MAC's 2020 Annual Meeting
Des Moines, Iowa, May 6–9, 2019

Although it may seem like a long time until MAC 2020, the Local Arrangements Committee, Program Committee, and Education Committee are hard at work putting together an excellent meeting—the first Annual Meeting held in Des Moines in 15 years!

The meeting will be held Thursday, May 7 through Saturday, May 9, with preconference workshops on Wednesday, May 6, 2020. The conference site is the Des Moines Marriott Downtown, a newly remodeled hotel in the heart of Des Moines. With the later conference dates, we hope the weather will be ideal for exploring the area, but if not, the hotel is connected to the extensive skywalk system!

The Local Arrangements Committee is currently exploring options for the reception as well as repository tours, exciting “fun” tours, and potential childcare options in the area. Possibilities range from the World Food Prize Hall of Laureates to Principal Park.

The Program and Education Committees are also hard at work putting together an exciting and engaging program. They are reviewing session proposals, poster proposals, and workshop proposals to make sure the program meets the needs of MAC members. MAC will also be experimenting a little with the addition of pop-up sessions in the program—a first!

More details will be forthcoming on the MAC website and in the MAC Newsletter as we get closer to the meeting. Stay tuned for more announcements, and reach out to your Local Arrangements Committee with any questions.

To the MAC community:

Greetings! In my inaugural column as president, I want to thank you for your support and confidence in me to serve you in this role. I would also like to thank David McCartney for his excellent service. He has made MAC and our profession a better place.

A number of discussions and Council actions have taken place since I began my term. I’d like to share a few of them with you here. First, we have many new faces on the Editorial Board for Archival Issues and one departure. Please join me in welcoming Jolie Braun (OSU), Kate Nash (UW–Madison), Nick Pavlik (BGSU), and Lydia Tang (MSU) to the AI Editorial Board. I would also like to thank Alexandra A. A. Orchard for her service as chair of the Editorial Board and wish her the best as she relocates to Oregon. Taking on the role of editor is Brandon Pieczko. Brandon was the reviews editor for Archival Issues and will be the new editor beginning with volume 40, issue 2.

I would also like to welcome Harrison Inefuku to his new role as chair of the Nominating Committee. During his time on MAC Council, Harrison was a constant advocate for people of color in our membership, profession, and areas where we live and work. He believes MAC can do better in creating a more inclusive environment. I agree. I believe this is a needed focus in building our candidates for MAC’s next leaders, and I welcome Harrison into this role.

Finally, I would like to share an action MAC took over the summer to respond to an issue in our region. In early May, a MAC member made me aware of a situation at Doane University where the library director had been placed on administrative leave due to fallout over an archival exhibit. Furthermore, the university’s president made vague statements in the press that gave the impression the integrity of the archives was at risk.

The exhibit focused on student parties and celebrations, and it included two images of students in blackface. The library director, who also serves as the de facto university archivist, selected these images to raise awareness of racist actions in the university’s history in the context of the larger conversation of blackface and other racist imagery in yearbooks and student records at colleges and universities.

After the library administrator was reinstated, questions persisted about the stability of the archives and the ability of library professionals to claim academic freedom. After speaking with the library director and receiving approval from MAC Council, I wrote a letter to the president of Doane University expressing our concerns on behalf of MAC. That open letter is available in whole as part of this newsletter.

I am pleased MAC could step in and offer support, yet disappointed that the process took so long. While I would not want to respond to a situation without first gathering facts and input, it was not a nimble process. Looking forward, I would like to draft a set of procedures for how MAC can best respond to advocacy in a timely and effective manner. This will be a question I will put before Council, but one I ask you, as a member, as well. How can MAC do a better job supporting our members or our profession?

(Continued on page 5)
I feel like I point out somewhat redundantly that I write each of these columns three months before you get to read it. In an age of instantaneous communication, this is a bit of a quaint oddity to me; it’s like I am preparing a very short-lived (and consequently boring) time capsule. But even though this time capsule will be opened very soon, let me document what is happening now, on August 1.

I just returned from a week and a half in Portland and on the Oregon coast (it was a fantastic trip, thanks for asking!). As someone on an academic calendar, the conclusion of a summer vacation always feels to me like New Year’s. It is the moment the year resets, and I begin working on a new semester and the accompanying rigmarole. If I was a habitual SAA attendee, I would likely use that as my yearly axis. Perhaps you do?

Even though there is plenty to do in the early summer, it still feels like the real work, anticipation, and yes, worry about the MAC meeting cycle begins around this time of year. The Annual Meeting’s call-for-proposals goes out and registration opens for the Fall Symposium. We draw closer to finalizing some of the Annual Meeting’s programming, and the earliest planning activities for the next set of meetings begin.

With all of this in mind, I present some updates in this time-capsule-of-sorts.

2019 Fall Symposium: Fargo, North Dakota

One of the greatest surprises to me is the enthusiasm MAC members have for experimenting with our meetings. It’s fantastic! The Fargo Fall Symposium is just one example. Not only are we trying out a new location for a meeting, but we are also tweaking the approach. For this Symposium, we are following a retreat-style format with a cohort of professionals all drawn from solo or small shop archives. It is the first time a MAC Symposium has been organized around a professional category and not an archival activity. Also, we are experimenting with presenters and moderators drawn largely from MAC leadership. I am looking forward to this departure from the standard approach to the Symposium, and if it proves successful, I hope we return to it from time to time.

2020 Annual Meeting: Des Moines, Iowa
May 6–9, 2020

We are continuing to make progress on the Des Moines meeting, which will be held May 6–9, 2020. The Program and Education Committees are collecting proposals for a program that will largely be determined by the time you read this. The Program Committee is hoping to continue the precedent set in Detroit of providing a mix of 45- and 90-minute sessions, while the Education Committee, in addition to its workshops, is considering a repeat of Detroit’s business archivists preconference. This was very popular last spring, and I am grateful to the organizers for entertaining this concept once more.

2020 Fall Symposium: Indianapolis, Indiana

Although it is not official just yet, it looks very much like the 2020 Fall Symposium will be held in Indianapolis—a city that looks great at 200 years old! We are currently finalizing the details, and MAC is looking forward to helping Indy celebrate its bicentennial with a program all about public programming and outreach events that would include milestones like major anniversaries and other celebrations.

2021 Annual Meeting: Madison, Wisconsin

With apologies to the wonderful cities listed above—which, like my children, I love equally, including Fargo where I’ve never been and little Sophie whom I’ve never met (kidding!)—I have saved the best news for last. MAC is heading to Madison for its 2021 Annual Meeting! Always the autumn bridesmaid, the Wisconsin capital will now play host to the whole, big, cheese-filled enchilada in the spring. Madison has a great mix (like my metaphors) of restaurants, nightlife, nature, and culture, and I cannot wait for the first-timers who come to discover our not-so-secret gem, the City of Four Lakes. Three “u-rah-rahs” to cochairs Katie Nash and Cynthia Bachhuber and their LAC, which represents every archives in town, along with PC cochairs Cara Bertram and Kayla Harris for their efforts which will soon begin in earnest and even more so after the year starts over again . . . next August.
An open letter of support for Doane University’s archives

July 1, 2019

Dear President Carter,

I am the president of the Midwest Archives Conference, a regional professional association representing archivists, curators, and librarians in thirteen states including Nebraska. Members of our organization expressed concern over recent events on the Doane University campus pertaining to an archival exhibit that resulted in the Director of the Perkins Library being placed on a temporary administrative leave. I am writing today to express both our support of Doane’s institutional archives and our hope that Doane will work with its information professionals to constructively incorporate what is a challenging and difficult history into a better future for the campus and alumni.

The exhibit proved to test Doane’s collective social memory in the context of the current national conversation about racist imagery in campus archival collections and yearbooks. Statements by Doane University in reaction to the exhibit clearly indicate your university’s support of an inclusive environment that strives to be a welcoming space for your entire community. However, administrative reaction to the contested exhibit, as described in media accounts, caused concern for many in the archival community over the integrity and authenticity of the Doane archives and for the primary source material it contains.

The Society of American Archivists’ Core Values (https://www2.archivists.org/statements/saa-core-values-statement-and-code-of-ethics) states that we “preserve such primary sources to enable us to better comprehend the past, understand the present, and prepare for the future.” The Midwest Archives Conference encourages Doane University to engage these primary sources to confront individual and institutional racism throughout its history and its present and to value the integrity of the archival collections and the judgment of the professionals in the library who manage these materials.

As Doane University nears its 150th anniversary, I recommend taking recent events and the upcoming historical marker as an opportunity to expand Doane’s archival program with the addition of a professional archivist who can contribute to the organization, interpretation, and discoverability of Doane’s rich history.

Sincerely,

Erik A. Moore
President, Midwest Archives Conference
Kyna Herzinger, Assistant Editor

2019 Bowen Scholarship Recipient Bianca Bárcenas Says Thanks

I entered an archives for the first time as part of a seminar assignment during my sophomore year of college. My professor provided a list of rare books and a prompt, and I had to choose a few to sift through and write a blog post. I was immediately hooked with the materials in front of me so that I did not even realize that my allotted appointment time was nearly over before I finished taking notes on the books I had selected.

Fast forward to the end of my junior year—I started to think more seriously about career options and considered an internship at the archives I had visited the previous year. Having an interest in primary source research, it seemed a logical place to turn my attention as I figured out what to do with a history degree. I started my internship at the Loyola University Archives that summer.

As it turned out, I loved the work I was doing. I learned how to process collections and create finding aids. Excitingly, I got to learn history and took a deep dive into the lives of influential university professors as I organized their personal papers. That summer went by quickly. I stayed at the archives as a student worker through my senior year.

My internship at the University Archives convinced me that I wanted to be an archivist. After applying to library science programs, I decided to pursue a public history degree from Loyola and a library science degree from Dominican University. My public history studies are nearly done, and I start my MLIS program this summer.

With my public history training, I learned the theory behind public-focused history. However, an MLIS program will provide me with the technical skills I need to confidently enter the field as an archivist. The Louisa Bowen Memorial Scholarship is an immense help toward this step.

Some of my favorite moments working in the University Archives were spent watching undergraduate classes come in to learn about archives and primary sources. I enjoyed seeing (and sometimes hearing) the students’ amazement when they interacted with the physical sources. Hopefully, as I grow in the profession, I can help expand students’ engagement with history in the same ways that I witnessed as a student worker and that I personally experienced looking through rare books three years ago.

Thank you to the scholarship committee for this award and to my mentors at Loyola for their support and guidance. I am excited to see where this new journey takes me!

President’s Page
(Continued from page 2)

One step in this direction is our upcoming Fall Symposium, “I’m Alone, No You’re Not: Solo and Small Shop Archivists Retreat.” I am looking forward to participating in this conversation so that we never feel alone and know how and where to ask for help. As a professional organization, MAC can also benefit from learning how to respond to your needs. I look forward to seeing many of you in Fargo.

Sincerely,

Erik A. Moore
President, Midwest Archives Conference

Between-Meeting Council Actions

On May 16, 2019, Council unanimously approved a motion to appoint Rachael Acheson (Iowa State) as MAC webmaster.

On June 18, 2019, Council unanimously approved Madison, Wisconsin, as the location for the 2021 MAC Annual Meeting.

On June 24, 2019, Council unanimously approved sending an open letter of support to the Doane University president.

On July 9, 2019, Council unanimously approved the appointment of Brandon Pieczko to Editorial Board chair for Archival Issues.

On August 2, 2019, Council unanimously approved the appointment of Harrison Inefuku to Nominating Committee chair.
2019 Archie Motley Scholarship Recipients
Thank MAC

Emma De Vera

I am writing to express my gratitude to the Midwest Archives Conference after receiving one of the 2019 Archie Motley Memorial Scholarships for Minority Students. I am a mixed-race Filipina from Minnesota, and I am honored to have received this scholarship.

Growing up, I hoped to become a librarian because of the endless possibilities of discovery and adventure that libraries offer. While attending Mount Holyoke College where I majored in US history, I discovered the archives profession and was excited to blend my love of history and librarianship. My many mentors at Mount Holyoke supported my desire to become a librarian, offering endless support and practical experience. While working in the Digital Assets and Preservation Department, I became interested in the ways that digital records provide the opportunity for more inclusive histories. Practical experience challenged me to nuance this optimism.

During my undergraduate research, I was excited to use archives to learn about the histories of women of color who pursued reproductive rights. Through my research experience, I learned that finding these underrepresented histories is often difficult because of the classification and preservation structures that buried their voices—if they had been preserved at all—under those of more powerful institutions and people. This pushed me to think more critically about archives and libraries, classification, and how information is made accessible and how power is maintained through institutions.

At the University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, I am pursuing a master of science in information and specializing in archives and digital curation. I am interested in ethical open access, digital collections, and diversity and inclusion in classification. I am also interested in the ethical challenges that digital archives may pose for vulnerable communities and the structures that make these records discoverable.

At the moment, I am exploring these interests with other scholars while building a forthcoming digital exhibit and collection on the history of sterilization and eugenics in the United States, which will be titled *The Eugenic Rubicon* and hosted by the University of Michigan.

In the fall, I plan to use my scholarship to fund a research trip to the American Library Association Archives. This

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Arika Kaneko

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Midwest Archives Conference for awarding me the 2019 Archie Motley Memorial Scholarship for Students of Color. I feel fortunate to have been selected as a recipient of this honor.

The Great East Japan Earthquake, which took place on March 11, 2011, had a major impact on my career path and decision to study archives. I was then a third-year undergraduate student living in Tokyo. It was an unprecedented disaster, and I became intensely concerned that we might forget what had happened—both the earthquake’s causes and its effects—if records were not kept. I discovered that preserving records as archives can play an important part in protecting our lives and society. At that time, I did not even know the word “archives,” but I have since developed a deep interest in the archival field and social justice, starting with the question of how and by whom archives are preserved.

In 2013, I began a master’s program in global studies; I wanted to make a contribution to society but was not yet sure how to do so. In my master’s thesis, I researched the US Army’s occupation strategy in Okinawa, Japan, by analyzing the US Army propaganda magazine *Shurei no hikari*, which was published in Okinawa from 1959 to 1972. To read it, I went to the Okinawa Prefectural Archives many times over the course of two years. Okinawa was under US occupation from April 1945 to May 1972, so if the United States had not kept public records, given the lack of archiving by the Japanese government, there would be more than a quarter century of blank space in Okinawa’s history. In writing my thesis, I learned that archives bear the responsibility of our records and our history.

I decided to make a full commitment to the world of archives and moved to Vancouver, Canada, to join the master of archival studies program at iSchool, University of British Columbia (UBC), in 2018. My research made me realize that archival study in Japan had gained a great deal from Western archival science, but we still remain behind our peers.

(Continued on page 7)
research will inform my master’s thesis on classification history through Dewey Decimal Classification.

I am always grateful and reminded of the many people who have supported my journey into librarianship. Thank you to the Midwest Archives Conference for your financial support and encouragement through the Archie Motley Memorial Scholarship.

Correction
In the previous issue, Janice Unger was inadvertently omitted from the list of Local Arrangements Committee members in the #MAC2019DETROIT article (page 4).

Arika Kaneko
(Continued from page 6)

Meanwhile, as an Asian student specializing in the First Nations curriculum at iSchool, I have become aware that archival professions are not comprehensive enough and that the education program itself is Western oriented, which has made me reflect on my ideal role in the archival field. I have two future career goals: (a) to work in community archives in North America, particularly those related to Indigenous communities, and (b) to help implement archival education programs in North America that are not Western oriented. I believe it is important to educate students on the archives of Indigenous communities because these archives are just as significant as Western archives. I will use the award to cover tuition at UBC iSchool for my second year and am planning to gain working experience with Indigenous communities beginning this September to further my goal. Thank you again for this honor.
Before I begin, I want to thank MAC and the Emeritus Scholarship Committee for selecting me as a recipient of the 2019 Emeritus Scholarship for First-Time Meeting Attendees. I am honored to have been given this opportunity to learn from and contribute to the spring 2019 Midwest Archives Conference Annual Meeting; I enjoyed attending the sessions and listening to the innovative ways that others are contributing to the archival profession in the Midwest.

The scholarship has introduced me to new ideas on how to promote my place of work and the value of archives to the public. At the Missouri Historical Society, I am processing the 1940s materials of the Sievers Studio Collection and promoting the collection to the public. With this in mind, it was no surprise that MAC’s session “Innovative Entertainment Outreach” caught my attention. It was inspiring to hear how each panelist displayed the value of their collections to the public by trying something outside the norm and by taking inspiration from unorthodox sources. Heather Stecklein of the UW–Stout Archives and Area Research Center, for example, built her Stouts Secrets Campus Walking Tours into her university’s campus events, while Megan Atkinson of the Tennessee Tech University Archives and Special Collections saw the Putnam County Fair as the stage to showcase her university’s highlights. I intend to use what I learned—the bravery to take a creative risk and the perception to take advantage of unusual resources—to showcase the Sievers Studio Collection to new eyes and ears.

Through the scholarship, I was also able to speak about my work with the Association of St. Louis Area Archivists (ASLAA) Serves and to attend sessions to improve my capabilities for the team. ASLAA Serves organizes archival community service projects in the St. Louis region. My colleague Rena Schergen and I presented on our projects in the panel “Transforming Outreach with Community Archives,” contributing to current discussions on how to assist local institutions with their collections. Going forward, sessions like “Reach Out! I’ll Be There: Four Institutional Approaches to Transparency and Access” have offered me new ideas on how to proceed in my work with ASLAA Serves. In this session, the panelists emphasized the need to continually build trust with the host institutions and maintain open communication with them. Scott Krycky of the University of Notre Dame, for instance, utilized records management surveys to understand what records his university’s departments were keeping and to develop a plan for future consultation and outreach. ASLAA Serves has worked closely with our host institutions to determine the best ways to help them in their projects, but we need a more formal manner for gathering and recording feedback of our work. This session will be at the forefront of my mind as I collaborate with ASLAA Serves to fix this weak point.

I look forward to further interacting with and contributing to MAC’s professional community. It will be exciting to see what MAC comes up with next. Thank you so much!
This summer was busy for MAC’s journal, Archival Issues. We wrapped up issue 40.1, which included three articles and eight reviews. Topics span the reference archivist’s role in usability studies, the creation of a digital transfer workflow, and an archives podcast case study.

There were also a number of Editorial Board changes. Congratulations to our new Archival Issues Editorial Board members: Jolie Braun, Kate Nash, Nick Pavlik, and Lydia Tang. Thank you to everyone who responded to the call for volunteers. We received many more qualified applicants than available spaces, making the decision process difficult. As more board members cycle off in the next year, there will be additional calls for volunteers. Stay tuned!

Another Editorial Board change involves me. At the beginning of the summer, I relocated to Portland, Oregon, and decided to step down from the Editorial Board and chair at the conclusion of issue 40.1. Serving on the board and as editor was a privilege, and I am immensely proud of the work we accomplished during my time in these roles. I am grateful to the authors, Editorial Board members, and Archival Issues staff with whom I worked, thank you!

Beginning with issue 40.2, current Publication Reviews Editor Brandon Pieczko will serve as chair of the Editorial Board. Brandon brings a wealth of experience, and I’m excited for him to step into the role. Submissions may be sent to him at bpieczko@uga.edu. And my usual reminder: we accept articles on a range of topics related to archives (e.g., social justice, description, digital, outreach, usability testing, etc.) and encourage both new and experienced authors (you!).

MAC NEWS—Continued
Kyna Herzinger, Assistant Editor
The third edition of this seven-volume series published by the Society of American Archivists provides a key entry point into contemporary archival best practices. Whether growing your leadership and management skills, implementing arrangement and description, or developing advocacy and awareness-building activities, you’ll find these initial three volumes accessible, stimulating, and indispensable to your daily work.

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INFORMATION

Butler University
Special Collections, Rare Books, and University Archives, Irwin Library, Butler University, received a Humanities Research for the Public Good grant from the Council of Independent Colleges for the upcoming academic year, connecting colleges with communities through undergraduate research. The grant has hired two students to work intensively with the Etheridge Knight collection. Butler’s community partner is the Center for Black Literature and Culture, Indianapolis Public Library (CBLC). Butler faculty and staff administrators are Sally Childs-Hilton (professor and head, Special Collections), Donald Braid (director, Butler Center for Citizenship and Community), Susan Neville (professor of English), and Hanako Gavia (Center for Community and Citizenship and Etheridge Knight’s great-niece). Working with community members, students will create topic-specific guides, online and traveling exhibits, materials for classroom use, and an event at the CBLC highlighting the collection and Knight’s role as an early poet in the black arts movement and his connection to the Indianapolis community.

Great American Songbook Foundation
The Great American Songbook Foundation has received two grants to preserve audiovisual materials related to composer, conductor, and playwright Meredith Willson, creator of The Music Man. The Music Man Foundation, founded by Willson’s late wife, Rosemary, provided $75,000 in funding to digitize film, video, and audio formats from the Meredith Willson Papers, housed at the Songbook Foundation. An additional $10,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts’ Artworks program will support digitizing over two hundred 16-inch electronic transcription disc recordings from Willson’s radio shows of the 1940s and 1950s. Once digitized, Indiana University (IU) will house the preservation and access copies. Users may access the mp3 files via IU’s streaming platform Media Collections Online.

Indiana University
Thanks to the support of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, which received a grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS), 30 boxes of Shawnee documents in the Great Lakes–Ohio Valley Ethnohistory (GLOVE) collection at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University have been digitized and made available online! Over 12,000 pages detail the Shawnee experience in the Midwest over the past three centuries. The resources are linked and described in an Archives Online finding aid found at http://purl.dlib.indiana.edu/iudl/findingsaids/evw/VAD1751. To visit the archive, e-mail gbl@indiana.edu.

IOWA

Iowa State University
Our new exhibition “Our trip... will long be remembered”. Following the Trail of a Bird Watching Road Trip opened September 19, 2019. Many of the documents and photographs displayed in this exhibit are from the Walter M. Rosene, Sr., Papers and are available in digital form as part of the Avian Archives of Iowa Online (http://avian.lib.iastate.edu), a web portal of Iowa ornithological primary sources supported by a grant from the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR). It is exciting to share the completion of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant project Modern Tools for Modern Research: Migrating Old Finding Aids to a New AMS, which involved migrating legacy finding aids to a new archives management system, CuadraSTAR Knowledge Center for Archives (SKCA). The public catalog, CARDinal (bit.ly/scucatalog) is now available for use. Additionally, internal manuals for using SKCA are available to other institutions looking to take on a similar project.

University of Iowa
The University of Iowa Libraries has been awarded a $27,000 grant from the State of Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs to digitally reformat 450 audio tapes comprising the Darwin Turner Audio Collection. Turner (1931–1991) established the Department of Afro-American Studies at the University of Iowa in 1971, one of the first in the nation, and founded the Institute of Afro-American Culture, a distinguished lecture series that brought such scholars as Ralph Ellison, Julian Bond, Rita Dove, John Hope Franklin, and others to Iowa City. Originally broadcast on university radio WSUI, recordings of these lectures will be made accessible to the public via the Iowa Digital Library (http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu) when the project is completed in 2020.

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NEWS FROM THE MIDWEST—Continued
Alexandra Bisio and Lois Hamill, Assistant Editors

(Continued from page 11)

KENTUCKY

Berea College

Many dozens of Appalachian traditional musicians and singers have performed at Berea College’s annual Celebration of Traditional Music over the past 45 years (1974–2018). They span at least two generations and have come mainly from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The music and voices, documented mainly on analog audio and video formats, are now brought to the present as a result of a multiyear preservation and access effort by the Department of Special Collections and Archives of Berea College’s Hutchins Library. The recordings document many aspects of Appalachian music’s diverse ethnic, vocal, instrumental, and geographic sweep. Of special interest are the several older generation performers, no longer living, whose singing and playing styles and repertoires date well back into the 1800s. Preservation work involved digitizing more than 750 reels of audio tape and 150 video reels and cassettes. Substantial outside grant funding provided staffing, equipment, and outsourcing services. The collection’s finding aid includes links to each 30-minute recording and an accompanying playlist. The Council on Library and Information Resources has announced recipients of the 2019 Recordings at Risk Grants. A project of Hutchins Library’s Special Collections and Archives at Berea College was one of 20 selected. The one-year project, entitled Preserving Appalachian Voices in the Michael and Carrie Kline Collection, was awarded $30,285 to preserve 785 interview recordings in multiple at-risk audio formats. Michael and Carrie Kline recorded the interviews as part of documentation work they conducted in West Virginia and Pennsylvania between 1994 and 2006. The recordings are distinctive because of their multiple first-person accounts for each of four documented communities. Comparable collections for these communities have been found nowhere else. The grant will fund digitizing the recordings and provide cloud-based preservation and online public access. The Recordings at Risk grant program is a national re-granting program administered by the Council on Library and Information Resources to support the preservation of rare and unique audio and audiovisual content of high scholarly value. It is funded by the Andrew M. Mellon Foundation.

Eastern Kentucky University

Over the summer, Eastern Kentucky University Special Collections and Archives staff conducted a daylong workshop titled “DIY Family Archives.” The workshop, which was open to the community, covered the basics of preserving family manuscript materials. Preservation work involved digitizing more than 750 reels of audio tape and 150 video reels and cassettes. Substantial outside grant funding provided staffing, equipment, and outsourcing services. The collection’s finding aid includes links to each 30-minute recording and an accompanying playlist. The workshop was open to the community, covered the basics of preserving family manuscript materials. Sessions covered the preservation of paper, photographs, books, mixed media, and digital content, with a closing session on collecting family oral histories. The lectures were accompanied by hands-on preservation activities, such as cleaning, repairing, and encapsulating a document, and covering the dust jacket of a book. Each participant received handouts with more in-depth preservation information on each topic, as well as a list of basic supplies and vendors of archival supplies. Participants also brought in one or two items from their personal collections, and staff members gave advice on how to preserve these items. The day ended with a behind-the-scenes tour of Special Collections and Archives.

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

All local government agencies in Kentucky are eligible to apply for funding to assist with records management. This includes security microfilming vital records; digitizing records; funding salary grants for records indexing projects; purchasing archival supplies and equipment such as acid-free boxes, shelving, and equipment to read microfilm; and codification of ordinances for cities and counties. Funds are made available through fees enacted by the Kentucky General Assembly to preserve and provide access to local public records. The Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA) awarded 20 grants statewide totaling $449,656 in the first round of fiscal year 2020 Local Records Program grant funds. The recipients are the county clerks of Bourbon, Boyd, Clinton, Daviess, Jackson, Jessamine, Lawrence, Letcher, Mason, Magoffin, Menifee, Monroe, Montgomery, Nicholas, Pike, Rockcastle, Warren, and Washington Counties, as well as the Clark County Judge Executive and the Franklin County
NEWS FROM THE MIDWEST—Continued
Alexandra Bisio and Lois Hamill, Assistant Editors

Fiscal Court. § KDLA cohosted the Thirty-Fifth Annual Archives Institute with the Friends of Kentucky Public Archives, Inc., on Friday, July 19. Speakers included Jim Prichard from the Filson Historical Society; Bridget Striker from the Boone County Public Library; Rosemary Meszaros and Katherine Pennavaria from Western Kentucky University; and Mary Girard from the Boyle County Public Library. The Kentucky Archives Institute, sponsored by the Friends of Kentucky Public Archives, Inc., and KDLA, provides information for scholars, archivists, librarians, general researchers, and genealogists interested in archival research.

Northern Kentucky University
The Eva G. Farris Special Collections and Schlachter University Archives Department of Steely Library continues to develop its collection of art interpreting Herman Melville’s *Moby-Dick*. Recent acquisitions include new pieces from Robert DelTredici, Aileen Callahan’s *Breaching Coil*, and digital files of sketch books by Matt Kish interpreting Melville’s *Benito Cereno*. These three artists are among those featured in an article by noted *Moby-Dick* scholar Elizabeth Schultz in the most recent volume of *Leviathan*, the Melville Society’s journal. The archives now owns several hundred works interpreting *Moby-Dick* by internationally known artists including Australian artist Vali Myers, Greek lawyer/artist Thanasis Christodoulou, American artist Frank Stella, and French artist/bookmaker Claire Illouz.

University of Kentucky
The University of Kentucky Libraries Special Collections Research Center launched a custom digital library for the John C. Wyatt Lexington Herald-Leader (LHL) photograph collection (lhlphotoarchive.org). The site provides access to over 11,000 digitized images with advanced search features, location mapping, an integrated finding aid viewer, and more. The LHL collection consists of an estimated two million unique photographic negatives spanning the years 1939 to 2001. The collection is an unparalleled source of photographic evidence of the many historical, cultural, and industrial changes that have shaped Lexington and its surrounding region. The scope of the collection highlights the day-to-day activities of Kentuckians. It follows the changing urban landscape of Lexington; the agricultural, tobacco, and horse-racing industries; key national events such as World War II and Vietnam; as well as notable regional and national figures. It is the most extensive single collection of still photographs documenting Lexington’s twentieth-century history in existence. § Seven interns from the University of Kentucky Libraries’ Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) Learning Lab presented their archival research at the World Conference of Undergraduate Research

Shot of crowded street near 200 West Main Street in Lexington, 1939. John C. Wyatt Lexington Herald-Leader (LHL) photograph collection, University of Kentucky Libraries Special Collections Research Center.
(Continued from page 14)

Collections (UAHC) celebrates its 50th anniversary. It will launch a celebratory exhibit and associated programming later this year. § UAHC has been organizationally realigned with the University Libraries and has been busy exploring some operational changes, including increasing the size of the staff, improving websites, and stepping up its digitization efforts. UAHC has also begun to evaluate Preservica for digital preservation. § The archives has acquired interesting accessions including the Jim Segedy and Larry Phillips collection containing a musical called *The Merry Lives of Mayo or the Adventures of Mary Mayo at M.S.U, A Not Too Original Surrealistic Musical in Several Acts*, a 1941 cartoon of students in the MSU Union, materials from the first women admitted to the MSU Band, and a collection of photos of the MSU swim team. § MSU Archives and Library will host a Conservation Care Camp later this fall. This event focuses on the care of physical objects.

(WORLD CUR), which was held in Oldenburg, Germany, in May. World CUR takes place every three years and has a highly competitive application process; a total of 270 abstracts from around the world were accepted. Undergraduates Katerina Banks, Shelby Clark, Ashleigh Cofer, Aaron Reynolds, and Dealla Samadi traveled with their Learning Lab mentor, archivist Carol Street, to present oral and poster presentations conducted in the Learning Lab’s unique inquiry-based learning environment. Student work reflected a wide range of research based on art, literary, philosophy, sociology, law, and urban planning collections held at the SCRC. In addition to the conference, students experienced behind-the-scenes tours at the Stasi and Berlin Museum archives and other cultural attractions.

MINNESOTA

Northwestern Health Sciences University
Northwestern Health Sciences University in Bloomington has recently added new content to its collection in the Minnesota Digital Library’s database of digitized cultural heritage materials, Minnesota Reflections. Northwestern Health Sciences University (NWHSU) was founded as a chiropractic college in 1941 before adding programs in acupuncture and Chinese medicine, massage therapy, undergraduate-level sciences, and nutrition, starting in 1999. The Minnesota Reflections collection documents the history of the school and the history of chiropractic in...
Minnesota, including photographs from other early twentieth-century Minnesota chiropractic colleges. NWHSU’s collection can be found at https://reflections.mndigital.org/?f%5Bcollection_name_ssi%5D%5B%5D=Northwestern+Health+Sciences+University and is also available through the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA).


University of Minnesota
The exhibit A Woman’s Place: Women and Work will open November 11, 2019, in Elmer L. Andersen Library at the University of Minnesota. Featuring items from across the Archives and Special Collections Department, the exhibit explores the stories of women as workers, which are as complex, varied, and engaging as the women themselves. Whether their work is paid or unpaid, by choice or by necessity, a path to freedom or a system of exploitation, the idea of “women in the workplace” has embodied many of society’s greatest hopes and fears about what it means to be a woman. Visit the contentious battleground of women in the workforce, and discover the laborers, pioneers, troublemakers, and reformers documented across the Archives and Special Collections and what “women’s work” truly embodies.

MISSOURI

State Historical Society of Missouri
The opening of the Center for Missouri Studies begins a new chapter for the State Historical Society of Missouri (SHSMO). SHSMO’s new headquarters is located at the edge of the University of Missouri campus in downtown Columbia. Over 9,000 linear feet of archival materials, 13,287 linear feet of books, 58,000 reels of microfilm, and 30,000 artworks were moved throughout the summer to the new location. A grand opening event took place on August 10, concurrent with the 198th anniversary of Missouri statehood. The new 76,700-square-foot building includes a multipurpose room suitable for hosting large, public events; a larger art gallery; an expanded research center; additional classroom and meeting room spaces; and well-designed archival spaces and equipment, including conservation and digitization labs, for preserving and studying Missouri’s history. The new headquarters complements SHSMO’s research centers throughout the state in Cape Girardeau, Kansas City, Rolla, St. Louis, and Springfield.

OHIO

Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green State University’s (BGSU) Center for Archival Collections (CAC) is pleased to announce online publication of Experiencing War, a collection of 108 oral histories documenting Ohioans’ experiences of World War II. An Ohio History Fund Grant enabled the CAC to digitize and publicly disseminate the recordings, which were created by students enrolled in a history of World War II course between 2000 and 2004.

As the recordings were created by students using the technology available to them, originals are stored on a variety of media, including audiotape, microcassette, VHS, and 8-millimeter video tapes. Grant funding allowed the CAC to outsource digitization of the collection and to prepare associated transcripts and closed-captions for delivery online. Many of those interviewed were relatives of students living within the BGSU region. The interviews document service in all branches of the armed forces in the European and Pacific theaters of the war. Access the interviews at https://digitalgallery.bgsu.edu/exhibits/show/wwii_oral_histories.

The exterior of the State Historical Society of Missouri’s new Center for Missouri Studies building in Columbia, Missouri. Photo courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri.
SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota State Historical Society

Twelve South Dakota properties were recently added to the National Register of Historic Places: the Gale Buildings in Canton, the Shady Lawn School No. 8 near De Smet, the Pierre American Legion Cabin, the East Side Fire Station and Branch Library in Sioux Falls, the Chambers Dugout in the Belle Fourche vicinity, the Roosevelt School in Belle Fourche, the First Presbyterian Church of Groton, the Solomon and Martha Hann Homestead near Nemo, the Haakon County Courthouse in Philip, the Jackson Boulevard Historic District in Spearfish, the Perkins Congregational Church near Springfield, and the Dickens Round Barn in the Worthing vicinity.

WISCONSIN

Northwestern Mutual

In May 2019, the archives program at Northwestern Mutual earned the Governor's Archives Award in Archival Achievement. The archives does great work collecting and maintaining company history, as well as sharing it with new audiences with a new tour program. The state archivist of Wisconsin, Matt Blessing, will visit in October to give the award and celebrate Archives Month.
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.

Nebraska Archives Online

By Mary Ellen Ducey, University of Nebraska–Lincoln; and Amy Schindler, University of Nebraska Omaha

From discussions over coffee to migrating thousands of descriptions, archivists and university colleagues in Nebraska have been busy trying to make access to archival collections just a bit more comprehensive. A single instance of ArchivesSpace, hosted by LYRASIS, connects archival repositories in Kearney, Lincoln, and Omaha and provides access to our resources. Four University of Nebraska archival repositories recently collaborated to create Nebraska Archives Online (NAO; http://archives.nebraska.edu). With support from the University of Nebraska Consortium of Libraries (UNCL, comprised of libraries at the University of Nebraska Kearney, the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, the University of Nebraska Medical Center, and the University of Nebraska Omaha), the new tool launched in spring 2019 and is available for patrons of all kinds to seek and to find primary source materials. While it is meant to benefit patrons, the shared instance also assists in collection management work within the repositories. NAO also provided a project that brought together the many archivists who manage and provide access to university archival and special collections.

For years, the prospect of a union catalog for archival collections in Nebraska generated many ideas: essentially, wouldn’t sharing collection information be cool? Discussions came round again each time new tools were developed specifically for collection management. Early ideas developed at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln with colleagues in Lincoln, particularly where collections were interconnected. Since 2016, greater focus on collaboration and archives at the four University of Nebraska campuses gave the idea of Nebraska Archives Online traction.

The option of consortium funding and support from the University of Nebraska system president became a foundation that led to the development of NAO. UNCL reformed activities with an updated memorandum of understanding in December 2015. UNCL sought opportunities for collaboration, and the union catalog for four archival repositories fit the bill.

The timing proved right. In 2016, the University of Nebraska Omaha (UNO) Archives and Special Collections and the University of Nebraska Kearney actively used separate LYRASIS-hosted ArchivesSpace instances. At the same time, Archives and Special Collections at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln focused on plans to self-host ArchivesSpace and migrate from Archon. The University of Nebraska Medical Center Special Collections began to investigate ArchivesSpace through a trial using UNO’s instance. Would combining the work of each repository be possible? The first “yes” may have been a cautious one, but as the archivists learned more about their shared goals, the challenges relating to funding, and the possibilities of the project, each subsequent “yes” became stronger.

By 2017, an ArchivesSpace subcommittee of nine members formed within the UNCL Archives and Special Collections working group. This initial group included archivists as well as a business manager and a director of technology. The staff at reach repository ranges from one to ten employees, from the lone arranger who also has responsibilities beyond archives to those who can focus more closely on a collection management tool. The variety in staff illustrates a similar variety in resources. The committee’s work included reviewing and considering the pros and cons of hosting ArchivesSpace locally (by UNL) or using a library and archives hosting provider, as well as whether to maintain separate instances of ArchivesSpace and create a union catalog front-end for users. The subcommittee reviewed current repository processes and needs and reached out to other multi-institution groups and consortia. Querying and talking to others involved in group projects provided insight into how best to work toward the goal. The committee sent questions to providers and followed up on specific questions. After much discussion, including considering current and anticipated future staffing and resources as well as cost, the subcommittee agreed to recommend the implementation of a single ArchivesSpace instance hosted by LYRASIS. We wanted to understand the possibilities and challenges and consider new partners.

We had multiple goals for the combined instance of ArchivesSpace, our NAO. The archivist planners sought a tool to support collection management, to improve reference and discovery through one-stop searching, to increase standardization and options to share information such as agents (creators), and an opportunity to dovetail professional standards with local best practices. Funding
ARCHIVAL RESOURCES ON THE WEB—Continued
Lauren White, Assistant Editor

Collage of resources from each of the University of Nebraska repositories
and resources were considerations with questions relating to whether a combined instance would mean a cost savings. A hosted instance would provide opportunities for migration, automatic updates, and training.

Cons were fewer in number. The combined instance means that we must manage patrons who may be confused by too many search results in the ArchivesSpace public interface. Challenges related to shared locations in the instance and the possibilities of duplicate agent and subject records and data cleanup were added. Additionally, the con list included security concerns relating to institutional records. Some of these were easily resolved, such as restricting the ability of each repository’s staff to access only administrative information from their specific repository.

In 2018, the UNCL ArchivesSpace subcommittee reconstituted to include 10 members who were all archivists from the four campuses that would be directly working on the migration and launch of NAO. The four repositories migrated their records into a single ArchivesSpace instance resulting in over 3,500 records. With LYRASIS managing the migration, it proved relatively seamless. Each repository had an opportunity to review its records, to do some minor cleanup, and to see what may be needed to support the next round of activities. Additionally during this time, the committee began work on the development of best practices, governance documents, and guidelines for access levels in the staff interface. This activity is still in progress with multiple task forces working to address their individual charges, such as systematically going through all ArchivesSpace fields to make recommendations about required and preferred fields. This work includes looking at standards such as DACS, required fields, and existing finding aids, agent records, and subject headings. In the shared instance, agents and subjects records are shared across all repositories and so garnered particular attention. As locations records are also shared, work on locations data will address the need to uniquely identify each repository.

We have learned to manage online meetings and shared documents. We have seen the advantages and challenges of project management. We have seen the accomplishments of small staffs focused on activities, roles, and responsibilities and the impact of decisions. We have also seen the value of flexibility and establishing common ground, which was guided by the maxim “let’s keep it simple.” Truly, we understand that not all time and staff resources are equal, and we need to support the needs of each distinctive repository.

The University of Nebraska’s four archival repositories share a mission of long-term access and preservation of the historical record by maintaining millions of pages of documents, photographs, letters, policies, and materials in all formats that answer questions, tell a story, and celebrate something unique about our university, our communities, the state of Nebraska, and the world.

This is truly apparent through NOA, and examples are many. Mari Sandoz is a significant Nebraska author, both in regard to her books and her research and the focus on her legacy. A search in NOA will provide a resource in Lincoln and online interviews about her in Omaha. The results will show all resources or collections associated with Sandoz. The possibilities increase for an author such as Willa Cather. The same interconnections between resources may also be shown for administrative records, for genealogical research, and possibly for the questions we have not yet received.

Our next steps are to finalize our first round of best practices; to add to the existing finding aids, agent, and subject fields; and to work on outlining steps for best use of location information. We will also provide tools to guide patrons in the use of NOA. More important, as we continue to develop and refine the tool, we seek opportunities to expand our partnerships with other institutions. As a community, we have expanded collaboration to include exhibit opportunities and refining concepts that we all share, such as online access and copyright language. We have started to plan our annual “community of practice” event that brings together all repository staff, beyond those in the working groups. We also hope to hear from other consortia or informal groups of archival repositories using ArchivesSpace. Finally, as with any new endeavor, we will need to access, and to refine, our work as we continue to develop NAO.
The Rise and Fall of Favor-Based Digitization: Workflows Taste Better on a Cake

By Mikala Narlock, Pat Lawton, and Patrick Rader, University of Notre Dame

Introduction

At Hesburgh Libraries at the University of Notre Dame, digitization had been an obscure process: roles and responsibilities were unclear, capacity was opaque, and institutional capabilities were mostly unknown. Collections were being digitized, but many were unclear how to go about it and what the possibilities were. Some characterized what had evolved as a “favor-based” system. To resolve these uncertainties, the Digital Collections Workflow (DCW) Team was established and charged with ensuring digital initiatives could flow smoothly and processes were understood by all. Over the course of a year (January–December 2018), this team identified nine use cases and tested six workflows. The success of this team ultimately resulted in the creation of a new oversight team led by case managers responsible for monitoring all digital project requests.

Spring 2018: Digital Collections Workflow Team

In early 2018, DCW kicked off. Drawing from units across the library, this team included digitization specialists, developers, catalogers, subject selectors, and archivists. They were tasked with answering a large question shared by many in the library: How do items move from selection, through digitization, to being preserved and accessible to library patrons? This process was, at first, like exploring a knowledge jungle: with new territory to cover and unknown collection “creatures” of different shapes and patterns, DCW team members were often cutting through undergrowth and forging new paths.

A problem with our current system soon became clear, namely that the process of digitizing content and creating digital collections seemed more like a favor system instead of a codified process. Subject selectors and curators felt forced to reach out to their preferred points of contact and were unsure how to sustain the digitization process. To address this, DCW created avenues for transferring knowledge between units and individuals. After fits and starts, two DCW members devised a particularly complex use case designed to challenge the team. This theoretical project, comprised of everything from manuscripts to a tea set, required involvement from every department in the library. DCW members were asked to describe and chart on large whiteboards how this collection would move through their respective units. Over the course of several marathon working sessions, the group came to a shared understanding of how this project would progress through the library (see Figure 1). The final narrative and workflow for this use case had clearly defined roles, hand-offs, and

Figure 1: Our first use case would impact every unit in the library.
unit involvement. This was crucial in establishing a shared understanding across units.

**Summer 2018: Demise of the Favor System**

Having worked through the most intricate use case possible, the team had a clear vision of its task and set out to develop a set of use cases based on requests. At the end of the project, we had nine distinct use cases: from small collections destined for our institutional repository to migrating born-digital media, these sample projects had representative workflows that could flow smoothly. Each use case brought a different challenge to the team, including how content is ingested into our repository, how we communicate with units to request work, and how a selector will know when the item is accessible online. This extensive and iterative process necessitated many small meetings between units. Representatives met outside of DCW to describe their workflows to one another and decide how the process would flow. While time consuming, our team produced robust use cases with customized workflows represented in simple diagrams, resulting in a clear understanding of unit and individual responsibilities.

For the remainder of the summer, the team tested six of the nine use cases. With every implementation, more issues emerged and additional solutions were created. The implementation process was crucial for ensuring the workflows would proceed as anticipated. During this time, we refined supplementary documents in response to questions raised early in the process, all aimed at clarifying and sharing knowledge across the library. The first of these was a glossary of terms and acronyms, an extensive document that ensured we were working from the same definition. The second deliverable was a thorough description of the various storage and access systems available to our library. For each system, we defined the scope, formats accepted, primary function, and access controls, and set about identifying the units and individuals responsible for managing the system and uploading content.

Developing use cases, testing workflows, and creating the supplementary deliverables were incredibly time consuming, requiring the investment of dozens of meeting hours. However, these tasks were ultimately crucial to establishing a shared vocabulary and a clearer understanding of unit roles and responsibilities. This common knowledge was reported back to DCW team members’ units, and we realized the favor system had toppled.

**Fall 2018: Rise of the Case Managers**

In early October, our team experienced a moment of panic. With only six weeks left in our team charge, we realized that selectors, one of the primary audiences of our work, had no way to interact with the workflows we had painstakingly defined. The workflows alone did not answer the question “How do items move from selection, through digitization, to being preserved and accessible to library patrons?” These workflows were more like blueprints: collections may have a different path depending on desired outcomes and identified needs, meaning workflows may need customization. Moreover, these workflows were more important for the units responsible for the work; while they clarify hand-offs and roles, they also require negotiation and compromise. Last, a selector has his or her own responsibilities to attend to on a daily basis. It is unreasonable, and unsustainable to assume selectors should track their own requests. With all of these concerns, we wondered how to ensure DCW’s success continued and communicate this process to selectors. Enter the hero: the case manager.

Based on project management principles, the case manager is a low-tech approach to overseeing workflows and ensuring the timely completion of requests. The case manager provides guidance and support for digitization and born-digital projects, and serves as a liaison between units. As a facilitator, he or she is also responsible for customizing workflows and keeping the selector apprised of all progress and impediments. In short, this person is the primary point of contact for all project stakeholders (see Figure 2). We recognize that various project management software can be had that provides some support with tracking and communication. However, we opted for the personal and low-tech approach to rebuild trust in the process and to better understand the different types of requests.

**Winter 2018 to Present: Let Them Eat Cake**

In December, we were fortunate enough to celebrate the successes of DCW with a cake, complete with edible workflows (see Figure 3). We thanked our colleagues for their hard work and took the holiday break to relish our victories. Upon our return in January, we set about sustaining and extending the work by building a community of practice around case management, namely a team of individuals dedicated to ensuring the timely completion of projects. We officially established this second team, the Digital Collections Oversight Team (DCOT) in March with support from our library cabinet.
The success of DCW was due, at least in part, to the cross-unit collaboration and knowledge sharing and building, and we will continue this in DCOT. The team is expanding to include new roles to perpetuate the transparency and processes established thus far, and to support the work of shepherding cases. In addition to case managers, we have recruited unit liaisons, who serve as unit representatives empowered to make decisions and report on unit capacities. These individuals are not necessarily in leadership or administrative roles, as we recruited people who are responsible for the work. In the event our current case managers are overwhelmed with work, we have also recruited a few supplemental case managers who will monitor projects as needed. Last, our cabinet sponsor will lead an assessment group to study the process from request to ingest to discover the patterns of requests, better understand problems, and develop solutions organically. While we did not hire any new personnel to fill these roles, many units have encouraged current employees interested in digital collection work to collaborate with us in light of this organizational need. So far, the response to the call for participation has exceeded expectations.

**Conclusion**

The success of DCW and the creation of DCOT has led to a resolution revolution in the library. Projects are completed in a timely manner. Selectors receive prompt replies to digitization requests and are more aware of timelines and capabilities. Workflow participants know their roles and responsibilities. As we continue to learn and grow, we are optimistic that pain points will become obvious and solutions can be sourced from those responsible for the work. The new team will continue to promote transparency, timeliness, and accountability while ensuring all successes are celebrated; after all, workflows taste better on a cake.

**Figure 2:** The case manager serves as a liaison between requesters, the workflows, and the units responsible for the work. Image by Patrick Rader (CC-BY-NC-ND).

**Figure 3:** Our celebration cake, complete with two workflows

**Notes**

1. This article is based on a presentation at the Best Practices Exchange 2019 held in Columbus, Ohio, April 29–May 1. Slides are available at doi:10.7274/r0-pwd4-jp23.

Digitizing and Hosting on the Cheap: Merging Two University Archives into One
By Joseph Coates, Purdue University Northwest

In February 2016, Purdue University Calumet and Purdue University North Central merged together, creating a new entity called Purdue University Northwest. To support this new institution, we needed to create an archives that preserved the pasts of both institutions while also fulfilling the needs of our new institution. Purdue Calumet (PUC) was in Hammond, Indiana, which includes an urban, blue collar, and primarily Democratic demographic, whereas Purdue North Central (PNW), 40 miles away from PUC, serves a more rural and conservative population. The Purdue Calumet archives was established in 1976, while Purdue North Central never had a legitimate archives (everything was kept in filing cabinets and storage areas in boxes spread out over campus).

One of the key priorities when creating an archives that would support both campuses was to preserve our universities’ pasts while stepping into the future as a unified unit, all on a limited budget, with limited personnel, and with limited experience. Because we did not have a culture of maintaining an archives, this process required some thought and purpose. In 2017, it was decided that we would create digital repositories to tell the stories of both institutions, before it was too late. The leadership of the university wanted digital assets online and gave us a small budget to make it so. We saw this as an opportunity to show off what we could do and did our best to fulfill this with our budget, time, and resources.

Decision-Making

We wanted to digitize items that would be worth the time and money, and could potentially be marketable to the university. We used a little common sense and a little data to make our decisions. Because we use LibGuides to record all of our reference requests, we created categories for materials requested. At the end of a two-year trial, we had found the most requested items, which included

- Student Newspapers
- Course Catalogs
- Faculty Senate Documents
- Curricula Documents
- Literary Journals
- Photographs

After some careful consideration, we decided to start with the student newspapers, then course catalogs, literary journals, self-studies, and finally a few miscellaneous items we deemed as valuable assets. We also knew starting with student newspapers would accomplish a few things. They were the most time-sensitive objects due to the deteriorating newsprint and more expensive due to size and quantity, and beginning with them demonstrated emphasis on our students. We felt this would not only satisfy the administration’s desire for digital assets for marketing, but that it would gain the interest of the student newspaper, student government, and our student body as a whole.

(Continued on page 24)
Advancing with Technology

Neither university archives was on the cutting edge of technology. Most of our finding aids were in print and in binders. Other than subscribing to an old version of Archon and a defunct photo site, none of our collection materials were available online. We decided to stick with Archon for the time being, but were later informed that the IT person assigned as our Archon administrator was retiring, and no one would take her place. To handle this, we discovered LibraryHost, which would host both Archon and Omeka for us for approximately $1,000 annually. We also started using cloud storage as we had an institutional OneDrive account available to use. Because we now had a catalog, museum element, and storage, we needed to look for a repository. After we explored our options, we decided to use the Internet Archive.

Internet Archive

The Internet Archive appealed to us as a small repository for numerous reasons. Having them digitize our materials was less expensive than purchasing the digitization equipment and acquiring the space necessary to support its large size. However, the free storage and ADA compliance were the biggest selling points for us, fitting our mission of being accessible and open to everyone. We felt that the shared platform may lead to more views overall.

Phase One: Student Newspapers

The Internet Archive broke down the digitization cost for us by item and page, so we knew exactly, other than shipping, what it would cost to have the work done. Furthermore, we no longer needed to worry about continually funding and maintaining a repository. To calculate pricing, we enlisted the help of the student newspaper staff and archival student workers to create a spreadsheet of each newspaper date, issue, and number of pages. After three weeks of work, we were ready to start phase one. This first phase of the project resulted in just over 1,100 student newspapers at around 9,800 pages of material digitized and available within a month of shipping.

Phase Two: Everything Else

The second phase of this project included digitizing all the historic course catalogs, literary journals, and institutional self-studies. This step took a little longer due to the continuous flow of course catalog requests, however, it did reinforce the fact that these were great candidates for digitization. In the end, we had nearly 1,280 items digitized and close to 35,000 pages of historical text digitized, accessible online, ADA compliant, hosted, and with built-in analytics for a cost of around $12,000. Between August 2018 and March 2019, we have had over 5,600 views by both bots and humans. We are hoping to have around 7,000 to 8,000 views per year. Because we considered this a success, we moved on to the A/V collection.
MIXED MEDIA—Continued
Danielle Nowak, Assistant Editor

Sound Library
Our cassette collection runs the gamut from student events to faculty meetings to political debates to oral histories. Using a dedicated computer with Adobe Suite, an inexpensive cassette player, a Zoom recorder, and a fantastic graduate student, we were able to capture and edit quite a few of our historical cassette recordings. We wanted to put our archival collections on a platform not usually used for archives. We decided to try SoundCloud due to its popularity and cost. SoundCloud allows the download of unlimited minutes or recordings for $120 a year. This was one of the least expensive options available, so we decided to see what would happen.

Oral History
In 1977, history professor Richard Van Orman conducted an oral history project with some of the faculty and administrators who had started working at the university in the mid-1940s. Telling the story of the university from the very beginning, when classes were held at a civic center, an old bank, and borrowed local high school classrooms right after World War II, seemed like a great place to start this project. Many of the interviewees spoke rather candidly about the first days of founding the university, which was both interesting and refreshing.

Other recordings are of various visitors to the university, which could appeal not only people with an interest in the college, but also those with a general interest in history. These audio recordings include the voices of Jean Shepherd of A Christmas Story fame; Jerry Rubin, one of the “Chicago 7”; Eugene McCarthy; and various local AM radio shows. We also found a long-forgotten Senate debate between Birch Bayh and Dan Quayle. We hope that hosting these on both Omeka and SoundCloud will give us the opportunity to reach a wider audience.

Conclusion
While we can’t make any broad statements on how this project has affected the university as a whole, we do have some real-world numbers to work with. The cost of purchasing Omeka, Archon, and SoundCloud has come out to less than $1,100 annually. Our digitization project, which seems to be getting 400 to 500 views per month, had an initial cost of about $11,000. We do not have to pay for storage, maintenance, labor, or equipment, all while having our materials on a large platform and ADA compliant.

While these may not be the most cohesive or traditional options, they do fill a need for small repositories like ours. Quality digital assets can be found online and made viewable for a reasonable amount of time, effort, and cost if you are willing to seek alternative vendors and think outside traditional, in-house archival platforms. These digital assets can also benefit new archives starting out and in need of marketing strategies.
This summer, I worked in the Special Collections and University Archives (SCUA) at the University of North Carolina (UNC) Charlotte as the LGBTQ+ Digital Humanities Fellow. My assignment was to perform preliminary research for and create a prototype of a digital timeline about the history of the LGBTQ community in Charlotte. This timeline, when it has reached its final stage, will be used on the SCUA website to showcase the materials in the King-Henry-Brockington archive of records of LGBTQ individuals and organizations in Charlotte since the 1960s. Beyond building a creative and accurate timeline, my goal for this project was to gain an understanding of Charlotte’s queer history through the material artifacts that have passed through that community. Additionally, I was encouraged to seek out gaps in the collections and to consider which areas of the Charlotte community are not fully represented in the materials that are currently housed at UNC Charlotte.

When I first began working at UNC Charlotte, my concerns for the project fell into three main areas: history, technology, and narrative. I came to Charlotte knowing very little about the history of the city, let alone the history of the LGBTQ community there, so I spent the first few weeks of my fellowship learning that history and the role of the LGBTQ community in Charlotte. I visited museums, went on walking tours, and spoke with my supervisors and coworkers about their impressions of Charlotte’s history and character. Once I had a better sense of the city overall, I dove deeper into a variety of materials, such as articles in Q-Notes, a long-running LGBTQ newspaper, and my supervisor Tina Wright’s thesis on the AIDS crisis in Charlotte, to learn about the city’s queer community. As I learned more, I was cautious about inserting too much of my own judgment into my impressions of Charlotte’s queer community. I have a different cultural understanding of my identity and my community as a midwesterner, and I tried to remain conscious of this bias as I began to historicize queer life in Charlotte.

One way I attempted to temper my bias was by finding opportunities to speak to people who have been members of the Charlotte LGBTQ community for a long time, which was possible thanks to the impressive relationships that already exist between SCUA and many local communities. Some of my favorite moments this summer happened when materials in the archives connected to meeting community members in person. For example, I attended a panel with four organizers of the 1994 NC Pride Celebration (which took place in Charlotte) to learn about the planning process and the event’s impact on the community. The four panelists—Sue Henry, Dan Kirsch, Darryl Lodgson, and Kimberly Melton—all have materials in the King-Henry-Brockington archive (Sue is the “Henry” in the collection’s title), and earlier that day, I was looking through Henry’s papers related to her bookstore, Rising Moon Books and Beyond. A fascinating element of her papers is the 11 folders dedicated to materials she saved from the bulletin board in the store. These fliers, newsletters, cartoons, want ads, and other materials show which communities were gathering and meeting in that space. In another delightful twist, the materials all still smell like the incense she burned in the store. In the folder from 1995 is an issue of a ’zine called Concordance, which has a page titled “Notes from the June 5, 1994 Gay, Bi, Lesbian Pride March, Charlotte NC.” The page describes the attitude of the marchers in the parade and the response from onlookers, both positive and negative. Juxtaposing this ’zine with the panel gave me a full sense of how my work fits into the community, as the timeline will become a way for people to understand the connection between those two moments in time.

After I gained a better understanding of Charlotte’s history, I began to research the technology currently available to create digital timelines to decide which would be a good fit for this project. I followed a procedure from a class I
took as an undergraduate called Queering the Web. In that class, we also had to construct timelines of queer history, and part of our project was to figure out how common web tools used for developing timelines can be limiting when you are telling the stories of the LGBTQ community. For example, many digital timelines focus on creating single points at specific dates, which limits their ability to show historical cycles or how an event may extend over time. For LGBTQ history, these limitations can be especially fraught when you consider how to represent changing or hidden identities over time, or when parts of history must be inferred rather than being explicitly proven.

In Queering the Web, we began by creating timelines using common online tools. Then, after we had discussed the limitations and issues present in those tools, we proceeded to create prototypes of what an ideal timeline for a historical narrative would look like. We were encouraged to think outside of any limitations that currently exist in web design or our own programming capabilities and instead to focus on being as creative and truthful as possible in our representations. I brought this same approach to UNC Charlotte this summer. I wanted to begin by finding a suitable existing software for representing the history of the queer community and then, once I had found its limitations, develop a prototype of a more expansive and creative timeline.

As I read Wright’s thesis on the AIDS crisis and flipped through letters and newspapers in the collections, I noticed repeatedly that most organizations and gathering places in Charlotte can still be linked to their street addresses. I learned in my preliminary research on Charlotte that much of the city has been rebuilt or further developed since the 1970s, so I found the specificity of these addresses really interesting to the community’s history. I wondered which of those spaces remained, if any, and how those spaces related to one another through time and space. Therefore, I began to look at mapping programs to see if any would be effective for this timeline. I decided to work with StoryMaps, as I had a little experience with it, and it was the only one I looked at that offers accessibility features like alt text for images.

I spent some time compiling lists of addresses for community organizations and businesses, which I then put into Google Maps and ArcGIS Online to see if any interesting patterns emerged. Once I had these maps, I began to experiment with the various storytelling templates available through StoryMaps. I made some progress trying out different templates, but none seemed quite right as I was still formulating a sense of what the history of the Charlotte LGBTQ community felt like to those involved in it.

This illuminated my final phase of the project: narrative. Once I had a sense of what the history of the queer community in Charlotte is like and what technology could be used to convey that history, I began to imagine how I could combine those two elements to create a story about queer life in Charlotte. I understood my role in creating a timeline as something more creative than simply placing dates into a chronological list. I wanted to see what stories were present in the materials in the King-Henry-Brockington archive and to create a digital piece that tells those stories well. This may seem like a strange way to approach something that is ostensibly “historical,” but I knew that what I was seeing could never be the full picture. My own bias and the limited materials in the archives will always be impediments to creating a “full” history, but the gaps are part of the story too.

(Continued on page 29)
UP-AND-COMERS—Continued
Meredith Lowe, Assistant Editor

Charlotte LGBTQ community organizations and businesses on Google Maps

Charlotte LGBTQ community organizations and businesses on ArcGIS Online
Looking ahead, my prototype will serve as a template or inspiration for a fully realized timeline. I have also kept track of specific areas in Charlotte’s queer history that are currently underrepresented, which hopefully will be used to create collecting policies or spur research that will bring more of those stories to light. Working on a project that may never actually be created as I envision it is strange, but I am satisfied with the work I did this summer and look forward to seeing what comes next for the timeline. I will take away skills in new areas like mapping and digitization, as well as knowledge about a community that is very similar and very different from my own. I hope to use these skills and knowledge in future projects during my final year of graduate school and beyond that in my career.

Prototype pages from the Charlotte LGBTQ+ timeline project appear here and on the following page.
UP-AND-COMERS—Continued
Meredith Lowe, Assistant Editor

Organizations founded after the 1980s usually fell into a few distinct categories.

**1980s**

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**1990s**

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2000s

Community pride continues to grow in the new millennium. Projects continue and achieve new successes. Organizations lose funding and momentum. The world and the city changes again.

Click on an organization to learn more about it.

- MeckPAC
- Time Out Youth
- One Voice Chorus
- LGBT Community Center
- RAIN
- Black Gay Pride
- Charlotte Business Guild
- There’s a BIGOT in my Biscuit! First Tuesday
People and Posts

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!

Pam Hackbart-Dean joined the University of Illinois Chicago Library as the head of Special Collections and University Archives in August 2019. She was previously the director of the Special Collections Research Center at Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

Eira Tansey received tenure and promotion to associate senior librarian at the University of Cincinnati Libraries, where she has worked since 2013. She also received her BA in geography from the University of Cincinnati.

Michael Doylen has been named associate vice provost and director of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) Libraries. Since 2016, Doylen has served as interim director. Previously, Doylen served in the UWM Libraries as assistant director for Archives, Special Collections and the Music Library (2012–2019); as interim assistant director for User Services (2010–2012); and as head of the Archives (2003–2016). Doylen has been an active member of the archives profession, serving in both SAA and the Midwest Archives Conference, and teaching archives courses in the UWM School of Information Studies.

Micaela Terronez is currently serving as the assistant librarian for Special Collections at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. She recently had the fortunate opportunity to work as the Olson Graduate Assistant at the University of Iowa’s Special Collections and University Archives.

Rachel Vagts has joined the Denver Public Library as the manager of Special Collections and Digital Archives. She oversees the Western History and Genealogy Department and the Blair-Caldwell African-American Research Library.

Mike Smith left the Johanna Meijer Magoon Principal Archivist position at the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan on July 1 and has accepted the Alene and Graham Landau Archives Chair at the Detroit Jewish News Foundation.

Erik Nordberg began a new role as dean of Libraries at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) on May 1. The IUP Libraries includes a Special Collections unit, which holds institutional archives and manuscript materials for the bituminous coal mining region of southwestern Pennsylvania.

Recent new member Garret Kremer-Wright received the Arthur H. Mattingly Award from the Southeast Missouri State University Historic Preservation Program. The award is given to an outstanding graduate of the Historic Preservation Program. Kremer-Wright graduated from this university with a BS in historic preservation in 2005.

Heather M. Campbell, public services associate at the Drake University Law Library, began working with the archives and special collections at the Drake University Law Library in September 2019. She has focused on increasing the number of items in the National Bar Association (NBA) Digital Collection. After she added a batch of items pertaining to the National Association of Bench and Bar Spouses (NABBS, an organization affiliated with the NBA), Lyla Coleman, the vice president of NABBS, e-mailed her personally to thank her for digitizing the archives: “I’m very excited to see all the work you have done.”

Lindsay Hiltunen, university archivist at the Michigan Tech Archives in Houghton, Michigan, has been appointed as the incoming vice chair/chair-elect of the Oral History Section Steering Committee for the Society of American Archivists (SAA). She will serve a three-year term. Hiltunen has been a member of SAA for several years and has been very active in oral history theory and methodology throughout her professional career. Recent projects at Michigan Tech include collecting oral histories for the Black Voices—My Michigan Tech Experience project and the Mine Memories project. In addition to her recent appointment, she also serves as a board member for the Michigan Oral History Association and has presented oral history best practices and theory to the Society for International Hockey Research and the Finnish Oral History Network in Helsinki, Finland.

Lindsay Hiltunen has been appointed as the incoming vice chair/chair-elect of the Oral History Section Steering Committee for the Society of American Archivists (SAA).
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