Beate Sirota Gordon: The Only Woman in the Room

Shortly after turning 22, Beate Sirota Gordon became the first civilian woman allowed into Japan following World War II. In December 1945, she joined General Douglas MacArthur’s staff as an interpreter and researcher. She played a significant role in the 1946-1947 negotiations of the Japanese postwar constitution between the United States and the government of Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida of Japan. As part of her contribution, Beate wrote the section on women’s rights and was the only woman in the room for many of the negotiations.

Though she was young, Beate had already lived in three countries (Austria, Japan, and the United States) and spoke six languages (English, Japanese, German, French, Spanish, and Russian). Born in Vienna, Beate moved to Tokyo in 1929 with her mother, Augustine, and her famous concert pianist father, Leo Sirota. Beate enrolled at Mills College in Oakland, California at age 16 in 1939. Her time at Mills was filled with new experiences, including learning how to iron and getting to know the family of Darius Milhaud, the famous composer. She continued to work on her language skills by composing a dictionary of military terms in Japanese and English for a college project, and even becoming employed with the Federal Communications Commission as a senior translator.

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After college, she worked for the Office of War Information in San Francisco writing pro-American scripts for Japanese radio. The objective was to produce short radio broadcasts intended to inform and demoralize the Japanese with nostalgia during wartime.

Beate Sirota Gordon’s English and European language archives are housed at Mills College. The collection, which dates from 1924 to 2016, consists of documents, photographs, audiovisual material, books, and ephemera, documenting Beate’s life experiences as a child in Japan, her primary school education, her Mills College education, involvement with drafting the Japanese Constitution, and career as an impresario for the Japan Society and the Asia Society.

The collection also includes research papers from Beate’s husband Joseph Gordon’s studies at Columbia University. Beate’s Japanese language papers can be found at the National Women’s Education Center (NWEC) in Japan (www.nwec.jp).

To learn more about the Beate Sirota Gordon Papers, please view the finding aid: https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8w66sgq/

A digital exhibition is also available. Based on a recent exhibition in the Heller Rare Book Room, this digital version offers a closer look at selected materials: https://exene.mills.edu/exhibits/exhibits/show/beate_sirota_gordon

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Because of World War II, Beate was cut off from all contact with Japan and her parents. Determined to find them, Beate pursued an appointment on General MacArthur’s staff. In addition to reuniting with her parents, Beate made a lasting impact on Japanese politics and women's rights. For example, her work on Article 24 declared the “essential equality of the sexes,” a sentiment that was lacking in the previous incarnation of the Japanese constitution. On a personal level, Beate also gained a life partner from the experience. She and fellow government employee, Joseph Gordon, were married in 1948.

Though Beate continued to actively support their work on the Japanese Constitution, the future of her career lay not in politics, but in the arts. For years, she worked for the Japan Society and the Asia Society. For the latter, she served as the director of performances, films, and lectures for over twenty years. In this capacity, she traveled to the far reaches of Asia in search of talented performers to bring to the United States. After a life of travel, historical and artistic influence, and beloved by many, Beate died in New York in 2012.
Summer already seems like a distant memory with the shorter days and cooler temperatures of fall upon us, but it was quite a busy time for the SCA Board and committees. Some exciting (and maybe not so exciting, but necessary) work was completed over the summer months and I would like to highlight some of that here. I’m happy to report that the SCA Task Force on Labor Issues in Archives has been fully formed with co-chairs Courtney Dean and George Thompson at the helm to work with the group on a two year project to assess the conditions of labor in the archival profession within the state of California. This task force will work to develop recommendations/guidelines surrounding best practices for labor in archives and also help to organize and facilitate discussions on labor issues amongst California archivists.

The newly formed Ethics and Inclusion committee (EIC) is also getting ready to ramp up efforts this fall. Newly appointed co-chairs, Zayda Delgado and Eva Martinez, will lead this committee in support of promoting/developing a culture that values diversity, inclusion, and ethical behavior within SCA. The first step in this process will be to bring aboard committee members, so keep an eye out for the call for volunteers if you have an interest in helping to formulate SCA initiatives surrounding diversity, equity, and inclusion.

The Program and Local Arrangements committees have been actively preparing for the upcoming Western Archivists Meeting, more commonly dubbed as WAM 2020. This is the joint meeting of the Society of California Archivists (SCA), Conference of Inter-Mountain Archivists (CIMA), Northwest Archivists (NWA), and Society of Rocky Mountain Archivists (SRMA) that occurs every five years. So please save the date for WAM 2020 which will be held in San Francisco, CA at The InterContinental hotel from April 21-25, 2020. As part of the early planning efforts, the Local Arrangements Committee has been hard at work researching a new online registration system for WAM 2020 as our current platform will be retired by the developer at the end of this year. After carefully reviewing the options, Cvent was selected as the successor to RegOnline and we believe this new system will provide some much needed enhancements to the registration process.

Finally, a reminder to all that October is American Archives Month where archivists throughout the country embrace the opportunity to make archives programs and the profession itself more visible to our communities. The annual #AskAnArchivist Day on Twitter will be held on October 2nd this year, so join in this effort to help break down those barriers between archivists and the public. I also invite you to share any American Archives Month events that local institutions or groups are hosting with our Communications & Outreach Committee (admin@calarchivists.org) as they can help with promotion through the SCA website and our various social media channels. CA Archives are important to us all, so let’s show them some love and spread the word!

*Eric Milenkiewicz*
*SCA President*
The Society of California Archivists, Inc.

The Society of California Archivists, Inc. exists to support and develop those who collect, care for, and provide access to the documentary heritage of California and adjoining areas. To this end it:

1. acts as a vehicle for dissemination of information about archival collections, issues, and methodology to the profession and the public;

2. provides a forum for the discussion of matters related to the creation, preservation, and use of historical documents;

3. develops, offers and supports archival education programs;

4. cooperates with individuals and organizations on matters of common concern; and

5. advocates the identification, collection, preservation, use, and appreciation of historical records and manuscripts.

The SCA Newsletter is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October. All submissions, advertisements for e newsletter should be directed to the Editors of the Newsletter:

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Copy Deadlines: September 1, December 1, March 1, & June 1

Format for Submissions: Articles and other items submitted for consideration should be sent via e-mail attachment.

SCA Newsletter editors
Amanda Mack, Sue Luftschein, and Patricia Delara
New Finding Aid for Occidental College Image Collections

As an MLIS student intern, I worked with Occidental College Special Collections and College Archives to write and publish a finding aid of the College Archives’ photographic materials. The finding aid was written in ArchivesSpace, and I have now presented that information on the online publishing platform Scalar. Scalar is an open source web-based software created and maintained by USC’s Alliance for Networking Visual Culture. The software’s non-linear, book-based format is flexible enough to represent a hierarchical finding aid in a way that was intuitively navigable and visually engaging.

Occidental College Archives

This is an interactive publication meant to help researchers identify materials relevant to their interests held in the Occidental College Archives. Users are encouraged to leave comments.

To schedule an in-person research appointment, visit the Research Services page on the Oxy website.

Available collection guides are listed in the Contents below.

I used the platform to enhance the existing finding aid with annotations, inventories, and external links to related resources. Each subseries also has a selection of photographs attached to it, which gives users a sense of what types of images they could find. Users are also encouraged to leave comments, which are moderated by Special Collections staff and clearly labeled.

Occidental College is a private, co-ed liberal arts college founded on April 20, 1887 by clergy and other members of the Presbyterian Church. The school first opened in the Boyle Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles. In 1912, Occidental’s current campus, designed by architect Myron Hunt, opened in the Eagle Rock neighborhood.

This collection has its origins in the college’s Office of Public Information, known today as the Office of Marketing and Communications, but also contains images produced by the yearbook, and various academic departments and student organizations. The photographic materials in the College Archives offer a visual history of life at Occidental College from 1893 onward. Both candid shots and professional photographs are included. On-campus events, athletics, and academic and student life are extensively documented in these images.

Since the photographic materials are an artificial collection with accruals, the physical arrangement was inconsistent. One of the positive results of this project is that subseries are now clearly delineated to help users intellectually navigate the collection.
It is my hope that the Scalar finding aid will help researchers of the college’s history and members of the Oxy community to conceptualize the scope of each subseries within the collection. This finding aid will also assist users in finding other resources related to the college’s history.

The Scalar finding aid for the College Archives photographic materials is available at http://scalar.specialcollections.oxycreates.org/college-archives.

To make an appointment to research this collection and others, contact specialcollections@oxy.edu.

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**Clues to the History Sonoma County’s Built Environment Revealed**

Thanks to a grant from the Sonoma County Historical Records Commission, local consulting archivist Lynn Downey recently completed a survey of the Henry N. Wallace Collection. Downey reported on the collection’s historic importance, created an inventory and made processing and conservation recommendations. The collection contains project files, rolled drawings, and historic maps, mostly from Sonoma County, but there are a few drawings from nearby cities and counties. The collection dates from the 1910s to the 1970s, with the bulk of the materials revealing Sonoma County’s growth in the years after World War II.

Henry N. Wallace (1916-1974) was a Sonoma County-based civil engineer and surveyor. During the 1930s, he served as the director of two different New Deal Era programs: State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA) and the Civil Works Administration (CWA). Later the Sonoma County Road Commissioner employed Wallace and in 1955 he founded his own consulting firm of Henry N. Wallace and Associates in Santa Rosa.
Following Wallace’s death in 1974, his collection of field books, property surveys, engineering records, architectural drawings, building and bridge specifications and hundreds of other documents were given to Sonoma State University. Sonoma State, in turn, gave the collection to the Sonoma County Library in the 1990s.

The Henry N. Wallace collection consists of materials related to Wallace’s career as a private consultant as well as items that date back to the 1900s which belonged to his uncle, Marshall M. Wallace (1896-1967), a former Sonoma County Road Commissioner, a sanitation engineer, and surveyor.

Gas stations, housing developments, shopping centers, and car dealerships abound in files and drawings from the post-war period. Many bridge projects also appear in the collection, and these speak to the expansion of road and highway systems. Drawings from the 1940s and 1950s show functioning railroad tracks/stations and railroad rights of way, but these begin to disappear as the 1950s move into the 1960s and more people travel by car rather than train. This later period also includes a few drawings of drive-in movie theaters, as well as many motels and mobile home parks. The construction or expansion of lumber mill warehouses and sawmills in the northern part of the county reveal that this industry was still going strong, likely due to housing construction in new subdivisions along the Highway 101 corridor.

The collection also reflects remnants of the county’s rural past, such as fruit packing and poultry processing plants. In addition, there are some unintentionally hilarious projects— one drawing for an unspecified location shows a large structure containing a “garage and chicken picking room.” Interesting cultural attitudes show up in the collection, as well. For example, a drawing of dormitory-type structures at the famous Bohemian Grove is labeled “Help’s Quarters.”

Some projects or buildings found in the drawings or project files no longer stand, and this makes the collection even more important for understanding the history of Sonoma County’s built environment. This is especially true for structures which were lost in the 2017 fires and whose drawings form part of the Wallace Collection.

Downey’s inventory will form the basis for a collection guide to help researchers discover the treasures contained in the Wallace Collection. The guide and inventory will be available through the Library’s catalog and the Online Archive of California.

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Computer History Museum Receives Recordings at Risk Grant

The Computer History Museum (CHM) is pleased to announce that it is the recipient of a 2019 Recordings at Risk grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, administered by the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR). CHM was awarded $50,000 to catalog, digitize, preserve, and make publicly available 1,959 audio and moving image tapes from the Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) Records dated between 1979 and 1998. The Museum’s project was one of only 20 selected from a total of 77 applications. The project, which began in May, will last twelve months and the Museum’s AV and Digital Archivist, Dr. Massimo Petrozzi, is the Principal Investigator.

The tapes are the DEC Libraries’ A/V Holdings subseries within the Moving Images series of the DEC records. The DEC Records were minimally processed in 2016 as part of a Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives grant administered by CLIR. At that time box level catalog records were created for the subseries. For the current project, museum staff will item-level catalog each of the tapes before sending it to an outside vendor for transfer. Upon return, staff will validate and QC the files in a multistep process. Preservation master files will be ingested into the digital repository, and access files will be uploaded to the Museum’s online catalog and YouTube channel where they will be available to a worldwide audience. The tapes are primarily VHS format, but also include Umatic, Betacam SP, 1-inch Type C, and standard audio cassettes.

The recordings are part of the largest and most complete record of DEC in existence. They contain seminars and lectures on DEC’s personal computer development projects, promotional material on major products, and speeches by corporate VIPs on a range of issues facing the company. The materials will provide a unique view of the company, and will encourage new historical research on the origins of computing and networking as a commercial enterprise, the competitive pressure of the early high tech market, and early collaborations between academic research and industry.

Established in 2017, Recordings at Risk is a national regranting program administered by CLIR to support the preservation of rare and unique audio, audiovisual, and other time-based media of high scholarly value through digital reformatting.

The Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California is a nonprofit organization with a four-decade history as the world’s leading institution exploring the history of computing and its ongoing impact on society. The Museum is dedicated to the preservation and celebration of computer history and is home to the largest international collection of computing artifacts in the world, encompassing computer hardware, software, documentation, ephemera, photographs, and moving images.

For more information and updates, visit www.computerhistory.org, check us out on Facebook, follow @computerhistory on Twitter and read the Museum blog @chm.

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

California State Library to Launch New Oral History Website

The California State Library has begun work on a new website, Voices of the Golden State. This website will feature oral histories that recount California’s rich history and heritage. In focusing on California’s history, the ever-growing collection will especially highlight the state’s diversity. Additionally, it will be a platform through which oral history programs and archives can promote their work and collections. With this announcement, we hope you’ll consider contributing interviews to the site.

To provide guidance to both potential contributors and users of the site, the Library developed a Statement on Diversity. Here’s an excerpt:

As this page seeks to explore California’s rich diversity, we will strive to include interviewees of different races, ethnicities, genders, sexual orientations, religious backgrounds, economic backgrounds, immigration status, abilities, as well as voices from all the geographic regions of the state.

Because California is one of the largest economies in the world, these interviews will reveal the multitude of industries that exist in the state, and the experiences of those who have worked in these industries. Finally, the interviews will reflect the importance of civic involvement and political action in California’s history and how Californians from many backgrounds have meaningfully engaged in this work.

Information on how to contribute interviews will be available closer to the site’s launch later this fall. There will not be a limit on how many oral histories a program or archive can contribute, but submissions will be reviewed and featured on a schedule. The success of Voices of the Golden State will rely on contributing programs opening their oral history collections. We hope you’ll join us in this endeavor.

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MP+D Completes San Francisco Bay Area Theater Recordings Preservation Project

On June 30, 2019, the Museum of Performance + Design (MP+D) completed its year-long preservation project, More Life: Preserving San Francisco Bay Area Theater Recordings, funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, and MP+D supporters. These grants supported the digitization of some of MP+D's most at-risk live theater video recordings, documenting performances and workshops in the San Francisco Bay Area from 1976 to 2001. Over the course of the project, MP+D digitized 200 video tapes for long-term preservation and created catalog records for 175 recently acquired recordings. Among the significant works preserved were the world premiere of Tony Kushner's Pulitzer Prize-winning play "Angels in America" by the Eureka Theatre; the 1977 production of Athol Fugard's "Sizwe Bansi is Dead", starring a young Danny Glover; American Conservatory Theater's 1987 production of Ma Rainey's Black Bottom with Charles Dutton; and performances from several other San Francisco Bay Area theatre companies such as Magic Theatre, Berkeley Repertory Theatre, San Francisco Mime Troupe, and Theatre of Yugen.

Information about these productions is discoverable through their catalog records on MP+D's online catalog and WorldCat.org.

Newly digitized works will be accessible for viewing via on-site workstations in MP+D's Reading Room.

Please visit www.mpdsf.org for additional information.

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Wikipedia Articles: A Way to Share Collection Information

Wikipedia articles provide archives with a unique opportunity to disseminate information from their collections. Through Wikipedia, information can be accessed by people who are interested in a topic but might otherwise not visit archives due to time restrictions, geographical restrictions, or simply a lack of knowledge about archives and their services. While Wikipedia does not want editors to include original research or use articles as a means of marketing, the platform is advantageous for sharing information found in archives. Last summer, I had become familiar with Martin Anderson's professional life while helping to process part of his collection. I developed an appreciation for his work through that experience. As such, this summer I undertook a project of updating the Wikipedia article on the economist Martin Anderson.

The first step of the project was to become familiar with Wikipedia's policies and procedures. While this appeared overwhelming at first due to the large number of policies Wikipedia has, I did become familiar with the culture of Wikipedia editing and wrote up an Introduction to Wikipedia document in hopes of expediting the process for future Hoover Archive Wikipedia editors. The document provides information on the core aspects of Wikipedia, policies and guidelines that are crucial to Wikipedia editing and that apply to archival research, as well as how archival material can be incorporated into Wikipedia article references.
Briefly, it is important that all sources used in Wikipedia articles are verifiable and reliable. Primary sources can be used as long as editors do not draw their own conclusions from the content as Wikipedia is meant to be an encyclopedia, not a journal for original research. When writing or editing articles about individuals, it is important to use reliable, high-quality sources as the article can impact an individual’s reputation. That being said, two other policies convey the message that, while there are policies and guidelines in place to help govern Wikipedia editing, editors are also encouraged to be bold and make decisions and/or work to improve Wikipedia overall.

While learning more about Wikipedia, the aspect I discovered was most important about Wikipedia was its community. If you have a question about policies, editing, or any other area, there is a community that is willing to quickly answer those questions through discussion boards. Furthermore, because Wikipedia does not have a formal governing body, it is up to the community to monitor, resolve disputes, and update policies – allowing the rules that govern Wikipedia to be fluid and adaptable as Wikipedia and its community evolves.

With an understanding of Wikipedia policies, guidelines, and community, the next step was to create the article. Starting with what was already on Wikipedia, I did a minor reorganization and added section headings, before expanding on the information using the Martin Anderson papers at the Hoover Institution Archives. The Martin Anderson papers were an ideal source for the majority of the information often included in a Wikipedia article; however, I used it mainly as a guide for the type of information I would include in the article. While Wikipedia does allow primary sources to be used, caution is advised as one of the main policies of Wikipedia is no primary research should be published within articles. Therefore, the collection was mainly used as the foundation for the information of the article and then further research was conducted to locate secondary sources that could act as references in the article.

The Martin Anderson papers at Hoover Institution were included under External Links in order to raise awareness of the collection as another resource that people who are interested in Martin Anderson can access.

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Getting the Archives Out of Boxes and to the People

At the SCA convention in Long Beach, Lambda Archives of San Diego had the privilege of presenting a session focusing on how archives can take history to the people. It’s great to have boxes of papers and make them accessible to researchers whether they are authors or students or academics, but we also want to make the general public aware of the types of things we collect and how those items can be used to illuminate our history.

As an LGBTQ archive, we feel the threats of rising crimes against all minorities and know that education can help combat hate. The mission statement of Lambda Archives is to collect, preserve and teach the LGBTQ history of the greater San Diego region. We take the first two parts of our mission very seriously, but we also emphasize the third: to teach.
We teach by bringing groups to tour the archives, including classes from junior high and high schools, colleges, clubs, senior groups, and others, and by conducting walking tours of the gayborhood’s history. We also send people to speak to libraries, community groups and classes, in addition to having speakers at our booth at Pride. Another way in which we teach is by putting on “Out at the Archives” symposia on a variety of topics such as LGBTQ politicians, hate crimes, sports and the early days of the plague years of AIDS. In addition, we write a monthly column for the newspaper *Gay San Diego*, assist with a public television documentary about San Diego’s gay bar history, and sponsor events, such as stage plays, that focus on some aspect of LGBTQ history.

The archive also helps create exhibits for local museums and libraries including the Women’s Museum of San Diego, San Diego City Hall, and the San Diego History Center in Balboa Park, where the largest and longest-running exhibit of LGBTQ history in San Diego history is currently on display. It was curated by famed historian Lillian Faderman, and will be up for 18 months, over the course of which we expect 150,000 visitors. To learn more about the exhibit, see: https://sandiegohistory.org/exhibition/sdlgbtq/

The information in our collections is accessed often—we’ve had researchers come from Germany and Canada, Harvard and Yale, Santa Cruz and Stanford, UCLA and Berkeley. Mostly we have journalists and students working on everything from their doctoral dissertations to middle-school students writing papers. We know most people will never set foot in the archives and we want them to learn their history nonetheless. More information can be found at: https://lambdaarchives.org

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An Out at the Archives event with Bridget Wilson, Cheryl Clark and Terry Cunningham discussing the early days of AIDS in San Diego to a full house at Diversionary Theatre.
SCA Bonfield Scholarship Report Back

From August 19-20, 2019, I attended Digital Directions: Fundamentals of Creating and Managing Digital Collections hosted by the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) in Overland Park, KS. I was able to participate in this conference thanks to the generous support of SCA and the Lynn A. Bonfield Scholarship. The Bonfield award funds travel and registration costs for members to attend non-SCA sponsored continuing education events outside of California. Mid-career applicants are especially encouraged to apply.

As Director of Archives and Special Collections at the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender (GLBT) Historical Society, an independent non-profit organization, I have limited access to professional development funds. The Bonfield Scholarship made my attendance at this event possible.

The conference was well worth attending. My team and I are embarking on a project to develop a robust digital archives program. We are looking to implement a new digital asset management system and ensure that our digital preservation tools and policies are up-to-date, sustainable, and in line with industry standards. By attending this event, I learned from fellow attendees and experienced presenters and discussed successes and failures related to digital collection management. I heard about numerous tools and resources that I can bring back and share with my team. Of special note, the conference fostered supportive, open dialogue and the presenters tailored their presentations to participants faced with many different staffing, funding, and experience levels. I encourage my fellow SCA members to take advantage of this wonderful funding opportunity provided by the society.

More information about the Bonfield award can be found on the website at: www.calarchivists.org/Awards_Scholarships/Bonfield

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Western Archives Meeting 2020
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