’s questions. Someone also copied the chats and distributed them to the group so members who missed a chat would not miss out on the week’s discussion. The chat room took some getting used to with so many people typing at once, but it was a wonderful tool for getting other people’s interpretations of different theories, having your questions answered, and to get to know the other members of the group. It was a good tool for going over the material and making it more personable and therefore memorable.

The other tools, the blog and list serv turned out to be too much of a hassle to keep up. Basically the choice of tools depends upon the group; chats can be held on a blog and notes shared by email. If one tool does not work for you, find one that does. There are plenty of tools available on the Web free of charge to those who are willing to do a little looking and put up with some advertising.

So in the end, was it worth it? Yes! Seven of the eight members of the group passed the certification test! Several members of the group used their CA status to gain new employment and others were happy knowing that they could now be called Certified Archivists. The study group helped immensely in keeping everyone on track and with covering more ground collectively than any one person could by themselves. It was a wonderful source of moral support and motivation as proven by the success rate mentioned above.

Sources

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Be an Austin Ambassador!

SAA’s 2009 Host Committee wants you to be an “Austin Ambassador” and help promote the 2009 meeting to be held in Austin, August 11-16. The Committee knows there are former residents of Austin living around the country that can expound, at length, why Austin is a great place to visit (even in the summer). And the committee needs Austin-friendly folks to talk, talk, talk up the charms of the city and encourage their colleagues to attend the meeting. To be a part of the planning without ever attending a Host Committee meeting, be an Austin Ambassador! Contact Brenda Gunn at bgunn@austin.utexas.edu.
Political collections are an acquired taste and not for the faint of heart. They are notorious for their bulk and complexity. They are often high profile and generate a political environment of their own. This phenomenon is particularly self-evident when dealing with one of the watershed events of 20th century American politics: the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

The archival collections of House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes (471 linear ft.) and Senator Barry M. Goldwater (750 linear ft.) preserve much of the behind-the-scenes machinations surrounding Watergate and the resignation of President Nixon. This article illustrates how two political collections captured a landmark historical event and how they reflect the creators of those records. The material, simultaneously compiled by two Arizona Republicans, offers two distinct Watergate-Nixon experiences.

The Goldwater-Nixon Relationship

“In this political game, as you know, there are not too many people you can count on as real friends.” –Richard Nixon in a letter to Barry Goldwater, January 12, 1956.

Barry Goldwater came to the Senate in 1953 on the coat tails of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. In a real sense, Nixon and Goldwater made their national debut together.

Although taken in 1960, some 14 years before Nixon’s resignation, the image [above] suggests that Barry Goldwater’s relationship with Richard Nixon was an uneasy one. For Goldwater, the environment on Capitol Hill was at once deeply personal and deeply political. This sets both the tone and the nature of the entire collection.

“I just can’t reach back though a year and a half of campaigning and select a place and engagement where it first came up, but at some time during those nearly 200 speeches with their questions and answers rose a deep concern about Nixon and his philosophies.” –Journal entry March 24, 1960

Goldwater’s initial concerns were based on perceptions of Nixon’s credentials as a conservative and his “fuzzy” stands on key issues of the day. He saw Nixon’s recruitment of liberal Republicans and conservative Democrats during the 1960 presidential campaign as a “strange detour” that would not serve the candidate or the party well. It wasn’t just the fear that Nixon would continue the “me-too-ism” and the “dime store” New Deal legacy of the Eisenhower administration. For Goldwater, it was another missed opportunity to chart a political course based on conservative principles. It made him frustrated and angry.

Thus the seeds of distrust were sowed early on. Goldwater’s fundamental doubts about Nixon the Man, Nixon the Candidate, and Nixon the President are detailed in lengthy journal entries as well personal correspondence. These chronicle a pattern of doubt that is repeated again and again until Nixon resigns from office in 1974. For Goldwater, the Nixon years are both a private and public journey of discovery, disappointment, and disavowal. He prophetically wrote in 1960, “I do not know who is advising him...Who, though is steering the campaign I cannot determine, and I must assume that Dick, himself, is at the helm.”

Goldwater’s Defense

Watergate-Nixon documentation in the Goldwater papers started as a trickle of Constituent Issue Mail in 1972 (one folder) and became a flood in 1973 and 1974 (130 folders in 8 record boxes). Despite his doubts about Nixon the Man, Barry Goldwater rose to the occasion for a spirited defense of Nixon the President during the Watergate scandal. He delivered eight major speeches in the 93rd Congress on Watergate related topics. These demonstrate a progression of increased frustration and disillusionment. In February of 1973, he stated that a Senate investigation was a “contrived attempt to discredit the entire Republican Party.” By June, he was “justifiably concerned” over unlawful events. A month later, he defended the right of the President to handle Watergate matters in his own way and to remain silent until the investigation was over. In August, he issued a press release urging the President to release White House tapes. By November, Goldwater deplored the amount of media attention spent on Watergate...
to the exclusion of other important government business. He also cautioned against a sudden Presidential resignation and he issued a statement that the President’s credibility had “reached an all time low from which he may not be able to recover.”

Barry Goldwater’s concern about Watergate had a unique, personal dimension. John Dean, Legal Counsel to the President who electrified a nationwide television audience during the Watergate hearings, was Barry Goldwater Jr.’s roommate at Staunton Military Academy. From age 13, John Dean was a frequent visitor to the Goldwater household and Barry Sr. was fond of him. Unknown to Dean at the time, Goldwater sent a letter to Judge Sirica pleading for a reduced sentence on his behalf.

Goldwater’s Decision

According to journal entries, Barry Goldwater called House Minority Leader John Rhodes in early May 1974. It is a conversation they had had before. The plan was to “approach the White House with the suggestion that the President resign.” Goldwater feared the destruction of the two-party system, believing that the Republicans would never recover to win a national election again. They also decided to include Hugh Scott, Senate Minority Leader. Nixon and Goldwater exchanged letters and pleasantries throughout the summer.

Then on August 7, Rhodes, Scott and Goldwater were called to the White House where the President informed them of his decision to resign. After a 40 minute meeting where he is described by Goldwater as “serene,” Nixon asked them to speak to the press on the White House lawn. The next day, Goldwater wrote in his journal “As I sat in the President’s office in the White House I thought to myself, here is the first time that this has ever happened in the history of our country and who is sitting there? Three members of Congress, two of them from one of the smallest states in the nation.”

John J. Rhodes – “The Hot Seat”

John J. Rhodes and Richard Nixon met for the first time in an elevator at the 1952 Republican National Convention in Chicago. From that initial meeting began a 22-year relationship which would culminate in the infamous meeting with President Nixon, Senator Barry M. Goldwater and Senator Hugh Scott at the Oval Office on August 7, 1974. The outcome of this meeting was the resignation of Richard Nixon on August 9, 1974. Little did Rhodes know that upon his election as House Minority Leader he would play such a prominent role in shaping the nation’s political future.

Indeed, when John Rhodes became House Minority Leader in December, 1973, the national press rushed to discover who this low-key Congressman from the Arizona 1st District even was. The whole country was anxious to see what tack he would take regarding the investigation

*Story continues on next page*
against President Nixon. As the leader of his party in the House, Rhodes was expected to defend a Republican President against all political attacks. Yet his conscience would demand nothing less than total impartiality concerning the course of the investigation both as Minority Leader and as a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

The bulk of Rhodes’ correspondence files (Minority Leader Papers, Boxes 115 – 118 and 93rd Congress, Watergate Series, Boxes 56 and 57) document the partisan divide among Rhodes’ constituents and the nation as a whole over the turmoil facing the Nixon Administration. However, the general tone of Mr. Rhodes’ replies and his official press releases are quite even-handed, lacking any fiery rhetoric or condemnations. He maintained his support of the President while calling for patience and fairness with the entire legal process. Rhodes would be consistently praised by conservative columnists like George F. Will for his humility and sober devotion to the Constitution during this political crisis.

When the infamous Oval Office audio tapes came to light in July of 1973, Rhodes and the Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee began to plan hearings on whether to send a resolution of impeachment to the full House for a vote. Rhodes himself began to prepare by carefully weighing the pros and cons of impeachment proceedings in the House. His hand-written notes on the subject can be viewed online from the exhibit: Arizona’s Statesman: Congressman John J. Rhodes at http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/rhodes/essay4.htm. In addition, Congressman Rhodes co-sponsored H.RES.1054 which would require the membership of the House to be sworn in prior to any impeachment proceedings. The proposed impeachment trial oath went as follows, “I solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the resolution of impeachment of ___________, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: so help me God.” Following the passing of three Articles of Impeachment by the House Judiciary Committee on July 30, 1974, the Washington Star-News stated, “The man in the impeachment hot seat this weekend is House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona.”

The prominent role of Senator Barry M. Goldwater and Congressman John J. Rhodes in the resignation of President Richard Nixon is well preserved in the pages of their personal and political papers. The collections not only capture the history of the Watergate scandal but document how each man personally and professionally felt about the failures of the President. Theirs is a legacy of character and personal integrity that rose above partisan politics – their elevated sense of patriotism required Rhodes and Goldwater to preserve the dignity of the Office of the President and the American government as a whole.

For more information about the papers mentioned in this article, please view the repository Web sites or contact the authors.

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The Lay of the Land

Congressional papers are an acquired taste. They are not for the weak of heart, nor should they be confused with other large, complex collections. Repositories and archivists beware. They come with high profiles, higher donor expectations, significant costs, unique obstacles to access and generate a political climate all their own. Invariably, it falls to the least experienced among us to somehow navigate these troubled waters. Many archivists cut their teeth on these collections vowing never to do it again.

For nearly 200 archivists nationwide, however, these papers draw a passionate following precisely for the challenges. Congressional collections span gender, race, party affiliation, geographical distribution, and media format. The records are at once local, regional, and national in scope. They are ubiquitous, yet unique. They can be found in repositories large and small in every corner of the country. Many languish due to lack of funding. These can be hidden treasures requiring a lot of help.

Congressional collections also epitomize every management problem associated with 20th and 21st century records. (A U.S. Senator is estimated to generate 100 boxes of archival material for each year in office.) They are historically important, yet often remain under-utilized and poorly understood by their donors, researchers, and repositories.

A Long and Winding Road

What follows is a 30-year odyssey of grass-roots activism by scholars, archivists, librarians, and administrators to improve the management and use of these significant resources.

- **1978** A conference on the Research Use and Disposition of Senators’ Papers is attended by historians, archivists, and congressional staff aides who meet to consider “who uses senators’ papers and why?” The American Archivist (Vol. 41, no. 3) includes three articles on congressional papers discussing their unique characteristics and challenges.

- **1983** Ad Hoc Planning Group on a Manual for Congressional Papers submits a report to SAA calling for a manual designed to help archivists with the decisions and procedures required to manage congressional collections.

- **1984-Present** Congressional papers emerge as the poster child for the ills associated with twentieth century collections. Six articles in The American Archivist cite these papers as bulky, redundant, and under-utilized; hidden and unprocessed; and competitively solicited yet poorly managed. They contain every conceivable format and are often the subject of public disputes and tricky donor relations.

- **1984** The first official meeting of the Congressional Papers Roundtable is held in Chicago.

- **1985** Nineteen historians, archivists, and administrators convene in Harpers Ferry to examine issues relating to congressional papers. Barely discussed, and certainly not resolved at Harpers Ferry, were the issues of appraisal, negotiation, acquisition, transfer, processing, and servicing these collections.

- **1985** The first edition of Records Management Handbook for United States Senators and Their Archival Repositories is published. Recommendations within the handbook are voluntary and as such, subject to uneven adoption. The handbook becomes the only reference available for repository-based archivists faced with unprecedented backlogs. Many congressional collections currently held by repositories bear little resemblance to the recommended records management guidelines.

- **1991** Guidelines for the Disposition of Members’ Papers by Cynthia Miller is published by the U.S. House of Representatives Historical Office and continuously updated.

- **2002** The Congressional Papers Roundtable (now more than 200 members) forms a task force to draft archival guidelines for repositories. Smaller repositories fear the guidelines will favor larger repositories. The project stalls for lack of funding, consistency, and coordination.

- **2003** The Association of Centers for the Study of Congress is formed. It currently has 39 institutional members. Its focus to date has not included basic archival issues of preservation and access to congressional collections, without which no study of Congress is possible.

- **2005** Greene & Meissner article “More Product, Less Process: Revamping Traditional Archival Processing” The American Archivist (Fall/Winter 2005) resonates for those coping with intractable backlogs of twentieth century materials. There are striking similarities between this article, previous calls for change, and the 1983 Ad Hoc Committee recommendations. Congressional paper collections are prime subjects for this type of review.

- **2006** The Congressional Papers Roundtable Steering Committee resolves to apply for a grant to the NHPRC to support the writing, publication and distribution of a repository-based Guidelines for Managing Congressional Papers.

- **2008** H. Con. Res. 307 is passed by the U.S. Senate, stating that members’ Congressional papers (including papers of Delegates and Resident Commissioners to...
the Congress) should be properly maintained; that each member of Congress should take all necessary measures to manage and preserve their papers; and that members of Congress should be encouraged to arrange for the deposit or donation of their papers with a research institution that is properly equipped to care for them and to make these papers available for educational purposes at a time the member considers appropriate.

How We Got It Done

First, we had to not only sell but fast-track the idea to the SAA Publishing Committee. The biggest obstacle was to overcome the widely-held notion that Congressional collections were no different from other big collections. Which begs the question, how was this manual going to differ from the previous processing manuals? Let me list the ways:

• Incorporates best practices as they relate to these collections
• Outlines standards for acquisition (hint: take care of these and many donor issues disappear)
• Includes calculating costs, space, personnel, and budget
• Offers ideas for sustainability and outside funding sources
• Proposes cost-saving strategies
• Discusses access issues of classified, declassified, and reclassified documents
• Includes FAQs with responses taken from the field
• Uses clean, no-nonsense prose in an easy to read format

Long distance grant writing under the gun is no small feat. The submission deadlines were short (6 weeks). Miss them and the manual would be delayed for another year. Dan Stokes at NHRPC understood this and was instrumental in paving the way. It pays to call ahead and discuss the project before it’s submitted.

Information does not marinate well with time. Thirty years into the making and previous drafts had to be scrapped in favor of new concepts, new formats, new technology, and emerging best practices. It was important that in this election year, the manual would make its debut especially in light of Congress’s resolution urging members to save their papers for public use. Note that this move by Congress was also the product of years of grassroots advocacy.

From the NHPRC application to final publication (1 year, 11 months), seven CPR members serving on the Editorial Advisory Board worked with Cynthia Pease Miller, the author. To avoid the previous pitfalls of writing by committee, it was important that the manual have one voice (Cynthia’s) with timely input from those working in the trenches. Each individual weighed in at crucial points along the way. Cynthia drafted the product at least six times. We responded. When one faltered, another took over - often without being asked. Needs were anticipated, turn-arounds were short (typically 72 hours), and editing skills were at a premium. But it was Cynthia who had the fortitude and wisdom to knit the whole thing together. Bottom line: This was work bound by a passion for the subject and a commitment to fulfill a promise made 30 years earlier.

How YOU Can Get It Done

For those who may now be persuaded that managing Congressional collections is not routine, add this manual to your resources. For those who remain skeptical, consider the “typical” Congressional artifacts (Norman Rockwell paintings) shown from the Goldwater collection below. For those who know their Congressional delegation and consider them donors, friends, and supporters of archival work, send them a copy. For all those working with administrators, development officers, and department heads, urge them to visit: https://www.archivists.org/catalog/pubDetail.asp?objectID=2391. There is something here for everyone. Don’t acquire or process a Congressional collection without it. Consider the manual a kind of insurance. Are you in good hands?

Linda Whitaker is currently Chair of the CPR Steering Committee and is in the last phase of processing the Personal and Political Papers of Senator Barry Goldwater at the Arizona Historical Foundation, www.ahfweb.org.

More than Congressional plaques and memorabilia - rare Norman Rockwell paintings in the Goldwater Collection.

Linda Whitaker is currently Chair of the CPR Steering Committee and is in the last phase of processing the Personal and Political Papers of Senator Barry Goldwater at the Arizona Historical Foundation, www.ahfweb.org.
The Tyrrell Historical Library is pleased to announce the upcoming acquisition of the Evelyn M. Lord Papers that include correspondence, newspaper clippings, political memorabilia and scrapbooks. Lord made history not only as Beaumont's first woman mayor, but also as an agent for political and social change in three states and Northern Ireland. Her roles include president of the Delaware League of Women Voters, a Delaware state senator, the sole woman in her class in the University of Louisville law school, and chair of the Spindletop 2001 Commission in Texas.

Evelyn Lord was born December 8, 1926 in the Boston, Massachusetts suburb of Melrose to parents with traditional ideas about the proper role of women. A career in politics is not what they would have chosen for their daughter. Her Austrian-born father believed the German saying that a woman's place was with “kinder, kuche, and kirche,” or children, kitchen, and church. Her mother was equally convinced that women should not take part in politics. Mrs. Marlin told her daughter, “Ladies don't do that.”

Evelyn attended Boston University where, despite her parents' disapproval, she was chosen class president. She earned a degree in romance languages from the university in 1948, and was married in February of that year to Tufts Naval ROTC student, Samuel Lord. While her parents had their misgivings about their daughter's ambitions, her new husband did not. Sam Lord said of his bride, “I knew I had a gal with boundless enthusiasm and interest in all kinds of problems and I didn’t want her to lose this natural gift.”

Evelyn was equally supportive of Sam's dreams. She was saddened that he had given up his dream of obtaining a Ph.D. and instead accepted a job with DuPont in order to marry her, so she encouraged him to pursue his goal of obtaining a doctorate in analytical chemistry from M.I.T. While Sam was obtaining his education, she worked to support him and their son who was born in 1950. In 1949, she became interested in learning what the United Nations was all about, and the only organization that offered information was the local League of Women Voters that she promptly joined.

After Sam graduated from M.I.T. in 1952, the Lords moved to Wilmington, Delaware, where he rejoined DuPont. The national League of Women Voters contacted her to help establish the League in Delaware. She took on the challenge and helped to found a chapter in Wilmington. She would soon serve as the Wilmington League’s first president and then as the president of the Delaware state League.

The League of Women Voters, under the leadership of Lord, began to investigate the problems of housing in Wilmington. They found insufficient inspection, unsatisfactory codes, and negligent absentee landlords. Mrs. Lord became an instigator of Block Blight, Inc., an organization dedicated to helping neighborhoods prevent blight and slum conditions. Block Blight enabled citizens to make repairs and pay the costs back over time, often without interest.

During the 1950s in Wilmington, the Lords added two more children to their family. The ever-busy Evelyn Lord caught the attention of both Republicans and Democrats who both asked her to run for political office. She threw in her lot with the Republicans because, “I thought I could do more to make the Republicans do what they should do than I could stop the Democrats from doing what they shouldn’t do. I looked at the Republican Party in Delaware at that time as an intractable, stubborn mass that wouldn’t face up to some things that had to be done. I looked at the Democratic Party as an express train speeding down the wrong track. I’m a lot better at lighting fires under stubborn masses than I am at jumping out in front of speeding trains.”

In 1962, at the age of 33, she was elected state senator from Delaware. Her parents wouldn’t attend her swearing-in ceremony. Instead they sent her grandfather’s button that read “Vote No on Women’s Suffrage,” nicely gift wrapped. At that time there were only 33 women state senators in the entire nation. She had the best attendance record of any Delaware state senator despite the fact that she had her last baby while serving in the Delaware senate. She had missed only two days of the session and was back in the State House four days after giving birth.

While she was gerrymandered out of the Delaware senate in 1964, it did not stop her political career. Later that year, she ran for mayor of the city of Wilmington. Although she lost the election, she ran well for a Republican in a town with a strong Democrat majority.

She was involved with a wealth of organizations. The mother of five was a natural as vice president of the Delaware state PTA. She also served as state chair of Radio Free Europe, offering people behind the Iron Curtain a dif-
ferent perspective than that offered by the Communist regimes. Her prominence in the community was documented when the banner headline of a Wilmington newspaper read: “Good Bye Evelyn Lord.” Her husband had received a transfer to Louisville, Kentucky, and so her life changed course. She now had the opportunity—at the age of 39—to attend law school at the University of Louisville.

She balanced the needs of her children with her own ambition. She rose at four in the morning in order to study at the university between five and eight. She had her own key to the law school and library. Then, after a day of attending classes, she was available to her children when they came home from school. Her husband supported her law studies by sending the children off to school in the morning and taking care of the children when she was studying for finals.

While she laughs at being named the outstanding woman in her class—she was the only woman in her class—she is proud of graduating fifth in her class of 105 and being selected for Phi Kappa Phi, an academic honor society. After graduation she first served as administrative assistant to the Jefferson County Judge. Later she was executive director of the housing and transit authorities and then served briefly as executive director of the Jefferson County Improvement District.

One day in 1971, she received two remarkable job offers. Not only was she offered the position of first woman law professor at the University of Louisville but also head of the metropolitan social services for Jefferson County, Kentucky. When she met her husband to share her amazing news, he had something to share as well. He was being transferred to Londonderry Northern Ireland where they lived through 1975. While in Northern Ireland she wrote vivid accounts of daily life amidst Irish civil strife which were published in the Wilmington News Journal.

In 1975, Sam was transferred once again. Now it was to Beaumont, Texas, where Evelyn became active in both law and politics. She was a legal administrator at Orgain, Bell, and Tucker, Beaumont’s largest law firm, where she handled financial, technical, and personnel matters for the firm.

Evelyn Lord was active in politics, serving two terms on the Beaumont city council from 1980-1984. She was planning to run for mayor when Sam was transferred once again. They returned to Northern Ireland where he became plant manager of DuPont’s Londonderry plant and then the Managing Director of DuPont (U.K.) between 1984-1988. During those years she served on the board of directors of the international women’s group, Associated Country Women of the World and as chair of Save the Children Fund. These organizations encourage Catholic and Protestant women to mingle.

In 1989, the Lords returned to Beaumont where they became involved in a wealth of community activities. The next year, she was elected mayor of Beaumont, winning 62.3% of votes cast. Her work to build consensus in city government was appreciated by the public, as she was easily re-elected with 88% of votes cast in 1992.

In her second term of office she called a summit to address the problem of gang and youth violence. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Teen Court in which juvenile offenders appear before a teenage jury. The court later named the Evelyn M. Lord Teen court in her honor, gives teens a rare opportunity to gain knowledge of the judicial system.

Lord’s popularity in Beaumont is well documented by honors including Southeast Texas Women’s Hall of Fame, Beaumont Citizen of the Year, and perhaps most notably the Neches River Festival’s “Man of the Year” in 1993.

After serving as mayor for two terms, Evelyn Lord didn’t take a well-deserved rest, but instead became chairman of the Texas Spindletop 2001 Commission. This organization celebrated the centennial of the Lucas Oil Gusher. The Commission was committed not only to having great events to commemorate the event, but to provide long lasting benefits to the state. These included marking the original site of the Lucas Gusher, creating a working replica of the Gusher, providing educational materials about Spindletop for teachers throughout the state of Texas and building a visitor center at Lamar University’s Gladys City Boomtown Museum.

Sadly, her successor was involved in a scandal that rocked public confidence in Beaumont city government. Beaumonters lobbied her to return to the mayor’s office. She


Story continues on next page
asked her husband: “Can I afford to do this at my age?” He replied, “You can’t afford not to.” The people of Beaumont agreed, and she was re-elected on May 2002. In 2004 she was re-elected to a one-year term.

During her terms in office she was active in the U.S. Conference of Mayors. She served on the committees of criminal and social justice, parks, entertainment, and sports. In 2003, she was appointed to the Mayors Homeland Security Task Force. She was also on the board of directors of the National Women in Municipal Government.

Today, she and her beloved Sam remain active in the community. She was recently on the board of directors of fourteen different organizations, but has now cut back to eleven including the Tyrrell Historical Library Association. The library is honored to preserve the papers of such a dynamic political leader who ably blended the needs of family and career. Her papers will provide a roadmap for political achievement for generations to come.

Dr. Bob Platt, a retired college professor in Fort Worth, has donated a unique 1844 campaign ad for James Polk for President which outlines the failures of the Whig Party’s campaign promises made during the election of 1840. The broadsheet is two-sided and is encased in glass. We have scanned the newspaper which is an extra of the Democratic Union from Harrisburg, PA, [Vol. 1m No. 18, July 6, 1844]. The promises made by the Whig Party which were broken include No. 1: The “Two Dollar a Day;” and Roast Beef “Promise” No. 2: The Promise the “Proscription” should be “proscribed.” No. 3: The Anti-Bank Promise. And No. 4: The “Stoop to Conquer” Banner. The second page includes a unique “Whig Emblem Dissected.”

The rhetoric used in the campaign clearly shows that negative campaigning is nothing new. Here is a quote under Promise No. 2 [from Polk campaign ad, 1844]:

No man was to be turned out of office for opinion’s sake. The only question was to be, “is he honest, is he capable.” All this, it was well known, was contemptible cant and miserable hypocrisy. For one month before the presidential inauguration, this city was crowded with office-seekers, loafers, and loungers, lean, long, and lank, to the number (it was said,) of more than thirty thousand. I know that every public and private house (and some houses that I shall not name) were full from the garret to cellar; and filled as the houses were, it was impossible to walk ten steps at a time in the avenue, without being jostled by some staggering, hungry, federal loafer. They seemed to have flocked from every part and every longitude and every latitude, and every zone, torrid and temperate, of this wide-spread Union, numerous as the locusts, the lice, and the frogs of Egypt, and more devouring and destructive. (sic) . . .
Oklahoma State University’s Special Collections and University Archives is proud to house the collections of many political leaders and others that provide in-depth historical and political information, with a special emphasis on women in politics. The Edna Mae Phelps Collection is just one of many that reflect the political culture of Oklahoma. OSU, and especially Edmon Low Library, has a special place in its heart for the enthusiasm and support of Edna Mae Phelps, not only for her service as the first woman to chair the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical Colleges from 1983 through 1988, but also for what she was able to accomplish as a political leader and poetic person.

Ms. Phelps started the Friends of the OSU Library and stated: “I can safely say that my association with OSU, as a regent and as an advocate of the library, makes me the most proud of anything I have done.” An Award from the Friends of the OSU Library is given in her name each year to an outstanding individual who has been instrumental in supporting our library. We hope to continue this recognition of library support in generations to come.

Ms. Phelps’ life on the political scene began after her sons had grown, and her accomplishments reinforce her reputation as an agent for equal rights among people, a strong democratic leader, and family-centered person. Mrs. Phelps not only fits into the history of OSU, but is also an important political figure for the state of Oklahoma, and an advocate for Women. Among her achievements were that she served as three-time (elected) Democratic National Committee member and was the first woman to serve as chair of the Oklahoma State Election Board. Edna Mae Phelps is a symbol of excellence, achievement, and steadfastness for not only women, but for people everywhere.

The Edna Mae Phelps Collection contains political badges, pins, bags, photographs, posters, ribbons, stickers, plaques, autographs, medals, letters, invitations and other related ephemera. All together her collection comprises 20.3 preserved linear feet of solid, acid-free power! Notably, this collection houses over 4300 political buttons and pins representing both the Republican and Democratic parties (and some in between), as well as issues of the time such as, equal rights, pro-choice, and things that we shall remain mum about (come see the collection).

Most of the early processing of this collection, including scanning images of the buttons, creating a database, and a template for a Web site, was done by Tom Jorsch, a previous SCUA Librarian who has moved on to pursue his PhD. Nevertheless, more work needed to be done. Kay Bost, SCUA’s current Department Head, had an interesting challenge to organize these emblems neatly, categorically, intellectually, and perpetually (hopefully) for our future patrons. A creative method for storing these badges, ranging from small dime size lapel size pins to extra-large and even rectangular pins (for those who think “inside the box”), was needed.

Although the assiduous archival storage and preservation enterprises have imagined almost every possibility for storing a wide range of papers and regalia, we nevertheless could not find a container in the catalogs labeled “For Political Buttons.” Bost carefully studied the problem and decided to continue the method that was originally started by the previous archivist to store the buttons. The method was to use slide storage boxes for the smaller buttons and larger 4 x 5 negative boxes for the larger buttons. Each of the larger buttons was given its own acid free sleeve and the smaller buttons were divided in their cradle with squares of acid-free cardstock. Careful attention was given to every button, ensuring that they would be preserved for generations.

The political history of Oklahoma has been a rather rough road full of diversity, hardships, achievements, some things to be proud of and others that we are not. Nevertheless, it is important that the past be remembered, the good and the bad, so that we can grow and avoid repeating past mistakes. Individuals who have made contributions to this growth should be remembered. We like to think we do our part in helping make sure the future is illuminated with these individuals and their stories. So, in the game of “Button, Button, Who’s Got the Button,” well the answer is, we do,…almost 5000 of them and aren’t they spectacular!
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The Fort Worth Public Library’s Genealogy, History and Archives Unit recently acquired a valuable addition to its archival collections: the records of the Radio Shack Corporation. Angie Fares, Radio Shack’s Director of Corporate Records and Information offered the collection to the Library in August 2007. Ms. Fares and other Radio Shack executives determined that this large and complex collection needed a new home, and they thought of the Library, “since Radio Shack was such a large part of Fort Worth’s history.” The Library agreed and gratefully accepted the collection.

The Radio Shack Corporate Records cover the history of the company from its early beginnings with Allied Radio and The Tandy Leather Company in the 1920s. These records also reflect Fort Worth history, as well as the history of the consumer electronics industry and the development of the personal computer. This collection is therefore valuable for our regional history and has national importance as well. The scrapbooks, press releases, *Intercom* articles and other records in this collection provide rich source of information on how Charles Tandy led the company’s expansion from a foundering chain for a few stores based in Boston in 1963 to a national electronics giant by the late 1970s.1

This collection is in excellent physical condition, and has been well maintained and organized. Ms. Fares happens to be an accomplished archivist as well as a records manager. The Radio Shack papers arrived completely processed, in acid free containers, complete with a detailed finding aid.

The first shipment, consisting of 117 feet of records including scrapbooks, company publications, catalogs, press releases, and some photographs, arrived on November 13, 2007.

The scrapbooks contain newspaper clippings and other documents relating to Radio Shack company history, but some are exclusively devoted to events in Fort Worth.

Company publications include catalogs going back to the 1920s. The earliest catalog is from Allied Radio, a company Radio Shack acquired in 1970.

Several years of *Intercom*, Radio Shack’s in-house magazine, is also included. Such corporate publications are always useful resources for local historians and scholars.

Press releases from the 1970s to the 1990s provide an overview of the company’s growth, development, and business strategies.

Future material will include records relating to:

- The development of the computer industry, including some correspondence with Bill Gates;
- Material relating to the M&O Subway, which the company took over from Leonard Brothers and maintained for many years;
- Tandy family scrapbooks, correspondence and memorabilia.

Radio Shack is still in the process of moving the rest of the collection to the Library and hopes to finish by the end of this year.

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1 For more information on Charles Tandy and the history of Radio Shack, see *Tandy’s Money Machine* by Irvin Farman (Chicago: The Mobium Press, 1992).
The LSU Libraries Special Collections is pleased to announce the completion of a 3.5 year, $196,140 grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to microfilm Transcriptions of Louisiana Police Jury Records created by the Louisiana Historical Records Survey during the New Deal. In paper form, the collection totals 206 cubic feet and resulted in 581 35mm reels.

Police juries are the governing body of Louisiana’s parishes, and 60 of the 64 parishes are represented in the collection. Their meeting minutes and ordinances document local government responsibility; parish budgets and taxes, citizen participation in and expectations of government; settlement of the state’s rural areas and changes in land ownership; local ordinances governing slavery and local attitudes about it, as well as the changing status of African Americans after emancipation. The records reflect topics such as the development of education for blacks and whites, the battle to control yellow fever, livestock maintenance, transportation, and flood control and levee-building. The records also contain genealogical information, useful in identifying ancestors’ places of residence, death dates, and role in their communities.

Microfilming was necessary to preserve these important historical records, as the transcribers used poor-quality wood-pulp paper, which had become embrittled to the point where every use was damaging. Further, the order of the collection was at times confusing and incorrect. In addition to the physical access problems, intellectual access to the transcriptions was hampered by an inadequate and difficult to use finding aid. Therefore, the collection was also reprocessed and a new and improved finding aid produced. See the pdf version at http://www.lib.lsu.edu/special/findaid/2984.pdf.

The LSU Libraries will make copies of the microfilm available to library patrons, both at LSU and via loan to libraries. Copies of the film for specific parishes may also be purchased. For more information about these services, please contact Special Collections Public Services, Hill Memorial Library, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; phone (225) 578-6568; fax (225) 578-9425; or through our Web site at http://www.lib.lsu.edu/special/ref.html. Please provide reel numbers when ordering, as listed by parish in the finding aid referenced above. A second set of the microfilm is available to the public at the State Archives of Louisiana. The original transcriptions have also been transferred to the State Archives.

Andrée Bourgeois, now with Access Sciences Corp, Houston, TX, served as the project graduate assistant, and Tara Laver, Curator of Manuscripts, was the project director. Elizabeth Dow, Associate Professor of Library and Information Science, was invaluable in refining the mark-up and display of the EAD version of the finding aid, and former LSU SLIS student Jennifer Pino, now employed at Boston University, also assisted with tagging. Tara Laver authored the grant and served as project director.

The Central Louisiana Collections, the manuscripts division of the University Archives of Louisiana State University at Alexandria, recently received a donation of the papers of former Louisiana State Supreme Court Justice Thomas Courland Manning. Born in Edenton, North Carolina, he studied law and later received an appointment as Clerk and Master of the Equity Court for Chowan County, NC. Manning moved to Alexandria, Louisiana in 1855 and became a prominent attorney. Within a few years, he was selected by Governor Robert Charles Wickliffe to serve on the Board of Supervisors for the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy—the forerunner of LSU. Manning went on to hold the position of Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana from 1877-1880 and later served as Minister to Mexico, a position he held at the time of his death.

Documents of interest from this collection include a series of promissory notes indicating amount borrowed by Manning and date the debt was paid, property deeds for land transactions in North Carolina and Louisiana, requests and receipts from Chowan County, family correspondence the correspondence of Manning and prominent contemporaries, repatriation documents, appointment letters, and photographs and family artifacts, including Manning and Compton family bibles. Among the correspondence resides a letter authored by LSU’s first headmaster William T. Sherman. This letter is anecdotally known as having never received a response from Manning due to his personal dislike of Sherman—a feeling that dated from the time of the Seminary’s hiring Sherman, which Manning opposed.

A selection of materials from this collection will be on exhibit at the James C. Bolton Library on the campus of LSUA from November 7, 2008-January 23, 2009.
The idea for an archival collection devoted to the history of jazz in Fort Worth emerged in the summer of 2003, in the weeks leading up to the first Jazz by the Boulevard Festival. Donna Van Ness, one of the festival organizers, invited the Fort Worth Public Library’s participation in the festival. She suggested that the Library begin building an archival collection devoted to the history of Jazz in Fort Worth and set up a booth at the festival to promote the project.

Some of the most important names in jazz, representing just about every major school of the art form – Big Band, bebop, free jazz, you name it - had roots in Fort Worth. Musicians such as Ornette Coleman, Dewey Redman and Ronald Shannon Jackson come to mind, and for decades the city been home to a musical culture that nurtured several generations of jazz artist. Unfortunately, aside from people involved in the local jazz community, this history was little known. The idea of a jazz archives seemed not just interesting, but essential, and the Jazz Preservation Project was founded.

Since that first Jazz by the Boulevard Festival, the Library’s Genealogy, Archives and History Unit has maintained a presence at the festival with a jazz history and archives booth featuring exhibits and providing literature about the Jazz Preservation Project. The Library has also sponsored lectures by music history scholars such as Dave Oliphant and Michael Price, performances by individual artists and small groups, and poetry slams.

Building an archival collection of this scale is slow-going, and this has proved true of the Jazz Preservation Project. While we have several interested potential donors very interested in and supportive of our project, the actual transfer process can be time consuming as the records slowly come in. One of the most rewarding projects has been the oral history program, Jazz Perspectives. This is a series of interviews done in cooperation with the Fort Worth City Cable Channel. The series includes interviews with notables such as Marjorie Crenshaw of the Fort Worth jazz Society, Big Band era musician Curly Broils, and pianist Johnny Case. The project also houses archival footage featuring Dewey Redman and other local jazz greats from Sarah Walker’s African American documentary series They Showed the Way, aired locally.

The Jazz Preservation Project has also been enhanced by other collections in the archives. The Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society Collection contains information on early jazz venues such as the Jim Hotel as well as the neighborhoods that nurtured the early jazz community in Fort Worth. The Society’s records also provide valuable information on the history of I. M. Terrell High School where many local jazz greats were educated. And a couple of years ago, the Library acquired a fascinating collection of manuscripts, pamphlets, flyers, and many photographs relating to the Rocket Club, a Jacksboro Highway club that featured a lively Big Band scene in the late 40s and early 50s.

Jazz is universal in its appeal, embracing such varied forms as Western Swing, Big Band, Dixieland, Bebop, to the avant guard work of Ornette Coleman. The deepest roots of jazz can be located in its African American sources, and this music has always been and continues to be an essential part of the cultural life of Fort Worth’s African American communities. It is the Library’s hope that the growing archival collections will help identify the people and places important to the history of jazz in Fort Worth, and help continue the growth and development of jazz in the neighborhoods where it traditionally flourished.
LOUISIANA SECRETARY OF STATE SPONSORS ARCHIVES ROAD SHOW
Submitted by Miki Teer • Louisiana Secretary of State’s Office

Due to the popularity of the Archives Road Show in Baton Rouge last year, Secretary of State Jay Dardenne decided to bring the opportunity to north Louisiana. Thus, the Shreveport-Area Archives Road Show was born. Six hundred people attended the free event on Sept. 21 at the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum. A crew from Louisiana Public Broadcasting filmed interviews with individuals for their show *Louisiana’s Antique Treasures*, similar to *Antiques Road Show* on PBS. Specializing in various fields such as jewelry, furniture, textiles, sports memorabilia, weapons, etc., appraisers gave attendees estimates of their items’ worth. While some did leave disappointed, others found their items were worth far more than they thought. The type of items brought to the show ranged from paintings to dolls to nostalgic items like Coca-Cola products.

Items related to the South were popular at the show. One of the more fascinating items was a gun that shot infamous bank robbers Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, a .38 caliber pistol valued by an appraiser at $250,000. Other historical pieces included two political posters featuring William Yancy, a U.S. Representative from Alabama who argued for states rights at the 1860 Democratic convention. The convincing speech rallied against the idea of popular sovereignty supported by Democratic nominee Stephen Douglas. Many of the Southern delegates pulled out and later that year the voters elected the Republican nominee, Abraham Lincoln, to the presidency.

Another political piece was linen stationary belonging to Governor Huey P. Long. The owner said that it had been accidentally washed, but it was still intact.

Some attendees made generous donations of items to the Louisiana State Archives in Baton Rouge. The donations included photographs, old newspaper clippings, opera programs and an original oil portrait of James Madison Wells, governor of Louisiana 1865 to 1867.

“Having this event was a wonderful opportunity for Louisianaans to showcase not just items of worth but also a piece of our culture,” Secretary Dardenne said.

The Secretary of State’s office plans to hold another road show at the State Archives in February.

TRANSFERING OUR PAST TO OUR FUTURE
Submitted by Sister Anita Janvier • Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

A treasure-trove of memories was recently discovered in San Antonio by Sister Anita Janvier, archivist for the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. After noticing a local advertisement for digital conversion of outdated media, she found the funding to have two half-reels of 8mm film transferred to DVD.

The 22-minutes of film documented the order’s 1953 Golden Jubilee Celebration, as well as other ceremonies and children’s plays. The DVD received delightful reviews from the Sisters in San Antonio, and Sister Anita hopes to show it at the Province-wide meeting in November.
The Eye of Genius Highlighted Inventor’s Vision
Press Release

Jack St. Clair Kilby’s invention of the microchip or integrated circuit (IC) at Texas Instruments in 1958 revolutionized the world, creating limitless applications for computers, calculators, space-age technology and much more. For his contribution to the field of engineering, Kilby received numerous awards and honors, including the Nobel Prize in Physics, National Medal of Science and induction into the Inventors Hall of Fame. Unknown to most people, however, is Kilby’s artistic bent, which included making photographs of great sensitivity and beauty. In honor of the 50th anniversary of Kilby’s invention of the microchip, the Meadows Museum at Southern Methodist University presents an exhibition of 58 images to celebrate Kilby the photographer, drawn from his collection of remarkable photographs now housed at the DeGolyer Library at SMU.

A quiet, unassuming man, Jack Kilby (1923-2005) was a celebrity in the field of engineering but was relatively obscure as a photographer; only his family and a few friends knew of his passion for the subject. Despite a demanding career at Texas Instruments, using a Hasselblad medium format camera, he was a serious photographer with prolific and varied output. He developed his own negatives and showed real ingenuity in framing, printing and cropping his photographs. He eagerly captured people at work, cityscapes, and industrial landscapes, and he also used various photographic processes to experiment with abstraction. In particular, he took a keen interest in laborers and their occupations, and photographed them from many trades and locations – construction workers high atop beams and girders, steel mill workers pouring molten metal, cowboys taking a cigarette break.

Kilby exhibited his prints both locally with the Dallas Camera Club and nationally at juried salons organized by the Photographic Society of America (PSA). He took a leave of absence from TI in 1970 to work as an independent inventor, which gave him more time for photography; the following year, his work was accepted in 24 international salons, including one at the Seattle Art Museum, which purchased one of his prints.

By the mid 1980s, probably due in part to his failing eyesight and hearing, Kilby was no longer active in photography, but he left a prodigious body of work from the previous 20 years – some 18,000 negatives. Moreover, he continued to be remembered in photographic circles, and in 1991 received the PSA’s highest award, the Progress Medal. Among other achievements, the award recognized him “For his creative genius that ultimately led to enhanced picture quality through automatic operation of cameras and photographic equipment. For his engineering skills from which modern computers and superior lens technology evolved….For inventing the hand-held calculator, an extraordinary device that has so enhanced the everyday lives of photographers.”

After Kilby’s death in 2005, his daughters donated a significant collection of materials relating to both his career as an engineer and life as a photographer to SMU’s DeGolyer Library, home of the Texas Instruments corporate archive. The donation includes Kilby’s photograph collection of over 18,000 negatives and prints, in addition to his papers, personal books and numerous awards. The Eye of Genius exhibit highlighted his photographs as well as selected manuscripts and such objects as Kilby’s original notebooks with the IC design drawing, Nobel prize, first microchip and calculator, all drawn from the Jack Kilby collection, TI historical archives and some loan material from the family and Texas Instruments.

Curated by Anne E. Peterson, DeGolyer Library’s Curator of Photographs, this exhibition was organized by the Meadows Museum in collaboration with the DeGolyer Library with generous support from The Meadows Foundation and Texas Instruments and was installed in the downstairs galleries from July 12 to September 21, 2008.

For information about current exhibitions at the Meadows Museum, please call 214.768.2516 or visit the museum’s Web site at www.meadowsmuseumdallas.org.
Treasured objects and artifacts held by Resource Center of Dallas’ Phil Johnson Historic Archives and Library will be preserved for future generations with help from the IMLS Connecting to Collections Bookshelf, a core set of 16 conservation books, DVDs, and online resources donated by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the primary source of federal funding of the nation’s museums and libraries.

“Our archives contain a wide variety of materials, from photographs and old newspapers to artifacts, oral histories and videotapes, said Sandy Swan, librarian at the Center’s Phil Johnson Historic Archives and Library. “In order to preserve these materials for future generations of the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) community as well as researchers, the IMLS bookshelf will be an important tool.”

The Phil Johnson Historic Archives and Library was awarded this essential set of resources based on an application describing the needs and plans for care of its collections. The IMLS Bookshelf focuses on collections typically found in history or art museums and in libraries’ special collections. It addresses such topics as the philosophy and ethics of collecting, collections management and planning, emergency preparedness, and culturally specific conservation issues.

Established in 1994, the Phil Johnson Historic Archives & Research Library is a program of Resource Center of Dallas. It is the largest gay and lesbian literary collection in north Texas, with over 7,000 book titles focusing on gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender subjects as well as music CDs and a wide selection of movies in both DVD and VHS format. The library is named after longtime Dallas GLBT activist Phil Johnson, who donated his personal collection of archival papers and artifacts he accumulated over more than forty years.

LSU Libraries’ Special Collections will feature two exhibitions in Fall 2008: Audubon at Oakley: Louisiana Selections from Birds of America and The Pathway of Promise: 1500 Years of Religious Texts and Moral Guidebooks. Both exhibitions delve into devotion to and exploration of the world – one natural and one spiritual. The exhibitions open on Monday, December 1, and run through Saturday, March 21, 2009.

Audubon at Oakley will feature prints from the elephant folio and octavo editions of John James Audubon’s Birds of America. Selected items from the Audubon archive, including original pencil sketch studies, will also be on display.

Christian, Jewish, and Islamic texts will be featured in The Pathway of Promise. Items from the Rare Book Collection, spanning several centuries, will be on display including original editions of 17th century Bibles and Christian prayer books, an early 18th century book of Jewish religious customs, The Alcoran of Mahomet (1649), and several facsimiles of important works from the Middle Ages and Renaissance, including the Gutenberg Bible (1455). The exhibition will explore the artistry of religious texts as well as their importance in the history of printing.

The library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. When classes are in session, the library is open Tuesday evenings until 8 p.m. For more information, visit the Special Collections’ Web site at www.lib.lsu.edu/special.
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The Wittliff Collections at Texas State University-San Marcos have been awarded $20,000 to create an online exhibit about the 1993 siege of the Branch Davidians at Mount Carmel outside Waco.

The funds originate from the federal Institute of Museum and Library Services through the Texas State Library and Archives Commission’s TexTreasures grant program, which supports the digitalization of special and unique collections of photographs, newspapers, interviews, and other historical documents that were previously available on-site only.

The Wittliff Collections will create the online exhibit using the primary source materials journalist Dick J. Reavis collected while writing The Ashes of Waco, published by Simon & Schuster in 1995. Reavis donated his papers to the Wittliff’s Southwestern Writers Collection, located at Texas State’s Alkek Library, and his archive opened for research in 2006. The exhibit Web site is scheduled to be completed within the next twelve months.

Reavis’s book remains one of the most comprehensive and balanced accounts of this highly controversial incident. Recognizing that the raid, siege, and burning of the Branch Davidian center was a major story being covered by the press primarily from the government’s perspective, Reavis spent two years reporting and investigating the incident, its players, and causes.

Reavis’s research went beyond the book’s publication. His role as an investigator expanded, and he became one of the few impartial experts on the subject. Reavis eventually testified in Congressional hearings as an expert witness, based on his investigation of the topic.

The bulk of the digitized objects to be made available are recordings of negotiations between the Branch Davidians and the FBI, along with the transcripts. Other materials planned for the online exhibit are videos created by the federal government during the siege, Branch Davidian Bible studies going back to the 1970s, and correspondence between Mr. Reavis and surviving Branch Davidians.

Additionally, an online forum will be established for academic and cultural discourse. The Web site will also provide an unbiased overview of the incident and a brief history of the groups involved, as well as a links to other sources for further information.

This past April marked the 15th anniversary of the tragic incident near Waco, and interest in the subject shows no signs of abating. In the past two years alone, documentary production companies working for major media channels like ABC, the Discovery Channel, National Geographic, and MSNBC have accessed the Dick J. Reavis Papers at the Wittliff Collections for copies of source materials. The new online exhibit will provide more efficient, expedient, and complete access for future researchers of all types.

The TexTreasures grants are a component of the TexShare Program of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. TexShare emphasizes the benefits of statewide library resource sharing so that Texans can acquire the widest possible range of information regardless of the type of library used. The Institute of Museum and Library Services is the primary source of federal support for the nation’s 122,000 libraries and 17,500 museums. The Institute’s mission is to create strong libraries and museums that connect people to information and ideas. For more information, go to http://www.texshare.edu.

More about the Dick J. Reavis Papers at the Wittliff Collections can be found at: http://thewittliffcollections.txstate.edu/swwc/archives/writers/reavis.html.

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In commemoration of the third anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, LSU Libraries Special Collections presents *After Katrina*, an exhibition on display through November 8, 2008 in Hill Memorial Library on the LSU campus. The exhibition features images salvaged from the studio of New Orleans photographer Donn Young in the weeks following the flooding accompanying Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Young’s compelling post-storm photos of the Crescent City round out the exhibition, which is being held in conjunction with the exhibition *40 Days and 40 Nights* on display at the Louisiana State Archives.

Donn Young, official photographer of the Port of New Orleans, suffered the fate of many Lakeview residents when Katrina and Rita devastated the city in 2005. His home and studio were flooded, and many of his photographs, taken throughout his 35-year career, were damaged or destroyed. Members of the LSU Libraries’ Special Collections staff retrieved the surviving photographs, negatives, and CDs containing digital images, and evaluated, cleaned and conserved the materials that were salvageable. Young donated what was salvaged to the LSU Libraries, and in December, 2005, the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded LSU Libraries Special Collections a grant, which helped complete salvage and cataloging of the Young materials.

The Donn Young Collection features a range of photographs covering topics of commercial, political, and personal interest, including weddings, political events, architecture, and festivals. The images offer a glimpse into daily life in the Big Easy. A selection of images from the collection is available online via the Louisiana Digital Library at http://www.louisianadigitallibrary.org.

Storm-damaged photograph of New Orleans hotel, Donn Young Photographic Collection, Mss. #4944, LSU Special Collections.

The IMLS Bookshelf is a crucial component of Connecting to Collections: A Call to Action, a conservation initiative that the Institute launched in 2006. IMLS began the initiative in response to a 2005 study by Heritage Preservation documenting the dire state of the nation’s collections. The multi-faceted, multi-year initiative shines a nationwide spotlight on the needs of America’s collections, especially those held by smaller institutions, which often lack the human and financial resources necessary to adequately care for their collections. For more information on the conservation initiative, please go to www.imls.gov/collections.
After serving six terms – 36 years – in the U.S. Senate, New Mexico Senator Pete V. Domenici, will retire at the end of this year. In November 2007, his papers and memorabilia arrived at New Mexico State University – more than 2,000 boxes. The sudden arrival on campus of three 18-wheelers caused quite a stir. By the end of the year, the number of boxes will grow to more than 2,500. This wealth of data and professional information will be a gold mine for historians, students – researchers of all things political and historical.

In August of this year, Cary Osborne arrived at New Mexico State University to take up the position as the new Political Papers Archivist. She received her master’s degree in 2007 from the School of Library & Information Studies at the University of Oklahoma, and for nearly two years she processed collections in the Congressional Archives at the Carl Albert Center. Her current task is to organize this new collection into one that will not only be useful to researchers, but which will also complement the planned Public Policy Institute named for Senator Domenici.

The task is daunting in its size, but she and two staff members have already started to familiarize themselves with what’s in the boxes, comparing the contents to the inventory that accompanied those three truck-loads, and making decisions on how the bulk of the work will proceed. It will take several years to get everything in condition for researchers. In the meantime, the three of them hide in their offices and work areas, buried in paper, seeing few other people, and coming out into the sunshine periodically to get their bearings.

Researchers have already expressed interest in the content of these papers. When the collection opens, they should find the finding aids accessible on the Internet and the collection awaiting their perusal.

The History Center in Diboll, Texas is pleased to announce upgrades to its Web site. Upon receipt of the Texas Oral History Association’s Mary Faye Barnes Award for Excellence in Community History Projects, The History Center began working with their Web designers to begin adding oral histories to the Web site in order to make them more available to researchers. Although the oral histories were already transcribed, they did not exist in digital format and their print forms proved difficult to scan. The History Center, in conjunction with the reinvigorated Diboll Historical Society began an effort to re-type the over 200 transcripts to ready them for online use. This project is still ongoing, but more than 20 transcripts are available as PDFs and more are added weekly. The oral history project led to a related effort to also make finding guides available online, and several of those are now ready to be downloaded. Starting with the most used and requested collections, the History Center’s staff continues to add finding guides as they are completed.

In addition to these research aids, The History Center is committed to using its Web site to make the history of Diboll and Angelina County available to local students and teachers, as well as those that might find the site through various Internet searches. To that end, they are adapting their online exhibits so that they are easier to use as teaching tools. In particular, the newest exhibit concerns a Diboll native’s World War II flight log. Staff has developed documents that will help teachers apply the 5th grade Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) to this collection and hopes to encourage teachers to use primary documents such as these in their classrooms.

Please visit the Web site at www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.org and let us know what you think!

World War II veteran and Diboll native Gayle Cruthirds’ flight log is the centerpiece of an online exhibit designed for use by local students and teachers. On this page of the log, Cruthirds describes his “worse day ever,” the day he was wounded in a bombing run over Romania.

Cary Osborne and Cecelia Carrasco pose in front of some of the framed memorabilia in the Domenici collection. Photo courtesy of Jeanette Smith, NMSU Library.
On September 18, 2008, the W. R. Poage Legislative Library opened an exhibition of original editorial cartoons entitled Drawing Power. The exhibition was a joint effort with Bob Darden, professor of journalism, who personally owned most of the cartoons. The library partnered with the Waco Tribune-Herald, the Baylor departments of Journalism and American Studies, the Baylor Lecture Series, and the Bullock Archive. The exhibition highlights 109 original cartoons from 18 cartoonists displayed in Moody, Jones, and Poage libraries. Erin Wolfe, Poage Library museum intern, worked for a year planning and creating the exhibition and coordinating related events through Bob Darden. Benna Ball, Bullock Archive Projector Director, and Mary Goolsby, Coordinator of Projects and Events, also worked tirelessly with Erin to pull everything together.

Custom frames were made for each cartoon with UV-non-glare glass and acid-free backing. Security strips that the library uses in books were also placed inside each frame. Cartoons were distributed in the Moody Library’s Allbritton Foyer, the Information Commons, and on the Garden Level near the new digitization center. Other cartoons were on the second floor of Jones Library as well as in the exhibit gallery and book vault in Poage Library.

Guest cartoonists on September 18 included Pulitzer Prize-winner Ben Sargent of the Austin American Statesman, Bill DeOre, and Dan Foote. Clyde Peterson, aka CP Houston, was unable to attend because of Hurricane Ike. Dawna and Jerry Hamm, children of legendary religious cartoonist, Jack Hamm, also attended the events in honor of their late father.

The opening reception began at 2:00 p.m. with remarks by Bob Darden, Dean Pattie Orr and Ben Rogers. Four student artists drew caricaturists of guests during the reception. Attendees made their way through the exhibition dispersed throughout Moody, Jones and Poage libraries guided from one area to the next by student assistants wearing black Drawing Power t-shirts. Everyone received an exhibit catalog with biographies of each cartoonist with thumbnails and descriptions of every cartoon. Black Drawing Power totes and pens were also given to guests.

After the reception, the cartoonists participated in a panel discussion moderated by Bob Darden. Journalism students provided questions for the cartoonists related to their profession. At the end of the panel, the audience was treated to impromptu chalkboard caricatures by the cartoonists.

The Emmy Parrish Lecture Series featured Ben Sargent as guest speaker in the evening. The lecture, sponsored by the Department of American Studies, highlighted the history of editorial cartooning and the process of creating an editorial cartoon. Mr. Sargent’s presentation took place in the renovated area on the Garden Level of Moody Library in front of the new Ray I. Riley Digitization Center.

Several faculty members have tied class assignments to the cartoon exhibition and interest in the Waco community has been good. The exhibition will run through December 20, but you can visit the Web site anytime at www.baylor.edu/lib/poage/drawingpower.
A state as large and populous as Texas always plays a prominent role in the race for president. Candidates have long recognized its impact on the national political landscape. How have these presidential hopefuls treated the Lone Star State in years past, and how have Texans returned the favor? Explore the elections of three presidential hopefuls with Texas ties - Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, and Lyndon Johnson – on their road to the White House in *The People Choose: 1936, 1952, and 1964*. Did you know FDR gave a speech in the Cotton Bowl in 1936 to record crowds, practically bringing the Texas Centennial to a standstill? Did you also know there are no photos of LBJ visiting Dallas between November 22, 1963 and February 1968 (because he didn’t visit the city for more than five years after the assassination), and that Eisenhower was the first Texan to be elected as Chief Executive?

Recall the campaigns that put Texas in the presidential election spotlight through popular culture items like Johnson vs. Goldwater playing cards from Topps (with bubble gum), a limited edition souvenir “Run for the White House” board game in which you can literally “toss your hat into the ring,” and sheet music for the Eisenhower march called *Hike With Ike*. Tired of current campaign advertising? Go back in time with historical election buttons, campaign posters, bumper stickers, and a series of “political plates” featuring portraits of the presidents. Examine the politicians and the issues they faced through press coverage, original political cartoon drawings and campaign flyers. View historic photographs of Roosevelt’s motorcade down Main Street, Eisenhower’s historic boyhood home, and Johnson’s folksy charm on the campaign trail to finish the exhibit. Explore *The People Choose* in the Texas/Dallas History reading room and O’Hara Exhibit Hall on the 7th floor of the central Dallas Public Library through November 30, 2008.

You’ll also have a chance to win a framed photograph of George W. Bush wearing his “Favorite Son” T-shirt during his father’s 1988 presidential campaign by guessing the number of “Bush Books” stacked in a case just outside the O’Hara Exhibit Hall.

On a related note, The Texas/Dallas History & Archives Division of the Dallas Public Library was recently named “Best Local History Source” in the Dallas Observer’s Best of 2008 year-in-review. The article praises its collections as “deep” and “broad”, citing manuscript collections from people, businesses, and organizations. It goes on to say that “the division has managed to carefully catalog this material” while “top quality professional librarians on the floor are ready, willing, and very able to help anybody who walks in, from sophisticated scholar to curious hobbyist.” We’ll forgive Dallas’ leading alternative paper for not mentioning our Texana collection consisting of over 65,000 books and 1,500 periodical titles, our photograph collection with over 1 million items, and our map collection featuring more than 5,000 Texas maps. You can view the write-up online at http://www.dallasobserver.com/bestof/2008/award/best-local-history-source-1098865.
Q: How is it that there was not a city archivist in San Antonio until 2007, and how was your position created?

A: It seems to surprise everyone that a city that is as proud of its history as San Antonio had no archives program for such a long time. Over the past several decades, many ideas were proposed to fix this problem. Committees were formed, met, and then… fizzled. In 2006, the City Clerk teamed up with the Texana/Genealogy department of the San Antonio Public Library to try again. Along with the San Antonio Public Library Foundation, they applied for a grant from the NHPRC to fund the beginning stages of an archives program. In preparation for the start of the grant, the position of City Archivist was created to oversee the program and manage the grant. The NHPRC grant program has really made the whole thing possible, as it funds the salary of a full-time Assistant Archivist, as well as all supplies we use.

Q: Before the archivist position was established, what happened to city records? What are the oldest records?

A: Nothing much happened to City records before the archives was established. Some things were sent to Austin or local universities. In most cases, things were piled up in basements or storage closets and forgotten. However, there were a lot of individuals that took personal responsibility for things they came across and held onto them while offices were moved and the pressure to just get rid of things must have been high.

The oldest complete records that we have are the San Fernando de Bexar Municipal Records. These include municipal account books, ordinance books, and city council minute books from the Spanish and Mexican municipal governments and date back to 1770.

Q: Is there a records management program for San Antonio, and if so, how does the archives fit in?

A: San Antonio has had a records management program for quite some time. There are quite a few records that were sort of forgotten and tucked away when the program was established, but the majority of City records created in the last few decades have been well managed. The archives is currently located in the Municipal Records Facility and we work quite closely with records staff. After the records manager reviews destruction requests for records that have met their legal retention, the request is passed to me to determine if the records are appropriate for permanent preservation. This has made my job easier, as I could insert myself as another step in an existing process rather than create policies and procedures from scratch. We still have to deal with the backlog alone, however.

Q: What is the biggest challenge you’ve faced in establishing the first municipal archives for San Antonio?

A: Since everything has been scattered about for so long, no one is very sure what records exist and what has just been lost over the years. As we go out and visit departments we find bits and pieces of collections at a time, but most of what we bring in still gives a piecemeal account of the City’s history, skipping departments and several de-
cades. I keep a running list of reports and documents that people have asked for and that I haven’t been able to find. They might be out there somewhere, and just haven’t been found yet, or they might have been thrown out years ago.

Q: What is the archives’ physical space like?

A: For the time being, we are located in a section of the Municipal Records Facility, a large warehouse that stores inactive records for City departments. It is a bit haphazard at the moment, as we don’t have dedicated public space and need to set researchers up in the processing room. The building was originally an auto body shop, so is not very good at controlling temperature or humidity. However, architects are working on plans for an addition to the building that would remedy most of these problems (more below).

Q: What is the most interesting thing that you’ve learned about San Antonio?

A: I am from Michigan and only moved down here 3 years ago, so I really didn’t know too much about Texas history when I started out. I was surprised to learn of the extent of the impact of European immigrants on San Antonio’s history. I expected the Spanish and Mexican populations but was interested to learn about the influence that German and Eastern European settlers wielded in the growth of San Antonio.

Q: What advice would you have for someone starting an archives - whether municipal, historical, academic, or corporate?

A: Outside of basic processing and reference activities, it seems like personal contact is really what gets an archives program moving when nobody knows you exist. When I first started, I quickly wrote some basic policies and procedures, and processed a small collection so I would have a finding aid to show off. Then I just started calling every department I could think of that might have records. I would also stop by and introduce myself in person whenever I was out at another building and give a 5 second speech about the archives whenever I was asked to introduce myself at a training session. I offered to teach classes at the public library as well. Once word got out that we were here, and people started talking to other departments how we had helped them with their records, we started getting calls on a regular basis from people who had found items that they thought we might like. People who attended the classes have referred others to us. We will always participate heavily in outreach activities, but the upfront work has resulted in more people seeking us out, rather than us having to chase them down. Getting involved with the local archivists’ group has been helpful as well, both for moral support and collaboration ideas.

Q: What does the future hold for the San Antonio City archives?

A: Plans are being drawn up for an addition to the Municipal Records Facility that would include dedicated archives storage space, processing room, reference area, and exhibit space. This year we are working on implementing EAD, building a new Web site, and expanding our outreach activities.

Who do you know?

If you have an idea of someone in the archival profession (or related field) who you think would make an interesting interview, let us know!

Amanda DeFlorio is San Antonio’s first city archivist.

Invoices for SSA membership dues will be sent out before the end of the year. The SSA membership year is the calendar year; please send in your dues by the end of February to keep receiving the Southwestern Archivist in 2009.
Jenneffer Sixkiller, a Tulsa native, will defend for a Master of Library and Information studies degree from the University of Oklahoma this coming fall, with a focus in art librarianship. She was recently awarded scholarships from the Oklahoma Library Association and the American Indian Science and Engineering Society. Currently she is working as an adult reference librarian at the Stillwater Public Library, and just started a new job as the curator of the Visual Resources Library in the art department at Oklahoma State University. The art department is in the process of obtaining a searchable database for their vast digital image collection, so she certainly has her work cut out for her! If anyone would like to submit suggestions, she certainly welcomes them; send her an email at jsixkiller@stillwater.org.

Bill Welge, CA, director of the Research Center of the Oklahoma Historical Society was asked to serve as a consultant to the Missouri State Historical Society in Columbia to review plans for a new facility. Welge, having “been there” and “done that” within the last 3 years met with Society staff and officials to advise them of what plan for and hopeful plan for eventually moving into a new building.

Jonathan Gerland, director of The History Center in Diboll, Texas, presented the keynote address at the Second Annual Cotton Belt Railroad History Symposium at Texas A&M University at Commerce on August 16. His presentation was entitled “Logging and Lumber Lines of East Texas: the Cotton Belt Connection.” On September 29 he addressed an undergraduate history class at Stephen F. Austin State University concerning “The Craft of History” and on October 10 made a lumber industry history presentation at Kountze as part of Hardin County’s Sesquicentennial History Forum, chaired by fellow SSA’er Robert Schaadt of Liberty.

Cary G. Osborne received a tenure-track faculty appointment as Political Papers Archivist at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces in August 2008. The archives were formed to process and house the papers of Senator Pete V. Domenici, the longest serving senator in the history of New Mexico, who is retiring at the end of this term. More than 2,000 boxes of papers and memorabilia have already been received, with more to come. Osborne recently graduated from the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of Oklahoma and, in addition to serving as archivist for the Domenici papers, will also edit the newsletter of the New Mexico Library Association.

Gerrianne Schaad, SSA Treasurer and Head of Image Collections at the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library in Gaithersburg, Maryland, was elected to the Academy of Certified Archivists Membership Committee.

Mark Shelstad was named Head of Archives and Special Collections at the University of Texas at San Antonio in July 2008. Mark came to UTSA from the University of Wyoming, where he served as Associate Archivist/Information Manager for the past 15 years.

Laura Hollingsed, Archivist/Manuscripts Librarian at the University of Texas at El Paso, made a presentation at the third national conference of REFORMA (an organization of librarians who provide services to Hispanics in the U.S.) on Sept. 19, 2008. Her presentation was on Religious Organizations and Immigration, and she discussed three collections at the UTEP Library that deal with Catholic services to immigrants on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Claudia Rivers, Head of Special Collections, University of Texas at El Paso, organized a session at the third national REFORMA conference called “Archives on the Border.” Molly Molloy of New Mexico State University spoke about the Esther Chavez Cano papers, Laura Hollingsed spoke about the records of Catholic aid organizations, and Claudia spoke about the Casasola Studio photographs and a community outreach project using the images.

Brian Collins, Archivist for the Texas/Dallas History & Archives Division at the Dallas Public Library passed the Certified Archivist Examination administered by the Academy of Certified Archivists at the Dallas Public Library on August 27, 2008.

Faye Phillips, Associate Dean of Libraries at Louisiana State University, and Sylvia Frank Rodrigue have written a new book, *Images of America: Baton Rouge*, which showcases images from the extensive resources of the Louisiana State University Libraries and the State Library of Louisiana. The book features the work of Baton Rouge’s most famous photographers: Andrew Lytle, remembered for his poignant Civil War images of a town struggling to survive; Fonville Winans, known for his pictures of the growing city taken as he piloted his small plane above it; and David King Gleason, who captured the triumphs and tragedies of life in the river city.
REPORT YOUR ARCHIVAL LEADERSHIP ACTIVITY

The Leadership Log is designed to keep SSA members informed about colleagues’ publications, presentations, promotions, or other noteworthy activities.

Submit your news to carol.roark@dallaslibrary.org.

Names of SSA members appear in bold type.

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ARCHIVISTS’ DAYBOOK
Selections from the list compiled by Leon C. Miller, CA, Tulane University.

**NOVEMBER**

2 On this date in 1882, Sir Hilary Jenkinson was born (d. 1961). Jenkinson’s masterwork, *A Manual of Archive Administration*, was first published in 1922.

8 On this date in 1989 the International Records Management Trust (IMRT) was founded. On this date in 1999 the IMRT launched the Rights and Records Institute. Its mission is to empower developing country governments to manage information in support of citizens’ rights and to make public service delivery more efficient, cost effective and transparent.

18 On this date in 2004, the William J. Clinton Presidential Center officially opened in Little Rock, Arkansas. It received more than 500,000 visitors during its first year, far surpassing its projected first year attendance of 300,000.

25 Feast Day of St. Catherine of Alexandria, considered by some to be the patron saint of archivists, potters, spinners, knife sharpeners, scholars, teachers, and others. She was the literary re-incarnation of Hypatia, the first famous female scholar.

**DECEMBER**

1 Deadline for submitting session proposals for the SSA 2009 Annual Meeting in Shreveport, LA. See p.7 for more information.

11 Feast day of St. Damasus I (circa 304-84), pope (366-84). A special achievement of his pontificate was providing adequate housing for the papal archives.

16 Deadline for submitting Distinguished Service Award nominations. See p.6.

16 On this date in 1991, Dame Stella Rimington (1935- ) became Director General of MI5, Britain’s secret intelligence service. She was the first female MI5 Director General, the first to be named publicly, and the first to publish an autobiography. She was made a Dame Commander of the Bath in 1996 and was the model for Judi Dench’s “M” in the James Bond movies. She earned a Diploma in Archive Administration from the University of Liverpool in 1959.

**JANUARY**

1 Deadline to apply for Fulbright Awards for NATO advanced research fellowships and institutional grants.

7 On this day in 1997 the former National Archives of Canada (now the Library and Archives of Canada) moved its first boxes of documents into its new archives building in Gatineau.

10 Submission deadline for the next issue of *Southwestern Archivist*.

15 On this date in 2003, British Columbia’s Provincial Archivist, Gary Mitchell, received the Commemorative Medal for the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, in recognition of his public service to his fellow citizens, community and province.

**FEBRUARY**

6 Deadline submit applications for SSA Scholarships. See p.8.
You are cordially invited ...

SSA membership is open to everyone interested in archival work. Whether archivist, librarian, conservator, genealogist, or concerned citizen, we welcome your participation in promoting the preservation and use of archives.

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SSA's membership directory is intended to promote and facilitate professional communication. We therefore ask members to submit their business contact information for their membership records whenever possible. If the above information is for your home, please check here.

SSA occasionally shares membership information with carefully selected professional organizations or vendors in order to participate in joint membership efforts or obtain greater benefits for our members. If you prefer not to participate in these joint programs, please check here.

N.B.: SSA's membership year is the calendar year.

SSA's committees offer many ways to become more involved in our society and in the life of the archival profession. Please let us know of any committees or project in which you might be interested and we will be happy to contact you with more information.

Annual Meeting    Internet Outreach    Membership    Nominating    Publications
Professional Development    Scholarships    Site Selection    Other: ______________________

Thank you! We look forward to welcoming you as the newest member of the Society of Southwest Archivists.
Southwestern Archivist

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