Welcome to Archeota! We're excited to present our Fall/Winter 2023 issue of the open access digital publication of the Society of American Archivists Student Chapter at San José State University. This year, we're welcoming two new associate editors to the Archeota team: Jesse Jacobs and Gwendolyn Smith! This issue contains fascinating articles written by our fellow SJSU students, so please check them out! And do consider supporting Archeota by contributing to the next issue or joining our editorial team!

~ Taliyah Shaver, Managing Editor
outhwark is one of London’s most historic boroughs. It sits over the river from the ancient City of London, and in the 1800s, it was not subject to the same laws as other boroughs. It became known for its red lights district, bear pits, baiting, dog fighting, gambling, street hawkers, and criminals. Today, Southwark is home to numerous famous London landmarks, including Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre, the Tate Modern art museum, The Shard, the Millennium Bridge, and Borough Market – one of London’s most prominent food markets that dates back over 1,000 years to the medieval times. It is also the location of Marc Isambard Brunel’s Tunnel under The River Thames – the first underwater tunnel in the world.

The collections at Southwark Archives tell the lively story of the borough and its people from Roman times to the modern day. Subjects include Roman archeology, life during the Blitz, civil rights, and housing. Prominent individuals documented include former residents Charles Dickens and Michael Caine.
Charles Dickens grew up in Southwark, and his books are set there; meanwhile, Michael Caine was born as Maurice Joseph Micklewhite in Southwark, where he first tried acting. William Shakespeare was perhaps the most famous resident of Southwark, building the original Globe Theatre there in 1599, but most of the records documenting this are in the London Metropolitan Archives.

Less famous residents are also documented. Pat Brown was an ordinary lady who spent almost her entire life in Peckham, photographing and writing poetry and prose about her everyday life and the world around her. She left her documents with a friend, who offered them to the archives. Now known as the Pat Brown Papers, the collection provides a fascinating insight into what it was like to live in a working-class part of the borough in the 1980s, as well as a way to tangibly connect to an individual who lived in a different and exciting era, now past.

The Crutchley Collection consists of the business papers from a textile dyeing firm that operated during the 1700s on Clink Street, which was also home to the eponymous prison that gave rise to the phrase “in the clink.” The textile dyeing records include books filled with recipes for natural pigment dyes. Handwritten in English and Flemish, the instructions include very specific details such as the water used (well or river water) to make particular colors for particular kinds of cloth. Dyed fabric samples are attached to the instructions, and techniques that had been presumed lost after the discovery of synthetic dyes are described. Extensive purchase records detail everything from a sale to an individual woman (a notable mention, as it was very unusual at the time for women to make such purchases) to huge orders made by the East India Company for the cloth to make uniforms for their staff. The collection is now inscribed in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register, which gives recognition that it is among the most important records in the country, and unique in its ability to help us understand a specific time, place, and industry.

At the Southwark Archives, people often walk in with donations and some items are loaned. Occasionally, items are purchased, but the budget for this has to be requested from external authorities on a case-by-case basis. Historically, most of the donations in Southwark Archives were materials saved by white, working-class people interested in the area because they or their parents grew up in the borough. But, as elsewhere, the demographics of Southwark have changed. Southwark is now home to significant Black, Asian, Latino, and minority ethnic communities. The area is also home to a large LGBTQ community, and Peckham has London’s largest traveler community. Southwark Archives has published collection guides about all of these communities, as well as a collection of guides for people researching mental health and wellbeing in the borough.

The Archive makes public requests for materials from time to time, such as a call on the Southwark Heritage Blog in May 2022 for people to share photos, videos, and mementos of how they celebrated the Platinum Jubilee in Southwark.

Dr. Patricia Dark has been the Archivist for the London Borough of Southwark since 2010. Patricia’s Ph.D. dissertation was on Female Participation in Medieval Warfare, but charters (property documents) are the only medieval things she currently handles at work. Dark notes that archives should show you who you are and who you want to be. They should reflect the reality of the modern world.

A display of books and pamphlets on the history of Southwark. Image courtesy of Amanda Leung.
I
t the winter of 1940, a woman tends her hearth and writes a poem. Centered on a Yule log ritual, the poem "Chains of Fires" imagines a lineage of women firemakers stretching beyond temporal barriers. For the poet, each solstice fire would begin from the burnt log of the previous year’s flames as an act of renewal. Eventually, the tradition evolved into an initiation of sorts, wherein the poet would gift charcoal shards to a found-family of acolytes. Elsa Gidlow (1898-1986), writer of this poem and the first full-life lesbian autobiography, grew a gravitational locus as the co-creator of Druid Heights, a countercultural community nestled in Muir Woods mere miles north of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California. One of the only existing print copies of the poem lives in the Mill Valley Public Library’s Lucretia Little History Room, and it guided my project to chronicle the LGBTQ+ history of the town.

Just as Elsa glimpsed an ancestral network, I would gain inclusion into the interlocked web of connections that makes up this history. Since May of 2023, as the Public Library’s Project Archivist, I was able to lead oral history interviews with current members of the community, as well as develop an exhibition celebrating a hundred years of queerness in Marin County. Brought in to address the gap in the current collection’s representation, I am still unable to shake the surreal privilege of this position. To be able to research and preserve queer history with infrastructural support feels as dreamy as the library itself, endearingly enveloped in a redwood grove beside a babbling brook.

While the commonalities between early twentieth-century ‘lifelong companions’ and a Y2K drag queen troupe may appear incongruent, the community is historically connected by continually evolving sites of renewal. Lillian Hodghead (1886-1972) and Ada Clement (1878-1952), founders of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, explored the same natural beauty that drew Elsa Gidlow to Mill Valley. The Druid Heights is emblematic of the counterculture movement that led to the feminist and spiritual movements, where a figure like Rev. Dr. Janie Spahr could make great progress through their faith-based practice. Individuals involved in Spahr’s Ministry of Light and SPECTRUM organizations like Jane Fucher and Joan Glassheim were instrumental in the success of Marin County’s gay newspaper, The Slant.

Visibility raised by The Slant, along with Janie Spahr’s continued efforts, brought an active vibrancy to the community, leading to a short run of Marin Gay Pride parades in the 1990s and a vivacious drag scene spearheaded by Rula Planet and the Galaxy Girls. Rula Planet, aka Philo Hagen, entered the Marinsphere through the Marin AIDS Support Network, itself an offshoot of SPECTRUM. To this day, activism and queerness are intertwined in Marin. Caroline Goodrich founded the Marin Flag Project after

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their Pride Flag was repeatedly torn down, while members of the Tamalpais High School’s Gender and Sexuality Alliance partnered with the Spahr Center on various campaigns. Continuously, the queer community gives rise to itself, using the ashes of ancestors’ embers to bring warmth to future generations.

My process focused primarily on following the threads that emanated from each renewing ‘hearth,’ from which untold histories spun outward. Now, this history can be summarized as a rather tidy narrative, but this understanding only exists thanks to extensive archival research and oral history interviews. To begin, I combed through the History Room’s pre-existing collection, localized in a slim manilla folder labeled “Gay Rights” that mostly held newspaper clippings regarding marriage equality. Taking notes on every proper noun gleanable, I quickly built a list of contacts to seek out. Through internet sleuthing, I was able to connect with a number of individuals, including a married couple who had appeared in an article about the 2008 legalization of gay marriage, a veteran who had run for mayor, and a group of students leading their high school’s Gender-Sexuality Alliance. Conducting these oral history interviews, I was struck by the immediacy of the past. Many of the older folks I spoke with, some of the first ‘queer elders’ I’ve had the honor to learn from, described early lives of naturalized repression. For them, it was a radical act to be ‘out,’ and often took a major life event, such as a divorce or familial loss, to catalyze the confidence to live their truth. Conversely, the young students I spoke with described coming out in middle school, yet still felt reverberations of the discrimination every gay generation fights against.

Regardless of age, everyone I spoke with enthusiastically joined this communal history by sharing their story. Oral histories as a queer archival practice feel especially significant, as so much about the queer experience can be abstracted or separated from real-life people. Whether uplifting an unheard voice or humanizing a forcefully politicized identity, the preservation and accessibility of an LGBTQ+ interview archive builds immediate connections to the past through a chorus of lived experiences.

Today, a silver box holds my charcoal shard, bestowed by a Goddess-scholar from their mist-hugged home who themselves had received a shard directly from Elsa. During our conversation, a crow appeared and brought us both into a silent spell. I wonder if this was an envoy of Elsa’s, or even the poet herself. As it were, I am now linked to the hundred-year history of Mill Valley’s queer community, bringing me closer to my own transness. Throughout my research, I met affirmative support at every turn, namely, regardless of age, everyone I spoke with enthusiastically joined this communal history by sharing their story. Oral histories as a queer archival practice feel especially significant, as so much about the queer experience can be abstracted or separated from real-life people. Whether uplifting an unheard voice or humanizing a forcefully politicized identity, the preservation and accessibility of an LGBTQ+ interview archive builds immediate connections to the past through a chorus of lived experiences.

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from the fellow librarians and archivists I encountered in my research. Whether interacting virtually or in person, I was nearly overwhelmed by the generous collaboration that returned my inquiries wholeheartedly. Sharing moments of connection and communal discovery imbued not only this process with a transformative imagination, but also encouraged my macro-project of pursuing archival work and the library field. ♦

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This exhibit was developed and hosted by Mill Valley Public Library.
The Forward club
By Amanda Galvez

archeota

Closets, our archives, they hold the garments that tell our story. Stories are told through fashion, fabric, style, and culture. They are traditions, shared and passed down, as they mold the next generation.” People generally don’t think of their lives as historic or of their belongings as an archive. But a historical society, whose mission is to preserve the history of a place or a people, needs individual stories and artifacts to preserve the cultural identity of a community. La Historia Society is “dedicated to sharing the stories that have shaped our community’s identity through our artifact displays and community events.” Community events can connect individuals to their local museums and historical societies and create a relevant and vibrant collection for the institution.

A Historia’s community event, The Fabric of a Community, greeted visitors with a message about clothing. The sign in the entryway read: “Our closets, our archives, they hold the garments that tell our story. Stories are told through fashion, fabric, style, and culture. They are traditions, shared and passed down, as they mold the next generation.” People generally don’t think of their lives as historic or of their belongings as an archive. But a historical society, whose mission is to preserve the history of a place or a people, needs individual stories and artifacts to preserve the cultural identity of a community. La Historia Society is “dedicated to sharing the stories that have shaped our community’s identity through our artifact displays and community events.” Community events can connect individuals to their local museums and historical societies and create a relevant and vibrant collection for the institution.

To do this, they maintain an archive of donated photos, clothing, maps, and other memorabilia, and host community events to share archival materials. The events focus on relatable life milestones and moments: getting a first car, going to a dance, falling in love, posing for family photos. Walking through The Fabric of a Community, visitors saw dresses, flowers and artifacts from celebrating weddings, the Aquanet, make-up, jewelry, and dresses that were part of getting ready for an evening out, and suitcases, boxes and clothing racks of a well dressed woman’s closet spanning the 1930s to the 1980s. Visitors, many of whom came with family and friends, were embracing each other, laughing, and telling stories in front of each display. The message of clothing as a personal archive resonated with two visitors, women dressed in period clothing in honor of the event, who noted, “It’s those things that you don’t want to get rid of.” For Miguel Valdivia, it was a part of his life he wanted to live on. He donated his late wife’s wedding dress as well as photos of her engagement ring inscribed with messages.

The mission of La Historia Society is “to make lasting contributions to the cultural identity of Mexican American lives in El Monte & South El Monte by preserving the legacy of its communities.”

Continued . . .
of love and of their wedding party, so that visitors could see the joyful occasion and know their love story after his wife passed.

Community events serve multiple purposes in supporting a historical society archive. They bring visitors together to share stories with others and allow community members to connect their own experiences to the stories they see. It is a way for the historical society to collect additional donations and artifacts and to show the community the ways that they support cultural heritage. Community events connect the cultural institution to the people that it represents and builds trust between them. Seeing museum artifacts on display can show people how their stories matter in creating the fabric of a community.

Each of the displays showed a life event from sometime in the last 100 years of the community. Through photos, artifacts, and decor, the audience can see a moment of someone’s life that reflects one of their own. They may recognize fashions from a period in their life, or relate to a person, a pose, or an experience. Community archives grow when individuals can see how their own stories and artifacts are part of the historical and cultural record.

At the event, volunteers from La Historia Society were available to support donations and documentation. After seeing photos of “the line up” where friends and family would line up for a photo at a family gathering or to show their best dressed looks, visitors could take a photo in front of a backdrop. Volunteers sat at a table with a flatbed scanner, so visitors could bring personal photographs and have them scanned and documented on site. There was also a table selling t-shirts, bags, and other accessories, as well as collecting financial donations to benefit the museum fund. Community members brought in photos and a dress to become part of the museum’s permanent collection.
Congratulations, Taliyah! How are you going to celebrate graduation?

No plans have been set in stone yet, but I will more than likely take a trip somewhere with my family!

How did you keep yourself motivated?

Knowing and keeping in mind that there is a finish line was my best motivator. Also, to take breaks! It would be easy to get burnt out if I was trying to do all of my assignments in one day, so taking breaks and bouncing between coursework enabled me to feel motivated enough to finish all of my tasks.

What was the main distraction that got in the way of your studies?

Probably my two dogs! I can’t help but want to nap with them when they look so cozy and cuddled up in bed!

Did you have a study buddy?

Funnily enough, my dogs were both my main distraction and my study buddies. They are never far from me, so it felt like we went through a lot of the trials and tribulations of a graduate program together.

If you could create your own dream job, what and where would it be?

I think I would want to work in an archive that is set in a fantasy world. I’m currently reading a book where there are elements of fantasy set in a modern world, where a sentient archive exists that has far more knowledge than any other information organizations. I would love to work there and have access to all of those documents!

Looking back to when you first enrolled in the program, what advice would you give yourself?

I would certainly tell myself not to be scared of reaching out and networking! Also, to take more chances applying to jobs and internships – the worst thing any potential employer can say is no, so don’t fear putting yourself out there!

How did you achieve (or not!) life/work/school balance?

Regretfully, I did not exactly achieve a healthy life and school balance. Whenever I had the time, I was primarily concerned with planning out or working on my coursework, but now that I am fully finished with the program, I have started up a multitude of hobbies – from journaling and reading to playing video games!

What did you value most about being part of the SAASC leadership team?

I greatly enjoyed my time working alongside my fellow editors and SAASC board members. I was able to meet a lot of inspiring, creative, and kind people by being on Archeota! I will hold my experiences on the team close to my heart!

Do you have any “big” plans following your graduation?

I don’t have any big plans, but I am wanting to travel more and take more time for myself, friends, and family.
We are currently standing at the mouth of the cave, a pivotal time in history where we are just beginning to see the start of a technology foreseen by science fiction writers and nurtured by computer scientists: the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Late 2022 and early 2023 had the world staring in both admiration and horror at the groundbreaking language learning models of ChatGPT, which transformed the way we write and edit. Most of us would even admit to using those AI systems to assist in writing emails or papers in the months since. AI has been seen as a revolutionary piece of technology poised to transform how we work, research, communicate, and navigate the digital wilderness of the 21st Century. In 2021, Kate Crawford published The Atlas of AI, a book that, unlike most other literature on the topic, discusses the damages currently taking place as a result of AI development. This book focuses on the ethical breaches of this technology and how it will continue to impact our world profoundly.

Throughout the book, Crawford covers several ethical issues that have arisen as a result of AI. One is mining, as AI and other technologies require the use of precious stones and minerals to operate the battery power necessary to keep these systems running. The most famous of these are the African cobalt mines, which made headlines and scandalized the world as their mines operate under the abuse of several human rights laws. Other issues include labor and how AI will impact the human workforce by increasing the demand for low-wage jobs. Crawford warns that we are looking at a second Gilded Age, one in which the middle class has been destroyed and replaced by a mass of low-skilled workers whose sole purpose is to act as a custodial entity that cleans up the inconsistent work of AI, which will be seen as the teacher’s pet of the upper-class corporate world.

While the book goes into detail on how AI can be a significant threat on an environmental and economic level, it also highlights one major ethical issue that will impact us as information professionals, specifically classification. Crawford notes that AI’s current understanding of classification is based on the now-standing classification records of internet archives such as ImageNet, among others. On ImageNet alone, Crawford notes the alarming terms used for classification, some of which are extremely offensive; for instance, old, derogatory slang terms for ‘transgender’ are a part of this system. Crawford indicates that “reducing humans into binary gender categories and rendering transgender people invisible or ‘deviant’ are common features of classification in machine learning.”

Along with transgender stereotypes scattered throughout ImageNet’s classification system are numerous offensive terms applying to race, gender, age, and physical ability, all
observes that “the negative effects of these classifications can outlast empires themselves.”

This is a powerful signal to us as information professionals that it is our job to eradicate any risk of dated and offensive terms within our classification systems and to take the opportunity to continue these practices as we gain higher esteem in the growing field of AI.

Crawford sums up AI as a potentially great addition to our 21st-century lifestyles, but the current industry poses numerous ethical challenges that would be illegal in other industries. She stresses that AI systems were built to benefit the small minority at the top, including those in power on a governmental and corporate level, and are being used to increase profits for those select few. We as information professionals must take the opportunity to stop some of the issues AI systems impose, especially those on a classification level, to keep from allowing something that could go from bad to worse.

The Atlas of AI takes a critical perspective of artificial intelligence and the numerous ethical breaches it causes.

of which are at risk of being deemed acceptable and regularly used by AI software.

“These are not inherent features that are fixed,” Crawford says, “they are contextual and shifting depending on time and place. To make such predictions, machine learning systems are seeking to classify entirely relational things into fixed categories and are rightly critiqued as scientifically and ethically problematic.”

It is worth noting that search engines also use offensive terms within their classification systems. The biggest ones, such as Facebook, Google, and TikTok, often use offensive terms in their systems and, alarmingly, have little to no monitoring in place to control their use. What is worse is that there is no opportunity for the public to contest these terms. The tech giants continue using them as contact points within their ever-growing algorithms.

These old rules of classification are not new. History shows us that naming and classifying things have been used as a means of power and colonial control. Crawford astutely
While discussions of climate change seem to consistently pervade the public sphere—from news articles, to public lectures, to marches and rallies—climate change itself is not an inherently new topic. In fact, many anthropologists and geologists might point to the fact that the planet’s heating and cooling cycles are simply a fact of life. However, our current, man-made global warming crisis is indeed a significant deviation from prior mass heating and cooling events. Mainstream discussions around what the average person can do to stave off climate change have been happening since the 1990s. Within the last decade, however, there are increased instances of global warming’s more permanent impact across the United States: Texas’s ice storms, New York City’s flooding, and Florida’s ever-lengthening hurricane season. Thinking about archival collection management, this of course impacts the preservation of materials and the creation of disaster preparedness plans. What is the best way to continue to preserve and protect archival material considering the disastrous climate change over the past decade, particularly the significant weather pattern changes in specific geographic regions in the United States? What do disaster preparedness plans need to take into account now more than ever before? As climate change is both an immediate and an existential threat to the very core of what it means to be an archivist, what can archivists and archives do now to protect their collections for decades to come?

Preparing for Disaster
Archives usually hold onto records in perpetuity—or essentially forever. While archival records can be and are deaccessioned if they no longer have any use value, they typically are held onto for a very long time. In the case of some archives, like the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), records that are several hundred years old persist, and will persist for the foreseeable future because of their cultural significance. However, even without the threat of climate change, archivists have always been anxious about ensuring the permanence of their records. Record destruction by fire was incredibly common during the nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries, as builders were not always compliant with building codes (especially in urban areas) and frequently used flammable building materials. J. M. O’Toole speaks of an incident in 1814, where a committee of the New York Historical Society prepared to move the institution’s collection elsewhere in the event of an attack by the British. While the threat of another attack by the British seems highly unlikely today, climate change does pose an ominous present and future threat to record permanence. A study conducted by Goldman et. al. in 2018 recounts the story of an archive manager in New York City who successfully moved his organization’s collections in anticipation of Hurricane Irene in 2011, only to lose nearly everything due to storm surges associated with Hurricane Sandy in 2012.

Conservation & Preservation Methods: Environmental Conditions
Even before climate change, there have always been environmental concerns—pests, water, and fire have and always will be dangers for archive management. The Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) has published a series of preservation leaflets, written by a
Maintaining adequate temperature and humidity conditions for the various records being preserved is a vital part of any preservation effort, and therefore developing a temperature and humidity monitoring program is essential. In order to know at any given archive or cultural heritage site if climate-based temperature shifts are impacting collection materials, consistent environmental conditions monitoring is essential. It is well known that climate change can cause temperature warming in different geographic regions. Increased temperatures outside mean that an indoor HVAC or climate control system needs to work harder than usual to mitigate any influence of that warmer outside temperature (or increased humidity) on the internal temperature. Hot summer days also typically mean more expensive electricity costs, meaning that the cost of preserving records or materials will go up. More moderate climates in places like New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, that may be used to warmer or warm-ish summers, are now seeing higher temperatures that last for longer. Equally, in places like Texas where the temperatures never drop too severely, in the past five years there have been instances of the temperature dropping to 10° Fahrenheit. The increased use of electric heat plus the environmental toll of the ice on utility lines nearly broke Texas’s power grid.

Looking to the Future
Generating an emergency preparedness plan and updating it annually, in consideration of any changes in climate and weather patterns to an archive’s given region, is one of the best ways forward in order to prevent permanent record loss. However, continuing to move records out of the weather’s way is time-consuming labor, expensive, and also a risk in and of itself to more fragile records. It seems to be in any archivist’s interest to educate themselves on climate change action for the sake of the records that they are tasked with preserving—let alone the humanitarian reasons. Archivists should start (or continue) to have very blunt and direct conversations with their supervisors, leaders, and/or boards of trustees around the impacts of climate change on archival record preservation if they aim to preserve their records in their original form for another 100+ years.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (CONT.)

variety of archivists and information professionals, that speak to the ways an archive can manage and mitigate the threat of environmental damage—and that provide guidance should your archive experience water damage, etc. In Goldman et al.’s 2018 study, they found that of the 1,232 libraries and archives identified, 7.5% locations “may receive an additional 10” of rain annually over current levels that could lead to surface flooding,” 6.5% of locations “would likely be inundated by a current category 4 storm surge event if it were a ‘direct hit’ to their coastline,” and 17.7% of locations “were found to be at some risk of inundation from the combined effects of future sea-level rise and storm surge.” The NEDCC

notes that water damage is easily one of the most dangerous forms of environmental damage an archive can endure, making it significant that nearly 20% of the archives identified were at possible risk of sea level and storm surge-related damage. Another environmental concern when it comes to archive management is temperature and humidity control.

“The book and the water (2018) - António Farid” by pedrosimoes7 is licensed under CC BY 2.0

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INTRODUCING OUR FALL 2023 TEAM

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Member Meetup
The 2023-2024 SAASC Executive Board introduces themselves as well as their goals, plans, and events that are in the works for the upcoming year.

COLLECTIVE RELEVANCE: CURATING BLACK ART & HISTORY THROUGH INDEPENDENT PRAXIS WITH KYMBERLY KEETON

kYmberly Keeton presents on ART | library deco, an online African American virtual art library and digital gallery for which she serves as Director and Chief Library Curator. This project got its start during her time as a graduate student librarian at the University of North Texas and has continued to grow since then.

GAME ON: NAVIGATING THE WORLD OF VIDEO GAME ARCHIVING WITH ALISON QUIRION

SAASC hosted Alison Quirion, video game archivist. In this presentation, Alison shares her journey to becoming a corporate video game archivist, describes the day-to-day experience and challenges, and reveals the MLIS courses that have helped to guide her in this loosely defined role. She also shares tips for how to search for and apply for similar positions within the video game industry.
MEMBER EVENT: FALL SCAVENGER HUNT

This year’s event had SAASC members exploring SJSU’s digital collections, pests and other archival threats, museums and community archives, and the Indigenous digital archives treaties explorer. The activity had its own playlist and members shared their discoveries on a padlet throughout the 5 week activity and met up for a wrap party when the activity closed in November.

DIGITAL ARCHIVES SAVE LIVES: PRESERVING DOCUMENTS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WITH INDUSTRY DOCUMENTS LIBRARY

SAASC hosted Rachel Taketa for a presentation of the UCSF Industry Documents Library with a focus on the newer Opioid Industry Documents Archive. As the Processing and Reference Archivist, Rachel shares about acquiring documents from different sources and some of the successes and challenges of making millions of documents publicly accessible online. Rachel is an alumni of SJSU and has been with the UCSF Industry Documents Library for 18 years.