Of Windows and Frames, Gates and Clouds: Imagining the Archival Future

Laura Millar

Abstract

For centuries, the archivist was seen as guardian and keeper: someone who created custodial spaces for the capture and preservation of archives and who then let the public into those spaces to access the treasures in the vault. This class of archivist adopted conceptual and methodological frames that perceived of archival service primarily in terms of custodianship and protection.

In the 20th century, many archivists reimagined their role, embracing a "post-custodial" approach: a perspective driven in large part by technological changes that were transforming the ways in which societies created, managed, and used information. In this increasingly cloud-based digital world, archival practice moved away from physical defence toward virtual control. But even as archival administration became less and less custodial, the underlying premise remained the same: contemporary archival service was still defined as a responsibility to capture, preserve, and make available a body of records on behalf of some creating agency or community for the benefit of some user group(s), whether within or outside of that community. These archivists framed themselves as stewards and gatekeepers.

In the increasingly "post-truth" world we face in 2017, evidence, be it legal, documentary, or scientific, is being progressively devalued. Authentic facts are being supplanted, with impunity, by alternative interpretations and relative truths. In this politically fraught environment, the very idea that archives have an objective, enduring value – and that institutions in society have a responsibility to ensure their archives are protected and made available as evidence – is under grave threat.

What is the archival landscape of the future, if societies lose respect for the documentary sources that archivists believe offer independent and impartial proof? What will be the role of the archivist in this far-from-brave new world? Custodian? Steward? Activist? Guerrilla fighter? Perhaps it is time for archivists to challenge not only the questionable validity of custodialism but also the perceived legitimacy of post-custodialism. In the jagged landscape of the future, perhaps the archivist will be a chameleon, embracing change in order to achieve a still-eternal goal: to protect society's documentary evidence against all threats – as witness, testimony, and proof.

Bio

Laura Millar has been an information, records, and archives consultant and independent scholar for over 30 years. She has taught for many years in the fields of information, records and archives management, as well in editing and publishing, and she is the author of dozens of publications and presentations on topics related to

records, archives, editing, publishing, and education. Laura has consulted with governments, universities, colleges, non-profit organizations, and other agencies in Canada and internationally: from Ghana to the Yukon Territory, Bermuda to Prince Edward Island, Sri Lanka to Alaska, and Hong Kong to Trinidad. Laura is the author of The Story Behind the Book: Preserving Authors' and Publishers' Archives, published by Simon Fraser University in 2009, and Archives: Principles and Practices, published by Facet Publishing in 2010. For the first edition of Archives: Principles and Practices, Laura received the Society of American Archivists' Waldo Leland Gifford Award; a second edition of the book was released in June this year. Laura has also received the Association of Canadian Archivists' W. Kaye Lamb prize twice, for articles published Archivaria in 2003 and again in 2015, and she was made a Fellow of the ACA in 2016. When they are not travelling the world, Laura and her husband dig happily in their garden in the community of Roberts Creek, on British Columbia's Sunshine Coast.

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Pioneering Women Archivists in early 20th century England

Elizabeth Shepherd

Abstract

Many professions, as they mature, seek to understand themselves through reflection on and investigation of their own histories and of their historical context. Archival science is no exception. Archival history has tended to be the history of great men and institutional archives, such as the Public Record Office (now The UK National Archives, Cantwell, 1991). My own work (Shepherd, 2009) focused on the national themes of archival history in 19th and 20th century England, examining government commissions and reports, the development of archival institutions, professional infrastructure and university education, providing the larger framework for our history. Few women in the archival field have been studied in detail: Eileen Power (1889-1940), Professor of Economic History at London School of Economics (Berg, 1996) and Margaret Cross Norton, head of the Illinois State Archives (Mitchell, 2003), are notable exceptions. Where are the voices of pioneering women in the history of archives?

This paper will explore the development of the new sub-field of archival history and set out an approach to the study of early 20th century women archivists. It will examine the life and professional work of a small number of women in the archival field to exemplify their pioneering endeavour, to give them a voice in archival history and to provide a basis for some observations about the role of women archivists in shaping the emerging archival profession in early 20th century England. This paper will focus on the life and work of one pioneering woman archivist, through which I hope to be able to draw some conclusions about the contribution of women to the early development of the archival profession in England.

Bio

Elizabeth Shepherd, PhD, is Professor of archives and records management at University College London, Department of Information Studies (DIS). She teaches on the Masters programme in Archives and Records Management and is currently Director of Research for DIS. She established a research centre, ICARUS, to bring together researchers in records and archives management (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dis/icarus). Elizabeth's research interests include the relationships between records management and information policy compliance (the subject of AHRC and ESRC-funded projects) and the development of the archive profession in England in the 20th century, which is the subject of her PhD and book (2009). She serves on the editorial boards of Archival Science and the Records Management Journal, was an editor of the Journal of the Society of Archivists, a member of the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Peer Review College and served on the Higher Education Funding Council for England's Research Excellence Framework REF2014, Panel 36. She has published numerous articles, (with Geoffrey Yeo) the internationally best selling book Managing Records: a handbook of principles and practice (Facet Publishing, 2003) and the monograph Archives and Archivists in 20th Century England (Ashgate, 2009).

Details are at: http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dis/people/elizabethshepherd

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An Archival Revolution: The Formation and Transformation of Archival Science in Modern China (1949-1966)

Jing Yan

Abstract

The motivation for the research:
In recent years, academic research has emphasized systemic innovation at the macro-level. China has been emphasizing academic innovation with Chinese characteristics, in Chinese context, in order to move beyond the logic and methods of "Western Centralism". At the meso-level, there has been growing interest in the history and evolution of disciplines. General work in this research field had been undertaken in China since the Qing dynasty (1676). Distinguishing the origins and sorting out the frameworks of a discipline enables the development of a coherent body of work. Finally, from a micro perspective, as to archives and archival science, being acquainted with its evolution is of great significance to enrich the understanding of archival theory, and to improve the interpretation of social function and theoretical value of archival profession. An understanding of the origins and development of archival science in China will enrich Western archival science theoretically and methodologically.

An introduction to the idea and context:
Since the foundation of People's Republic of China in 1949, China has modernized quickly. From 1949 to 1966 when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution occurred, China had witnessed the formation and transformation of archival science. During this period, the development of archival science in China was greatly influenced by the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the legacy of archival ideas from the Republic of China period was inherited critically. Given that archival
practice was rapidly progressing and was in urgent need of professionals, many
theorists including experts recruited from the Soviet Union worked with Chinese practitioners. These pioneers established the first university archival studies and archival research institutions, launching explorations and debates about archival terminologies such as archival science, archival theory, archival studies, and archival scholarship, archives, records, and documents. Finally, archival science was recognized as an independent discipline in China. Chinese archivists began interacting with their European and American counterparts. Chinese archivists, who earned professional status during this period, had made much progress and learned greatly over the course of the formation and transformation years.

Method or approach proposed:
This study will use literature review and content analysis. The study will incorporate the analysis and interpretation of historical manuscripts, archives, books and journals to make out the main characteristics and

developing patterns of formation and transformation, in order to discover the frameworks of archival science in modern China. The study will also use oral history and textual research. Distinguishing authentic and inauthentic historical materials is essential to historical research. The oral history method will rely on interviewing persons who experienced the formation and transformation of archival science during the first seventeen years of modern China, complementing and expanding the insights from textual materials. Finally, this research will use a synchronic and diachronic approach. The research aims to clarify the development of Archival science during the period of studies from a synchronic perspective, and then make concrete inquiry into archival education, institutions, dissemination, scholars, discussions and debates from a diachronic approach.

Actual or anticipated results or outcomes:
The period from 1949 to 1966 can be seen as a connecting link in archival history in China. Chinese archival science, as a joint study of archival education, research institutions, dissemination, scholars, discussions and debates, experienced both formation and transformation from 1949 to 1966. The special historical background of political, societal, cultural elements shaped and affected this formation and transformation. There has been a strong advance in archival theory and practice among archival professionals although neither the archival discipline nor archival scholarship are yet entrenched.

Contributions of the work:
The research will enrich the knowledge of the history and evolution of archival science, both in China and the world, by focusing on the period from 1949 to 1966. Chinese archival science will be advanced by providing historical grounding for modern theory, methodology, and practice. Moreover, by acquainting the rest of the world with Chinese archival history, this research will enrich and diversify the whole discipline of archival science.

Bio

Jing Yan is a P.h.D candidate at the School of Information Resource Management at Renmin University of China, and a current visiting international research student at the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies (SLAIS) at the University of British Columbia of Canada, where she conducts research on the history and evolution of archival science and the trustworthiness of digital records under the supervision of Professor Luciana Duranti. She earned a Bachelor of Management degree from Northwest University of China, and a Master of Management degree from Shandong University of China.

Jing Yan's research interests lie at the intersection of archival science and historiography, the policy-science, and archival privacy studies, with a focus on comparison of different jurisdictions in the developing patterns and disciplinary characteristics of archival science. As a student learning archival studies since she was an undergraduate student, Jing has participated in several internship programs in China, and consulted with a range of institutions and professionals regarding archival practice and records management, knowledge management, digital preservation, and technology-enriched information. She has published journal articles, book chapters, and conference papers on archival profession, privacy protection, and historical research and methods of archivists and archival theorists. She is currently a research member of a project funded by the National Society and Science Foundation of China, which focuses on the history of archives, archival profession and archival science.

Jing Yan has been recognized for her scholarship in archival studies especially on the intellectual history

research of archival science. Among her honors, she was awarded a postgraduate national scholarship by China's Ministry of Education (2014-2015), and recognized with the 2016 Chinese Scholarship Council Award. Her paper on archival thoughts of Chinese archivist pioneer ZengSan won the 2016 Society of National Archives Prize.

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The Committee on the Status of Women (COSW) and Second-Wave Feminism in the Archival Profession

Alexander Poole

Abstract

By the late 1960s, the Society of American Archivists was stagnating: "neither its numerical membership nor its overall outlook reflect[ed] the changes that had occurred within the profession and in society as a whole." In response, SAA leadership appointed a special Committee for the 1970s under the aegis of F. Gerald Ham that sought to render the organization "more democratic, more responsive, and more relevant to its members." The Committee on the Status of Women (COSW) took root in this social ferment: its "Report on the Status of Women in the Archival Profession" (1974) found gender discrimination rampant in the profession (58.3% of women and 34.4% of men said so).

Over the course of a quarter century (1973-1997), the COSW and its sister organization, the Women's Caucus, pursued a coherent agenda that centered on encouraging the participation of women in the profession and in SAA; on redressing salary inequity; on providing childcare at meetings; on sources for writing women's history; on networking through such initiatives as the women's roster and the Women's Caucus Newsletter); and broader efforts to democratize the organization overall.

Currently, the Women Archivists Section (WArS) continues the work of the COSW: it "monitors the status of women in the archival profession and promotes the participation of women in all phases of SAA's activities and the profession as a whole." The proposed research paper presentation is grounded in six thousand pages of primary documents obtained from the SAA archives, relevant articles on women's work and collections from leading archival journals, and the historiography of second-wave feminism. It will trace the gestation, the opportunities and challenges the COSW and the Women's Caucus faced, and the legacies of their efforts for current scholarly and professional conversations.

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Michelle Pacifico, "Women's Committee Celebrates Twenty Years," June 9, 1993. Box 19, folder 5: SAA Status of Women, Society of American Archivists Records, 1935-2016. https://womenarchivistsroundtable.wordpress.com/about/

Bio

Assistant Professor at Drexel University's College of Computing and Informatics, Alex H. Poole received his PhD from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Poole's research interests center on archives and records management, digital curation, digital humanities, pedagogy, and diversity and inclusivity. His work has

been published in *Digital Humanities Quarterly*, *The American Archivist*, and *Archival Science*, and *The Journal of Documentation* and is forthcoming in *Information & Culture: A Journal of History* and *The Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*. He received the Theodore Calvin Pease Award from the Society of American Archivists for "The Strange Career of Jim Crow Archives: Race, Space, and History in the Mid-Twentieth-Century South." He earned a B.A. from Williams College (Highest Honors, History), an M.A. from Brown University (History), and an MLIS (Beta Phi Mu) from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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'Lost in Translation': Case Studies in the Linguistic, Semantic, Cultural and Political Complexities of Translating Professional Standards and Terminology in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia

Anne Gilliland

Abstract

Professional standards and terminology today are integral to archivistics in most countries around the world. Sometimes these are developed nationally and sometimes they are locally translated from another language into that/those of the country in question. International professional bodies and research projects also seek to support technological and linguistic interoperability across nations and language spaces through translations of international standards and key professional texts as well as by developing multilingual glossaries. Such interoperability promotes heightened knowledge about and accessibility to archival resources around the globe, as well as increased interaction between the world's archivists and archives. These are obviously highly desirable goals as the archival world grapples with transnational records creation and use. But how can we ensure that these efforts and tools are aware of and responsive to semantic, cultural and political complexities, nuances and ongoing shifts within the linguistic and socio-political spaces at which they are directed, especially when addressing minority and rapidly diverging languages or regions and nations with histories of strong colonial or political control over their archival infrastructure? This paper will report on case studies examining the linguistic, semantic, cultural and political complexities of translating professional standards and terminology in the countries of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia that were formerly republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Bio

Anne Gilliland (www.dunrunda.co) is Professor and Director of the Archival Studies specialization in the Department of Information Studies, as well as Director of the Center for Information as Evidence, Graduate School of Education & Information Studies at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA). She is a faculty affiliate of UCLA's Center for Digital Humanities. She is also the Director of the Archival Education and Research Initiative (AERI). She is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and recipient of numerous awards in archival and information studies. She is an Honorary Research Fellow of the Centre for Global Research, RMIT University in Melbourne and has served as a NORSLIS (Nordic Research School in Library and Information Science) Professor (with Tampere University, Finland; Lund University, Sweden; and the Royal School, Denmark), and as an Honorary Professorial Research Fellow, Humanities Advanced Technology and Information Institute, University of Glasgow. She has also taught courses as a visiting faculty member at Renmin University of China in Beijing and the University of Zadar, Croatia. Her interests relate broadly to the history, nature, human impact, and technologies associated with archives, recordkeeping and memory,

particularly in translocal and international contexts. Specifically her work addresses recordkeeping and archival systems and practices in support of human rights and daily life in post-conflict settings, particularly in the countries emerging out of the former Yugoslavia; rights in records for refugees and other persons displaced due to factors such as conflict, politics, climate change or economic hardship; the role of community memory in promoting reconciliation in the wake of ethnic conflict; bureaucratic violence and the politics of metadata; digital recordkeeping and archival informatics; and research methods and design in archival studies.

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Catalogues and the ordering of knowledge: The role played by systematic catalogues in debates over the classification and naming of zoological species in the British Museum's Department of Natural History, ca. 1750-1850

Heather MacNeil

Abstract

With the establishment of the British Museum in 1753, significant collections of books, objects, and manuscripts moved out of private hands to become part of the cultural patrimony of Great Britain, prompting debates about the collecting and ordering of knowledge as the Museum began to position itself as a public knowledge institution. Not surprisingly, such debates revolved, in part, around the Museum's catalogues and cataloguing practices. In my paper, I focus on one of those debates, exploring the role played by systematic catalogues in the classification and naming of zoological species in the British Museum's Department of Natural History between the second half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. The paper draws on research from a larger project exploring the distinct histories and traditions within and across the disciplinary and professional cultures of libraries, archives, and museums.

Bio

Heather MacNeil is a professor in the Faculty of Information at the University of Toronto where she teaches courses on archival concepts and issues, the arrangement and description of archival documents, and cross-disciplinary perspectives on archives and archival finding aids as cultural texts and archival description as rhetorical genre. She is the author of Without Consent (1992) and Trusting Records: Legal, Historical and Diplomatic Perspectives (2000) and co-editor, along with Terry Eastwood, of the first and second editions of Currents of Archival Thinking (2010; 2017). In her current research, she is investigating the past, present, and possible future of the museum object catalogue.

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Archives in libraries: Exploring physical and virtual organizational identities

Ashley Todd-Diaz

Abstract

In many colleges and universities, the archival program is a unit located within the physical and organizational structure of the library. Although both the library and archival functions share a focus on organizing and providing access to information, they may or may not be distinct in the materials they hold, the priorities they emphasize, the education their professionals receive, and the professional values to which they adhere. Physical proximity provides opportunities for convergence, while also potentially reinforcing differences in professional identity, behavioral norms, and routine practice. Physical tension may also be mirrored in the transition to the digital environment in which institutions are challenged to create and project their physical and organizational identity in virtual space. Websites act as the primary mediating force through which students access materials and experience libraries and archives.

This paper explores the potential value in exploring the physical and virtual tensions between archival units in library through the lens of organizational behavior theory and competing concepts of convergence. Cyert and March's (1963) widely adopted and well-conceived behavioral theory of the firm provides insight into the negotiation of goals between groups within an organization and suggests why such situations can lead to tensions and a lack of shared identity. Additionally, convergence and stakeholder theories (Jenkins, 2006; Freeman, 1984) provide insight into how identities are communicated to the external community, ultimately impacting students' perception and use of academic archives. Organizational behavior in a convergence culture has the potential to impact information organization, access, and use. Considering the limited number and limited usefulness of archival user studies, as they pertain to matters of functional organization, there is much to learn about the impact of virtual and physical structures as archival programs accelerate the transition between physical and digital realms. The paper will problematize the relationship of archives IN libraries, outline a theoretical foundation for a study of virtual and physical organization, and suggest a number of pertinent research questions that could be built on this foundation.

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Jenkins, H. (2006). Convergence culture: Where old and new media collide. New York: NYU Press.

Bio

I am a doctoral candidate at Emporia State University's School of Library and Information Management. My

research interests are libraries and archives as organizations, users and information seeking behavior, archival literacy, and incorporating emerging technologies, such as augmented reality, into the classroom. My dissertation research will explore the relationship between the organizational identities of archives and libraries when they are located in the same physical and organization structure. I hold a BA from Sarah Lawrence College, an MSIS with a concentration in Archives and Records Administration from SUNY at Albany, and an MA in English and American Literature from New York University. I am Head of Special Collections and University Archives at Towson University in Maryland, and teach as an adjunct professor in Emporia's Master of Library and Information Science and Archives Studies Certificate programs. I am active within the Society of American Archivists as vice-chair/chair-elect of the Manuscripts Repository Section and as a member of the Teaching with Primary Sources committee of the Reference, Access, and Outreach Section.

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Framing Information as Art

Jenna Hartel and Pauline Joseph

Description

This two-part (90 minutes x 2) workshop at the Archival Education and Research Institute (AERI) introduces the Archives and Records Management (ARM) community to arts-informed research (Cole and Knowles, 2008) and visual methods (Prosser and Loxley, 2008), using the iSquare Research Program as an example. In the iSquare Research Program (www.iSquares.info), research subjects are given a 4" by 4" square of white paper and a black pen and asked to respond to the question "What is information?" in the form of a drawing. Since 2011, 3,000 original drawings of information, coined "iSquares," have been collected from around the world. The results have provided an accessible, visual complement to the theoretical literature about information (Hartel, 2014a); been mounted in online and public exhibitions; and proved successful for teaching fundamental concepts of information studies (Hartel, 2014b). Dr. Pauline Joseph of Curtin University, Australia, has been the first to collect iSquares from students and practitioners in the field of ARM (Joseph & Hartel, in press), and to align the images with core concepts, such as the records continuum model. Our two-part workshop at AERI uses the iSquare Research Program as inspiration and features hands-on activities in a collegial, conversational environment. Part 1 focuses on research opportunities using the iSquare data-gathering protocol; Part 2 provides an overview of the iSquare project and then explores pedagogical strategies. Institute guests are welcome to attend one or both sessions and there are no prerequisites, except a willingness to try something new.

Workshop, Part 1, Framing Information as Art: iSquare Research

This Workshop focuses on the research applications of the iSquare protocol. To start, the tenets of arts-informed, visual methodology will be explained. Then, the research-related elements of the iSquare Research Program will be presented. The topics will include: writing an ethical protocol, recruiting participants, acquiring materials (pens and paper), data gathering (implementing the drawing activity), managing visual data, visual data analysis, presenting results, and preservation. Select elements of the process will be practiced during the workshop, such as the data gathering exercise and three forms of visual analysis. In the end, participants will be poised to conduct their own studies. As an outcome, attendees will have an inkling of how to design and implement research using the draw-and-write technique. In fact, the Workshop will conclude with an invitation from the iSquare team to participate in an international, comparative study of information in ARM.

Workshop, Part 2, Framing Information as Art: iSquare Pedagogy

This second Workshop introduces the iSquare Research Program, and then focuses on its potential to enliven

the classroom. After establishing the merits of drawing as a learning strategy, participants will be trained to administer the iSquare Protocol, a novel application of the draw-and-write technique (Pridmore and Bendelow, 1995). Working in small groups, attendees will have a chance to practice the new approach upon each other. Then, three applications of the exercise will be profiled; they range in difficulty from basic to advanced and align well with undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral populations, respectively. Each of the three examples will be illustrated with evidence drawn from Hartel and Joseph's classrooms, including verbatim student feedback on the experience. Additional creative outputs that employ iSquares will be shared, such as multimedia artworks, online exhibitions, and illustrated stories. The session will close by brainstorming, together, other central concepts of ARM that might be drawn in the future. Attendees will be given complete sets of instructions and scripts to reproduce the activities independently. As an outcome, we anticipate participants will be invigorated to try these teaching strategies in their own classrooms.

Maximum number of participants: No limit

Prerequisites: None
 :

Bio

Dr. Jenna Hartel is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Information, University of Toronto. She is the winner of the 2016 Library Journal/ALISE Excellence in Teaching Award. Dr. Hartel is an early adopter and advocate of arts-informed, visual approaches in the methodologically conservative field of information science. She says, "My work aims to be an imaginative, energetic, and committed form of intervention in the field of information science. To that end, my ideas are expressed and packaged in non-standard forms of presentation that are playful and accessible to all. I hope to be a catalyst, endeavoring to inspire the field of information science to explore new areas, import new methods, and break out of traditional boxes in which it conducts its research." Please visit http://www.jennahartel.info for an overview of her research, teaching, and service to information science.

Dr. Pauline Joseph is a Lecturer in records and archives management at the Department of Information Studies, Faculty of Humanities at Curtin University. She is also the Graduate Coordinator, for the Department of Information Studies. She graduated from Curtin University of Technology with an Honours degree in 1991 and acquired a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Western Australia in 2011. Pauline has worked for the past 20 years in the provision of corporate information management services in both government and private sectors. Prior to her career move to Curtin University, she last held the position of Information and Records Manager at Shell Development Australia. Dr. Joseph other research projects include an investigation into the sustainability of community-based information practices using the motor sport community as a case study. Dr Joseph's profile has further details on her teaching, research interests and publication history to date, see: http://humanities.curtin.edu.au/schools/MCCA/staff.cfm/P.Joseph. Dr. Joseph will not be presenting at AERI but she will be acknowledged in Dr.Hartel's presentation.

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Walking the Walk: Tracing the color line in the PQHP Archives

Harrison Apple

Abstract

The Pittsburgh Queer History Project began as an oral history and media preservation initiative to document the lives of working class LGBTQ people who built communities and networks of support in the unlikely setting of the American Rust Belt, during a period of immense economic collapse and outmigration. The project's archives holds over 12,000 images, a yet un-quantified length of video tape, and roughly 15 cubic feet of physical material ranging from state documents, to night club ephemera, and pornography. The project's initial focus was the subversive use of working men's fraternal organizations as underground and after-hours (after 2 am) queer nightclubs, protecting the communities of labor and love that developed inside them. Through this paper takes the opportunity to critique the scope of the PQHP's archival material through black feminist scholarship, information science literature, and critical race theory. In a close reading of oral history interviews I recorded in 2014 with two African-American trans-femme elders, they develop new questions about the archival record, and record-ness, and what constitutes "valuable" LGBT historical data. Through the concrete archival work of arranging and describing materials, I re-examines the construction of LGBT historical value in a way that does not attempt to de-racialize sex and gender identities under the LGBT acronym – a process that is all too common in an era of monolithic LGBT representation on the national stage and the continued rise of homonationalist politics. Finally this paper presents the intersecting histories of residential and social segregation in Pittsburgh as primary factors in the shaping of LGBT community identity and archival collection policy. Through this work, I continue to ask of the city that has been named "Most Livable" since 1985, "most livable for whom?" This work is indebted to the ongoing activist work of Roots Pride, a Queer and Trans POC led alternative Pride and activist group that pulled together city-wide resources and organizations to address the racism, homophobia, and transphobia in the city of Pittsburgh, especially that perpetuated by the leadership of the city's Delta Foundation.

Bio

Harrison Apple is a second year PhD student of Gender and Women's Studies and Information Science at the University of Arizona. Their research interests are LGBTQ history, archival science, labor history, and critical race theory. They are the founding co-director and archivist of the Pittsburgh Queer History Project, an oral history and media archive preserving traces of working class LGBTQ lives in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. Their dissertation work draws on the history of queer Pittsburghers utilizing the loose regulation of liquor licenses for working men's social clubs to create an after-hours (after 2 am) landscape of queer nightlife that began in the early 1960s and came to an abrupt halt in 1990. Their research theorizes how the unique characteristics of

membership to these clubs (emphasizing sexuality, gender, race, and class) is embedded textually and texturally in their archival trace using an intersectional feminist lens. The PQHP archives now holds: 15 cubic feet of physical regalia, 12,000 photographs, and several hundred of hours of video footage. Before attending the University of Arizona, Apple was an Artist-in-Residence at the Center for Arts in Society at Carnegie Mellon University. There they produced a public exhibition and lecture series titled *Lucky After Dark*, as well as a full color print catalog of the exhibition's items and public events. Their work has been featured in *Transgender Studies Quarterly*, and *Outhistory.org*, and will be included in the textbook, Introduction to Transgender Studies edited by Ardel Haefle-Thomas, forthcoming from Harrington Park Press.

Harrison Apple's pronouns are they/them.

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Archives without archives: a window of opportunity to develop archival holdings for provincial archives repositories in South Africa

Mpho Ngoepe

Abstract

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides a framework for developing archival system in the country. The Constitution requires the devolution of the state's responsibility for archives from central government to the country's nine provinces. In terms of Schedule 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa "archives other than national archives are a functional area of exclusive provincial competence". By virtue of this provision, each province is required to promulgate its own Act on archives and records service, as well as establish and maintain its own archival infrastructure. Although almost all nine provinces have enacted their own archival legislation and established archival infrastructure, these repositories are without archival holdings. This study investigates how provincial archives repositories in South Africa can turn the situation of 'empty archives' as a window of opportunity to build archival holdings that reflects the diversity of South Africa as a rainbow nation. This will in turn help to bridge the gap that exists in the national archives repository in South Africa as the holdings mostly reflect the records of apartheid government. The study suggests that as some of these repositories are situated in previously marginalised communities, the archival holdings should embrace the voices of such community in order to promote the usage of archives. One way is to consider following the model of Truth and Reconciliation Commission on archives. Furthermore, the South African government should consider developing a policy on internal repatriation of archives to their respective provinces. It is concluded that failure to address the situation of 'archives without archives' will render these repositories to be white elephants.

Key words: archives repository, provincial archives, South Africa, archival legislation

Bio

Mpho Ngoepe is an associate professor in the Department of Information Science at the University of South Africa (Unisa). Prior to his current position at Unisa, Prof Ngoepe has worked for the United Nations Children's Fund, Auditor-General South Africa and the National Archives of South Africa. Prof Ngoepe is serving in the national committee of the South African Society of Archivists (2009-2017) and the board of Eastern and Southern Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (2009-2017) as the editor of the journals. He also serves on the advisory council of the National Archives of South Africa and Gauteng Provincial Archives. He is the co-director of the African Team for the multi-national, interdisciplinary research project exploring issues concerning digital records called the International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems (InterPARES Trust) (2013-2018).

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Crowd-sourced Testimony versus the Israel State Archive: The Records of the Yemenite Children Affair

Hadas Binyamini

Abstract

In this presentation, I examine the struggle over the meaning of the Yemenite Children Affair—the disappearance of hundreds to thousands of children of Jewish immigrants from Yemen and other Middle Eastern countries in the 1950s—through the interplay of various actors' claims to archival authority. I interpret the multiple aggregations of information about the Yemenite Children Affair as both forms of state control and repression, and as a tools of communal empowerment and resistance. My analysis supports a conceptualization of "the archive" which simultaneously recognizes its oppressive and emancipatory potentials.

Three state commissions have investigated the Affair, each concluding that there existed no systemic kidnapping and claiming that most of the babies died—conclusions contested by Yemenite families and activists. In December of 2016, the commissions' records were opened to the public. Notwithstanding the records' recent declassification, suspicious recordkeeping practices by medical and immigration authorities during the disappearances, the commissions' prioritization of official documentation over oral testimony, and the government's condoning of destruction of official records, all support a view of "the archive" as a site and source of oppressive power.

Amram, one of the activist groups working to raise public awareness of the Affair, recently opened an online archive of crowd-sourced testimonies. The online archive challenges government control over national meaning-making. Amram positions itself within the context of a larger mobilization of Mizrahi activism, fighting against racism and inequality in Israel. As a successful instance of archival activism, Amram's archive illustrates how archives can function as a form of communal resistance.

The interactions of citizens, activists, and government around the archives emerge as a site of contestation over Israeli national identity and memory. The government and activist archives of the Yemenite Children Affair allow us to observe the contradictory potentials of archival power as they are manifested in Israeli society.

Bio

Hadas Binyamini is a current MI student with a concentration in Archives and Records Management at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Information, and a participant in the Collaborative Program in Jewish Studies with the Anne Tanenbaum Centre for Jewish Studies. She received her B.A. in History from Oberlin College, Ohio, where she specialized in modern Jewish and Middle Eastern history and memory studies. She is

interested in the intersections of nationalism, recordkeeping, and memorialization, especially in post-conflict societies. She currently serves as the Executive Editor of the University of Toronto Journal of Jewish Thought.

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Slavery and University Archives

Harvey Long

Abstract

Recently, American colleges and universities including Harvard, Yale, Brown, William & Mary Georgetown, and the University of North Carolina have chosen to confront their ties to slavery. Georgetown University has gone as far as to award preferential status to the descendants of the 272 slaves the institution profited from in the early nineteenth century. Archival literature rarely addresses what historian Annette Gordon-Reed calls "records of violence" in the context of university archives. From slavery to scientific racism, race is entangled in institutions of higher learning. How do university archivists present records related to slavery? This paper hopes to present findings on the ways in which university archivists curate and provide access to records pertaining to slavery. I am in the collection phase of this research, so ideas will evolve.

Bio

Harvey Long is a first-year doctoral student in Library & Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he is also perusing certificates in Public Humanities and History. Long holds an undergraduate degree in English with a minor in History from Winston-Salem State University. His research interests include archival studies, and African American history.

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Investigating the Impact of the Living Archives on Eugenics in Western Canada

Wendy Duff and Nicola Fairbrother

Abstract

In the last decade, the intersection of social justice and archives has gained increasing prominence as an object of study in archival research. Presently, the development of an archival-social justice framework to measure and understand the potential social justice impact of archives has emerged as a focal point in this discourse. In order to foster the potential for archives to serve social justice goals, it is necessary to acknowledge the capacity for archives to shape and instigate change, and to investigate the historical social justice landscape accordingly. To do so, this research presentation will focus on the social justice impact of the Living Archives on Eugenics in Western Canada.

In 2010, the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA) project entitled the Living Archives on Eugenics in Western Canada joined together research scholars, community partners, and sterilization survivors in Western Canada to create awareness of the history of eugenics in Canada through the development of a predominantly oral archives. This archives operates as an accessible resource for community engagement and historical awareness with a particular emphasis on empowering victims of sterilization through oral testimony. The website hosts twelve interactive tools designed to explore the archives, including an encyclopedia, several timelines, biographies, video interviews, and oral testimonies.

In order to measure and investigate the social justice impact of the project, individuals who participated as contributors and collaborators were interviewed, and asked to reflect on how the project affected them, and how they felt that it made a difference. Project participants were derived from three categories: academics and archivists; community organizations and support groups involved with the Living Archives; and individuals who contributed their oral histories to the project. This research presentation will discuss the methodologies involved in the interview process, and the overall results of the study.

Bio

Wendy Duff is a professor and Dean in the Faculty of Information where she teaches courses in the areas of archival access and community archives. Her research and publications focus on the trustworthiness of records in analogue and digital environments, archives and archival finding aids as cultural texts, and archival description as rhetorical genre. In her current research she explores the impact of archives on social justice.

Nicola Fairbrother is the Principal with Fairbrother Consulting and Director of Neighborhood Bridges a human

rights organization committed to supporting the citizenship of people with intellectual disabilities in Edmonton, Alberta. Her community based research includes, most recently, Team Leader with the Living Archives on Eugenics in Western Canada (eugenicsarchives.ca) where she was responsible for the collection of survivor testimonies from victims of Alberta's Sexual Sterilization Act and survivors of current victims of eugenic practices in our community. Most recently she has expanded her work with a foray into filmmaking and is co-director of the documentary film 'Surviving Eugenics' released though Moving Images Distributors in 2015.

Along with the Neighborhood Bridges Community she has spent the last 10 years exploring what citizenship looks like for parents who have intellectual disabilities and people who are co-morbid with dual diagnosis and severe trauma histories. Together this community has used human rights based support models, community activism and community development projects to challenge the community to see disability as part of natural human variation.

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Topoteque digital platform

Vlatka Lemić

Description

A topotheque is a digital platform – a collaborative online archive – giving access to digitized communal historic sources (photos, documents, texts, objects, video and sound material) with the help of interactive IT tools for description, presentation and search. It is made by ICARUS in the framework of EU founded project co:op – "Community as Opportunity – the Creative Users' and Archives' Network" as a new opportunity of safeguarding and presenting those private, not always easily accessible historic documents for the public. Combination of the topotheque tool kit and the corresponding community enables treasures hidden in private hands to be unveiled and made accessible for anybody independent of space and time. This way, the topotheque contributes to building regional and historic identities of communities and their population.

The administrational work within a topotheque is very simple and done by topothequers. The entries meet the ISAD/G standard enabling the data to be easily implemented into any archival information system. Visitors and users can also be engaged, they can answer questions online and, as guest-topothequers, upload and index data themselves and collaborate in a topotheque (crowd work). A topotheque joins historic materials virtually through a database equipped with index, date and localization markups. The original material as well as any rights of use, which surpass the presentation within the topotheque, stays within the respective owners.

Workshop will present the idea and concept of a topotheque, as well as practical issues: how one can join, start and work in a topotheque.

Proposed length: 90 minutes

Preferred number of participants: 25

Additional information: http://www.topothegue.eu/

Anticipated outcomes of the workshop are: to disseminate information about this platform, to get feedback from participants regarding use, possibilities and perspectives of such tool, as well as to have comment on database structure and performances.

Prerequisites: none

Bio

Vlatka Lemić was born in 1972 in Zagreb and has Ph.D. in the infonnation sciences in the field of achivistics. Since 1998 worked in the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb in the area of reference services, information systems, publishing and presenting archival records, registers, development and documentation services and

international cooperation. She was Director of Croatian State Archives from 2013 till 20 I 6 and currently is at position of archival counsellor. From 2003 teaches archival studies at Zagreb University and participates in various educational and professional programs and projects. During professional career she participated and lectured at various professional meetings and conferences in Croatia and abroad and published more than 70 works in Croatian and foreign publications. Actively participates in various international projects and cooperation initiatives and currently is vice president of ICARUS and member of EURBICA Executive Board.

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Hidden Figures

Dalena Hunter

Abstract

Pauli Murray, Lucy Slowe and Mary P. Burrill were African American women who made important contributions to legal studies and education. However, they are less well known than their contemporaries. This paper asserts that these women are less well known because they were hidden from history because of their sexual orientation. Concepts taken from Black feminist studies and archival studies are employed to expose the processes involved in silencing these women from historical narratives. First, the concept of essentialism in Black history explores how the women were excluded from male-centered narratives. Next, the concept of cultures of dissemblance shows how Black women might have elided certain aspects of their personal identity from their professional lives to protect themselves from unfair scrutiny. Finally, archival concepts of provenance and neutrality will explore how archivists may have contributed to the demotion of these women in primary source collections by uncritically attributing creatorship and applying descriptive terms.

A biography of each woman is supported by primary and secondary source materials that show how they were received by their contemporaries and how they were uncovered by recent scholars. Pauli Murray was a lawyer who made extensive contributions to the historic Brown et al v. Board of Education case. She was known to wear men's clothing and use the name "Paul" publically. Lucy Slowe was a dean of women's students at Howard who lived off campus with her long-time partner, Mary P. Burrill. Slowe helped establish the National Association of University Women and served as its first president. She also advocated for women's equality in higher education. Ms. Burrill was an educator at the famed Dunbar High school. She was noted for theater productions at Dunbar High school and at Howard University. When Ms. Slowe died, Burrill oversaw managing the estate and solidifying Slowe's legacy.

Each of these women deserve to have their lives represented in what Audrey Lorde described as "harmony in contradictions" in historical records. The goal of this essay is to move scholarly work in Black studies and archival studies towards a critical approach that embraces the fullness of Black lesbian experiences.

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Some comments on the history of archival science

Jamila Ghaddar

Abstract

My paper provides a historically grounded theoretical exposition of the symbolic and material role of archives in the twined making of nation and empire. I consider three institutional sites and related archival activities, namely UNESCO, Library & Archives Canada, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Canada, to think through the relation of knowledge production and power at the core of my exposition. On the one hand, archives were central to the establishment, administration, and legitimization of western colonial rule (Stoler 2002). They were both instruments of, and mechanisms for, the production of imperial states. On the other hand, archives arose in conjunction with the nation state, and symbolize the continuity and coherence of the nation (for relevant archival discussion, see Cook 1997). They are an expression of, as much as a vessel or repository of, nationalism. Even colonial archives that are an instrument for overseas rule serve to reaffirm national identity in the metropolitan, while reassuring the imperial centre and metropolitan population of the mastery and superiority of the imperial state (Richards 1993). Hence, viewing archival practices in their cultural and historical specificities paradoxically reveals the entanglement between the local and the global, the national and the imperial (Mejcher-Atassi and Schwartz 2012, 25). It also reveals the central role of race thinking and patriarchy in the making of the archival enterprise. With these considerations in mind, I delineate the need for historical excavations of archival science that are attune to how archives emerge through multifaceted global processes and structures, and are embedded within larger discursive formations in which multiple cultural sites, texts, and contexts are active.

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Bio

I am a third-year doctoral student at the University of Toronto's iSchool, where I completed a Master of Information specialized in Archives & Records Management. I hold an undergraduate degree in Anthropology with a minor in Linguistics from McMaster University. Before joining the University of Toronto as a doctoral student, I worked for many years in the social service sector as a front-line worker and program coordinator.

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"The stories of ordinary people… are more powerful than anything politicians can say": Affective archivists re-figure (the former) Yugoslavia through historical records

Csaba Szilagyi

Abstract

This is the story of re-archiving historical records of the recent past with the aim of opening them up for contemporary scrutiny and interpretation, while placing traditional archival and curatorial practices in new context. The presentation is based on findings of the ongoing Yugoslavia Archive Project at the Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives, which proposes to build a multi-access, dynamic and visually appealing online research platform based on the archive's relevant (analog, digital, textual and audiovisual) records. The focus of our investigation is on the formative years of the post-Yugoslav, post-Dayton statehood (1991-1999), as represented in the broadcasts of state and opposition televisions from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

To "peel back the layers of intervention and interpretation," we introduced a non-linear, comparative cataloging method, where catalogers from the former Yugoslavia, born before or during the examined historical period and having different social, educational and ethnic background, coded footage on the same, shorter time spans from all three countries simultaneously. Work was conducted in a self-reflexive manner: we observed and documented the catalogers' behavior, the methodological, epistemic, and ethical questions connected to the archival intervention, and the pertinent curatorial answers and decisions. To allow for the creation of alternative narratives and reveal the multiplicity of meanings and voices, we referenced the microhistories of groups usually underrepresented or with limited means of self-expression in the records. We also produced an experimental documentary film, which reflects the transparency, the internal pace, the fragmented, often disrupted and deliberative-iterative nature of the project.

By using innovative re-cataloging and display, we liberated a disparate and dormant collection for archival, historical, social science, and media and communication research, as well as artistic reuse. At the same time, we revealed the nature of archival intervention by mapping the catalogers' mindset and behavior while 'translating' moving images into structured text, and from the original language into English. Finally, we will publicly share the enhanced metadata for further research, hoping to also foster exchange with similar archives and private collectors in the region.

Bio

Csaba Szilagyi works at the Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives (Blinken OSA) at Central European University (CEU) and is responsible for its human rights collections, education and public programs. He co-teaches and coordinates the Archives, Evidence and Human Rights course and the Archives and Evidentiary Practices Specialization at the Department of Legal Studies and Department of History at CEU. He is also a content specialist for the Parallel Archive, a digital repository, personal scholarly workspace, and collaborative research environment developed by the Blinken OSA. Intermittently, he worked as a records manager and archives consultant for the Open Society Institute and Human Rights Watch (1999-2000), and was the first curator of the Center for Human Rights Documentation and Research at Columbia University (2005-2006) in New York. He is currently interested in how technological advancement informs the collection, archiving and dissemination of human rights records, and in the representation and memorialization of recent mass atrocities in the archival space. Outside the archival world, Csaba translates fiction, and historical and political writings. He studied Hungarian literature, and holds an MA in American Studies.

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Radical Recordmaking and Live Video Broadcasting

Rebecka Sheffield

Abstract

On January 28 at about 4:30 pm, a representative from the Working Families Party
(WFP), a minor political party in the United States, began streaming live video of a protest unfolding at JFK
International Airport in Queens, New York. Less than an hour after the feed went live, it had attracted more
than one million views; by 6:00 pm, that number had grown to almost 3 million, with a sustained audience of
about 70,000. Perched above the crowd on a pedestrian walkway, the documentarian, a man identifying
himself as 'Raphael', offered some commentary as he filmed, noting at one point that he was an immigrant and
a refugee who had lived in New York City for most of his life. Behind him, the crowd chanted, "no hate, no fear,
refugees are welcome here." The live feed ended after more than 3 hours and, by 7:00 pm that night, had
accumulated 9.4 million views. The WFP's video of the New York event, which would later be known as the
#NoMuslimBan protest, was captured using Facebook Live, a streaming broadcast technology built with the
Facebook application program interface (API). Facebook Live allows any registered user of the Face book
social networking platform to stream videos using a mobile phone camera over wifi or cellular networks without
any additional hardware or software. For social movement participants, the technology not only captures
collective actions in real time, but also helps activists share larger movement goals as a way to mobilize
movement constituents and, ideally, convert bystanders to movement adherents. This process of mobilizing for
collective action for social change is key to growing and sustaining movement momentum. The technology is
also mechanism for reporting events from multiple perspectives, while bypassing traditional media and avoiding
state intervention. It has become an unlikely tool for creating records of events that have the potential to hold
accountable perpetrators of crimes and mobilize social movements in ways previously unimaginable.

While the immediate impact of Facebook Live appears to democratize the process by which video broadcasts
are created and disseminated, the long-term viability of these records, and even the mid-term prognosis about
their future use, preservation and re-use within and outside of the Face book API remains to be seen. In other
words, using Facebook Live might constitute as radical record making, but this practice does not necessarily
translate into radical record keeping. This paper, in addition to introducing the utility of live streaming broadcast
technology to the archival profession, also describes how this technology challenges us in ways that more
traditional records have not. In particular, I will explore the implications that this technology had for
documenting social movement activities and consider how the archival profession can respond to the
increasing use of Facebook Live (and other live broadcast applications) to ensure that important records
created with this technology are properly stewarded for future consultation.

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Records management framework for use of social media by government: Implications from the investigation of Chinese government

Wenhong Zhou

Abstract

Social media are generally used by government agencies to conduct their business in China and pose social, technological and cultural challenges to records management. Also, effective use of social media must be supported by a solid records management framework to enhance awareness of the relationship between recordkeeping and use of social media and to suggest approaches for addressing recordkeeping issues that impact open government construction and social governance. Thus, this papers aims to investigate the recordkeeping implications from use of social media. The main research question that this paper aims to address is as follows: "What kinds of records created and what are the role of records in the context of use of social media by government agencies; what records management challenges, opportunities and strategies are related to social media content"? Based on online observation and survey of government agencies, the paper presents the status quo of management of records created by government agencies on platforms of social media and identify issues and strategies to address the recordkeeping challenges. With the above analysis, the paper proposes a records management framework for use of social media from perspective of the policy, governance and management, people, standards and practices, technology and awareness.

Bio

Wenhong Zhou, assistant professor, School of Public Administration, Sichuan University. Awarded PhD degree of archival science by Renmin University of China in 2016. Studied at University of British Columbia as part of his doctoral program from 2014 to 2015. Interested in recordkeeping in the platforms featured with Web 2.0 and social media, and is the principal investigator of the project Theoretical and Methodological Frameworks for Records Management in the Environment of Web 2.0, supported by the Renmin University. Participating in projects of various research focuses such as fundamentals of archival theories and social media archiving. Recipient of the National Scholarship for PhD students of China, and has so far published 20 more articles in Chinese.

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Mobile Secrecy: The DMCC-S, Public Records and Commercial Phones

Stacy Wood

Abstract

On February 13, 2013, President Barack Obama issued Executive Order 13636, "Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity." The text of this Executive Order extended and solidified practices and policies concerning the working relationships between private sector entities and the United States government that in the past thirty years have become increasingly inseparable and incredibly lucrative for individuals and corporations alike. Expressing great urgency, Obama stressed the dire need for cooperation between the federal government, intelligence agencies and the corporations that create, own or maintain cyber and communications infrastructure in order to both defend and gain access to sensitive and critical information. A subsequent proposed framework to be adopted by "agencies with responsibility for regulating the security of critical infrastructure," asserted the inextricability of such rhetorically and politically hefty concepts as Homeland Security, Counterterrorism, Economic Affairs, National Security and private information infrastructure.

Three years later, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) has begun to roll out one part of the Pentagon's Joint Information Environment Plan, mobile devices for use in the field by persons with Secret clearance so named Department of Defense Mobility Classified Capability – Secret or DMCC-S. These devices and their related software, apps, standards and protocols will replace the now defunct Secure Mobile Environment Portable Electronic Device System. Reliant upon private infrastructure and contracts for the program's success, this transitional moment offers a window into understanding how the what, where, when and why of a classified record is shifting dramatically in the face of new socio-technical configurations. This presentation focuses on this transition to think through these questions, situating this program within a longer history of contracts between the federal government and the private sector and analyzing the transition from identifying security as protocol to security as device.

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Indigenous Archival Landscapes

Susan Hill

Abstract

What are some of the key archival needs related to Indigenous peoples in North America? What kinds of experiences do Indigenous researchers encounter when surveying mainstream archives for historical evidence pertaining to their families, communities, and Nations? What kind of work is needed to bring greater balance to Indigenous archival landscapes? This presentation will look at examples of Indigenous archival experiences, primarily in a North American context. These will include Indigenous representations in mainstream archives, Indigenous experiences with mainstream archives, Indigenous archival development, and Indigenous archival aspirations. Key examples will include aspects of digitization for community knowledge sharing, stories from Library and Archives Canada, and projects of the American Philosophical Society's Center for Native American and Indigenous Research (CNAIR).

Bio

Susan M. Hill recently joined the University of Toronto as the Associate Professor of History and the Director of the Centre for Indigenous Studies. She is a Haudenosaunee citizen from Six Nations of the Grand River Territory. Her areas of research include Haudenosaunee history, Indigenous research methodologies and ethics, and Indigenous territoriality. She is the author of The Clay We Are Made Of: Haudenosaunee land tenure on the Grand River. She held previous faculty and administrative appointments at the University of Western Ontario and Wilfrid Laurier University.

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A Political/Relational Archival Approach: Applying Disability Studies' Political/Relational to Archival Studies

Gracen Brilmyer

Abstract

This project utilizes Alison Kafer's political/relational model of disability studies as a tool to more critically understand power structures embedded in different archival processes – creation and appraisal, description, and access – and to re-conceptualize archival material as assemblages of politicized decisions. Kafer's model, as presented in Feminist Queer Crip, draws upon previous models of disability to open up contestation and politicization of disability as a category. She shifts away from understanding disability as a purely medical "problem" of the body/mind, incorporates how social and architectural barriers can alienate non-normative bodies, and ultimately presents disability as a political site that is ever-changing and always in relation to other people, environments, and attitudes. Furthermore, the political/relational approach acknowledges that concepts of disability always already intersect with notions of race, class, gender and sexuality. This project proposes that an archival connection to disability studies illuminates the long history that record creation and appraisal processes have in documenting, surveilling and controlling disabled bodies and minds. A relational account of records highlights the multiple perspectives that get obscured through archival description and surfaces the power structures and alternative histories of archival material. By embracing the contestation of disability and therefore the ways in which it is represented in archives, archivists and archives users are able to challenge the ways in which norms and deviance are understood, perpetuated, and constructed in public narratives via archives. Moreover, this approach offers potential for archival access, investigating the ways in which access can become a mechanism of power by asking who an archives allows access to, by what means, and with what social and cultural expectations. This project, being at the intersection of disability studies, feminist discourse, and archival theory, ties theory with practice and radicalizes traditional approaches to understanding normativized constructs within archives.

Bio

Gracen Brilmyer is a PhD student in Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). They have spent almost 10 years working in various natural history museums, focusing on the digital and physical curation of insect collections and received their Masters in Information Management and Systems from the University of California, Berkeley, where they focused on digital archive accessibility. Their current research lies at the intersection of disability studies, sexuality studies, and archival studies, centering on the history of colonialism, toxicity, and disability within natural history museums and the politicization of truth and objectivity in biological collections.

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Performing the Archival Body: Animating Records in Place through POP-UP Pedagogies

Jamie Ann Lee

Abstract

Interdisciplinary scholar Ann Cvetkovich, who writes about feminism, queer theory, and 'the archive' alongside the multitude of 'texts' that constitute the sites and materials of her inquiries, writes that:

Queer performance creates publics by bringing together live bodies in space, and the theatrical experience is not just about what's on stage but also who's in the audience creating community. (2003, p. 9)

Following Cvetckovich's lead in attending to the live and living bodies in space—whether archival bodies of knowledge or the participants in an archival event—we consider radically re-imagined notions of records, evidence, and archives that emerge when archival records that cross the threshold into the archives are then taken back out into the streets. Bringing the traditional archival paradigm and the pop-up movement into conversation, I offer a close reading of the POP-UP Archives Event of the Arizona Queer Archives, AQA, in collaboration with FARR, a coalition of feminist scholars, artists, and activists of public scholarship. The POP-UP Archives Event was a walking tour and performance of lesbian feminist histories at their historical sites, which continue to go unmarked and unnoticed in everyday life. The POP-UP Archives Event gathered transcripts of the Arizona Queer Archives' oral history interviews of the Southwest Feminists Reunite Group from the late 1960s and early 1970s. Graduate and undergraduate students then performed transcripts forty years later in those same spaces where lesbian feminist activism had taken place. Through a radical engagement of the archival theory with queer theory—two seemingly disparate frameworks—, I critically attend to the concepts of record, evidence, and archives while developing a place-based pedagogical foundation that influences the circulation of primary and secondary records in and through communities. Through affect and notions of belonging, I analyze the participatory ethos of such archival productions while complicating the terrain of place-based pedagogical practices. Utilizing archival and queer lenses, I seek to outline the variegations of participation through such a playful and ephemeral archival production. The key question that we seek to answer is: What does it mean to perform the archives?

Bio

Jamie A. Lee, Assistant Professor of Digital Culture, Information, and Society, School of Information at University of Arizona, attends to critical archival theory and methodologies, multimodal media-making contexts, storytelling, bodies, and ongoing analyses of the ways archives and bodies are mutually constitutive. Her work is intricately woven through the intersections of archival studies, media studies, digital and visual culture, information, and society. Studying hands-on archival work along with archival theory and practice that emerges from community contexts, she engages theories of affect and embodiment, archival and queer theory, haptic visuality, and decolonizing methodologies. Her interdisciplinary approach considers bodies-as-archives and archives-as-bodies in and through shifting temporalities that challenge how we know, produce, and engage archives and their records.

In 2008, Lee founded Arizona's first LGBTQ archives and, since 2011, has been developing the Arizona Queer Archives through the Institute for LGBT Studies. As one of the key sites of her research, the Arizona Queer Archives is a participatory and hands-on laboratory of sorts where archival theory and practice engage queer theory and queer/ed material lives.

Lee is also Co-PI on the Climate Alliance Mapping Project, CAMP, which is a collaborative counter-mapping project attentive to climate justice in the Schools of Information, Geography (Public Political Ecology), and American Indian Studies to develop a layered mapping tool to display scientific climate data alongside geo-referenced digital stories from communities throughout the Americas experiencing fossil fuel extraction.

Lee is a member of the Faculty Advisory Committee of the Institute for LGBT Studies, Affiliated Faculty in the Social, Cultural, Critical Theory (SCCT) Graduate Minor as well as the Department of Gender & Women's Studies and the School of Geography & Development. She is also International Affiliate in the Centre for Oral History and Digital Storytelling at Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

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Archives as Places: Doors to privilege, places of connection, or haunted sarcophagi of crumbling skeletons?

Belinda Battley

Abstract

Verne Harris spoke at the 2015 ARANZ conference in Auckland, NZ of the hauntedness of archives: haunted by spectral authors, mediations, content, context and places of consignment, where the archive was born and lived outside archival storage. He said listening to these ghostly voices is an ethical requirement, and that our archival ethics should not be limited to what is easily achievable, but should be something we aspire to. Harris described the disenfranchised as the ghosts of our dominant global systems, refugees knocking on the doors of privilege and wealth, and that those of us who are part of the global elite should be especially haunted. He said archives can create spaces for the incredibly different ghosts / stories inside records to be heard and shared. As I listened, I thought about the power given to archival places and the expectations placed on them in bringing together so many different authors, mediations, content and contexts. I wondered how well they substituted for the places they came from, and how much our archival spaces and places would need to change to effectively achieve this aim.

I reflected also on community archival places, and how these often go unrecognized in the traditional archival discourse. In this research paper I will consider the synergies between records, recordkeeping and places, using as a starting point a grounded theory constructed together with my own communities of tramping club, archivists, academics and New Zealand citizens, which suggests that connections between communities, places, records, stories, collective memory, activities and events are the lifelines that maintain the identity of each of them. I will discuss the implications of transfer to archival institutions of community records, and finally suggest some possible methods and alternative approaches to deal with those implications.

Bio

Belinda Battley is a doctoral candidate in the Faculty of IT at Monash University. Her current research considers how a community with distributed archives maintains the records of its collective memory, with a particular interest in the synergies between records and community, places, events, stories, activities and individual and collective memories. Her research interests relate to participation and rights in recordkeeping and archival processes, the significance of place in recordkeeping, and participatory and grounded research methodologies. Belinda received a Master's degree in Information Studies and Library Studies from Victoria University of Wellington (NZ) and a Bachelors degree in Biological Anthropology from Auckland University. She is employed as a Senior Archivist at the Auckland Office of Archives New Zealand, and is a Council member for

the Archives and Records Association of New Zealand. She is also currently employed as a contract lecturer and supervisor at Victoria University of Wellington, NZ teaching and supervising students in archives and recordkeeping.

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Methodological issues in standardization of statistical data collection practices in Quebec's archival centers

Natasha Zwarich and Dominique Maurel

Abstract

Since the survey of heritage, museums and archives carried out in 2005 by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, no statistical portrait of the management of archival centers in Quebec has been produced. The archival centers have shown a real need for up-to-date statistical data to assess the results achieved and progress made to their programs, to identify strengths and weaknesses and to make the necessary improvements to their practices. Led by a steering committee of practicing archivists and professors in the field of archives and information governance, a statistical portrait of archival centers in Quebec was conducted in two phases. The first phase (2015-2016) aimed at determining the subjects to address during a large-scale survey to assess the status of archival centers in Quebec from the point of view of their management, resources and programs. The second phase (2016-2017) allowed us to administer the survey. These two projects are part of similar initiatives carried out in Canada such as Nova Scotia's Needs Assessment and the Government of Canada's Survey of Heritage Institutions.

These projects started out as projects that aimed to offer Quebec archivists quantitative data that will allow them to compare themselves to organizations in their category and measure the performance of their activities. However, the results soon revealed a lack of uniformity in statistical data collection practices and in the units of measurement used by archival centers, both for the records management and historical archives components, therefore, hindering the ability of archival centers to take advantage of comparative statistics for strategic purposes.

In this presentation, we will discuss the methodological issues encountered while collecting and analyzing statistical data from various archival centers. We will also present the next phase of the project that will examine the diversity of practices using questionnaires and focus groups targeted to the needs of Quebec's archival centers, depending on their sector of activity (i.e. education, government, etc.). Ultimately, this third project will provide standardized data collection tools tailored to each sector of activity. This toolkit will ensure a more systematic and high-quality collection of data in future editions of the statistical survey on the state of archives centers. This will increase the comparability of the data collected and provide a more accurate picture of the profession.

Bio

Natasha Zwarich is a Professor in Archives and Records Management in the History Department at the

Université du Québec à Montréal. She holds a PhD in Information Studies from the School of Information Studies at McGill University. Her research interests include electronic records management, including issues related to e-mail management, metadata, information literacy, and information governance, specifically standardized performance indicators in archival science. She is a member of the Steering Committee of the Groupe interdisciplinaire de recherche en gouvernance informationnelle (GREGI) with Dominique Maurel and Christine Dufour, both associate professors at the École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information (EBSI) of the Université de Montréal. She held various positions as an archivist in public organizations for nearly ten years.

Dominique Maurel is an Associate Professor of Information Science at the Université de Montréal. She holds a PhD in Information Science from the École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information (EBSI) of the Université de Montréal. She also completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Toronto. Her research interests focus on information behaviours and practices, knowledge management, information governance, and records and theory of document genre. She has established the Groupe interdisciplinaire de recherche en gouvernance informationnelle (GREGI), of which she is a member of the Steering Committee with Associate Professor Christine Dufour (EBSI, Université de Montréal) and Professor Natasha Zwarich (History Department, Université du Québec à Montréal).

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Transforming the current appraisal landscape at the Archives of Ontario: Open windows with fresh methodological frames

Suher Zaher-Mazawi

Abstract

As part of a larger strategic planning initiative, the Archives of Ontario is in the midst of transformation. One of the objectives of this initiative is to become an Enterprise Records and Information Management leader within the Government of Ontario. In order to achieve this, the Archives of Ontario is revisiting the government records archival appraisal approach by challenging our current practices and opening up methodological horizons. The objective is to strengthen the government appraisal process by making more informed risk-based decisions that are more accountable and defensible for the benefit of our stakeholders. In doing so, the Archives is challenging its rules and institutional practice, and aiming to be transparent with our stakeholders through clear guidance and awareness on appraisal decision rationales.

In this presentation, we will discuss the approach that the Archives of Ontario is taking to ensure that the archival records of the Government of Ontario are appraised for their enduring value. We will outline our current practices, discuss some of the challenges we are facing and share how we are looking at new ways to transform our appraisal methodology to improve our practices and make them more efficient, informed, transparent, and accountable. Some of the questions we hope to include in this discussion are: What is the purpose of appraisal and how do we define it in the context of the Government of Ontario? What information is required to make a sound appraisal decision? Who needs to be involved in the appraisal process in order to make better decisions?

Bio

Suher Zaher-Mazawi is an Archivist at the Archives of Ontario (Government of Ontario). In addition to her regular duties of processing government and private records, leading private donations and doing reference work, Suher has been involved in the strategic planning to strengthen the Archives of Ontario's leadership in records and information management within the Ontario Public Service. She is currently part of the Government Records Appraisal Working Group whose task is to propose a new approach to the appraisal of government records and make the process to become more efficient, informed, transparent, and accountable. She is also on the implementation team of an electronic document and records management system (ERDMS) within the Information, Privacy, and Archives division of the Government of Ontario; and on a government wide recordkeeping website project.

Prior to joining the Archives of Ontario in 2014, Suher worked for, and was consulted by, various organizations

in the fields of records and information management in British Columbia. Suher received a Master's in Library Studies and a Master's in Archival Studies in 2009 from the University of British Columbia's School of Library, Archival, and Information Studies. She was actively involved on the boards of the Archives Association of British Columbia and ARMA Vancouver Chapter. Suher also holds a Master's degree in Exact Science Education (focus on Mathematics), and has over 15 years of experience as a Mathematics teacher and educator, which lends Suher's pedagogical approach in her current work.

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Position of archivists: the door for accessing records

Aida Škoro Babić

Abstract

Changes in society and rapid developments in technology have changed the role and position of archivists considerably, especially their professional competences and work tasks. Naturally, this led to changes to the status and position that archivists – and archival institutions as such – have in today's society, which in turn raised another question of what sort of education and skills to require for the work of an archivist. The role of archivists in today's society is continually expending, although such changes often go unnoticed, either intentionally or unintentionally. It is often painfully obvious that archivists do not have a great reputation in the eyes of the public, that (aside from some extraordinary circumstances) they attract less attention than their colleagues in museums and galleries, that there are no court experts among them, that archival science in general is not perceived as an independent science, that the archivists' commitment to secrecy is not legally regulated, that the code of ethics for archivists is not supported by statutory provisions, etc. Based on an example from practice, I aim to provide answers to some of these questions, particularly those related to the education, professional competences and work tasks of a contemporary archivist. The role of archivists in today's society is continually expending, although such changes often go unnoticed, either intentionally or unintentionally. It is often painfully obvious that archivists do not have a great reputation in the eyes of the public, that (aside from some extraordinary circumstances) they attract less attention than their colleagues in museums and galleries, that there are no court experts among them, that archival science in general is not perceived as an independent science, that the archivists' commitment to secrecy is not legally regulated, that the code of ethics for archivists is not supported by statutory provisions, etc.

Keywords: archivist, archival law, archival science, professional competences, archival code of ethics, the public

Bio

Employed at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia as Senior Counsellor – archivist for special archives since 2009.

Aida Škoro Babić graduated in 2000 at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana in the field of history, MSc/Mphil/ (master of science of national and general history from antiquity till 18th century) in 2005 at the Faculty of Arts, at the University of Ljubljana and University of Sarajevo. Phd candidate at Faculty of Arts at the University of Maribor in the field of contemporary history.

In 2009 she was appointed as a court interpreter by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia for Bosnian language. She is involved in scientific and humanitarian projects of archives, domestic and foreign unniversities, minority associations and humanitarian organisations.

By researching some issues of archival science in Slovenia, made scientific contributions to archival science: as the author of more than 50 bibliographic units in last five years, mainly on the topic of archival legislation, archival records and human rights, digital records, archival records of military courts, records of Second World War. Especially on the field of new archival law adopted in 2014.

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Represented in Their Own Words: Understanding User-Created Metadata

Ayse Gursoy

Abstract

I aim to explore fan works about digital games, to better understand what user-generated metadata can tell us about how digital objects are meaningful. I am interested in exploring how people form representations of and relationships with digital artifacts, and how user-created metadata illuminate these representations and relationships. Existing literature on metadata and information organization reveals how metadata can describe and enable relationships with digital objects, focusing on facilitating access and retrieval. There are also recent efforts within information organization and HCI exploring "user-generated metadata" that explore how metadata can be expressive (Marlow et al., 2006; Marshall, 2009). Within archival research, work on the construction of "archival representations" explores how preservation work depends on activities that build complex representations of events or documents (Yakel, 2003). I bring these strains together and position users and creators of metadata as co-constitutive participants in a communicative relationship. What does fan fiction metadata say about fan interaction with digital objects, and how does looking at fan fiction metadata help us understand how these digital objects are meaningful and maintained?

In previous work, I looked at fan fiction written about one game, Mass Effect. In my current work, I have expanded this to fan fiction written about three games that represent different kinds of character and narrative flexibility. I restrict this analysis to fan fiction hosted on one site that takes a moderated folksonomy approach to their user-generated tags (Bullard, 2014). Through a process of semi-open coding, I develop a framework for understanding these user-generated tags as key mechanisms of communicative, representational labor. Better understanding how fan creators leverage user-created metadata to support writing, browsing, search, and retrieval tasks can help archivists develop contextualized archival representations of complex digital objects.

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Bio

Ayse is a PhD student at the University of Texas School of Information. She studies how communities preserve digital games by constructing representations of the artifact through mechanisms like in-person discussions and metadata creation. Her prior work touches on communities of criticism on digital games, and yes, she enjoys playing digital games herself.

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Opening the Case: Reframing Visitor Engagement with Archive Exhibitions

Peter Lester

Abstract

Exhibitions of archives can act like windows, providing a glimpse into the wealth of documentary material stored in our repositories and encouraging visitors to find out more. They can provide opportunities for archive services to tell stories, show off their 'treasures', and encourage a greater appreciation and understanding of archives themselves. They can encourage visitors to become researchers; to visit the search room and start using the archives to answer their own questions. But can exhibitions themselves be more than just a window into the archive: can we figuratively and literally open the window, lift the case lid, and reframe how the visitor engages with the archive through the medium of exhibition?

This paper will draw on my current PhD research into innovative forms of exhibition, exploring how an archive service can use physical exhibitions as a means to reshape the wider experience of visiting an archive. It will present current research findings around how archive services are utilising new and dynamic ways of exhibiting collections and seeking to transform the physical experience of the archive. Drawing on a wide range of examples from within the UK and further afield, and exploring themes of identity and memory, materiality and sensory forms of engagement, and audience participation and co-production, the paper will frame these diverse forms of engagement within a theoretical construct and will present conclusions relating to potential new landscapes of deeper visitor engagement available to archives.

Bio

I am an Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Midlands3Cities funded doctoral candidate at the School of Museum Studies at the University of Leicester, UK. My research explores influences on and approaches to archive exhibitions, examining how archivists can develop innovative displays which fully utilise our understanding of the historical and material significance of archives. More broadly it is concerned with how archives can transform the physical visitor experience to offer something dynamic and innovative. I received a Master's degree in Archives and Records Management from the University of Liverpool in 2003, and my dissertation on online exhibitions was published in the Journal of the Society of Archivists in 2006. I worked at Nottinghamshire Archives until 2015, as Archivist (Public Services) and later Principal Archivist with

responsibility for learning and outreach services, records management, electronic services and collections management.

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Moving Image Social Tagging Professional vs. Amateur Production Comparison

Edward Benoit, III

Abstract

The variability of moving image records and their dynamic nature create many unique description and access challenges for archivists. Social tagging could provide solutions to these issues, and research on the associated variables, such as video length and genre, would focus archivists' use of tagging to the most beneficial environments. As such, an initial research study analyzed the effect of digital video length on the type and amount of tags created for professionally produced video. The findings recommend the use of shorter videos for highest tag generation (quantity and quality). These findings were presented at the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA), the Midwest Archives Conference (MAC) and the Society of American Archivists (SAA).

This project continues the research through comparing the user generated tags of amateur and professional video, and addressing the following research question: What are the similarities and differences between user-generated description of amateur and professionally produced videos?

Five hundred participants viewed and created tags for a short (5 minute) online video. Participants were randomly divided between amateur and professional videos. Both the amateur and professional videos contained similar variables, such as sound, narration, and subject matter. The high number of participants produced a large population of tags whose subsequent analysis identified the strengths and limitations of moving image tagging through open-coding analysis and descriptive statistics. Subsequent comparison with previous tagging studies of photographs and textual documents further differentiates the findings.

This study is funded by a grant from the Society of American Archivists Foundation.

Bio

Edward Benoit, III is an Assistant Professor and coordinator of both the Archival Studies and Cultural Heritage Resource Management programs in the School of Library and Information Science at Louisiana State University. He has a Ph.D. in Information Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (2014) as well as a MLIS and MA in History (2009). His research focuses on participatory and community archives, nontraditional archival materials, and archival education. His dissertation analyzed social tags generated by domain experts and novices in a minimally processed digital archive. His current research continues exploring social tagging and crowdsourced description particular with a particular focus on audiovisual materials. He is also the lead researcher for the Virtual Footlocker Project, examining personal archiving habits of the 21st century soldier in

an effort to develop new digital capture and preservation technologies to support their needs. As an educator, he integrates emerging technology into online courses blending practical applications and theory built upon constructivist and apprenticeship learning styles. In addition to archival courses, he also teaches an undergraduate general education course on Information & Society.

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GOSSIP SAVES: Theorizing affective information practices of community care

Emily Guerrero

Abstract

Within gender and queer studies, there is a body of literature which has mapped out ways that a modern conceptualization of "gossip" comes from historic attempts by women, people of colour, and others who experience social marginalization to share information with one another that may be frowned upon by those holding more power (Cifor 2015, VanHaitsma 2016). In situations of information poverty where direct, public communication may be difficult or impossible, indirect or discreet conversations which speak back to the powerful is a tactic often utilized. This is especially relevant when the information at hand is affective in nature-that is, pertaining to emotional experiences, relationships, or memory, types of information that are historically cast as "unreliable" or unverifiable and therefore not True within Western colonial paradigms. Gossip has in this way evolved into a feminized information system, one which continues to be utilized by marginalized bodies in efforts towards collective safety.

GOSSIP SAVES is an autoethnographic research and writing project which examines the use of gossip as an affective information practice, utilized by and within communities facing systemic marginalization. I root my writings in an examination of how gossip plays out in situations of community care and interpersonal safety within queer communities in Vancouver. I argue that gossip can be a window, an opening, through which practices of valuing the affective experiences of others can be cultivated.

I'm undertaking the project to contribute to a small but growing body of scholarly work which examines information practices through the lens of affect theory and a feminist ethics of care (Cifor 2015, Caswell and Cifor 2016, McKinney 2014, Cvetkovich 2003). I borrow from McKinney in particular the phrase "affective information practices," to engage simultaneously with the study of affect and of practice theory. Considering gossip as an affective information practice gives me a frame for discussing its discursive power, and gives opportunities for considerations of what creating a personal ethic of gossip in support of community care can look like.

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Bio

I recently graduated with my MLIS from the iSchool at the University of British Columbia, with a First Nations Curriculum Concentration. I currently work as a Technical and Metadata Librarian at Xwi7xwa Library at UBC. My research interests include affective information practices, developing community-specific metadata, queer archives, intersections of critical race theory and information studies, and gossip as a queer(ed) method of information transmission.

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"Trading in Futures": Exploring Anticipation in the Archive

Jessica Lapp

Abstract

'Anticipation work' has been introduced by Adele Clarke as a means of characterizing modes of work that are future-oriented, invisible, and affectual in nature. Clarke states: "My goal…is that anticipation work be recognized as work, as labour, as effortful, and as potentially fraught, however hopefully it might be undertaken" (2015, p.86). Clarke suggests that the concept of anticipation can be employed as a means of explaining how and why work is undertaken, stating that "dimensions of political economy are no longer the only modes of rationalization" (2015, p.105). Most significantly, Clarke calls for more research and empirical projects that interrogate and give shape to anticipation work (2015, p.105). Although steeped in STS approaches to understanding how information and data are employed, Clarke's characterization of anticipation work effectively describes the labour of activist community archiving. Her suggestion that "anticipation work is trading in futures and worthy of study" (2015, p.105), could be amended to read "archival work is trading in futures and worthy of study". Is 'archive' synonymous with 'anticipation'? Even if not interchangeable, the two terms have the ability to elucidate and challenge one another.

The concept of anticipation is inextricable from concepts and theories of affect. Although articulating a single theory or definition of affect is an impossible task, (Gregg & Seigworth, 2010), Sarah Ahmed's suggestion that "affect is what sticks, or what sustains or preserves the connection between ideas, values, and objects" (2010, p.29), is particularly useful for characterizing the work of anticipation, and will be used throughout this paper alongside the work of Massumi, 2002; Gregg & Seigworth, 2010; Berlant, 2010; Cifor, 2016; and Caswell et al., 2017

Adele Clarke's invitation to "explicitly explore the varied kinds of work of anticipation" (2015, p.105) is an opening to investigate the relationship between anticipation, affect, and archive. In this paper I suggest that the anticipatory work of community activist archives can be made visible through an exploration of archival determinations of value. By exploring how value determinations are made, and how archival value is instantiated in the archive, it is possible to surface and name the kinds of anticipation work that are occurring.

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Bio

Jessica Lapp is a second-year PhD student in the Faculty of Information at the University of Toronto. Her research focuses on the ability of social movement archives to act as mobilizing structures that enable and constrain acts of resistance, connect contemporaneous acts of struggle, and bridge spatial and temporal gaps in order to unite past, present and future activist efforts. She is concerned with articulating concepts of archival representation, aspiration, and anticipation, and is increasingly interested in affect theory as a frame for exploring activist/archival work.

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Stains and Remains: Liveliness, Materiality and the Archival Lives of Queer Bodies

Marika Cifor

Abstract

In this paper Marika Cifor intervenes from an archival studies perspective in a complex debate between scholars of new materialism and feminist theory. New materialist scholars have forcefully critiqued feminist scholarship for its "flight from the material" that may have foreclosed vital attention to "lived material bodies and evolving corporeal practices" (Alaimo and Hekman 2009, 3). Cifor traces a series of her own encounters with bodily remains and stains in LGBTQ archives and collections. Such records include Harvey Milk's bloody garments and Samuel Steward's collection of samples of his lovers' hair. Through these archival encounters Cifor develops the new lens of liveliness to argue that such bodily matter animates and is animated because of its archival context. Liveliness offers a novel approach to new materialism as a productive means for archival and feminist scholars and practicing archivists to articulate how matter itself, including bodily matter, is animate and imbued with a particular kind of vitality and affective force. Approaching these archival records as lively emphasizes how feminist scholarly research and practice in archives can be guided by and interrelated with the materiality of the bodies, objects, and spaces that constitute them. Liveliness in turn illustrates how archives themselves are vigorous and changeable.

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Bio

Marika Cifor is PhD Candidate in Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), where she is also pursuing certificates in Gender Studies and the Digital Humanities. Her research interests include affect, community archives, queer and feminist theories, bodies and embodiment, and digital cultures. Her critical archival studies dissertation is a qualitative examination of nostalgia, representation and the records of HIV/AIDS activism. Together with Anne J. Gilliland, Cifor is guest editor of a special issue of *Archival Science* on "Affect and the Archive, Archives and their Affects" and is an editor of *InterActions: UCLA Journal of Education and Information Studies*. Her work has been published in *TSQ: Transgender Studies Quarterly*, *The American Archivist*, *Archival Science*, *Archivaria*, *Archives and Records*, and *InterActions*.

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The Social Construction of Risk in the Audit and Certification of Trustworthy Digital Repositories

Rebecca Frank

Abstract

Digital preservation is about ensuring the viability, sustainability, and accessibility of that digital information over time (Berman, 2008). Digital preservation research regarding trustworthy digital repository (TDR) certification has focused on technical, economic, and organizational factors (e.g. Lavoie, 2008; Lavoie & Dempsey, 2004). This is not sufficient to account for a complex view of the world. As such, a new approach is needed.

In this presentation I propose a model that treats TDR certification as a process that is carried out by individuals within organizations, who are influenced by social factors. I argue that digital preservation challenges, or risks, cannot be considered as merely technical, economic, or organizational. Rather, digital preservation is also a social process in which risks are constructed and interpreted by individuals. Their subsequent actions are influenced by social factors that shape their understanding of those risks.

The theories that form the basis for this model argue that risk has different meanings for different actors (e.g. Renn, 2008), and that social factors influence how those actors construct their understanding of risk (e.g. Wilkinson, 2001). They hold that social factors can "[intensify] hazardous situations and [enhance] their negative consequences" (Gordy, 2016, p. 15). The factors included in this model are: uncertainty, complexity, expertise, trust, vulnerability, organizations, and communication (e.g. Bostrom, 2014; Hutter & Power, 2005; Kasperson & Kasperson, 1996; Nelkin, 1989; Olofsson et al., 2014; Rijpma, 1997; Tversky & Kahneman, 1974; van Est, Walhout, & Brom, 2012; Wynne, 1992).

In this research presentation I will discuss findings from my ongoing dissertation research. I will report on the results of 45 semi-structured interviews with repository leaders from TRAC-certified repositories, auditors who have conducted TRAC audits at those same repositories, and individuals who are affiliated with the ISO 16363 standard and the PTAB working group, as well as the analysis of related documents.

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Bio

I am a Ph.D. Candidate at the University of Michigan School of Information (UMSI). I am in the process of writing my dissertation and expect to graduate April 2018. My dissertation research examines the social construction of risk in the audit and certification of trustworthy digital repositories. I also conduct research in the areas of digital preservation, digital curation, and data reuse, focusing on social and ethical barriers that limit or prevent the preservation, sharing, and reuse of digital information.

I am currently a Graduate Student Research Assistant on the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) supported Qualitative Data Reuse: Records of Practice in Educational Research and Teacher Development (QDR) project and have previously worked on the IMLS supported Dissemination Information Packages for Information Reuse (DIPIR) project. I have an MSI from the University of Michigan School of Information with a specialization in Preservation of Information, and a BA in Organizational Studies from the University of Michigan. My work has been supported by the National Science Foundation and the Australian Academy of

Science.

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The U.S. Adopts Total Email Archiving (In Theory): How Should We Measure The Success of the "Capstone" Approach to Email Recordkeeping?

Jason R. Baron

Abstract

As mandated by the US. Archivist's Managing Government Records Directive dated August 2012, all Executive Branch components of the US. government were required to ensure that as of December 31, 2016, all e-mail communications constituting federal records were to be preserved as official records in electronic form, for specified time periods under agency records schedules. To assist federal agencies in meeting this goal, the US National Archives and Records Administration developed a new policy with respect to the capture of e-mail records, known as "Capstone." Agencies that voluntarily adopt the Capstone policy commit to preserving electronic copies of e-mail records of designated senior agency officials as permanent records, with the e-mail records of all other staff presumptively captured as long-term temporary records for a period of not less than 3 or 7 years depending on record types based on a General Records Schedule specifically developed for agencies following this approach.

If and when fully implemented, the Capstone approach has the potential to profoundly alter how billions of contemporaneous records of the US. government are preserved and accessed in the future. This session, which will be based on the latest information and reports available on NARA 's website as to how Capstone has fared, will provide a framework for evaluating the success of a policy that encourages total e-mail archiving. In light of the long-term consequences of Capstone, this session will propose a research agenda for the archival issues the Capstone policy raises. These include (i) analyzing Capstone's success in capturing (and only capturing) e-mail records from senior officials that are of permanent value; (ii) appraising existing archival strategies for filtering sensitive content in vast e-mail repositories; and (iii) evaluating how well total capture of email has increased the right of citizen access to these records, through informal and formal means.

Bio

Jason R. Baron, Of Counsel, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP; Adjunct Professor, American University Washington College of Law; former Director of Litigation at the US National Archives and Records Administration

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The Design of Archival Information Systems

Christoph Becker

Abstract

This paper will discuss the design of archival information systems through a set of provocations about the nature of preserving digital objects, and take the ongoing review of the OAIS as an opportunity to reflect on the model's assumptions, uses, and shortcomings and discuss the role of information systems design in archival practice and education.

Digital objects are not composed of bits – even more, digital objects do not actually exist: The concept is a metaphor used to assign boundaries to the emergent properties of computed phenomena. Significant properties are the mechanism that allows curators to express shared understandings of what constitutes an authentic reproduction of these phenomena. The nature of digital preservation work lies in the design and configuration of systems that support these reproductions.

Insufficient attention to the finer mechanisms of how these objects emerge through computing has caused frequent misunderstandings of the nature of migration, emulation and other preservation interventions, and has contributed to conflated definitions of such key concepts as significant properties. Close attention to the mindset of systems design and its reconciliation of means and ends can support a clearer articulation of key concepts such as significant properties.

Based on a systems design perspective, I will then review prior critique of the OAIS model and highlight how the model conflates abstract concepts and concrete implementation choices. I will show that the model's failure to effectively separate between concerns attributed to conceptual reference models and technological aspects of systems design is a major cause of the problems raised in practice and discussed in literature.

The paper will conclude with the argument that the conceptual methods of systems design should play a central role in an archives curriculum, and that the nature of digital records as computed performances implies that computing should be offered permanent residence in the archival realm.

Bio

Christoph Becker is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Information at the University of Toronto, where he leads the Digital Curation Institute. As Senior Scientist at the Vienna University of Technology in Austria, he led a research program on scalable decision support for digital preservation as part of the large-scale EU-funded project SCAPE: Scalable Preservation Environments, which he co-developed with an international consortium of universities, memory organizations, industrial research and commercial partners based on his doctoral thesis on decision making in digital preservation which completed his Doctorate in Computer Science at the Vienna University of Technology in Austria in 2010. Until late 2016, he was Principal Investigator of the project BenchmarkDP and Senior Scientist in Vienna. He has published widely in the fields of digital curation,

software systems, and digital libraries. As co-founder of www.sustainabilitydesign.org, he is advocating a new perspective on software systems design. His current research focuses on decision making in systems design as well as systematic evaluation methods in digital curation. His research is funded by the Vienna Science and Technology Fund (WWTF), the National Science and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Ministry of Research, Innovation and Science, and the Connaught Fund.

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Privacy, Access to Information, and the Archives: Addressing Privacy in Large-Scale Digitization Work

Ellen LeClere

Abstract

'Access to information' and 'privacy' are often positioned as competing professional values among archivists. Digitizing collections provides wider access to important primary source materials, but it also creates higher risks for revealing private and/or sensitive information about donors and third parties represented in these collections.

The literature regarding digitization trends reveals that users and archivists have both championed policies of open access to archival collections. Recent funding trends have supported large-scale digitization projects, despite an enduring understanding that archives contain private and/or sensitive information. Little research has been done to resolve privacy concerns in the wake of large-scale digitization projects, though privacy scholar Helen Nissenbaum's theory of contextual integrity has been put forward as a heuristic for archivists to follow when making access decisions.

My objective in this study was to analyze the work documents that inform large-scale digitization projects of Civil Rights-era materials for evidence of how external pressures impact decision-making processes, and how these pressures may betray the professional responsibility to maintain donor and third-party privacy. My findings reveal that securing external funding is extremely influential in justifications for large-scale digitization projects, which usually insinuate a high educational impact, though provide little evaluation or evidence of demonstrated user needs. Donor and third party privacy is difficult to manage in large-scale digitization projects, though it is shown to be of import – though often conflated with issues of intellectual property, if acknowledged at all in digitization work.

While digitization poses a prima facie contextual integrity violation, I assert that applications of Nissenbaum's theory must consider both technological advances as well as socially-dependent activities, such as archival labor. While digitization certainly creates new opportunities for privacy infringement, this is less of a consequence of digitization technologies and more of a consequence of the current condition of archival work.

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Principles, Regulations and Obstacles regarding access to archival records of 20 century in Croatia

Vlatka Lemić

Abstract

Regarding complex and turbulent history of Croatian territories in 20th century, it is unfortunately not surprising that question of access to archival records – witnesses and evidence of those times – still raise lots of yet unsolved and often opposite professional issues. Some aspects of keeping, protection, access and authenticity of those records even now, in 21st century, are still undefined and without practical solutions and principles regardless the fact of existing archival standards, laws and legal provision.

This research will present findings regarding access to 20 century archival records in Croatia based on several relative factors: history, contemporary archival standards, legal framework and Croatian archival practice, as well as, professional, public and political perspective which will show that access in Croatian practice is still viewed through political and public opinion interest instead through legal and professional standards framework.

Objective of this presentation is to raise discussion of importance of regulations regarding access to archives (in media and public space usually referred as "open archives" question) on legal, professional and ethical basis.

Outcome of the presentation is to define professional, social, administrative and scientific factors relevant for further research of "open archives" issues. Current situation in Croatia regarding this issue is that few new initiates and various groups work on new legal provision and my opinion is that such work must be based on professional and ethical standards.

References:

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ICA Technical Guidance on Managing Archives with Restrictions (URL:

www.ica.org/en/technical-guidance–managing-archives-restrictions)

Zakon o arhivskom gradivu i arhivima (NN 105/97)

Pravilnik o koristenju arhjvskog gradiva (NN 67/99)

Zakon o zastiti osobnih podataka (NN I 06/12)

Zakon o pravu na pristup informacijama (NN 25/13)

Zakon o tajnosti podataka (NN 79/07)

Zakon o informacijskoj sigurnosti (NN 79/07)

Bio

Vlatka Lemić was born in 1972 in Zagreb and has Ph.D. in the infonnation sciences in the field of achivistics. Since 1998 worked in the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb in the area of reference services, information systems, publishing and presenting archival records, registers, development and documentation services and international cooperation. She was Director of Croatian State Archives from 2013 till 20 I 6 and currently is at position of archival counsellor. From 2003 teaches archival studies at Zagreb University and participates in various educational and professional programs and projects. During professional career she participated and lectured at various professional meetings and conferences in Croatia and abroad and published more than 70 works in Croatian and foreign publications. Actively participates in various international projects and cooperation initiatives and currently is vice president of ICARUS and member of EURBICA Executive Board.

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Describing Digitized Archival Records: Analysing Descriptions of Digitized Archival Material in Online Accessible Archival Databases

Zdenka Semlič Rajh

Abstract

National Program for Culture defines that the digitization and preservation of digital content in the field of culture which includes archives and libraries are among the basic tasks of public institutions which deal with cultural heritage.

Libraries and archives have in the last ten years implemented various digitization projects. However, they did not pay attention to the description of digitized material, which in turn raises the question of the importance of context. This also raises the question of the evidential value of the digitized archives as well as the authenticity, integrity and accountability of the digitized material in a broader context. All of these are provided by the archives on the basis of the principles of provenance and original order.

The digitization of archives is not specific only from the standpoint of the digitization process itself but also from the standpoint of the description of digitized archives. Namely, adequate description enables the wide use of digitized archival material.

A short overview of literature and research conducted up to now is followed by an analysis of online accessible descriptions of digitized archival material. The analysis was conducted in 48 archival information systems and their databases. These are large systems, some of which operate as a common database of several smaller archives, however, some are individual systems within large national archives. The analyses was conducted in publicly accessible user interfaces, and was based on a direct applicability of the descriptions of digitized archival material within individual database. This is the query that can be performed by an average user of archival material who has access to a search engine and knows at least the basics of a web browser as well as of searching and sorting of the results.

Bio

Zdenka SEMLIČ RAJH, Archival Councillor, graduated in History at the University in Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts. She obtained Master's degree and Ph.D. in the field of Information and Library science at the same faculty. In 2010, she was awarded with the title Archival Councillor given by the Ministry of Culture, which is the highest professional title in Slovenia. Since 1990, she has been employed at the Regional Archives Maribor and is involved in all aspects of records and archival management. In the same year began her involvement with the International Institute for Archival Science, where she was the Head of the Study Programe and was also responsible for international relations between 1990–2001. Today she holds the position of the IIAS Executive

Board member. As a researcher in the field of archival science and records management, she is taking part in national and international research projects related to the archival professional standards, organisation of information and especially to the problems of the creation of headings, classifications and thesauri in archival institutions and retrieval of information. She is the author of many published and performed works related to archival science.

Beside her professional work in the Archives of Maribor, she became in 2013 a lecturer for the field of Archives and Records Management Studies at the University Alma Mater Europaea – European Centre Maribor. Recently she was appointed as Assistant Professor at the same University. From 2000-2004 she was a member of the ICA Committee on Buildings and Equipment in Temperate Climate (ICA/CBTE). She is a Chair of the Working Group for Slovenian Archival Terminology. Since 2014, she is a member of the ICA Experts Group for Archival Buildings and Environment. In 2014 she was the recipient of »Glazerjeva Award«, the highest award given by the City of Maribor for outstanding achievements in the field of culture in the past two years.

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Parenting in the Academy: Advice, Support, and Agenda-Setting

Michelle Caswell, Rebecka Sheffield, and Tonia Sutherland

Description

As many academics have noted, parents of young children face particular challenges and setbacks in the academy, including unrealistic work expectations, lack of affordable childcare, inadequate parental leave policies, assumptions of geographic mobility, and—for many mothers—overt discrimination. This session proposes to acknowledge and address these challenges within archival studies and hopes to collaboratively create a parent-friendly agenda in the field moving forward. The session will begin with three assistant professors sharing their different experiences as parents in the academy. Michelle Caswell will discuss her experiences having a baby as a new assistant professor in a city far away from her family and the ways her experience as a mother have both challenged and enriched her work. Rebecka Sheffield will talk about her experiences becoming a new parent during her doctoral studies and then making the difficult choice accept a faculty position that takes her away from family for weeks at a time. Tonia Sutherland will discuss her experiences as a parent on the job market, the "trauma of not being seen," and how motherhood—sometimes construed as a "bad choice" for women in the academy—has deepened her scholarly inquiries and enriched her collegial relationships. After discussing their own experiences, the facilitators will then lead participants in a brainstorming session to develop a concrete plan of action around the following question: what can we do moving forward to support fellow parents in the field? The session welcomes parents and would-be parents of all ranks.

Structure: 90 minutes: 30 minutes for presentations, 60 minutes for collaborative agenda setting.

Prerequisites: None

Maximum: None

Anticipated Outcomes:

- Formation of a community of parents in archival studies
- An agenda for supporting parents in archival studies moving forward

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Introduction to Online Teaching: Essentials for the First-Timer

Edward Benoit III and Karen F. Gracy

Description

Are you about to teach online for the first time? This workshop targets novice online instructors who would like an orientation to this delivery method. We'll discuss key differences between face-to-face (FSF) learning, how to design courses and course materials using Quality Matters guidelines, and review some current research about best practices for teaching online. We'll also give everyone a quick tour of three of the most widely used learning management systems (Blackboard, Canvas, and Moodle), and identify resources at your institution that can help you make your first online course a success. The goal will be to help everyone make an action plan for next steps to take in your transition from the physical to the virtual classroom.

Topics:

- Face to face and online learning–key differences
  - Instructor's role
    - Transitioning from "sage on the stage" to "guide on the side"
    - Methods of engaging and motivating online learners
  - Learner's role
    - Orienting students to online learning
    - Managing expectations of students
  - The importance of establishing an online presence
    - The instructor
    - Your students
  - Modes of delivery
    - Synchronous
    - Asynchronous
- Designing for online delivery
  - Quality Matters guidelines
  - Course structure and syllabus
  - Participation/discussion

Assignments

- Instructor and student feedback

- Integration

- Your support systems

  - Learning management systems (Blackboard, Canvas, Moodle)

    - Characteristics and functionalities of LMS's

    - Similarities and differences among the big 3

  - Other technology essentials

    - Equipment

    - Software

  - Centers for Teaching and Learning (for LMS orientation on your campus)

  - Campus instructional designers

  - Tech support/help desk

Learning Objectives for the Workshop

Upon completion of the workshop, attendees will be able to:

- Discuss the difference between F2F and online instruction and learning including the roles of the instructor, learner, and pedagogical approaches.

- Apply the Quality Matters guidelines to online course design

- Identify online teaching support systems offered at home universities, professional networks, and online. Workshop is 90 minutes in length.

Prerequisites:

1. Participants should complete this self-assessment on faculty preparedness for online teaching from Pennsylvania State University, print out: https://weblearning.psu.edu/FacultySelfAssessment/

2. Watch this video on Quality Matters for an overview of the QM standards (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQm_WbRxOGU).

3. Review Quality Matters rubric for online courses (https://www.qualitymatters.org/sites/default/files/PDFs/StandardsfromtheQMHigherEducationRubric.pdf)

Maximum number of participants: No maximum (as many as the room will hold).

Bio

Edward Benoit, III is an Assistant Professor and coordinator of both the Archival Studies and Cultural Heritage Resource Management programs in the School of Library and Information Science at Louisiana State University. He has a Ph.D. in Information Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (2014) as well as

a MLIS and MA in History (2009). His research focuses on participatory and community archives, nontraditional archival materials, and archival education. His dissertation analyzed social tags generated by domain experts and novices in a minimally processed digital archive. His current research continues exploring social tagging and crowdsourced description particular with a particular focus on audiovisual materials. He is also the lead researcher for the Virtual Footlocker Project, examining personal archiving habits of the 21st century soldier in an effort to develop new digital capture and preservation technologies to support their needs. As an educator, he integrates emerging technology into online courses blending practical applications and theory built upon constructivist and apprenticeship learning styles. In addition to archival courses, he also teaches an undergraduate general education course on Information & Society.

Karen F. Gracy is an associate professor at the School of Information of Kent State University. She possesses an MLIS and PhD in Library and Information Science from the University of California, Los Angeles and an MA in critical studies of Film and Television from UCLA. Recent publications have appeared in Library and Information History, JASIST, Archival Science, American Archivist, Journal of Library Metadata, and Information and Culture. Dr. Gracy's scholarly interests are found within the domain of cultural heritage stewardship, which encompasses a broad range of activities such as preservation and conservation processes and practices, digital curation activities that consider the roles of heritage professionals and users in the lifecycle of objects and records, as well as knowledge representation activities such as definitions of knowledge domains, development of standards for description, and application of new technologies to improve access to cultural heritage objects.

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Escaping the Straitjacket: Expanding Our Understanding of Records and Relationships – Panel Discussion

Fiorella Foscarini, Gillian Oliver, Dominique Maurel, and Sabine Mas

Abstract

This Research Presentation proposal has been developed as a Panel proposal. Each panelist will present on specific issues related to his or her research on the notion of genre system and its relevance to the field of recordkeeping.

Arguments for the relevance of rhetorical genre theory to archival science have been already presented (Foscarini, 2015; Gagnon-Arguin, Mas and Maurel, 2015). The concept of genre system, however, remains largely unknown and unexplored, yet has the potential to reveal the richness and diversity of the interrelationships among records and between records, actions and agents. Applying the lens of genre system facilitates the removal of constraints which restrict our understanding of records and records aggregations to information objects primarily associated with static documentary forms and sequential, linear functions. The genre system concept will assist in highlighting and developing issues relating to intertextual relationships and the co-creation of texts and contexts, and supporting an analysis of recordkeeping from multidisciplinary perspectives.

Panelists will explain the concept of genre and that of genre system, and will provide examples of their potential by making reference to different recordkeeping practices. They will discuss the mechanisms used by various discourse communities to produce, reproduce, interrelate, alter, and dismiss their own genres, thus shedding light onto the information culture of those communities. Taking a genre system approach helps reveal the official and unofficial forces that shape how collaboration takes place in specific contexts. The goal of this panel is to suggest new ways of looking at the "documentary context" as a frame to explore knowledge formation and bureaucratic production.

References

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Gagnon-Arguin, Louise, Mas, Sabine et Maurel, Dominique. (2015). Les genres de documents dans les organisations : analyse théorique et pratique. Sainte-Foy (Québec): Presses de l'Université du Québec.

Bios

Fiorella Foscarini is an associate professor in the Faculty of Information at the University of Toronto, Canada. In 2014-16, she taught in the Department of Media Studies at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Fiorella holds a PhD in Archival Science from the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Before joining academia, she worked as senior archivist for the European Central Bank in Frankfurt am Main, Germany; prior to that, she was Head of the Records Office and Intermediate Archives at the Province of Bologna, Italy. In her teaching and research, she uses diplomatics, rhetorical genre studies, and information culture concepts to explore issues related to the creation, management, and use of records in organizational contexts. One of her current research projects, "Learning to Walk the Talk: Analyzing Information Culture," funded by ICA-PCOM, builds on the methodology discussed in the book *Records Management and Information Culture: Tackling the People Problem* (Facet, 2014) she co-authored with Gillian Oliver. In 2015, she co-chaired I-CHORA 7 in Amsterdam. Some of the papers presented at that conference are now available in the collected volume, *Engaging with Records and Archives: Histories and Theories* (Facet 2016). Fiorella serves as co-editor in chief of the *Records Management Journal*.

Sabine Mas studied History at the University of Aix-en-Provence and Archival Science at the University of Mulhouse (France). In 2000, she started a certificate in applied informatics and a doctoral thesis in information science at the University of Montreal. Her doctoral research focused on hierarchical classification systems and the identification of digital records in a context of personal information management. While pursuing her doctoral research she taught at the University of Montreal and, in 2001, participated in a facet analysis for the classification of records on behalf of the Government of Quebec. In 2007-2008, she continued her research in France at the Technology University of Troyes, as part of a postdoctoral fellowship financed by the Fonds québécois de la recherche sur la société et la culture (FQRSC). Since 2013, Sabine Mas is an associate professor at the School of Library and Information Science (EBSI) at the University of Montreal. Her main publications relate to the typology of records in organizations, to the hierarchical and faceted classificatory models applied to archives, records and Web resources and to the theory of document genre. She recieved the Jacques Ducharme Price in 2012 from the Association des archivistes du Québec for her book *Classification des documents numériques dans les organismes : impact des pratiques classificatoires personnelles sur le repérage*.

Dominique Maurel is an Associate Professor of Information Science at the Université de Montréal. She holds a PhD in Information Science from the École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information (EBSI) of the Université de Montréal. She also completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Toronto. Her research interests focus on information behaviours and practices, knowledge management, information governance, and records and theory of document genre. She has established the Groupe interdisciplinaire de recherche en gouvernance informationnelle (GREGI), of which she is a member of the Steering Committee with Associate Professor Christine Dufour (EBSI, Université de Montréal) and Professor Natasha Zwarich (History Department, Université du Québec à Montréal).

Gillian Oliver currently teached and conducts research in records and archives at Monash University, Australia, and was previously based at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. Her most recent professional experience prior to this was as part of the foundation team established to initiate digital archiving capability at New Zealand's national archives.

Gillian's PhD is from Monash University, and this doctoral study was the catalyst for her ongoing research agenda in organizational culture and information culture. She is a co editor-in-chief of Archival Science.

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Re-framing the Archives and Artmaking at CalArts

Kathy Carbone

Abstract

Archives continue to be cornerstones in contemporary art practice. This paper discusses the pedagogical approaches, lived experiences, and outcomes of an experimental course for undergraduate and graduate art students entitled Archives and Artmaking. Developed and taught in Spring 2016 at the California Institute of the Arts (CalArts) by institute archivist Kathy Carbone, students in the course learned how to find and critically analyze primary materials; were introduced to archival principles, practices, and theory; surveyed the archival artmaking practices and artwork of various contemporary artists; and, utilized the CalArts Institute Archives—the final repository for official university records and related materials that document the collective memory of CalArts as well as the Chouinard Art School and the Los Angeles Music Conservatory (two institutions that merged in the 1960s to form CalArts)—as a space and source for artistic inquiry and production. Through reflections on the course by both instructor and students, this paper explores ways in which the students approached and understood archives and re-framed and created new visual and sonic landscapes with archival materials and CalArts' history. The paper also contemplates a university archives not only as a place for research but also as a dynamic art laboratory for experiential and participatory learning, creative investigation and experimentation, and affective encounters between a university's past and present.

Bio

Kathy Carbone earned her Ph.D. in Information Studies, with a focus in Archival Studies, at UCLA in May of 2017. She is currently the institute archivist, performing arts librarian, and a faculty member in the Herb Alpert School of Music at the California Institute of the Arts (CalArts) where she teaches courses in archives and artmaking and music research and writing methods. Her research interests include contemporary art productions with archives; affect, movement, and agency in regard to records; social justice practices in the arts and archives; and, archival ethnography and pedagogy. She holds an MLIS from Kent State University, an MA in Dance and Music and a BFA in Dance from Ohio University.

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Teaching Archives and Learning from Them: Segregation of African Americans in Early Library Science Education

Anthony Cocciolo

Abstract

This presentation will discuss a pedagogical technique of having students engage in practice-based activities including appraising, processing, and make accessible via an online finding aid an archival collection as a way of integrating theory with practice in an introductory archives course. After introducing this teaching technique, the presentation will move onto discussing an unintended and unexpected outcome of this pedagogical approach, which is the work of students and instructor to find records and subsequently reconstruct a noteworthy historical narrative. Specifically, while working to process the archival records of Pratt Institute's School of Information—the school which hosts the oldest library science program in the North America—a letter is discovered that makes clear that the school had an explicit practice of not admitting African American students during its first fifty years. Through further research, it is found that this practice of exclusion was not unique to Pratt but was perpetuated in large part by northern Library Schools and enabled by the American Library Association that did not want to integrate library schools in the north.

Students work to recover the circumstances surrounding the admission of the school's first African American student in 1942, Alice Roberts (1921-2014). Using School records but also reaching out to Roberts' family in Virginia, it is found that the closing of the library science program at Hampton Institute in 1939 (a historically black college in Virginia) required Roberts to seek educational opportunity in the north. Hampton Institute's library science program was formed as part of a "southern strategy" of the American Library Association with the support of private foundations to provide library science education to African American in the south. The Hampton Institute played the crucial role of relieving northern schools from the pressure to admit African American students, and with its dissolution in 1939 the pressure returned, causing northern library schools like Pratt the need to reconsider their practice of non-admission. Students put on an exhibition of materials related to Alice Roberts, her admission to the school, and the circumstances surrounding the segregation of African American in early LIS education that Roberts family members attend.

Bio

Anthony Cocciolo is an associate professor at Pratt Institute School of Information in New York City. He is also the program coordinator for the Archives and MSLIS programs. His research and teaching area in the archives area, with a special interest in born-digital archives. He has recently completed a book project titled Moving Image and Sound Collections for Archivists which is scheduled to be published by the Society of American

Archivists in summer 2017. He completed his doctorate from the Communication, Media and Learning Technologies Design program at Teachers College, Columbia University, and B.S. in Computer Science from the University of California, Riverside. You can learn more about him on his website, http://www.thinkingprojects.org.

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Records and Information Management Professionals: Discovering an Identity

Donald Force

Abstract

Records management activities date back to antiquity (Duranti, 1993), although the records and information management profession (RIM), as it is known today, only emerged in the late twentieth century (Scanlan, 2011). Despite its obscurity, RIM is a growing profession (Force, 2013). RIM, however, suffers from an identity crisis and its future is unclear (Force, 2017). One of the greatest hindrances to the profession is that no research has sought to understand the demographic and educational backgrounds of RIM professionals, let alone their education needs.

Understanding the professionals within a profession is paramount for the profession's growth. In 2004, a group of archival educators and practitioners developed a comprehensive survey to evaluate the state of the archival profession. Their report, which has popularly become known as the A*CENSUS, contributed to a better understanding of the "profile of archivists" and identified numerous challenges facing the archival profession (Walch & Yakel, 2006).

The RIM profession has not been examined with the same type of academic scrutiny as the archival profession. Until now. In January, the author distributed an online survey intended for current or retired RIM professionals in the United States. The author received a positive response from the RIM community with over 300 professionals completing the survey. The survey collected a variety of data about RIM professionals: their demographic composition, educational backgrounds, and continuing education needs. This presentation will discuss the results of the survey and explore its pedagogical implications with regards to teaching RIM in library and information science degree programs. The session will also examine the need for future research within the area of records and information management.

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Bio

Donald Force, Ph.D., is an assistant professor in the School of Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where he teaches courses in records management and archival studies. Dr. Force received his doctorate in library, archives, and information studies from the University of British Columbia. His areas of research involve archival science pedagogy, the history of recordkeeping practices, and legal issues associated with records management practices in North America. He is the current president of the ARMA Milwaukee Chapter and a Trustee of the ARMA International Educational Foundation.

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National Artistic Accomplishment and Art Archives Content Pushing Services

Xue Feng

Abstract

This paper will address how to make the holdings of art archives available to users as well as how to draw the public's attention to these kinds of materials. It will first briefly address the nature of art archives as original records of human art activities. Such activities include not only all forms of art such as painting, music, dance, literature, drama, film, photography, folk art, acrobatics, architecture and gardening, but also all the other related activities such as art research, art education, cultural communication, and personal art, and they are associated with characteristics such as intuition and affect, diversity of formats, and authenticity. The paper will argue that these activities should be examined across their entire lifecycle and not only through their outcomes or products.

The paper will then discuss national artistic accomplishment in terms of people's interests in, attitudes about and degree of participation in art in daily life; their basic artistic knowledge and understanding of art; their ability to appreciate, critique and create art. It will also discuss art archives addressing national artistic accomplishment with regard to their diversity, appraisal of content; and efforts to establish the correct view of art and enhance interest in art in different formats.
Finally, it will address the development of services to use networks to push relevant information about art archives to potential or passive users in order to increase their interest in these materials; encourage user loyalty; stimulate new uses and enhance the retention rate of users; and promote the utilization of related information and materials. This work is significant for various reasons to both archives and to the art field: promoting public participation in archives and turning archives from passive utilization to active provision of services; and helping to integrate art directly into public life and promoting national artistic accomplishment.

The paper will suggest that such "content pushing services" should be based upon theories of provenance and the archival fonds; and be conceived in terms of the Records Continuum. Archival websites, social media applications, archival applications and other online services should also be based upon user-oriented service principles: respect for users and making it possible for them to take the initiative; targeting particular user services; and personalized push frequency and content.

Bio

Xue Feng is the Ph.D. candidate of Archival Studies specialization in School of Information Resource Management at Renmin University of China. Now she is the visiting Ph.D. student in the Department of

Information Studies at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) supervised by Professor Anne Gilliland.

Her interests relate broadly to social aspects of archives, community archives, archival management in digital age, etc. Specifically, she focuses on art archives which addresses the value and utilization of art archives, the difference and cooperation with museums, art center, etc.

A native of China, Xue Feng received a master's degree in Information Studies and a bachelor's degree in both Information Management and Information System and Marketing from Renmin University of China. During the graduate period, she was the InterPARES3 TEAM China graduate research assistant and finished ICA/SAE PCOM: Chinese Translation of Training the Trainer Resource Pack. She also worked in Accenture as a consultant for 3 years and participated in several large IT consulting implementation and optimization projects.

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The Interaction between the national archives and users under network environment in China

Hang Cao

Abstract

We study the interaction between the national archives and users under network environment in China. Firstly, we analyzed the characteristics between the national archives and user's interaction before the information age; Secondly, we discussed the meaning, characteristics and kinds of the national archives and users network interaction; Thirdly, we studied the current situation of the national archives and users network interaction, the network interactive platform, network interactive services and network interactive feedback.

Bio

Since 1997, I have been a faculty member (associate professor 2009-2015) of the Department of Library, Information and Archives at Shanghai University, where I discovered my love of academic research, publishing some papers. I have worked supervising Master's students from China every year. My courses taught include Information economics, Introduction to archival science, foreign archives management, compilation of archival documents. My research interests are electronic records management, opening and utilization of archives, oral history studies and collaboration among libraries, archives and museums. I have a Master's degree in History and a PHD Economics. My background in history is what initially drew me to the field of archival studies. My most recent research has been in two primary directions: opening and utilization of archives and oral history studies. The findings from this study of the opening and utilization of archives have important implications for what China's archives should take steps in the digital era. The oral history studies will help us to protect society's memory of China.

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Hierarchical Functional Classification Systems' Use – End-users' Viewpoint

Saara Packalén

Abstract

In this paper, findings of aspects from the authors' dissertation study 'Functional classification systems in Finnish public sector' (forthcoming) will be presented, and the associated ideas developed further. The aim of the paper, motivated by the dissertation study, is to build a solid foundation for future study that will focus on users and previously identified usability issues in function-based records classification. The paper reviews and discusses the relevant literature to identify and state detailed research questions for the study.

Function-based records classification holds its most relevance in adding contextual information about records' origin to individual records (Shepherd & Yeo, 2003, pp. 73–74). Adding the context information is important especially when working in a digital environment. In a practical manner, the application of hierarchical functional classification systems results in several difficulties. Inconsistencies in concept-definitions, various understandings of function-related concepts, weak theoretical foundation, and various usability issues have been revealed (see eg. Alberts et al. 2010; Foscarini, 2009, 2012; Gunnlaugsdottir, 2012; Ifould & Joseph, 2016).

Mostly, the same conclusions were drawn in the authors' forthcoming dissertation study. In Finnish recordkeeping context, records professionals did not have much theoretical understanding for function-based records classification (Packalén & Henttonen, 2016a). Records professionals were the main users of classification systems, and they had contradictory expectations for other users of those systems (Packalén, 2016). Even the professionals themselves faced various difficulties in management and use of functional classification systems in organizations (Packalén, 2015). In addition, in part, ambiguous and abstract labels were used in title wordings of functional classification systems. Also, titles did not follow a specific logic throughout a classification scheme. (Packalén & Henttonen, 2016b.)

Today, and increasingly in the future, end-users are expected to manage (incl. to classify) the records they create and handle in electronic records management systems. Hence, the paper presents an important arena for future study: functional classification systems from end-users' viewpoint. The study will be situated in Finnish recordkeeping culture, where pro-active recordkeeping strategy is applied, and registration process ensures that records professionals have an important role in using the classifications.

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Bio

Saara Packalén is a University Instructor in the Faculty of Communication Sciences (COMS) at the University of Tampere, in Finland. She teaches Records and Archives Management in the Degree Programme in Information Studies and Interactive Media.

She has a M.Soc.Sc in information studies. Before her current teaching assignment, she was a Doctoral Student at the University of Tampere for almost five years. Her research interest is in function-based approach to records organization. Her forthcoming dissertation study focuses on functional classification systems in Finnish public sector. Before starting her doctoral studies, she has worked at the Tampere University Library.

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Notes from an Exoduster's Archive

Deanna Bowen

Abstract

Bowen will present new and old archive derived artworks that genealogically and geographically trace her maternal grandparents migrations from Alabama via Clearview, OK and Kentucky via Nicodemus, KS in the early 1900s. These works contextualize the family's movement and growth within numerous American and Canadian historical/cultural/social contexts while also pointedly noting the consistent presence of white terrorism throughout.

Bio

Deanna Bowen (b. 1969, Oakland; lives in Toronto) is a descendant of the Alabama and Kentucky born Black Prairie pioneers of Amber Valley and Campsie, Alberta. Bowen's family history has been the central pivot of her auto-ethnographic interdisciplinary works since the early 1990s. Her broader artistic/educational practice examines history, historical writing and the ways in which artistic and technological advancements impact individual and collective authorship. She has received several awards in support of her artistic practice including a 2016 Guggenheim Fellowship and the 2014 William H. Johnson Prize. Her work has been exhibited internationally in numerous film festivals and museums, including the Institute of Contemporary Art at the University of Pennsylvania, the Images Festival, Flux Projects, the Kassel Documentary Film and Video Festival, the Nasher Museum of Art at Duke University, and the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21, Halifax.

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Exploring Malaysian Community Participation in Oral History Using Mediated Recordkeeping: Culture-Evidence Model

Hanis Kamarudin

Abstract

The rapid advancement of information communication technology in Malaysia has provided people with abundant information. However, there is still a lack of local historical content and collections available for research. Local history material and content concerning the community in Malaysia is still not being sufficiently captured. Apparently, cultural institutions' roles not only serve as a place to store common materials; it should stand as places that provide answers to communities. Oral history is practiced in various local and international institutions and it is not a new initiative in either libraries, archives or museum. However, the realization of the significance of oral history as a technique and supplement to fill gaps of written community histories in Malaysia was not realized immediately. This has become a huge challenge to the students, academics and researchers seeking to locate local historic information in order to perform and expand their research context. By exploring Mediated Recordkeeping: Culture-evidence model and the theory it represents, there are possibilities for modelling oral history connections between cultural institutions and communities and improving chances for active public participation and developments in oral history collection development.

Keyword: oral history, community, cultural institutions, Mediated Recordkeeping: Culture-evidence model

Bio

Hanis Diyana Kamarudin teaches oral history as part of Records Management Programme at Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. She served as Deputy Secretary of the Malaysian Oral History Association from 2013 until 2015. She is delighted to be part of Malaysian Oral History Association which brings academic researchers and industry partners together to records, share and archive oral history. She is currently a doctoral student in Information Technology at the Monash University, Australia.

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Irish Agricultural Memory and Archives: a Framework to Provide a Window into a Landscape Neglected

Michael Reilly

Abstract

This research aims to examine how the National Soil Survey (NSS), the first large scale scientific experiment in Irish agriculture, was recorded and is remembered. The thesis takes an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on literature and methods related to archivistics, memory studies and oral history. These three disciplines are combined to investigate what archival records survived. This then provides the basis for looking at the differences between the many different types of records, – written and oral; administrative and personal – which takes precedence, and how they can work together to create a solid evidenced based account of an event etc. Such an interrogation also provides a firm foundation with which to delve into the intricacies of the relationship between the cognate disciplines of archiving, memory and oral history.

An interpretive qualitative framework underpins this study. The chief method of research design is a single case study – the NSS – within which different techniques are used such as textual, or content analysis, archival survey techniques, a case study within a case study and semi-structured interviews. These procedures generate both qualitative and quantitative data. While the latter provides precise facts and figures regarding formats, authors and sources etc. the qualitative data is examined by the general themes arising from the different articles, records and conversations during the course of the project. Data found is also guided by a research agenda which is influenced by the theoretical approach of memory studies such as that articulated by Frank Upward and Sue McKemmish in their article 'In Search of the Lost Tiger …' . The oral history method provides the practical steps with which to capture memories that aim to complement the document based archives that have survived.

It is through the construction of this interdisciplinary framework that a new window could be opened for the archivist to explore a landscape that has been neglected by the Irish archival community. Analysis of these disciplines working together to form such a structure provides a deep exploration of whether they act as valuable complements or disturbing competitors.

References:

Frank Upward and Sue McKemmish, 'In Search of the Lost Tiger by Way of Sainte-Beuve: Reconstructing the Possibilities in 'Evidence of Me,'' Archives and Manuscripts Vol. 29, No.1, (2001), pp 65-66

Bio

Michael Reilly is a final year Irish Research Council Doctoral Scholar at the UCD Humanities Institute in Dublin. Michael's research topic concerns the neglect of agricultural memory and archives in Ireland. This area is of particular interest to him as he grew up on a beef farm in the west of Ireland that he now helps to run alongside his mother. Prior to training as an archivist he pursued legal studies in Dublin, before settling to work in the financial sector for a number of years. It was here during the economic crises to hit Ireland in 2008 that he fully recognised the importance of reliable records in order to maintain any measure of accountability and transparency. While this acted as the main impetus to become an expert in this area, it was the idea of the way of life he had grown up with not being represented in Irish national institutions which acted as the determining factor in continuing to study archival science at doctoral level.

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"Protecting the Ways": The creation of Indigenous community archives in Northern Québec and the building of community identities

Raegan Swanson

Abstract

My doctoral research focuses on the creation community archives in First Nation and Inuit communities in the province of Québec, and how their creation helps to construct a community narrative, history and identity.

This research will explore, using surveys and oral history, the connection between the Indigenous political movements and the creation of cultural archival repositories in Quebec and how the communities are choosing to build community identities, using archives as a tools for historical narrative. Few Indigenous archives exist in Canada and none have been formally studied.

The creation of these archives highlights interesting questions: Why are communities choosing to create traditional western archives in their communities? What was the catalyst for their creation? How do they incorporate or use traditional archival policies and procedures? What non-traditional archival practices are in place? What is the impact of these archives in the community? Are the archives independent, or do they associate with larger academic institutions or governments? Is research being conducted in the archives and if so who is working with the collections?

Anderson (2006) discusses the importance of community identity and its importance to keep groups together in a common belief. Without immediate or easy access to archival material collected by the colonizer (Bastian, 2006) the need for community driven history is paramount for Aboriginal identity. With the social barriers built between families with the forced education of Aboriginal and Inuit children in residential schools, some communities are forced to create such programs to reestablish links within the community. Communities collect material that represents who they see themselves to be (Kaplan, 2000) and the examination of archival collections allows outsiders to better understand community identity.

The proposed research will be carried out in two different communities in the province of Québec: Avataq Cultural Institute, and Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute.

Bio

Raegan Swanson is the Executive Director of the Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives in Toronto, Ontario.

Prior to this, Raegan was the Archival Advisor for the Council of Archives New Brunswick (Fredericton, New Brunswick), Head Archivist with the Aanischaaukamikw Cree Cultural Institute (Oujé-Bougoumou, Québec) and Digital Archivist with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (Winnipeg, Manitoba). As a student, Raegan worked at Library and Archives Canada (Gatineau, Québec) and volunteered at Le Centre du patrimoine: Société historique de Saint-Boniface (Winnipeg, Manitoba).

Raegan has an BA (Honours) in History from Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface (2009) and a Masters of Information from the University of Toronto (2011). She is currently working on her Ph.D. at the University of Dundee (Scotland) where she is doing research on First Nation and Inuit archives in Québec.

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On the Meaning of Archival Practice

Asen Ivanov

Abstract

This paper presents selected findings from an interpretive, qualitative study of moving image archival practices at the digital archives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). To this end, I first describe and analyze what I call the "epistemic culture" at the digital archives of the CBC, thus showing how individual routines, organizational structures, symbolic conventions, and objects of knowledge (i.e., records and archives) collectively provide direction and meaning to archival practice in a situated workplace context. Following that, I discuss what the analysis of appraisal and preservation practices at the CBC tells us about the theorization of the concepts of authenticity and value in archival science.

Bio

I am a PhD candidate at the Faculty of Information, University of Toronto. My research draws on theoretical frameworks from cultural sociology, organizational studies, and archival science to examine digital curation of moving image (film and television) archives. My current PhD project examines digital curation practices at the moving image archives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). Beyond the scope of this current project, I am interested in studying the sociocultural dimension of the practices through which libraries, archives, and museums collect, organize, preserve, and assign value to cultural works—with primary focus on emerging digital preservation and curation contexts.

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The Media Digitization and Preservation Initiative: A Case Study

Devan Donaldson

Abstract

Digital curation involves maintaining, preserving and adding value to digital research data throughout its lifecycle. Mass digitization is the conversion of analog materials into digital materials on an industrial scale. This presentation reports on findings ofa qualitative case study analysis of Indiana University Bloomington's multi-million-dollar Media Digitization and Preservation Initiative (MDPI). It employs the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) Curation Lifecycle Model as a lens for examining the scope and effectiveness of the MDPI's digital curation efforts. Of the mass digitization projects that currently exist worldwide, we selected the MDPI for our case study because heretofore research has focused primarily on the mass digitization of textual resources (e.g., books). In contrast, the MDPI aims to digitize and make accessible a wide variety of time-based, audiovisual media. The main research question this study addresses is: How do the actions of the MDPI compare to the actions specified in the DCC Curation Lifecycle Model? Findings underscore the success of the MDPI in performing digital cu ration by illustrating how it implements each of the model's components. Implications for application of the DCC Curation Lifecycle Model in understanding digital curation for mass digitization projects are discussed as well as directions for future research.

Bio

Dr. Devan Ray Donaldson is an Assistant Professor of Information Science in the Department of Information and Library Science (ILS) in the School of Informatics and Computing (SoIC) at Indiana University, Bloomington, where he directs a specialization in digital curation. Donaldson is also Affiliated Faculty with the Data to Insight Center (D2I) at Indiana University. He is an internationally known digital curation researcher. His research interests include digital repositories, data sharing practices, mass digitization, preservation management, preservation metadata, trust, and security. His research has been funded by the University of Michigan, Indiana University, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and the United States Department of Energy.

He holds a Ph.D. in Information from the University of Michigan, a M.S. in Library Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a B.A. in History from the College of William and Mary in Virginia. In 2005, he studied abroad at Oxford University, Hertford College.

He has been a Bill and Melinda Gates Millennium Scholar (2002-2015), a Horace H. Rackham Merit Fellow (2008-2015), an Edward Alexander Bouchet Graduate Honor Society Member since 2012, and a Research Data Alliance (RDA) US Data Share Fellow (2015-2016).

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The Usefulness and The Uselessness of Archives

Yongsheng Chen and Huanning Su

Abstract

This is a theory research paper, the paper uses dialectical methods to discuss the relationships between the usefulness and the uselessness of archives. The usefulness means the values of archives, while the uselessness means the low utilization of archives. The usefulness and the uselessness of archives contains two meanings. First, it means the different values of archives, which is a judgment about the usefulness of archives from people; Second, it means whether archives are used by people, that is to say the using situation of archives. The two meanings are corresponding, because the valuable archives will be used after all; however, the two meanings are not corresponding because the using in the long run not means the using at the moment or always using. The relationships between the two meanings make the using of archives brilliant and interesting, for it is hard for people to make the boundary of the usefulness and uselessness of archives clear. Because some archives in high value are hardly used while some archives in low value are always used. This phenomenon gives us a good inspiration: the usefulness and uselessness of archives are not depended on the conditions here and now. Preserving the valuable archives is a kind of anticipation from people, it makes us always have hope, which is the charm of the archives and archival work.

Bio

Yongsheng Chen, is the professor and doctoral supervisor of School of Information Management in Sun Yat-sen University. He is also the Vice President of the Guangdong Archival Science Society, the President of Research Institute of Archival Science and Technology, the member of Archival Teaching Instruction Committee and so on. He was promoted to lecturer in 1988, became an associate professor in 1992, and was promoted to professor in 1994. For his speedier progress, he was called the youngest professor of China Archival Science at that time.

His main research areas are basic theories of Archival Science, and the management of archives. He got a lot of research achievements from monographs to research papers to research projects. He has published 8 books in total, more than 160 papers about the using of archives, the electronic records management, the basic theories and learning methods of Archival Science and so on, and presided over 24 research projects from University, Guangdong province, nation and companies, which refer to many areas such as the management, digitization, using of archives, the systems of electronic records management, etc. Besides, he has received more than 20 research and teaching awards such as the First prize of Philosophy and Social Sciences Outstanding Achievement from Guangdong province for twice, the second prize of Excellent Science and Technology Achievement Award of China, the first prize of Outstanding Achievement from the Society of Chinese Archival Science for twice and so on.

Huanning Su, is a student studying for a Library Science doctor's degree in School of Information

Management in Sun yat-sen University. She has gotten a bachelor's degree of the Management for Archival Science in the same university in 2015. For research achievements, she has published 7 research papers, 6 of which were series called Records Management in E-government System have published with other authors in the Chinese core archival journal Archives Science Study. As a project manager, she is holding a research project of the Guangdong provincial archive called Single-Track Management Research of Electronic Records. Besides that, she participated in 5 research projects about the E-government and the informatization of archives directed by her supervisor. She has gotten National Scholarship of China，and the first grade scholarship of Sun Yat-sen University for twice. Her research areas are the E-government and the management of electronic records.

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Research ethics and protecting your research participants

Jonathan Dorey and Robert Douglas Ferguson

Description

Unlike research with historical records, research with human participants requires heightened scrutiny from the researcher. The well-being of your survey participants will impact the quality and validity of your data. User studies in archives now employ a wide array of methodologies, from interviews and surveys to empirical testing and transaction log analysis. To best protect yourself and your research participants, universities provide the services of ethics review boards (ERB) or institutional review boards (IRB).

Depending on the institution, students conducting research might have to receive training as a condition for collecting data. Grants may also have ethics training as a requirement. Since 2016, the Canadian Tri-Council now mandates ethical training for anyone applying, renewing or obtaining a research grant and conducting research with humans. The goal of this workshop is not to replace existing training sessions, but rather to explore practical considerations related to ethics to better prepare oneself when applying for ethics review, as it applies to archival and data research.

The first half of the workshop will cover the following points:

- When to apply for ethics and how to obtain, if applicable, an exemption.

- If I'm not poking people or injecting them with stuff, why do I need ethical approval?

- Differences between confidentiality and anonymity.

- Ethics, pilot studies, and pre-tests.

- Participants' right to privacy during tests, interviews, focus groups, etc.

- Data storage considerations, including storage on servers in foreign jurisdictions.

- What information to collect (or not to collect).

- Working with at-risk groups.

- Coordinating with multiple institutions, including different types of institutions and institutions in different countries.

In the second half of the workshop, we will discuss practical considerations of participants' ethics application and experiences. Depending on the desire of participants, this can take the form of a Q&A session, small groups discussions or a speed dating session. The organizers will seek feedback from the groups and speed dating session and summarize the information shared for all workshop participants.

Anticipated outcomes:

- An understanding of the ethics review process in academic contexts.

- An understanding of the concepts of privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity.

- An understanding of the potential implications of data storage choices on the privacy of participants.

- A list of resources for avoiding unintended harms and resolving ethical considerations when working with vulnerable groups.

Suggested preparation: ethics workshop, if available at your institution

Length: 90 minutes

Maximum number of participants: 10-12

Bio

Jonathan Dorey is a Ph.D. candidate at the McGill University School of Information Studies in Montréal, Canada. His doctoral research focuses on the needs and expectations of history undergraduates with regards to the types of information found on university archives websites. He is interested in the intersection between language and information, the use and reuse of archival records, information behaviour and information literacy.

Robert Douglas Ferguson, PhD Candidate, McGill School of Information Studies – I am a doctoral candidate at the McGill School of Information Studies in Montréal, Québec, Canada. My Ph.D research explores personal information management (PIM) and personal archiving. I am interested in the relationship between records management and financial behaviours among young adults. My current research aims to improve the recordkeeping capacities of financial tools and services for young adults. My doctoral research is supervised by Prof. Karyn Moffatt Ph.D at the McGill School of Information Studies. My doctoral research is funded by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

I hold Masters and Bachelors of Arts degrees in Social Anthropology from York University in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. My MA research explored member attitudes towards online research ethics and the data-mining of personal health information on the patient social networking website PatientsLikeMe.com. My masters research was supervised by Prof. Naomi Adelson Ph.D (York University). As an anthropologist by training, I am interested in individual and group identity construction through documentation and information-related practices.

I am part of the Accessible Computing Technologies Research Group (ACT) at McGill University. Our current project explores information behaviours and needs of family, friends, and caregivers of loved-ones in hospice and palliative care. Our aim is to develop technologies enhance telepresence, communication, and social support at the end-of-life.

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Diasporas and Archival grand challenges

Ashwinee Pendharkar, Anne Gilliland, Joanne Evans, and Gillian Oliver

Description

If defined as 'minority communities within a majority community', the scope of the term diaspora can be extended to include all historically or contemporarily marginalised and displaced communities. However, here we focus on the diasporas of people and records formed due to voluntary and forced displacements, or due to shifts in borders, across communities, territories, countries, and continents.

The phenomenon of diasporisation is global and continuous, and poses some of the greatest challenges to the archives and records management processes of the time in terms of theoretical approaches, professional practices, policies and development of technological frameworks. The current global refugee crises and the political situation in the United States lend an urgency to the need to engage with these grand challenges.

As diasporas of people struggle and strive for integration in the host societies, their archival and records needs range from legal to psychological. "Records make or break peoples' lives" (- Anne Gilliland). The danger of symbolic annihilation that the diasporas face (- Michelle Caswell) through othering, alienation, marginalisation and silencing in the historical archival and national discourse is as real as the danger of deportation due to lack of records and the danger of living as undocumented migrants. Their need for evidence is as real as their need for socio-cultural inclusion and archival representation. Diasporas of people result in diasporas of records and archives in their home and host societies. These fragmented and scattered records and archives face and present a range of practical problems.

The workshop 'Diasporas and Archival grand challenges' will engage with current projects theoretical approaches, and issues of professional practices, development of policies and technological frameworks.

Questions and issues to be explored will include:

- Reasons for, needs for, and conditions of, the dispersal of people and of archival records

- Relationship of dispersed people and records to their source and host communities

- How have diasporas of people and of records come to be understood, used, or assimilated into the institutions or communities where they currently reside?

- The relationship between the diasporas of humans, experiences, and records

- How can we reimagine records at the individual or personal level, rather than at the community or aggregate

level? What are the related tools, concepts, elements, frameworks?

- How do records tie directly to outcomes in people's lives? How do they validate transactions, experiences, lives? What are the conversations that need to occur around these evidential, transactional, and other needs, and how they change over time?

- What are dark archives? Need, complication, justification for dark archives. Ethics around records decisions by records scholars and others. Moving ethical records knowledge into policy and practice.

- The right to remember and be remembered, The right to forget and be forgotten

- The need to preserve and the need to destroy

- The role of social media in documenting historical events, collective and personal experiences of the diasporas and their potential archival value as evidence and collective memory

Length: 3 hours

Prerequisites: none

Outcomes:

1. Understanding the scope of this grand challenge by steering attention towards different ways in which people, records and archives are displaced and dispersed – internally and internationally and the issues around identity, memory, accountability and the need for evidence.

2. Identifying responses from within the field

3. Thinking of ways forward in terms of technology, theory, policies and practices.

Maximum number of participants: none

Bio

Ashwinee Pendharkar – I received an MIS from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, in August 2016 with specialisations in Library and Archives and Records Management. I have come to information studies with a PhD in Comparative Literature from the University of Auckland, New Zealand.

Currently, I am working as a Cataloguing and Metadata librarian for the Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind.

Anne Gilliland (www.dunrunda.co) is Professor and Director of the Archival Studies specialization in the Department of Information Studies, as well as Director of the Center for Information as Evidence, Graduate School of Education & Information Studies at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA). She is a faculty affiliate of UCLA's Center for Digital Humanities. She is also the Director of the Archival Education and Research Initiative (AERI). She is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and recipient of numerous awards in archival and information studies. She is an Honorary Research Fellow of the Centre for Global Research, RMIT University in Melbourne and has served as a NORSLIS (Nordic Research School in Library

and Information Science) Professor (with Tampere University, Finland; Lund University, Sweden; and the Royal School, Denmark), and as an Honorary Professorial Research Fellow, Humanities Advanced Technology and Information Institute, University of Glasgow. She has also taught courses as a visiting faculty member at Renmin University of China in Beijing and the University of Zadar, Croatia. Her interests relate broadly to the history, nature, human impact, and technologies associated with archives, recordkeeping and memory, particularly in translocal and international contexts. Specifically her work addresses recordkeeping and archival systems and practices in support of human rights and daily life in post-conflict settings, particularly in the countries emerging out of the former Yugoslavia; rights in records for refugees and other persons displaced due to factors such as conflict, politics, climate change or economic hardship; the role of community memory in promoting reconciliation in the wake of ethnic conflict; bureaucratic violence and the politics of metadata; digital recordkeeping and archival informatics; and research methods and design in archival studies.

Joanne Evans – I am an ARC Future Fellow in the Faculty of IT at Monash University, with my research relating to the design and development of archival information systems, with particular emphasis on recordkeeping metadata, interoperability and sustainability. I am particularly interested in exploring the requirements for archival systems in community environments using inclusive systems and research design approaches. With digital and networking information technologies throwing down many challenges for archival and recordkeeping endeavours, in both my teaching and my research I like to explore how they may help us develop better archival and recordkeeping infrastructures, in turn enriching our understanding of records, archives and archivists in society. My Connecting the Disconnected Future Fellowship research program is investigating the development of a participatory archival design methodology.

Gillian Oliver currently teaches and conducts research in records and archives at Monash University, Australia, and was previously based at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. Her most recent professional experience prior to this was as part of the foundation team established to initiate digital archiving capability at New Zealand's national archives. Gillian's PhD is from Monash University, and this doctoral study was the catalyst for her ongoing research agenda in organizational culture and information culture. She is a co editor-in-chief of Archival Science.

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Modeling Digital Workflows Across an Information Organization Using Contextual Inquiry

Morgan Daniels and Ricardo Punzalan

Abstract

Digital preservation is a concern that transcends departmental distinctions within an organization, but in a large information organization with a great deal of specialization, a variety of workflows may develop for dealing with digital objects, complicating the work of establishing a comprehensive digital preservation program. This paper reports the progress of an ongoing contextual inquiry based study at the National Agricultural Library (NAL), intended to learn about digital workflows and preservation needs across the library. With the contextual inquiry method, investigators use interviews and observations to study the work practices of participants in their normal setting. In each session, an investigator sits down with a library staff member to learn about their current digital workflows, encompassing born-digital, digitized, and web-hosted database collections. By observing individuals as they work in their normal context (at their own workstation) and asking questions as the work proceeds, investigators gain an understanding of each person's practices. Investigators represent those practices visually as workflow models and consolidate individual models of activity to show work across a unit. A number of questions can be addressed through this process, including how does information flow through each department in the process of storing and saving digital materials for the long term? What blockages exist, and how might they be repaired? How can the work be reconfigured to make people's jobs easier? By combining the results of numerous such interviews, the investigators will be able to create a big picture view of digital preservation across NAL while retaining the smaller differences between activities in different units of the library. The research will culminate in a report back to NAL, with specific recommendations for redesigning and improving preservation workflows. In this paper we describe the study rationale, methods, and preliminary results.

Bios

Morgan Daniels is the Postdoctoral Fellow for Digital Preservation at the University of Maryland College of Information Studies, where she is conducting an assessment of digital preservation needs and practices at the USDA's National Agricultural Library. In her previous role as the CLIR Postdoctoral Fellow for Data Curation at Vanderbilt University she developed data curation services and educational resources related to research data management for the campus community. Morgan holds a doctorate in information studies from the University of Michigan where her research examined the relationships between data reuse needs and practices of

individuals in several research communities (including archaeology, materials science, the quantitative social sciences, and botany) and the data curation efforts of organizations that supported that research.

Ricardo Punzalan, University of Maryland

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Curating Open Government Data at the City of Toronto

Nathan Moles

Abstract

Governments throughout the world are releasing public-sector information as open data. Open Government Data (OGD) released in this way consist of structured datasets derived from information originally created or collected as part of the administration's regular business functions, the management of services to the public, and to inform decision-making. These publicly-released datasets play a crucial role in open government initiatives, foster innovation, and generate insights through a range of activities that include data mining, remixing, mashups, visualizations, and combining OGD with other data.

This diversity of use, and the viability of OGD for specific purposes, is directly influenced by the curation processes that shape these datasets and lead to their release. The realities of managing digital information necessitate curatorial processes of selection, preparation, representation, and quality assurance to ensure a usable information product. Actions and decisions within this process affect the ability of the data to contribute to openness in government and function as part of political, economic, technological, and innovational objectives.

Drawing from dissertation research that explores the open data operations at the City of Toronto, this presentation will outline progress made to date in defining OGD curation processes and how they are structured, in terms of the participants involved and their relationships. This research provides a window on to highly consequential business processes often ignored by academia and assumed to be straightforward and simplistic by the broader open data community. The objectives of the larger dissertation project and the placement of this work within it will be discussed, as will the expected contributions to the field.

Bio

Nathan Moles is a PhD Candidate at the Faculty of Information, University of Toronto. He holds an Honours Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Information from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the L. Jeffrey Selznick School of Film Preservation at George Eastman Museum. His research interests are in the area of digital curation and preservation. In 2013, Moles was involved in the DigCurV project, and from 2015 to 2016 he was a research assistant on the BenchmarkDP project.

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Mapping Records Management Practices: Examining the records management practices in the Government of Canada digital landscape

Trudi Wright

Abstract

This paper is based on the researcher's doctoral research, focusing on records management practices within the Government of Canada in the digital environment. Records management practices indicate all kinds of activities conducted to make records available and accessible at organizations. This definition includes the records users' capability to manage records throughout the records life cycle (Marchand et al., 2001). Problems occur with technology change and advancement, and organizations have struggled to accept new technology to support records management practices. To accommodate the use of new technology related to records management, records management practices have to change accordingly. These changes make records management professionals aware of multiple ways in which records are created, managed and preserved in the changing records environments which are created through the combination of practices, polices and technology in managing records and information (Correia and Wilson, 2001). Although GoC continued to promote technical solutions, records management practices at GoC are not simply improved.

Researchers (Zwarich, 2014; Jordan and de Stricker, 2013) suggest that the records management practices within the GoC remain problematic. In 2012, the Government of Canada (GoC) announced a strategy to manage Government of Canada Documents (GCDOCs) System, a government-wide solution for managing enterprise records management (ERM) at GoC (Fradette and Derochers, 2015). The GCDOCs is a digital environment where Canadian federal agencies manage electronic records throughout the records lifecycle, while the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) encourages secure access control and collaboration. In addition, in 2015, an audit of recordkeeping transformation within the Government of Canada focused on "the completion of the RKTS, compliance with the TB Directive on Recordkeeping, awareness and training, the identification of records of business value,recordkeeping accountabilities, and recordkeeping applications and tools"(Government of Canada, 2015). The audit report indicated a need for improvement in several areas, including information management training and awareness.

The data for this paper was collected via direct interview questions, and open discussion. The interviews provided data regarding: 1) records management practices of records users within the Government of Canada, as described by Records Management Professionals; 2) attitudes towards managing records in a digital landscape; 3) trust in the reliability and accountability of electronic records. Additionally, the interviews will

include interviewees' experiences with best practices of implementing ERMS and technical innovation to ensure efficient records management practices.

This paper presents a segment of the researcher's doctoral dissertation. The results of this research will expand on the literature on how to address challenges in managing compliance in records management practices, particularly in the public service, in digital landscapes. Given the current drive to support open government initiatives, it is critical that information management professionals are prepared to navigate the digital environment.

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Bio

Trudi Wright is a doctoral candidate at the School of Information Studies, McGill University, and works as a records management professional at the District School Board of Niagara. Her doctoral research focuses on the impact of information culture on records management practices, and the use of records management technology. In addition, Trudi has a special interest in implementation best practices for ECM, dynamic technology inter-discipline collaboration, and the ways in which the practical application of theory are affected by technology, and challenges to privacy management. She is a keen educator, with experience in designing and delivering in-class and web-based training in university and college programs. Trudi is also a certified records manager, and her research is largely guided by her work as an information professional. Trudi is married with one daughter, and lives in the beautiful Niagara Region of Ontario, Canada.

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"Slave to the Rhythm": Embodied Records, Holographic Technologies, and Digital Resurrection

Tonia Sutherland

Abstract

Holography and other 3D technologies, as well as 2D illusions such as Pepper's Ghost, have been used to create lifelike reproductions of deceased performers and political figures—reproductions capable of addressing the audience, moving around stage, and interacting with others using pre-scripted effects. Employing a complex mix of creative sound editing, motion-capture techniques, CGI, and holographic technologies, it is now possible to see a reanimated virtual facsimile of the dead. In May 2014, for example, a Pepper's Ghost reproduction of Michael Jackson (1958- 2009) performed Jackson's 1991 song "Slave to the Rhythm" at the Billboard Music Awards. Similarly, two years earlier in 2012, a Pepper's Ghost reproduction of deceased rapper Tupac Shakur (1971-1996), enhanced by Musion Eyeliner technology, performed onstage alongside rapper Snoop Dogg and producer Dr. Dre at the Coachella Music and Arts Festival. The practice of resurrecting performers and public figures who have died has become popular with audiences around the world. However, the use of technology to reanimate the dead comes with a complex set of social, cultural, technical, and ethical concerns—including questions of race, representation, embodiment, commodification, memorialization, and spectacle. Using tools at the intersections of archival studies, performance studies, and critical race and digital media, this paper aims to both investigate and stimulate discussion around some of the cultural, social, and technological tensions created by digital resurrection practices.

Bio

Tonia Sutherland is assistant professor in the College of Communication and Information Sciences at the University of Alabama. Sutherland holds a PhD from the University of Pittsburgh's iSchool, an MLIS from the University of Pittsburgh, and a BA in history, performance studies, and cultural studies from Hampshire College. Global in scope, Sutherland's research focuses on entanglements of technology and culture, with particular emphases on digital culture; data and society; critical engagements with information and communication technologies; technology and the arts; Science and Technology Studies; archival theory and practice; and community and cultural informatics.

Recently, Sutherland's work has focused on the relationships between 20th century lynching records and 21st century digital cultures of racialized violence, critically examining issues of race, ritual, and embodiment in digital spaces. Sutherland's current research focuses on the social facets of large-scale digital projects, specifically interrogating race, representation, and issues of inclusivity within expert cultures of work and collaboration.

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Conceptualizing Archives as Grief Work and the Implications for Archival Interfaces

Jennifer Douglas

Abstract

This research presentation will introduce the conceptual frameworks and research questions that guide and motivate my most recent research project. This project draws on my recent research on recordkeeping by bereaved parents and builds on an exploratory study of materials shared in online grief communities (Douglas, forthcoming; 2016; 2015; 2014; 2013). That research characterized online grief communities as aspirational archives (Appadurai, 2003); in these online spaces, parents not only remember their children in the past, but also create a kind of present and future for the deceased where they are made real to other parents and where new memories continue to form. This type of memory work suggests new ways of thinking about the role of archives, for example, as a means of continuing the "social existence" (Mitchell et al, 2012) of the deceased and as repositories of feeling (Cvetkovich, 2003) and affect (Cifor, 2016). My continuing research seeks to further investigate these claims and to consider their impact on archival theory, methodology and practice, particularly by considering how thinking about archiving as a type of 'grief work' (a term regularly employed by bereaved parents to describe the effort of living with and working through their grief) can inform how archivists represent archives and make them accessible archives.

The project combines (1) an autoethnographic study of my personal experiences and archiving practices as a bereaved parent; (2) a feminist cyberethnographic study of online grief communities and the types of grief- and memory-work performed therein; and (3) a case study of the archive of the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and the archival work that creates and supports it, in order to consider how foregrounding ideas about the archive as a means of continuing social existence, as repository of feelings, and as a site for grief work might require archivists to rethink conventional ways of representing archives and providing access to them.

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Bio

Jennifer Douglas is an Assistant Professor at the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies (SLAIS) at the University of British Columbia. She earned her PhD at the University of Toronto and her dissertation, entitled "Archiving Authors: Rethinking the Analysis and Representation of Personal Archives," won the 2013 iSchools Dissertation Award. In 2014, her article "What We Talk About When We Talk About Original Order in Writers' Archives" won the 2014 W. Kaye Lamb prize from *Archivaria*, for the article that most advanced archival thinking in Canada. Her research focuses on how and why individuals and communities make and keep archives and how archivists represent those ways and reasons. She has published articles on the principles of provenance and respect for original order, on personal recordkeeping behaviours, and on writers' archives. Her current research focuses on the role of personal recordkeeping in grieving; on online grief communities as aspirational archives; on the ethical issues associated with researching and archiving intimate and vulnerable online communities; and on how conceptualizing relationships between archives, recordkeeping and grieving might inform archival descriptive theory and practices. From 2016 to 2019, she is the General Editor of *Archivaria*.

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Documenting, Studying, and Redressing Racial Violence: Implementing a Digital Archive for the Civil Rights Restorative Justice Project

Rhonda Jones

Abstract

In keeping with the conference theme Windows, Frames, and Landscapes the subject of my presentation will focus on the steps and actions taken to design and curate a digital archive. Seeking to resolve undocumented murders, the project's efforts to document the full portrayal of the regenerative effects of the denial of basic rights, examinations of incidences of African Americans who were subjected to racial violence between 1930 and 1970. Though considered macabre and voyeuristic, the repository will consist of compiled materials such as oral testimony, newspapers, census data, genealogical searches, bibliographic sources, and ephemera that will be preserved and presented to scholars and wider audiences. Offering a panoramic perspective of individuals and southern communities that were subjected to the miscarriages of justice in the form of harassment, terror, personal injury, and murder, the digital archive's emphasis on robust metadata will be expansive and built by researchers and community stakeholders.

Bio

An experienced archivist and public historian, Dr. Rhonda Jones holds a Ph.D. in United States History and Master's degrees in Library Science, with a concentration in Archives and Records Management, and Public History. Currently serving as the Lead Archivist for the Civil Right Restorative Justice Project at Northeastern University School of Law, she has worked as an archival consultant, an Assistant Professor/Graduate Director of Public History, a project manager on the Behind the Veil Oral History project, and participated in intensive training seminars and workshops on Jim Crow, the Civil Rights Movement, archive fundamentals, and digital curation. She credits her success to the mentorship, guidance, and friendships she cultivated as a Spectrum scholar, IRDW fellow, Mosiac, and Preparing Future Faculty fellow.

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Engaging the Archive: Promoting Student Learning Through Collaborative Research Partnerships

Patricia Garcia

Abstract

Archival institutions are playing an increasing role in promoting critical and analytical skills among undergraduate students. The movement toward promoting student learning by using primary sources in the classroom necessitates successful collaborations between archivists and faculty members. This presentation will report early findings from a collaborative research project with the Bentley Historical Library. I will discuss how the design of the multi-phase project facilitated qualitative data collection on topics such as faculty-archivist interaction, course implementation, and student assessment.

Bio

Patricia Garcia is a Research Fellow at the University of Michigan School of Information. She is collaborating with the Bentley Historical Library on Practices for Student Success in the Archives," which is a project aimed at promoting engaged "Engaging the Archives: Researching Best undergraduate learning through the use of primary sources in the classroom. In addition to her work on student learning and archives, she is also developing a low-resource and culturally responsive model for teaching computational thinking in public libraries using paper electronics and identity exploration. Her work is funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). She holds a PhD in Information Studies from the iSchool at UCLA.

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Construction of Digital Memory: New Space and New Model of Archival Education in China

Tianjiao Qi

Abstract

Since the spring of 2016, there has been a new educational model for archival science in China. Students majoring in archival science form groups, which have a clear division of responsibilities, to construct social memory in digital form, with the guidance of the professors. Student groups would like to choose some special communities, cultural heritage or social phenomenon as the theme of the memory. For example, graduate students in Renmin University have completed the construction of digital memory in groups for Migrant workers in Beijing, Confucian temple, Beijing diet and so on. These student groups often consist of one leader responsible for the project management, one resource manager responsible for the digital archives management, one researcher responsible for the investigation and interviews and one technical director responsible for the web design and multimedia operation. In order to construct the digital memory, students have to carry out the field survey and interview. In the process, they participate in the creation, digitalization, management, storage, research, editing and presentation of archives, and conduct the innovation in each aspect with their imagination and creativity. On the one hand, the learning space extends beyond the school. Students can touch the real archives directly instead of understanding archives from the description of books. Visiting various memory space and interviewing with storytellers make it easier for students to understand their major and future career. On the other hand, the Internet becomes new space for students to show and share their learning outcomes, which sometimes even influence government decisions. With good computer knowledge, students are able to show diversified digital archival resource. During the construction of digital memory, professors provide advice and guidance for the theme selection, research methods and experience, technical implementation and etc. Participation is the first principle of this new educational model for archival science. The enthusiasm of students is aroused and the theoretical knowledge can be combined with the practice. All the digital memory projects are shown on the Internet, with distinct themes, rich content and innovative forms, which can be shared with the public. In the new digital space, the new education model has a significant effect on archival science and social memory.

Bio

Tianjiao Qi, PhD. Students majoring in archival science of the school of Information Resource Management in Renmin University of China. She is in her doctoral beginning stage now and her research interest focuses on the digital archives and community memory. She is researching on digital archival resource management, development and presentation, based on the research about the rural memory of ancient villages in China. She

is the student assistant of Chinese team for InterPARES. She co-executed the first International Digital Memory Forum in 2015. She has participated in many academic research projects, including one supported by ICA PCOM, two supported by National Social Science Foundation of China and several supported by Chinese national or reginal archives administration. She has co-authored two books and published several papers in the core journals in China.

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Crossing Borders: Why Archival Science Students Benefit from Interdepartmental and Transdisciplinary Coursework

Itza Carbajal and Emma Whittington

Abstract

In 2010, Anne Gilliland and Kelvin White in studying the changing landscape of Archival Science pedagogy called for the field to "be subject to continuous critical reexamination, empirical testing, and consequent reshaping." (White & Gilliland 2010, 235) Using critical reflections, this presentation aims to further analyze how archival education programs can better prepare students to understand their practice and its users by advocating for exposure to cross-departmental and transdisciplinary coursework.

This paper builds on the experience of being enrolled as graduate students in an upper division undergraduate course titled "Queer Archives" taught by Professor Ann Cvetkovich at the University of Texas at Austin. Through a multidisciplinary and multi generational class environment, students conducted archival research using Queer theory to guide the coursework objectives. Presenters enrolled in this course voluntarily as part of the elective degree requirement for a Master's of Science in Information Studies at the University of Texas School of Information. The teachings within this sort of environment speak to issues beyond the scope of the course including the ways graduate students receive exposure to other disciplines and other professional trainings, as well as to the different perceptions of archives, archival materials, and the archival profession from non archivists.

These reflections provide a window to a deeper cognizance of how archival pedagogy can benefit from incorporating observational components — especially in environments that encapsulate a diversity of possible users. Whether an archival science student wishes to engage with visitors at a repository or through research and teaching, exposure to different user needs and expectations at an early stage can better prepare the student for the field. Given the limitations of archival user studies, these reflections can help "archivists more effectively serve their institutions' users by knowing more about them" especially those new to archival research (Rhee 2015, 30). In addition, given the increased interest in furthering archival education, this presentation will expand ideas of how the archival profession can maintain symbiotic relationships that extend across educational backgrounds, disciplines, and professions.

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Bios

Itza Carbajal is the daughter of Honduran parents, a native of New Orleans, and a child of Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath. Itza lives in Austin, Texas currently pursuing a Master of Science in Information Studies with a focus on archival management and digital records at the University of Texas at Austin School of Information. Before that, she obtained a dual-degree Bachelor of Arts in History and English with a concentration on creative writing and legal studies at the University of Texas at San Antonio. Her curiosities as a researcher include the role of community archives in shaping collective memories, the use of archives as centers of power, archives and memory retrieval, the production of history, and the use of digital archives as a response to the historic erasure of marginalized peoples.

Emma Whittington, University of Texas at Austin

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Re-Framing the Native Image: Tribesourcing Midcentury Educational Films (A Work in Progress)

Jennifer Jenkins

Abstract

The American Indian Film Gallery (AIFG) collection contains over 450 midcentury sponsored and educational films, amateur reels, and home movies dedicated exclusively to Native peoples of the Americas. It does not contain Hollywood feature films. Nor do these films document Native peoples ethnographically, as objects of scientific study. In their day, such films were the most widespread means of conveying information about Native peoples in the mid-20th century. Nonscientific and broadly popular in their approach, the films provide time capsules of the audiovisual era of their making. This project focuses on the subset of Southwestern U.S. films in the AIFG, expedient for proximity to tribal neighbors.

The value of the AIFG films as records lies in their visual images of Native life in the mid- 20th century; that value is tempered by the films' audio expression of midcentury mainstream understandings of indigeneity in that period, often narrated by an authoritative male "voice of god." This project proposes to redress those historical attitudes from Native perspectives while preserving often quite remarkable images of Native lifeways in the Southwest.

As a project ethos, **tribesourcing** is innovative, groundbreaking, and potentially transformative for Native legacy media. We seek to rebalance traditional archival practice by "archiving from below"—giving voice to peoples who previously were considered subjects rather than agents of cultural heritage. Image sovereignty is a fraught issue within the history of visual representation in the Americas. Historical filmmaking practice parallels that of still photography in terms of informed consent of subjects: in some cases, these films were made without permission; in others, tribes and individuals were well paid for their participation. Moreover, while films in this collection are in public domain from the government's perspective, their content may not be regarded as such by the peoples represented onscreen. At this historical distance, however, many of these films have come to be seen by both cultural insiders and outside scholars as useful documentation of cultural practices, lifeways, and languages that are receding as practitioners and speakers pass on. This presentation will provide a project description and methodological discussion of Tribesourcing as a means of repositioning the frame in indigenous archival media.

Bio

Jennifer Jenkins works at the intersections of literature, film, and archives, teaching in both the English department and the iSchool. Publications on literature include essays in *ESQ*, *The Henry James Review*, *Twentieth Century Literature*, *Paradoxa*, and *the Journal of Popular Culture*. Film studies appear in The Moving Image, *The Philosophy of Tim Burton* (UPK, 2014), *Hitchcock's Moral Gaze* (SUNY, 2017), *Irish Literature on Screen* (Palgrave, 2017). She has presented on archival film at the Orphan Film Symposium, Mujeres en el cine mudo, the Association of Moving Image Archivists, and the Northeast Historic Film Archive Summer Symposium, which she now directs. For two years she curated the Puro Mexicano Tucson Film Festival, and has been working to develop an archive of amateur and locally-made films of the Arizona-Sonora borderlands. She also curated the museum exhibit, *Native Curiosity: Collecting Indian Arts in Territorial Arizona* for the Arizona Historical Society (2003-2006). She is the founder of Home Movie Day Tucson, and is developing the Tombstone Home Movie Project. In 2011 she brought the American Indian Film Gallery, a digital archive of over 450 films by and about Native peoples of the Americas, to the University of Arizona. This project is actively engaged in tribesourcing: reinterpreting these midcentury educational and industrial films through recording of alternate Native narrations and culturally competent metadata from within Native communities.. To inform her work with archival film and print materials, she earned a Master's in Library and Information Sciences and a graduate certificate in Archival Studies in 2014. Her recent book, *Celluloid Pueblo: Western Ways Films* and the *Invention of the Postwar Southwest* (University of Arizona Press, 2016), explores construction of regional identity through non-Hollywood moving images.

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Liberatory Labels: Towards a Human Rights Labeling Framework

Robin Margolis

Abstract

This presentation envisions the path toward more democratic accountability mechanisms governing law enforcement (LE) as requiring new approaches to classification, description, and indexing of audiovisual evidence. It focuses on the needs of low and no resourced community organizations and individuals seeking citizen-driven police accountability. It proposes a process for developing a human rights labeling framework and suggests some initial areas on which the labels should focus. The labeling framework aims to learn from the successes of the Creative Commons movement and the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Labels created by Local Contexts. It looks to the human rights audiovisual evidence curricula and resources created by WITNESS and Activist Archivists as models for a pedagogical approach accessible to a range of activist and citizen groups. It understand the importance of the labels in their power to raise awareness of the different characteristics that make an audiovisual asset valuable as evidence or material for an advocacy campaign. Labels are seen as an aid to economically and logistically feasible indexing and cataloging of audiovisual evidence, whether citizen created, surveillance footage, or police generated. An ultimate goal is to facilitate a framework able to describe different types of documentation of law enforcement in interoperable terms.

The presentation will incorporate findings from an ongoing database project created in collaboration with Andrea Prichett, co-founder of Berkeley Copwatch, and Dr. Nikki Jones, Professor of Sociology at UC Berkeley. The project provides a case study and provides context through the perspective of citizen monitoring of the police.

Bio

Robin Margolis is a current MLIS student specializing in Media Archival Studies at the UCLA School of Information Studies. He completed his B.A. in Media Studies at Pomona College. He approaches archives from a foundation as a teaching artist,
community organizer, and filmmaker, aiming to serve social movements both
emergent and ongoing. His research interests involve community-based archiving,

oral history in the digital age, personal digital archiving, archiving performance, archives as a site for transmission of culture and political memory, and revolutionary arts traditions. He has worked in the film industry and as a union researcher. He currently works as a production coordinator for Oral History Projects at the Academy Foundation and as a Reference Desk Assistant at the UCLA Music Library.

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Looking for a Place to Happen: the Archival Practices of Music Bootlegging Communities

Alan Galey

Abstract

This talk explores a kind of archiving in the wild, in the form of the online communities who digitally curate bootleg musical recordings, known colloquially as ROIOs (or Recordings of Indeterminate Origin). The word "Indeterminate" in this abbreviation fails to do justice to the remarkable work of provenance research that ROIO enthusiasts sometimes perform in their curation of musical recordings, whether live concert recordings, studio out-takes, or other material that might otherwise be lost to cultural memory. Scholars of digital culture have tended to fixate on illegal file-sharing of published albums, but this talk deals mainly with recordings that have never been released commercially, though their copyright status is often a grey area. The communities that share these recordings walk a fine line between copyright infringement and the curation of what they regard as cultural heritage. Like the amateur book collectors of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (some of whose collections gave us the great research libraries of today), ROIO bloggers range from the casual to the detail-obsessed, but the best ones have created online resources that rival many scholarly and institutional initiatives for the preservation of recordings.

As examples of the "'rogue' memory workers" that Abigail De Kosnik identifies in her book Rogue Archives: Digital Cultural Memory and Media Fandom (MIT Press, 2016), digital bootleggers and ROIO bloggers serve as a mirror for professional archivists and textual scholars. Piracy, provenance, ephemera, format, collation, stemmatics, textual criticism, critical editing—all of these concepts from archival and textual scholarship show up as practices among serious digital bootleggers, even if they usually go unrecognized as such. This talk will ask what we can learn from the archival practices of these communities, and will consider what it means to study bootleg recordings as cultural artifacts.

Bio

Alan Galey is Associate Professor in the Faculty of Information at the University of Toronto, where he also teaches in the collaborative program in Book History and Print Culture, and serves as Director of the Master of Information graduate program. His research and teaching are located at the intersection of textual studies, the history of books and reading, and the digital humanities. His first monograph book, The Shakespearean Archive: Experiments in New Media from the Renaissance to Postmodernity, was published in 2014 by Cambridge University Press, and he has published articles in several edited collections and in journals such as Book History, Shakespeare Quarterly, Literary and Linguistic Computing, and Archival Science. His article "The

Enkindling Reciter: E-Books in the Bibliographical Imagination," published in Book History in 2012, was awarded the Fredson Bowers Prize by the Society for Textual Scholarship. His current book project, The Veil of Code: Studies in Born-Digital Bibliography, extends bibliographical questions and methods to several case-studies of born-digital textual artifacts, from e-books, to web browsers, to digitally circulated music, to videogames and other forms.

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A New Landscape? The Archival Mission in the Post-Truth Era

Richard Cox

Abstract

Over the past couple of years, in the protracted presidential election campaign, we have witnessed, in often glaring and jarring ways, an assault on truth and evidence. Truth and evidence, in somewhat different ways, rest at the heart of the archival mission. While archivists themselves have debated the notion of truth in recordkeeping, challenging Positivist ideas, for some decades, the notion of evidence and its value for a broad array of purposes, such as memory and justice, has seemed not to waiver. Now, at least in populist terms or political realms, such notions seem not to be relevant in our society. What does this mean for how archivists articulate their mission, advocate for that mission, and educate the next generation of professionals? Indeed, what doe this mean for how archivists view themselves as professionals? This paper will address the changing nature of the archival mission over the past century, what it seems to be now, and some thoughts on how we ought to proceed in what is now being termed by some as the "Post-Truth" age. The paper will especially focus on how archivists might or should promote and articulate the archival mission in this turbulent and uncertain time.

Bio

Richard J. Cox is a Professor in Archival Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, School of Computing and Information, Department of Information Culture and Data Stewardship. Dr. Cox has served as Editor of the American Archivist and the Records & Information Management Report. He has written extensively on archival and records management topics and has published numerous books and articles in this area, winning the Society of American Archivists' Waldo Gifford Leland Award for the best book on archives three times. Most recently, he co-edited with Alison Langmead and Eleanor Mattern selected essays from the 2014 AERI conference published by Litwin books. Dr. Cox was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists in 1989.

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Mind Palace or Memory Palace

Ana Carolina Maciel

Abstract

Which windows open when we go into an archive in search of primary sources?

How to deal with the fragments stored in spaces for safekeeping? How to weave a narrative with nothing more than traces, signs and indices, on which basis we may glimpse a feasible but not necessarily "real" historical horizon?

Or even, what do the archives bear witness to?

In the present communication I will analyze the mnemonic system whose origin is related to the Greek poet Simonides and was recently adapted for the BBC series Sherlock, suggestively referred to as a "MIND PALACE or "MEMORY PALACE," a sort of psychic exercise that allows the celebrated detective to "revisit" his past. In this mental space the protagonist consults "archives" of data (text, images) that are stored there in every detail. This "power" makes him – just like the character in Borges's short story "Funes the Memorious" – able to memorize everything, recall everything, and visualize everything.

Bio

Researcher at the Centro de Memória [Memory Center] of the Universidade Estadual de Campinas [State University of Campinas] and President of ABHO [Brazilian Oral History Association], works as a director of film documentaries. She holds a PhD in history (from UNICAMP) and a postdoctorate degree from the Museu Paulista (USP), for which she carried out stints of research at the Centre de Recherches Historiques (EHESS-CNRS). She is the author of lectures, articles and chapters dedicated to historiography, memory, and the use of audiovisual media. Her publications most notably include the book Yes, nós temos bananas (Alameda Ed., 2011), the chapter Eliane Lage. Imagem e Imaginário (in: Cinema: lanterna mágica da História e da Mitologia (Ed. da UFSC, 2009), the chapter Escrever com imagens, filmar com palavras. Documentário e historiografia: diálogos possíveis (in: Grafia da Vida, Ed Letra e Voz, SP, 2012); the chapter "Memórias Colecionáveis". In: História Oral e Mídias. Letra e Voz, SP, 2016; the chapter Culture matérielle, trajectoire individuelle, histoire familiale témoignages audiovisuels de donateurs du Musée Paulista (USP) In: Les récits visuels de soi Mises

en récit artistiques et nouvelles scénographies de l'intime . Ed. Paris Ouest, Naterre – France, 2015; and the chapter Eliane Lage: a falling star in the skies of the Tropics (in: Stars and stardom in Brazilian cinema", Berghahn Books, 2017). She has directed various documentaries.

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Imagining the Spaces of Community Archives

Michelle Caswell, Joyce Gabiola, and Jimmy Zavala

Abstract

Although much has been written on formal archival spaces as prisons and temples, little scholarship has addressed the settings of community archives. This paper asks: How do community members imagine the spaces that steward identity-based community archives? Based on focus groups with more than 70 community archives users at five different community archives sites across Southern California, this paper examines how members of marginalized communities conceive of the physical space inhabited by community archives representing their communities. The sites explored range from a prominent location on a university campus, to storefronts, strip malls, small cinderblock buildings, and digital spaces. Yet across sites, users spoke about community archives spaces as symbolic and affective locations. Many users described their community archives site as a "home away from home," marked by intergenerational dialogue and a profound sense of belonging. The metaphor of archives as home particularly resonated with users who quite literally see their families reflected in the archives. For other users, community archives sites were described as "politically generative spaces" which foster dialogue and debate about identity, representation, and activism and enable the community to envision its futures. Still for others, community archives spaces serve as geographic landmarks and bulwarks against gentrification, asserting that communities "are still here" despite rapidly changing demographics and transformations to the built environment. Throughout, community members voiced anxiety about the sustainability of the physical space where the archive is located and imagined different futures with and without the community archives space. In listening to the voices of the community members they serve, our research indicates community archives warrant a shift in how we examine metaphors of space and time in relation to archives.

Bio

Michelle Caswell, PhD, is an Assistant Professor of Archival Studies in the department of information studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. She is the author of Archiving the Unspeakable: Silence, Memory and the Photographic Record in Cambodia (University of Wisconsin Press, 2014), winner of the 2015 Waldo Gifford Leland Award for Best Publication from the Society of American Archivists. She is also the author of more than twenty-five research articles published in journals such as Archival Science, American Archivist, Archivaria, Library Quarterly and The Public Historian. She has guest edited a special issue of Archival Science on Archives and Human Rights (2014) and has co-guest edited a special issue of the Journal of Critical Library and Information Studies on Critical Archival Studies (2017). In 2016, she was awarded an IMLS early career grant for her work on the affective impact of community archives. She is also the co-founder of the South Asian

American Digital Archive (http://www.saadigitalarchive.org), an online repository that documents and provides access to the diverse stories of South Asian Americans.

Joyce Gabiola is a first-year doctoral student in Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles and an assistant researcher on the IMLS-funded project, Assessing the Use of Community Archives (PI: Michelle Caswell). Joyce received their MSLIS in archives management from Simmons College and has worked at MIT and Boston University's Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center. Prior to diving into the archival sphere, Joyce worked in corporate immigration.

Jimmy Zavala is a current graduate student at UCLA pursuing a master's in Library and Information Science. He holds a BA in Latin American Studies and an MA in History from California State University, Los Angeles. Jimmy's research interests include analyzing the role of community archives in shaping community memory and providing marginalized communities with representation, empowerment, and access to archives. Jimmy's research interests also pertain to examining the use of archives for social justice purposes.

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Re-recording the George Herbert Mead Papers 1855 – 1968: The Use of Archival Method in Knowledge Sociology

Cenxi Wang

Abstract

This paper takes the case of the construction of posthumous work of American sociologist George Herbert Mead, Mind, Self and Society, to present the potential of archival thinking in analyzing the process of knowledge production. Instead of being pursued by Mead himself, Mind, Self and Society is edited by Charles Morris with students' lecture notes after Mead's death. In other words, this work is actually one kind of intellectual project which is encompassed by multi voices rather than Mead's or Morris' very own simple speeches. In light of it, the author tries to regard the whole process of knowledge formation as a virtue organization, in which each individual scholar makes contribution respectively to the shared goal of representing the Mead. In this case, written words are not merely the vehicle of social facts any more but exactly the very concrete outcomes of organization operation. Hence, in order to effectively trace back such intellectual endeavors within whole organization, the author attempts to establish a novel documentation system by re-describing those outcomes in certain archives form with the inspiration of genre study. And along the archival grain, the author is going to unfold the situational context, to evaluate essential operation of organization, to manifest its intrinsic structure and ultimately, to sktech out that how knowledge is eventually produced in the dynamic and multiple social interaction. This project is still in progress and the author is looking forward to more findings to present in July.

Bio

Cenxi Wang is a doctoral candidate in the iSchool of Nanjing Univeristy, where he also got his Bachelor degree in Archives. During his PhD program, Cenxi has been involved in several record-oriented projects in multi fields like construction, urban planning, history, culture and policy-making, which makes him so interested in interdisciplinary study. At present he studies in Department of Sociology in University of Chicago as visiting student to pursue a more broader social view upon archives. Currently working on his dissertation, Cenxi is attempting to address an archival path to analyze collective actions through the case study of organization management and knowledge production.

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Genre Theory, Archival Science, and Evolution of Records Genres in the United States

Jane Zhang

Abstract

Genre theory introduced in the 1980s has seen expansion of its definitions and analysis models in the past few decades. This study was inspired by the power of genre theory to define flexible units of inquiry, cultivate new perspective of analysis, and embrace diverse methods of application. Previous studies in Foscarini and MacNeil reveal that our understanding of records (created in the course of business process) and archival description (generated as a result of archival processing) can benefit through the lens of genre theory. This study follows their examples to explore genre theory and its application in archival science. The research conducts first-hand observation and analysis on sample organizational records from archival collections in a variety of archives in the United States. The proposed presentation reports the preliminary findings from this on-going research and discusses evolution and characteristics of records genres witnessed in American archival collections and their impacts on the development of archival theory and practice. The report intends to be narrative and focuses on records and their stories in the history of records and recordkeeping in the United States.

Major records genres to be discussed in this research presentation include book-form records, paper file records, special media records, data-centric records, and electronic and digital records. The preliminary research findings reveal that these major records genres evolved in different historical periods, overlapped over time, and eventually found their permanent homes concurrently in modern archival repositories. The multiplicity and complexity of records genres pose substantial challenges for archival researchers and practitioners to seek theoretical and practical solutions for their proper care and use. This study was designed to investigate the natural accretion processes of these challenges and raise awareness of them by keeping track of records genres and telling their making and archiving stories.

Bio

Jane Zhang is an assistant professor at the Department of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America (CUA). She holds a PhD in Library and Information Studies with archives concentration from Simmons College, Boston, and a joint Master of Archival Studies (MAS) and Library and Information Studies (MLIS) from the University of British Columbia, Canada. Before joining the faculty at the Catholic University, she worked at the Harvard University Archives and the University of Calgary Archives. At CUA, she teaches courses in *Archives Management*, *Electronic Records and Digital Archives*, *Digital Curation*, *Metadata*, and

Organization of Information. Her research areas cover records and recordkeeping, digital archival representation, and archival education and scholarship. Her research papers appeared in key archival journals and other LIS journals such as *Archivaria*, *American Archivist*, *Archives and Manuscripts*, *Journal of Archival Organization*, *Records Management Journal*, *Information and Culture*, *Knowledge Organization*, and *Journal of Education for Library and Information Science*.

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Recordscape – a way to understand records use within a temporal work practice

Erik Borglund

Abstract

In this paper I will introduce a concept called recordscape, inspired by the concept of documentscape by Christensen and Bjorn (2014). In the article the recordscape will be used as a way to present and analyze a record-dependent temporal work practice, the work carried out in a operation room during a large crisis or emergency situation. In this article empirical data based upon extensive ethnographical field studies of emergency and crisis management will be used to explain, further elaborate, and argue for the need to better understand records use in temporal work practices. During large crisis and emergency management situations, records are used internally in organizations, as well as external between organizations. The work carried out in an operation room is also the birthplace of records, records that may be important evidence during post-crisis evaluation or audit of the aftermath of the crisis. A challenge is that many records are never fully captured but still are used as evidential information sources within the emergency and crisis management work in their pre-record phase (or as named in the records continuum model, "traces of activities"). By applying the –scape to record the goal is to reach a better understanding the landscape in which records plays an important role both as evidence of activities and as information sources. In the article the *recordscape* will be further conceptualized.

This article contributes to deepen and widen the understanding of how records are used and the role records play in operational, time critical collaborative work practice that take place in operation rooms during a crisis. Such work practice has similarities to other temporal bounded work practices as e.g. projects, which make the result transferable to other contexts.

Bio

Erik Borglund, PhD in computer and system science, is an Associate professor at the department of information systems and technology at Mid Sweden University. Erik are involved in teaching on undergraduate and on graduate level in archival science and in information systems. His research interests cover the domains of digital recordkeeping, recordkeeping informatics, information systems in crisis management, information systems design and Computer Supported Cooperative Work. The primary research focus is recordkeeping and information management during time critical work (read large crisis). Erik Borglund was a sworn police officers for 20 years, before turning academic full-time.

Christensen, L. R., & Bjorn, P. (2014). Documentscape: intertextuality, sequentiality, & autonomy at work. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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Landscapes and Prospects for Archaeological Curation

Sarah Buchanan

Abstract

Archaeological curation, the management of objects and associated documentation after discovery in an excavation, is a complex endeavor that is carried out by over 200 repositories in the United States. The accumulation of collections accessioned into state and local museums without detailed provenience documentation had created the appearance of a "curation crisis" which archaeologists continue to take efforts to address. The work of repositories has been systematically surveyed since 1997/98, shortly after the Interagency Federal Collections Alliance sponsored a conference that fostered discussions about collections care issues between curators from federal agencies and non-federal repositories. Since then, studies have examined the adoption and use of repository curation fees to cover the costs of sustaining material in perpetuity. Such work has revealed differences in the categories and structure of fee types as well as regional variations and operational uses of the fees. This presentation will discuss the landscape of archaeological curation work over the past two decades as a way to outline future prospects at two levels: at the institution, the skills in demand for carrying out curatorship and stewardship, and for the discipline, the connectedness of repositories to public-facing museums and archives. The illustrated landscape reveals new avenues for productive collaboration across states, disciplines, and cultural heritage institutions.

Bio

Sarah Buchanan is an Assistant Professor at the School of Information Science & Learning Technologies at the University of Missouri. She completed her PhD in Information Studies at The University of Texas at Austin, M.L.I.S. from the University of California, Los Angeles, and B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. Her research interests in archival studies include data and provenance issues in archaeological archives, arrangement and description of special collections, and digital classics. In teaching, she promotes an enthusiasm for professional skills development in archives as well as community engagement. Sarah is active in the Society of American Archivists and is advising Mizzou's new student chapter.

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Improving the Stewardship, Access, and Discoverability of Anthropological Archives

Diana Marsh

Abstract

This paper presents two projects that seek to increase the use, access and discoverability of anthropological archives using proactive, research-driven, and ethical approaches to stewardship. The first is the re-launch of the Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records (CoPAR). CoPAR was a leader in efforts to preserve anthropologists' records in the 1990's, but became inactive by early 2000's. In June 2016, Ricardo Punzalan, Robert Leopold and I ran a Wenner-Gren-sponsored workshop that brought together experts in cultural and linguistic anthropology, analog and digital ethnography, fieldwork, anthropological archives, research data curation, and repository management to provide a roadmap for the future of CoPAR and best practices for the discipline. I will present the outcomes of the workshop and our current work to revitalize the organization as one that advocates for scholarly and community constituents to use and produce anthropological records. The second, being undertaken at the National Anthropological Archives (NAA), is a three-year postdoctoral project to increase the discoverability and use of anthropological records. I will share the proposed three-year research plan aimed at understanding (1) past and present use and methods of discovery by researchers in the NAA; (2) past and present archival descriptive practice in the NAA and its impacts on discovery and use; and (3) how current trends in the management of and access to digital anthropological research data can improve methods, standards, and criteria for the NAA's collections. In particular, I will share proposed methods for the first year of research to survey current users and uses of the collections using available toolkits and additional quantitative and qualitative methods.

Bio

Diana E. Marsh is an incoming Postdoctoral Fellow in Anthropological Archives at the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution. Her research explores how galleries, archives, libraries and museums share knowledge with Indigenous communities and the broad public. Her current work focuses on the impacts of digital knowledge sharing in Native communities. This project draws on a previous collaborative pilot study between Ricardo Punzalan at the University of Maryland and Robert Leopold at the Smithsonian Institution called Valuing our Scans. From 2015–2017, she was an Andrew W. Mellon Post-Doctoral Curatorial Fellow at the American Philosophical Society (APS), where she curated two exhibitions drawing on archival collections. In 2014–2015, she was a Postdoctoral Research and Teaching Fellow in Museum Anthropology at the University of British Columbia (UBC). She completed her PhD in Anthropology at UBC, where she conducted an ethnography of an exhibition process at the Smithsonian. From Extinct Monsters to Deep Time: The

Ethnography of Smithsonian's Dinosaur Exhibitions is contracted for publication with Berghahn Books' Museums and Collections Series. She completed an MPhil in Social Anthropology with a Museums and Heritage focus at Cambridge in 2010, and a BFA in Visual Arts and Photography at the Mason Gross School of the Arts of Rutgers University in 2009.

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The Impact of Linked data on Archival Description

Jinfang Niu

Abstract

This project gathered and analyzed seventeen linked data projects conducted by archival institutions and projects that include significant amounts of archival materials. Some of these projects are large-scale projects conducted by major metadata aggregators or national libraries, such as OCLC WorldCat, Europeana, Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) and data.bnf.fr created by Bibliothèque nationale de France (BNF). Others are smaller projects conducted by individual university libraries or small research groups, such as the SALDA project, Linked Jazz project, and the Cultural Repositories & Information Systems (CURIOS) project that developed the software platform for the Hebridean Connections cultural repository.

The author found that some projects keep their original user interfaces in addition to publishing linked data, or incorporate linked data features into a conventional user interfaces which do not require users to know linked data technologies. There is a common use of existing ontologies/vocabularies. Many projects choose to use generic vocabularies for some classes and properties, instead of specialized LAM terms in recognition of the benefits of doing so. Four types of linked data have been generated for archival materials: 1) archival descriptions; 2) archival authority files for corporate bodies, persons, and families; 3) controlled vocabularies for subject indexing and; 4) content annotations. However, most current projects primarily convert existing descriptions instead of creating original linked data. In addition, data modeling of existing projects are based on existing archival description standards instead of user needs in shifted technology and information environment. The author concluded that the archival community is still in the early stage of linked data implementation. Nevertheless, she pointed out linked data has demonstrated great potential for improving archival description and archival information discovery. More specifically, linked data will enrich archival description, make archival description more interoperable, more granular and make archival information discovery more powerful, such as directly answering user questions instead of returning documents that might contain answers.

Bio

I am an assistant professor at the School of Information, University of South Florida. I received my PhD degree from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Prior to that, I worked for the Tsinghua University Library in China for three years.

My research covers all areas of archives management and digital curation. Recently, I have become very interested in the curation of big data.

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Archeion 21: A Project for Networking the Formation of Archives in the 21st century

Frank Upward, Joanne Evans, and Gillian Oliver

Description

"The era of the postcustodial archive has arrived without adequate archival control mechanisms. Archivists and records managers have not been in the game and no-one has filled the breach, so the frontier of change can only grow wilder. Immediate and widespread professional input into future practices for ethical and evidence-based nanosecond archiving is needed now, rather than in ten years' time; yet it is hard to see where it will come from."

Frank Upward, Barbara Reed, Gillian Oliver and Joanne Evans, Recordkeeping Informatics for a Networked Age (Monash University Press, p.15 (forthcoming))

In this workshop led by Frank Upward with the assistance of Gillian Oliver and Joanne Evans participants working in groups will be invited to critique a framework for the networking of archivists and others involved in the formation of archives as windowing, framing, and landscaping mechanisms for the 21st century. They will also be asked to discuss a central issue: how broad is the archival profession if it takes on the task of helping to form, order, and manage the cloud based components of the archival multiverse?

Archeion21 requires a recasting of the archival discipline to include the formation of modern archives using nano-second communication and recording technologies but many interconnected elements are involved in joining the dots in modern archiving processes today. Each dot has its own underlying complexity. The introduction to the workshop will present many of the inter-connected elements involved in new ways of going about the cultivation of archives. It will apply this analysis to emerging continuum and informatics based frameworks creating a trellis upon which archives can form. Workshop participants will review and discuss whether that trellis can work as a framework for networking. Is the simple frame robust enough to cater for all the complexities underneath the notion of 'archiving'?

Many challenging questions will be raised, and of course will not be answered. It is not just because ninety minutes is never enough time. Time changes everything and the answers will always need to be kept under review. Who, at present, in relation to archiving processes are the change agents and are they bringing more order or expanding the chaos? Is an expansion of chaos in relation to access a good or bad thing? Can the gaps between what archivists say about their profession and what archivists actually do be bridged? Can professionalism in Informatics (archives) hold together Cultural Heritage Informatics, Recordkeeping

Informatics, Data Informatics and all the many possible prefixes that can be used in front of the simple word informatics? Is there a way of re-establishing the basic patterning role that series played in forming paper-based archives? Where do the traditional custodial institutions fit within Archeion 21 (and in continuum theory they must fit somewhere if archives are an inter-connected multiverse)? How do you make the transitions between the vision and actual practices? Is the emphasis that will be placed upon teamwork as a means of connecting the dots unrealistic? Is globalization a fruitful source of an evolutionary approach to a collaborative and diversifying Archeion 21 or will it be a stultifying force? Are individuals and our professional groups up to the task? Is the whole project just another postcustodial archival fantasy?

Length: 90 minutes

Number of workshop participants: no limits other than those provided by the room for group discussions.

Anticipated outcomes:

At best, individual participants will go away with their own perspectives on a common framework and will be able to contribute in their own way to the inter-connected formation of archives in their time and place. At worst, they will at least have developed a greater understanding of the concept of simplexity in archival continuum theory.

Prerequisites: none

Bio

Frank Upward worked as an archivist, records manager and information manager before accepting a position at Monash University where he designed and taught in a wide range of courses. He is best known internationally for his records continuum model and his collaborative work with Sue McKemmish but in fact describes himself as an information continuum theorist. He is currently, involved in collaborative work with Gillian Oliver, Barbara Reed and Joanne Evans on recordkeeping informatics. The latter project is part of his wider interest in continuum informatics as the provider of a pragmatic framework for cultivating the formation of archives in this century.

Joanne Evans – I am an ARC Future Fellow in the Faculty of IT at Monash University, with my research relating to the design and development of archival information systems, with particular emphasis on recordkeeping metadata, interoperability and sustainability. I am particularly interested in exploring the requirements for archival systems in community environments using inclusive systems and research design approaches. With digital and networking information technologies throwing down many challenges for archival and recordkeeping endeavours, in both my teaching and my research I like to explore how they may help us develop better archival and recordkeeping infrastructures, in turn enriching our understanding of records, archives and archivists in society. My Connecting the Disconnected Future Fellowship research program is investigating the development of a participatory archival design methodology.

Gillian Oliver currently teaches and conducts research in records and archives at Monash University, Australia, and was previously based at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. Her most recent professional experience prior to this was as part of the foundation team established to initiate digital archiving capability at New Zealand's national archives. Gillian's PhD is from Monash University, and this doctoral study was the

catalyst for her ongoing research agenda in organizational culture and information culture. She is a co editor-in-chief of Archival Science.

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Extending grand challenges within and beyond archival and recordkeeping scholarship

Eliot Wilczek, Heather Soyka, and Anne Gilliland

Description

List of Prerequisites for Participants:

- Read pre-publication draft of AERI Grand Challenges report (planned to be available in June)

- Bring thoughts about future research at the intersection of records, archives, and grand challenges.

Introduction:
Societal grand challenges and what are sometimes referred to as "wicked problems" are complex, multifaceted and widely recognized problems. Grand challenges have broad applicability and interdependencies that require extraordinary breakthroughs and the engagement of multiple areas of expertise.

The AERI Grand Challenges Working Group has drafted a report that focuses on recordkeeping as a pivotal aspect that must be engaged when attempting to address grand challenges. This report identifies thematic areas of societal and archival grand challenges. It argues that transformative research relevant to recordkeeping imperatives, frameworks, processes, technologies and standards can significantly contribute to addressing many of society's most pressing challenges. Additionally, the report underscores the need for such research in recordkeeping and archival studies, and outlines directions for cross-cutting research that connects with other disciplines.

This workshop connects squarely with the AERI 2017 theme of "Windows, Frames, Landscapes" by developing opportunities to reach across boundaries, spaces, and multifaceted challenges. The workshop will provide space and a framework for participants to identify possible collaborations that will build upon the foundation and spirit of the AERI Grand Challenges report. By galvanizing the creativity and international scope of the AERI community, this is intended to serve as a springboard for conceptualizing further scholarship on the intersections and directions of records, archives, and grand challenges.

General Structure of Workshop Activities:

Introduction (20 minutes)

Workshop organizers will review the AERI grand challenges report. More broadly,

- organizers will contextualize the intersection of grand challenges, archives, and recordkeeping and suggest possible research directions.

Groups (50 minutes)

- First, there will be an open discussion among all workshop participants, identifying areas of research interest.

- Break up into groups based on research area. These research areas can build on the thematic sub-groups that were part of the AERI Grand Challenges Working Group, but workshop groups do not have to be confined to these pre-existing groups.

- Groups will discuss and outline possible research projects and collaborations.

- Groups may use a provided rubric to guide group discussion.

Wrap-up (20 minutes)

- Reporting back from groups, share ideas, and wrap-up.

Workshop Total Length
90 minutes

Preferred Maximum no. of Workshop Participants
20

Anticipated Outcomes
Identify and provoke collaborations among participants to develop papers and research projects that build on the AERI Grand Challenges Working Group report.

Bio

Eliot Wilczek is the Corporate Records and Archives Manager at The MITRE Corporation. He has previously worked as a records manager and archivist at Tufts University, Brandeis University, and Bowdoin College. He has a PhD and an MS in library and information science and a MA in history, all from Simmons College.

Heather Soyka is currently a postdoctoral fellow for DataONE, which is a National Science Foundation- funded project that is concerned with open access and use of multi-national, multi-scale environmental and ecological science data. Her work with DataONE is centered around community engagement and outreach related to research data sharing and reuse. She holds a PhD from the University of Pittsburgh iSchool, and has been an active participant in the summer AERI institute since 2010.

Anne Gilliland (www.dunrunda.co) is Professor and Director of the Archival Studies specialization in the Department of Information Studies, as well as Director of the Center for Information as Evidence, Graduate School of Education & Information Studies at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA). She is a faculty affiliate of UCLA's Center for Digital Humanities. She is also the Director of the Archival Education and

Research Initiative (AERI). She is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and recipient of numerous awards in archival and information studies. She is an Honorary Research Fellow of the Centre for Global Research, RMIT University in Melbourne and has served as a NORSLIS (Nordic Research School in Library and Information Science) Professor (with Tampere University, Finland; Lund University, Sweden; and the Royal School, Denmark), and as an Honorary Professorial Research Fellow, Humanities Advanced Technology and Information Institute, University of Glasgow. She has also taught courses as a visiting faculty member at Renmin University of China in Beijing and the University of Zadar, Croatia. Her interests relate broadly to the history, nature, human impact, and technologies associated with archives, recordkeeping and memory, particularly in translocal and international contexts. Specifically her work addresses recordkeeping and archival systems and practices in support of human rights and daily life in post-conflict settings, particularly in the countries emerging out of the former Yugoslavia; rights in records for refugees and other persons displaced due to factors such as conflict, politics, climate change or economic hardship; the role of community memory in promoting reconciliation in the wake of ethnic conflict; bureaucratic violence and the politics of metadata; digital recordkeeping and archival informatics; and research methods and design in archival studies.

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The Project of the Slovenian Public Electronic Archive (e-ARH.si): Development Strategy

Tatjana Hajtnik and Zdenka Semlič Rajh

Abstract

Slovenian public archive service, consisting of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia and six regional archives, are executing on the basis of the Protection of Documents and Archives and Archival Institutions Act public archive service with the main task of safeguarding the public archives. They need to maintain also that part of material originally born in electronic form that also represents an important part of Slovenian cultural heritage (permanent significance for the history, other sciences and culture), and at the same time it ensures natural and legal persons the legal protection (lasting significance for their legal interests).

Given the fact that form the point of view of management the archival records in traditional (physical) form differ from the born digital and other electronic archival records, the archival profession has to establish and standardize the procedures of appraisal, accessioning, professional processing, storage and use. For all this a suitable environment – an electronic archive – should be provided.

By completing the vision that all interested users will have the access to the best e-solutions from anywhere in order to maintain and use electronic archival records, seeks the Slovenian public archival service to become with the establishing of e-ARH.si one of the leading institutions in the field of innovation of e-archiving in the Republic of Slovenia, within the EU and South Eastern Europe.

Development of Slovenian public electronic archive e-ARH.si is a responsible and difficult task, in which archivists and IT specialists from all seven Slovenian public archives combine their knowledge and experience. With the development of e-archiving services within the Project e-ARH.si ESS 2016 – 2020, funded by the EU, the access to archival records will be increased, both in the born digital and digitized form, as well as protection of the electronic archival records as a cultural monument and its permanent significance for legal interest of legal and natural persons. Development of a new, independent services in the field of e- archiving will be available to all, the creators of archival records, archivists and end-users, regardless of their ability. The target group of the project thus represent a vulnerable group of users, primarily sensoric (vision, hearing) and physically disabled persons. All the products will be tailored to the needs of this particular group.

The paper presents the main highlights of the strategy and its implementation plan. The strategy is closely

connected to other solutions in the e-commerce and consequently also to the retention of e-documents and e-archives of the public administration which is in fact also the most important creator of archival records.

Bios

Tatjana Hajtnik graduated from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Ljubljana, in 1986. She obtained her Master's degree in Information Management from the Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, in 1998 and at the University of Maribor, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science her Ph.D. in Computer and Information Science.

She has been working thirty years in the field of informatics. She acquired her professional experiences in both, economic companies, public sector as well as in public administration. She started her professional career as a systems engineer on large computer systems and continued it in the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia as a Chief Information Officer. In the years from 1999 to 2006, she was intensively occupied with the questions of information security in the State Administration and was the holder of the implementation of modern standards in the field of information security in the Governmental Centre for Informatics and in the wider public service.

In 2006 she became a Head of the Department for Electronic Archives and Computer Support in the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, where she is actively involved, in addition to the maintenance and development of the information system of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, with the field of electronic storage of documents and archives.

She participated in the compilation of the development strategy of the Slovenian digital archive (e-ARH.si) and its action plan which was confirmed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. As a member of the project board she supervises how the strategy is being realized and is the head of the expert group directing the project. She set up the methodology for certification of equipment and services needed for digital storage of records as determined by the Archival Act, and is in charge of the certification procedures. She also participates in the process of confirmation of internal rules for capture and storage of digital records. Since 2007 she has been involved in the process of amending national legislation for the field of digital preservation.

She is a member of the Working Group for Slovenian Archival Terminology. In 2013, she became a lecturer for the field of Archives and Records Management Studies at the University Alma Mater Europaea – European Centre Maribor. She regularly holds lectures and publishes articles on the subject of digital preservation.

Zdenka SEMLIČ RAJH, Archival Councillor, graduated in History at the University in Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts. She obtained Master's degree and Ph.D. in the field of Information and Library science at the same faculty. In 2010, she was awarded with the title Archival Councillor given by the Ministry of Culture, which is the highest professional title in Slovenia. Since 1990, she has been employed at the Regional Archives Maribor and is involved in all aspects of records and archival management. In the same year began her involvement with the International Institute for Archival Science, where she was the Head of the Study Programe and was also responsible for international relations between 1990–2001. Today she holds the position of the IIAS Executive Board member. As a researcher in the field of archival science and records management, she is taking part in national and international research projects related to the archival professional standards, organisation of information and especially to the problems of the creation of headings, classifications and thesauri in archival institutions and retrieval of information. She is the author of many published and performed works related to

archival science.

Beside her professional work in the Archives of Maribor, she became in 2013 a lecturer for the field of Archives and Records Management Studies at the University Alma Mater Europaea – European Centre Maribor. Recently she was appointed as Assistant Professor at the same University. From 2000-2004 she was a member of the ICA Committee on Buildings and Equipment in Temperate Climate (ICA/CBTE). She is a Chair of the Working Group for Slovenian Archival Terminology. Since 2014, she is a member of the ICA Experts Group for Archival Buildings and Environment. In 2014 she was the recipient of »Glazerjeva Award«, the highest award given by the City of Maribor for outstanding achievements in the field of culture in the past two years.

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A Window on Research at LAC

Robert McIntosh

Abstract

This presentation will first outline the pressures on and objectives of public institutions like LAC with respect to support for research. Public institutions face a very different research environment than universities. In an academic context, research typically suggests a project that is sustained, in-depth and aimed at producing a publication (or a similar report on findings), generally peer-reviewed. It is about the creation of knowledge, whether or not there is an immediate practical application for this new knowledge. At a large public institution like Library and Archives Canada, research generally involves the gathering of evidence, or the development of an argument, in support of an immediate or pending decision. It is limited and focussed.

Four examples: Is the $50,000 a dealer is asking for this 18th century map warranted? How does LAC wish to document (which records, in which media) the functions and activities of, for example, the Department of National Defence. Given our interest in acquiring records from the Government of Canada's recommended EDRMS, what are the specific metadata elements LAC needs from government institutions? In the context of the Government of Canada's laws and policies, under what circumstances might the cloud be used as LAC's long-term digital storage option? Certainly, sometimes LAC participates in larger academic research projects. At times, the aim is to support research that has anticipated practical benefit for LAC. In other cases, it participates simply to be a good colleague and to support broadly reflection on the archival, library, information management or conservation professions.

Second, having described the research context at LAC, the presentation would delve into our longstanding participation in InterPARES. The project goal is to examine issues around the notions of 'trust' and 'trustworthiness' of digital records. It aims to generate the theoretical and methodological frameworks that will support the development of integrated and consistent networks of policies, procedures, regulations, standards and legislation concerning digital records, and to ensure public trust grounded on evidence of good governance, a strong digital economy, and persistent digital memory. As a partner institution, what has LAC learned from InterPARES? How has this participation supported LAC in the delivery of its mandate? What is the learning based on InterPARES participation that LAC has applied in its operations? Issues around the trustworthy record, metadata, Open Government, Open Data, Big Data, and the Cloud, for example, are all of pertinence to LAC – and InterPARES has influenced LAC's approach.

The presentation will conclude in offering views on how universities and public institutions like LAC might develop even closer links. Given our shared mandate for research, our shared interests, and our distinct

strengths, both parties would gain considerable benefit from the elaboration of stronger collaboration.

Bio

Robert McIntosh has been Director General of the Government Records Branch of Library and Archives Canada (LAC) since April 2016. He previously held a range of positions at LAC in private sector acquisition, preservation, stewardship, and public services. He started his career at LAC in 1992 as the archivist responsible for military records.

He has published widely in the fields of archival science and history. His article "The Great War, Archives, and Modern Memory" received the W. Kaye Lamb Award in 1999. His book, Boys in the Pits: Child Labour in Coal Mines, was published by McGill-Queen's University Press in 2000. From 2004 to 2007, he was General Editor of Archivaria: The Journal of the Canadian Association of Archivists, during which time he oversaw the roll-out of e-Archivaria.

Prior to his arrival at Library and Archives Canada, Dr. McIntosh studied at the Universities of Alberta, Strasbourg, Carleton and Ottawa.

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Access to archives through decentralisation. The case of few selected southern African countries.

Sindiso Bhebhe

Abstract

Access to information is a basic human right in almost every country in the world. It is enshrined in almost all national constitutions of the world. This importance of access to information has also cascaded to archives. Most of the national archives in the world tend to be centralised and bureaucratic. While this has the advantages of its own such as better preservation of archival documents if there are in one place than if there are scattered around the country there are also some limitations. One of the major weakness of the centralised system is that it puts enormous pressure on the national archival infrastructure since almost everything of national importance will be centralised in one place. The centralised approach also tends to affect the minority communities who are in most cases on the periphery of the centre as their heritage is side-lined when it comes to the national narrative. This also creates challenges when it comes to the issues of accessibility. Those who are far from these centres in terms of geographical location would find it difficult to access archives. It becomes so worse if those archival institutions have not yet adopted digital archiving systems. Therefore this article would try to understand these concepts of centralisation and decentralisation through the theoretical lens of bureaucracy theory in how they affect archival services in southern African countries. The concept of community approach to archiving would be discussed as a remedy to some of the problems created by centralised national mainstream archives. The research methodology of this article would be qualitative in nature and Zimbabwe, South Africa and Botswana will be cases of study. The data collected would be triangulated with reviewed literature which deals mainly with centralisation and decentralisation of archival services and community archiving including bureaucracy theory.

Keywords: access to archival information, decentralisation, centralisation, community archiving, bureaucracy theory

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Bio

Sindiso Bhebhe is a Principal Archivist at the National Archives of Zimbabwe. He is a part time tutor of records, archives and library courses at the Zimbabwe Open University. He holds a Master of Library and Information Science Degree from the National University of Science and Technology in Zimbabwe. He also holds a certificate on short course of modern library practices from the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training in Chennai, India. At the present moment he is doing Doctorate in Information Science with the University of South Africa. He has attended and presented academic articles on numerous local and international conferences which deal mainly with the library and archival issues. He is part of the Africa research team in the International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems [InterPARES] Trust. He is a member of the Oral History Association of South Africa. He has published academic articles on the issues of oral history, archival infrastructure and archival diplomatics in international journals. The following are some of his publications:

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Capturing Landscape: The Archival and Documentary Properties of Handmade Paper

Robert Riter

Abstract

A work of handmade paper is a complex object. Handmade papers are used as sites for writing and printing, supporting the work of book artists, letterpress printers, and calligraphists. Hand papermaking is also art and craft, with paper works displayed and communicated in gallery environments. The artifactual identity of these works is also varied, informed by the papermaker's fiber selections, the cooking process deployed, and the environmental conditions during which sheets are pulled.

In addition to being craft, art, and surface objects, works of handmade papers also act as documentary objects, preserving the identities of their makers, the localities where they are made, and the geographies (local plants and fibers) that enable their making. In this paper I provide an archival reading of handmade paper. In this analysis I first identify the evidential and informational properties of handmade paper and the challenges associated with preserving and identifying these elements. Second, I draw attention to the documentary mechanisms inherent in hand papermaking as process, and handmade paper as object. When viewing, broadly conceived, works of handmade paper, including how a work sounds, smells, feels, and looks, the reader is engaging with geography. The experience is informed by the particular spaces and places that permitted the creation of the sheet; these factors include the fibers used, the weather conditions during making, and the particular practices adopted by the papermaker. In summary, handmade paper operates as an experiential record of place.

Not all hand papermakers explicitly assign a documentary function, however, acts of recording and preserving can be found in the objects they create. This research draws attention to these relationships and demonstrates how handmade paper preserves and supports engagement with geographic information. Methodologically, this research contributes to questions relating to the evaluation of non-traditional documentary forms, artificatual boundaries, and the archival aspects of material culture.

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New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2004.

Bio

My name is Robert Riter. I am an assistant professor in the School of Library and Information Studies at The University of Alabama, where I coordinate the School's archival studies area. I hold appointments in library & information studies and book arts, and teach archival studies and book history courses. My research is primarily historical, with specific interests in topics associates with the publication of original sources, materiality, intellectual/conceptual foundations of archival thought and practice, and the documentary/archival properties of book art.

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How Web Archives are, are not, could be, and should be Archives

Emily Maemura

Abstract

Web archiving, understood as the capture of websites or web data at a point in time, has tended to fall outside the purview of archival practice and theory. Web archives are often subjectbased collections of websites, and not aggregations of records that result from business activities. In spite of the seeming incongruities, I argue that web archiving can benefit from aligning with archival theory, and can also contribute to a more expansive view of archival theory.

First, I compare web archives to Yeo's definition of records, "as persistent representations of activities or other occurrents, created by participants or observers of those occurrents or by their proxies; or sets of such representations representing particular occurrents" (Yeo, 2008, p. 136). In particular, this approach requires more closely studying the relationship of web data communicated through HTTP transactions, and understanding its interpretation as a form of 'elementary record.'

Second, I take up the work of postmodernist archival scholars who call for greater reflexivity in archiving practice, and advocate for the recognition of archivists as actors who shape the identity of records (Bastian, 2006; Meehan, 2009; Millar, 2002). I consider how this can apply to web archiving, and which other actors impact what is recorded in web archives. In the context of web archiving, I expand this to include the technical systems for web archiving (and their designers), and the influence of different organizations involved in web archiving, each with varying interests and mandates.

Third, I extend postcustodial directions in archival thinking to web archiving, recognizing both the adhoc web collections that web researchers create themselves, and the kinds of inference and analysis performed by researchers working with existing institutional web archives collections.

Taking these three points together, I consider what a system of arrangement and description for web archives might look like, and how it does or doesn't align with the common standards for arrangement and description.

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Bio

Emily Maemura is a third year doctoral student at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Information (iSchool). Her research focus is on web archiving, studying the practices of collecting and preserving what is currently on the web for future use by researchers in the social sciences and humanities. She is interested in approaches and methods for research with web archives data and research collections, and in exploring diverse perspectives of the internet as an object and/or site of study.

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The United States Government Does Not Understand Data Preservation

Adam Kriesberg and Ricardo Punzalan

Abstract

The United States Office of Science and Technology Policy issued a 2013 memo entitled "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research," directing federal agencies with research and development budgets above $100 million to develop plans ensuring the timely provision of access for federally-funded data. Since this time, the affected agencies have released their plans, addressing issues related to scientific literature as well as data access. Drawing upon the 2013 OSTP memo, agency plans to comply with its directives, this presentation asks how prepared federal science agencies are to expand access to scientific data. While some steps such as data management plan requirements appear to be widely adopted, other issues remain unaddressed, including digital preservation, digitization of data in analog and outdated formats, and financial sustainability of data curation activities. Additionally, the activities of the National Archives and Records Administration and recent efforts of organizations such as Data Refuge illustrate a picture data curation in the federal government as one in which research data collected with public funds by civil servant scientists is threatened by infrastructural challenges, unfunded mandates, and a shifting political climate.

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One Artifact, Many Instantiations: Tracking Mind Mirror Across the Preservation Landscape

James Hodges

Abstract

The software preservation landscape has changed a great deal in recent years. Software artifacts, both original and reproduced, have become more accessible than ever thanks to preservation efforts by a growing number of memory institutions, interdisciplinary academic labs, and online projects like those of Rhizome and the Internet Archive. Although this growth is encouraging for archival scholars, it also presents new challenges related to variation between editions of a given artifact. What software traits are inherent to the software itself, and which are epiphenomena of preservation practices, physical format, or method of access? How would the content of a program appear to differ for users equipped with different tool sets, in different historical eras, or in different computational environments?

This paper will perform a survey of the varied editions of a single software artifact, highlighting several categories of specificity and comprehensiveness that should be considered in documenting, processing, and analysis of historical born-digital artifacts. These traits are demonstrated using a case study that compares extant copies of the 1986 Electronic Arts software release Timothy Leary's Mind Mirror. Mind Mirror is selected for a case study because it appears in a number of settings and forms, including developers' manuscripts, online archives, and special collections. Designed by celebrity psychologist Timothy Leary in 1985, Mind Mirror was released in three simultaneous editions, for Commodore, Macintosh, and IBM-compatible, personal computers. Leary's connection with many 20th-century literary and cultural luminaries led copies of the game to be preserved in special collections at Harvard University, while development manuscripts were acquired by New York Public Library, emulated copies have been made available through the Internet Archive, and original copies have been acquired by the University of Colorado-Bolder's Media Archaeology Lab. By examining the formal specificity and access-related affordance of Mind Mirror as it appears in each of these settings, the paper deepens archival scholarship's conversation with digital humanities, applying insights from computer science and digital bibliography to a survey of the current software preservation landscape.

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Bio

James A. Hodges is a PhD candidate in the School of Communication and Information at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey (USA). His dissertation research addresses the historical production of post-print expressive techniques within interdisciplinary networks of collaboration at the edges of computer culture between 1950 and 2001. The project applies digital bibliography and forensics methods to the analysis of newly available born-digital historical sources. Hodges is also an executive member of the Extending Play conference organizing committee at Rutgers, and editor of "Video Gaming Beyond the Digital", a special issue of online journal Analog Game Studies, anthologized within a forthcoming print edition from Carnegie Mellon University's ETC

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Where the Window Meets the Landscape; Preserving Spatial Information

Göran Samuelsson

Abstract

Physical infrastructure (roads, rails, trains, buildings, bridges, etc.) is crucial to society and must be maintained safely for a very long time [1]. Thus it is essential to ensure the interoperability of the information and technology systems in which the infrastructure was planned and constructed and must subsequently be maintained indefinitely. When the window of the building meets the landscape, the need to document the relationship of the structure in the digital geographic information system (GIS) becomes all the more evident [2]. These issues are being studied in the ISERV (Information for e-Services) Project, focusing on the implementation of BIM (Building Information Modelling) and digital geographic information systems (GIS) [3].

The concrete issues we work with are [4]:

1. What information should be preserved adjacent to major infrastructure projects in which the entire life cycle, from planning to future maintenance is taken into account, while merging BIM data with GIS data[5]?
2. How can we ensure the information remains interoperable over time? and
3. Who is responsible for setting standards for quality, metadata, file format, e-archives?

A precondition for creating and maintaining a sustainable society is that essential information is of the appropriate quality and accessible over time. We claim that a prerequisite for sustainable community development is effective information management [6].

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Bio

Göran Samuelsson, PhD, is Senior Lecture in Archives and Information Science at Mid Sweden University and project leader at CEDIF, (the Centre for Digital Information Management). Earlier he worked as an archive strategist and coordinator at the National Land Survey of Sweden dealing with organizational and strategic questions. His research focus includes Information architecture, storage and long-term preservation of records in the digital environment; recordkeeping systems dealing with geospatial information; and education and professional development for the archives and records management community. He is a board member of the Swedish Association for records and information management – www.fai.nu. Member of the Swedish standards institute and the workgroup for Quality Management systems for records, the Swedish representative for European Spatial Data Research (EuroSDR) a member of the Data Archiving Working Group. Finally, he is also a Certified Business Architect.

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Preservation Practitioners Within & Without the Video Archive: Oral Histories with Video Engineers

Lauren Sorensen

Abstract

In "Rethinking Repair," Steven Jackson writes that, "articulation lives first and foremost in practice, not representation; as its proper etymology suggests, it's a creature of bones, not words.1" Moving image archival practice and pedagogy persists and innovates to a great degree due to recovery and maintenance of articulations of expertise in knowledge bases (recorded or not) from practitioners in the film and video production fields. Of particular importance to the field is maintaining an understanding of areas that support the continued operation, mechanization and repair of obsolete and proprietary analog videotape equipment and playback machines. Despite this, gathering knowledge from production practitioners has been a discontinuous process based in apprenticeships, documentation, and often commercial institutions with resources to hire out labor. Because many such practitioners, often engineers, are retiring, this moment in the field's historical time is ideal to gather information and study the working life of these experts in order to glean knowledge for future recovery and maintenance of these discourses and machines.

Using two methods, critical discourse analysis and oral history, this research will aim to review literature in the video preservation and engineering fields, as well as conduct interviews with video engineers of a multitude of backgrounds and areas of knowledge. Preliminary gathering of potential subjects has led to a breakdown of categories into areas of expertise, background and practice, including practitioners from the Experimental Television Center, Videofreex, repair specialists and so on. This poster will look at preliminary efforts to parse the different areas of knowledge pertaining to video preservation practice and attempt to relate these questions back to conversations in the field of sociology of expertise and organizational studies.

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Bio

Lauren Sorensen is an audiovisual archivist, media conservator and researcher. A first year doctoral student in UCLA's Information Studies program, she is interested professionally and academically in digital preservation,

community practice, video archives, independent media, copyright and fair use. She has held positions at the Library of Congress, Bay Area Video Coalition (BAVC), and independent film distributor Canyon Cinema, among others. She received her Masters in Moving Image Archiving & Preservation from New York University, and is currently Secretary & Vice President of the Board of Directors for the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) and Program Chair for the Electronic Media Group of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works (AIC).

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Survey on Government Social Media and Records Management in China

Wenran Fan

Abstract

If the government social media have a positive impact on the public? What kind of problems in social media and records management bother government a lot? What will government do to operate social media and manage records in future? The poster give the answer. To understand the accomplishment, problems and trends of government social media and the records management, the team take some Government brunches located in Beijing as object and picture the government social media and records management in china.

Three methods were used in the research process: online questionnaire, WCI evaluation of WeChat and interview study. Online questionnaires were acquired to show users attitude toward management of government social media. Also, ten brunches were selected for WCI evaluation from each level of government agencies to support detail analysis. What's more, mainly staff members operating social media of government brunches were interviewed for more information.

According to data analysis and interview records, the poster shows some impressive conclusions. For example, government social media do provide a platform for communication between government and the public. In future, more and more government brunches will outsource the management of their social media and the Micro matrix will popularize. Some problems, however, make us quite worried. One of them is how people manage records on social media. Actually, most of them don't take it as "records". What they do to store files in hard disk of computer, losing lots of context information, can't be called archiving. By making recommendations based on conclusions, this research will contribute to the promotion of government social media and records management.

Bio

Wenran Fan is student assistant of ITrust. From 2012 to 2016, she studied Archive Science in Sichuan University. Fan Wenran participated in the project "A Study on the Rapid Response of Emergency Decision making in Burden" when she is a sophomore. In view of the outstanding performance, Fan Wenran won national scholarships, Sichuan University scholarship and became the "outstanding graduate of Sichuan University". From 2016 till now, she is a graduate student from School of Information Resources Management

of Renmin University of China, major in management of electronic records. Now, she is a team member to research that strategy of trusted digital supervision about government social media records.

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Personal Digital Archiving and Public Libraries

Amy Wickner

Abstract

Public library programs and services increasingly bring personal digital archiving and do-it-yourself digital conversion into public spaces. What are the values and impacts of such resources? What role, if any, does public memory play in these personal practices? This poster reports on early findings from interviews with District of Columbia Public Library (DCPL) patrons and staff about their experiences with these emerging spaces and resources. Data from this three-month study include seven hours of participant observation around everyday technology use and personal digital archiving events at DCPL; hour-long semi-structured interviews with thirteen individuals; and supplemental material such as text, image, and interactive resources created in support of personal digital archiving at the public library.

"Personal digital archiving" is how individuals accumulate, organize, store, and preserve digital material as part of their personal lives.[1] Practices range from "digital hoarding"[2] to deliberate forgetting,[3] but Marshall (2011) captures the norm in recommending that personal digital archiving systems "implicitly acknowledge the human tendency toward benign neglect, by gently allowing gradual loss of items of ambivalent value."[4] Losing is as much a part of personal digital archiving as saving or keeping, and neither catastrophic nor everyday data loss necessarily affects how individuals manage their digital possessions.[5] Personal practices can integrate with public or semi-public sharing, as seen in the use of social media platforms for personal digital curation[6] and as personal memorials.[7] "Virtual reminiscing about local experiences" via Facebook groups is one example of how individuals contribute to collective memory through personal digital archiving and social sharing.[8]

This project responds to an emerging intersection of personal practices and public institutions, and to gaps in research on values and impacts. Studies of the values and impacts of public libraries have tended to address how these institutions systematically assess and demonstrate their effectiveness, one sign of a managerial turn in libraries.[9] This trend leaves space to examine how values and impacts are conveyed through discourse and storytelling.

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Marshall, C. C. (2011). Challenges and opportunities for personal digital archiving. In Christopher A. Lee (Ed.), I, digital: Personal collections in the digital era (pp. 90–114). Chicago, IL: Society of American Archivists.

Bio

I'm a PhD student in information studies at the University of Maryland, College Park, where I help manage the University Libraries' born digital archives and electronic records program.

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Developing Digital Identities of Access: Breaking the Barriers to Restricted Data Re-Use

Allison Tyler

Abstract

The data collected through surveys such as the Decennial Census are used by government analysts and social scientists alike to study population movements and changes. Access to some of the richest variables in these data, such as detailed geography, is often restricted. Full datasets are not publicly available due to the risk posed by the release of personally identifiable information. There are concerns about the violation of confidentiality and trust with respondents if these datasets are shared. As a result, repositories have established barriers to ensure that those seeking access to restricted data have a valid need and meet certain security requirements (United States Census Bureau, 2009; United States Department of Commerce, 2000; Williams & Pigeot, 2016) Researchers who want to analyze these data must, at each repository and for each dataset, request permission to access the full dataset. This access is generally granted only for that dataset in that repository. Should the researcher require access to a similar dataset at another institution, they must go through the access request process again, and there is no guarantee that access will be granted. While security and privacy are valid, the barriers put in place are a hindrance to researcher re-use of data (Bishop, 2009; Kim & Adler, 2015). These restrictions also limit the possibilities for research that would require multiple restricted datasets housed in different secure repositories.

This poster presents on-going research into the criteria data repositories curating restricted data use to develop digital identities of access for users. The results of the analysis of data-access-request policies, repository management documentation, and other security procedures will be a data access credentialing model that can be used to validate a user's identity against access and security requirements of the repositories and datasets. This model has implications for data repositories handling restricted data beyond census data and other social science surveys. Data reusability is important for maximizing the productivity of investments in data collection. Removing the barriers that occur when trusted users are required to repeat, often redundantly, requests to access datasets will improve the data's re- use potential.

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Williams, G., & Pigeot, I. (2016). Consent and confidentiality, in the light of recent demands for data sharing. Biometrical Journal. doi: 10.1002/bimj.201500044

Bio

Allison Tyler is a first-year PhD student at the University of Michigan School of Information. She received her master's degree in library and information science from the University of Denver in 2016, a master's degree in space studies-planetary science from the American Military University in 2013, and a bachelor's degree in mathematics from the United States Naval Academy in 2007. Her research interests include the social and technical barriers to information access, with a focus how those barriers hinder scientific data reuse and access. She was recently a co-author on a book chapter in Participatory Heritage (2017), describing the challenges and solutions to on-going preservation of oral histories. She is currently a research team member at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research developing researcher credentials for accessing restricted data.

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Under Construction: Emerging Work Practices in Web Archives

Edward Summers

Abstract

The Web is an immensely large and constantly changing information landscape that fundamentally resists the idea of archiving it all. At the same time the Web itself is a site for ceaseless breakdown and repair in the form of broken links, failed business models, hijacked domains, obsolescence and general neglect. Web archiving works in varying measures to stem this tide of loss–to save what can be saved, so that it can become part of the historical record.

Not surprisingly the production of Web archives has required the development of new tools, protocols, standards, collaborative networks and expertise. And so today, the practice of archiving cannot be done without the help of automated agents that retrieve selected content, discover new related content, and provide the archivists with a sense of the dimensions of what we call web pages, websites and domains that they care for.

To better understand the work practices of web archiving we conducted 20 semi-structured ethnographic interviews with practicing archivists, researchers and technologists who worked with web archives. These interviews provided a unique glimpse into the work practices of archivists and their automated collaborators who do the maintenance work of Web archiving. In this paper we describe some of these findings and their implications for how we work with the Web that is constantly under construction.

Bio

I am a software developer with two decades of experience bridging the worlds of libraries and archives with the World Wide Web. I have worked in academia, star- tups, corporations and the government. I work best in agile, highly collaborative teams, that want to help make the world a better place.

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Holding History: A Pedagogical Approach to Archival Outreach

Laura Schmidt

Abstract

My poster focuses on student and community engagement in special collections and archives. At the University of Wisconsin-Madison, there is an organization called Holding History in which undergraduate and graduate "curators" study 1-4 books located in the special collections department and present their research to groups of community members and high school students. I propose that this form of presentation is much more effective in terms of engagement and community outreach than traditional pedagogical and outreach approaches to archives. By having students pick and present materials from a specific collection and following an overarching theme, students receive hands-on experience researching within an archive. In 2016, Holding History focused on Shakespeare in tandem with an exhibition of the First Folio and many Shakespeare events statewide. The students pulled materials that ranged from 17th century scientific texts to contemporary interpretations of his work and presented it to interested community members. Students not only gain confidence in their research and public speaking skills, but they also engage with the archive in a personalized and guided way. The Holding History format pushes against the traditional classroom archival assignment, because the students must engage with the materials well enough to present to people who would not typically patronize an archive or special collections. In some cases, these presentations are the first time community members have interacted with rare materials and for many it may be their first time in such an institution. By having students present the materials instead of the librarians, the program provides a context simultaneously accessible and personal. My poster will examine past Holding History events and propose ways in which it can adapt to other contexts and institutions.

Bio

Laura Schmidt graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison's iSchool with an MA in May of 2017. Her research interests include archival pedagogy and outreach, with a focus on rare books and manuscripts. She is particularly interested in Artists' Books, material culture, and how working with objects can enhance research. She currently works at Wisconsin's Special Collections and she plans on applying to PhD programs in the fall.

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Mapping Collective Memory Literature

Ana Roeschley

Abstract

While we may have always known that our memories are impacted and shaped by those around us, we did not clearly articulate this until close to the mid 20th century when the concept of collective memory was originated by sociologist Maurice Halbwachs in 1941. Halbwachs states that "there exists a collective memory and social frameworks for memory; it is to the degree that our individual thought places itself in these frameworks and participates in this memory that it is capable of the art of recollection" (Halbwachs, and Coser, 1992, p. 38).

From Halbwachs to present day, collective memory has permeated a number of disciplines including history, philosophy, psychology, political science, and information science. In the field of information science, collective memory research is not vast. However, it has become a feature of archival scholarship, particularly in literature that focuses on the intersections of identity, archives, power, and evidence.

To identify important descriptors and major research themes in collective memory literature, this study employed text mining and a visualization approach; refereed scholarly articles on collective memory were retrieved using multiple databases. The title-abstract-keyword segment of each paper was imported to determine frequently occurring words and phrases used in the literature. The co-occurrences of words and phrases were exported into a network visualization tool to display major topics and themes in collective memory. Additionally, a correspondence analysis was conducted to create a map highlighting the overlap among themes in succeeding time periods.

References:

Halbwachs, M., & Coser, L. A. (1992). On collective memory. University of Chicago Press.

Bio

Ana Roeschley is doctoral student in the College of Information at the University of North Texas. She has a BA in English from the University of Texas at Austin, an MS in Library and Information Science and an MA in History from Simmons College. Before starting her PhD program, Ana worked as a librarian at Huston-Tillotson University where she successfully implemented the university's first archival program. Currently in the first year of her PhD program, Ana's research interests include collective memory, community archives, and participatory archival culture.

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Not All The World's A Stage: How Can Archival Objects Frame Cultural Memory

Robin Margolis

Abstract

This poster focuses a research design developed in collaboration with Dr. Rachel Mattson at La MaMa Archives. The research centers on a collection of 170 historic Off-Off Broadway performances recorded on analog video during critical years of the organization's history. The experimental nature of the works, which are often improvised and non-narrative, make traditional cataloging approaches difficult and sometimes ill suited, requiring a cataloger to inflict language the performers would consider violent. The fuller context of many of the works exists only in the living memories of New York elders who were the original performers and audiences.

Our project proposes to employ the techniques of oral history and reminiscing work to embark on a community description project. The design looks to integrate oral history with digital reminiscence models, in particular Jeffrey Dean Webster's Heuristic Reminiscing Model (HRM), emphasizing how to conceive the impact and benefits of the process for the elders we target connected to the collection. The research draws on Erving Goffman's research surrounding frame theory and the conception of "the play of life," suggesting ways different modes reminiscence are primed by the surrounding audience.

The poster pairs HRM with Dr. Leisa Gibbon's Mediated Recordkeeping model to envision how to record the ways the archival object of the digitized performances and proposed discussions and screenings facilitate object- and event- based recall. It will include methodological findings tested in an oral history for the UCLA Ethnomusicology Archive incorporating aspects of the proposed project at La MaMa.

Bio

Robin Margolis is a current MLIS student specializing in Media Archival Studies at the UCLA School of Information Studies. He completed his B.A. in Media Studies at Pomona College. He approaches archives from a foundation as a teaching artist,
community organizer, and filmmaker, aiming to serve social movements both
emergent and ongoing. His research interests involve community-based archiving,
oral history in the digital age, personal digital archiving, archiving performance,
archives as a site for transmission of culture and political memory, and

revolutionary arts traditions. He has worked in the film industry and as a union researcher. He currently works as a production coordinator for Oral History Projects at the Academy Foundation and as a Reference Desk Assistant at the UCLA Music Library.

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Constructing and Deconstructing Archival Memory in Birmingham, Alabama: The Role of Local Collecting Institutions in Facilitating Social Justice

Jeffery Hirschy

Abstract

In 1992, the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute opened to the public after several years of argument, construction, and development. Why had the Institute been created? Was it to remember the heroic events of the Civil Right's Movement, to gain tourist dollars, to correct the historical record, or a combination of these ideas? Whatever the reason, the Birmingham Civil Right's Institute, and other museums and collecting institutions in the area, play an important and needed role in the story of Birmingham.

What is that role? Through education and research, collecting institutions like the Birmingham Civil Right's Institute shine a light on important, but dark chapters, of Birmingham's, the United States', and the world's history so that people cam remember, discover, and learn from those events. Whatever their size or affiliation, collecting institutions play a needed role in the search for social justice and transitional justice. Thinking about this, what roles have, and could, the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute and Birmingham Public Library play in the search for social justice in Birmingham, Alabama?

Bio

I was born in Decatur, Indiana in the United States in 1987, graduated from Huntington University and a BA in History in History in 2010, a MA in History in 2013, and a MLIS in 2016. I am in my second semester of a PhD in Communication and Information Science at the University of Alabama. I have strong interests in Third World History, archives, social justice, transitional justice, truth and reconciliation commissions, and imperialism.

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Tales of a Guinea Pig Library: Testing the User's Experience of a Subject-Based Digital Collection

Kathryn Gucer

Abstract

In recent years, brick-and-mortar libraries have produced numerous online digital collections with a specialized focus and user set. For instance, the National Agricultural Library (NAL), where the author of this paper works and conducts research, launched the Historical Dietary Guidance Digital Collection in 2014 and will launch the Animal Welfare Act Historical Digital Collection (AWAHDC) this year. These and other small- scale projects, which are usually the brainchild of specialized research and information centers, are often seen as side shows to their host libraries' main digitization programs. Consequently, these projects and, especially, their users' experiences of them are at risk of being forgotten the moment after they are launched.

My presentation will treat the design and early implementation of a user study of the AWAHDC as a test case in transforming these digital collections from disposable pet projects to models for digital preservation. Taking up where the technicians and web developers often leave off, I will focus on the user's agency in the life of these projects and their host libraries. Core questions I will examine are: How can a focused study of a digital library's frontend be designed with larger backend concerns in mind? How can a consideration of the user's experience make these projects agile, replicable, and scalable?

Bio

Kathryn Gucer is a Postdoctoral Fellow in Digital Curation at the College of Information, University of Maryland, College Park. She received her Ph.D. in Early Modern English Literature and Culture from Northwestern University in 2001 and has published on the history of information and information technology, the history and sociology of the book, political discourse, and reading practices in seventeenth-century England and Europe. Her currently book project, Web of Exiles, examines cross-cultural information exchange among displaced peoples in England and Europe from 1572 to 1685. Her postdoctoral work for the University of Maryland is based at the National Agricultural Library, where she builds and researches digital information resources, including the Animal Welfare Act History Digital Library for the National Agricultural Library (http://archivescollaboratory.umd.edu/).

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Data Bias Meets Cognitive Bias: The Impact of Conveying Data Uncertainty in Human Rights Decision-Making

Tamy Guberek

Abstract

Having spent years studying the production of silence and absences in archives, datasets and other collections of information about these kinds of events (Guberek & Hedstrom, 2017; Lum et al., 2010; Guzmán et al., 2012; Roth et al., 2011), I am motivated by the implication of these silences when records and data are used in downstream analysis, knowledge production and communication. Information about violence are collected at high risk under repressive governments, recorded during the fog of war by watchdog organizations, or produced via administrative reporting requirements in various institutions. Missing data may be intentional (concealment, censorship, etc.) or inadvertent. Missing information is rarely randomly distributed and complete data is almost never attainable. One of most consistent recommendations by scholars concerned with the consequences of data bias is that data providers should communicate data limitations to information consumers (Root, 2015; Price & Ball, 2015; Greenhill, 2010; Lum & Isaac, 2016; Cohen & Hoover Green, 2012). The underlying assumption is that doing so will enhance the credibility of the information and the information provider, ultimately leading to "better" decisions. At the same time, while human rights scholars recommend that data providers transparently communicate data limitations to data consumers, the literature from cognitive science and science communication suggests that expressing data uncertainty could be ineffective, unproductive, or neutral at best (Kahneman, 2011, Lupia, 2013, Joslyn & LeClerc, 2013). In fact, there is little empirical understanding of how presenting the process of record production and their limits is received by users, and how that presentation interacts with cognitive biases. This is the research I am undertaking for my Ph.D. dissertation, which uses experimental and qualitative methods to explore the impact of conveying data uncertainty on decision-makers. I propose to present the conceptual frame, methods and progress of the research at AERI 2017. While this research is inter-disciplinary in nature, I believe it is relevant for the archival research community, as it is motivated in large part form lessons on administrative record making and other forms of documentation as evidence of abuses. The study's findings will shed light on the implications of silences in records in downstream analysis and communication – relevant for archival, human rights and science communication fields, and also on fields researching evidence-based decision-making.

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Guberek, T., & Hedstrom, M. (2017). On or Off the Record?: Detecting Patterns of Silence about Death in Guatemala's National Police Archive. Archival Science, 17(1), 27-54.

Kahneman, D. (2011). Thinking, fast and slow. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Lupia, A. (2013). Communicating science in politicized environments. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 110, 14048-14054.

Root, B. (2015). Numbers are Only Human : Lessons for Human Rights Practitioners from the Quantitative Literacy Movement. In P. A. a. S. Knuckey (Ed.), The Transformation of Human Rights Fact-Finding: Oxford University Press.

Bio

Tamy Guberek is a Ph.D. Candidate at the University of Michigan's School of Information, where she researches the production, analysis and consumption of information about violence. She earned her M.A. in World History at Columbia University and her M.Sc. in International History at the London School of Economics. For over a decade prior to graduate school, she worked as a researcher and advisor to non-governmental organizations and state agencies, conducting surveys and analyzing multiple sources of information on human rights questions in various countries around the world.

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The Imagined Archive of Childhood Out-of-Home Care

Joanne Evans

Abstract

The recordkeeping and archival needs for childhood out-of-home care are part of one of society's wicked problems, namely how to ensure that the systems set-up to protect children from abuse and neglect do not themselves cause harm? That makes the envisioning, designing and building an integrated archival and recordkeeping infrastructure for child centred out-of-home care a major social design challenge. The scale, depth, breadth and complexities involved require 'smarter and more agile responses to how problems and opportunities are identified and framed, and how new solutions are generated, explored, prototyped resourced and realised'. With social design the focus is on 'collective and social ends rather than …. commercial or consumer-oriented objectives' (Armstrong et al. 2013). It also involves 'non-expert practitioners, close alliances with non-design fields, entanglement with policy bureaucracies, … [and] grassroots action'.

For this poster we aim to provide an overview of the Imagined Archive Project, currently being undertaken as part of an interdisciplinary research program to address the critical issues associated with designing and developing a Lifelong Living Archive for childhood out-of-home care. The project aims to work with Care Leaver advocates to co-research and co-create a pop up exhibition for the Setting the Record Straight For the Rights of the Child Summit on the 8-9 May 2017. The exhibition seeks to use creative arts practices to highlight the identity, memory and accountability needs for childhood out-of-home care and develop conversations around systemic transformations at the event and beyond.

Reference:

Armstrong, L., Bailey, J., Julier, G., & Kimbell, L. (2013). Social Design Futures: HEI Research and the AHRC. UK Arts and Humanities Research Council. Retrieved from https://mappingsocialdesign.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/social-design-report.pdf

Bio

I am an ARC Future Fellow in the Faculty of IT at Monash University, with my research relating to the design and development of archival information systems, with particular emphasis on recordkeeping metadata, interoperability and sustainability. I am particularly interested in exploring the requirements for archival systems in community environments using inclusive systems and research design approaches. With digital and networking information technologies throwing down many challenges for archival and recordkeeping

endeavours, in both my teaching and my research I like to explore how they may help us develop better archival and recordkeeping infrastructures, in turn enriching our understanding of records, archives and archivists in society. My Connecting the Disconnected Future Fellowship research program is investigating the development of a participatory archival design methodology.

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Utilizing Event-Centered Description and Linked Data to Increase Access to Archival Records: The May 4 Events as Case Study

Karen Gracy

Abstract

Traditional approaches to the description of historical materials focus on indexing named entities associated with the documents and objects. Users often look in archival records for materials by or about individuals and organizations, and place names are also widely used as indexing terms, as many users may use them in conjunction with names of individuals and organizations to narrow searches for information.

Another type of named entity that can be useful is the event. Users researching the history of an incident or occurrence of a phenomenon or cluster of related phenomena will use the name of that event as a search time. Events are special forms of named entities, as they serve as a nexus point that marks a relationship between agents, places, and particular points in time (Gracy 2015). Thus, they act as gathering mechanisms for records of actions and are crucial aspects of archival information systems. According to Hyvönen, Lindquist, Törnroos, and Mäkelä (2012) events "link actors, places, times, objects, and other events into larger narrative structures, providing a rich basis for semantic searching, recommending, analysis and visualization of CH [cultural heritage] data."

Events can be defined on a micro or macro level. At the micro level, events consist of individual occurrences or activities of people and systems triggered by functional requirements of an organization or governing body, from which systematic recordkeeping systems emerge. Macro-level events, on the other hand—which may consist of multiple smaller-scale discrete events—consolidate those smaller events into a pattern of historical or cultural significance. At both the micro- and the macro-level, one can find descriptions of events in archival records and finding aids for those records; it is assumed that users may be interested in both types of events when searching for information.

Macro-level events with broad scope, involving many actors, places, and objects and stretching out over years, decades, or centuries, present significant challenges for archival information systems. These systems must be capable of aggregating heterogeneous information from various sources and collections. Few standardized vocabulary lists of event entities exist to serve as connectors among these data sources. Archival finding aids often do not even provide sufficient controlled access points to events. This deficiency may be traced to reliance on vocabularies that lack specificity needed for description of such topics in archival collections, such

the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

This research project aims to use an archival collection from the Kent State University Libraries as a primary data source: the May 4 Collection, which is a collection of historical materials about the events surrounding May 4, 1970, when thirteen unarmed students were shot by members of the Ohio National Guard at a student demonstration against the Cambodian Campaign (part of military operations during the Vietnam War). The May 4 Events hold great historical significance in the history of Kent State University and the United States and have been studied extensively by historians to ascertain the sequence of actions on May 4 itself and trace precursor and subsequent events that relate to the tragedy on that day. The May 4 Collection at the KSU library is rich in event-related information and represents the largest accumulation of archival evidence on the subject.

Our initial research goals are:

1. Using the Kent State May 4 Collection and other historical collections (to be identified) as data sources, test the usefulness of archival finding aids and certain archival materials to create historical event thesauri; these thesauri would provide indexing and semantic definition (via Linked Data) of such material at a greater depth than is currently possible with existing thesauri, vocabularies, and indexing systems.

2. Using the Kent State May 4 Collection, create and test an event model encompassing spatio-temporal dimensions and agents associated with the event that could be used to aid in linking historical documents and archival descriptions to other relevant published and archival sources using Linked Data approaches.

Upon completion of these initial activities, the research team will expand our testing of the event model with other historical collections and relevant data sources, and eventually develop a software tool to assist historians and cultural heritage scholars in building and testing hypothetical narratives based on the linking of micro-events. Such a tool would provide direct link to related historical material and help historians compare alternate sequences of events where accounts conflict with one another.

References:

Gracy, K.F. (2015). Archival description and Linked Data: a preliminary study of opportunities and implementation challenges. Archival Science, 15, 239-254. doi: 10.1007/s10502-014-9216-2

Hyvönen, E., Alonen, M. Ikkala, E., & Mäkelä, E. (2014). Semantic national bibliography: an event-based approach to publishing life stories as Linked Data. 13th International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC 2014). Riva del Garda, Italy, October 21, 2014. Retrieved from http://ceur-ws.org/Vol-1272/paper_5.pdf (accessed 12 February 2017).

Bio

Karen F. Gracy is an associate professor at the School of Information of Kent State University. She possesses an MLIS and PhD in Library and Information Science from the University of California, Los Angeles and an MA in critical studies of Film and Television from UCLA. Recent publications have appeared in Library and Information History, JASIST, Archival Science, American Archivist, Journal of Library Metadata, and Information and Culture. Dr. Gracy's scholarly interests are found within the domain of cultural heritage stewardship, which encompasses a broad range of activities such as preservation and conservation processes and practices, digital curation activities that consider the roles of heritage professionals and users in the lifecycle of objects and records, as well as knowledge representation activities such as definitions of knowledge

domains, development of standards for description, and application of new technologies to improve access to cultural heritage objects.

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Referencing One Another: Documenting Protest Library Book Collections

Sherrin Frances

Abstract

The protest library (also sometimes called "encampment library," "library of resistance," or "occupation library,") is a temporary library space that emerges from within an activist encampment. The trend began in 2011, and since then protest libraries have been documented via social media in encampments around the world. Two of the first and most widely known examples are Occupy Wall Street's People's Library in New York and Movimiento 15M's BiblioSol in Madrid, Spain, both from 2011. The trend continued in political occupations including Hong Kong's Umbrella Revolution, Istanbul's Taksim Gezi Park, and Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity in Kiev. As recently as 2016, there have been active protest libraries across Europe as part of the #NuitDebout movement, and one in Chicago as part of the #FreedomSquare/Let Us Breathe movement.

These libraries are usually physical, temporary, outdoor spaces that quickly accumulate collections of several thousand donated physical books. The books sometimes relate to the politics of the bigger movement, but large portions of these collections are simply "general reading material" that span genres from travel guides to romance novels to classic fiction. When the activist encampment is disbanded or evicted, so too is the embedded protest library. Sometimes, the books are given away immediately, sometimes the police destroy the books, and sometimes the librarians try to carry on nomadically after the protest itself is over. In rare cases, a protest library has crossed the threshold into a "permanent" space.

My research generally seeks to situate these protest libraries at the convergence of several well-established lines of scholarship (traditional library studies, radical spatial politics, and archival studies), and my larger project is to put together an edited collection written by librarian-activists from these libraries around the world. In this presentation, I wish to address the question of how to document what remains after the physical space has been dismantled and the books are put into storage or given away. In retroactively constructing an archive of these libraries, how can scholars/archivists remain true to the anti-institutional nature of these spaces and collections?

Bio

Sherrin Frances is an Associate Professor of English and the Writing Program Administrator at Saginaw Valley

State University. Her research addresses power balances within organizations, institutions, and other systems of categorization. For the last few years she has specifically focused on outsider and protest libraries. She has contributed to publications including Tales and Images of Spatial Justice (forthcoming), CTHEORY, disClosure: A Journal of Social Theory, and Itineration.

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Euphemism as a Form of Forgetting: Interrogating Archival Description in Collections on World War II Japanese American Internment

Jeannie Chen

Abstract

The traditional notion of archives as 'neutral' repositories and finding aids as unbiased directories of information can no longer hold true in a world where archivists must be aware of the convergence of multiple narratives, intersecting dialogues, and conflicting world views. Numerous archival studies scholars have brought to light and criticized this so-called "neutrality" which, despite new developments in the academic field, continues to endure in practice—that is, how archival collections are appraised, arranged, described, and processed on a daily basis.1 How can archivists help users of archives to interrogate the concept of "neutrality" when looking at archival descriptions? I propose that re-examining the descriptive language within archival finding aids is one way to do so.

This study focuses on the UC Berkeley Bancroft Library.2 In particular, it takes a closer look at a digital archival collection entitled, "War Relocation Authority Photographs of Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement, 1942-1945."3 I call into question the use of banal words as "evacuation," "resettlement," "administered," and "relocation" in the finding aid, which represents an erasure of the trauma inflicted upon the Japanese American internees.4 The federally sanctioned practice of using "neutral" terminology to describe this tragic historical event meant that the U.S. government was able to systematically legitimize the unconstitutional imprisonment of 120,000 people, most of whom were American citizens.

Drawing from the research of archival studies, critical theory, sociology, and ethnic studies scholars, I suggest ways in which the words, stories, and language of Japanese Americans internees can be more fully represented to potential users of the collection in question. Not only that, I encourage readers to consider measures which can serve to better incorporate the words and thoughts of the people who are documented—but not truly represented—into the finding aid of the "War Relocation Authority Photographs." The goal is to interrogate the role archival finding aids have played in perpetuating an illogical tradition in the field—one which upholds a single, consistent, dominant narrative and discourages inclusion of multiple viewpoints/interpretations of historical events.

What happens when we see finding aids not as 'neutral' directories of unbiased information, but as "inherently political statements"(Yakel, 2003, p. 1)?

References:

Elizabeth Yakel, "Archival Representation," Archival Science 3 (2003): 1-25

Bio

Jeannie Chen is a Master's candidate in the UCLA Masters of Library and Information Studies (MLIS) Program, with an emphasis in Archival Studies and Asian American Studies. Prior to entering the MLIS Program, she graduated Magna cum laude with her B.A. in English Honors at California State University, Northridge (CSUN). Throughout her undergraduate and graduate studies, she has become interested in utilizing interdisciplinary approaches towards her writing and research: through the lenses of Post-Colonial Studies, Asian American Studies and Literature, Critical Theory, and more. In April of 2016, she received a graduate student travel award from CSUN to attend the 2016 Association for Asian American Studies Annual Conference, where she presented a paper developed from her undergraduate honors thesis, entitled "A Transgressive Machinery: The Mimicry of Automotive Spaces in Fae Myenne Ng's Bone." In it, she draws from Homi K. Bhabha's notion of colonial mimicry to examine the fictional representations of Chinese Americans, and how automobiles as symbols of the 'American dream' are uniquely connected to the way these 'foreign' Americans negotiate their multiple cultural identities.

Now, as she concludes her second quarter at UCLA, she continues to see the connections in both her academic and professional pursuits, and is grateful to her undergraduate English Honors program for laying an excellent foundation for graduate study and research. Inspired by the work of faculty and professionals in the UCLA MLIS Program, she took the initiative to develop several key projects to process, preserve, and provide access to several archival collections at the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California (CHSSC), which is a largely volunteer-run organization in Los Angeles that has worked hard to document the history of Chinese Americans dating back to the 19th century. It is a societal imperative to help preserve the records of communities who are systematically left out of the dominant historical narratives. Therefore, she hopes that attending AERI 2017 will allow for more opportunities to meet like- minded academics and professionals, with whom she can exchange ideas, expand and challenge her own world views, and explore the possibility of conducting further academic research and study (i.e., a doctoral degree program) within the archival and information studies field.

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"Please sir, I want some more": Museum Orphans in the Digital Breadlines.

Odile Dumbleton

Abstract

The creation or reuse of existing digital objects is a currently underexplored area in LAM literature, and has the potential to be of great use to the broader community. The roots of this research were first imagined in 2004 by Ken Hamma, as he reflected on what the integration of new technologies meant for both museums and the information professionals that serve them (Hamma, 2004). This work is important because there is a large body of "orphaned" or "abandoned" digital objects in the world which represent lost opportunities and funding that could be revived or recycled with new purpose, possibly adding value to their initial investments of time, money, and expertise.

From the early years of scanning to create digital surrogates right up to twenty-first century born-digital objects, digital artefacts and their associated processes and practices have changed in nature and purpose. An examination of past practices, both positive and negative, will help to define the scope of my research as I aim to understand the characteristics of an impactful, reusable, and effective exhibition of digital collections within the LAM context. My research aims to explore digital cultural heritage exhibitions and their potential for optimal primary and improved secondary use.

In 2010 Paul Marty observed that the LAM community in general and the preservation sector in specific "now functions largely within the environment of digital technologies" (2010, p. 20). With the thorough entrenchment of technology into the processes of digital cultural heritage it is important to shift our expectations surrounding digital resources and their potential for reuse. As the body of research surrounding digital objects grows, the way the cultural heritage community creates, provides access to, uses, and repurposes digital resources should also be evolving. This research will provide greater insight into which digital cultural heritage practices are the most beneficial to the digital cultural heritage community.

Bio

Odile Dumbleton (@odiled) is a doctoral student at the School of Information and Communication Studies at University College Dublin. Her research interests lie in the study of digital cultural heritage objects and how changes in user perception might impact the viability of digital projects in a LAM context. She has held several roles including archivist, librarian, and collections assistant at a variety of cultural heritage institutions across

the United States and in the Republic of Ireland. She holds an MSc in Digital Curation from University College Dublin, an MLS with Archives Certificate from Pratt Institute and a BA from DePaul University.

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The Right to Digital Memories

Erik Borglund and Göran Samuelsson

Abstract

This poster will present an ongoing project carrying out a pilot study in which we are working with memories from new immigrants. The project aims to investigate the challenges there is to capture, and preserve memories of people that seldom be heard. We are aiming to investigate if it is possible to capture generic memories or if individuals can be representative voices. In the project we will discuss and analyze whether community archive can be an applicable approach for the memories. However the concept community is not easy applied upon a heterogeneous group as immigrants. Current a interview study together with a literature review is taking place. The interview is performed with help from interpreters. During AERI we will present some preliminary results of the project. In the project a workshop with various participants will be held to further discuss and problematize the need for capturing memories from people that can be seen as marginalized. Today we argue that memories that can be kept as evidential records are important, as the truth can be questioned.

Bio

Erik Borglund, PhD in computer and system science, is an Associate professor at the department of information systems and technology at Mid Sweden University. Erik are involved in teaching on undergraduate and on graduate level in archival science and in information systems. His research interests cover the domains of digital recordkeeping, recordkeeping informatics, information systems in crisis management, information systems design and Computer Supported Cooperative Work. The primary research focus is recordkeeping and information management during time critical work (read large crisis). Erik Borglund was a sworn police officers for 20 years, before turning academic full-time.

Göran Samuelsson, PhD, is Senior Lecture in Archives and Information Science at Mid Sweden University and project leader at CEDIF, (the Centre for Digital Information Management). Earlier he worked as an archive strategist and coordinator at the National Land Survey of Sweden dealing with organizational and strategic questions. His research focus includes Information architecture, storage and long-term preservation of records in the digital environment; recordkeeping systems dealing with geospatial information; and education and professional development for the archives and records management community. He is a board member of the Swedish Association for records and information management – www.fai.nu. Member of the Swedish standards institute and the workgroup for Quality Management systems for records, the Swedish representative for

European Spatial Data Research (EuroSDR) a member of the Data Archiving Working Group. Finally, he is also a Certified Business Architect.

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