

YCA Newsletter

A Publication of the Yukon Council of Archives

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YUKON UNION LIST..... CAIN.....WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN???

You have probably heard talk in the past few years about a Yukon Union List. Basically, it would be a Yukon-wide database containing the descriptions of archival holdings from as many Yukon repositories (institutions) as possible.

Such a database could be connected with other databases from other provinces and territories into a national network of databases that would be accessible on the Internet. This network would be called CAIN (Canadian Archival Information Network). CAIN is in the planning stages right now, but many provinces and regions have already established their own database that the public can access by way of the Internet. Two examples that YCA has been looking at are BCAUL (BC Archival Union List) and SAIN (Saskatchewan Archival Information Network). You can look at the BC site on the Internet at www.aabc.bc.ca/aabc/bcaul.html and the Saskatchewan one at www.ERL2.usask.ca/ulh. Other union lists to explore are the Archives Network of Alberta (ANA) accessible at www.glenbow.org/asa/general/database.htm and the Nova Scotia one (ArchWays) at www.fox.nst.ca/~cnsa.

The Yukon Council of Archives has received notice that its CCA project "Yukon Union List Development: A Pilot Project" has been approved.

This project will define the technical aspects of a Yukon database and start the entry of data for a limited number of fonds level descriptions. Remember all those RAD compliant fonds level descriptions you have compiled over the years in your CCA Control of Holdings Projects -- now is the time they will be used. Stay tuned for more information to be presented at the Annual General Meeting. A steering committee will be established to work on this union list project and help define the contents of the union list, the data elements, data structure and access points. If you have an interest in participating, or have a strong computer/technical background, or are just want to contribute your efforts to a worthwhile project, contact Diane Chisholm at 667-5641.

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YUKON COUNCIL OF ARCHIVES EXECUTIVE 1997-1999



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EDITOR'S NOTES

Time for a quick apology about the amount of time between issues. The last newsletter was published in April of 1997, which means that about two years have passed since the last newsletter came out. The delay is due to the simple fact that the Board members have been rather busy during this intervening period. We've been sponsoring two workshops a year, administrating the grants, working on the Union List and responding to national issues.

Further, the computer DID eat the last issue when Blair's hard drive died. It was never seen again.

Hopefully, the next issue of the YCA newsletter will not have to wait quite this long.

Diane Chisholm
Editor, May Newsletter

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The YCA Annual General Meeting will be held on June 10, 1999 at MacBride Museum at 5:15 P.M. Nominations for all the officer and director positions will be accepted. Memberships for 1999/2000 can be renewed prior to the meeting. See enclosed renewal form.

A demonstration session on the prototype of CAIN (Canadian Archival Information Network) will be conducted from 2:30-3:30 on that same day at the Elijah Smith Building, Room 1A. This will be followed by an institutional (& general) members' forum on the same topic. Come and see the Millennium Project for the Canadian archival community – it's the next step in making archival holdings more accessible to the general public.

*Remember ----- Renew your YCA
membership now!*

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF ARCHIVES SUPPORT

The Yukon Council of Archives would like to acknowledge the continuing support that CCA provides for projects in the Yukon. Since 1986 the total amount of funding has been \$ 756,629.71. In 1998/99 the contribution was \$54,065. This funding, spread through various organizations and communities, has dramatically improved the accessibility of archival records and conditions under which they are stored. Since the projects funded in 1998/99 were not previously described in the YCA Newsletter, they are listed below for your information.

CONTROL OF HOLDINGS PROGRAM (\$22,853.00):

- Kluane First Nation Archives, Organization of Kluane First Nation Textual Records, \$4,455.00
- Yukon Archives, Private Records Backlog Reduction, \$ 9,187.00
- Dawson City Museum Archives, Dawson City Museum Archives Photo Description and Finding Aid, \$ 9,211.00

CPCAR PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT (\$19,487.00):

- Dawson City Museum Archives, Reformatting Dawson City Museum Photograph Collection, \$8,644.00
- Yukon Archives, Preservation Assessment : Maps, \$ 6,795.00
- Yukon Archives, Preservation Assessment and Policies, \$ 4,028.00

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING COOPERATIVE PROGRAM (\$ 4,000.00):

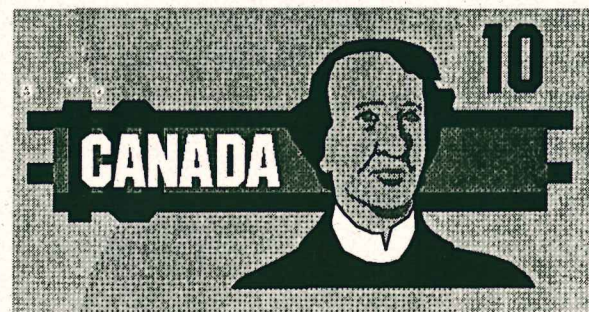
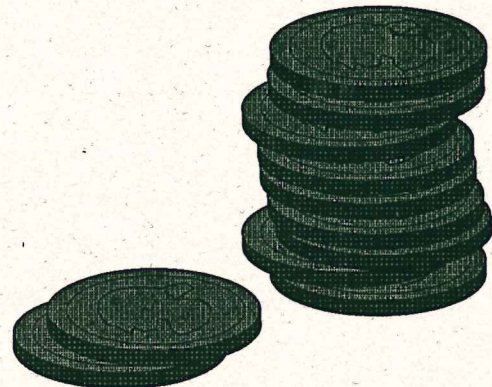
- Yukon Council of Archives, YCA Workshop/Course Participation, \$ 4,000.00

CPCAR PRESERVATION TRAINING AND INFORMATION (\$ 1,725.00):

- Yukon Council of Archives, Preservation Management of Oversize Material, \$ 1,725.00

SPECIAL PROJECTS (\$ 6,000.00):

- Yukon Archives, Yukon Archives Archival Advisor Project, \$ 6,000.00



YUKON ARCHIVAL ADVISOR PROGRAM TO START AGAIN IN JULY

In June of this year, the Friends of the Yukon Archives Society will receive funding from the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA) and the Yukon Archives to run the Archival Advisor Program, now in its fourth season. Fay Tangermann has been hired again as the Archival Advisor.

The program is designed to assist organizations such as museums, historical societies and First Nations in developing, improving or maintaining their archival programs.

The programs' early start in July will allow institutions operating during the summer to take advantage of the service.

The Archival Advisor Service includes:

- Providing help with surveying and assessing archival records
- Advising on preservation measures for archival material
- Helping with policy and procedures development
- Assisting with the appraisal, sorting and description of archival records (Rules for Archival Description implementation)
- Providing information about resources available (e.g. publications, educational/training opportunities, etc.)
- Assisting with the grant writing process - availability and how to apply
- Assisting with the Yukon Union List project

Archival Advisor Services are available:

- on an on-going basis by phone, fax, or e-mail until March 31, 2000
- by site visits
- through presentations at meetings or forums

Who can use these services?

- all archival repositories
- organizations and groups interested in establishing an archives or improving an existing archival program (museums, historical societies, First Nations)
- groups and individuals interested in learning more about archival programs and repositories in the Territory.

How to reach the Archival Advisor:

- The office is located at the Yukon Archives in Whitehorse.
- Phone: 867 667-8289
- Fax: 867 393-6253
- E-mail: fay.tangermann@gov.yk.ca



CANADIAN COUNCIL OF ARCHIVES 1999/00 FUNDING

Five organizations, including the Yukon Council of Archives, received funding from the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA) for the 1999/00 fiscal period. The funding is for projects under the following CCA Cost Shared Cooperative programs: Control of Holdings, Conservation Plan for Canadian Archival Records, Professional development and Training, and Special Projects.

The total amount awarded to the Yukon is \$52,340. The breakdown of the amounts awarded by program is detailed below:

CONTROL OF HOLDINGS PROGRAM

Archives	Project Title	Funds
Kluane First Nation Archives	Arrange/describe cartographic records	\$ 3,774.38
Yukon Archives	Creation/Conversion Private Records to RAD	\$ 3,052.14
MacBride Museum Archives	Re-describe to RAD Fonds Level	\$ 6,006.00
Teslin Tlingit Council Archives	Organize Teslin Tlingit Council textual records	\$ 4,987.00
	Total	\$17,729.52

CPCAR PRESERVATION MANAGEMENT

Archives	Project Title	Funds
Dawson City Museum Archives	Reformat Dawson City Museum Photograph Collection	\$ 8,662.00
Yukon Archives	Purchase shelving and preservation supplies	\$3,818.00
MacBride Museum Archives	Reformat LeVake and Winslow Slide/Photo Collections	\$7,007.00
	Total	\$19,487.00

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Archives	Project Title	Funds
Yukon Council of Archives	YCA Workshop/Course Participation	\$ 4,123.48
	Total	\$ 4,123.48

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Archives	Project Title	Funds
Yukon Archives	Yukon Archives Archival Advisor Project	\$ 6,000.00
Yukon Council of Archives	Yukon Union List Development: A Pilot Project	\$ 5,000.00
	Total	\$11,000.00

Cheques for successful applicants should be ready by the end of May and will be forwarded to applicants having fulfilled all reporting requirements for their 1998/99 project. Cheques may also be delivered by local Members of Parliament, a process that could take a little longer, perhaps until mid-June.

Please note that cheques intended for applicants who have not complied with reporting requirements will be withheld until July 1, 1999. After this date *grants will be revoked* if the association or the institution which was to benefit from the grant did not comply with *all* reporting requirement for its 1998/99 project.

Anyone interested in working on any of these grants should apply directly to the specified archives.

WORKSHOP ON CARE AND HANDLING OF PHOTOGRAPHS

With the support of the Yukon Council of Archives with funding from the Canadian Council of Archives, I was able to attend the Archives Association of British Columbia's workshop, *Care and Handling of Archival Photographs*. This two-day workshop was held at the Best Western Tsawwassen Inn with 13 or 14 people attending and representing a wide variety of interests and institutions from throughout British Columbia and the two of us from the Yukon. The workshop was broken into two very different days facilitated by Patti O'Byrne, an Archival Technician from the Kelowna Archives, and Dorothy Lawson, a conservator from Bowen Island Archives.

This report is meant to serve as a brief overview of material covered and not as a thorough discussion of information acquired from attending this workshop. The booklet, *"Care & Handling of Photographs"*, which accompanied this workshop gives a very concise overview of material presented in what became Day 1 of this presentation. This booklet will be made available through the Yukon Council of Archives' resource collection.

The Archival Association of British Columbia describes the purpose of this course/workshop in the following manner:

"to provide some introductory information about archival photographs including appraisal, arrangement and description, copyright and the provision of copy services in several tasks including a brainstorming exercise, lectures, discussions and hands-on practice in small groups."

After brief introductions were made no time was lost in getting down to business on Day 1! The process of appraising archival photographs was thoroughly

discussed. Much of this information was based on common-sense thinking and explored how we as archivists make decisions regarding photographs that are kept in our collections. We discussed such things as collection policy, evidential value (does the photograph provide visual evidence of the activities, etc., of the creator), uniqueness of image(s), types of photographic processes used in producing the print, etc. Some 18 points to consider in the appraisal of archival photographs were discussed. This then led us to a study of the arrangement and description of archival photographs. The facilitator gave a brief overview of RAD (Rules of Archival Description) as the basis for arranging and describing material, highlighting the principles of 'respect des fonds' and 'original order' in describing photographic collections. We spent a good deal of time working on an arrangement and description exercise, which can be seen in detail in the "*Care & Handling....*" booklet. This "hands-on" approach to working with this information was very useful as it provided us with a means of networking and of learning how other institutions go through this process. The facilitator then walked us through, step-by-step, a good baseline process of arranging and describing photographic materials, beginning with accession information on through to creating (visual) finding aids with inclusive indices.

The final few hours of Day 1 were spent on an overview type of discussion on copyright of photographs. This discussion was well presented, with the major copyright concerns being addressed, however, it is my feeling that this topic can always use more attention. The facilitator did acknowledge the complexities that arise with copyright but this workshop left me feeling quite dissatisfied with the manner in which this topic was covered. (Can never get enough information on copyright!!!). We closed with a brief chat about the types of photographic reproduction services provided by an archives. This again generated the opportunity to hear what other institutions are presently offering and offered ideas

for young archives in terms of providing adequate customer service.

Day 2 was a time to look at care and handling of photographs from a conservation perspective. We were introduced to the many techniques by which photographs have been produced over the years. We were then exposed (ha! punny, eh!??) to the prints produced by a variety of these techniques and shown how to recognize them. The ability to recognize these techniques and types of photographic prints becomes very important in the care and handling of archival photographs. The Kodak Photographic Company has produced a wonderful reference insert to one of its history of photography (sorry title eludes me at the moment!), which provides a table of the various types of photographs and pointers on recognition. This insert came highly recommended by the facilitator and was used extensively for the exercise we did on identifying photograph types. This exercise was of great benefit as we were given an unknown photograph type and the task of identifying it and the means by which it was produced. Further we had to discern handling and care techniques for specific photograph types. I found this to be very interesting and very, very challenging!

Day 2 also touched on current techniques used in archival reproduction and services provided to researchers. We very briefly discussed digitization and the concerns of new technologies in the archival world. Conservation/preservation methods and concerns were highlighted throughout day 2. The facilitator brought many years of experience to the workshop and her sharing of many stories throughout the day brought the topic to life. I think it would be of great benefit for all of us who work with archival material to expand our knowledge in the area of photographic techniques and the handling of this part of our collections.

Heather Jones, Carcross Tagish First Nation

THINKING OF DIGITIZING YOUR PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTIONS?

Ford Colyer, photo technician at the Yukon Archives, visited four facilities in the Vancouver area to investigate issues related to digitizing photographic collections. Here's what he discovered.

According to Sue Bigelow of the Vancouver City Archives, Chris Hives of the UBC Archives, Ken Young of the City of Richmond Archives and Carlo Mocellin of the Archives of B.C.; the purpose of scanning photographic collections is to produce digital master files which may be converted to low resolution images for reference available to researchers on the World Wide Web and to produce a saleable print copy.

Copyright warnings state that "access to these photographic images and the technical capacity to download them does not imply permission to reuse. Written permission to publish or otherwise reuse these images must be obtained from the archives or copyright holder."

The other thing they all agree on is that automation improves access, it is not the answer for preservation. For long term preservation, there is no substitute for the silver-based image.

The pros and cons of imaging technology have been addressed by a project of the B.C. Records Service and the University of Victoria to automate access to BCARS photographic collection. 8x10 images were scanned and converted onto a system using a flatbed scanner. Researchers can access the images by computer in the reading room and eventually from home by modem. Contact sheets or thumbnail prints of images matching the criteria appear on the screen and researchers can select a full screen view or further enlargement if necessary. Images can then be printed off on a laser printer. The advantages and disadvantages of the project were as follows:

Advantages:

1. Higher level customer satisfaction with access and the ability to obtain the image immediately.

2. Reduced reference staff costs.
3. Ability to provide remote access.
4. Ability to provide in-house colour reproductions.
5. Labour released from photograph reproduction and redirected to photograph conservation copy work.
6. Direct and indirect conservation benefits as originals are not handled and colour images can be stored in cold storage.
7. Ability to apply benefits of imaging to other materials, such as finding aides, indexes, card catalogues.

Disadvantages:

1. The system requires considerable programming expertise.
2. The system is very expensive.
3. The images generated are unstable.
4. For some researchers, the original will still be required for their research.

My research backed up these findings. Chris Hives of the UBC Archives told me that they originally developed their own system by in-house programmers for a very custom tailored system, but by going on to the World Wide Web they had to switch to a generic system that was more widely used. This new system was cheaper, but less user friendly and not as flexible as their own home-made system. Not every institution can afford the luxury of a custom made system.

Sue Bigelow of the Vancouver City Archives showed me their project where they not only scanned the images, but burned the resulting files on to CDs. This presented a new set of problems because of the inherent instability of CDs. The maximum life span is only five years, thus they were already looking five years down the road to migrating these files to DVDs (a new and improved-digital type of CD), but very expensive.

Carlo Mocellin of Archives of B.C. told me that they spent a lot less time on producing silver prints and much more time scanning and copying. Their top of the line scanner cost \$50,000.

Ken Young of the City of Richmond Archives, who, due to cut backs, is a one-man operation, claims that digital imaging is the only way he could manage.

Both Sue Bigelow and Ken Young whose institutions do not have an on site photo lab, save time and money and security problems by not having to send out original negs or prints for processing.

Automation is not a panacea, but only another tool that comes with its own set of problems, not the least of which are time and money. It requires a skilled dedicated staff of photo technicians, dedicated allotments of funds and time. I have been told by all of the people that I met with, that it takes at least a year of planning and organizing files and finding aides according to RAD before any scanning can commence. Scanning and copyright policies have to be decided before the project begins. Hardware and software packages have to be appraised and decided upon. Decisions of whether or not to use high resolution or low resolution scans have to be made before conception. High resolution scans are expensive in time money and equipment, low resolution scans are a form of control, patrons have to contact the institution for higher resolution and pay accordingly.

Chris Hives of UBC Archives claims that 70% of images required by researchers are for low resolution scans, therefore more expensive high resolutions scans are of a on-request basis and cost accordingly. While Sue Bigelow of the City of Vancouver Archives used high resolution scans to make digital master files which may be converted to low resolution images for reference on the web. The high resolution images prove useful as a more detailed reference.

Digitization, creating an on line data base, is a long term, on going project. Archives of B.C. that have about 1,000,000 photographs, 100,000 that are catalogued have scanned only about 5,000. UBC

archives that have about 200,000 images in their photographic collections have scanned only about 26,000 and placed on line. The City of Richmond Archives have about 10,000 catalogued images of which 4,300 are available on the web.

Some of the issues raised by automation of photographic images are:

1. Parameters:
 - What collections to include
 - Policy - who, what where, when, why
2. Appraisal and Description:
 - Are the collections to be included RAD described?
 - Do not "cherry pick" collections
 - Is now the time to edit collection?
3. What Resolution of scan?:
 - End use dictates - research, publication, display
 - High: expensive, time money, equipment
 - Low: 70% of requests form of control, end user needs to contact institution for higher resolution, pay accordingly
4. Scan on demand:
 - saves money, time
 - more control
 - no need to start at beginning
5. Funding:
 - what do we have already?
 - what can we afford?

Digitizing does not solve the apparent archival contradiction of preservation and accessibility. It does enhance accessibility while reducing physical contact with the original photographs, but with added costs. The dilemma then becomes "to digitize or not to digitize, that is the question."

Ford Colyer
Yukon Archives



Participants of the Workshop on Preservation of Oversize Archival Material, from left to right (front row) Rohan Quinby, (second row) Luanne Adair, Robin Gill, Elizabeth Blair (third row), Alison Greenwood, Rhea Stewart (fourth row) Lesley Buchan, YCA President, Mikolay Peters, Patti Hale, Shannon Olson, Kandice Shelton, Henriette Arenson. Missing: Jerry Alfred, Roxanne Morris and Roberta Jackson. Photographs courtesy of Jane Dalley.

SUCCESSFUL WORKSHOP!

Fourteen participants representing Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation, Yukon Archives, MacBride Museum, Teslin Tlingit Council, Selkirk First Nation, Yukon College Library, White River First Nation, City of Whitehorse, Liard First Nation and Sheldon Museum & Cultural Centre attended a two-day workshop on the Preservation of Oversize Archival Material held on March 5 & 6, 1999. It was presented by Jane Dalley, a conservator from Manitoba. The workshop explored issues surrounding the preservation management of oversize items (maps, drawings, posters, etc) and a review of deterioration factors. Jane discussed the



Participants in action. Left to Right: Rohan Quinby, Mikolay Peter, Robin Gill, Rhea Stewart, Luanne Adair and Lesley Buchan.

storage of archival material focussing on the environment, techniques for storage and enclosures used for storage. Other factors affecting the preservation of archival material – light levels, handling of material by staff and researchers, inherent vice (the longevity of the archival material itself – paper, video tape, etc.), pests, and pollution were reviewed. A presentation on disaster preparedness and management and its importance ended the workshop. Samples, publications, and a bibliography of books on preservation were available for participants to examine. Hands-on sessions let participants try dry cleaning, humidifying and flattening documents. A step by step guide to dry cleaning, humidification, and flattening was sent to all participants and is available from the Yukon Archives Advisor. Participants completed the workshop evaluations in a very positive manner and all reported that they found it a very useful workshop.

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE – CLIFFORD EVANS

Clifford, better known as Tip Evans, is the Curator/Director of the MacBride Museum in Whitehorse. He took over the job in August 1995 and has been a member of YCA since that time. Currently, he is on the Grants Committee of YCA. Tip graduated with a BA in Anthropology and Geography from Memorial University of Newfoundland and worked there in the Archaeology Unit for nearly 10 years. In 1988 he received a MA in Museum Studies from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. He was employed with Historic Resources as the Curator of the Mary March Regional Museum in Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland. While he was there he was involved with many local, regional, and national organizations. They include the Botwood Heritage Society, the Board of Directors of the Canadian Museums Association, and the Exploits Valley Tourism Association as well as being the Vice-President of the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Tip believes in the social importance of museums and is passionate on the subject. He also believes that museums and other cultural facilities should be for the community, not just for tourists. To that end the Rivers of Gold display created at MacBride Museum was geared for local interest. His future plans for MacBride is a First Nations gallery in a new addition to the museum which is currently in the planning stages. Ultimately, he would like this to be a center piece of the museum and create a partnership with the Yukon First Nations.

Tip invites all YCA members to visit MacBride Museum and to get involved in the MacBride Museum Society or the local museum in their community.

HEALTH MATTERS – THE DANGERS OF PHOTOCOPIERS

A machine which has proved indispensable to archives is the photocopier. Archivists and other

people who work in archives use them often and usually for extended periods of time. It is not unusual for people to have to work in close proximity to them. There are a few health issues which a person should be aware of in order to adequately protect himself/herself from the possible dangers of photocopiers.

There are two types of photocopiers: dry toner and liquid toner. Dry toner photocopiers use a toner which is composed of minute silica, steel, and ferrite beads mixed with a low-melt polymer resin pigmented by carbon black. If this mixture is inhaled it can cause respiratory tract irritation and result in sneezing and coughing. Small quantities can spill inside the machine or can become airborne and travel throughout air ventilation systems. Liquid toner machines use a carbon black resin mixture diluted in a solvent. Like many organic chemical solutions isodecanes can produce headaches, nausea, and dizziness if they are inhaled in large concentrations. It is known that high levels of isopar can also accumulate over a period of time if a heavily used photocopier is housed in a small, inadequately ventilated room.

People should also be aware of the dangers of exposure to ultraviolet light, noise, and heat from photocopiers. To decrease ultraviolet light it is important to close the cover of the machine while photocopying. Excessive noise and heat can also be distracting, stressful, and tiring to employees. Heat production in the room can be controlled through proper air conditioning and room ventilation.

Manufacturers of photocopiers are sensitive to the safety issues of these machines. If you have concerns about your photocopier do not hesitate to contact the manufacturer and it should be able to answer your questions.

From "Photocopiers: Do They Pose a Health Hazard?", *Safety Notes*, #14, January 1989, The Chemical Right to Know Office, The University of Vermont; adapted from a publication of the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety. The entire article can be viewed at:

www.tmn.com/Artswire/csa/genhazards/copiers.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Heading off to Ontario at the end of June is Lloy and Ron Billingham. Lloy has worked as a conservator at the Yukon Archives on contract since 1991, plus served as Secretary on the Yukon Council of Archives Board of Directors. She and her husband are looking for a change of scenery and a chance to operate their own businesses back east. Our best wishes go with her and thanks for all her support of YCA.

Blair Taylor and his family moved south to Victoria last fall, leaving the Yukon Archives without the expertise of its resident GenCat guru and YCA without the desktop publisher of its newsletter (this explains the delay in getting the next newsletters into print!!!!).

Heather LeDuc, formerly Records Manager at Sto:lo Nation in Chilliwack, has embarked on an 18 month adventure to replace Blair as Government Records Archivist at the Yukon Archives. We understand her dog Quixote feels right at home here.

The newest archival arrival is Joseph Buchan Parker, third child of Lesley Buchan and Jonathan Parker, weighing in at 9 pounds 10 ounces. Lesley is on maternity leave, likely singing RAD compliant lullabies to him or chanting "fonds, fonds, fonds" to get him to sleep.

Shawn Allan is heading up the archives of the Kluane First Nation. Working with her is Mathieya Johnson, who is celebrating her recent marriage.

Kathy Foster, formerly with Council of Yukon First Nations records management program and member of the YCA Board of Directors, has taken up new duties with Skookum Jim Friendship Centre.

Changes are occurring at the Dawson City Museum & Historical Society with the soon-to-be departure of curator Mac Swackhammer and the arrival of his replacement Paul Thistle from The Pas, Manitoba. Many thanks to Mac for his continuing involvement

with the YCA Grants committee (those meetings may be less lively now!) and welcome to Paul.

Belated congratulations to Donna and Tom McBee on the birth of their son Ross Bordon McBee. This is when the lateness of this issue of the newsletter is apparent – little Ross is now almost 2 years old.

Bruce Binder moved on from the Yukon Archives Photo lab and darkroom to brighter scenery from his Pine Lake home, near Haines Junction. Ford Colyer replaced him in the Photo Technician position and will be "in the dark" from hereon in.

SUBMISSIONS, COMMENTS

The YCA Newsletter is the official publication of the Yukon Council of Archives. The Publications Committee welcomes articles, project reports and announcements for publication in upcoming issues. Articles printed in YCA Newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the Yukon Council of Archives.

The YCA Newsletter is published three times a year: August 15, December 15, and April 15. Material for publication must be received at least one month prior to the date of issue. Comments and questions are welcome at any time. Write or fax:



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