

AERI 2010

Poster Presentations

Doing a paper presentation and also thinking about a poster??? Contact aeri [at] gseis.ucla.edu before May 1, 2010.

Logistics:

- Poster stands are 3' x 4' and are only vertical. Maximum size for your poster is be 34"w X 46" h.
- Posters do not have to be hard backed.
- Posters should be dropped off at the Stockwell Lounge between 5 pm and 6 pm on Wednesday June 23, 2010
- Poster presenters will not be expected to make a formal presentation, but should be stationed near their posters to answer questions.
- There will be prizes for the posters. (FYI, poster making is open for all participants regardless if they are already presenting!)

Poster Presentations:

Amelia Acker

"Cell Lines as Records: Theory and Speculation in Archives"

Historically, library and information studies have answered this tenet of "looking ahead to the boundaries of fields" by creating new information and communication systems and technologies (ICTs) to deal with sheer volume and the need for networked access and sharing. Additionally, the cultural role that the archivist plays in "creating" documentation through organization and preservation of knowledge is often left to critical theorists. But little work has been done that addresses the ways in which new conceptualizations of biotechnical objects and electronic documents, may be understood (or speculated) as records. Though there is no shortage of scholarship on how new technologies problematize understandings of "life," and living in the 20th century, there is a lack of speculation on how, in this case an established cell line or an electronic document, affects or evades basic concepts in archival thinking, theory and practice.

This poster will feature a study of keywords that examines and interrogates the act and role of theorizing in the archival realm, which continues to be a source of debate in information studies, as it is often maintained that there is little or no theory to be discussed in terms of archival work. In a review of a book that claims as much, Tom Nesmith advocates for a deeper understanding of the critical role that speculation may offer to archival theory despite more normative aspects of an archivist's work (Nesmith 1999). Though there is a broad base of literature in Library and Information Science (LIS) that has discussed the nature of information in age of biotechnology, this project will discuss how standardized living technologies may guide us through some new ways of archival thinking—which is much needed for present and future university and funding-agency data documentation mandates.

This project proposes an exploration into the development of theory and speculation in archiving through a biotechnical lens: specifically, how should information scientists and archivists think of theory as it shapes archival ideas, and how do new types of records such as patented cell lines challenge key archival principles (such as 'the original' and 'provenance') that archivists and scientific records managers have traditionally espoused? This endeavor is twofold in its aim: 1) it asks what are the responsibilities of archivists to think about the theory relating to, and speculate about the nature of new records in specialized knowledge fields, how those records may document life, or new understandings of life; and 2) it attempts to introduce a new terms to the critical vocabulary of archives, understanding that the informational professional's agency in "creating" documentation of life will be necessarily predicated in and through our theories about life and origin.

Bruce Ambacher

"Developing Trusted Digital Repositories"

This poster traces the evolution and application of the concept of trusted digital repositories from the landmark 1996 Preserving Digital Information, through the work of multiple task forces to an ISO standard and the accompanying guidelines for auditors, anticipated in the 2010-2011 timeframe. It will highlight the major criteria of the draft standard.

Denise Anthony

"Effective Methods for Transferring Expert Knowledge"

According to the Archival Census and Education Needs Survey in the U.S. conducted in 2004 (A*CENSUS), of the 4,776 individuals responding to the questions regarding age, almost half were over the age of 50. These baby boom generation archivists, who are now 56, are preparing to retire. Thus, one of the inherent challenges of this coming generational changeover will be to identify "effective methods for transferring the knowledge and values acquired through decades of experience from those in the current generation to those who will take their place."

My research is in the initial stages and is focusing on finding these effective methods. It is based on the findings of a research project I conducted that examined how experienced reference archivists find information in archival collections and what knowledge and skills they acquire and use for searching. Although the quality, quantity and accessibility of finding aids have improved over the last 30 years such that they currently offer researchers, as well as the succeeding archivists, a set of described elements, they contain only a limited amount of knowledge and skills experienced archivists develop. In fact, the eight archivists studied for this research project, who averaged 22 years experience in the same repository, rarely consulted finding aids. They relied more often on their memory of a variety of facts about collections such as episodic memory of events, spatial memory, knowledge of the competence of other archivists working in the repository, social knowledge of the organization and other tactic skills, such as handwriting recognition. My research questions are: what if any, knowledge management methods and techniques have been developed for transferring this type of knowledge? How successful have they been? How can they be applied in archives?

Carol Brock, Katie Pierce and April Norris

"Building Communities: Designing the Austin Historic Architecture Web-Based Resource"

Katie Pierce, April Norris, and I are applying our archival expertise, preservation knowledge, and records management skills to the Development of the Austin Historical Survey Platform, in order to (1) identify project stakeholders and roles, (2) identify records and other sources of information that may be used to document historic properties, and (3) identify policy and legal considerations regarding access and retrieval, maintenance, and preservation of the incorporated materials. Identifying the stakeholders, records, and policy/legal requirements will enable us to better understand and document stakeholder responsibilities and inform development of a system with improved likelihood of continued use, proper management, and preservation of the web tool and the data sources, while also providing a replicable model for the increasing number of similar projects being developed or considered by other local and state agencies. We intend to do a poster session on our work on this project at this meeting.

Joel Blanco-Rivera

"Records and accountability for past human rights abuses: The National Security Archive in Latin America"

The National Security Archive (NSA) is a non-governmental organization based at The George Washington University in Washington, D.C. This research institution collects and makes available records obtained through the U.S. Freedom of Information Act. The organization is very active in legal battles to assure the opening of secret documents and preservation of government records, participation in congressional hearings on issues related to government secrecy and FOIA, and collaboration with organizations abroad, particularly Latin America. Regarding the latter, the NSA has contributed by providing records and expert testimony to criminal investigations and truth commissions, and assistance to human rights organizations and archives of repression such as the Archive of Terror in Paraguay and the Guatemalan National Police Archives. This contribution underscores the importance of records as sources of accountability for human rights violation during periods of repression and internal conflict. An examination of the involvement of the National Security Archive in Latin America provides an opportunity to further study how records affect the implementation of mechanisms of accountability

in countries under transitions from authoritarianism. This research poster will showcase relevant cases in Latin America in which the National Security Archive provided records and assistance. The cases include legal decisions that describe how these records served

as evidence and criminal investigations where members of the NSA provided expert testimony on the authenticity of documents.

Ellen Rae Cachola**"Manilatown Archival Project: The Past is in the Present"**

My research poster will explain how Manilatown Archival Project exemplifies why a postcolonial historical, political-economic analysis is important in conducting digital archival work in historically marginalized communities. Manilatown Archival Project is a digital archive situated within the International Hotel (I-Hotel), a Filipino-American community based memory institution that marks a Filipino-American immigrant enclave that once existed on Kearny Street, San Francisco. This archive was set up by activists who were part of the anti-eviction movement. When the financial district's expansion increased land value, this increased the rents, causing Filipino-American businesses and services to move out of the neighborhood. The I-Hotel was the last vestige of this Filipino neighborhood, and the anti-eviction movement emerged to resist the city's favoritism over corporate profits rather than the human rights of people who lived within that community.

Although the I-Hotel was demolished after the eviction in 1997, it was rebuilt 25 years later due to the continued advocacy of activists. The I-Hotel stands today on Kearny Street as senior housing. On the bottom floor is the Manilatown Center, which houses the digital archives and gallery space. The digital archive's purpose is to preserve the memory of a community that once was there, and to preserve the history of this community's resistance to unjust development policies. Therefore, the archives are not just the photos, texts, oral histories and videos within the digital collection; it is the art gallery that portrays emerging Filipino-American visual artwork, the musical and dance performances, and community events to celebrate or raise awareness on particular issues. Moreover, the network of Filipino and Filipino-American people across the city who continue to advocate for social and economic justice are the "living archives" that preserve the history and legacy of Manilatown. By incorporating culture, body and land as records, they preserve the contextual understanding of the digital archives so that historical education is not about a subject in the past, but has relevance in present day issues.

Kaitlin Costello and Jason Priem**"I can leave a record of me": Scholars' attitudes towards archiving their tweets"**

Twitter, which was established in 2006 as a way to communicate in 140 characters or less, is an extremely popular micro-blogging and social networking service used by a variety of people and entities for many purposes, including academics posting about their research and teaching activities. Academics are using Twitter to communicate in a wide variety of ways, including finding other academics to collaborate with on projects; sharing citations with others; interacting with students; obtaining feedback on their teaching or presentations; organizing conferences and meetings; and taking notes and participating in backchannel discussions at conferences or other academic events [1]. The tweets of academics have implications for how academia is enacted and shaped in the 21st century, particularly with respect to interdisciplinarity; collaboration; definitions and ideas of authorship; bibliometrics and academic impact; and definitions of academic identity and a sense of self. Users can follow or be followed on Twitter; when a user logs in to the site, it displays the 20 most recent posts from the people they follow. There are many third-party services for users to archive their own posts by storing them in the cloud or on their personal computers, but this capability is not built directly into the interface.

I plan to study whether academics who use Twitter consider their posts or the posts of other academics that they follow to have enduring value. This study is the first in a series of studies designed to address questions surrounding appraisal of web-based interactive media. These studies aim to uncover similarities and differences in people's thoughts about a variety of interactive platforms on the Web. In addition to addressing questions of enduring value, this research also addresses the question of who is responsible for carrying out the activities of selecting posts and making them available for future use. In order to begin answering these questions, I have developed an interview guide for 25-30 semi-structured interviews with academics who use Twitter. The questions for the interview aim to uncover how academics use Twitter; whether they think their posts or the posts that they follow should be preserved for future use; and, if so, who is responsible for the project of capturing, preserving, and making them available.

A recent article about Twitter as a collaborative tool called for persistent archives of Twitter, suggesting the pressing need for research in the area of archiving this social networking system [2]. This study addresses that need by focusing on a specific population of Twitter users who may consider their posts on Twitter to be of value to future users. This study and the subsequent studies in this series will have implications for a wide variety of future research, including informing best practices for selection and appraisal; building tools and systems for the curation of web-based interactive materials; and

understanding communication and collaboration among academics.

References

[1] Young, J. R. (2009, April 10). 10 High Fliers on Twitter. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 55(31), A10.

[2] Honeycutt, C., & Herring, S. C. (2009). Beyond microblogging: Conversation and collaboration via Twitter. In *Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*. Computer Society Press. Retrieved from <http://www.computer.org/plugins/dl/pdf/proceedings/hicss/2009/3450/00/03-05-05.pdf>.

Richard Cox

"Research, Teaching, and Publishing"

This poster will describe my work on four book projects emanating from my teaching and work with students.

Lorrie Dong

"The Publication of Private Lives: Creating Digital Access to Mental Hospital Records"

Central State Hospital in Petersburg, Virginia, is a state mental institution that was founded at its present location in 1882 to specifically provide services for the African-American population after the Civil War. The hospital continues to serve the central Virginia area today. I am part of a grant-funded project to create a digital library based on the early records from the hospital. The first phase of the project will focus on digitizing all pre-1900 materials other than patient records, with the goal of making them publicly available via the Internet. Beginning this summer, I will be indexing and assessing the condition of these records. My poster consists of a literature review and methodology for a study I will conduct during the project on the relationship between privacy and the digital dissemination of historical medical-related records.

While the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 makes it clear what identifiers constitute protected health information, it is less certain how the act's privacy rule works retroactively for historical records. In particular, it is unknown how HIPAA applies to various materials that are not explicitly patient records, such as photographs, day books, and board minutes. What is considered "private" and what is of "public interest"? In addition to the legal aspects of privacy, this study will address issues of making highly sensitive materials widely available for research and general interest. Central State Hospital was a facility for both voluntary and non-voluntary patients and the poor. Its staff performed and documented controversial medical practices. The range of possible reactions from descendants of former hospital residents upon the opening of the institutional records need to be understood and addressed before the project is completed.

For my literature review, I will look at court cases that have interpreted HIPAA, Virginia's records laws, the archival practices of other U.S. mental institutions, and perspectives from the archival community, historical societies, and patient rights groups. The overarching goal of my study is to assess the types of records and the nature of the patient information, and then to make recommendations on privacy considerations for each record category. Such research will be beneficial to other institutions and archivists who seek to provide greater public access to mental health records for the first time.

Kathleen Fear

"Exploring attitudes and current practice in data management"

I plan to present a poster on a joint project I conducted with the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. This project is an effort to gauge the need for a new approach to data stewardship at the University of Michigan, to discover best practices here and elsewhere, and to propose some avenues that we might follow for providing better data support in the future. Additionally, the project will explore data stewardship efforts at other universities and seek to draw conclusions about researchers' current approaches, attitudes and preferences for data stewardship.

Like other major research universities, the University of Michigan produces and consumes an enormous and growing amount of research data as part of its daily business. The obligations involved in managing that ever-increasing flow of data are a challenge to the University as an institution, as well as to its faculty, staff, and students. They also present opportunities, especially to work better and more efficiently and to protect the data from loss and harm. Examining researcher's current data stewardship practice, what support they would like, and their attitudes toward data stewardship will help determine whether the University needs a new approach to data stewardship at the institutional level.

With an increasing push from funding agencies and some publications for researchers to provide access to their data and to guarantee its long-term preservation, it is important to understand how researchers what they are doing with their data and how they think about

it in order to provide better support services. This study will explore how researchers are managing their data now as well the factors that have shaped that practice and motivate or inhibit changes to that practice. A combination of survey and interview data yielded both qualitative and quantitative data about how researchers are managing their data, what services they might be interested in, and factors that influence their data management practice.

This poster presents results from this study, including recommendations made to the University of Michigan Provost's Office and the Office of the Vice-President for Research.

Leisa Gibbons

"Culture in the Continuum: Youtube, small stories and memory making"

How to understand and capture born digital information is the most challenging issue in archival science today. The revolution of digital technologies allows everyone to contribute, communicate, re-invent and etch out spaces for personal identity, community and visual culture. The use of online social media tools, often referred to as Web 2.0, contributes to a rich born digital cultural heritage, however, in archival science, a space and language for these cultural information systems does not exist. Within a history prestigious museum spaces and worship of the cultural artefact, online digital technologies of the everyday are being lost to the ephemeral or umbrella-ed into web archiving.

Youtube, a vast user-generated repository of digital moving image material, provides an opportunity for scrutiny of the construct and ongoing development of digital information in online spaces and the potential impact on cultural heritage preservation. Identifying Youtube as a website containing moving image ignores the complex information system that contribute to its existence as a space for cultural stories. The actions of the user reveal the process of cultural heritage formation through small stories and personal memory making. This research investigates the user in the Continuum of (born digital) Cultural Heritage.

The poster I am presenting introduces the methodological approach to this research project. I have developed a methodological model, based on Information Continuum theory, which incorporates sense-making and reflective practice. Developed by Frank Upward, Information Continuum theory presents a paradigm shifting approach to understanding information capture, organisation and pluralisation in digital spaces.

Using graphic representations, the poster will showcase the model and its application in my own research practice and development of a methodology. The methodological approach encompasses the multiplicity of online social spaces and embraces multidisciplinary and complex research design. In addition, in applying Information Continuum theory so deeply into methodology, the research, in a sense becomes a reflection of itself by embedding and testing the recursive nature of the construction of knowledge. Finally, the potential of the model for future use in archival science research will be explored.

Karen Gracy

"Consumption of Archival Moving Image Material on Mobile Devices: From Super8 to the iPad"

This poster will report on recent research looking at use of mobile devices for the consumption of moving image material from libraries and archives. Laptops, cell phones, iPods, and the recently announced iPad all offer users the opportunity to download, view, and use moving images from library and archival collections in a myriad number of ways and settings, making video consumption an anytime, anyplace phenomenon. This research examines the impact that these technologies are having on consumption of moving images, including how users are incorporating moving image material into their own works and circulating these materials in their social networks.

Research problems addressed include the following questions:

- How are institutions distributing archival moving image material online (i.e., in what formats, and for what purposes)?
- In what contexts and for what purposes are users downloading and using archival moving image materials on mobile devices?
- Does contextualization (documentation/curation of moving images) affect usage patterns, both in terms of amount of

usage and types of usage?

- For material that has been digitized, do concerns about moving image quality and presentation affect users' attitudes toward viewing and reuse of archival moving images?

Consumption of Archival Moving Images on Mobile Devices: A Proposed Research Agenda

Karen F. Gracy, Ph.D., Kent State University

Summary & Research Questions

Laptops, cell phones, iPods, and the recently launched iPad all offer users the opportunity to download, upload, view, and use moving images from library and archival collections in myriad ways and settings, making video consumption an anytime, anyplace phenomenon. This research aims to examine the impact that these technologies are having on consumption of moving images, including how users are incorporating moving image material into their own works, circulating these materials in their social networks, and contributing to the archival agenda through appraisal, description, and preservation activities.

Research problems to be addressed include the following questions:

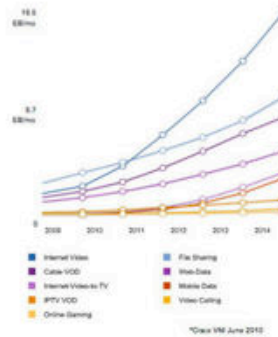
- How are institutions distributing archival moving image material online (i.e., in what formats, and for what purposes)?
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- For material that has been digitized, do concerns about moving image quality and presentation affect users' attitudes toward viewing and reuse of archival moving images?

Modes of Inquiry

The study of epistemic upheavals can be approached from a variety of methodologies, ranging from the purely empirical to the interpretative, and from a variety of epistemological stances. Given this researcher's social constructivist research philosophy, this research agenda proposes to use discourse analysis as the primary mode of inquiry. Phillips and Hardy define discourse as "an interrelated set of texts and the practices of their production, dissemination, and reception." (3) This research aims to study the changing nature of the moving image archive by examining discourses of mobility, ephemerality, and decentralization as they relate to the growing dominance of video online and its effects on the nature of the archival institution. Texts to be considered as part of this analysis will include archival literature, computing industry periodicals and reports, written communication such as commentary and annotations to moving image works in video collections (both formal and informal archive), as well as audiovisual materials themselves where they present themselves as discursive. Follow-up studies will employ ethnographic methods to test initial findings in particular communities of practice.

Video Rising ...

According to Internet traffic statistics and predictions, moving images are poised to become the dominant mode of communication over the Internet and mobile networks within the next few years. While the sheer size of video files partially accounts for this ascendancy, new capabilities of increased bandwidth, more efficient streaming technologies, and new platforms for moving image creation, distribution, and consumption also will drive the growth of moving images online.



The Cisco Visual Networking Index predicts that by 2014 ...

- The various forms of video (TV, VoD, Internet Video, and P2P) will exceed 91 percent of global consumer traffic.

- Global online video will approach 57 percent of consumer Internet traffic (up from 40 percent in 2010).

- Globally, mobile data traffic will double every year through 2014, increasing 39 times between 2009 and 2014.

References & Acknowledgements

1. Charles B. Acland, "Curtains, Cars, and the Mobile Screen." *Screen* 50.1 (Spring 2009): 148-166; 2. Pierre Bourdieu, *The Field of Cultural Production* (Columbia UP, 1993); 3. Nelson Phillips and Cynthia Hardy, *Discourse Analysis: Investigating Processes of Social Construction*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2002. The author wishes to thank Dr. Marjorie Rauen for her insightful comments and suggestions on this research agenda.

Amy Greer

"Current Trends in Archival Education Related to Diversity"

Because I am early in my program at Simmons, this upcoming semester will be my first opportunity to begin my own research. Admittedly, I cannot yet provide the specific research question and methodology for my poster in June. By the end of this semester, however, I will have created a researchable question, collected data from a small sampling, and completed an early draft of a research paper. All of this will be easily translated to a poster. For now, I will provide you with my topic of interest and my initial plans for investigation.

Following Elizabeth Atkins' presidential address at the 2007 SAA meeting, I conducted a literature review to explore if and how archivists were grappling with and writing about issues of diversity in the archives field. I wanted to understand why the field struggles to diversify. As of now, I have located few articles in the archival field on the topic, beyond the literature tangentially related such as material on the community archives movement, post-colonial studies in the archives, and pluralizing archival education. I see an opportunity to delve into the issues around diversity and the archival profession. In doing this research, I hope to help the field think more effectively about ways it can attract a people from a broader population, more accurately representing to population we seek to serve.

The questions I am hoping to engage with include: What causes the field of archives to remain largely homogenous? How do we determine if racism and discrimination exist in our field? How do we quantify it? Where do we look for examples? What systems in our organizations do we first explore as possible sites of such racism and/or discrimination? Should we discover its existence, what do we do about it? If there does not appear to be systemic discrimination in the field, what other reasons might there be for the continued homogeneity? To gather appropriate data for these questions, I hope to utilize demographic studies of students who drop out of LIS and Archives programs, interviews, surveys, and focus groups.

Please do not mistake my lack of clarity for lack of engagement. The course I am taking this semester, Research Methods, is providing me with great insight and direction in developing my research, especially for a student coming over from the humanities. By this summer, I plan to have established my research plan for the next few years, and to have material ready for critique and review.

Diversity and Archival Education: An Empirical Investigation into Current Practice and Trends

Amy Greer

Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College

Introduction

This research study was designed to examine the current trends in graduate archival education and diversity.

On the topic of diversity in archives and LIS there are three major themes:

- Defining and contextualizing diversity
- Recruiting diverse populations to the library field
- Curricula in Library Graduate Programs (including some literature from the archives field)

This research study addresses the following questions:

1. What are the current practices and trends in recruitment, admission, curriculum development, retention rates, and job placement within graduate archival education?
2. What do the websites and course descriptions reveal about how graduate archives programs are handling issues of diversity programmatically and in the classroom?

Methods

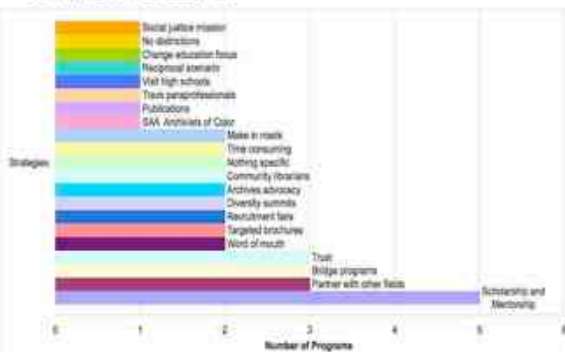
- Study conducted in Spring 2010
- Qualitative exploratory research to be extended in the future
- Semi-structured interviews (N=9)
 - Directors/Faculty of top ranked archives programs
 - Recruitment
 - Admission & retention; student demographics
 - Curriculum development
 - Job placement
- Content analysis of program websites (N=9) on
 - LIS program mission, vision, and objectives statements.
 - Faculty ranks and makeup
 - Course descriptions
 - Archives specialization overview
 - Content & resources on Diversity

Results

- Program Types: Specialization (5); Concentration (3); In Development (1)
- Program Leadership: Directors (5); Faculty (4)
- Number of Archives Faculty: 1-2 (7); 5+ (2)
- Archives Recruitment Strategies:

Website	100%
SAA directory	89%
Rely on general LIS recruitment	67%
Ads in Journals	33%
Brochures	33%
Word of mouth	22%
Face to face contact	22%
Alumni	22%
Booths at conferences	11%

•Diversity Recruitment Strategies



Diversity in the Mission

LIS Mission Statement	
Yes	78%
Indirectly	22%
Archives Program Statement	
No	67%
Yes	11%

Courses on Diversity



- B interviewees have not noticed any change in the diversity student population
- Minimum GPA for acceptance: 3.0 (7), 3.2 (1), 3.4 (1)
- GRE Expectations: Required (6), Not Required (2), Conditional (1)
- B interviewees report ratio of at least 2/3 female to 1/3 male in their programs
- Diversity issues in archives curriculum: Every course (3), Electives (4), No change (2)
- All 9 participants report retention rates of 95% and higher
- Job placement rates: Jobs at graduation (3), Difficulty (3), Not specified (3)
- Little variation of job placement rates between Caucasian and diversity students

Perceived Obstacles

- Shortages of staff, resources and time
- Diversity as conceptual paradigm versus diversity as curriculum implementation
- Lack of clear definition of diversity or agreement on terminology
- Difficulty "breaking through" perceived barriers of marginalized communities
- Lack of consensus on the extent diversity issues should be addressed in archival curriculum
- Lack of understanding of diversity development and future

Conclusions

While diversity is an issue in the minds of these nine archival educators and in the verbiage of the program websites, it is still a topic with which the field struggles. There is no agreement on the appropriate terminology to be used when discussing the topic and there is no agreed-upon, working definition. Finally, there is little agreement about where or if diversity issues, as such, should fit into graduate archival education.

Remaining Questions:

- Does the archival field want to tackle diversity?
- Is it something that needs to be "fixed"?
- Is consensus necessary in order to move forward?
- If so, how might the archival field need or be willing to change so it can more actively address diversity issues?

Acknowledgements

Thanks to my cohort at Simmons and to Dr. Hong Tang for supporting me in generating this poster. And, of course, thanks to the participants in this study.

Laura Helton**"Discussing the Archive: Ideas, Practices, Institutions"**

This poster will recap and analyze a recent event series at NYU entitled "Discussing the Archive: Ideas, Practices, Institutions," co-curated by Laura Helton, Dylan Yeats, and Peter Wosh and running from February through April 2010. This series examines and contributes to a growing interdisciplinary body of work that draws on "the archive" as a lens for exploring questions of history, memory, evidence, and representation. The number of recent archives-themed courses, conferences, and books offered outside of the archival profession demonstrates the intensity of current interest in archival studies across the humanities. What has not been fully realized, however, is an organized effort to explicitly examine the how these approaches to "the archive" converge and diverge. This series attempts to address that gap.

Each session is organized around a conceptual theme designed to provoke conversation and debate about how we think, use, and build archives. The five session titles are: Problems and Productivities of Archival Silence: Engaging with Archives on Slavery and Colonialism; Archival Materialities: Text, Image, Sound, Object; Collecting and Collectivities: Social Movements and Archive-Building; Embodied Archives; and Archives and the Security State: Implications for Archival Research. (Full schedule: <http://aphdigital.org/more/discussing-the-archive/>)

While each discipline frames these issues differently, our shared use of the term "archive" offers a productive opportunity to think together across analytical, institutional, and professional boundaries. In fact, the versatility of an archival vocabulary invites precisely this sort of collaborative self-reflection as we look at how archives literally and conceptually shape our practices. A cross-disciplinary framework allows us to interpret "the archive" as simultaneously referring to places, institutions, collections, traces, methodologies, information networks, and theories of knowledge production. To examine the recent surge of attention to "the archive," this series brings together the strength of existing practices in the archival profession, a tradition of archival research across the humanities, and critical theories of the archive in literary and cultural studies. This poster will describe some of the major questions and observations arising out of the series.

Richard Hollinger**"Use and Retention of Emails in the Workplace"**

The poster will present research results pertaining to the use and retention of email from of a survey of 400 workers and from the examination of paper and digital files kept by employees in five organizations. The poster will illustrate the types of communication for which emails are preferred; how long emails of different types of are retained; how they are retained; and for what purpose they are used after retention. It will also explain how these patterns of retention and use deviate from those for other types of documents. It will also explore how the type of organization and the professional rank of the individual worker shape patterns of email use and retention.

Pendse Liladhar Ramchandra**"Preserving the Portuguese and French Colonial Periodical Legacies in post-Colonial India and the Library as an archival repository"**

The poster will highlight and discuss an ongoing cooperative project of French language periodicals preservation project between the UCLA Information Studies department and an archival repository in India. As a co-principal investigator, I work closely with Dr. Anne Gilliland. The poster will describe my previous project a web based database of the periodicals of Portuguese India.

Kathryn Pierce**"Documenting Architectural Practice: An Initial Investigation of Digital Project Records"**

Architectural firms have been using computers as an integral part of the design process for the past 30 to 40 years. The records generated by firms are only now being donated to archives for preservation. In the past few years, investigators have engaged in large-scale projects, involving numerous case studies and extensive surveys. Studies have focused on emerging record types that are particularly problematic, such as 3D CAD models. Building on the work established by these researchers, I endeavored to study the architectural project records of a local firm in Austin, Texas with an eye towards the long-term preservation of the digital records the firm created over the past few decades.

In this poster, I will lay the groundwork for understanding why this research is necessary. As background information, I will identify the range of architectural project records. I will then present the beginning efforts of a case study I conducted at an architectural firm. I interviewed members of the firm, including architects and office management staff to determine what types of digital records are created in the process of their work. I examined their archives or records management

system to access older digital records.

Through the interviews, I determined which records best document the architectural practice, according to members of the firm. I identified characteristics of these records that will be significant for archiving and preserving the materials. In the present study, I have focused on project records, as these materials differentiate an architectural firm from other businesses and provide a variety of challenges that are not necessarily addressed in other studies on born-digital records.

This study marks the beginning of a larger research project to thoroughly document an architectural practice. My intention is to follow up with further research to determine how disparate record types, both analog and digital, can be linked together to create packages of information about a single project and the architectural practice. In my research, I sought an opportunity to collaborate with record creators, in this case architects and firm staff members, to continue to understand how digital records are used and also to streamline the process of archiving the materials. This study contributes to the scholarly discourse by attempting to define the broad issues of architectural records preservation and locate solutions to a practical problem within the field by applying archival appraisal theory to examine the issue within a research context.

Hea Lim Rhee

"The Feasibility and Value of Utilizing User Studies in Archival Appraisal Practice"

This poster presents part of the basic results of my dissertation research on the relationship between archival appraisal practice and user studies in U.S. state archives and records management programs. It shows the results of investigation into U.S. state archivists' and records managers' attitudes toward the feasibility and value of user studies in appraisal practice.

Heather Soyka

"Cry 'Havoc!' and let slip the blogs of war": Capturing community, memory, and conflict in the digital age.

In my current research project, I have focused upon a particular subset of blogs and diaries as historical evidence. I plan to contribute a research poster that discusses comparisons between diaries and blogs of military and wartime memory, and the implications of the changing nature of the form on archives and recordkeeping practices, and as evidence.

Joanna Steele

"The University of Michigan's Ardis Press Collection: A Story of Literary Resistance"

This poster will visually display the history of Ardis Press, a small publisher based in Ann Arbor, Michigan, that gained an international reputation in the 1970s and 80s for its publication of Russian literary works banned in the Soviet Union. An archive without borders, this story captures an act of defiance to Soviet power by the Metropol group of writers in collaboration across borders with an American publisher. The story of Ardis speaks to the political power of writing and the political act of publishing, both embodied in the right of freedom of expression. This essential right was reflected in the more recent work of fallen human rights activists Anna Politkovskaya and Natalia Estemirova and fuels current efforts by archivists to support human rights documentation. This poster will reconstruct for viewers the memory of Ardis through analysis of the cultural response to its publications through the lens of today's ongoing struggle for human rights in Russia.

Vivian Wong

"The Chinatown Library Digital Archive Project: A Story of Community, Memory, and Technology"

Abstract TBA



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