ONE Incorporated and Mattachine Society, Early LGBTQ Collections Now Online

The ONE Archives at the USC Libraries is excited to share the news that collections from two of the earliest gay and lesbian organizations in the United States, ONE Incorporated and the Mattachine Society, are now accessible through the USC Digital Library. Thanks to a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), thousands of administrative records and correspondence files from these collections are now digitized and available online. Materials digitized through this project shed light on the earliest years of the LGBTQ rights movement, known as the homophile era—the period roughly between World War II and the 1969 Stonewall uprisings when gay and lesbian groups formed to foster communities celebrating homosexual love (phile). In the United States, the earliest homophile organizations were all founded in California: the Mattachine Society, ONE Incorporated, and the Daughters of Bilitis.

These were the first gay and lesbian organizations with a national reach, and they advocated for LGBTQ civil rights and social equality at a time when gay, lesbian, and gender nonconforming Americans were excluded from public life and faced myriad forms of discrimination, as well as frequent, organized campaigns of police harassment.

The Mattachine Society began in 1950 when men (and later, women) started meeting secretly at the home of founder Harry Hay to discuss gay and lesbian issues. The Mattachine’s structure was inspired by the cell-like structure of the Communist Party, to protect the identities of its members. For the next three years, the Mattachine Society expanded rapidly in California.
By 1953, however, a schism had developed within the Mattachine’s membership, and left-leaning Hay and his followers were replaced with a new, more conservative, leadership who dissolved the secretive structure and established a national network of Mattachine Society chapters. During its most active period in the late 1950s, the Society’s activities included group discussions, research on medical and psychological issues, and organizing around gay and lesbian discrimination. The group also held annual conventions and published the Mattachine Review and chapter newsletters. By the end of the 1960s, most Mattachine chapters ended operations, while only a few—including Chicago, Florida, and New York—continued to operate through the 1980s. Highlights from the Mattachine Society records include founding documents; minutes of internal debates that members had regarding the group’s mission and structure; administrative records and newsletters from chapters in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Florida, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.; and correspondence documenting the activities and strategies of early LGBTQ activists.

This led to the development of ONE Incorporated, which soon after launched the very first nationally-distributed gay and lesbian magazine, *ONE Magazine*, in January 1953. As outlined in ONE Inc.’s articles of incorporation, its primary goal was “to publish and disseminate a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from a scientific, historical and critical point of view, and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant.” Along with *ONE Magazine*, a lifeline to many gay, lesbian, and gender nonconforming people throughout the U.S., its activities included ambitious initiatives to promote education, research, and integration. Among the many highlights of the ONE Inc. records are 7,000 letters from subscribers and general readers who came across the publication at a time when there was simply no other magazine like it. Many of these are candid personal letters that give a complex, moving picture of daily life for LGBTQ people across the U.S. from the 1950s through the 1970s. Other highlights include correspondence and legal documents from the landmark Supreme Court case ONE Inc. vs. Olesen, which overturned obscenity charges against *ONE Magazine* after issues were seized by the postal service in 1953.

The materials digitized from ONE Inc. and the Mattachine Society records are remarkable for the light they shed on early U.S. LGBTQ rights activism and the worlds inhabited by gay, lesbian, and gender nonconforming people during the pre-Stonewall era. Together, they played foundational roles in the civil rights struggle, and their efforts to build a sense of identity and community created a lasting legacy for future LGBTQ liberation movements.

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In 1952, a few members at a Mattachine Society meeting began discussing the need for a national homosexual publication.
I hope this message finds you all in good health and spirits as we enter a “new normal” after the severe disruptions of the past fifteen or so months. As of this writing, the State of California is still in preparations for reopening, and I can’t help but feel optimistic that we’re finally turning the page on the pandemic and moving forward.

It wasn’t quite a year ago that we were notifying everyone that the 2021 Annual General Meeting would be held virtually for the first time in SCA’s 50 years of meetings. But I don’t hesitate to say that this year’s online AGM was a testament to our insistence on addressing the uncertainties and insecurities of the COVID-19 pandemic while maintaining as much of our professional lives as possible during the upheavals of the past months. The 2021 AGM program was held over a four-day schedule in late April with 21 sessions (three of which were “brown bag” lunches) that addressed a variety of social issues such as our profession’s response to the pandemic and the disturbing and society-changing events centered on racism and social justice, while also taking some time to celebrate SCA’s 50th anniversary. A thought-provoking plenary speaker in Mark A. Matienzo, an Awards Ceremony that recognized deserving colleagues and institutions, a well-run fundraising campaign that stood instead of the Silent Auction, and the announcement of two new scholarships all helped round out an engaging and interesting meeting. The credit for such a strong conference program goes to both the Program Committee, which pulled together interesting and relevant session proposals, and the presenters themselves, who stepped forward and brought to the attendees their experiences, research, and case studies on topics applicable to our profession today. None of this would have happened, however, without the diligence of Emily Vigor, Ellen Jarosz and Alex Post as the co-chairs of the Local Arrangements Committee in ensuring that we had a virtual event platform that was easy to use and interact with both as presenters and attendees. Many thanks to all the folks who made sure that we had a successful and engaging AGM this year.

This time of the year is also when SCA leadership positions change hands, and I’d like to take a moment to recognize those who just completed their Board terms this past May: Eric Milenkiewicz (Immediate Past President), Maggie Hughes (Secretary), and Sara Seltzer (Member-at-Large). It was a true pleasure working with such dedicated and determined colleagues over the past year, and your presence on the Board will be missed. At the same time, I would like to welcome the in-coming Board members who will be part of this year’s leadership: Liza Posas, who will be returning to the Board as Vice-President/President Elect; Christine Kim, who will serve as Secretary; and Kate Dundon, who will fill one of the two Member-at-Large positions. SCA depends upon the volunteer efforts of our members who devote their time and energy to making this such an outstanding professional organization, and without whom the Society would not exist.

Looking ahead to a post-pandemic future, SCA will have its hands full transitioning from its all-virtual meetings, events, and workshops to, most likely, a hybrid model that will take us into the next year. As the work of the Society continues to be primarily conducted in an electronic environment, the Board will begin a long-overdue review of its electronic and paper records, records retention schedules and retention policies in order to bring them up to date in relevancy and legal compliancy, with much of the beginning work likely spearheaded by an as-yet-to-be-determined Task Force.
Regarding task forces, I am pleased to announce that the work of the Task Force on Labor Issues has wrapped up this summer and look forward to reviewing their recommendations for SCA’s leadership and membership engagement and advocacy on the topic as well as implementing policies that will most certainly have a (hopefully!) positive effect on archival labor issues in the state of California. And finally, I’m very happy to note that planning for the 2022 AGM, which will be held May 18-21 at the Renaissance Palm Springs Hotel, will commence soon with the assembly of the Local Arrangements and Program committees. If you are interested in serving on either of these committees, please don’t hesitate to get in touch with the chairs: Alex Post will be the Senior Chair of the LAC, and Liza Posas will be the Chair of the Program Committee. The upcoming year will certainly be an interesting one for SCA, and I’m excited to begin working with you all on it.

Leilani Marshall
SCA President
The Journal of Western Archives

The Journal of Western Archives is a peer-reviewed, open access journal sponsored by Western regional archival organizations. The journal focuses on contemporary issues and developments in the archival and curatorial fields, particularly as they affect Western archives and manuscript repositories.

Journal Contents

The Journal of Western Archives gives archivists, manuscript curators, and graduate students in the American West a place to publish on topics of particular interest and relevance to them. The journal features research articles, case studies, and review essays on regional topics. These include:

- Important Western regional issues in archives and manuscript repositories;
- Unique archival developments in the western United States;
- Technological innovations and their effect on archival theory and practice;
- The history and development of the archival and curatorial professions in the American West;
- Collaborative efforts and projects between various cultural institutions.

Contributing to the Journal

If you are interested in contributing to the journal or serving as a peer reviewer for journal content, please contact the managing editor, John Murphy (john_m_murphy@byu.edu). Article submissions may also be made online at the journal website.

http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/westernarchives/

The Society of California Archivists, Inc.

The Society of California Archivists, Inc. exists to support and develop those who collect, care for, and provide access to the documentary heritage of California and adjoining areas. To this end it:

1. acts as a vehicle for dissemination of information about archival collections, issues, and methodology to the profession and the public;

2. provides a forum for the discussion of matters related to the creation, preservation, and use of historical documents;

3. develops, offers and supports archival education programs;

4. cooperates with individuals and organizations on matters of common concern; and

5. advocates the identification, collection, preservation, use, and appreciation of historical records and manuscripts.

The SCA Newsletter is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October. All submissions, advertisements for the newsletter should be directed to the Editors of the Newsletter:

Newsletter Editors
The Bancroft Library
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720-6000
Email(s): newsletter@calarchivists.org

Copy Deadlines: September 1, December 1, March 1, & June 1

Format for Submissions: Articles and other items submitted for consideration should be sent via email attachment.

SCA Newsletter editors
Marissa Friedman, Sue Luftschein, and Ashley Achee
Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Digital Archive Contains 530K Items

The Bancroft Library has completed the digitization of nearly 150,000 items related to the incarceration of Japanese Americans during WWII. This work represents a two-year effort by Library staff and technicians, led by digital project archivist Lucy Hernandez, to select, prepare, and digitize these rich records as part of a grant supported by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS) Grant Program. This program helps to support the preservation and interpretation of U.S. confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. Our project, The Japanese American Internment Sites: A Digital Archive, represents our fourth grant from this program, culminating in over 530,000 primary source materials which have been made available online.

The project captured U.S. War Relocation Authority (WRA) files from the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Records (BANC MSS 67/14 c). These newly digitized records from the Washington Office headquarters and the district, field, and regional offices, document WRA management over the incarceration of Japanese Americans in “relocation” centers and the resettlement of approved individuals under supervision in the eastern states.

Since 2011, the Bancroft has been awarded four grants from the JACS grant program. Previous grants have digitized records from the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study; archival collections of internees’ personal papers, photographs, maps, artworks, and audiovisual materials; and records from the ten individual internment camps. The Bancroft’s website Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement: A Digital Archive brings together all the digitized content and the recently published LibGuide explains how to use and access these collection resources.

As we now embark on our recently awarded fifth grant from this program, we look forward to bringing even more collections online to support researcher access. We are honored and grateful to be able to make these important resources widely available to help interpret this period in American history and to preserve them for future generations.

Special thanks to Julie Musson, digital collections archivist at Bancroft, and Jennafer Prongos, BackStage Library Works technician, for their critical work on this project, as well as to Theresa Salazar, Bancroft curator of Western Americana, and Assistant Director Mary Elings, who served as the principal investigator on the project. Many thanks to the Library Information Technology group at the University Library for their work in managing the files, maintaining the information systems used in the project, and ensuring the publication and long-term preservation of the digitized collections through our partnership with the California Digital Library.

This project was funded, in part, by a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

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California Labor School Digitized Negatives

The Labor Archives and Research Center, partnering with California Revealed, recently completed the digitizing of its California Labor School Negatives Collection. Consisting of 483 images, it gives an intriguing look into a vital cultural hub for the San Francisco Bay Area’s progressive and labor communities during the 1940s and 1950s.

The California Labor School (CLS) was originally founded as the Tom Mooney School in a few rooms over an auto salesroom in San Francisco in 1942. Under the heading of “Education for Victory,” the school's mission announcement stated: "Side by side with the Army training camps, with the industrial training programs, with the civilian defense classes, it will undertake... the systematic training and education of the men and women of San Francisco in the principles for which our country and the United Nations are fighting..." The School's program promised to analyze social, economic and political questions in light of the present world struggle against fascism.

In 1944, the school changed its name to the California Labor School and by 1946 it was successful enough to expand its campuses to Oakland, Berkeley, and Los Angeles. The school's curriculum included training in various trades, along with history, social sciences, labor issues, philosophy, literature, theater, and other humanities courses taught from a working class perspective. The art programs were among the most popular and many leading artists, musicians, and actors taught or lectured at the school. The CLS also published a literary magazine and hosted art exhibitions, cultural symposia, plays, revues, and music forums.
Some of the guests of the school included Paul Robeson, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Mexican politician and labor leader Vincente Lombardo Toledano. Because the school was ethnically diverse during the Jim Crow era and many of the students and faculty were politically progressive, it was targeted as subversive during the anti-Communist 1950s, which led to its closure in 1957.

The California Labor School Negative Collection complements the Labor Archives and Research Center’s California Labor School Collection, which contains catalogs, class syllabi, correspondence, and other material.

Preserving Opioid Industry Documents to Protect Public Health

In March 2021 the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF)’s Industry Documents Library (IDL) launched a joint project with Johns Hopkins University to collect and make available opioid industry documents publicly disclosed from recent judgements, settlements, and lawsuits. These lawsuits argue that opioid manufacturers and distributors pursued manipulative and misleading marketing strategies, cast doubt on the addictiveness of their drugs, and disregarded the significant risks to health, leading to a national opioid epidemic.

The UCSF Industry Documents Library began 20 years ago as a digital library for documents released in historic tobacco litigation. Over the last two decades it has grown to 15 million documents, including materials from not only tobacco, but drug, chemical, food, and fossil fuel industries. Collecting and making available materials from litigation is a way to bring a large corpus of internal corporate documents together to allow for investigation into what companies knew, when they knew it, how they built marketing and advertising strategies, and the kinds of tactics they used to delay regulations and legislation meant to protect the public’s health. The Truth Tobacco Industry Documents archive has supported more than 1,000 publications and provided critical evidence for legislators and advocates focused on improving policies around tobacco and health.

IDL is pleased to collaborate with colleagues at Johns Hopkins University, who bring additional skills in digital scholarship, technological capacity in library science and digital humanities, and research expertise in many dimensions of the opioid epidemic. Together we hope to build on the successful model of the Truth Tobacco Industry Documents to support impactful scholarship and policy development with the new Opioid Industry Documents Archive.

The Opioid Industry Documents Archive currently contains 4,753 documents in six collections and is growing every month. The documents include emails, memos, presentations, sales reports, budgets, audit reports, Drug Enforcement Administration briefings, meeting agendas and minutes, expert witness reports, videos, and depositions of drug company executives.

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The newest collection is a batch of nearly 250,000 documents produced by opioid manufacturer Insys Therapeutics during state and federal investigation which led to criminal charges and bankruptcy. This is the first large collection of what may potentially be millions of documents released from opioid litigation.

The IDL is no stranger to processing and preserving very large digital collections, but we are breaking new ground with this acquisition. The size of this single collection has challenged our current workflows and pushed us to develop new processes around metadata creation and protection of sensitive information such as protected health information (PHI) and personally identifiable information (PII). Unlike many archives, our collections are only available online (we do not have any paper copies) and as a result of the discovery process in litigation the documents are described at the item level. Every document is processed with optical character recognition (OCR) to extract the text necessary to allow full-text search along with metadata search. IDL archivists and software developers have a hand in every part of this process from start to finish, including manual redaction of any documents with identified PII. With millions of documents, there is no way to read every file as it passes through our process, so we are investigating new workflows and ways to leverage machine learning and natural language processing (NLP).

Another challenge is processing the 150,000 emails in native format which are part of the Insys collection. Most of the documents in IDL are in PDF format, which is the format our workflows and online display tools are built around.

We are looking to learn from archives colleagues working in email preservation about best practices and available tools for file format conversion and redaction at scale.

Presentation by an industry-backed Pain Coalition to Janssen Pharma on messaging and marketing outreach, 2011. National Prescription Opiate Litigation Documents.

This initial work to investigate new tools, apply new workflows and craft new policies around PHI/PII will help us to expand our capacity and collect potentially millions of opioid documents as they are publicly disclosed from litigation.

The new Opioid Industry Documents Archive is freely available to anyone who is interested in investigating the activities that have led to the devastating opioid epidemic, which has now contributed to the deaths of over 500,000 people in the United States. Similar to the groundbreaking UCSF Truth Tobacco Industry Documents archive, this new archive was launched in the hope that shining a bright light on the internal workings of these drug companies will foster scientific and public health discoveries that shape safer drug policy in the U.S. and around the world.

Landing page of the UCSF Opioid Industry Documents Archive.
The Opioid Industry Documents Archive can be accessed at: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/drug/collections/opioids/

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

California State Library Oral History Site Is Now Live

The California State Library website Voices of the Golden State is now live. This website is home to a growing collection of oral history interviews that recount California’s rich history and heritage, especially highlighting the state’s diversity. Those who work with and on oral histories know they are unique and valuable primary sources, and yet often underutilized by researchers. Voices of the Golden State is a platform through which programs, projects, and archives promote their oral history collections and efforts. Additionally, through these oral histories, users have an opportunity to explore California’s history through the stories of those who lived it.

Currently, you can find interviews from various California-based programs, including Open California; UC Santa Cruz’s Regional History Project; California State University, Fullerton’s Lawrence de Graaf Center for Oral and Public History; and more. Voices has also partnered with California Revealed to feature oral histories preserved through this program’s important work. Check out California Revealed’s website to learn more about its digital preservation services and other robust offerings, as well as to access a treasure trove of archival material on California.

If your program is interested in sharing oral histories on the site, we invite you to register for a Contributor Account. You can also find more information on selecting interviews, required material and metadata, how to create accessible transcripts, and instructions on how to submit interviews on our Contributors page. A Statement on Diversity has also been developed for the site to help contributors and users better understand how this goal is meant to inform the site’s curation.

Ultimately, the long-term success of the site will rely on contributing programs to open their oral history collections, and we hope you’ll join us in this endeavor. Any questions about the site or how to become a contributing program can be directed to the project lead, Allison Tracy-Taylor, at caoralhistory@library.ca.gov.

Allison Tracy-Taylor  
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Significant Suffrage Document Donated to the Petaluma Historical Library & Museum

Ann Nisson has donated to the Petaluma Historical Library & Museum (PHL&M) many artifacts that document the life of her great-great-grandmother, Abigail Goodwin Haskell (1820-1884), and among the most significant is an address Haskell presented to the California Legislature. Haskell was the President of the California Women’s Suffrage Association (CWSA), and her address was a defense of the CWSA’s 1870 petition for women’s right to vote. The eleven-page, handwritten document is in pristine condition and will be a treasured addition to the PHL&M archive.

Elegantly composed, the text reveals Haskell’s intellectual brilliance and refined knowledge of western culture. She defends the petition for women’s suffrage with references to Biblical verses and Salic law and includes in her address an ardent demand for the right of women to be admitted to the California State University system.

To read a transcription of the document, visit the PHL&M website.

Nisson’s generosity was indeed timely. Her donations are on full display honoring Haskell as Petaluma’s preeminent suffragist in the PHL&M’s current exhibit, “Petaluma’s Participation in the Suffrage Movement.”

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New Website Connects Students with Primary Sources

With their museum and research library closed to the public in 2020 and the early months of this year, the staff at The Society of California Pioneers turned their attention to creating open-access, online content. Their ongoing History@Home campaign features art and artifacts from the collection amassed and maintained by the organization since 1850, as well as links to other online resources.

Earlier this month, they launched THE EUREKA! PROJECT. Featuring unique objects, maps, photographs, and documents from The Society’s archives, this new website was designed to introduce school-age children to the importance of primary source research (learn more here). Funded by generous grants from The Mary A. Crocker Trust and The Kelly Foundation, its interactive presentations will help students reach the goals defined by the California Teaching Standards for History and Social Studies.
Project managers Lauren Menzies and John Hogan, who oversee the museum’s collections and public programs respectively, enlisted help from teachers and historians to ensure that the content is both accurate and age-appropriate. Interns Darryl Agliam and Luke Diep-Nguyen assisted with research, the selection of artifacts, and drafting text.


Learn more about the archives maintained by The Society of California Pioneers, as well as their long history of community service, at californiapioneers.org.

John Hogan
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Collective Care and Collective Bargaining: Processing Trauma in Archives

Adapted from a presentation given by the author at AGM 2021.

Trauma in archives is an environmental hazard – a hazard as real as the ones archivists experience every day from chemicals, mold, and repetitive lifting. I don’t mean to speak coldly when I describe trauma this way; I only want to place it in context. It’s something that inflicts real stress on us that can chip away at our ability to do our jobs. Just as with chemicals, mold, and physical injury, archivists are sometimes macho about trauma, or feel obligated not to talk about it in a field where work can be precarious. I’d urge us, however, to acknowledge the ways our work can harm us, and to consider the ways we can organize to reduce the harm.

History is unsanitized if it’s any good. Some archival collections contain graphic images of violence; others depict or describe extremely traumatic experiences, or are otherwise painful to read and process. We may feel guilty about being upset by our collections, because after all, the pain isn’t ours – but of course, all this means is that we have empathy. In fact, an archivist’s empathy is part of their professional skill set. We use our capacity for care to make sure materials are collected, described, and made public in a way that honors their contents and serves researchers well. When we approach traumatizing material with our hearts and minds open – as we must – then of course we’re going to get hurt. The damage is no less real because the work is worth it.

I’ve spent much of my career working with sensitive materials, even though that career has been relatively short and typical. These have ranged from stories of the devastating effects of AIDS, to artifacts from the mass deaths at Jonestown, to collections that included human remains.

My co-workers and I have often felt distress, isolation, and irritability when working with these collections. We’ve tried to quietly tough things out and to get through the experience with gallows humor. We’ve struggled to speak with outsiders about what the work is like.

In trying to build a support system to sustain me, I’ve drawn on lessons from my time as a suicide hotline operator. At the two hotlines where I used to volunteer, we kept up a culture of routine and prompt debriefs. After a challenging call, we could always talk with supervisors and each other about what we’d just felt: empathy, anxiety, frustration, fear, pride. There was no expectation of what we would feel, nor of how those feelings would manifest. Again, the hotline work was profoundly worth doing, and we were drawn to it out of a desire to help. It’s just that, if we were going to continue doing it well – giving our closest attention to the callers’ needs – then we needed to be honest about how the work made us feel, and we needed to be able to let each call go.

I’d like to see archivists form similar cultures of debriefing. These alone, however, can’t be enough. Archivists aren’t mental health professionals; we aren’t trained in that work the way a suicide hotline supervisor is. We also tend to lack privacy and time for such debriefing, and we need to be alert to the constant expansion of librarians’ missions.

To get lasting change, we also need to organize as workers. We need to acknowledge trauma in archives as a hazard – something we accept as part of the work, but also something we can’t be exposed to every day, every hour, forever, while still expecting to do our work well. We need to negotiate for our rights to privacy, to space to debrief, to a limited daily exposure to traumatic materials. Are our supervisors fostering a healthy work environment, building relationships with and advocating for us? Does our health insurance cover mental healthcare – or, given the conditions surrounding mental healthcare in the U.S., are we paid enough to pay for it out of pocket?
To build a sustainable field, archivists must feel an obligation to ourselves and each other, not just the collections. Archivists, collections, and researchers form a community, and that community shouldn’t leave anyone behind.

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Excitement and Appreciation: My Reflections on Attending the AGM

My name is Jiarui Sun. I am a Ph.D. student in the Department of Information Studies at UCLA. My research interests include digital recordkeeping and archival informatics, community-based archives, and qualitative research methods and design. Specifically, my current work focuses on the ethical considerations triggered by technology applications in archives. As the 2020 recipient of the James V. Mink Scholarship, I was honored to attend the annual Awards Ceremony of the Society of California Archivists on Wednesday, April 28. I also attended some other sessions of the Society’s online Annual General Meeting held from April 27-30 as a new student member of the Society, which benefited me a lot and broadened my horizons.

In the annual Awards Ceremony, five awards and two scholarships were presented. As a student and successor of archival studies with the intention of pursuing an academic career in the field, I was deeply impressed and moved by the long-term and lasting contributions of the awards winners to California’s archival work. They have made outstanding and important achievements in promoting archival education, expanding the influence of archival studies and helping community building, which set a good example for me. In the future, I hope I can do my part in the scholarly work of archival studies and communicate and cooperate with colleagues theoretically and practically, locally and internationally.

During the Annual General Meeting for 2021, I also had great opportunities to attend some other sessions, which enabled me to learn more about the archival work in California and meet archival professionals from many regions. What impressed me most is a panel named “Paying Interns for Community Archives Work: The UCLA Community Archives/Andrew W. Mellon Foundation” presented by Michelle Caswell and Oraison Larmon from UCLA Community Archives Lab and Clancey Cornell and Henry Apodaca from the Skid Row History Museum & Archives. The UCLA Community Archives/Andrew Mellon Foundation Internship Program provides paid internships to MLIS students at community archives in Southern California, which benefits students and community archives in multiple ways. On the one hand, this program provides students with paid opportunities to practice what they learned in the universities and provides them with valuable experience for their future employment. On the other hand, community archives can also benefit from the knowledge and labor of students. In addition, this program makes it possible to further study the impact of paid internship opportunities of working in community archives on the participating students and sites. I believe this program is of great significance to promote the practical and scholarly work of community archives and is of great help to the future employment of students.

It was a very precious experience for me to attend the Society’s online Annual General Meeting, which provided me with an important opportunity to further understand the archival work in California and learn from outstanding archival professionals. I look forward to attending the Annual General Meeting in person next year.

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Mink Scholarship and the 2021 AGM Virtual Experience

This year I had the great pleasure of being selected as the 2021 James V. Mink Scholarship recipient. While originally intended to defray the costs associated with attending the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in person, COVID-19 restrictions in place since last year meant that the Mink scholarship would instead cover costs associated with attendance at a virtual 2021 AGM. By the time it came to attend AGM, I had already attended various virtual conferences, and was unfazed by a virtual iteration of AGM. Being a recent member of SCA and first time AGM attendee, I was curious to learn more about this organization and the activities of other local archival professionals.

A perk of being a Mink scholarship recipient was the ability to attend a pre-AGM webinar free of cost. I chose to attend the webinar titled “Core Concepts of Accessibility in Archives,” presented by Dr. Lydia Tang. I was drawn to this specific webinar because my MLIS program never really covered this topic despite its importance and relevance to all archival professionals. Dr. Tang did an excellent job providing a comprehensive introduction to issues of accessibility in archives and how we as archivists can ameliorate problems of inaccessibility within our own institutions.

Given my experience as an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation UCLA Community Archives Lab intern, I felt the need to attend the session titled “Paying Interns for Community Archives Work” presented by Dr. Michelle Caswell, Oraison H. Larmon, Clancey Cornell, and Henry Apodaca. Dr. Caswell and Larmon discussed their research and experience running the UCLA Community Archives Lab program in which UCLA MLIS students are matched with paid internship opportunities that allow students to gain valuable archival skills and experiences. Cornell and Apodaca discussed how this internship program benefited both the Skid Row History Museum & Archives and Apodaca’s own career as an archivist.

As a participant of this internship program, I interned this year at Chicana por mi Raza Digital Memory Collective, a digital repository dedicated to preserving Chicana feminist history from the Civil Rights era. While interning at this site, I primarily worked with a collection of photographs belonging to filmmaker Sylvia Morales. This involved conducting quality control of digital assets, cleaning metadata, and cataloging the collection in accordance with the established digital workflows. Like Apodaca, this internship allowed me to put into practice the knowledge I obtained in my MLIS classes and introduced me to modes of archival practice outside of traditional archival theory. While it is still unknown at the moment whether this program will continue next year, it was heartening to hear about future plans in store and the possibility of expanding this program to other iSchools.

On the last day of AGM, I was a panelist during the session “Doing the Work: Reparative Archival Description Initiatives in Public and Private Special Collections Libraries.” Other presenters included my colleague from UCLA Library Special Collections (LSC) Shira Peltzman, and members of the Getty Research Institute (GRI): Lauren McDaniel, Helen Kim, and Kit Messick. Each of us discussed our own experience with reparative description work and then facilitated Zoom breakout room discussions with session participants about reparative description initiatives at their own institutions. This presentation gave me the opportunity to discuss my work as the Archival Description Audit Scholar at Center for Primary Research and Training, a program within UCLA Library Special Collections. As the Description Audit Scholar, I reviewed reparative description literature, audited LSC finding aids to identify oppressive and outdated language, and co-wrote a report that included guidelines and recommendations for the incorporation of anti-racist and anti-oppressive description practices into routine LSC workflows. During the session, it was exciting to see and hear about so many people interested in learning and engaging with inclusive descriptive practices. My hope is that more institutions can address how their own institutional practices and biases impact their work and users.
After the positive and welcoming experience I had attending the 2021 AGM, I am looking forward to attending next year’s in person AGM and awards luncheon. Now that I have graduated from my MLIS program as a full-fledged archivist, I intend to continue being a part of SCA and becoming more involved in the organization’s activities. Thank you SCA Awards Committee for giving me the opportunity to be this year’s Mink Scholarship recipient.

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Awards Committee Report

The Awards Committee was pleased to bring good news in several forms to the April AGM. New scholarship opportunities were announced for 2021-2022, two Mink Scholarship recipients were introduced, and the outstanding contributions of five colleagues were honored. An online Awards Ceremony was held on Wednesday, April 28, attended by eighty members.

Catherine Powell was presented with a Career Achievement Award in recognition of her exceptional record of community engagement and outreach as Director of the Labor Archives and Research Center at San Francisco State University. She leads an institution dedicated to preserving and making available the history of labor movements in the Bay Area, and she has forged strong bonds in the labor community, supporting the causes of working people. There are many examples of her innovative outreach to broader communities as well. She co-edited The San Francisco Labor Landmarks Guide Book and she has broadened awareness of labor history and archival resources through innovative collaborations with artists by means of exhibitions, photography commissions, and even hosting an aerial dance troupe.

Gabriele Carey was presented with a Career Achievement Award, recognizing the remarkably broad and diverse reach of her career in California archives. She is currently an archives consultant and educator, and previously worked for twenty-five years with History Associates, where she was Vice President and Senior Archivist and Historian.
In the 1980s, she was the founding archivist at the Orange County Archives. Work for various clients of History Associates gave her a formative role in establishing or strengthening a great array of archival programs around the state and beyond. She carried out significant work with the Los Angeles County Archives, Southern California Edison, The National Parks Service, and the Tournament of Roses Association, among many others. She has been a mentor to many new archivists, and she teaches as an adjunct professor at the Claremont Graduate University.

Ellen Jarosz and her tireless work on behalf of SCA were recognized with a Sustained Service Award. For more than fifteen years Ellen has been involved in managing the Western Archives Institute. She has served on Site Selection, Local Arrangements, and Program Committees, as well as SCA’s Nominating Committee in 2010-2012, and also on a Strategic Planning Task Force in 2012-2013.

Terry Boom received a Special Award for 21 years as founding manager of SCA’s listserv, West_Arch. Terry was SCA’s Membership Director from 1999 to 2001. In this capacity, early in 2000, Terry established the first Society listserv, So_Ca. Within a few months, So_Ca’s scope was broadened to all Western states, and it became West_Arch. In spite of a career as a cataloger, which has taken him away from archives, Terry has remained engaged with SCA and continued to host and manage the listserv, seeing it through its 20th anniversary.

L.A. as Subject was recognized with an Archives Appreciation Award, highlighting the organization’s exceptional online programming produced during the COVID-19 pandemic, and also twenty-five years of community building among archives and their public. L.A. as Subject is a research alliance dedicated to preserving and improving access to the archival material of Los Angeles history. They have held the annual Archives Bazaar for fifteen years, and they host Archives Forums every other month. They highlight the work of smaller community archives through their “Avery Clayton Spirit Award”, and have also formed an “Archives At Risk Committee.” For the full story of how they brought the Archives Bazaar, “Talk Shop” sessions, and other engaging activities online during 2020, see the recent newsletter posted to their website.

James V. Mink Scholarship recipients for 2020 and 2021 were introduced at the Awards Ceremony. 2020 recipient Jiarui Sun is pursuing a PhD in Archival Studies at UCLA. 2021 recipient Grace Muñoz studies Media Archival Studies, also at UCLA.

At the Members Meeting, President Tanya Hollis announced the launch of two new scholarship opportunities developed at the request of the Board. One will support students of color pursuing graduate archival education. The other is a new continuing education award for archivists of color. They will be made available, via the Awards web page, beginning in late 2021.

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Archival Education and Research Initiative (AERI)
- July 12-16, 2021 (Zoom)
- Learn more here

2021 LD4 Conference on Linked Data
- July 19-23, 2021 (Zoom)
- Learn more here