Archival Education and Research Institute

AERI 2018

July 9 – 13, 2018

Tuscaloosa, Alabama
The University of Alabama

Contents Listing

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Archival Education and Research Institute 2018

Program and Schedule

#AERI2018

Meeting Policy Note

*This is a fragrance-free event. We aim to maintain a welcoming and accessible environment for all faculty, staff, students, and visitors at this event. Please refrain from wearing scented products such as perfumes/colognes, scented lotions, clothing with strong detergent scents, etc. while attending this event as they can trigger serious health issues for those with fragrance allergies. Thank you for your consideration for all members of our community.

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Program Note

* Denotes paper session includes participation by Emerging Archival Scholars Program (EASP) scholars.

Sunday, July 8, 2018

Institute Delegates Arrive

Monday, July 9, 2018

Morning Agenda
- 7:30 AM - 8:45 AM: REGISTRATION/BREAKFAST – 5th Floor Gorgas Library [530]
- 9:00 AM -10:15 AM: Welcome and Plenary #1 (Ferguson Center 3111)
    - **Introduction and Welcome to the 10th Annual AERI**
    - **Kiara Boone (Equal Justice Initiative), Community Remembrance for Peace and Justice**
- 10:15 AM -10:30 AM: BREAK
- 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM: SESSIONS
    - **Paper Session #1: Decolonizing Archives – Lloyd Hall 233**
        1. The Development of Black-led Archives in London / Hannah Ishmael
        2. Amnesia, Decolonization and Repair: Three Case Studies in Archival Legacies / Jamila Ghaddar, Dalena Hunter, and Winter Schneider
    - **Paper Session #2: Archival Pasts, Archival Futures – Lloyd Hall 235**
        1. What Is Israeli? Examining archival practice in the National Digital Cultural Heritage project / Yair Agmon and Lihi Levy
        2. Historical View of Principle of Provenance: On Archive Classification from Mesopotamia to Dutch Manual / Cenxi Wang
        3. History and Development of Ethnic Minorities' Archival Heritages Protection in China / Yujing Huang
- 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM: **EASP Orientation** / Anne Gilliland, Kelvin White, and Tonia Sutherland – 5th Floor SLIS [503]

Afternoon Agenda
- 12:00 PM -1:45 PM: LUNCH – Fresh Food Company
- 2:00 PM - 3:30 PM: SESSIONS
    - **Paper Session #3: Panel – Lloyd Hall 233**
        1. **Nine Years of AERI Scholarship and the Formulation of Grand Challenges** / Heather Soyka and Eliot Wilczek

- o **Paper Session #4: Archives, Liberation, and Human Rights – Lloyd Hall 235**
    1. The National Archives Movement during the Administration of the Nanjing National Government: A Retrospective and Reflections / Biyong Tan
    2. Import of the American trends: Records management methodology and the establishment of the National Archives in postwar Japan / Takahiro Sakaguchi
    3. Unsettling the Universality of Metadata Standards: Using the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Labels to Promote Indigenous Data Sovereignty / María Montenegro
- 3:30 PM - 3:45 PM: BREAK
- 3:45 PM - 5:15 PM: SESSIONS
  - o **Paper Session #5: Archival Access – Lloyd Hall 233**
    1. Integrated Access of Disparate Collections / Jinfang Niu
    2. Bounded Data Sharing and Broad Access / Johanna Bleckman Davidson and Allison Tyler
    3. Certain and Uncertain Factors in Records Opening: A Comparative Perspective Between the U.S. and China / Ning Zhang and Tianjiao Qi
  - o **Paper Session #6: Collaborative and Participatory Archives – Lloyd Hall 235**
    1. Layers of Meaning in the Participatory Archive / Ana Roeschley
    2. Designing Participatory Archives: A Records Continuum Scholar's Perspective / Joanne Evans

Evening Agenda
- 5:15 PM - 6:00 PM: BREAK/MEETINGS/NETWORKING
- 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM: Opening Reception – Gorgas House
  - o Recognizing the 10th Anniversary of AERI: Anne Gilliland

Tuesday, July 10, 2018

Morning Agenda
- 7:30 AM - 8:45 AM: BREAKFAST – 5th Floor Gorgas Library
- 9:00 AM - 10:15 AM: Plenary #2 - Gorgas Library 205
  - **Joshua Burford (The Invisible Histories Project), Queer Down South: Engaging, & Empowering Queer Community through Archives**
- 10:15 AM -10:30 AM: BREAK
- 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM: SESSIONS
  - **Paper Session #7: Panel – Lloyd Hall 233 ***
    1. Evidence and Education: Training Archivists for Human Rights Advocacy / Evan Tucker, Ruth Livier, María Montenegro, Csaba Szilágyi, and Anne Gilliland
  - **Paper Session #8: Electronic Records & Digital Collections – Lloyd Hall 235**
    1. Investigation and Evaluation on the Current Situation of China's Electronic Records Security Assurance: A Case Study of Wuhan / Qiuhui Xiao, Xiatong Xu
    2. Measures for Guaranteeing the Completeness and Integrity of Electronic Records / Yongsheng Chen and Huanning Su
    3. "Breaking Rules for Good? How Archivists Manage Privacy in Large-Scale Digitization Projects" / Ellen LeClere

Afternoon Agenda
- 12:00 PM - 1:45 PM: LUNCH – Fresh Food Company
- 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM: WORKSHOPS – 5th Floor Gorgas Library [Room 503]
  - **Workshop #1: Developing Digital Learning Environments /** Ed Benoit and Trudi Wright
- 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM: **EASP** – 5th Floor Gorgas Library [Room 532]
  - **Introducing and applying to doctoral programs /** Anne Gilliland, Kelvin White, and Tonia Sutherland.
- 2:00 PM - 3:30 PM: SESSIONS
  - **Paper Session #9: Exploring Emerging Archival Values – Lloyd Hall 233**
    1. Automated Appraisal and Selection of Records / Tatjana Hajtnik and Ada Škoro Babić
    2. Emerging Values in Archival Access / Harvey Long and Ellen LeClere
  - **Paper Session #10: Archival Narratives – Lloyd Hall 235**
    1. Audiovisual Memory and Narrative in American Archaeology / Sarah Buchanan
    2. Feminist Epistolaries: Tracing Women Artists' Letters Through the Archive / Kathy Carbone
- 3:30 PM - 3:45 PM: BREAK
- 3:45 PM - 5:15 PM: SESSIONS
  - **Paper Session #11: Community Archives – Lloyd Hall 233**
    1. "The Archival Bridge Back to Chinese Ancient Villages: A Case Study of Digital Gaoqian" / Tianjiao Qi
    2. Community Archives within Government Archives: Who Controls Access? / Patricia Galloway
  - **Paper Session #12: Archival Labor and Scientific Communities – Lloyd Hall 235**
    1. Big 'Messy' Data: Bridging the Gap of Archival Science and Nuclear Technology / Jennifer Stevenson
    2. I Document Where I Think it Best Suits my Purpose…. / Erik Borglund

Evening Agenda
- 5:15 PM - 6:00 PM: BREAK/MEETINGS/NETWORKING
- 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM: Networking Dinners [Tuscaloosa Restaurants]

Wednesday, July 11, 2018

Morning Agenda
- 7:30 AM - 8:45 AM: BREAKFAST – 5th Floor Gorgas Library
- 8:30/9:30 AM: Buses depart for Field Trips: BCRI (8:30 AM), Moundville (9:30 AM)

Afternoon Agenda
- 12:00 PM: Buses depart for UA from Moundville and BCRI
- 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM: EASP Programming
  - 2:00 PM – 3:00 PM: **EASP Plenary – Lloyd Hall 235 ***
    1. Michelle Duster (Ida B. Wells Memorial Project), *The Activist Journalism of Ida B. Wells*
  - 3:00 PM – 3:00 PM: EASP Programming – 5th Floor Gorgas Libary

Evening Agenda
- 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM
  - Faculty Dinner – 5th Floor Gorgas Library [Room 503]
  - Student Evening (including EASP scholars)

Thursday, July 12, 2018

Morning Agenda
- 7:30 AM - 8:45 AM: BREAKFAST – 5th Floor Gorgas Library
- 9:00 AM - 10:15 AM: Plenary #3 (Ferguson Center 3111)
  - **RJ Ramey (Monroe Work Today), The [Profoundness in Your] Archive Doesn't Want to Live in Boxes Anymore**
- 10:15 AM - 10:30 AM: BREAK
- 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM: WORKSHOPS – **5th Floor Gorgas Library ***
  - **Workshop #2: Archival Love, Letters for Our Future** / Ego Ahaiwe Sowinski
- 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM: SESSIONS
  - **Paper Session #13: Data Management & Digital Repositories – Lloyd Hall 233**
    1. Data Lifecycles in 3D Courtroom Animation / Stacy Wood
    2. The TIA-TDAC Framework / Devan Ray Donaldson
  - **Paper Session #14: The Archival Profession – Lloyd Hall 235**
    1. The LGBTQ Movement in the American Archival Profession / Alex Poole
    2. The recommendations of truth commissions in Brazil on the archives of the military dictatorship (1964-1985): an analysis of the final reports / Mônica Tenaglia
    3. Anticipating a Profession: Archival Prediction in the *American Archivist*, 1938-1963 / Jeff Hirschy and Robert Riter

Afternoon Agenda
- 12:00 PM - 1:45 PM: LUNCH – The Fresh Food Company
- 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM: WORKSHOPS – 5th Floor Gorgas Library
  - **Workshop #3: Genealogical Societies and Library Archives: Building a Collaborative Partnership** / Anastasia S. Weigle [Room 503]
  - **Workshop #4: Appraisal for Research Data /** Sarah Ramdeen [Room 532]
- 2:00 PM - 3:30 PM: SESSIONS
  - **Paper Session #15: Panel – Lloyd Hall 233 ***
    1. **The Role of Archives in Addressing Refugee Crises** / Anne Gilliland, Krystell Jimenez, and Lauren Sorensen
  - **Paper Session #16: Archival Models & Metrics – Lloyd Hall 235 ***
    1. The Application of the ICA Records in Contexts Conceptual Model for Archival Description / Ema Čelebić
    2. The Study of Archives Management System of State-owned Enterprises in China / Zilin Li
    3. Creating Collaborative Community-Centric Impact Metrics: Initial Results from the Valuing Our Scans Summit / Caitlin Christian-Lamb
- 3:30 PM - 3:45 PM: BREAK
- 3:45 PM - 5:15 PM: SESSIONS
  - **Paper Session #17: Archives and the Intangible – Lloyd Hall 233**
    1. The Classified Storage Institution of Intangible Cultural Heritage Information in China: Survey and Challenges / Jingqiong Sun
    2. Towards Sickness: Embracing the Impossible in Archival Practice / Gracen Brilmyer
    3. Heir Property and the Value of Oral Records in the American South / Tonia Sutherland
  - **Paper Session #18: The Archival Threshold: Donors and Users – Lloyd Hall 235 ***
    1. "Folk Sociologists" in the Archives: Conspiracy Researchers as an Archival User Group / Yvonne Eadon
    2. Centering Donor Consent: Investigating Archival Donor Relations Practices / Itza Carbajal
    3. The impact of a parent-child relationship on corporate identity and user perception / Ashley Todd-Diaz

Evening Agenda
- 5:15 PM - 6:00 PM: BREAK/MEETINGS/NETWORKING
- 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM: Poster Session & Reception – Alabama Museum of Natural History
  - AERI 2018 Year in Review

Poster Presentations
1. Documenting Student Life and Activism on College Campuses / Des Alaniz
2. The Power of Social Media to Facilitate Engagement between Archives and their Communities / Jeff Hirschy
3. The Van Leto Letter Collection: Epistolary Discourse Analysis in Archival Spaces / Doris Jones
4. Archives Speaking for Themselves: Modeling Discourse in Traditional and Community Cultural Archives / Catherine Mullen
5. Information Seeking Behavior of Geologists when Searching for Physical Samples / Sarah Ramdeen
6. Issues Related to Records Management as it Relates to Data / Jiarui Sun
7. Building a Culture of Confidentiality for Restricted Data Management / Allison Tyler
8. Measuring Affect in the Archives: A book artist's journey through information-as-it-is-experienced / Anastasia S. Weigle and Renee DesRoberts

Friday, July 13, 2018

Morning Agenda
- 7:30 AM - 8:45 AM: BREAKFAST – 5th Floor Gorgas Library
- 9:00 AM - 10:45 AM: Plenary #4 (Ferguson Center 3108)
  - **Dr. Joanne Evans (Monash University): Measuring what matters: developing an AERI framework for assessing research quality and impact**
- 10:45 AM - 11:00 AM: Concluding AERI 2018/Introducing AERI 2019 in Liverpool

Afternoon Agenda
- 11:00 AM - 2:00 PM: BREAK/LUNCH – The Fresh Food Company
- 2:00 PM: Conclusion of AERI 2018 / Institute Delegates Depart

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Archival Education and Research Institute 2018

Plenary Descriptions

Monday, July 9, 2018 [9:00 AM – 10:15 AM Central Time] – Ferguson Center 3111

Kiara Boone (Equal Justice Initiative), "Community Remembrance for Peace and Justice"

Abstract

The Equal Justice Initiative is a non-profit human rights organization committed to ending mass incarceration and excessive punishment in the United States, to challenging racial and economic injustice, and to protecting basic human rights for the most vulnerable people in American society. In our work, we aim to begin necessary conversations to confront the injustice, inequality, anguish, and suffering that our nation's history of racial and economic injustice created. The Community Remembrance Project intends to bring community members closer to the legacy of our nation's history and to contribute to the effort to build a lasting and more visible memory of racial injustice. We must address oppressive histories by helping communities to honestly and soberly recognize the pain of the past. By reckoning with the truth of racial violence and oppressive policies, communities can begin the necessary work that advances healing.

Biographical Note

Kiara Boone is a Deputy Program Manager at the Equal Justice Initiative, where she coordinates community engagement and education programs including The Legacy Museum and The National Memorial for Peace and Justice. She earned a degree in Political Science from Davidson College in 2011 and a nonprofit management executive certificate from Georgetown University in 2012. Prior to joining EJI, she worked for the Jessie Ball duPont Fund managing community development and capacity building grants throughout the Fund's portfolio.

Tuesday, July 10, 2018 [9:00 AM – 10:15 AM Central Time] – Gorgas Library 205

Joshua Burford, The Invisible Histories Project, "Queer Down South: Engaging, & Empowering Queer Community through Archives"

Abstract

In 2015 a group of LGBTQ community members began a conversation about how best to preserve its history. After decades of being ignored by mainstream institutions, intentional mislabeling of materials, and outright destruction it was apparent that the work of preservation must fall onto the people for whom this history was a lifeline to the past. Josh Burford is the director of the invisible Histories Project of Alabama and his work over the last 6 years to preserve the rich and complex history of the Queer South has led to the creation of a new model of community based archiving that centers the work of access and preservation in the hands of LGBTQ people while creating partnerships to make certain that this history is not only safe but usable to the very people who depend on it. This talk will focus on the specifics of how iHP-AL came into being, how the work of preservation can create pathways of engagement for at risk communities, and how the work of protecting the past can empower those without a voice to speak for themselves in new ways.

Biographical Note

Joshua Burford (Director of Community Engagement) is an award-winning historian, archivist, and educator with over 20 years of experience creating stronger communities for Queer and Transgender people across the U.S. He is perhaps best known for his work to preserve and make accessible the Queer history of the American South through the development of archival collections and oral histories. Josh is a nationally recognized educator and trainer who has worked with K-12 schools, colleges and universities, corporations, and non-profits to bring greater knowledge about the ways each can be more inclusive of diverse identities, engage in self-evaluation about best practices, and can create pathways for increased retention of minority individuals.

Josh is a native of Alabama who grew up in Anniston. He attended The University of Alabama for his undergraduate degrees in Englishand History. Josh finished his Master's degrees in 2006 with an MA in American Studies (with a concentration in LGBT history of the late 20th century) as well a Masters in Library and Information Studies. His specialties include working with communities of color, diversity education, student development, and the creation of archives for the preservation of community history. A historian and archivist by training, Josh is passionate about education and advocacy for Queer Youth and the preservation and documentation of Southern Queer History.

In 2013 Josh began a project to document the Queer and Trans history of Charlotte North Carolina. This project has created new pathways to understand the complex and invisible history of Queer and Trans communities in the American South and has allowed Josh the opportunity to take the history of Charlotte into museums, boardrooms, schools, and virtual spaces all over the world. Josh is committed to the work of creating more affirming spaces for underrepresented groups in all walks of life and continues to advocate for those without a voice whenever he can.

Wednesday, July 11, 2018 [2:00 PM – 3:15 PM Central Time] – Lloyd Hall 235

Michelle Duster (Ida B. Wells Memorial Project), "US Historical Narratives in Monument Form and the Growing Movement for Inclusion and Accuracy"

Abstract

The history of United States that is represented through monuments, murals, markers, cultural sites, and namings of public spaces is dominated by white men. The lack of equitable mention or inclusion of women and minorities creates a false narrative for our country. Author and educator Michelle Duster will discuss her involvement with the creation of a marker and monument as well as a street naming to honor her great-grandmother Ida B Wells, the growing movement to broaden the narrative to be more inclusive and accurate, and the role archives play in that.

Biographical Note

Michelle Duster is an author, speaker, and professor of writing at Columbia College Chicago. She has edited and contributed to a total of nine books - two include the writing of her great-grandmother Ida B. Wells. Her latest is an edited collection about Michelle Obama. A native, Chicagoan, she earned her B.A. in Psychology from Dartmouth College and her M.A. in Media Studies from The New School.

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Thursday, July 12, 2018 [9:00 AM – 10:15 AM Central Time] – Ferguson Center 3111

RJ Ramey, Auut Studio, "The [Profoundness in Your] Archive Doesn't Want to Live in Boxes Anymore"

Take a tour behind the scenes of the digital exhibit *MonroeWorkToday.org*, a citizen's project that was researched and produced outside of academia or formal funding. What began with an amateur's visit to Tuskegee University Archives in 2010 led six years later to a digital database, 9 new heroes, and the first ever map of the true entirety of US lynching violence – against all groups of people of color. With a topic so nuanced, argued semantically, and politically charged, what could have possibly gone wrong? RJ will stop at the uncomfortable places along this tour to point out where this (or any) archival project raises issues of positionality, appropriation, interpretive body language, the ethical data visualization of historical trauma, a "re-membering" of victims, the erasure of women, the performance of neutrality, the power of digital archives, and the predicaments of open access.

Biographical Information:

RJ Ramey is the founder of Auut Studio (www.findauut.com), which gave birth to *MonroeWorkToday.org*. He started the studio in San Francisco in 2015 to design more compelling materials for educators and their students, taking an intersectional approach and putting people of color at the center of the public history. His company puts forward creative new methods for interacting with the significant political movements and historical figures of the past. To this work RJ brings a passion for cartography and insightful data visualization, as well as storytelling and context, and an idea borrowed from the tech world: to champion the audience's needs over the experts in the room. RJ is driven by all the stories that are overlooked in the standard canon but contain foundational lessons for an informed citizenry.

Friday, July 13, 2018 [9:00 AM – 10:45 AM Central Time] – Ferguson Center 3108

Joanne Evans, Monash University, "Measuring what matters: developing an AERI framework for assessing research quality and impact"

Abstract

As we approach the end of the second decade of the 21st century there is increasing pressure on researchers, disciplines and universities to be able to quantify the quality and impact of their research. National and international rankings of university and subject areas and other metrics weigh on the minds of university administrators as they look to compete in a globalised marketplace for research and education. National frameworks for research evaluation have emerged, such as Excellence in Research Australia (ERA), Research Excellence Framework (REF) in the UK, etc. to benchmark and account for public investment in research, and guide research funding allocations. And in promotion, tenure and funding applications academics are asked to provide indicators for use by those outside their discipline to judge the quality and impact of their research.

However, as Professor James Wilsdon, chair of a 2015 UK Review of the Role of Metrics in Research Assessment and Management, writes:

> 'Some of the most precious qualities of academic culture resist simple quantification, and individual indicators can struggle to do justice to the richness and plurality of our research. Too often, poorly designed evaluation criteria are "dominating minds, distorting behaviour and determining careers."' (Wilsdon et al., 2015).

In that report the notion of responsible metrics is introduced that are robust, transparent, reflexive, reflect and support diversity and plurality, and work to support (not supplant) qualitative, expert assessment.

Archival and recordkeeping studies is a rapidly developing, but often poorly understood field within academia and this can make grant applications, promotion and/or tenure reviews, etc. that rely upon such metrics difficult. The AERI Journal Ranking List was developed at the first AERI institute in 2009 to provide our community's own assessment on journal quality and impact for use research quality assessment processes. A decade later, this list needs updating to take account of the increased number of publication venues (e.g., new journals, refereed conference proceedings), English-language bias, and important critiques of simplistic citation metric approaches. In this interactive plenary session we will revisit the AERI Journal Ranking List within the context of a broader discussion of how we might move towards the development of a framework for research quality and impact that will further the growth and development of archival and recordkeeping research, strengthen the placement of the discipline within the Academy, and encourage diversity, innovation and transdisciplinarity in research collaborations.

Biographical Note

Joanne undertook her PhD at Monash as part of the Australian Research Council Linkage funded Clever Recordkeeping Metadata Project (2003-2006)and received a Vice Chancellors Commendation for Doctoral Thesis Excellence for her thesis, *Building Capacities for Sustainable Recordkeeping Metadata Interoperability*. Prior to her Monash appointment Joanne had many years of experience in archival systems development at the eScholarship Research Centre and its predecessors at the University of Melbourne, with the technologies she was involved in designing and developing deployed into a number of research projects, as well as being utilised in small archives settings.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Organized by Session Number

Paper Session #1

The Development of Black-led Archives in London / Hannah Ismael (UCL)

This paper gives an overview of my thesis and looks at the development of three Black-led archives in London; the Black Cultural Archives (BCA) based in Brixton, South London; the George Padmore Institute (GPI) in Finsbury Park, North London; and the Huntley collection held at London Metropolitan Archives (HCLMA). The paper takes cultural theorist Stuart Hall's *'Constituting an Archive'* as a starting point in thinking about how the archives have developed. In *'Constituting an Archive,'* Hall highlights the ways in which all archives have a "pre-history"[1], and the paper explores the context and 'pre-history' that led to the development of these archives. The main narrative running throughout the thesis draws out the political, cultural and intellectual traditions, or 'pre-history' that forged the archives, primarily by situating the archives within the framework of the Pan-African movement that began formally at the beginning of the twentieth century. Using the framework of Pan-Africanism.

The paper is divided into three main parts, the historical and contextual analysis of the development of the archives placed against the backdrop of post-war Black history. The second part of the paper addresses the history of Pan-Africanism and discusses the ways in which the collections are used to contest historical narratives, drawing on Gilliland and Caswell's discussions on archival imaginaries[2] and transformation. The final section addresses the question of funding and future of the organisations.

Notes:

[1]Stuart, Hall, "Constituting an Archive." *Third Text*, Spring 2001, p. 89
[2] See Anne J. Gilliland and Michelle Caswell, 'Records and their imaginaries: imagining the impossible, making possible the imagined' in *Archival Science* (2016) 16: 53-75

Amnesia, Decolonization and Repair: Three Case Studies in Archival Legacies /
Winter Rae Schneider (UCLA), Jamila Ghaddar (Toronto), and Dalena Hunter (UCLA)

This panel will engage postcolonialism, critical race studies, afro-pessimism and black feminist theory in order to both question the capaciousness of archival practices based on imperial and nationalist agendas, and as a way of identifying alternative strategies for creating decolonized histories. This panel will examine, in turn, the first case of reparations for slave owners in the 1825 indemnification of French property after the Haitian Revolution, archival initiatives conducted under the auspices of UNESCO in the Middle East during the decades of the 1950s to 1970s, and Black queer engagements with archival theory and practice via ethnic, cultural and gender studies. Winter Schneider will work with the archival processes that French colonists used to construe themselves as victims, creating both legal and archival precedents through which French and British colonists would claim reparations through imperial abolitions of slavery in the nineteenth-century. Jamila Ghaddar will pose questions about the role of Lebanon, and the Middle East more broadly in the making of the global information and cultural heritage order prevalent today. Dalena Hunter will ask how Black queer artists and scholars engaged with archives to repair and recreate relationships with their African roots and with Diasporic communities during the 1970's and 1980's, citing primary source collections such as the Joseph F. Beam Papers (Schomberg) and the Riot Grrl Collection (NYU Fales). Together, these papers will examine the ways that historical instances of reparations and decolonization shaped new imperial practices and identities premised on forgetting, erasure and amnesia in order to shore up traditional French cultural identities, racialize and marginalize former colonial subjects, and avoid anti-colonial nationalism, revolt and claims to reparations for enslavement and continuing forms of physical, economic and epistemic violence. Dalena Hunter's engagement with the ways queer scholars, activists and activist scholars adopted Afro pessimism as a means to re-create a viable past pushes this panel to not only analyze archival precedents of forgetting and erasure that enable imperial forms of material and historical dispossession into the present, but most

importantly to center critical theory and archival practice that aims at reconstructing wholeness through a different relationship both to archives and to the past.

Panelists and paper titles:

Winter Rae Schneider, University of California, Los Angeles "Historicizing White Victimhood and Amnesia through the Haitian Past"

Jamila Ghaddar, University of Toronto
"'of men and races': Archival development for national liberation and heritage dignity, UNESCO in (through) Lebanon"

Dalena Hunter, University of California, Los Angeles
"Queer Afro-Pessimism in Archives: Black Queer Responses to Archival Theory and Practice"

Paper Session #2

What Is Israeli? Examining archival practice in the National Digital Cultural Heritage project / Yair Agmon (UCLA) and Lihi Levy

The National Library of Israel has recently commissioned a digitization project of existing private collection that aims to create the first centralized and accessible repository of culturally related records in the state of Israel. The Digital Collection has already created an immense contribution to the preservation of the never-before-collected, permanently resource lacking and neglected arts under its purview – Theater, Architecture, Dance and Design. Yet within the projects declared and defined mission statement to focus on Israeli history of culture lies a highly problematic and exclusionary assumption – Israeli history is equivocal to Zionist history. The use of this specific historical lens as means to assess, evaluate, catalog and collect records injects a strong discriminatory bias to the Digital National Collection by excluding non Zionist history and non western types of culture, perpetuating an already biased system built on historical injustices.

Historical View of Principle of Provenance: On Archive Classification from Mesopotamia to Dutch Manual / Cenxi Wang (Nanjing University)

Principle of provenance came to the most significant and characteristic topic of Archival Science after Dutch Manual, consequently the provenance of principle has also drawn plenty of attentions since last 30s and academia has been very fruitful on it.

Overall, there are two main views in this field. The first one, which was in long-termed dominant rank before last 80s, notes that the formation of the principle follows the timeline of "1841 *respect des fonds* - 1881 principle of *registratur* - 1898 Dutch Manual". Even though this statements has been critically challenged nowadays, it is, within limits, still accepted by part of archives community around the world. The second view, mainly based on the critique towards the former one, addresses a novel method to backtrack the provenance of principle to earlier time, even extremely ancient days. However, scholars who share this kind of way have not reached up the same point of the answer its own and the provenance of principle hence seems to be historically everywhere and then even more ambiguous than ever before.

Therefore, this research aims to re-sketch out the formation of the principle based on theoretical re-analysis of the principle itself and existed evidence of archive classification from Mesopotamia to Dutch Manual, and thus 1) to further clarify that the principle retrospectively originates from nowhere rather than somewhere, or more specifically, it is a definitely radical turn point of archival science started from Dutch Manual, which has been entirely verified from earlier archive classification and thus, strongly disciplined the archival discourse of 20th Century by establishing, historically speaking, the most evident theoretical consciousness, and 2) to point out that although the domination of the principle came with the independent process of archival science in the later 19th Century, it still has its solid historical base offered by Diplomatics and jurisprudence of 17th Century, which rooted

in kinds of attempts of turning undisciplined social information to institution-based records, instead of merely strict classification purposes. From historical reviews, archivists nowadays might see that the the digital era could be, in some sense, very similar to the situation those medieval pioneers were confronting with and therefore, multiple interests of archival science will necessarily call for pluralistic and novel interpretations of the concept of provenance.

History and Development of Ethnic Minorities' Archival Heritages Protection in China /
Yujing Huang (Wuhan University)

China is a unified multi-ethnic country composed of 56 ethnic groups, and the ethnic minority refers to the 55 ethnic groups with relatively smaller population in China. The ethnic minorities have created abundant archival heritages which originally recorded the social practices of ethnic minorities in different regions and periods, covers history, economy, culture, religious belief, custom and other aspects of ethnic minorities, with great historical value and cultural value.

The idea of archival protection comes with the appearance of archives. In the long history of China, the works of ethnic minorities' archival heritages protection has experienced the phases of rudiment, development, prosperity, recession, renaissance, recovery and further development. The ethnic minorities' archival heritages protection works can be traced back to the early days after the foundation of the People's Republic of China. The National Minority Area Archival Work Conference was held by National Archives Bureau of China in Hohhot, 1960, in which the concept of ethnic minorities' archives was proposed and the problems of collecting and organizing ethnic minorities' archives in ethnic minority areas were introduced. Under this background of the "World Memory Project" launched by UNESCO in 1992 and the "China Archival Heritage Project" launched by National Archives Bureau of China in 2000, the protection of ethnic minorities' archival heritages have been well developed.

This study reviews the history of ethnic minorities' archival heritages protection works in China, summarizes the laws of the development and predicts the future trends of ethnic minorities' archival heritages protection, expecting to provide references for further researches and works.

Paper Session #3

Nine Years of AERI Scholarship and the Formulation of Grand Challenges / Heather Soyka (Kent State University) and Eliot Wilczek (The MITRE Corporation)

The Archival Education and Research Initiative (AERI) community has explored archival scholarship and recordkeeping practices that intersect with societal grand challenges—complex, multifaceted and widely recognized fundamental problems with broad applicability and interdependencies that require extraordinary breakthroughs and the engagement of multiple areas of expertise to address. The community has also looked inwardly at the grand challenges that face the field of archival and recordkeeping scholarship and practice. This collaborative research paper builds on the work of the AERI Grand Challenges Working Group and other presentations and plenaries about grand challenges previously presented during AERI institutes and other conferences.

Our research has two parts. First, this paper deductively examines how members of the AERI community have explicitly raised the ways that archival and recordkeeping scholarship can help address grand challenges. Second, this research also surveys the entire corpus of presentations, posters, workshops, and plenaries presented during the previous nine AERI institutes, 2009- 2017. We have used this dataset to inductively analyze the ways that the AERI community has implicitly articulated a set of archival grand challenges by centering and shaping a pattern of repeated concerns and issues. Finally, we examine those centers of gravity, and explore how these patterns compare to the challenges explicitly articulated by the AERI grand challenges initiatives.

Paper Session #4

The National Archives Movement during the Administration of the Nanjing National Government: A Retrospective and Reflections / Biyong Tan (Shandong University), Xinxin Xu (Zhengzhou University), and Xiaochuan Yuan (Shandong University)

Influenced by European and American ideas regarding the establishment of national archives, a substantial and vigorous National Archives Movement emerged during the administration of the Nanjing national government. However, this movement has received little scholarly attention to date, This paper reports on the findings of a study that analyzed original archival records and relevant other historical materials in order to identify the origin, activities and significance of the National Archives Movement. Led by individuals in various academic and administrative organizations such as the Chinese Library Association, the Records Arrangement Office of the Executive Yuan and the Preparatory Commission for the Establishment of the State Historiographer's Office, successive relevant proposals were introduced between 1929 and 1939, while the *Draft Rules for the Organization of Archives throughout the Country* written by Zhenlun Fu, and the *National Archives Regulations* authored by Kun Mao during the same period respectively represented official and civil endeavors for the design of a national archival institution. Despite these efforts from different areas of practice and institutional design, however, the ultimate aim of establishing a national archives was not realized, although the movement's legacy included important practical experience and an ideological desire for the establishment of national archives for New China.

Import of the American trends: Records management methodology and the establishment of the National Archives in postwar Japan / Takahiro Sakaguchi (Soka University)

This paper explores how the American methodology of recordkeeping was imported and interpreted in Japan after World War II. It focuses on why the destruction of useless papers has emphasized in Japanese government and companies, while preservation of archival records has not given adequate attention.

During the occupation by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), the American system of records management was introduced in Japan. The Japanese were surprised to see the sophisticated filing methods and devices used by the occupation forces. Many business consultants and some government officials thought that such methods should be implemented to improve efficiency and facilitate the recovery of Japan.

The vertical filing system did not emphasize the destruction of useless papers. However, with the introduction of American trends in records management, destruction became one of the important aspects. Administrative Management Agency of Japan accepted such trends, and promoted the improvement of administrative records management among the government agencies during the 1960s. This campaign was not closely linked to the National Archives establishment program that was conducted simultaneously by the Prime Minister's Office in Japan. Although each agency studied the American methodologies, which were based on the collaboration of current records management and archives, due to sectionalism among agencies, these methodologies were only partially accepted. As a result, many administrative records which could have archival value were not carefully appraised, and destructed during the campaign.

The National Archives and other archival repositories in Japan have often been minor repositories that store only a small number of old documents. The situation is changing, but in order to operate the system successfully, more careful study on the context and conditions of recordkeeping is required.

Therefore, this paper discusses the relationship of recordkeeping systems and organizational culture based on the historical analysis of government agencies and certain companies in Japan.

Unsettling the Universality of Metadata Standards: Using the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Labels to Promote Indigenous Data Sovereignty / María Montenegro (UCLA)

Are there ways in which Native communities can destabilize standards' universality and appropriate metadata schemes in accordance with their social, cultural, and political contexts to promote cultural sovereignty? How can

we articulate and 'flexibilize' metadata standards such that they can support Indigenous cultural and intellectual property rights and adequately express protocols of access and use? How do we negotiate the tensions between the desire for more universal access through interoperability, with the ethical and culturally responsive needs for localized description? And perhaps more importantly, how can we educate information professionals to be more ethically and politically engaged on behalf of marginal knowledges and identities in the ways in which they document and classify Indigenous collections? In an attempt to answer these questions, this presentation will investigate the underlying meanings and cultural patterns of metadata standards and the role of anti-colonial documentation methods in the exercise of sovereignty of Native communities. Informed by an Indigenous research methodology, this paper will examine the assumptions under the stated roles of two of Dublin Core's metadata elements, *Rights* and *Creator,* in order to understand their limitations to appropriately document traditional knowledge. Arguing that Dublin Core's universality and supposed neutrality threaten the rightful attribution, locality, specificity, and dynamism of Indigenous traditional knowledge, I will conclude the presentation by introducing the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Labels, an educational metadata intervention that Native communities are implementing within digital documentation systems to destabilize metadata standards and regain control and ownership of their cultural and intellectual property according to their own protocols. The TK Labels offer a culturally responsive method for the documentation of Indigenous archives, allowing for community protocols to be recognized, legitimized, and made meaningful at all levels of engagement with Indigenous collections.

Paper Session #5

Integrated Access of Disparate Collections / Jinfang Niu (University of South Florida)

In recent years, large-scale cross-institutional integrated access portals for library, archive and museum (LAM) collections have appeared, such as Digital Public Library of America and Europeana. This author believes that integrated online access should also be provided for disparate collections within individual institutions. In this study, 100 museums were randomly selected from the 4184 members of the American Alliance of Museums. Then the websites of sampled museums were examined to identify what approaches were used for the integrated online access of objects and archives. It was found that museums in the United Stated have used a variety of approaches for the online access and integrated online access of objects and archives. Some of these approaches can be adopted by large-scale inter-institutional integrated access portals.

These finding show great improvement over the past when people believed that museum collection data was designed primarily for internal use and was generally not a ready fit for the Web. Nevertheless, speaking overall, museums in the United States are still in the early stage of offering integrated online access of disparate collections. Many museums make no mention of their collections on their websites, or provide online access to either objects or archives, but not to both. Museums that allow online access to both objects and archives might not integrate the access to the two types of collections. Only a small percentage of museums provide integrated online access to objects and archives. In addition, advanced technologies for online access, such as linked data technologies and APIs, have not been adopted by any of the sampled museums. These findings reveal a gap between what has been achieved by museums and what users expect for integrated access to online resources. The author believes that integrated online access to objects and archives in museums will become more common in the future

Bounded Data Sharing and Broad Access / Johanna Davidson Bleckman (University of Michigan) and Allison R.B. Tyler (University of Michigan)

All archival holdings related to human society and behavior fall along a disclosure risk continuum. In theory, this can be calculated based on each analytic dataset's unique combination of factors including subject matter sensitivity, study population characteristics, sample size, proprietary concerns, legal or statutory requirements, etc. In practice, however, we are still learning to build tools that are sufficiently sensitive to estimate this risk with an acceptably-high level of confidence. Data archives and repositories strive to create access policies and procedures that balance the scientific necessity of data sharing with the ethical and often legal requirements of data protection and privacy.

Recently, across and beyond the social and natural sciences, recommendations have been put forth to make transparent the datasets and decision processes used to inform our human-built world. While usually well-

intentioned, they risk triggering a reactionary construction of barriers in response to tangible harms left unprotected by blanket and/or fully open data access policies. In this paper, we will describe ICPSR's Researcher Credentialing model, as it can be used to locate a given analytic dataset's position on a theoretical disclosure risk/scientific reward continuum. We argue that intelligently conceived and transparent *boundaries* are in fact necessary to allow for the broadest-possible responsible access. ICPSR's project identifies combinations of dissemination method, minimum user characteristics, and assessed dataset-specific disclosure risk level that correspond directly to the points on the continuum that most efficiently maximize research potential and minimize risk of harm. This approach draws on our analysis of restricted data access protocols and "risk versus access" decisions of 23 data repositories to develop the design of the pilot credentialing system. We will also discuss practical ways that repositories and archives can evaluate their data assets and structure their dissemination procedures to leverage a community-normed understanding of responsible data stewardship.

Certain and Uncertain Factors in Records Opening: A Comparative Perspective Between the U.S. and China / Ning Zhang (Renmin University) and Tianjiao Qi (Renmin University)

October 26th in 2017, 25 years after the effective of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, is the deadline for all the JFK Assassination Records to be public. Days after the public support on Twitter, President Trump signed the memorandum to postpone opening part of the JFK records for the sake of National Security. Similarly, Chinese Foreign Ministry has declassified tree groups of diplomatic records since 2004. In the process of classification assignment, it was faced with the same dilemma between national security protection and records opening. Law enforcement, the President's multi-faceted consideration and the ability of classification appraisement, what on the earth are the crucial factors contributed to or hindered the opening of the records? To answer this question, this presentation shows a comparative case study between *the JFK Records Opening* and *Chinese Diplomatic Records Opening*. Also, a text comparative analysis on *the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992* and *the Procedures for Records Opening in Archives at all levels in People's Republic of China* contributes to the final conclusions. Based on the comparative analysis between the U.S. and China, this paper categorizes all the factors influencing records opening into certain and uncertain factors. The former means the law enforcement of records opening. The latter means the objectively or subjectively uncertain occasions for record opening, such as the function of organization in charge of records opening and the ability of archivists in charge of records classification assignment. It is proposed in this paper that archivists should perform statutory duties of records opening and try their best to ensure the certain factors to play a positive role. Meanwhile, they have to avoid the negative influence of uncertain factors through their improvement of opening awareness and operational ability, and to transform the uncertain factors into certain ones through the normalized and standardized operations.

Paper Session #6

Layers of Meaning in the Participatory Archive / Ana Roeschley (University of North Texas)

Participatory archives exist in the gray area between traditional archival institutions and autonomous communities of record-keepers. They are not community controlled and therefore not community archives, yet they require significant contributions and participation by community members. This participation goes beyond material donation and into archival description, appraisal, as well as a level of control that is not usually present in traditional archives. Huvila (2008) states that "a participatory archive pursues transparency through participation and not its opposite. Inclusion and greater participation is supposed to reveal a diversity of motivations, viewpoints, arguments and counterarguments, which becomes transparency when a critical mass is attained" (p. 25).

In order to explore the diversity of motivations and viewpoints that Huvila points to, this paper will focus on the Mass. Memories Road Show (MMRS), a participatory archive project run through UMass Boston's University Archives and Special Collections department. Through one- day road show events which are organized by UMass Boston and the individual communities hosting the road shows, MMRS works to preserve community histories throughout Massachusetts. During MMRS events, participants contribute objects (usually family photographs) and oral histories, both of which are then digitized and preserved. To participate in the project, individual communities create applications in which they pledge and outline community participation in planning and running their individual events. A stated goal of the project is to "bring together local residents of all ages, ethnicities, races and

backgrounds in lively and thoughtfully planned public events that celebrate each person's family history and contribution to the community—whether they have lived there for generations or are recently arrived" (Mass. Memories, 2016, p. 4).

Using the framework of Bastian's community of records, this project will include analysis of materials created by the MMRS staff, the application materials created by individual community organizers, and the oral history interviews of individual contributors (Bastian, 2003, p. 5). This analysis can shed light on the diversity of motivations from community organizers, individual contributors, and staff of the University Archives and Special Collections as they all create different layers of meaning and memory through their participation in MMRS events.

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Designing participatory archives: a Records Continuum scholar's perspective / Joanne Evans (Monash University)

One of the reasons I enjoy being part of the AERI community is the insight that it gives me into my own world view. Participation in the annual Institutes and engagement with international colleagues in other activities has helped me to gain a better understanding of what I take for granted in the way that archival frameworks, processes and systems are structured in Australia, and deepened my understanding of the Records Continuum scholarship which shapes our research and education agendas. I am also more and more conscious that at times while we might be using the same words we actually have very different mental models in mind when we use them.

In this research presentation I will explore the designing of participatory archives from a Records Continuum perspective. Using the example of the archival and recordkeeping needs for those who experience out-of-home care I will outline our emerging model for distributed, participatory and lifelong living archives and argue for the need to transform, not just incrementally improve archival systems, in order to usher in a participatory recordkeeping paradigm designed around multiple rights in records. From this discussion I hope the audience will learn more about how to read and use the Records Continuum as a theory of recordkeeping, not just of records/archives management.

Paper Session #7

Evidence and Education: Training Archivists for Human Rights Advocacy / Anne Gilliland (UCLA), Evan Tucker (UCLA), Ruth Livier (UCLA), Maria Montenegro (UCLA), and Csaba Szillágyi (Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society)

Archival records are used as evidence to defend the freedom, rights, and sovereignty of people around the world, yet lawyers and NGO staff working on human rights cases are not trained to locate, validate or interpret records as evidence. Archivists are experts in records, but they receive little training on how to locate and interpret records to support such uses. This panel will examine ways to educate a new generation of practitioners on how to locate and interpret records to help promote human rights and social justice. It will review potential and existing models and propose one in particular -- an archival evidence clinic -- inspired in part by the law school legal clinics that have become ubiquitous in the United States since the 1970s. Such a clinic would partner with law school clinics to teach students how to do specialized records searches and allow them gain course credit while getting supervised practical experience. This kind of clinical collaboration would have the added benefit of teaching law students and archival students how to work together on the shared goal of promoting human rights and social justice. The panelists will

offer case studies from their own experience using archival records as evidence, to propose possible areas of training for future archival studies students.

Panelists

Anne Gilliland will speak about different models and pedagogies for preparing archivists, lawyers, NGO personnel, and scholars in locating, collating, assessing and presenting records and other forms of archival evidence in support of human rights actions, especially those that engage diasporas or cross institutional and national jurisdictions, and about her course at UCLA that prepares archival students to use records as evidence. **Evan Tucker** will speak about using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to find evidence that has been withheld by prosecutors in federal criminal trials. He will also discuss ideas for a model of clinical education in archival studies. **Ruth Livier** will discuss how archival theory provides a framework and a toolkit through which creative writers can make sense of human rights records as it relates to their creative works. By analyzing her own work of fiction, she will highlight how the theory developed around imagined records might help legitimize this fiction as what it aspires to be: a work of advocacy. **María Montenegro** will look at the U.S. federal tribal recognition project from a records-centered approach. She will discuss ways in which archivists and the implementation of archival conceptions of evidence can assist Native communities in the processes of locating, using, producing, (re)reading, and interpreting records as evidence for tribal sovereignty practices and purposes. **Csaba Szillágyi** will speak about his work teaching the course "Archives, Evidence and Human Rights" for students of law and human rights at the Central European University in Hungary.

Paper Session #8

Investigation and Evaluation on the Current Situation of China's Electronic Records Security Assurance: A Case Study of Wuhan / Qiuhui Xiao (Wuhan University), Xiaotong Xu (Wuhan University), Panpan Liu (Wuhan University)

Purpose/significance
With the development of various digital business, the quantity of electronic records in China has increased rapidly along with diverse security risks. The research that the achievements and problems of China's electronic records security assurance were concluded by an investigation.

Why Wuhan is chosen? Wuhan is the most developed and biggest sub-provincial city and capital of Hubei province in central China. Therefore, it can represent the average level of China's electronic records security assurance situation in terms of its geographical location, social, economic development and education level etc.

Method/Process
The research was implemented in 2 stages.:
■ (1) On the basis of relevant laws, policies, standards and several monographs and articles, the evaluation index system, including / with 3 first grade indexes, 7 second grade indexes, and 35 third grade indexes, was established by applying AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process). Next, the weight of indexes was confirmed by applying Delphi method.
■ (2) Since October 2017, we have investigated 14 general archives, 12 university archives and 8 archives of large enterprise and public institutions in Wuhan. After that, the scores of the electronic records security assurance situation were calculated based on the survey results and the evaluation index system.

Result/Conclusion
China's electronic records security assurance has gained conspicuous achievements. For instance, 88.24% respondents use ERMS to manage electronic records and 85.29% respondents claimed they have got enough budget. Other achievements lie in aspects of multiple storage formats, standards compliance and institutional construction etc.

On the contrary, problems are also obvious, such as lacking sufficient awareness and capability of defending the security risks, low level and quality of electronic records backup etc..

Solutions were proposed from the following aspects: (1) Considering innovative technologies were emerging, the awareness and capability of risk defense should be strengthened. (2) The level and quality of electronic records backup need to be improved especially for the application-level backup. (3) In addition, It is critical to apply innovative technologies and attract more IT talents into the field of archival profession.

Measures for Guaranteeing the Completeness and Integrity of Electronic Records / Yongsheng Chen (Sun Yat-sen University) and Huanning Su (Sun Yat-sen University)

Archives Management in China is in sections, that is to say the finished documents are archived to repositories from business departments, and after about 10 to 15 years, these records will be transferred to national archives from repositories. So, archiving and transferring are two important steps which are related to the completeness and integrity of the records, and also related to whether the records for history are comprehensive and objective.

First of all, for archiving, it should be physical filing rather than logical filing. Logical filing transfers the managing authority from business departments to archival departments through computer network, which do not change the original storing methods and location of documents.[1] Nevertheless, logical filing will make the repositories have no records, because the documents managing authority is in the business departments, while records managing authority is in archival departments. It is impossible for archival departments to have managing authority without the entity transferring of documents. In logical filing, the permission granted to archival departments is not independent and complete, because the authorization relies on business departments rather than archives. Therefore, only adopting physical filing, can guarantee the management authority for records of archival departments.

Secondly, for transferring, archives should receive records totally rather than selectively. For a long time, archives take the digital archives have one system for an excuse to refuse to receive records in various forms from different kinds of systems. However, the dynamic nature of business work determines the diversity of archives formed by business documents. It requires the archival systems have enough strong capability to receive all kinds of records, which is determined by the nature of the archival departments.

Besides, Centralizing and unification is basic principle for archives management in China. It requires documents to be archived in repositories, and records should be centralized in archives. However, in recent years, with the construction of public platforms, there has been a digital archives construction. It relies solely on the public platform to do applications and services but not storing archives independently. It will cause the archives no longer have records, which is deadly for archival work.

Notes:

[1] Specification on electronic documents archiving and electronic records management. (GB/T 19984-2002).

"Well, how risky is this?": Analyzing how Archivists Manage Privacy in Digital Collections Using Thematic Analysis / Ellen LeClere (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Online access to archives has become a top priority of many archival repositories, and an expectation of many researchers. Digitization is one of the most popular methods for increasing access, but these new practices challenge many of archivists' professional and personal values – namely, "protect[ing] the interests of the donors, individuals, groups, and institutions whose public and private lives and activities are recorded in their holdings," (Society of American Archivists 2011). Privacy is a complex issue for many archivists, especially given the potential of new technologies like facial recognition and optical character recognition for handwriting to intersect with the digital collections they create.

Archivists are sensitive to the risk of revealing personal information of donors and third parties in digital collections, as well as patently private information protected by law (Bingo 2011; Behrnd-Klodt 2008). Negligent management of a digital project could expose a living individual to any number of identity- theft related harms or lead the archival repository into a costly legal battle (Gilliland and Wiener 2011). However, the breadth of many archives makes it difficult to scour collections at the item-level before digitization (Ibid., 392). Even if archivists did have the time to analyze collections at the item-level, what constitutes private and/or sensitive information is subjective.

I begin by reviewing the context of digitization work – how archivists manage large-scale projects, how they understand and internalize their professional responsibility to maintain donor and third-party privacy, and how they accomplish the latter in large-scale digitization projects. Next, I consider interview data collected from 13 staff members from four different archives. Though they all worked on digital collections similar in size and scope, each institutional approach to managing privacy was different. Even within an institution, individual approaches to managing privacy and access could vary - sometimes leading to greater online access, sometimes to redactions or complete restriction of the material online.

My preliminary findings reveal some troubling similarities, however. The sheer volume of many archives made it impossible to archivists to consider privacy at the item-level. Similarly, the perceived obstacle of managing privacy at the item-level led to many archives delegating the responsibility of maintaining privacy to other actors. Finally, despite these justifications, there is still a deep concern among many archivists that it will become more difficult to maintain individual privacy given new technologies. Access is foregone conclusion, and it is unknown whether their work creating digital collections will support building a broader cultural and historical awareness, or facilitate the slow erosion of individual privacy rights.

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Paper Session #9

Maschine appraisal and selection of records /
Tatjana Hatjnik (Alma Mater Europaea) and Ada Škoro Babić (Alma Mater Europaea)

Today, the majority of records created or received by creators in their work is in electronic form. Advanced technologies allow users to store every email and other type of e-record they create, and many do so for many years now. Records originally created in the e-form can have multiple copies in multiple versions, they can be stored in several different locations, preferably under different names and in different formats. All this causes growing concern for the competent public archives, who will need to re-examine the procedures for selecting archival e-records of their creators. In the article, the authors are looking for answers to the question whether the archivists can use the technology for appraisal of e-records or whether at least partial automated appraisal of e-records is possible. In this

paper they analyse past practices in this field with the aim of establishing a possible framework for automated appraisal of e-records using the synthesis of the traditional methodology of archival evaluation and the possibilities offered by technology.

Emerging Archival Values in Archival Access / Harvey Long (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Ellen LeClere (University of Wisconsin-Madision)

The physical and legal deposit of a collection to an archival repository, often referred to as accession, is a process under constant scrutiny. Accession decisions are a reflection of the cultural and technological conditions of a social context. Sometimes the decision-making process (or lack thereof) can undermine the ability of an archival repository to maintain control of their collections in the long-run. In this paper, we attempt to identify emerging values in accessioning work that support a more flexible process of gaining physical, legal, and intellectual control.

We first apply literature that investigates and challenges traditional perspectives of archival collection and recordkeeping as "symbolic" and "permanent" to the historical work of accessioning. While the profession has largely stopped using informal handshakes or paternalistic "gentlemen's agreements" in accessioning, the rapid pace of new technology makes it impossible to craft contracts that can predict future possibilities and modes of access, such as digitization. Secondly, we describe and evaluate cases in which the link between the original accession decisions and current praxis are under review, often due to cultural or technological shifts. These cases review the ethics of digitizing materials collected in the 1960s, including materials collected under difficult or unclear circumstances. We also note how current funding structures have limited the ability of archivists to justify accessioning collections that are unmarketable or inefficient to process, undermining the "intrinsic" value of collections that once supported accessioning. Finally, we present our recommendations for accessioning archivists in the hopes that our findings will invigorate discussions of how to modify our professional ethics and values in an increasingly networked and information-based society.

Paper Session #10

Audiovisual Memory and Narrative in American Archaeology / Sarah Buchanan (University of Missouri)

This presentation applies perspectives from memory studies toward professional practices in archaeological archives and museums in order to demonstrate how professionals move forward the social construction of both history and future memory. Museum archaeology, which can be historicized to the Enlightenment era of the eighteenth century, pursued an early goal of educating the public through the power of the physical artifact. Exhibits then communicated grand national achievements, even as museum projects later shifted in scope to particular programmatic and institutional showcases: "passion projects." If collecting and displaying in the nineteenth century focused on show, arguably not till the mid-twentieth century did professional community practice visibly expand to tell (and retell). Museum archives institutionalize memory. Exhibits today must draw on archival collections to appeal to a wider range of interests, ages, and public purposes – yet for a discipline so focused on the historical record, we find that archaeologists have rarely broadcasted the human labors enabling active preservation of that historic record. Additionally, it has been claimed that archaeology is not well-understood by the general public. Need archaeological recordkeeping be a best-kept secret? How has archaeological work contributed to our cultural memory; more specifically, what is the cultural experience of being an archaeologist?

Weighing scholarship on production of the archive – Pierre Nora's individual approach, Paul Ricoeur's collective and societal perspective, and Renato Rosaldo's awakening to power in the production of history – it is the latter's consideration of the power of film that helps us consider images of archaeologists. In the 1960s E. Mott Davis created one of the first memories of archaeological practice through the creation of a film series that today still represents a pioneering collaboration between film and archaeology. Spadework for History, subtitled "Salvaging American History," sought to document anthropology and archaeology in the United States through the power of the moving image. In recovering and retelling its contribution, we integrate evidence from moving images and historical context that will better illustrate the recording of archaeological history, and thus the process of understanding our cultural pasts.

Feminist Epistolaries: Tracing Women Artists' Letters Through the Archive /
Kathy Carbone (CalArts)

The 1970s feminist art movement in California served and continues to serve as a fertile ground for feminist knowledge sharing, ideas, and art practices. The unprecedented CalArts Feminist Art Program (1971-1974) played an influential role, particularly with its creation of the first large-scale public feminist art installation, *Womanhouse* (1972), which encompassed an entire property in Los Angeles, and the program's 1974 publication entitled, *Anonymous Was a Woman.* In this exploratory paper I trace several trajectories and resonances of the Feminist Art Materials Collection including my own encounters with these records. In particular, I ask how a series of public letters—a feminist epistolary system—between women artists from the 1970s to the present, produced in the context of the Feminist Art Program and greater Los Angeles art environs, have intersected over time and are currently serving as prompts for contemporary feminist and archival imaginaries, experiences, and curatorial projects as well as relations between people and collections at the Women's Art Library at Goldsmiths, University of London (UK) and the CalArts Institute Archives. Further, through the lens of "haunting," that "prompts a something-to-be-done" (Gordon, 2011, 3), I examine how an archival collection can be fraught with traumatic and uncomfortable tensions and realities that engender archival contemplations on notions of absence and presence, private and public, evidence and memory, and the individual and collective.

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Paper Session #11

The Archival Bridge back to Chinese Ancient Villages: A case study of Digital Gaoqian / Tianjiao Qi
(Renmin University)

The existing ways of protecting ancient villages in China mainly include commercial development and building repair, which to a certain extent would destroy the villages' original appearance and culture core. How to protect the original villages in the digital world with the minimum damage or omission? To answer the question, the paper shows a case study of Gao Qian based on the Digital Protection and Inheritance of Historical and Cultural Villages Project in China. Gaoqian was built at the end of the Ming Dynasty with 3,300 villagers, most of whom share a single surname -- "Wu" -- and are related to each other. The family stories and the whole family tree were recorded in the *Genealogy of the Wu Family.* There are eight courtyard houses in the village making it one of the most intact residential building complex in southern China. This project analyzes the culture resource system of Gaoqian through archival collection, oral history interviewing and photographing, based on which the digital resource ontology is constructed and the Gaoqian Digital Resource Database is built. In the database, all the data can be long-term preserved and developed into visual products for the public. One hand, the project takes advantage of advanced technologies in the digital humanities, including ontology construction, 3D modeling and panoramic roaming. On the other hand, the project breaks through the limitation of mainstream memory of Gaoqian based on the official archives, trying to reconstruct the more authentic history of Gaoqian from the perspective of the community archives and public history. This paper introduces the basic design and methods of the digital protection and presentation of Gaoqian. It shows a case of the establishment of a digital memorial space for ancient villages beyond the traditional limits of physical protection, in which all the memorial elements including the villagers and their lives, the buildings and their history, and the heritages and their context can be recorded and presented.

Community Archives within Government Archives: Who Controls Access? /
Patricia Galloway (University of Texas at Austin)

Since 2009 I have been working on a large project to digitize (and ultimately make available) psychiatric records from the first state hospital designed for African-Americans, founded in 1870 in Virginia at the instance of the Freedman's Bureau. The records have been digitized and we are now working on creating a set of tools that can be used by multiple states who may hold such records for automated recognition of forms, crowdsourced transcription, and automated redaction to protect sensitive data. We needed to find out what kinds of digital ecologies are available in state archives and what kind of thinking is prevalent around sensitive material, so that we could design accordingly. We used a qualtrics questionnaire.

We achieved a relatively good spread across the US, with responses from 18 states; we were able to add three more from publicly available information. We were especially concerned about making such records as ours available to the communities that have grown up around psychiatric hospitals. The discussions that have arisen in the past 10-15 years about community archives have made it clear that these communities are very much interested in how access to records about them is managed. According to HIPAA, medical records can be opened after at least 50 years--or longer if the state requires it. We decided to ask especially about whether archives would even be interested in redaction for this application, which might make it possible to limit access to specific stakeholders. The proposed paper will address this issue and the findings we had.

Paper Session #12

Big 'Messy' Data: Bridging the Gap of Archival Science and Nuclear Technology /
Jennifer Stevenson, PhD (Defense Threat Reduction Agency)

Using a case study based in the author's current work at the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) in the Nuclear Technology Division, this paper describes issues in big data as related to nuclear technology and how through the adaptation of computational science methods, such as machine learning, working to make information discoverable at the Defense Threat Reduction Information Analysis Center (DTRIAC). Finally this paper discusses the impact of the introduction of computation archival science and its contribution of working with large-scale archives processing, analysis, and access as a way to improve effective retrieval and arrangement and description.

Background

DTRA is an agency within the United States Department of Defense (DoD) and is the official Combat Support Agency for countering weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosives). DTRA's main functions are threat reduction, threat control, combat support, and technology development. Records are stored at the DTRIAC, which is the key DoD of information and analysis on nuclear and conventional weapons-related topics. DTRIAC has major reference collections of documents, photographic data, and films. That provides a service to DTRA-internal and community-wide nuclear/conventional weapons phenomena, effects and technology matters and related nuclear/conventional technology transfer applications.

I Document Where I Think it Best Suits my Purpose…. /
Erik Borglund (Mid Sweden University)

Why do people document important information in systems that are not meant to be used? In this paper the findings from a study about the documentation practice amongst involved actors during the largest forest fire in modern Swedish history is presented. In the paper the theoretical perspective of affordance is applied to investigate whether that could bring clarity of the fact that the actors used google docs, and other cloud based services even if this is forbidden. The paper also contribute to increase the understanding of the process activity documenting. The process in which people document are according to recordkeeping informatics important if a lasting capacity to manage digital records should be reached.

The tentative results from the study in which more than 30 actors have been interviewed is that the easiness of various cloud based services was the primary reason why they used those services instead of the available and stated more rigorous systems. Affordance is a relevant theoretical perspective in understanding documentation practice.

Paper Session #13

Data Lifecycles in 3D Courtroom Animation / Stacy Wood (University of Pittsburgh)

For decades, computer graphics, courtroom animation and 3D rendering have been big business for litigators. As part of a suite of services including other prepared presentation materials, companies construct representations and reenactments of crime scenes, injuries and disputed

accident sites in order to construct a seamless narrative for the jury. The process is expensive and relies on culling myriad data sources including ballistics information, coroner's reports, photographs and witness testimony. In addition to case specific data however, the practice also involves mixing and matching pre-existing data and renderings in order to fill in gaps and approximate. This paper analyzes 3D courtroom animation as both evidentiary record and media spectacle. These 3D animations operate at the nexus of case law governing visual evidence, the rhetorical practices of lawyers and as a unique informational object linking previous cases through rendering tools and reused data and present a challenge for understanding the relationship between media production, case law and data lifecycles.

The TIA-TDAC Framework
Devan Ray Donaldson, Ph.D. (Indiana University)

Abstract: Although trust in records has been an area of concern in archival science research for quite some time, the digital environment raises new questions about trust in digital documents and records. In particular, research on users' perceptions of trust in digital archival content has begun to emerge, raising new questions about how users interpret the concept. This research presentation presents the Trust in Archives-Trust in Digital Archival Content (TIA-TDAC) Framework, a conceptual model for understanding how users' trust in archives influences their trust in digital archival content. The initial framework is constructed based on findings from several prior studies on trust in digital archival content from the perspective of an archive's user. The presentation also discusses the researcher's efforts to refine and empirically test the TIA-TDAC framework with a study involving 500 archives users and potential users regarding their perceptions of a broad range of digitized and born-digital archival material. Implications of the study will be discussed, including the impact of what is said about who digitized or preserved the archival material on users' perceptions of the material as trustworthy. Recommendations for archives based on the study's findings are also discussed.

Paper Session #14

The LGBTQ Movement in the American Archival Profession / Alex Poole (Drexel University)

Amy L. Stone and Jaime Cantrell assert, "It is only recently that LGBT history has become a legitimate subject of knowledge and that the political power of LGBT people has extended to participation in and access to the archives."[1] Grounded in archival material, oral histories, and secondary sources, this paper will focus on the LBGTQ movement in the archival profession.

Key themes the paper will address include these archives' gestation in individual and community activism and the role of these archives in documentation and thus in preserving the history, identity, and collective memory of LGBTQ persons and groups. Key institutions and groups the paper will address as part and parcel of the overall efflorescence of the movement include the American Library Association Lesbian and Gay Task Force, the Lesbian Herstory Archives, the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies at City University of New York (CLAGS), the Human Sexuality Collection at Cornell University, the One Institute, the Gerber/Hart Gay and Lesbian Library and Archives, the New York Public Library, the American Association of Museums Alliance for Lesbian and Gay Concerns, the AIDS History Project, the James C. Hormel Gay and Lesbian Center, and the NAMES Project.

Particular attention will be devoted to the Society of American Archivists Lesbian and Gay Archivists Roundtable (LAGAR), established in 1989 and now called the Diverse Sexuality and Gender Section (DSGS). Key resources created by LAGAR include the Queer History Social Media Project, which edits Wikipedia articles; "Information for Community Archives" (a guide to archival management); "GLBT Archives, Libraries, Collections, and Related Subjects: A Select Bibliography"; and Lavender Legacies Guide: Lesbian and Gay Archives Roundtable Guide to Sources in North America, an online guide first compiled in 1998 that includes entries on repositories holding LGBTQ materials.

Early leader Stephen Wheeler described the Roundtable's mission thusly: "It will promote the preservation of records documenting gay history and act as a liaison between gay archives and the SAA. It will serve to keep gay

issues more visible within the archives profession and, finally, it will give us all an opportunity to meet and get to know each other."[2]

Three decades after Wheeler's prescient words, DSGS meets at the SAA annual conference and maintains a listserv and, periodically, a newsletter. Its assets include a welcoming atmosphere (the Section invites to membership and participation people of all sexual orientations), its democratic leadership structure, and its modest size.[3] The efforts of LGBTQ archivists and their advocates merit discussion—and commendation.

Notes:

[1] Amy L. Stone and Jaime Cantrell, *Out of the Closet, Into the Archives: Researching Sexual Histories* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2015), 7.
[1] Steven Wheeler to Colleagues, November 2, 1988, Box 1 Folder 28. Society of American Archivists Records, Subseries: 4. Roundtables, 1985-2002. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries, Archives Department.
[1] Mary Caldera, "LAGAR," in Ellen Greenblatt, *Serving LGBTIQ Library and Archives Users* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2011), 325.

The recommendations of truth commissions in Brazil on the archives of the military dictatorship (1964-1985): an analysis of the final reports / Mônica Tenaglia (University of Texas at Austin)

Archives are important sources of information and evidence in investigations about serious human rights violations. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the recommendations of the truth commissions in Brazil on the archives of the military dictatorship (1964-1985). Using the National Truth Commission´s final report and conducting a survey on the Internet, we mapped all truth commissions created in Brazil since 2012, and we selected ten final reports for this study, systematizing the types of recommendations which they made for the archives used in their investigations. The results evidenced that truth commissions faced obstacles of various orders regarding access to the archives, in their physical, intellectual and legal dimensions. The article concludes that the obstacles pointed out in the reports were consequence not only from difficulties to legally access the archives, but from the lack of archives management in public archival institutions. This article is part of an ongoing doctoral dissertation in the field of Information Science at University of Brasília, Brazil, which aims to analyze the relation between the obstacles encountered by truth commissions regarding access to the archives of the 1964 military dictatorship and the results of investigations presented in their final reports.

Anticipating a Profession: Archival Prediction in the *American Archivist***, 1938-1963** / Jeff Hirschy (University of Alabama) and Robert Riter (University of Alabama)

The early decades of the American archival profession was a period of institution and infrastructure building, methodological development, and increased professionalization. Archivists engaged in acts of construction, while also considering what their profession would become. In their writings, past generations of archival professionals have left behind a record of archival prediction. This paper offers an analysis of archival predictions, posited in writings published in the *American Archivist*, during the period of 1938-1963. In addition to providing a record of anticipated challenges, opportunities, threats, and responsibilities, this examination offers an illustration of how archivists engaged with their own particular contexts, perhaps aiding us in considering the nature of our own archival prediction and conjecture.

Paper Session #15

The Role of Archives in Addressing Refugee Crises / Anne J. Gilliland (UCLA), Krystell Jimenez (UCLA), Lauren Sorensen (UCLA), James Lowry (University of Liverpool), and Emma Cummings (University of Liverpool)

In its most recent estimates, the United Nations (UN) High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) states that the numbers of forcibly displaced persons have exceeded more than 65.6 million people worldwide. Displacement crises raise complex interacting issues about nation-states, laws, borders, human rights, citizenship and identity, security, resource allocation and information and communication technologies (ICT). Integral to this complexity, documentation and particularly official records are pervasive and fundamental yet somehow rarely conspicuous.

Much attention has been focused on official verification of identities and citizenship of displaced persons, vetting them for security risks, reunifying families, and determining whether or not they qualify for asylum and resettlement. However the issues which refugees and other displaced persons confront in accessing, carrying and producing the kinds of authoritative documentation required for these processes remain under-addressed.

This panel will report on the work of the **Records and ICT at the Boundaries of the State: Refugee Needs, Rights and Uses Project** based in the UCLA Center for Information as Evidence and the Liverpool University Centre for Archive Studies. The project aims to identify ways in which professionals and agencies involved in archives and record-keeping in affected countries might contribute and collaborate through reoriented professional priorities as well as the implementation of mobile, cloud and block-chain technologies to identifying and locating, protecting, validating, securing and certifying such records. The project also seeks to identify potential policy recommendations supporting specific refugee rights in records, and mechanisms for supporting recordkeeping needs of NGOs working with refugees.

Each panelist will give a brief summary of a different aspect of this research. The Chair will facilitate a broader audience and panel discussion of the issues that have been presented and synergies ongoing research projects relating to refugees or rights in records for particular groups; as well as additional considerations raised by audience members.

Paper Session #16

The Application of the ICA *Records in Contexts* Conceptual Model for Archival Description / Ema Čelebić (University of Zadar)

Archives today play an informational role that the society at large has recognized as an important source for fulfilling its citizens' information needs. There are four basic tasks that archives perform: acquisition, documentation, access, and preservation. The goal of archival description is to enable insight via archival inventories, and to make it easier for the user to access and use the information that is required.

In the last 20 years, the International Council on Archives (ICA) has created four inter-related standards for archival description: ISAD (G): *General International Standard Archival Description*; ISAAR (CPF): *International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families*; ISDIAH: *International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings*; ISDF: *International Standard for Describing Functions*. Some of these standards are more accepted and used than others but they have addressed more traditional concerns for archival description. However, we are seeing the emergence of a new way of considering archival activities, archives as institutions, and the role of archives in society, as well as a new way of describing and accessing archival records, which has been brought about by the postmodernist paradigm.

In September 2016, the International Council on Archives Expert Group on Archival Description (ICA EGAD) proposed a draft of the first conceptual model for archival description to be developed - *Records in Contexts* (RiC). RiC defines entities, entity properties, and entity relationships based on the four existing ICA standards, as well as theoretical issues and critiques brought about by this new awareness of archives' societal role. RiC allows for (1) using all the advantages of digital communication technologies, (2) recognizing the importance of archival description and management of electronic records, and (3) a close connection between archival description and the context of the record. In RiC, the overall context of the creation of records is important and is depicted alongside the rest of the lifecycle of the records, from the time of their creation, management, etc. to their use. In its design, RiC takes into account *Semantic Web, Linked Open Data* and *Resource Description Framework* technologies which allow archival data to be exposed, used and re-used in new technological environments.

Even though the RiC conceptual model is still in its draft phase, it introduces concepts that can be tested in the context of this new archival descriptive paradigm. This paper presents the results of research whose purpose was to analyse the application of this new model to archival description. The goals of the research were to (1) examine the relationship between the RiC model and ICA descriptive standards when applied to an actual fond, and subsequently to assess whether the application of the model enables easier access to information and better user experience, i.e., satisfaction

of user needs; (2) analyse the effort required for the archivist to prepare archival inventories using RiC in comparison to using existing ICA standards; and (3) determine the extent to which RiC builds on theoretical and practical challenges to the ICA standards which it incorporates, that is, the extent to which it can be considered a disruptor of the existing paradigm for archival description. The corpus on which the RiC model was applied in this research was the inventory of the Elementary School "Moša Pijade" Županja, described according to ISAD(G) and ISAAR(CPF), and in the custody of the State Archives in Vukovar, Croatia (HR-DAVU-VK-318).

The Study of Archives Management System of State-owned Enterprises in China / Zilin Li (Renmin University) and Bin Zhang (Renmin University)

In China, the state-owned enterprises are the core strength of the country's economic development. Archives, as an important part of enterprises' assets, plays a fundamental role in the process of the enterprises' reform. Archives facilitates the enterprise's innovation and development, which created during the production, operation and management activities and preserved for country, society and enterprises owing to its long-term value.

In order to improve the quality of enterprises' archive work and to support the enterprises business activities, we investigate the best practices of archives work in state-owned enterprise and construct a micro-archives management system. This model concludes 7 layers: the conscious layer, organization layer, mechanism layer, institutional layer, management layer, business layer and support layer.

Creating Collaborative Community-Centric Impact Metrics: Initial Results from the Valuing Our Scans Summit / Caitlin Christian-Lamb (University of Maryland)

Impact is often at the heart of archival research, teaching, and practice, yet it remains difficult to measure. This is particularly salient when thinking of the ways in which digitization of Native American ethnographic archival materials impacts indigenous communities as well as the wider public. My paper topic is related to research I am conducting with my advisor, Dr. Ricardo Punzalan, as part of an Institute of Museum and Library Services grant entitled, "Valuing Our Scans: Understanding the Impacts of Digitized Native American Ethnographic Archives." Valuing Our Scans (VoS) builds upon previous research done by Dr. Punzalan on defining and identifying "stories of impact" and categories to better describe impact in terms of digitization and use of Native American archival collections. VoS investigates concrete areas of impact useful in assessing the value of digitized Native American ethnographic archives according to cultural heritage professions, Native American source communities, and academic researchers. This grant will result in the creation of assessment toolkits, aimed at generating information and feedback on the use of digitized Native American ethnographic archives by surveying user communities.

As part of the development of these toolkits, Dr. Punzalan and I are partnering with staff at the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives (NAA), who are allowing us to use the digitized archives of anthropologist John Peabody Harrington as a test collection.

Dr. Punzalan and I are planning an advisory summit and working group with researchers (with a focus on including indigenous researchers) who have used the Harrington collection, which will allow us to pretest survey questionnaires for the toolkits and gather user and researcher feedback. This summit is planned for May 2018; in advance of the summit I am spearheading the development of the survey instrument. In my paper, I will lay out the process of creating and pretesting a survey in collaboration with Native Americans, academic researchers, staff at the NAA, and my advisor, as well as share initial results from the Harrington summit conversations. The outcomes of this collaborative, community-centric process of creating impact metrics will be relevant for a broad range of archivists and archival scholars and instructors.

Paper Session #17

The Classified Storage Institution of Intangible Cultural Heritage Information in China: Survey and Challenges / Jingqiong Sun (Wuhan University)

The earliest development of the intangible cultural heritage information resources can be traced back to the "archiving" requirement put forward by the UNESCO Convention in 2003. By 2010, nearly 870,000 items of intangible cultural heritage have been identified in China, However, the management of the intangible cultural heritage information in China started relatively late and was led by the cultural sector.

Members of the Key Program of National Social Science Foundation of China "Research on the Classified Storage of Intangible Cultural Heritage Information" traveled respectively to more than 30 units in 10 cities of Henan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Yunnan provinces from July to August in 2017. We investigated some provincial Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Center, to learn about the current situation of their resources collection, classification, storage, database construction, management, security strategy of information resources of intangible cultural heritage. With the survey results, we found that it is particularly necessary to make out how to form a classified storage regime of intangible cultural heritage information, and to establish a unified and inter-agency classified storage coordination mechanism which is suitable for both the institutional level and the national level to scientifically store distributed, structurally-differentiated and trans-regional non- bereaved information resources and establish corresponding institution guarantees.

Based on the survey, we believe that a good classified storage institution of intangible cultural heritage information in China should achieve four goals: Cross-resource integration, Cross- organization sharing, Cross-Region co-build, Cross-level using. This article will design the classified storage institution of intangible cultural heritage information in China from three aspects: Standards, Mechanism, and Management.

Through the establishment of the classified storage institution of intangible cultural heritage information in China, We hope to further promote the protection of intangible cultural heritage, stimulate the public interest, provide society with more convenient access to intangible cultural heritage information to inherit the precious cultural wealth of humanity.

Towards Sickness: Embracing the impossible in archival practice / Gracen Brilmyer (UCLA)

Abstract: What can conceptualizing sickness offer archives? There has been a turn in archival studies to attempt to address absences in archival records and to re/present alternative perspectives within them. Specifically through conceptualizing records' subjects co-constructing the record as well as the inclusion of communities in describing, ordering, and preserving records that represent them, archivists and archival scholars seek to ensure that multiple perspectives and power are palpable within archives. These frameworks, as productive and expansive as they are as tools for social justice, may have limits logistically—such as the prevalence of limited archives budgets—or epistemically—where the "solution" of community involvement in archival processes, although incredibly valuable, may only be able to resolve so much. To conceptualize sickness specifically within archival studies is to grapple with the complexity of experience and the fluid and unknowable qualities of archival material. In this paper, I will explore archival literature around archival silences and the reckoning that scholars have done in eliciting counternarratives. Then, I will explore previous work on sickness within relation to archives. And finally I will explore the concepts of plurality, invisibility, unknowability, and believability within sickness, pain, and disability, and apply those frameworks to archival work. As Michelle Caswell points out in her book chapter, "Inventing New Archival Imaginaries," liberatory archives are not things so much as they are processes.[1] Sickness as an epistemological standpoint aims to push back against the potential stagnancy of archival solutions and into critical, ever changing political processes.

Notes:

Michelle Caswell, "Inventing New Archival Imaginaries: Theoretical Foundations for Identity-Based Community Archives," in *Identity Palimpsests: Archiving Ethnicity in the U.S. and Canada*, ed. Dominique Daniel (Sacramento, CA: Litwin Books, 2014), 35–55.

Heir Property and the Value of Oral Records in the American South /
Tonia Sutherland (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)

In 1998, archival scholar Richard J. Cox published an article entitled "Archival Anchorites: Building Public Memory in the Era of the Culture Wars" in which he explored the role both archivists and "multiculturalism" play in determining the value of records and in developing policies around records retention. Building on Cox's scholarship, this paper further interrogates politics of inclusion and representation in the archives through an exploration of the archival and cultural value of African American land stories as oral records in the American south. While in various countries around the world orality and oral traditions are documented and preserved as essential aspects of cultural heritage, in United States archivy engaging with embodied memory practices has presented unique cultural, political, and policy problems. Through the lens of heir property—or "in common" land ownership—in the southeastern United States, Sutherland argues that the continued privileging of writing and print in American archives has had devastating consequences for generations of African Americans in the American south and make recommendations for creating space and accounting for oral records in the American archival discourse.

Paper Session #18

"Folk Sociologists" in the Archives: Conspiracy Researchers as an Archival User Group /
Yvonne Eadon (UCLA)

Contrary to the pervasive notion of conspiracy theorists as paranoid individuals wearing metaphorical (or literal) tin foil hats, Emma A. Jane and Chris Fleming characterize conspiracy theorizing as a brand of *research*, perhaps even a "folk sociology."[1] Most conspiracy theorists work from secondary sources and non-documentary primary sources (e.g., eyewitness accounts), but some go to documentary primary sources. I refer to the latter group—conspiracy theorists who conduct research in archives—as "conspiracy researchers." The epistemological uniqueness of conspiracy-theorist reasoning, and the generalized bias against those who identify as or are labeled as conspiracy theorists,[2] indicates that they are distinct from other archival user groups. Research on conspiracy theories exists in archival studies,[3,4] but the subject remains under-theorized in the field.

This paper conceptualizes conspiracy researchers as an online archival user group using a case study of one online community's (the subreddit "JFKFiles") interaction with and discussion about a cache of declassified government documents (the October 2017 release of JFK Assassination Documents). First, I introduce the historical event of the JFK Assassination, synonymous with the notion of conspiracy theory. The second part consists of theoretical framework, based in archival silences,[5] imagined records,[6] and the philosophy of conspiracy theories.[7,8] In the third section, I conduct a short textual analysis of some samples from a case study of the subreddit /r/JFKFiles. My initial findings indicate that within the /r/JFKFiles community, anomalies within the collection--including poorly scanned documents and a lack of a searchable database--often arouse and reinforce suspicion of the archivists who digitized and arranged the records. Opening channels of communication between archivists and conspiracy researchers could be one answer to the suspicion that seems ingrained in this community. Ultimately, archivists who preside over collections that interest conspiracy researchers must develop a greater understanding of how they function *as a distinct user group*.

Notes:

[1] Emma A. Jane and Chris Fleming, *Modern Conspiracy: The Importance of Being Paranoid* (New York: Bloomsbury Academic, 2014), 54.

[2] David Coady, *What to Believe Now: Applying Epistemology to Contemporary Issues* (Hoboken: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012), 111.
[3] Anne Gilliland and Michelle Caswell touch upon the JFK Assassination records, as well as David Kim's work, in their 2016 article: Anne Gilliland and Michelle Caswell, "Records and their imaginaries: imagining the impossible, making possible the imagined," *Archival Science* 16 (2016): 53-75.
[4] David Kim, "The Truth is Out There As Documented Here: International UFO Museum and Research Center" (presentation, Affect and the Archive Symposium, UCLA, November 20, 2014).
[5] David Thomas, Simon Fowler, and Valerie Johnson, *The Silence of the Archive* (London: Face Publishing, 2017).
[6] Gilliland and Caswell, 2016.
[7] David Coady (ed.), *Conspiracy Theories: The Philosophical Debate* (Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2006).
[8] Matthew R.X. Dentith, *The Philosophy of Conspiracy Theories* (Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014).

Centering Consent: Investigating Archival Donor Relations Practices / Itza Carbajal (University of Texas at Austin)

Coming to a reasonable and fair agreement can lay the foundation for ongoing partnerships and the strengthening of trust. For archival repositories, the deed of gift or donor form represents the formal and legal agreement between the donor and collecting repository. But do these forms facilitate fair and reasonable outcomes between both parties? For donors such as musicians or community organizers, unfair and unreasonable agreements can aggravate or accelerate harmful outcomes. This research paper highlights the means of consent as a way to better understand the challenges and limitations of donor relationships forms and the implications these forms have on the rights of the donor in the archival field.

This research investigation looked into how donor forms address means of consent and how they related to two different groups, musicians and community organizers and activists. These two groups when considered as possible donors demonstrate financial, personal, or physical vulnerabilities that may jeopardize their wellbeing. Research includes collected data through focus group interviews from the aforementioned communities on how they perceive the risk and benefits of donating their materials to an archival repository. The research also analyzed formal archival donation forms to better assess how consent is exhibited through the archival process. Findings also shed light on whether donor relations forms currently provide or can provide safety nets for these two communities and how donor feedback can further improve donor relations practices.

Archives in libraries: The impact of a parent-child relationship on corporate identity and user perception / Ashley Todd-Diaz (Emporia State University)

Traditionally, libraries and archives have existed as separate entities, developing unique professional identities, organizations, values, and curricula. Despite these differences, the majority of academic institutions in the U.S. have chosen to locate their archives units within the organizational structure, and sometimes physical structure, of the often more established library. When considered from an organizational perspective, archives units existing within libraries share a parent-child relationship with the library. Considering that libraries are often larger than archival units, there is a potential for an imbalance of power and advantage. The power differential between the library and archives unit can impact important decisions including the distribution of resources, development of corporate identity, and ultimately how that identity is communicated and perceived by users.

This paper explores the physical and virtual dynamics between archives units in academic libraries through the lens of organizational behavior theory and stakeholder theory. Cyert and March's (1963/2010) widely adopted 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, Freeman's (1984/2010) stakeholder theory provides insight into the importance of balancing internal decisions, identities, and communication methods with the external environment and the perceptions held by various stakeholders, including the local community, media, competitors, and customers. The paper will share initial results of my dissertation study that triangulates interviews with library and archives administration, intercept surveys with archives users, and a document analysis of corporate identity documents. It will contribute an organizational perspective on how the internal negotiations between library and archives units impact the way these units are presented to and in turn perceived by users. It will additionally offer insight into how user perception may be affected by variation in the way archives units are labeled and included within the organizational structure of academic libraries, which is

particularly pertinent as our society move further into the digital realm where library and archival collections are converging more rapidly.

References

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Freeman, R. E. (2010). *Strategic management:* A s*takeholder approach*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. (Original work published 1984.)

Documenting Student Life and Activism on College Campuses / Des Alaniz (Simmons College)

The Power of Social Media to Facilitate Engagement between Archives and their Communities / Jeff Hirschy (University of Alabama)

Today's society is a social media society. We get our politics, sports, culture, entertainment, and jokes often from only social media. We communicate with people around the world, sometimes with people we have never physically met, all in ways that would have been unimaginable without today's social media. It is a central part of our society.

Because social media and the technology behind it is a central part of our society, collecting institutions (archives, libraries, and museums) have begun using social media platforms to communicate with the public. These communications have revolutionized the relationship between the public and collecting institutions. Because of social media, the ideas contained within the collecting institutions have gained the ability to communicate with users and the public anywhere there is an internet connection.

Through an examination of social media usage at the Birmingham Public Library Department of Archives and Manuscripts and the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute, this study will show that social media has become an invaluable tool in the toolbox of collecting institutions, enabling them to reach the public in ways that would have been unimaginable just a few years beforehand.

The Van Leo Letter Collection: Epistolary Discourse Analysis in Archival Spaces /
Doris Jones (The American University in Cairo)

In an Exhibition entitled "What Remains . . . Epistolary Fragments" students examined and curated a cache of letters found within the Van Leo Photographic Collection. Van Leo, who was an Armenian-Egyptian Photographer, received the letters from South African female Army officers, who were stationed in Cairo, Egypt during World War II. The letters span a period of fours and reveal romantic sentiments while also serving as evidentiary objects of the past. This poster presentation demonstrates how the evolution of an archival literacy pedagogy developed with the use of the letters as key historiographic artifacts. The letters further precipitated critical discourse analysis about autobiographic writing; materiality; provenance; socio-linguistic exchanges between speakers of Arabic, Afrikaans, and English, as well as engaging socio-historical approaches to epistolary texts from the 1940s. Within this corpus arose opportunities to transform the traditional archival theory lecture into a space fostering collaborative practices that included hands-on archival learning experiences using the epistolary form.

Archives Speaking for Themselves: Modeling Discourse in Traditional and Community Cultural Archives / Catherine Mullen (Indiana University)

Archives charged with preserving, curating, and stewarding cultural heritage are often acknowledged for their placement in large traditional institutional settings such as governmental agencies, universities, and museums. In the last decade, with the advent of accessible digital repositories and accompanying notions of archival democratization, archival scholarship has shifted toward the study of a more participatory heritage that invites content originators and localized communities to participate in documentation and preservation processes (Flinn 2007, 2010; Roued-Cunliffe and Copeland 2017). However, precise definitions of participatory and community archives are elusive in scholarship due to the diverse nature of archival purposes and foundational characteristics (Flinn 2015). In an attempt to distinguish between community and traditional archival discourses, I examine discursive definition from the point of view of the institution itself. In this project I use public-facing discourses from individual archives, including mission statements and "about" pages from distinct institution and organization websites, to identify differences between larger institutions and community- based cultural heritage archives in the United Kingdom and the United States. By using the direct perspectives of archives as data points, I aim to redistribute the definitional power typically held by scholarly narrative. Particular attention is also given to archives of musical cultural heritage

and sound collections in an effort to integrate archival and ethnomusicological approaches to collecting and disseminating heritage objects and knowledge. Part of an ongoing project, this analysis draws on digital humanities methodologies, utilizing text analysis and topic modeling to identify key characteristics in discourse and compare them to oft-used scholarly conceptions of archives and their purposes. This poster summarizes initial results from the project through visual representations of topic affinities and variations. As a whole, this project is intended as an inroad to further understanding of the dynamics between community and traditional archives and as an exploration of digital humanities capabilities in archival studies.

References:

Flinn, Andrew. "An Attack on Professionalism and Scholarship? Democratising Archives and the Production of Knowledge." *Ariadne*, no. 62 (2010). http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue62/flinn.

Flinn, Andrew. "Community Archives." In *Encyclopedia of Archival Science*, edited by Luciana Duranti and Patricia C. Franks. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015.

Flinn, Andrew. "Community Histories, Community Archives: Some Opportunities and Challenges." *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 28, no. 2 (October 2007): 151–76.

Roued-Cunliffe, Henriette, and Andrea Copeland, eds. *Participatory Heritage*. London: Facet Publishing, 2017.

Information Seeking Behavior of Geologists when Searching for Physical Samples / Sarah Ramdeen (University of Alabama in Huntsville)

Information seeking is "a conscious effort to acquire information in response to a need or gap" in your knowledge (Case, 2007, p. 5). In the geosciences, physical samples such as cores, cuttings, fossils, and rocks are primary sources of information; they represent "the foundation of basic and applied geoscience research and education, and underpin industry programs to discover and develop domestic natural resources" (National Research Council, 2002, p.8). Past studies of geologists behavior have focused on print literature (Bichteler & Ward, 1989; Joseph, 2001), my research looks at their behavior in relation to physical objects.

Data collection for my dissertation was twofold. First I administered questionnaires to state geological surveys. The results capture an overview of these science data centers and their handling of collections of physical samples. In the second stage, I interviewed 15 geologists, primarily users of state geological survey collections. Responses highlighted various search behaviors which were used to develop a model of their information seeking behavior.

The results of this study suggest a number of recommendations and research opportunities. This includes developing infrastructure which supports discovery and access of physical samples, further exploring the nature of task and role in searching, and developing training specifically for patrons and curators of science data centers.

Issues related to records management as it relates to data / Jiarui Sun (Renmin University)

This poster shows the research results from the *"ISO/TC 46/SC 11 JWG7: Issues related to records management as it relates to data."* program. This research identified relevant definitions and concepts about "records governance" and "data governance" available from literature, then reviewed core concepts, key terms, stakeholder's concerns, domains and properties of "records governance" and "data governance". By building a conceptual system diagram and analyzing the mapping relations between "records governance" and "data governance", a comprehensive and harmonious concept system will be proposed.

Building a Culture of Confidentiality for Restricted Data Management / Allison Tyler (University of Michigan)

In the United States, research projects that directly involve human subjects, or data which could violate those research subjects' privacy, fall under the purview of institutional review boards (IRB) and regulations designed to ensure research subjects' ethical treatment. As part of the IRB process, these institutions and their funders, such as the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health, require researchers to complete training on responsible and ethical conduct of research prior to beginning research or accessing some types of data. However, experience in and exposure to ethical research standards is not the only type of experience which researchers need to conduct responsible research with restricted data. Data repositories which disseminate restricted data, including commercial or government data with direct or indirect identifiers, often expect additional training in restricted data management, information security, and disclosure control before data access can be granted. This training differs from and is usually not covered in the IRB-required training. However, repository requirements are inconsistent, and training inconsistently provided, despite a consensus among data repositories that training is necessary to establish a minimum level of experience in restricted data management for researchers.

This poster presents on-going research into these requirements across restricted data repositories in the United States and internationally. This research, part of an on-going project to develop standards for sharable restricted data access credentials, will evaluate repository requirements for training as well as the recommended training programs and modules themselves, in order to provide recommended minimum best practices for data user-restricted data management training. Restricted data repositories provide a valuable resource for social science, behavioral science, and bio-medical research, but inconsistent expectations of researcher experience hinder transferability of trusted access credentials between repositories, whether those expectations involve different accepted training providers, different training topics, or a lack of any requirements. Identifying what researchers actually need to know and the values they need to internalize to properly and effectively use restricted data will facilitate the establishment of a shared definition of a trusted researcher and improve the access to and utility of restricted data as a site of knowledge creation.

Measuring *Affect* in the Archives: A book artist's journey through *information-as-it-is-experienced* / Anastasia S. Weigle (University of Maine at Augusta) and Renee DesRoberts

Archives have been recognized for their affective nature, experienced through various aspects found in collections such as memory, intimacy, love, sorrow, pain, and joy. Being in the archives is less about scholarly research and more about the empathy and feelings experienced by the researchers when reading through diaries and letters. Information experience (IE) is a new concept in contemporary research and practice, revealing complex, multidimensional engagement with information. IE draws attention to the interpretive and experiential forms of research placing a focus on the holistic nature of information through mind, body, and spirit (subjective/affective) along with more traditional forms of information (documentary/objective). Holistic experiential information is the underpinning of IE and may provide insight into the affective nature of archives. How can we measure affect in the archives? How does affect influence the retelling of narratives through creative process? What forms and attributes of information experience inform the artist in the archives? A phenomenological approach was used to identify and define attributes of information experience used to create and express new narratives through archival collections. Analysis was based on direct observation during the research and bookmaking stage along with individual self-reports. Using Upton's (2016) *information-as-it-is-experienced* conceptual framework, the analysis revealed four themes of information experience. These were external information (information journey, knowledge sharing); internal information (feelings of emotion and intellect, tangible/symbolic links to the past, numen qualities representing loss, mortality, death); sociocultural information (rules of book construction and creative writing). And creating new information (pseudo collections, new narratives, life experiences, abstract symbolism).

Workshop Descriptions

Tuesday, July 10, 2018 [2:00pm – 5:00pm; 5th Floor Gorgas Library]

Developing Digital Learning Environments / Trudi Wright and Ed Benoit

Recommended Reading:
Vishal Arghode, Earl W. Brieger, Gary N. McLean, (2017) "Adult learning theories: implications for online instruction," *European Journal of Training and Development, 41:7,* 593-609, https://doi.org/10.1108/EJTD-02-2017-0014

Ming Lai, Kwok Man Lam & Cher Ping Lim (2016) "Design principles for the blend in blended learning: a collective case study," *Teaching in Higher Education, 21:6,* 716-729, DOI: 10.1080/13562517.2016.1183611

Barak, Ming, (2012) "Distance education: towards an organizational and cultural change in higher education," *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy, 6:2,* 124-137, DOI 10.1108/17506201211228930c

Workshop introduction

This interactive and participatory workshop is designed to explore and discuss curriculum design for blended and digital classrooms, using andragogical principles. The 90-minute workshop will include demonstration of current digital elements and platforms available, as well as discussion of key problems and issues in developing online learning environments using technology platforms.

General structure of workshop activities

1. Introduction to learning styles, and curriculum design
2. Demonstration of a variety of digital elements used to support learning styles in blended and digital course design
3. Key problems and issues in technology use in online classroom environments
4. Discussion on balancing course objectives, optimizing knowledge transfer, and meeting archival challenges through technology use in the classroom.

Proposed length: 90 minutes

Preferred maximum no. of workshop participants

Anticipated Outcomes

1. Introduce androgogy as a basis for curriculum design to support knowledge transfer and
2. Facilitated discussion on curriculum design opportunities through technology use
3. Increased knowledge of curriculum design using androgogical principles and technology
4. Focus on developing higher order thinking and meta-cognition, and make good use of dialogue and questioning in order to do so
5. Recognition of the need to develop courses that are inclusive and take the diverse needs of a range of learners, as well as matters of student equity, into account.

Team Members

Trudi Wright, Doctoral Candidate, McGill University
Edward Benoit, III, Assistant Professor, Louisiana State University

Bios

Trudi Wright

Trudi Wright, PhD Candidate, is a curriculum designer and instructor in the Library and Records Management Program at Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology. Her research focuses on information culture, records management practices, and the boundaries of personal privacy. Her dissertation focuses on an investigation of the influence of information culture on records management practices in organizations transitioning to digital records managements systems, as well as the ongoing development of roles for records management practitioners. Trudi is a Certified Records Manager, and has completed a degree in Adult Education with an emphasis on digital technology enabled curriculum design.

Edward Benoit, III

Ed 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.

Thursday, July 12, 2018 [10:30 AM – 12:00 PM; 5th Floor Gorgas Library]

Archival Love, Letters for Our Future / Ego Ahaiwe Sowinski

List of prerequisites

Open to creative letter writing
Open to working in an informal collective way
Open to writing by hand

Participants will be provided with three questions to reflect upon, which will inform the letter writing exercise and process. (Once they have signed up)

Workshop Introduction

This workshop aims to explore using the tool and methodology of letter writing to think and reflect about our archival futures. The workshop aims to collectively create a collection of letters that reflect on archival knowledge production and sharing as well as a creative approach to preserving this knowledge.

General structure of workshop (90 mins)

- Welcome introductions/housekeeping 5 mins (Participants to introduce selves, share pronoun and why they signed up)

- Introduction to session - background to session and outline 10 mins

- Small group exercise - explore resources provided (feminist correspondence, extracts) 15 mins

- Participants come together to discuss/feedback/   and share resource. 10 mins

- Participants write a letter to 'Our Archival Future' 30

- Participants return to group to share writing. 20 mins

Anticipated outcome

A collection of letters from participants

With consent of the group/individual participants the collection of letters produced will be made into a zine.

No. of participants 10 - 15

Thursday, July 12, 2018 [2:00 PM – 5:00 PM; 5th Floor Gorgas Library]

Appraisal for Research Data Workshop Prerequisites for participation / Sarah Ramdeen

Prerequisites for participation
Knowledge of/interest in Appraisal

Workshop introduction

The Archives and Records Professionals for Research Data Interest Group (ARPRD) of the Research Data Alliance (RDA) is working on a project to create a short, user friendly guide to appraisal for research data. The audience for this resource includes domain researchers and people and/or organizations with little or no access to archival professionals. This guide would introduce them to the topic of appraisal and point them to existing resources from the Archives and Records Professional community. The guide is being built around 4 themes, as identified by the RDA community: Introduction to appraisal; Developing an appraisal process; Metadata for appraisal; and Disposition of materials. The expected outcome of the project will be in the style of another RDA output, "23 Things: Libraries for Research Data" (L4RD, 2016). This guide is a two page document which provides a list of 23 topic areas and links to free, online resources and tools related to the concept. Long term goals include producing a journal article or white paper on the topic.

The purpose of this workshop will be to gather input from a community of experts. This includes suggestions of tools or resources for inclusion in the guide, input towards the shaping of the finished product, and recruitment of potential partners for next steps. Attendees will be credited on any finished products.

Background on RDA and ARPRD:

RDA is "an international member based organization focused on the development of infrastructure and community activities that reduce barriers to data sharing and exchange, and the acceleration of data driven innovation worldwide" (RDA, 2018). The ARPRD Interest Group within RDA is a space for Archives and Records Professionals to join the RDA community while not necessarily coming from a specific domain representation. One of our goals is to raise the profile of archival principles and practices in relation to data management activities in domain sciences.

References:
RDA in a nutshell February 2018 - https://www.rd-alliance.org/about-rda/who-rda.html L4RD's 23 things
http://hdl.handle.net/11304/98d1c4dc-9ae6-47f3-9378-dfbcb0cb30c8

Workshop activities
NOTE: Attendees should bring laptops for breakout group participation
- Introduction to ARPRD and the appraisal task's current status (5 minutes)
- Discussion from gathered experts/attendees on the project plan and suggested modifications which includes selected themed areas (10 minutes)
- Overview of breakout task goals (5 minutes)
  ○ Includes examples of tools and resources already collected; complete lists will be provided to breakout groups
- Break into groups (20 minutes)
  ○ Groups will be based on 4 themes identified by ARPRD, *with modifications based on community input.*
  ○ Groups will:
    ▪ Conduct preliminary work/brainstorming to identify relevant tools and resources including suggested level of experience required for use
    ▪ Document potential sub topic areas under their theme
    ▪ Provide expert opinions on existing list of tools or resources *where available*
- Present results for additional input from other groups (5-10 minutes per group)
- Closing and discussion of next steps (10 minutes)

○ If there is time, we will introduce the other ARPRD task that may be of interest to this community: Digital Preservation.

Anticipated outcomes
- Evaluation of ARPRD appraisal task by community of experts.
- Preliminary collection of tools and resources related to appraisal.
- Identify potential partners for continuing partnership with ARPRD

Thursday, July 12, 2018 [2:00 PM – 5:00 PM; 5th Floor Gorgas Library]

Genealogical Societies and Library Archives: Building a Collaborative Partnership /
Anastasia S. Weigle

Genealogical societies and libraries share a common ground as they both offer resource materials and assistance to their users. It is no surprise that the genealogist is a heavy user of libraries and archives, historical societies, and museums. Family history research continues to grow and is the "second most popular use of the internet" (Barnwell, 2013, p. 261). In an era of tight budgets, finding ways to maximize resources through partnerships and collaborations can prove to be advantageous for some libraries and genealogical societies. This workshop is for those interested in building collaborative relationships and resource sharing initiatives between library archives and genealogical societies. How do two separate agencies work together as a single unit, yet still retain their identity? What types of policies should each group have in place before embarking on such an endeavor?

Archival Education and Research Institute 2018

Participant Biographies

Yair Agmon

Yair Agmon, born in Israel, is a practicing artist in film, photography and writing, based in LA. He received his Photography BFA from the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, his MFA from The California Institute of the Arts, where he is technical faculty and is an Information Studies doctoral student at UCLA. His work deconstructs nationalist and oppressive narratives that dominate history, identity and the distribution of power in the Palestinian-Israeli landscape mostly through the use of archives.

Des Alaniz

Des Alaniz (returning EASP scholar) has a BA in Political Science/Gender Studies from University of California, Davis and an MS in Library Science from Simmons College. Her research interests relate to community archives, critical literacy and pedagogy, archival curriculum, outreach and engagement, social movement archives, and histories of activism.

Aida Škoro Babić

Aida Škoro Babić, employed at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia as a Senior adviser - archivist since 2009 in the Sector of Special Archives, responsible for archival records of the Slovenian highest judicial bodies. She is the member of the expert group for the succession issues regarding archival records of former Yugoslavia.

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. She is a Phd candidate at Faculty of Arts at the University of Maribor in the field of contemporary history, researching the issue of war military courts.

In 2009 was appointed as a court interpreter by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia for Bosnian language. She is involved in in archival and historical associations and she is a president of Supervisory board of Historical association of Slovenia. Speaks local languages and knows Latin and read old Latin and Cyrillic manuscripts as well as Arabic writings. She is the author of many published articles in the field of archival science and history.

Ed Benoit

Ed 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.

Johanna Davidson Bleckman

Johanna Davidson Bleckman is a Program Manager at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) within the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan. Her primary responsibilities include working with ICPSR faculty and administration, along with University of Michigan attorneys, to manage the array of legal agreements and dissemination policies and procedures supporting the use of ICPSR's restricted data holdings, with the goal of ensuring ethical and responsible access to secondary social science data.

Erik Borglund

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.

Gracen Brilmyer

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.

Sarah Buchanan

Sarah Buchanan is an Assistant Professor at the School of Information Science & Learning Technologies (iSchool) at the University of Missouri. She studies how people interact with cultural heritage, from museum and archival studies perspectives, and draws on previous experience as a museum archivist and librarian. Her research interests include digital classics, data and provenance issues in archaeological archives, and arrangement and description of special collections. She is a faculty advisor for the American Archive of Public Broadcasting Preservation Fellowship led by WGBH which partners archival graduate programs with U.S. public broadcasting organizations. Her teaching emphasizes writing and skills development in service-learning contexts, as well as community engagement around issues of cultural heritage. She is active in the Society of American Archivists, advises an SAA student chapter at Mizzou, and currently convenes the ALISE Archival / Preservation Education SIG.

Itza Carbajal

Itza A. Carbajal (returning EASP scholar) has a dual BA in English and History from the University of Texas San Antonio and a Master of Science in Information Studies from University of Texas at Austin School of Information. Itza's research interests relate to the development and sustainability of community archives, digital archives and privacy, and human rights recordkeeping.

Kathy Carbone

Kathy Carbone is the institute archivist, performing arts librarian, a faculty member in the Herb Alpert School of Music, and an adjunct faculty member in the School of Critical Studies at the California Institute of the Arts (CalArts), where she teaches courses in music research methodologies and archival art-making. She is also a lecturer in the Department of Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), where she teaches a

course on archives and art practices. 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 has published in the journals *Archival Science*, *Archivaria*, and *Archives and Records*. A former contemporary dancer, improviser, and choreographer, Kathy collaborated with musicians and dancers utilizing both improvisation and set material in theater and gallery based live performance events for over 25 years. Kathy holds a Ph.D. in Information Studies, with a focus in Archival Studies from UCLA, an MLIS from Kent State University, an MA in Dance and Music and a BFA in Dance from Ohio University.

Ema Čelebić

Ema Čelebić is final year Master's student at the Department of Information Sciences, University of Zadar's program in Information Sciences. She has worked in various information institutions such as archives and libraries. After working in the Croatian State Archive in Vukovar, she passed the archival science professional state exam which required describing archival materials using international and national archival standards for archival description.

She approached her graduate thesis as an opportunity to bring new insights and knowledge to the field of archival science in the context of archival fond description. In preparing her graduate thesis she is using her past experience with describing the aforementioned fond held by the State Archive in Vukovar. She proposes to present at AERI2018 new findings and knowledge that were revealed by her research. Her paper's theme concerns the challenges presented by the application of the new draft ICA conceptual model for archival description.

Yongsheng Chen

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. He was named the national archival specialist in 2017.

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 hosted 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. In 2017, he won the 2018 annual national social science fund major project called The Research of Guangdong Customs Files Arrangement and Database Construction. 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 three times, 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.

Caitlin Christian-Lamb

Caitlin Christian-Lamb is a first year PhD student at the University of Maryland's College of Information Studies, where she focuses on collective memory, connections and collaborations between archives and digital humanities, and the nature of secrecy in email archive collections. At UMD she is a research assistant for Dr. Ricky Punzalan's "Valuing Our Scans: Understanding the Impacts of Digitized Native American Ethnographic Archives" project, which focuses on defining and identifying "stories of impact" and categories to better describe impact in terms of digitization and use of Native American archival collections. She also works as a researcher for Dr. Katie Shilton and Dr. Doug Oard on the Searching for Secrets project (affiliated with the University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies), which studies contextual privacy and redaction in large email archives. Caitlin currently serves as the co-chair of the Society of American Archivists' Standards Committee and as a Review Editor dh+lib (affiliated with the Association of the College and Research Libraries). She previously worked as the digital

archivist of Davidson College and as a project producer at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University.

Zakiya Collier

Zakiya Collier (new EASP scholar) has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of South Carolina and is currently enrolled in the M.A. in Media, Culture, and Communication program at New York University and the M.S. in Library and Information Science program at Long Island University. Zakiya's interests relate to Black Studies, digital culture and archives, critical archival practices, community archives, archives and social justice, queer and affect theory, cultural memory, folklore, and visual culture.

Evelyn Cox

Evelyn Cox (new EASP scholar) has a BA in English from the University of California, Los Angeles and an MLIS from the University of Oklahoma. Evelyn's interests relate to community archives and collective memory, language revitalization projects for indigenous communities, and oral tradition as it pertains to archival documentation. Evelyn is also passionate about oral history programs, community history projects, community memory preservation and the digitization of at-risk material.

Devan Donaldson

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, Computing, and Engineering (SICE) at Indiana University, Bloomington, where he directs specializations in digital curation and archives and records management. 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, research data management, trust, security, and users' perceptions of archives and archival content. His research has been funded by the University of Michigan, Indiana University, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, 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). He currently serves as co-chair of the RDA Early Career and Engagement Interest Group (ECEIG).

He serves on the Faculty Policy Committee for the School of Informatics, Computing, and Engineering. He also serves on the Graduate Programs Committee, the ILS Colloquium Committee, and the Diversity Committee for the Department of Information and Library Science.

Yvonne Eadon

Yvonne M. Eadon is a third-year PhD student in Information Studies at UCLA. She has worked as a digital archivist at various organizations several years. Her research, funded this summer by the UCLA Graduate Summer Research Mentorship, conceptualizes a sub-group of conspiracy theorists--those who base their theories on primary source materials--as *conspiracy researchers*. She is particularly interested in how conspiracy researchers conduct their research with the help of reference archivists and other personnel, both on- and off-line.

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.

Patricia Galloway

Patricia Galloway joined the University of Texas at Austin School of Information's archival program, where she is now Professor, in 2000. She teaches courses in digital archives, archival appraisal, and historical museums. From 1979 to 2000 she worked at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, where she was an editor, historian, museum exhibit developer, and manager of archival information systems, and from 1997 to 2000 directed an NHPRC-funded project to create an electronic records program for Mississippi. Her academic qualifications include a BA in French from Millsaps College (1966); MA (1968) and PhD (1973) in Comparative Literature and PhD in Anthropology (2004), all from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She served on the SAA Continuing Education and Professional Development committee 2005-2009 and has served on the Executive Board of the Society of Southwest Archivists; she is currently on the Steering Committee for the SAA Acquisition and Appraisal Section. Her recent publications include a book of essays, *Practicing Ethnohistory* (2006), articles on "Intrinsic Value" and "Principle of Respect for Original Order" in the *Encyclopedia of Archival Science* (2015), and articles in *American Archivist*, *Archivaria*, *D-Lib*, *Library Trends*, *Information and Culture*, and *IEEE Annals of the History of Computing*.

Tatjana Hajtnik

Tatjana Hajtnik graduated at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at University of Ljubljana in 1986 and in 1998 gained Master degree at Faculty of Economics at University of Ljubljana in 1986. In 2017 she had gained PhD in the program of computer science and informatics at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at University of Ljubljana. For a decade, she was a Head of the Security Service at the Information Center of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and in 2006, she took over the management of the Sector for electronic archives and computer support at the Slovenian National Archives. As a project leader of European project of Slovenian electronic archives e-ARH.si she is giving an important contribution to the field of archival science. Her scientific work is well recognized in the scholar field, as she is the assistant professor at Alma Mater Europaea – European Centre Maribor at the study program of Archives and Records Management. She has published number of scientific articles and books in the field of archival science and informational science.

Jamila Ghaddar

Jamila Ghaddar is a doctoral candidate at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Information working with Drs. Nadia Caidi, Fiorella Foscarini, Eve Tuck and Jens Hanssen, and funded by a multi-year Government of Canada SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship. Her doctoral project bridges the traditional boundaries between archival studies and the Middle East field, and is in conversation with critical race theory, postcolonialism, feminist theorizing, critical Indigenous studies, decolonial theory, political economy, and intellectual history. She holds an undergraduate degree in Anthropology and Linguistics from McMaster University, and a Master of Information from the University of Toronto. Her publications include the 2016 article in *Archivaria*, "Truth, Reconciliation & Indigenous Archival Memory," for which she received the W. Kaye Lamb Award from the Association of Canadian Archivists. Recently, she worked at the University of Toronto's Bora Laskin Law Library on increasing the accessibility and relevance of the Indigenous Perspectives Collection. She has also archived in diverse locales, including at the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto and the American University of Beirut's Jafet Library, where she had the honour of arranging and describing the personal records of the preeminent Arab intellectual and historian, Dr. Constantine Zurayk. Jamila has worked on a number of government funded research projects, including the Social Justice &

Archives Project with Profs. Wendy Duff and Heather MacNeil; and the Diversity by Design Project with Drs. Nadia Caidi and Karen Dali. Before joining the University of Toronto, Jamila was for many years a social worker and community advocate, working with newcomer and Arab-speaking communities, in emergency women's shelters, and with street-involved youth.

Anne J. Gilliland

Anne J. Gilliland is Professor, Director of the Archival Studies specialization and Chair of the Ph.D. program, as well as the Director of the Center for Information as Evidence at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)'s iSchool. She also directs the Archival Education and Research Initiative (AERI). She is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and an Honorary Research Fellow of the Centre for Global Research, RMIT University in Melbourne and also of the University of Liverpool Department of History. Her current research addresses recordkeeping and archival technologies, policies and practices in support of human rights and daily life in post-conflict settings, particularly in the countries emerging out of the former Yugoslavia, and rights in records for forcibly displaced persons; as well as the role of community memory in promoting reconciliation in the wake of ethnic conflict.

Jeff Hirschy

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.

Hannah Ishmael

Hannah is an archivist currently researching a PhD at UCL investigating the development of Black archives in London. Previously she was the Archivist at Black Cultural Archives, having qualified in 2010. She also works as a freelance archivist, recently on the Black Dancers Archive project and has been involved in research for TV. She has a special interest in ephemera as a tool for historical research and the role of bookshops and bookselling in the creation of political campaigns.

Krystell Jimenez

I'm a first-year master's student at UCLA's Graduate School of Education and Information Studies. I'm currently on the program's archives track, although I'm also interested in learning from libraries and how they prioritize user-centric approaches. After graduating from UC Berkeley, where I studied Middle Eastern Studies, I lived in Istanbul for four years and learned much about the challenges refugees face. My interests include immigration and refugee issues. I also hope to learn more about how to make archives more user friendly and welcoming, improve relationships with users, and ensure that archives are a resource for communities. I'm currently working on Professor Gilliland's Records and ICT project, which is focused on identifying the kinds of official records needed by refugees and other displaced populations, and potential technological and policy solutions.

Doris Jones

Doris Jones is a faculty member in the Department of Rhetoric and Composition, at the American University in Cairo. Her research focuses a critical lens on developing research methods in archival literacy for undergraduate students, and life writing where much of her work is concerned with exploring the role memory plays with the rhetorical, cognitive, social, political, artistic, pedagogical, and cultural significance of how archival records are transmitted over time. In her research, she is examining the growing landscape of digital declassified archives. She is also currently researching the commencement addresses, letters and speeches of AUC's first President, Charles R. Watson, which are archived in the Rare Books and Special Collections Library (RBSCL). Within this framework, Jones is interested in developing an archival inquiry-based teaching strategy to actively engage students to help them visualize and question the content found in archives. How do ideas about archival thinking, documentation practices, and existing archives shape our understanding to develop instructional practices in the classroom? What

will be the consequences of long-term digital preservation for declassified archives? How are we initiated into the professional community of archives? How are we taught to make sense of the future of information and of our need to develop specialized pedagogy that moves beyond basic information literacy? These questions and others must be asked as archives become more accessible. Jones archival expertise was used in the production of the PBS documentary film series *Stories of the American Puppet*, which won an Emmy in 2001 for Outstanding Writing.

Ellen LeClere

Ellen LeClere is a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison's iSchool under the supervision of Dr. Alan Rubel. She received her MA in Library and Information Studies with a focus on archives and records management from the iSchool in 2014, and her BA in Political Science and Sociology from Cornell College in 2009. Her dissertation research examines issues of information ethics in large-scale digitization labor.

Zilin Li

My name is Zilin Li, a Ph.D. student in archival science in School of Information Resource Management, Renmin University of China. I want to gain a chance to take part in AERI2018 and share my research project with other scholars and archivists.

My master's thesis is about archival service based on user needs in digital environment in China enterprises. It seeks to explore the situation (advantages and problems) of archival service and the archival users' behavioral habits and requirements about the times, contents, ways of archival service in china enterprises.

During my Ph.D., I transfer my research interest from enterprise's archival service to social archival service, and I want to explore the new development of archival service under the context of social culture, and how archives and archivists assume the responsibility of helping people to collect and retain individual and social memoires and inherit social culture in digital age.

Additionally, I took part in the 4th ICA-SAE conference in Seoul, Korea 2016 and made a paper presentation at the meeting about "*The current situation of specialized curriculum construction of archival science and investigate of student curriculum satisfaction in China*". I am an internship in The State Archives Administration of China for two years and have rich practical experience about archives work.

Ruth Livier

Ruth Livier is a UCLA doctoral student in Information Studies. She has a B.A. in English Literature/Creative Writing (UCLA, 2016). Her research interests primarily focus on Net neutrality. Ruth returns to academia with a career as an actress/writer/content creator. She is the first person to join the Writers Guild of America West via her work in digital media and, as an actress, has worked extensively in TV, film, radio, animation, and theatre in both English and Spanish language media.

Harvey Long

Harvey Long is a second-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.

Kimberly Motley McDade

Kimberly Motley McDade (new EASP scholar) has a BS in Kinesiology from the University of Montevallo and is currently enrolled in the Master of Library and Information Science program at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Kim's research interests relate to the digitization and preservation of personal/family histories.

María Montenegro

María Montenegro is a doctoral student entering her third year at the Department of Information Studies of the University of California, Los Angeles, where she works with Dr. Anne Gilliland. Her interdisciplinary doctoral research sits at the intersection of critical archival theory, Indigenous Studies, and tribal law and is in conversation with the Indigenous Data Sovereignty movement, critical race theory, and anticolonial studies. She holds an undergraduate degree in Aesthetics from U. Católica and a Master of Arts in Museum Studies from New York University. In 2017, she published a chapter along with Dr. Jane Anderson in the Routledge Companion to Cultural Property titled "Collaborative Encounters in Digital (Cultural) Property: Tracing Temporal Relationships of Context and Locality." María is a recipient of a 2018-2019 Andrew W. Mellon Digital Knowledge Sharing Fellowship at the American Philosophical Society, a research fellowship aimed at scholars of Native American history and culture.

She currently works with Dr. Kim Christen in the Sustainable Heritage Network and with Dr. Jane Anderson in the Local Contexts project. She is also assisting Drs. Carole Goldberg and Duane Champagne on the preparation of the Fernandeño Tataviam petition for federal acknowledgement.

Catherine Mullen

Catherine Mullen is a doctoral student studying ethnomusicology at Indiana University (IU). She is also a recent graduate of the MLS program in the IU Department of Information and Library Science. Her research interests include issues surrounding music and cultural archives, with a particular focus on ethnographic investigation of community collecting and archival access. Additionally, she is interested in digital humanities applications in ethnomusicology, and is a member of the 2017-2019 HASTAC scholar cohort through the Insitute for Digital Arts and Humanities at IU. She is currently the Laura Boulton Junior Fellow in the IU Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology, and has previously worked as an assistant and intern in a number of ethnomusicological archives including the Archives of Traditional Music at IU and the University of Washington Ethnomusicology Archives.

Jinfang Niu

Jinfang Niu is an associate professor at the School of Information, University of South Florida. She received her Ph.D. from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Prior to that, she worked as a librarian at the Tsinghua University Library for three years. Dr. Niu teaches courses on knowledge organization, web archiving, digital curation and archives management. She recently conducts research on Library, Archival and Museum(LAM) convergence, and research data management.

Alex Poole

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.

Tianjiao Qi

Tianjiao Qi is a second year PhD. Students, majoring in archival science, of the school of Information Resource Management in Renmin University of China. She is a Joint PhD student in UCLA. Her doctoral research focuses on the digital archival resource organization. Her research interests are on the Chinese rural archives and archiving, digital archiving and digital management and other issues about digital archives and community memory. 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 core journals in China.

Sarah Ramdeen

Sarah Ramdeen, PhD is a Research Associate at the University of Alabama in Huntsville, in the Earth System Science Center. As part of the DSIG team, she works on curation activities related to the Climate Data Initiative and collaborative effort to improve metadata quality in NASA's Common Metadata Repository (CMR). Her research interests focus on the curation of scientific data, specifically physical specimens and samples. Sarah holds a PhD in Information and Library Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, an MS in Library and Information Studies and a BS in Geology, both from Florida State University. She is currently co-chair of the Research Data Alliance's Archives and Record Professionals for Research Data Interest Group and Early Career Representative for the American Geophysical Union's Earth and Space Science Informatics Section.

Robert Riter

I teach in the University of Alabama's School of Library and Information Studies, where I hold appointments in library & information studies and book arts, with teaching responsibilities in archival studies and descriptive bibliography. My research addresses topics related to the publication of original sources, collectors & collecting, intellectual archival history. and archival book art.

Ana Roeschley

Ana Roeschley is a doctoral student in the College of Information at the University of North Texas. After receiving her BA in English from the University of Texas at Austin, she went on to earn 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. Currently in the second year of her PhD program, Ana's research interests include collective memory, digital humanities, and participatory archival culture.

Takahiro Sakaguchi

Takahiro Sakaguchi is a Lecturer of the Soka Education Reseach Institute of Soka University in Tokyo, Japan. In addition to doing his own research, for the past two years he has been responsible for research and education of university history and archives. He was an Assistant Professor at Kyoto University Archives, and has engaged in archival work at several research institutions.

In 2014, he received a Ph.D. in archival science from the Graduate School of Humanities, Gakushuin University in Tokyo. Supervised by Professor Masahito Ando, his dissertation explores the formulation of recordkeeping systems and methodologies in the United States and their introduction and transformation in modern Japan. Based on the dissertation, he published a book in 2016 entitled "Formulation of American recordkeeping systems and its transformation in modern Japan". He holds a B.A. in law (2002) and M.A. in Cultural Information Resources (2004).

His research interests include the installation and diffusion of Western recordkeeping systems in modern Japan, the interaction between academic archival disciplines and business-like records management procedures, a comparative history of records management in the United States and Japan, the relationship between filing systems and archival finding aids, and, finally, organizational culture and recordkeeping methodologies.

As a part-time lecturer, he has taught records management and archives to undergraduate students for nine years at Shizuoka University and Surugadai University.

Laken Smith

Laken Smith (new EASP scholar) has a BA in English Literature from the University of Tennessee at Martin and is currently an MLIS candidate at the University of Alabama. Laken's research interests relate to community archives, archival outreach, empathetic archival practices, genealogy, and equity and social justice within the archives.

Lauren Sorensen

Lauren Sorensen is a second year doctoral student in Information Studies at UCLA, and freelancing audiovisual archivist. Her research interests include digital preservation, video archives, independent media, copyright & fair use, and free culture. She has held positions at the Library of Congress, Bay Area Video Coalition (BAVC), independent film distributor Canyon Cinema, among others. She received a Masters in Moving Image Archiving & Preservation from New York University in 2007, and is currently Secretary of the Board of the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) and recently 2017 Program Chair for the Electronic Media Group of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works (AIC).

Ego Ahaiwe Sowinski

Ego Ahaiwe Sowinski (returning EASP scholar) has a BA (Hons) in Design Studies from Goldsmiths, University of London and an MA in Records and Archives Management (International) from University College London (UCL). Ego investigates archives in relation to Black and minority ethnic histories and experiences in Britain and throughout the diaspora. She has continued to archive the histories and experiences of Black British women, Black LGBT communities, and women of color artists in the US and UK, theorizing and sharing her ideas on archives as spaces of therapy. Her current research focuses on the synergies and relationships between feminist, queer and decolonizing theories and (self) archiving as organizational, curatorial and artistic practice.

Heather Soyka

Heather Soyka is an Assistant Professor at the Kent State iSchool. She held a postdoctoral fellowship with DataONE, a project funded by the National Science Foundation that is concerned with open access and use of multi-national, multi-scale environmental and ecological science data. Her recent work examines community engagement and recordkeeping factors relevant to research data sharing, sustainability, 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.

Jennifer Stevenson

Jennifer Stevenson is a Computational Math Scientist Post-doctoral scholar at the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the Pennsylvania State University. She received her PhD from the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee. Her research focuses on understanding and answering the questions pertaining to what actions and methods build strong data networks. Jennifer's research has particularly focused on the domain of data analytics, data mining, data curation, and visualization, by using large data generated from online social networks to understand what the cause and effect of each data point in the network.

Huanning Su

Huanning Su, is a doctoral student 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, and 6 of them were series called *Records Management in E-government Systems*, which have been published with other authors in the Chinese core archival journal called *Archives Science Study*. As a project manager, she is holding a research project of the Guangdong provincial archives 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. Her research papers have been accepted by 6 academic conferences, 4 of them were domestic, and the other 2 were foreign conferences. The

first one of foreign conferences was AERI 2017, and the other one was The Document Academy 2017. 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.

Jiarui Sun

Jiarui Sun, master student in the School of Information Resource Management, Renmin University of China. He obtained bachelor's degree in archival studies from the School of History and Culture, Shandong University. During the period of undergraduate study, he won National Scholarship twice, First-class Scholarship three times, Excellent Students in Colleges and Universities in Shandong Province and Chancellor's Scholarship, which is the highest honor in Shandong University. He participates in some research program from International Organization for Standardization, International Telecommunication Union and National Social Science Foundation of China. He published three papers, participated in writing one monograph and two international reports. He is interested in the research of archives management, data governance and records governance in big data era.

Jingqiong Sun

Jingqiong Sun is a doctoral student in the school of information management of Wuhan University, majoring in archival science since 2017. She was born in Kaifeng, Henan province in China.

In 2010, she was admitted to Central China Normal University, enter the information management and information systems for undergraduate study. Four years later, she chose to pursue a master's degree in intelligence at Central China Normal University further. After master's study, after careful consideration, combined with the existing research foundation and her own interest, she once again decided to enter Wuhan University, which has the best information management institute in China, continue to study and research in the field of archival science for doctor's degree.

At Central China Normal University, she obtained the basic knowledge of LIS and Archives Management with digital library, information organization and retrieval as the main research direction. During this period, she participated in two projects of National Social Science Foundation of China and published several papers in academic journals, one of which was published in the top journal in China by the third authors. Now, as a doctoral student in archives science, she focuses on the field of archives protection and digital archives and participates in the Key Program of National Social Science Foundation of China "Research on the Classified Storage of Information Resources of Intangible Cultural Heritage" and the Major Program of National Social Science Foundation of China "Safeguarding and Database Construction of Minority Archives Heritage in Frontier Minority Areas".

Tonia Sutherland

Dr. Tonia Sutherland is assistant professor in the Department of Information and Computer Sciences at the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa. Prior to joining the faculty at UHM, Sutherland was an assistant professor in the College of Communication and Information Sciences at the University of Alabama. Sutherland holds a PhD and an MLIS from the University of Pittsburgh's School of Computing and Information (formerly the School of Information Studies), 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 critical and liberatory work within the fields of archival studies, digital culture studies, and Science and Technology Studies (STS).

Csaba Szilagyi

Csaba Szilagyi is responsible for the human rights collections, education and public programs of the Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University (CEU). 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. 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.

Biyong Tan

Biyong Tan is an associate professor in the School of History and Culture, Shandong University. He holds a doctorate from the School of Information Management, Wuhan University. His research interests include archives and social responsibility, community archives and cultural Identity, digital preservation of intangible cultural heritage. He has been the principal investigator of two research projects sponsored by *Humanities and Social Science Foundation of Ministry of Education of China*, *National Social Science Foundation of China*. He is the general editor of the Electronic Journal of *Foreign Archives* that established by the Journal of Archives Management in Zhengzhou, China since July 2013.

Mônica Tenaglia

I am a historian and archivist and I am currently doing my PhD at University of Brasília, Brazil. I am spending the 1st semester of 2018 as a Visiting Researcher at School of Information, University of Texas at Austin. I have experience in working as an archivist in Brazil and the United Kingdom where I lived for nine years. In 2014, I worked as an archivist for the National Truth Commission in Brazil. For my PhD dissertation, I am researching the relation between archives and the investigations by truth commissions about gross human rights violations. I am particularly interested at: archival access, military dictatorships, access to information legislation, human rights archives management.

Ashley Todd-Diaz

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 physical and virtual power structures and dynamics surrounding archives and libraries that exist within a parent-child organizational relationship, and how those dynamics are communicated to and perceived by external stakeholders, namely researchers who expect the contents of the archives to address their information needs. 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 chair of the Manuscripts Repository Section and as a member of the Teaching with Primary Sources committee of the Reference, Access, and Outreach Section.

Evan Tucker

Evan Tucker is a graduate student in the joint MLIS and MA in Latin American Studies program at UCLA. While at UCLA Evan worked at the Chicano Studies Research Center archive on the *La Raza* Photograph Collection and was inspired to create an archival research project for students in the Department of Chicana and Chicano Studies. Evan also worked at CSU Dominguez Hills Archives and Special Collections on the Japanese American Digitization Project, where he used materials in the collection to create an exhibit and presentation about Japanese Latin American internment. He has also volunteered with community archives and libraries like the Lavender Library Archives and Cultural Exchange (LLACE) with the South Asian American Digital Archive (SAADA). He is the past president of the UCLA Information Studies student group Books Beyond Bars and the LGBT student group OUTreach. Before entering graduate school at UCLA, Evan worked on using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to search for evidence that was withheld at federal criminal trials. His research interests include: how archivists can use FOIA to uncover hidden evidence, creating clinical education programs for archival students, and examining why police do not process rape kits.

Allison Tyler

Allison Tyler is a second-year PhD student at the University of Michigan School of Information, working with Elizabeth Yakel, Margaret Levenstein, and Carl Lagoze. 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 co-author with Krystyna Matusiak 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 on a Sloan Foundation-funded project to develop a transferable researcher credentialing system for accessing restricted data. Recent academic achievements include the successful completion and defense of her pre-candidacy project, where she developed a theoretical model of trust development in restricted data repositories.

Aglaia Maretta Venters

Aglaia Maretta Venters (new EASP scholar) has a BA in History from the College of William and Mary, BA in History and a Ph.D. in History from Tulane University, PhD in History. Aglaia's research interests lie at the intersections between archival and historical theory.

Cenxi Wang

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.

Anastasia Weigle

Anastasia Weigle '98LS received her B.A. in Natural Science Illustration with a minor in Museum Studies from SUNY Empire State College in Rochester, New York, and her M.S.L.I.S. in Archives Management from Simmons College. She has a diverse background in libraries, archives, and museums. She is the current director for the Caribou Public Library in Maine and is a doctoral candidate (2018) at Simmons College. Beginning September 1st, Anastasia will take on a new position as Assistant Professor in Library and Information Science at the University of Maine at Augusta.

Kelvin White

TBA

Eliot Wilczek

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 in library and information science from Simmons College.

Stacy Wood

I am currently an Assistant Professor in the School of Computing and Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. I am a critical scholar of archives, information policy and information studies who engages with the legal and cultural aspects of records and technology.

Qiuhui Xiao

Qiuhui Xiao is a professor at School of Information Management, Wuhan University, where she also serves as the director of Department of Archives and Government Information Science. She holds a Ph.D. in information science from Wuhan University, China. She teaches courses in *Archives Management, Enterprise Archives Management, Archival Information Retrieval* and *Digital Archives*. Her research areas cover electronic records and digital archives management, archival higher education, information policies and laws.

Qiuhui Xiao has hosted 10 projects (research grants) and published 3 monographs and 3 textbooks. And she has published 42 research papers in China's key archival journals, which are included in Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index and Chinese core journal criterion of PKU. Her research paper "Research on the Cooperation Mechanism for Long-term Preservation of Electronic Records", which was published in *China Archives* in 2012, received widespread attention by being reprinted in *Archival Science* (replicated journals of Renmin University of China). In particularly, Her research paper "China's Archival Higher Education: its features, problems, and development" was published in *American Archivist* in 2011.

Qiuhui Xiao has won several awards for research and teaching such as the third prize of the 6th Humanities and Social Science Research Achievements of Chinese Universities, Excellent Teachers of Wuhan University etc.

Xiaotong Xu

Xiaotong Xu is a Ph.D. candidate of Department of Archives and Government Information Science, School of Information Management, Wuhan University, China. She got a Bachelor of Archival Science from Wuhan University in 2011. And she has been taking successive postgraduate and doctoral programs of study for doctoral degree since September 2017.

Xiaotong Xu's research interests focus on digital archives management, cost of digital preservation. And she has published 7 research papers in in China's key archival journals, such as *Archives Science Study* and *China Archives*, which are included in Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index and Chinese core journal criterion of PKU.

Xiaotong Xu has been awarded as the Outstanding Graduate of Wuhan University. And she has won scholarships of Wuhan University several times. Her bachelor degree thesis won the Excellent Bachelor's Degree Thesis of Hubei Province, China in 2015. Her paper on archives public services was awarded the second prize at the National Archivists' Annual Meeting of China.

Huang Yujing

Huang Yujing is a first-year doctoral student in archival science at School of Information Management of Wuhan University. She received a master's degree in archival science from Yunnan University in Yunnan, China. Her current research field is in archives protection, and mainly in protection of ethnic minorities' archives in China, because the archives of ethnic minorities records the culture and development of ethnic minorities, the dissemination of these culture can keep the diversity of cultures and make the country more integrated and cohesive. She had participated and has been taking part in many research projects supported by National Social Science Fund, such as *"Endangered ethnic minorities' archival heritages protection and database construction in frontier minority areas", "Study on the construction of the ethnic minorities' archival heritages of national comprehensive archives in western China based on the perspective of national memory inheritance", "Study on the centralized protection of scattered ethnic archives in the western region of China"* and so on. Publications relating to these projects include *"Research on exploration and utilization of Xinjiang minority archives based on stable development of ethnic minority regions"*, Archives Science Study (2016), *"Research and enlightenment on the case study of endangered Tibetan archives"*, The Research of Chinese Archival (2015), *"The study on archiving protection of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage of Lisu"*, Archives management.(2017), *"Research on classification protection of Yunnan National Archives documental heritages"*, Lantai World(2017).

Aglaia Maretta Venters

Aglaia Maretta Venters (new EASP scholar) has a BA in History from the College of William and Mary, BA in History and a Ph.D. in History from Tulane University, PhD in History. Aglaia's research interests lie at the intersections between archival and historical theory.

Ning Zhang

Dr. Ning Zhang is an associate professor in School of Information Resource Management, Renmin University of China, Director of Archives Informatization teaching and research section, also the member of steering committee of SAE of ICA. She received her PhD of Management in 2005 and from September 2003 to May 2005 she studied in Koblenz-Landau University in Germany with German DAAD scholarship (Sino-German joint training program of PhD). She specializes and gives the courses in archival science, enterprise archives management, electronic records management and information analysis.

Until now, Dr. Zhang has published one monograph and over twenty academic papers. She has also chaired four national-level research projects, two university-level research projects and participated in more than ten other research projects.

Emerging Archival Scholars Program Description

The Emerging Archival Scholars Program (EASP) is an AERI recruitment and outreach program to encourage students at the undergraduate and graduate levels from backgrounds that are underrepresented in the archival field, nationally or internationally, to consider undertaking doctoral education focusing in Archival Studies. Archival Studies is a multidisciplinary field that examines the social, cultural, political, and technological imperatives and professional practices of record keeping and remembering in society. US participants in the program have been supported since 2012 by grants from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS).

We would like to welcome the 2018 EASP cohort to AERI 2018:

Des Alaniz (returning EASP scholar) has a BA in Political Science/Gender Studies from University of California, Davis and an MS in Library Science from Simmons College. Her research interests relate to community archives, critical literacy and pedagogy, archival curriculum, outreach and engagement, social movement archives, and histories of activism.

Itza A. Carbajal (returning EASP scholar) has a dual BA in English and History from the University of Texas San Antonio and a Master of Science in Information Studies from University of Texas at Austin School of Information. Itza's research interests relate to the development and sustainability of community archives, digital archives and privacy, and human rights recordkeeping.

Ema Čelebić (international participant) has a BA in Information Sciences from Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek and is currently enrolled in the MS in Information Sciences at the University of Zadar in Croatia. Her research interests relate to archives as information institutions, archival description in the digital environment, and archival descriptive standards.

Zakiya Collier (new EASP scholar) has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of South Carolina and is currently enrolled in the M.A. in Media, Culture, and Communication program at New York University and the M.S. in Library and Information Science program at Long Island University. Zakiya's interests relate to Black Studies, digital culture and archives, critical archival practices, community archives, archives and social justice, queer and affect theory, cultural memory, folklore, and visual culture.

Evelyn Cox (new EASP scholar) has a BA in English from the University of California, Los Angeles and an MLIS from the University of Oklahoma. Evelyn's interests relate to community archives and collective memory, language revitalization projects for indigenous communities, and oral tradition as it pertains to archival documentation. Evelyn is also passionate about oral history programs, community history projects, community memory preservation and the digitization of at-risk material.

Krystell Jimenez (new EASP scholar) has a BA in Middle Eastern Studies from UC Berkeley and is currently enrolled in the MLIS program at the University of California, Los Angeles where she is also a member of the Rights in Records for Refugees research team. Krystell's research interests relate to refugees and documentation, immigration, and government records.

Kimberly Motley McDade (new EASP scholar) has a BS in Kinesiology from the University of Montevallo and is currently enrolled in the Master of Library and Information Science program at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Kim's research interests relate to the digitization and preservation of personal/family histories.

Laken Smith (new EASP scholar) has a BA in English Literature from the University of Tennessee at Martin and is currently an MLIS candidate at the University of Alabama. Laken's research interests relate to community archives, archival outreach, empathetic archival practices, genealogy, and equity and social justice within the archives.

Ego Ahaiwe Sowinski (returning EASP scholar) has a BA (Hons) in Design Studies from Goldsmiths, University of London and an MA in Records and Archives Manangement (International) from University College London (UCL). Ego investigates archives in relation to Black and minority ethnic histories and experiences in Britain and throughout the diaspora. She has continued to archive the histories and experiences of Black British women, Black LGBT communities, and women of color artists in the US and UK, theorizing and sharing her ideas on archives as spaces of therapy. Her current research focuses on the synergies and relationships between feminist, queer and decolonizing theories and (self) archiving as organizational, curatorial and artistic practice.

Aglaia Maretta Venters (new EASP scholar) has a BA in History from the College of William and Mary, BA in History and a Ph.D. in History from Tulane University, PhD in History. Aglaia's research interests lie at the intersections between archival and historical theory.