

MAC midwest archives conference

n e w s l e t t e r

Preserving the Documents of the Past and Making Them Accessible to the Future!

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President's Page

October 2020

To the MAC community:

Recently on Twitter, I read about an individual who described their library's reopening plans with the phrase "escalation of commitment," meaning, the determination to move forward with a plan when all available and incoming data demonstrate a likely negative outcome. While this may not be the case for your employer, as we move from summer toward fall, we can all identify areas where we see this escalation in our schools, our workplaces, our communities—and feel powerless in regaining control and making well-informed decisions.


This issue of the newsletter will look different from previous fall issues. Gone is the focus on the Fall Symposium, which MAC Council canceled earlier this year due to the global pandemic. We are not yet announcing a call for proposals for the spring meeting, nor are we promoting it as an upcoming event. MAC leadership is simply not able to make the well-informed decisions we want to make and thus, are purposefully trying to de-escalate our commitments for the coming year.

But de-escalation is not the same as withdrawing from our commitments. MAC is first and foremost here to serve as a resource for your professional development and educational needs. Our Program Committee and Education Committee are helping MAC leadership think through our options and the possibilities for educational activities for 2021. I appreciate their efforts and the conversations we have had about what MAC can provide.

We have also been in contact with some of our peer associations to share ideas and talk about planning. It is comforting to connect and try to solve our problems together, not in a vacuum. Finally, MAC continues to rely on and benefit from our partners at AMC Source.

Rather than escalate our commitment, MAC is approaching our current situation more along the lines of the adage, "If you find yourself in a hole, stop digging." We may not have dug the hole, but we should not carry on as if we are not in it. MAC may feel and operate differently over the coming year. Some of these changes may be long lasting and others may be just for the time being. In either case, MAC aims to serve your professional needs now and going forward.

Sincerely,



Erik A. Moore
President, Midwest Archives Conference

Vice President's Column MAC Meetings and Symposia Update

By Michelle Sweetser, Bowling Green State University



In normal times, as summer heat turns to fall colors, MAC members would be busy submitting session proposals for the 2021 Annual Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin; the Program Committee (PC) would be in the throes of reviewing and selecting proposals; the Local Arrangements Committee (LAC) would be working on the meeting web page, finalizing fund-raising plans, and coordinating spaces; and the Education Committee would be confirming workshops and formulating Friday open forum topics. But these are not ordinary times, and ordinary timelines no longer apply.

For those who attended this spring's Member Meeting, you know that professional travel allocations for the coming year were largely unknown, but that they play a significant role in making members' attendance at the Annual Meeting feasible, and many expected those allocations to diminish. You also know that members were concerned about the health risks of attending an in-person conference and that institutional travel bans were expected to impose additional barriers. For these reasons, we recognize that many members would be unlikely to attend an in-person meeting, and we want to think carefully about the viability of such an event.

With the assistance of Debbie Nolan at AMC Source, we asked the MAC 2021 conference hotel to consider a number of alternate scenarios that would amend our signed contract (such as backup dates, reduced guarantees, etc.), but we have been unable to come to an agreement. As of the time of my writing, MAC will have to pay a significant penalty to the conference hotel if we cancel the in-person Annual Meeting next spring. While state guidelines in Wisconsin do not currently support the hotel hosting a conference of our size, the hotel hopes that the trajectory of the pandemic improves and that rules surrounding gatherings relax. We, too, wish to see the COVID numbers diminish, but financial concerns—as the hotel has had to lay off staff, as we and our intuitions grapple with

budgets, and as MAC meeting planners recognize that past attendance targets are unlikely for the foreseeable future—will be framing our decisions.

Late September and early October may better portend how spring 2021 might shape up, so MAC president Erik Moore and I have asked the LAC and PC to put their work on pause for the time being. They have agreed, while recognizing that their timelines will be much reduced if we choose to sponsor a remote meeting instead. Announcing or moving to an online event at this point could trigger hotel fees, so we are continuing to monitor the situation while waiting to make a final decision.

We are also aware that educational opportunities are an important membership benefit and that cancellation of the Annual Meeting in Des Moines and the Fall Symposium in Indianapolis have left large holes in MAC's normally robust offerings. This would be compounded if we were unable to come together in early 2021. Although we may be unable to meet in person, we believe alternate venues and formats offer opportunities to meet educational needs. Thus, we have asked the Education Committee to put together a proposal for distanced learning opportunities in 2021 and expect their report in the coming weeks.

These are interesting times. It seems that plans of all sorts are being written and rewritten as circumstances change. What is recommended today may be out of favor tomorrow as new evidence becomes available. Your colleagues throughout MAC—officers and committee members—are doing their best to make responsible and informed decisions in this ever-changing environment. We promise to share information about next year's educational offerings as soon as we are able; in the meantime, if you have questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to be in touch. Stay healthy and safe!

Awards

Archie Motley Memorial Scholarship for Students of Color Essay

By Erik Henderson



Erik Henderson

I want to start with expressing my appreciation for being selected for one of the 2020 Midwest Archives Conference Archie Motley Memorial Scholarships for Students of Color.

Growing up in Chicago, I was always fascinated by community members who created and facilitated change and who are preserved at the DuSable Museum of African American History. This early engagement with history translated into pursuing my undergraduate education in history, which then led to me working within the Special Collections and Archives at Grinnell College as an undergraduate. From that experience, I realized that the stories of people who look like me are difficult to find. It becomes arduous for historians to share Black voices when their history has been often forcibly concealed.

I am currently at the University of Iowa pursuing my master's in library and information science with a certificate in special collections librarianship. A consistent goal that has pushed me to continue my education has been striving for accurate representations of Black Americans, past and present. We need to push archivists in charge of collection development toward obtaining more collections about Black Americans. Lifting the veil of history that has blinded America, offering a more inclusive representation

of diverse stories, and portraying more accounts of the past will hopefully begin a real movement toward progress inside and outside of the archives.

The peak of my graduate career so far was the opportunity to speak on the behalf of the Iowa Women's Archives (IWA) and the University of Iowa during the Special Collections Summer Seminar Series. The title of the project was "Racial Injustice in Iowa and the Midwest," and it can be found on YouTube. Alongside the assistant curator of the Archives, Janet Weaver, I shared my research on Esther Walls and Martha Nash, Black community activists from Iowa whose collections are preserved in the IWA. I highlighted their individual and collective efforts to make Iowa inclusive for all people, which added to the Archives' blog series on our African American Women in Iowa materials.

Receiving the Motley Scholarship has reaffirmed the path that I have been taking toward a career in LIS. I have realized that, as an archivist, I have the opportunity to reach people who are outside of my community. I know that it will take more than one person to do this work, and I understand my place in a system of already functioning activists and academics. At the same time, I hold myself accountable to my responsibilities to my community. With this scholarship and the energy from Black Lives Matter and the Iowa Freedom Riders, I have been able to use this moment to document the revolutionary revival going on around me. This renewal of energy led me to conduct oral history interviews. I am hoping to do interviews with Iowa City government officials who have been involved in social justice reform.

This scholarship has gone toward paying fees for my SLIS degree. I thank the MAC committee for seeing the potential that I bring to the profession of archives, special collections, and librarianship. I would like to leave you with this: I challenge you to go out and talk to someone you never met and find a singular common ground. When we alter our perception by finding common ground, living on this planet together becomes a little more meaningful.

Awards

Archie Motley Memorial Scholarship for Students of Color Essay

By Valeria Davila



Valeria Davila

I am incredibly grateful and honored to receive the 2020 Midwest Archives Conference Archie Motley Memorial Scholarship for Students of Color.

Born and raised in Argentina by immigrant parents, my fascination with images began as a teenager, going through my family photo albums to access an elusive past that was yet part of my identity. That personal exercise, and later on, my undergraduate studies in photography and film, forged an understanding of images and archives as fragile yet powerful and complex devices, where personal and collective memories collide. During my last year in college, two experiences were critical to my involvement in audiovisual preservation: on one

hand, independently coproducing *Mamadua: Nacer en Conciencia*, a documentary film on women's rights during childbirth. Coproducing this film, I was able to explore the role of documentation in human rights activism. Additionally, I landed a job at Cinecolor Digital Argentina, where, over the course of four years, I would help digitally restore my home country's film heritage for posterity.

My journey in libraries began in 2016 at the Oregon State University Libraries and Press (OSULP) shortly after I moved to the United States, specifically to Oregon. There, I digitized and helped make materials from the Special Collections and Archives Research Center available online. At OSULP, I also preserved my first film collection—a 1959 film series on Oregon's prisons, hospitals, and schools for people with disabilities—after attending the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) 2017 Film Preservation and Restoration School Latin America. Serving underserved communities and better representing, preserving, and providing access to their stories is not only the focus of my current work as a 2019–2021 OSULP Diversity Scholar, but my drive as an archivist. I am currently pursuing a master of library and information science degree with an archives concentration hoping to further this work.

By financially supporting my education through this scholarship, MAC has offered a vote of confidence in me, my journey, and my destiny in archives, for which I am extremely grateful.

Awards

Louisa Bowen Memorial Scholarship Essay

By Lena Evers-Hillstrom



Lena Evers-Hillstrom

The Louisa Bowen Scholarship will help facilitate my continued involvement in digital platforms for archives, including the Indigenous Seed Keepers Network project, as well as in my academic work with oral histories. I became involved in the seed-keeping initiative (begun under the direction of Jessika Greender and Dan Cornelius, two Indigenous seed keepers) during spring semester as a student in the Tribal Libraries, Archives, and Museums class at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. The goal of the Indigenous Seed Keepers Network Collection was to kickstart the creation of a digital archive to showcase the cultural importance of seeds, not just as materials to be grown, but as living beings that have different journeys within and between tribes, and around the world. Created using the content platform Mukurtu and with the help of Erin Hughes at Wisconsin Library Services (WiLS), community records within digital heritage entries highlight how different seeds are being grown in a diverse range of tribal communities, as well as their cultural connections to those communities and seed keepers within those communities.

I hope to continue working with this collection in the fall semester because I feel a strong connection with seeds and the resiliency of tribal communities that they represent, and I want to continue helping in the collaborative effort to make the seed entries as well represented as possible in an online format. While I have made digital heritage entries for several types of corn, my goal is to expand into making entries for other types of seeds involved in seed keeping, including squash and sunflowers. And as the project moves forward, I hope to continue discussing with seed keepers how to utilize Mukurtu, and the access protocols and metadata fields within Mukurtu, for the project.

The Bowen Scholarship will also aid my work at the Department of Oral History, headed by my supervisor, Troy Reeves. Through the Department of Oral History, I am continuing to work on a project that collects histories from individuals at the former University of Wisconsin Colleges, which have now become branch campuses within the University of Wisconsin System. Part of my work involves cataloging these histories, creating indexes summarizing what people have said, and making this information accessible online for future users within the UW Digital Collections through the Oral History Metadata Synchronizer. Having worked with oral histories in the past, coming to the University of Wisconsin–Madison and being able to continue conducting oral histories has only strengthened my view that oral histories add an extra dimension to existing historical narratives.

Through this work and my work with the Indigenous Seed Keepers Network Collection, I will be continuing to explore the diverse forms that archival collections can take, as well as the different platforms through which we can make them accessible digitally. When people think of archives, they do not always think of oral histories or seeds as traditional archival materials. But both are just as important in showing how archives can increase representation of people's voices within a given community in a meaningful way. These activities, aided by the Louisa Bowen Scholarship, will help bolster my education at the University of Wisconsin–Madison Information School.

News from the Midwest

Assistant Editors: Alexandra Bisio, University of Oregon, and Lois Hamill, Northern Kentucky University. Please submit News from the Midwest items for Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio to Alexandra at bisio@uoregon.edu and items from Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin to Lois at hamill1@nku.edu. Submissions must be 150 words or less. Images are welcome!

ILLINOIS

University of Illinois, Chicago

A two-year effort by the Special Collections and University Archives to chronicle the tenure of Chicago's longest-serving mayor, Richard M. Daley, through videotaped interviews with former presidents, city officials, and others has been completed. The Richard M. Daley Oral History Project consists of 45 interviews including candid discussions with Presidents Barack Obama and George W. Bush, chiefs of staff, political advisors, administration officials, and family. The interviews and associated transcripts are available online at https://collections.carli.illinois.edu/digital/collection/uic_rmdoh. These interviews contain discussions related to the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), education reform, and the privatization of city assets such as the Chicago Skyway and parking meters. In addition, among the interviews are discussions about Daley's plan to transform Chicago into an international city by building public housing projects as mixed-use developments, eliminating Meigs Field, and developing Millennium Park.

MISSOURI

Anderson Archival

Myra Miller and her siblings were in for quite a surprise. Antoine Noslier, an expert on Breton World War II history, who had helped Miller plan her family's 2016 trip along her father's wartime footsteps, would stun the family with his discovery of their father's signature on a World War II map. Sure enough, there was "S/Sgt.

Myron H. Miller, of Dixon, Missouri, Company K, 331st Infantry, 83rd Infantry Division," alongside the signatures of his friends. In 2017, Noslier gifted the map to Miller. Wanting to display an incredible

visual of her father's service, in 2020 Miller hired NS Conservation to conserve the map. That process includes humidifying and flattening the map, mending tears, and creating a mat for display that leaves both sides visible.



The map itself (before treatment)

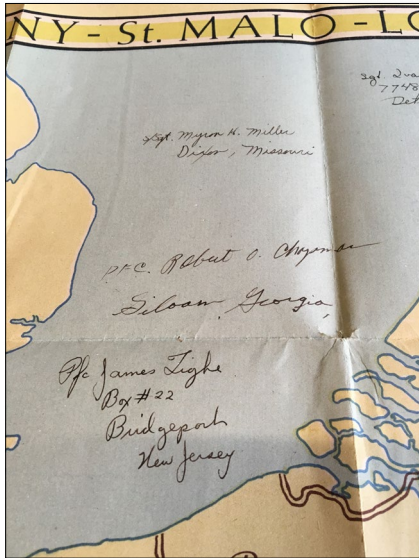


The Miller children (minus one) and French researcher Antoine Noslier (second from left)

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

Anderson Archival, a digital archiving company, will create high-resolution digital copies for preservation and distribution. Anderson Archival, NS Conservation, and Miller are based in St. Louis, Missouri.



Signatures on the map tell the story of a closely bonded unit.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota State Historical Society

The American Association for State and Local History selected the Museum of the South Dakota State Historical Society's exhibit *Silent Silos: South Dakota's Missile Range* for an Award of Excellence. The award-winning exhibit is the culmination of nearly two years' work representing the society's first collaboration with the National Park Service's Minuteman Missile National Historic Site near Philip. The exhibit focuses on the missile field and the missileers who operated the silos, and it provides the first look that many South Dakotans have had at the equipment and materials underground, from launch keys to uniforms. *Silent Silos* will be on display at the Cultural Heritage

Center through February 2021. The museum, as of June 15, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. CDT, Monday through Saturday, and 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. CDT on Sundays and most holidays. Call 605-773-3458 for more information about exhibits, special events, and upcoming activities.



Mary Duvall of Pierre learns how the Minuteman Missile silos were built in the award-winning *Silent Silos* exhibit at the Cultural Heritage Center in Pierre.

WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin–Madison

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Archives was thrilled to be part of a statewide, multicampus team recently honored with a pair of awards. *The Lands We Share* Traveling Exhibition and Community Conversation Tour recently won the Wisconsin Historical Society's Board of Curators 2020 Public Program Award as well as an award for excellence from the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) in Tennessee. The awards highlight the impact of the project's work, which focused on the intersection of farming, land, race, and ethnicity in the state. Organized by the University of Wisconsin–Whitewater Department of History and Associate Professor James Levy and codirected by the

Archives' Oral History Program head Troy Reeves, the project set out with a goal of bringing people from diverse backgrounds together, people often separated despite living and working in the same towns or regions.



Attendees listen to panelists at the final gala event for *The Lands We Share* Initiative, Madison, Wisconsin Public Library, May 2019.

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

This summer, the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee Libraries is unveiling a new digital collection titled *Milwaukee Socialism: The Emil Seidel Era*. This digital resource offers an introduction to some of the rich materials related to the history of socialist politics in Milwaukee contained in the collections of the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee Archives. The collections focus especially on Milwaukee's first socialist mayor, Emil Seidel, who served from 1910 to 1912 and continued to work in city politics as an alderman intermittently until 1936. Milwaukee would ultimately elect three socialist mayors who served until 1960, as well as numerous other socialist city officials. This digital collection includes the entirety of Seidel's personal papers, his official papers from his time as mayor of Milwaukee, and his unpublished autobiography. Additionally, the digital collection includes selections from the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee Special Collections' monographs by and about the Milwaukee Turners.

Archival Resources on the Web

Assistant Editor: Lauren White, University of Michigan. Contact Lauren at laurenashleywhite@gmail.com if you would like to guest author a column or have a good idea to share.

A “Most Valuable” Experience: Lessons from an Online Exhibit

By David Joens, Illinois State Archives

The Illinois State Archives, located on the state capitol complex in Springfield, maintains more than 75,000 cubic feet of official state records that have a permanent legal, administrative, or historic value. Although the archives has records dating back to 1734, most are post-1818, the year Illinois became a state.

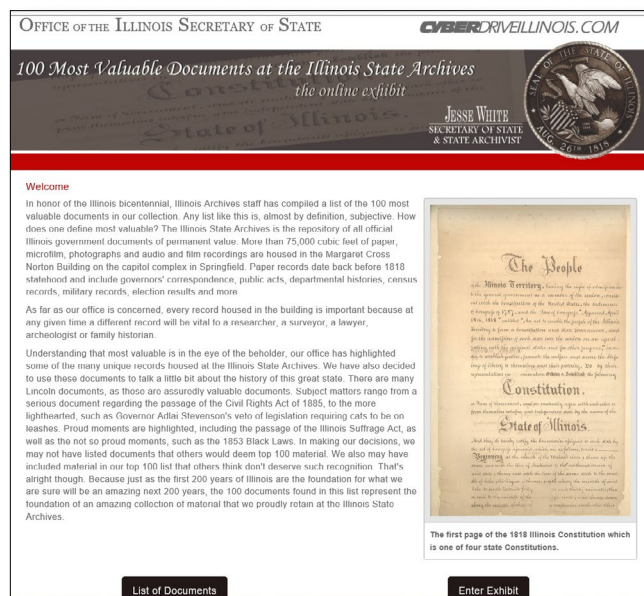
When Illinois celebrated its 200th birthday in 2018, the Illinois State Archives participated in many different ways and with many different partners to commemorate the milestone. However, the State Archives also wanted to do something unique to it as an institution. So, it created an online exhibit entitled *100 Most Valuable Documents at the Illinois State Archives*. (<https://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/home.html>). The exhibit is an appropriate way to commemorate the bicentennial and 200-plus years of Illinois history. It also provides a means to show off the types of records the archives has. Finally, while putting the exhibit together created extra work, it was a fun and educational experience.

Milestone Documents on its website, which provided a loose model for our exhibit. However, the two exhibits differ. The documents in NARA’s exhibit were chosen by a public vote. At the Illinois State Archives, staff selected the documents. Also, the National Archives turned its exhibit into a hard-copy publication, while ours has remained an online exhibit.

The first question we asked as we began this project was How do we define the 100 most valuable documents? Any list like this is, almost by definition, subjective. Does one define *most valuable* in monetary terms? In that case, we probably could have chosen the 100 best Lincoln documents in the collection and called it a day. Does one decide by historical importance? It gets a little trickier here. Is an 1887 letter from union leader Samuel Gompers discussing the Haymarket Riot more important than legislation abolishing the death penalty in 2011? Is the 1818 state constitution more important than the state constitution of 1848? 1870? 1970? Do we decide by popularity or amount of use? If so, then an overwhelming number of the documents would be from our I & M Canal collection, the City of Chicago and, once again, Lincoln.

So, understanding that “most valuable” is in the eye of the beholder, archives staff decided to use this exercise not only to promote what the general public might deem most valuable, but also as a way to highlight some of the many unique record types housed at the Illinois State Archives. This would not be the last time we would decide to stray a little from “most valuable” when it came to selecting documents.

We also needed a theme to organize around. This was a vital step. We quickly decided not to try to rank the documents from 1 to 100, which is what the National Archives did with its exhibit. We also decided not to group the documents together by subject matter. Instead, we chose to select the documents in a way that, if taken in order, would tell a brief, chronological history of Illinois.



The first page a visitor sees when entering the online exhibit offers a brief explanation that explains the idea behind it and provides the tools to navigate through it.

The idea of creating a “best of” list is a common practice in American culture. Indeed, the National Archives and Records Administration exhibits what it terms its *100*

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Home	Documents 26-50 >>
<h3>Main Menu Documents 1-25</h3> <hr/>	
1. Proclamation Creating New Boundaries for St. Clair and Randolph Counties (1801)	In the attached proclamation, Governor William Henry Harrison redraws the county lines of St. Clair and Randolph counties, which are the State of Illinois' two oldest counties.
2. An Act Prohibiting Trade with Native Americans (1813)	This law was passed five years before statehood during the second session of the Territorial General Assembly.
3. Trader Bonds for Shadrach Bond to trade with Native Americans (1816)	Two bonds from March and October 1816 involved Shadrach Bond, who two years later became the first governor of the state of Illinois.
4. Territorial Census (1818)	The 1818 census is divided by county. Illinois had 15 counties at the time of the census. This document shows one page of the 1818 census returns from Pope County.
5. Illinois Constitution (1818)	The 1818 State Constitution was approved on August 26, 1818 and consists of eight articles. It was modeled after the state Constitutions of New York, Kentucky and Ohio.
6. Election Results for Governor and Lt. Governor (1818)	This document is the first page of Volume 1 of 10 volumes of the Record of Election Returns (1818-1951). It lists the official election returns in the first election for Governor and Lt. Governor.
7. First Bill Passed by the General Assembly (1819)	The first bill passed by the Illinois General Assembly is a hand-written, one page document entitled "An Act Declaring What Laws are in Force in this State."
8. First Black Law (1819)	This piece of discriminatory legislation is titled "An Act Respecting Negroes, Mulattoes, Servants and Slaves." It severely limits the rights of African-Americans and servants in Illinois.
9. Law to Relocate Capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia (1819)	In keeping with the requirements of the new Constitution, legislation to move the state capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia is approved on March 30, 1819.
10. Petition for Black Male Suffrage (1822-1823)	Despite the discrimination they faced, a small number of free African-Americans settled in Illinois after statehood. In this petition, several African-Americans petition the legislature for the right to vote.
11. Post and Paul Map of Proposed Illinois and Michigan Canal Route (1824)	The idea of building a canal connecting Lake Michigan to the Illinois River had existed since at least the arrival of the first Europeans. This map shows a proposed canal route for what eventually became the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
12. House Roll Calls for a Constitutional Convention to Legalize Slavery (1824)	

The table of contents page lists the documents and provides a direct link to them. It also contains a brief description of each document and numbers them in chronological order.

By choosing to use the documents to tell the history of the state, we further strayed from the “most valuable” documents idea. Yes, there are plenty of Lincoln materials in our exhibit, as those are assuredly valuable documents, but we had to spread the wealth of our documents among different time periods and topics, not all of which are as popular as Lincoln. Proud moments were highlighted, including the passage of the state’s first civil rights law in 1885, but we couldn’t shy away from the not-so-proud moments, such as the 1853 Black Laws. Mundane moments, like construction of the Interstate Highway System

or the creation of the Union Stockyards, were deemed historic enough to be represented in our story, even if the supporting documents might not be as awe-inspiring as a signed Lincoln document.

Because we are a repository for official state records, we faced some limitations in telling the state’s history. For example not many official state records exist on influential social reformer Jane Addams, the founder of Hull-House in Chicago, but we felt we had to tell the story of women and the social movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the end, we settled on a letter to

progressive governor John Altgeld from Florence Kelley, a colleague of Addams.

The desire to show off some of our unique collections led us further astray from the “most valuable” theme. A page from the 1880 Agricultural Census, a 1913 photograph of a one-room schoolhouse, and a 1938 trademark for Old Rockford Beer hardly merit “most valuable” status, but they show the many kind of records one can find at a state archives. They also provide the exhibit with some geographic diversity, another criterion under consideration.

It isn't just the public who learns from this exhibit. We learned a lot about our own records and how they can be used. I was surprised at how many of our 100 most valuable documents deal with basic civil liberties. Eight of our first 30 documents concern rights for African Americans, while another three documents concern government relations with Native Americans, including a transcription of a heartfelt speech by Kickapoo leader Kennekuk pleading against the expulsion of his people from Illinois. Civil rights issues can be found in documents throughout the exhibit, and as time moves on, these issues expand to include women's suffrage and gay marriage.

Because we were straying from strictly “most valuable” documents anyway, we also decided to have some fun with this exhibit and include documents that could be seen in a more humorous vein. This includes a case that went to the Illinois Supreme Court questioning the constitutionality of parking meters and Governor Adlai Stevenson's 1949 sarcastic veto message of a law that would have required cats to be on leashes. The latter document has always been one of the staff's favorites, and using it allowed us to discuss the importance of Governor Stevenson, a two-time presidential candidate.


Work on the exhibit began in 2016, approximately two years before the actual bicentennial date. Document selection and writing assignments were decided by the end of that year. Assignments were originally given out by areas of expertise or interest, which took care of 25 to 30 of the documents. None of us are experts on Illinois Supreme Court cases, so we decided to include 10 cases (a randomly chosen number) and to ask the director of the Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission to choose and write about them. His choices are superb and add much to the exhibit.

The first few document labels written for the exhibit provided a template to follow for each subsequent document. Each narrative has three sections: “Background,” which places the document in context; “The Document,” which provides further context but also discusses the document itself; and a “Note” section, which includes a random, interesting note about the document or event and what record series at the State Archives the document comes from.

The first half of 2017 was devoted to research and to writing the document explanations. Documents were scanned as JPEG files at 300 dpi. That summer and into the fall, the lengthy editing process began. Although labels are relatively short, because we were following a template, editing wasn't easy. Throughout the process, document choices and issue choices were questioned and even changed, especially as the overall narrative began to take shape.

Our IT department at the Illinois Secretary of State's Office was involved in the project from the beginning and came up with several great ideas to help display the exhibit on our website. These include a wonderful design,

(Continued on page 12)



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ARCHIVAL RESOURCES ON THE WEB—Continued

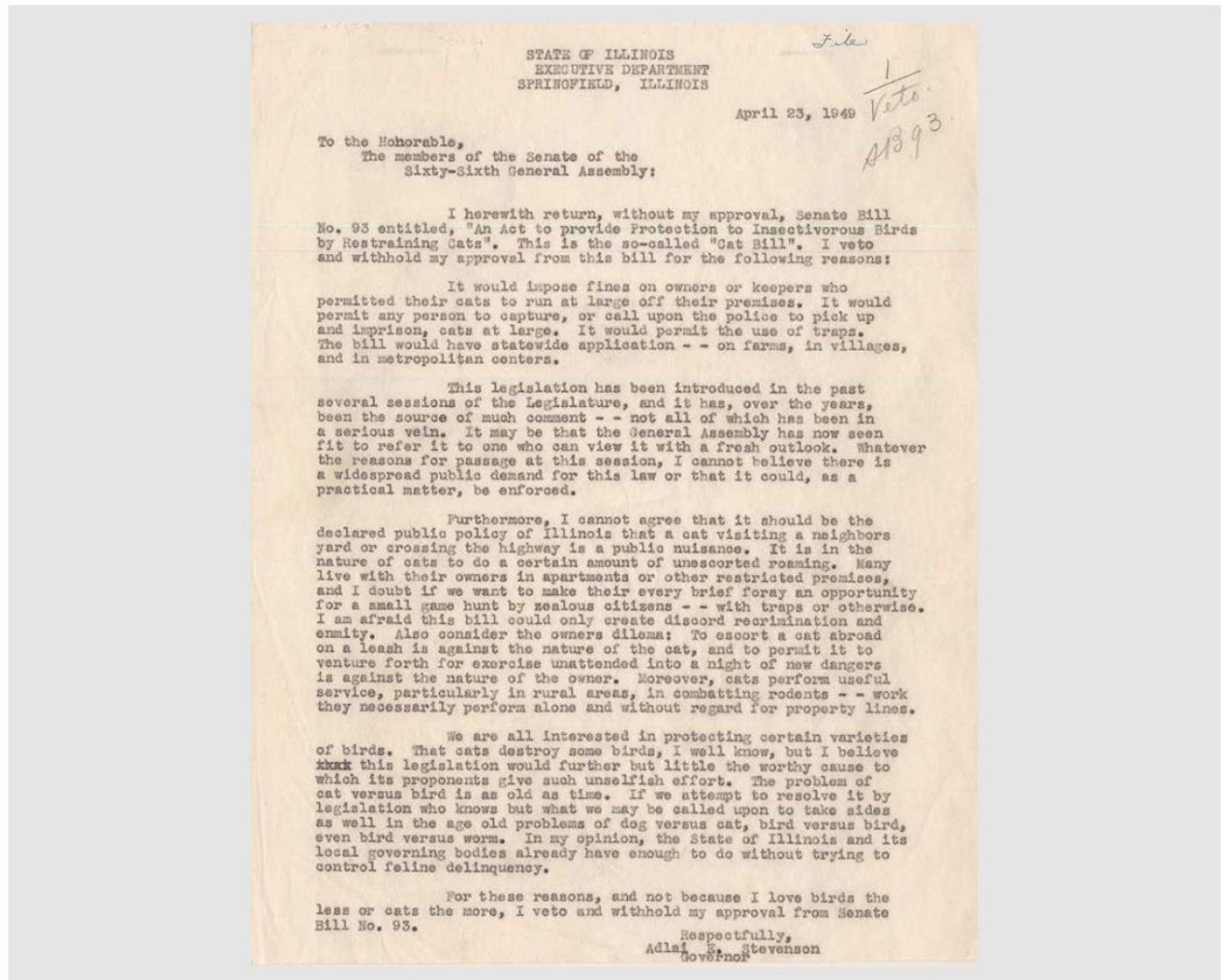
Lauren White, Assistant Editor

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a mock layout of what the cover page and exhibit pages would look like, and a way to navigate the site to allow visitors to view multipage documents. The navigation includes an enlarging button to help with reading the documents. This was important because early on we

decided not to transcribe the older handwritten documents, some of which are quite lengthy. We also chose not to exhibit the entirety of lengthier documents, such as court cases, rationalizing this as an online exhibit and not a research site.

82. Governor Adlai Stevenson's Veto of the "Cat Bill" (1949)



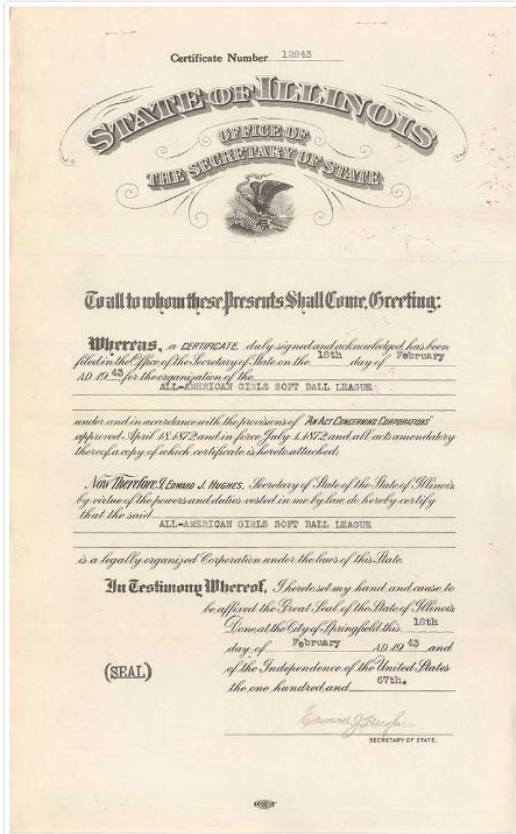
Zoom In

Zoom Out

Reset

Once a document is called up, the reader can zoom in and out on it. In the case of this 1949 veto of a proposed "cat leash law," the reader can also tell that not every document in an archives is in pristine condition.

79. All-American Girls Softball League Charter (1943)



Background: With the United States' entry into World War II in 1941, young men across the nation were expected to join the Armed Forces. This caused many minor league baseball teams to disband. Major league baseball executives became concerned about this trend affecting their league. Philip K. Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, created a committee to explore options should league play be terminated. The committee recommended a women's softball league, and in 1943, a league was formed. Wrigley and his scouts attracted hundreds of women from the United States and Canada to try out for the league and 60 were chosen. The league initially consisted of four teams: the Rockford Peaches, Racine Belles, South Bend Blue Sox, and Kenosha Comets. The league required female athletes to follow strict rules of conduct, including attending charm school classes in the evening. After a successful first season, the league expanded to six teams and continued to thrive after the war. By the early 1950s, however, attendance and revenues began to decline and the 1954 season was its last. The All-American Girls Professional Baseball League was later immortalized in the film, *A League of Their Own*.

The Document: The All-American Girls Softball League was incorporated in Illinois on February 18, 1943. The Certificate of Incorporation names three trustees: Philip K. Wrigley, Branch Rickey and Paul V. Harper. Wrigley was the owner of the Chicago Cubs. Rickey was the president and general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers who later in the decade would integrate Major League Baseball by signing Jackie Robinson. Harper was the attorney for the Cubs. The certificate was amended in December 1943 to change the name of the league to the All-American Girls Professional Ball League. After the 1944 season, Wrigley sold the corporation, and the league dissolved on December 11, 1944. Arthur Meyerhoff, who had promoted and publicized the league in its first two seasons, purchased and reorganized the league.

Note: These documents are available at the Illinois State Archives as part of Secretary of State Record Series 103.112, "Dissolved Domestic Corporation Charters."

[View the Document](#)

[Previous Document](#)

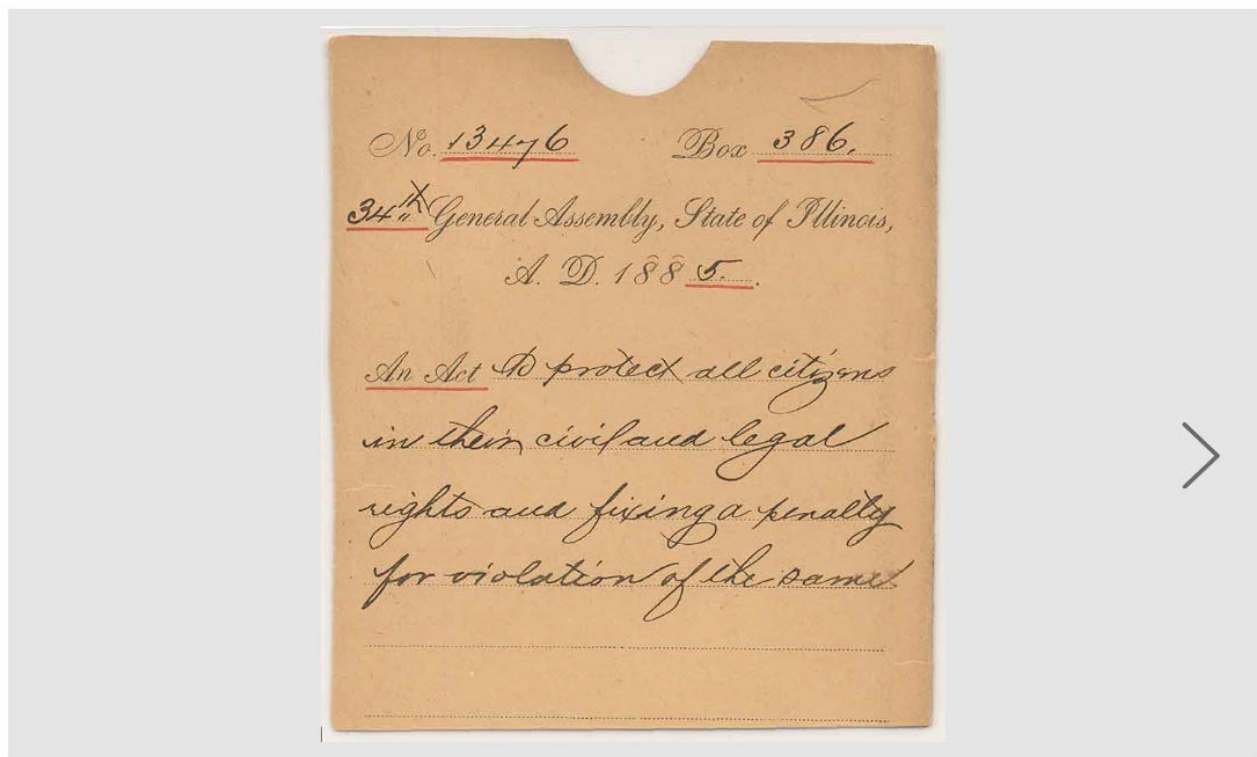
[Next Document](#)

A typical entry among the 100 most valuable documents shows the document and the three sections of descriptive text, plus provides the tools to view the document and navigate the exhibit.

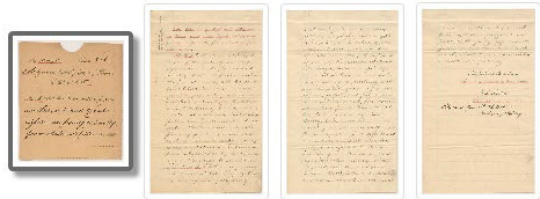
(Continued on page 14)

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49. First State Civil Rights Law (1885)



Zoom In Zoom Out Reset



A typical navigation page for a multipage document. Every page of the document is one click away, and the zoom button allows for even closer inspection of the document.

At least two state agencies and one outside organization have requested permission to use images they found in the exhibit, and the exhibit itself has been cited in a couple of publications. While it was created for the bicentennial, we

didn't include anything that specifically dates it to 2018, except that the last document dates to 2016. The exhibit more than serves its purpose of celebrating our bicentennial while promoting our collections.

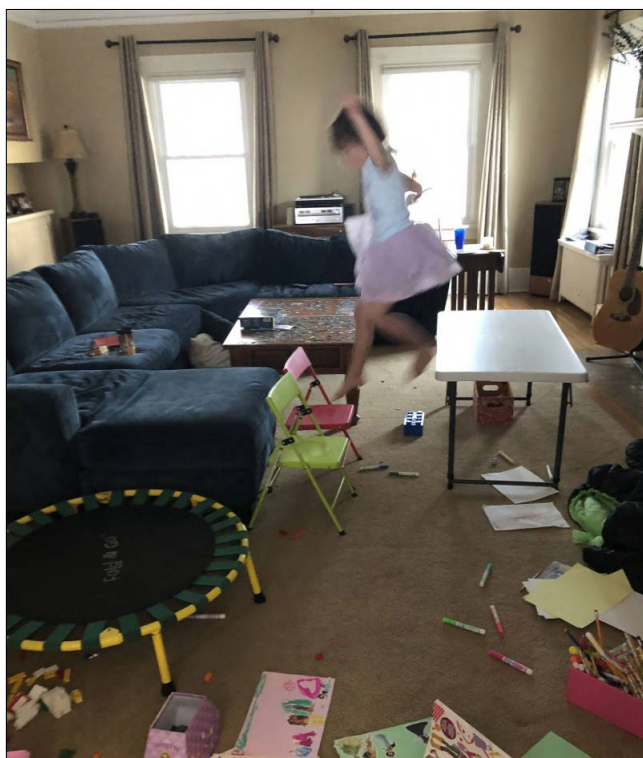
Electronic Currents

Assistant Editor: Sarah Dorpinghaus, University of Kentucky. Contact Sarah at sarah.dorpinghaus@uky.edu if you would like to guest author a column or have a good idea to share.

Reflections on the First Four Months of the Northeastern Minnesota COVID-19 Community Archive Project

*By Shana Aue, Archives Assistant, Kathryn A. Martin Library Archives and Special Collections,
University of Minnesota Duluth*

I can pinpoint the day COVID-19 became real for me: Sunday, March 15. Though I had been following news of the pandemic for months, that was the day the University of Minnesota made a systemwide announcement that all employees who were able to work from home would do so starting the next day. That same morning, Minnesota governor Tim Walz announced that K–12 schools would close beginning Wednesday. As I rushed to the University of Minnesota Duluth (UMD) to pick up my laptop, I hoped that the closures wouldn't last long. I had boxes of unfinished processing projects and research questions I hadn't answered. How would I continue all this important work from home? As the first week passed, the question shifted. How would I face the challenge of documenting this time in my community?



This picture captures my daughter enjoying minimal supervision while I'm working from home. Day 9 of quarantine. Full record: <https://umedia.lib.umn.edu/item/p16022coll535:64>.

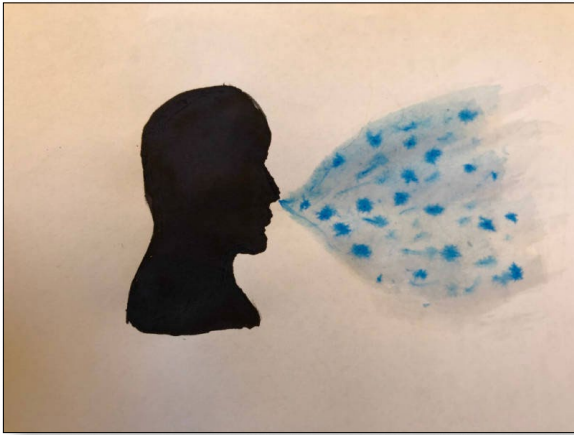
On March 27, barely two weeks after we started working from home, the UMD Archives and Special Collections launched the Northeastern Minnesota COVID-19 Community Archive Project. We have received about 300 items from over 100 contributors, and we believe this is only the beginning. This is our first major digital collecting initiative, and our first large community collecting project. In this article, I will explore some of the strategies we used to bring the project together quickly and the challenges we faced in making it a success.

As the archives assistant at UMD, I am primarily responsible for processing collections, managing our content management system, and, increasingly, coordinating digital collections and repositories. We have made significant progress in our digital collections in the past two years, including increased participation in digital repositories, digitization of obsolete formats, and accepting several small digital collections. But, in March of 2020, we had yet to embark on a major digital collecting project. When archivist Aimee Brown and I started discussing documenting the COVID-19 pandemic in Duluth, we knew that the collection would be primarily digital, both because of the nature of the materials being created and because, without access to our building, we couldn't accept physical items. While UMD web pages would be crawled and university communications would be saved, we wanted to be more inclusive in documenting the pandemic in our community. The obvious choice was a digital community archive, where individuals, local businesses, and community organizations could contribute their experiences. Given the many questions we received in 2018 about the 1918 influenza pandemic, and the dearth of local resources available, we knew this collection would be important to future researchers. But how would we do it? We are a small staff of two, and this was new territory for us.

We started by looking at other COVID-19 archives projects across the nation. It was encouraging that a few other projects had already begun, and we found it useful to see their collecting scopes, communities of focus, and

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Pen-and-ink drawing entitled Breathe. The artist is Elizabeth C. Minor. Created for the Duluth Interdisciplinary Chirographic Technology Association (DICTA) Pandemic project. Full record: <https://umedia.lib.umn.edu/item/p16022coll535:36>.

logistics of collecting. We also refamiliarized ourselves with existing guides on archival collecting in times of disaster, such as SAA’s “Documenting in Times of Crisis: A Resource Kit” (bit.ly/2OJRxRv), and ethical digital collecting, including “Documenting the Now” (www.docnow.io).

At the same time, we reached out to colleagues at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities. We are fortunate to have access to the expertise and resources of a university system. One area where we needed guidance was navigating copyright issues and donor agreements. Our standard donor form is on paper, and we didn’t have a clear process for digital collecting. We consulted with Nancy Sims, UMN copyright programming librarian, to develop standard copyright language that contributors would agree to when submitting digital materials to the archive.

Another question was how the collection would be accessible in its final form. Just as we wanted the archive to include as many voices as possible, we wanted the final collection to be accessible to as many people as possible. We hoped to make parts of the collection publicly available quickly, to share what we were receiving and generate more interest and contributions. Again, we looked to an existing collaboration with UMN. About a year ago, we started participating in UMedia (umedia.lib.umn.edu), an open-access digital repository hosted by the UMN Archives. We approached Jason Roy, the director of Digital Library Services, about the possibility of the COVID-19 Community Archive being added to UMedia on a rolling



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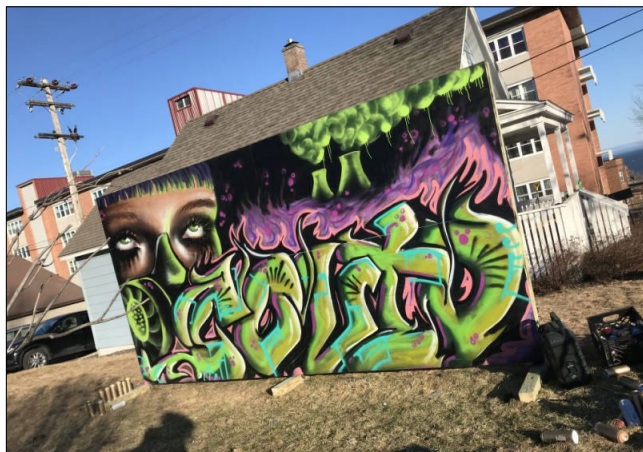
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basis as we received submissions. After a few clarifications, we determined that this would be a good fit, and our collection had a public, accessible, online home before it was even launched.



COVID-19 spray paint mural at a residence in the East Hillside neighborhood of Duluth, Minnesota. The artists are Kevin Pendleton and Taylor Rose. Full record: <https://umedia.lib.umn.edu/item/p16022coll535:27>.

We decided that a Google form (bit.ly/2Bm9i6h) would be the best way to accept submissions. This option uses existing technology at no additional cost. We created a LibGuide (libguides.d.umn.edu/covid-19) to introduce the project, which includes information about why we are creating a community archive, the scope of the project, how to contribute, and FAQs. The LibGuide has grown to include a page for media stories and a link to the collection in UMedia.

By the end of March, we were ready to launch the Northeastern Minnesota COVID-19 Community Archive Project! We made an announcement on social media, but we knew the publicity couldn't end there. In collaboration with University Marketing and Public Relations, we created a press release that was sent to local news organizations. We were delighted when a newspaper in Minneapolis also picked up the story. Brown was interviewed on the KUMD radio program *Neighbors* (kumd.org/topic/neighbors). We also contacted local businesses and organizations directly to solicit contributions.

Slowly at first, and then more quickly, contributions started to come in. Early submissions were mostly from the UMD community and from within our own networks. Eventually, word got out and we started to receive submissions from the wider community. So far, we have received

photographs, artwork, written reflections, videos, records of church services, social media posts, and more.

Early on, we realized we were not receiving as many submissions from local businesses and organizations as we had hoped. These entities were busy, and those we wanted to hear from most were the busiest. One example was Vikre Distillery in Duluth. Like many local distilleries nationwide, it had started making and distributing free sanitizer in response to shortages of cleaning products. It was also creating wonderful social media content, including videos of the procedure for picking up sanitizer, advertisements for its at-home cocktail kits, and videos of the company owners at home making cocktails and discussing life during quarantine. We had reached out to Vikre, but the company did not respond. Finally, we had an idea. What if we asked Vikre for permission to collect materials from its Facebook page, so their staff wouldn't have to remember and take time to submit items? We contacted the company again, and the owners immediately gave written permission for us to download items and include them in the archive. We made the same request to several other businesses and organizations, and received positive replies. Collecting from social media is more work for us, but we are happy to preserve these materials.



Vikre Distillery employees distributing sanitizer. Vikre Distillery is a local business in Canal Park in Duluth, Minnesota. Full record: <https://umedia.lib.umn.edu/item/p16022coll535:20>.

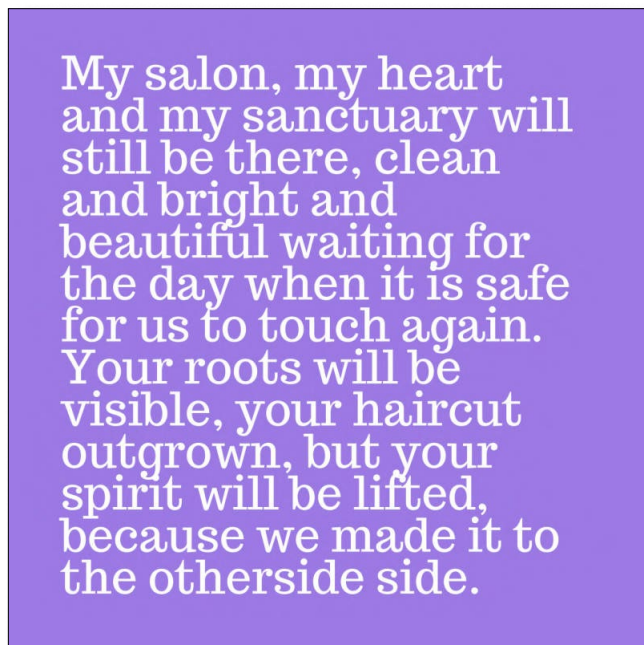
We also wanted to include student perspectives in the collection. UMD journalism and communications professor Jennifer Moore has been interested in the project from

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the beginning. With her classes shifting to online only, she modified the final projects for two courses. Students could create materials to be included in the archive. Students wrote personal reflections about COVID-19 and the shift to online learning, took photographs of the changes in their communities, and made videos documenting their own experiences and those of classmates and family. This group of materials is a valuable addition to the archive.

This summer, we were presented with another exciting opportunity. Devaleena Das and David Beard, two faculty members from UMD's College of Liberal Arts (CLA), applied for and received a National Endowment for the Humanities CARES grant in the amount of \$175,745 to produce materials for the community archive. Through the grant project, 10 humanities professionals who have lost income due to COVID-19 will be hired to create content, which will include oral history interviews with a diverse pool of community members and creative works conceptualized by the grant employees. The grant also provides two part-time archives consultants to help process materials and a web designer and curator to create a digital display and an exhibit at the Tweed Museum of Art. This collaboration with CLA is just getting started.



Instagram post from Adeline Inc., a local salon in the East Hillside neighborhood of Duluth, Minnesota Full record: <https://umedia.lib.umn.edu/item/p16022coll535:25>.

We hope to continue collecting materials for several years, as our community moves through and beyond this pandemic time. While this is a challenging time for archives, and some of our work is on hold, this project has given us a renewed sense of purpose. I know the resources we are collecting now will be valuable to our community throughout the current crisis and far into the future.

Currently, a selection of materials is available through UMedia (bit.ly/2ZRWCgR). We will continue to add to this online collection. More items can be found on our Facebook (www.facebook.com/UMDuluthArchives) and Instagram (www.instagram.com/umdashives) pages. Questions about the project can be directed to libarchives@d.umn.edu.

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Assistant Editor: Danielle Nowak, the Morton Arboretum. Contact Danielle at dnowak@mortonarb.org if you would like to guest author a column or have a good idea to share.

Experiential Learning and Oral History: A SWOT Analysis

By Joseph Coates, University Archivist, Purdue University Northwest

In 2016, Purdue University Calumet and Purdue University North Central unified to create Purdue University Northwest. The two campuses are both seated in the northwest corner of Indiana, approximately 40 miles apart directly down the Indiana Toll Road corridor. One of the issues that began to emerge from this unification was preserving the individual histories of the colleges that came before. How do we keep our individual histories intact while becoming a new entity? Additionally, what effect would the unification have on our combined history?

One of the benefits of the unification was the opportunity to rethink the way in which we are going to preserve our history. Both universities had different methods of preservation and access. Purdue University Calumet had a small university archives in the back of the library, sometimes tended by an archivist, sometimes by just a student worker, with varying degrees of success depending upon

who was there. Purdue University North Central did not have an official archives, instead filling vast storerooms with unprocessed papers throughout the university. This gave us the opportunity to expand the archives by forming three repositories in two locations while also establishing consistent policies and access.

However, with institutional change came some pain. Both universities had aging faculties, many of whom, not wanting to face the changes at the university, decided to retire. Given this reality, we did not want to lose the knowledge of our retirees nor those getting ready to retire. One of the more shocking losses, and the loss that gave us the inspiration to create this project, was the death of Lance Trusty. Dr. Trusty had literally written the book on the history of Purdue Calumet for its 50th anniversary, and his loss signaled that we needed to act fast to start on our oral history project.



Archivist Joseph Coates interviews Bernie Holicky, professor emeritus of library science at Purdue University Northwest. Photograph courtesy of Purdue University Northwest.

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Because we are a two-person archives and we have many retirees and soon-to-be retirees, we decided that we wanted our oral history project to be an experiential learning project that would include the University Archives, the History Department, and the Communications Department. Our goal was to make this project multidisciplinary and multidisciplinary, bringing in the expertise of three different disciplines to help students understand the importance of interviewing, the importance of oral history, and how researchers use oral history. After working with a communication professor and a history professor, we put together a syllabus that would highlight all three of our strengths to fill the requirements for both disciplines. Because this was a first-time offering for the university, we decided to conduct a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity) analysis afterward to better understand what we will need going forward to make this a meaningful and ongoing project.

Our first step in forming this new multidisciplinary class was to decide who we wanted to attend. Ultimately, we felt that upperclass and graduate students would have the best understanding of the importance of this project. We conducted a literature review, not only of some best practices and concepts, but also of what we wanted students

to take from this course. We modeled the project after the Library of Congress's Veterans History Project. Our goal was to teach our students interview techniques and the importance of oral history. We knew this would be an amateur endeavor, but we still ended up with a usable product. We felt that because our students were amateur interviewers, they should not pay the cost of something that takes years to master. We really wanted our students to gain a basic understanding of interviewing techniques: what types of questions to ask and what types of questions to avoid and, finally, to get decent interviews from our former faculty.

Students in our hybrid class met one night a week for five weeks then once during finals week in December to talk about what they did and what they learned, and to give a final analysis of their projects. We supplied them with a list of employees who had 30 years or more of service, a list of retirees who were willing to be interviewed, camera equipment, Zoom recorders, and any other equipment they needed. In the end, seven students each needed to interview at least three people, make a presentation on this, and write a final paper about their successes, failures, and problems, and what they would have done differently.

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Purdue University Northwest student Kenyatta Scales interviews John Friend, director of athletics emeritus at Purdue University Northwest. Photograph courtesy of Purdue University Northwest.

By the end of the class, we had 24 interviews covering a variety of subjects. Some of our faculty discussed how the students they taught changed throughout the years as the school went from from its beginning as a commuter extension campus to a residential university. Many talked about the changes in the physical campus, the demographics of the area, and the challenges and benefits brought by technology. The first athletic director discussed the changes in athletic programs since the 1960s, and a former advancement staff member talked about marketing issues and outreach over time. Most of the faculty remembered how much they enjoyed teaching and how rewarding it was working with the blue collar and/or minority students of Northwest Indiana.

We learned from this project that our students seemed not to be as technologically savvy as we believed they were. Using video cameras or handheld recorders, recording onto an SD card, and downloading files onto a computer challenged them. For the last 10 to 15 years, we have been

told how students are digital natives, and I believe we are doing them a disservice when we use that term. Our digital native students did not seem to be familiar with things we thought were fairly common. We found our students to be very savvy when it comes to platforms, like social media, but not terribly knowledgeable about things like converting files or the difference between an MP3 and an MP4. Many of the students were uncomfortable with using anything but a phone as a recording device. This may have just been an oddity in our small population, but we noticed it.

Another issue we had was a lack of clarity among the faculty teaching the course. Three faculty members teaching a course is bound to cause problems. Although we set some standards on who would answer what questions, sometimes they just didn't work. Some miscommunication may have hurt our own efforts. Although the syllabus,

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reading list, and subdividing lectures were not problems and setting standards was done at the beginning, instructor discretion was an issue in the end product. This not to point fingers; we all did this unknowingly, and it may or may not be an issue that can be solved in a collaborative project of this nature.

In the end, we had a lot of success. We did not let the great get in the way of the good, and we did end up with 24 oral history interviews that give valuable insight into the history of the university. The oral histories are housed in Omeka, in the Oral History 2020 @ PNW collection. Each of the records includes the metadata associated with the interview, and researchers can watch the video from within the record.

We were happy with the end results of this trial project and were planning on offering this again in the fall, before COVID-19 and social distancing guidelines got in the way. Much of the feedback the students gave was positive. They learned about interview skills, historical context, archival preservation, and primary source research. The final papers were excellent, and the instructors learned quite a bit about what their colleagues do.

The project had no real downside; even with a few technology issues, overall the project was a success. However, the most important part of this project is the data received, not the form they were received in. Oral history is an important part of recording history, so do not be afraid to experiment with it.

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Assistant Editor: Meredith Lowe, University of Wisconsin–Madison. Contact Meredith at mclowe@wisc.edu if you would like to guest author a column or have a good idea to share.

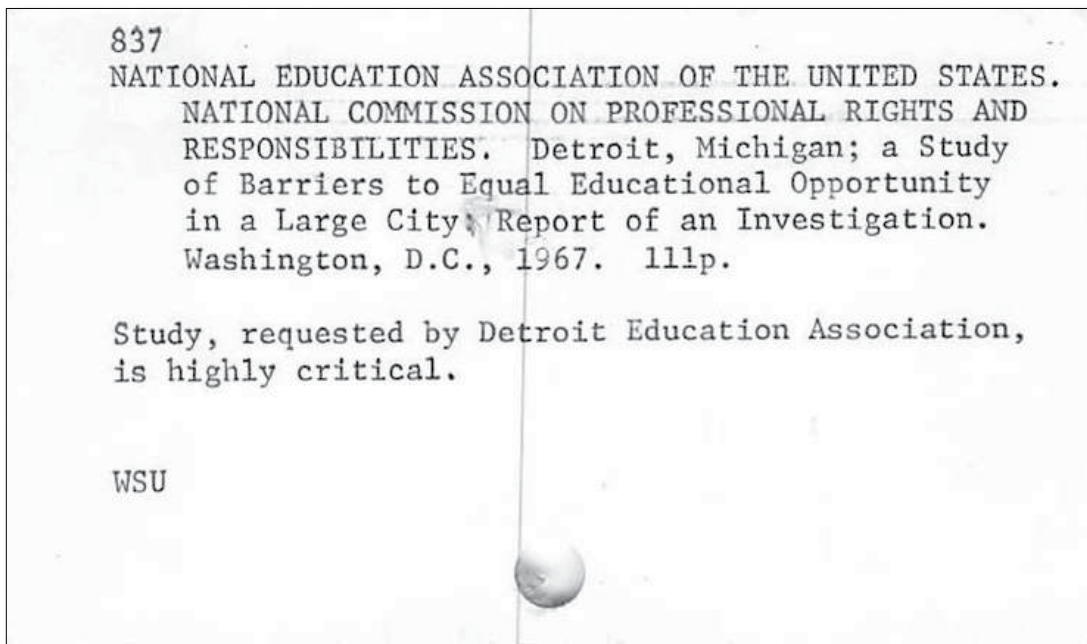
Meet Taylor Gibson, 2020 MLS Graduate, Wayne State University

In April of 2020, I graduated with my master's degree in library and information science at Wayne State University, and I will finish my archive certificate this summer. Before starting my graduate work, I saw myself working in big institutions within my community, such as the Detroit Institution of Arts or The Henry Ford Museum. However, by the end of my degree, I found myself more passionate about being a part of a smaller narrative of the community. I am now focusing my work toward marginalized communities with resources that have the potential to be forgotten. I was able to be part of an archives project called the Michigan Black History Bibliography Project that changed my perspective on the importance of smaller collections.

The Michigan Black History Bibliography (MBHB) was created in the 1970s by Roberta McBride, a librarian at the Walter P. Reuther Library, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University. McBride pulled together resources from various institutions and publications that tell the story of African American history within the state of Michigan. This resource covers three centuries of Michigan history with topics including slavery in Detroit in the 1700s, Underground Railroad activity in the 1800s, and racism and discrimination in the 1900s.

The current project began in 2017 when Dr. Louis Jones, field archivist at the Reuther Library, approached the Wayne State University Society of American Archivists (SAA) Student Chapter about the bibliography. Jones suggested a digitization project culminating in digital access to the resource from anywhere. The student chapter devised a plan to scan the bibliographic notecards, enter the data from Excel spreadsheets, and upload them into Omeka.

Two Wayne State students, Mattie Dugan and Alexandria Penn, serve as the project leaders. Dugan played an integral part in starting the project and the digitization effort. After each index card was scanned, it was uploaded to Google Drive for the next step in the project. The Wayne State SAA Student Chapter recruited volunteers to enter the information on the digitized notecards into an Excel spreadsheet. A total of 16 students and alumni contributed to this project. Alexandria Penn worked to bring volunteers into the project and create metadata standards for them to follow. This allowed students to practice the skills they learned in class and apply them to a digital project.



Digitized index card from the Michigan Black History Bibliography Project

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I was the practicum student hired to analyze the metadata to ensure the accuracy of the information taken from the index cards before uploading into Omeka. My review turned up numerous spelling mistakes and issues with the metadata field entries. Some of these issues stemmed from having multiple students at varying places in the program work on the project. Not all of the volunteers had worked with a Dublin Core metadata schema, causing inconsistencies in the data they input into the fields.

After correcting the data, each item had to be researched to link its index card to the physical document to allow researchers to find the resources easily while using the bibliography. Lauren Kennedy, graduate of the Wayne State MLIS program, conducted most of this research. She used OCLC (Online Computing Library Center) as the research platform to locate the items. Abbreviations for institutions where the items are located, such as “WSU” for Wayne State University, appeared on half of the index cards. For items that listed an institution and that could be in OCLC, Kennedy added a link to the resource. For any item without a location or that could not be located at

the one listed, she listed the closest institution to Wayne State University. The entries for the items were listed.

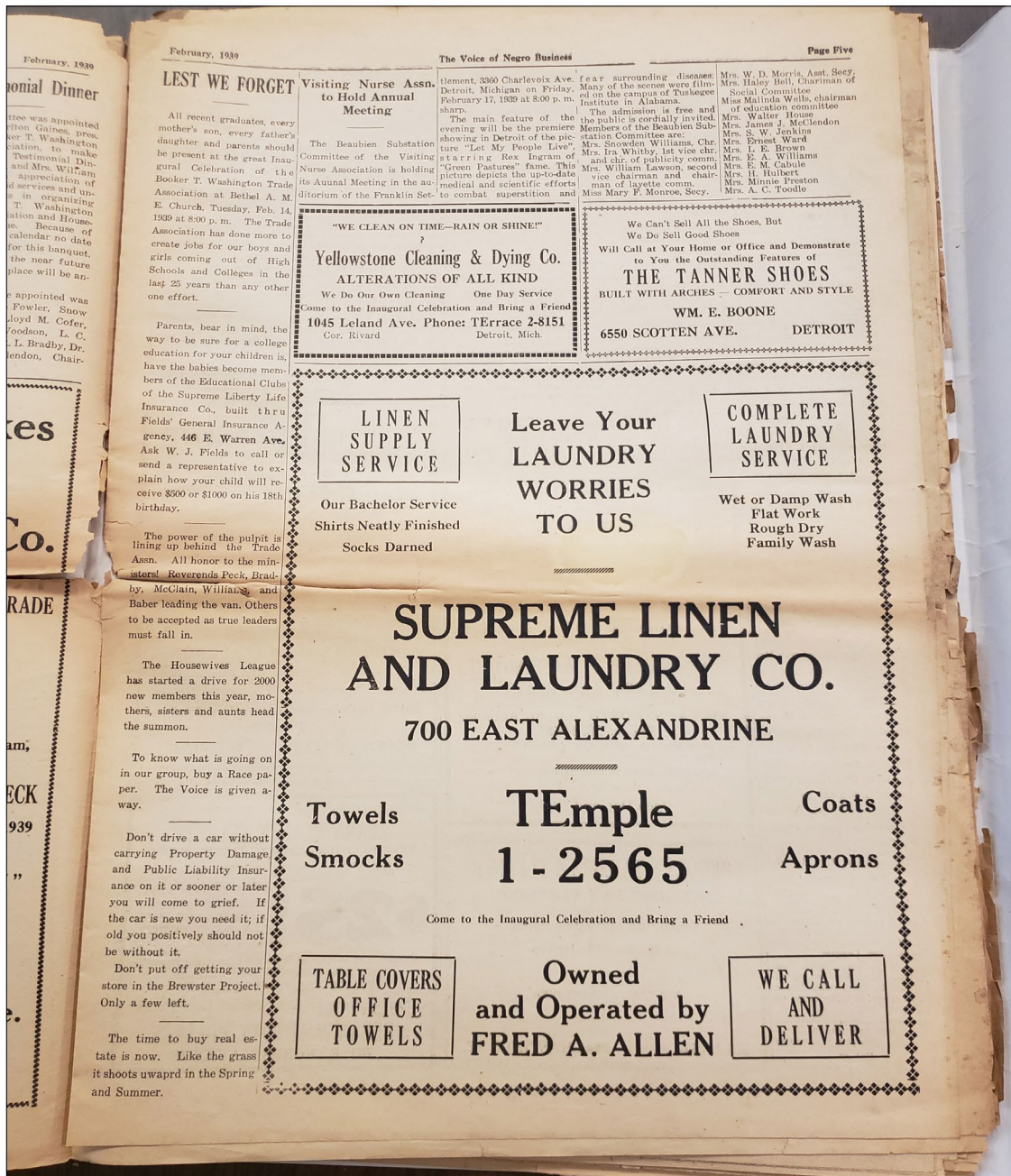
The next task for the project was to upload all the data into Omeka and add images to each item. Alexandra Penn and I worked on this to ensure the information transferred into Omeka correctly. After an initial test with the first couple of items, we decided to try uploading 100 items at a time. The Excel sheets created previously were converted to a .csv document for transfer. One issue that did come up in the uploading was that items with an ellipse, “...”, in the data would duplicate the record. Items that successfully uploaded then had subject tags and images added. As each item was processed, it was made publicly available on the site.

The resource intends to help researchers discover the African American experience in Michigan and especially in Detroit. The collection’s research value was the main reason that Dr. Louis Jones wanted to make the bibliography publicly available. Even before the bibliography went online, it helped researchers locate resources that would have been extremely difficult to find without it.

The screenshot shows the website for the Michigan Black History Bibliography. At the top left, the title "MICHIGAN BLACK HISTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY" is displayed in large blue letters. To the right is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon. Below the title is a navigation menu with four items: "Browse Items", "About", "Team Members", and "Tips for Using the Bibliography". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column features a "FEATURED ITEM" titled "The Detroit Riot of July 1967: a Psychological, Social and Economic Profile of 500 Arrestees." Below the title is a thumbnail image of a document page with text and a small portrait. To the right of the thumbnail is a short summary of the item's content. The right column features a "RECENTLY ADDED ITEMS" section. It lists two items, each with a thumbnail image and a brief description. The first item is "The Grim Facts (a Survey of a Few of the Instances of Violence against the Negro People as Reported in the Press): Michigan" and the second is "The Walkout: A Symptom of Dying Inner City Schools".

Currently, I am working with my colleague Alexandria Penn to aid her PhD research on mapping Detroit's Black-owned businesses from the 1930s through 1950s as advertised in *Voice of Negro Business*, a newspaper produced by the Housewives League of Detroit and the Booker T. Washington Trade Association. The Housewives League was originally founded in 1933 to encourage African American housewives to patronize African American-owned businesses. The map showcases thriving Black

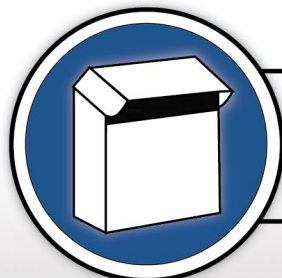
businesses located in Detroit communities such as Black Bottom and Paradise Valley. These communities were destroyed in the name of urban renewal when the government characterized them as "slums." The map data can contradict the original justification for the destruction of these communities. This is an ongoing project, but as the metadata is entered, the businesses will appear online through Arch GIS StoryMaps.



Page from the *Voice of Negro Business* newspaper (Credit: Allie Penn)

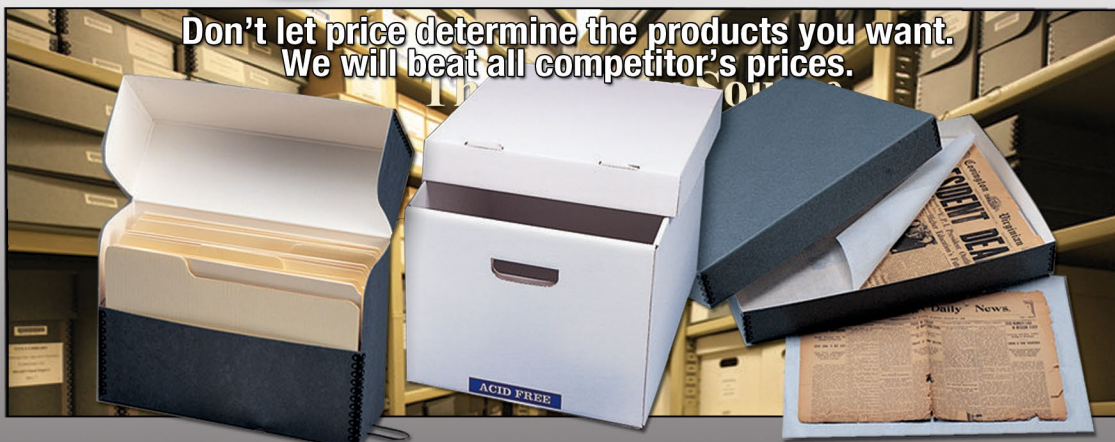
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The organizations and projects that I have played a part in often reflect the disparities that current movements are striving to eliminate from our society. With the Black Lives Matter movement and subsequent groups in Detroit like “Detroit Will Breathe,” I see an important part of history taking place. The anger and injustice these groups are protesting interweave in the narratives of both the Michigan Black History Bibliography Project and Mapping Detroit Black-Owned Businesses. During my final semester in the program, I am working with the Detroit Sound Conservancy (DSC) as its archive fellow. DSC is a nonprofit, community-based music archive documenting Detroit’s collective history through preservation, education, performance, and place-keeping. I hope that by working with organizations such as DSC, I can empower the communities in Detroit that have long been forgotten.



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Assistant Editor: Matt Gorzalski, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. The MAC Membership Committee invites members to share positions, appointments, and honors in the People and Posts column. Please send items to Matt at mgorzalski@lib.siu.edu. Submissions must be 150 words or less. Images are welcome!

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Archival Issues Update

By Brandon T. Pieczko, Archival Issues Editorial Board Chair, Indiana University Bloomington

I hope this update finds you all healthy and well. The *Archival Issues* Editorial Board is wrapping up work on the current issue (40.2) of the journal, which will feature three articles on topics ranging from the preservation of audiovisual recordings to primary source instruction and outreach in medical archives, as well as nine publication reviews.

We have some new members joining the Editorial Board this summer. I would like to welcome Jackie Esposito (Penn State University) and Anne Cuyler Salsich (Oberlin College) who have been appointed to the board commencing with issue 41.1. Thank you to outgoing members Shannon Erb and Beth Meyers for their years of service. I am confident that Anne's and Jackie's many years of experience in the profession and academic publishing will be great additions.

As always, we welcome article submissions on a wide range of topics related to archives. If you have questions, ideas for articles, or manuscript submissions, please contact me at bpieczko@iu.edu. I especially encourage new authors and early-career professionals to contribute to *Archival Issues*.

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PEOPLE AND POSTS—Continued
Matt Gorzalski, Assistant Editor

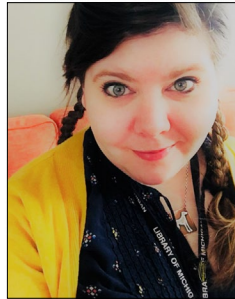
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Leanna Barcelona is the new university archivist at the University of Illinois at Chicago Special Collections and University Archives. She was previously the university archivist at Baylor University.

Steven Cox, head of the Special Collections and University Archives at Pittsburg State University in Pittsburg, Kansas, was promoted on July 1, 2020, to the academic rank of professor. In April, the University of Nebraska Press published his book, *When Sunflowers Bloomed Red: Kansas and the Rise of Socialism in America*, coauthored by R. Alton Lee.

Bethany Fiechter joined DePauw University on July 6, 2020, as the new university archivist. Fiechter comes to DePauw from the Indiana State Library where she served as the head of Rare Books and Manuscripts. Prior to her time at the Indiana State Library, Fiechter was the archivist for manuscript and digital collections at Ball State University.

Thomas Hamm is retiring as director of Special Collections at Earlham College and will be professor of history and Quaker Scholar in Residence. **Jenny Freed**, who has served as college archivist since 2014, will replace Hamm as director.



Lindsay Hiltunen, university archivist at the Michigan Tech Archives in Houghton, Michigan, has been elected as the vice president–president elect of the Michigan Archival Association (MAA). Hiltunen will serve two years as vice president and will transition to president in June 2022.

Alexis Braun Marks, CA, Eastern Michigan University archivist, has been awarded a two-semester sabbatical leave for fall 2020 and winter 2021 to complete a project entitled *Preserving the History of the University: A Comprehensive Survey and Proposed Policy for Records Transfer to University Archives*. If you would be willing to talk about your university records retention policy, please feel free to reach out.



Irina Rogova joined the Richard L. D. and Marjorie J. Morse Department of Special Collections at Kansas State University Libraries as the digital resources archivist in July 2020. Previously, she was the project archivist for the Race and Racism Project at the University of Richmond. She holds an MS in library and information science from Simmons College and a BA in historical studies from Bard College. Leading the digital initiatives team, she will manage the preservation of and provide access to born-digital and digitized resources at K-State Libraries within an equitable, inclusive, and antiracist framework.

Wesley W. Wilson retired July 1, 2020, as coordinator of Archives and Special Collections at DePauw University after 36 years of service. He will continue part time to assist with the transition to the new archivist through the end of the year. He also received, on June 17, 2020, the George and Virginia Crane Exemplary Teaching Award presented by the General Board of Higher Education of the United Methodist Church.

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