

Annotated Bibliography

In my research, I want to focus on the underrepresentation or even the misrepresentation of different ethnic minority groups in archival collections and the field as a whole. Archives play a crucial role in preserving history, however many ethnic minority groups are inadequately represented both as patrons and professionals.

Daniel, D. (2013). Archival representations of immigration and ethnicity in North American history: from the ethnicization of archives to the archivization of ethnicity. *Archival Science*, 14(2), 169–203. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-013-9209-6>

This article covers how mainstream Canadian and American archives have represented ethnicity and immigration since the 1950s. It identifies three main periods of evolution of these ethnic archives: the era prior to the civil rights movement, the 1960–1980s and the 1990s and beyond.

Dunbar, A.W. Introducing critical race theory to archival discourse: getting the conversation started. *Arch Sci* 6, 109–129 (2006). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-006-9022-6>

The purpose of this article is to discuss the importance of critical race theory (CRT) in archival discourse because it could help identify and raise social and professional consciousness of implicit bias. It aims to point out that CRT can influence the creation of

collective and institutional memories that impact underrepresented and disenfranchised populations and the development of their identities.

Maliniemi, K. (2009). Public records and minorities: problems and possibilities for Sámi and Kven. *Archival Science : International Journal on Recorded Information*, 9(1-2), 15–27. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-009-9104-3>

The article highlights the Kven and Sami people of Norway as a represented group that has an unheard voice. The National Minorities in Public Records in Norway found that there were hundreds of documents that were found inside the public archives. The documents were neither labeled or cataloged. The article raises some concerns about the lack of knowledge that can influence the understanding of ethnic minorities in the archives.

Neal, K. M. (1996). The Importance of Being Diverse: The Archival Profession and Minority Recruitment. *Archival Issues*, 21(2), 145–158.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/41101945>

The author of this article examines the mostly homogenous field and they explore why it has remained that way for a long time. The author seems to explore why archivists should be concerned at the lack of diversity in the field and also finds ways to suggest how more people of color can enter the field.

Ramírez, M. H. (2009). The task of the Latino/a Archivist: on Archiving Identity and community. *InterActions UCLA Journal of Education and Information Studies*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.5070/d451000647>

This paper examines how archivists can document Latino or Hispanic communities in the U.S. while recognizing that the identities are also complex and ever changing. The author questions in this paper if the creation of different latino groups might oversimplify their identities. They explore whether sharing community histories can highlight differences within these groups instead of forcing them into a single definition.

Ramirez, M. H. (2015). Being assumed not to be: A critique of whiteness as an archival imperative. *The American Archivist*, 78(2), 339–356.
<https://doi.org/10.17723/0360-9081.78.2.339>

The article seems to focus on what it is that the archives and archivists are doing when it comes to the profession. It analyzes and rethinks the roles of archivists and the archives as a whole and the ways that there has been a reinforcement of unequal power structures.

Sutherland, T. (2017). Archival Amnesty: In search of Black American transitional and restorative justice. *Journal of Critical Library and Information Studies*, 1(2).
<https://doi.org/10.24242/jclis.v1i2.42>

This paper focuses on how the field of archives has throughout history centered whiteness and overlooked marginalized groups. The bias that can be seen in archival

science can hinder a lot of marginalized groups, but in this paper specifically it focuses on Black Americans. The paper uses lynching as an example, and it argues that there needs to be different perspectives in archives in order to promote healing and justice for Black Americans.

Warren, K. E. (n.d.). We Need These Bodies, But Not Their Knowledge:

Black Women in the Archival Science Professions and Their Connection to the Archives of Enslaved Black Women in the French Antilles. *Library Trends*, 64(4), 776–794.

<https://doi.org/10.1353/lib.2016.0012>

Though LIS education calls for diversity and minority participation, there is a lot of work that needs to be done by both the library and archives. This article examines and connects the archived, enslaved black woman of the French Antilles to the contemporary black woman in the United States. The scarcity of the first group within archives is seen in this article as a reflection of the low incidence of American black women being represented in the archives profession today.