Archival Elements

100

TIME, AUGUST 31, 1953

SCIENCE

**Newsletter of the Society of American Archivists
Science, Technology, and Health Care Roundtable**

Contents

Summer 2014

Message From the Co-Chairs

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Get involved and make new connections at the Science, Technology, and Healthcare (STHC) Roundtable meeting this year at the joint annual meeting of CoSA, NAGARA, and SAA at the Marriott Wardman Park in Washington, DC.

As your calendar fills up with tours of the National Archives and the Library of Congress, be sure to leave room on Friday afternoon to attend the STHC roundtable meeting! The STHC Roundtable will meet on Friday, August 15th, from 4:00 to 5:30 (check the final on-site program for the location).

We will begin the meeting with a program session where speakers will discuss challenges in processing medical illustrations, access issues for large medical collections, collaboration between archivists and scientists, the creation of linked data to enrich digital access, and collecting to document the foundations of Silicon Valley. The session will conclude with the business meeting.

(continued)

STHC Roundtable 2014 Meeting

**Friday, August 15, 2014, 4:00-5:30 p.m.
Marriott Wardman Park, Washington 1
(Exhibition Level)**

Program Presentations, 4:00-5:00:

Heather Yager (California Academy of Sciences) will present on creating links between archival collections and specimen collections, with a particular focus on field notebooks from expeditions. She will address linking both of these categories of data to mobile phone apps by using geotagged specimen records to display nearby collection data on users' google maps, and on tying it all back to the archival collections through the field notebooks.

Paula Jabloner (Computer History Museum) will discuss the Fairchild Patent Notebooks processing, donation, and outreach. For more information: http://www.computerhistory.org/collections/fairchild/

Eric Boyle (National Museum of Health and Science) will deliver a presentation on illustrating the history of medicine:

For decades, a collection of hundreds of medical illustrations laid crammed in boxes on the shelves of the National Museum of Health and Medicine. With no finding aid and only a cursory description in the Museum's Guide to Collections, only a handful of Museum staff members knew about the works of art these boxes contained. Processing the collection revealed a wide range of treasures, including illustrations from the nineteenth century, World War I era, the interwar period, and World War II through the 1960s. Eric will speak about the challenges associated with processing this collection, while surveying the practical value of the illustrations and many of the subjects depicted, including: images of specimens from animal experiments;

pathological specimens including brains, lungs, livers, kidneys, and hearts; chemical burns; gangrene; gunshot and shrapnel wounds; and a variety of cutting-edge surgical techniques including the repair of damaged nerves, plastic surgery for victims of facial wounds, orthopedic surgeries, and surgeries to repair traumatic head wounds.

Ashley Taylor (University of Pittsburgh) will speak about work on the papers of Dr. Thomas Starzl, a pioneering transplant surgeon whose career began in the mid-1950s and continues to this day. The University of Pittsburgh staff had no previous experience with large collections from medical professionals, and was not familiar with the challenges with processing such a collection. Ashley will discuss how the team tackled the 300+ linear foot project, including the steps they took to craft an access policy for this collection and potential healthcare collections in the future.

Business Meeting, 5-5:30

Adjourn, 5:30

Our chief concern is to ensure that the STHC Roundtable reflects the interests of its participants. We welcome all suggestions relating to the above topics or concerning any other issues members might like to see addressed at our meetings. Please do not hesitate to get in touch with either of us:

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University of Arizona Processes the Papers of Astronomer Gerard P. Kuiper

Maurita Baldock
University of Arizona, Special Collections

The University of Arizona Special Collections is pleased to announce the completion of the processing of the Gerard P. Kuiper Papers. Kuiper's papers are an important part of the History of Science collections at the University of Arizona.

Gerard P. Kuiper (1905-1973) is often considered to the father of modern planetary science. He was born in the Netherlands in 1905 and received his Ph.D. in Astronomy in 1933 from Leiden University. He worked at the Harvard College Observatory and the Yerkes Observatory at the University of Chicago, and relocated to Tucson in 1960 to establish the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory (LPL) at the University of Arizona. He is known for his many discoveries, such as moons of Neptune and Uranus, the carbon dioxide atmosphere of Mars, and his correct prediction that the rings of Saturn are composed of particles of ice. He was a part of the successful Ranger VII mission, which obtained high resolution pictures of the moon's surface that were beneficial in the selection of the landing sites for the Apollo missions. He also famously proposed the idea of a region of small planets and comets beyond Neptune that is now known as the Kuiper Belt. In addition to his success in astronomy, he was also a member of the World War II Alsos Mission in which scientists from Britain and the United States investigated German research on nuclear energy and weapons.

The collection consists of the personal and professional papers of Gerard Kuiper. The bulk of the material consists of Kuiper's work at the University of Chicago and the University of Arizona and his correspondence with other noted astronomers and scientists. His research materials include documentation of his work with NASA on the Ranger, Apollo, Mariner, Surveyor, Viking, and Orbiter Projects from the late 1950s through the early 1970s. Other items in the collection include his administrative papers pertaining to the Lunar Planetary Laboratory, publications, newspaper clippings, and photographs and films. The material also documents Kuiper's experience as a member of the Alsos Mission in World War II that includes accounts of what it was like to live in Nazi Germany as well as life in the concentration camps.
For more information on the Gerard P. Kuiper Papers (MS 480) contact mbaldock@email.arizona.edu or go to http://speccoll.library.arizona.edu/collections/gerard-p-kuiper-papers to view the online collection guide.

Gerard Kuiper returns to Tucson, Arizona after the successful Ranger VII mission. July 1964.

Conferences, Meetings, and Workshops

The Science, Technology, and Health Care Roundtable meeting on Friday, August 15, 2014, from 4:00-5:30 p.m. in the Marriott Wardman Park [Room TBA]. STHC will host four presentations: the first by Heather Yager of the California Academy of Sciences; the second by Paula Jabloner of the Computer History Museum; the third by Eric Boyle of the National Museum of Health and Science, and the fourth by Ashley Taylor (University of Pittsburgh). For the full agenda see "Message from the Co-Chairs".

Pre-Conference Tours and Open Houses:

For information on pre-conference tours see: http://www2.archivists.org/2014/washington/Repository-Tours

For the full SAA program, please see the following: http://www2.archivists.org/2014

STHC-Themed Programs and Posters:

STHC Roundtable Meeting
4:00 – 5:30 p.m., Friday, August 15th
Washington 1 (Exhibition Level)

110. Primary Sources in the Sciences" Accessing the Past to Ensure Tomorrow's Discoveries
10 a.m. - 11 a.m., Thursday, August 14
Washington 6 (Exhibition Level)

207. Partners in Practice: Archivists and Researchers Collaboratively Improving Access to Health Collections
1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m., Thursday, August 14
Virginia AB (Lobby Level)

301. Software Preservation Networks: A Model for Long-Term Access to Proprietary File Formats
9:15 a.m. – 10:15 a.m., Friday, August 15
Marriott Salon 2 (Lobby Level)

407. Documenting the Epidemic: Preserving and Making Accessible HIV/AIDS History
10:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m., Friday, August 15
Virginia AB (Lobby Level)

410. Beyond the Floppy Disk: Rescuing Electronic Records from Complex Systems
10:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m., Friday, August 15
Washington 6 (Exhibition Level)

601. Born-Digital Content on Obsolete Physical Media: Challenges and Solutions
8:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m., Saturday, August 16
Marriott Salon 2 (Lobby Level)

P15. Records of the Vermont State Hospital: Access, Privacy, and Law
Marriott Foyer (Mezzanine Level)

P24. The Weaving of Metadata Standards for Dataset Preservation
Marriott Foyer (Mezzanine Level)

Articles

A Preservation Partnership: Processing the Papers of Eric L. Berne

Kate Tasker, UCSF Processing Archivist

"We don't want patients to make progress. We want them to get well. Or, in our lingo, we want to turn frogs into princes. We're not satisfied with making them braver frogs."[1] – Eric Berne

So said Dr. Eric Berne in 1966, after the publication of his best-selling book *Games People Play*. A psychiatrist, author, consultant, and lecturer, as well as a keen poker player with a larger-than-life personality, Eric Berne shook up the traditional practice of psychiatry and psychoanalysis in the 1960s with his ground-breaking theory of Transactional Analysis (TA). The UCSF Archives and Special Collections and the International Transactional Analysis Association (ITAA) are excited to announce that eight accessions of Eric Berne's papers, as well as an accompanying digital collection portal, have been fully processed and are now open and available to the public.

Eric Berne posited that every person has three parts to his or her personality: a part that behaves like a parent (P), a part that behaves like an adult (A), and a part that behaves like a child (C). Social interactions, termed "transactions" by Berne, depend on which part of the personality each participant uses to respond to the other. A set of transactions is a "game," and Berne provided humorous names like "Kick Me," "If It Weren't For You," and "Let's Pull a Fast One on Joey," to describe common games and behaviors. In 1964 Berne published his book *Games People Play* as a resource for other psychiatrists and psychoanalysts. It became immensely popular with the general public, eventually selling over 5 million copies and spending 111 weeks on the *New York Times* bestseller list. *Games People Play* has been translated into nearly 20 different languages and influenced later works such as Thomas A. Harris's *I'm OK, You're OK*.

About the Creator

Eric Berne was born to parents Dr. David Hillel Bernstein and Sara Gordon in Montreal, Quebec, in

1910. He grew up in Montreal's Jewish community with his younger sister Grace, and often accompanied his father on rounds to visit his patients. Dr. Bernstein also ran a clinic from the family's home on St. Familie Street. When Berne was only ten years old his father died from tuberculosis, leaving his mother to support the family by working as a teacher and reporter.
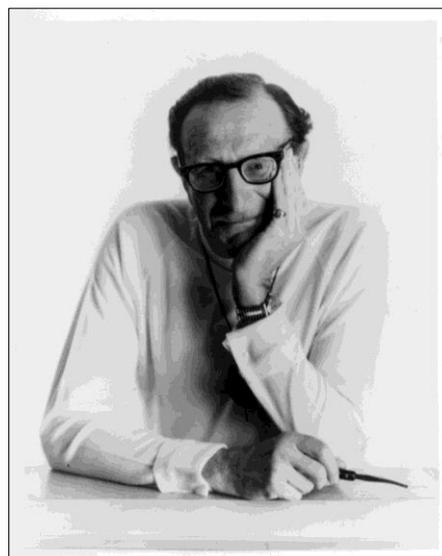
Eric Berne

Berne attended his parents' alma mater, McGill University, and graduated with degrees in medicine and surgery in 1935. He was known as "Lennie Bernstein" to his classmates and as "Lennard Gandalac" to readers of the *McGilliad* literary magazine. Berne was a prolific writer of both fiction and academic papers, publishing eight major books on psychiatry, a children's picture book, and dozens of articles and short stories over the course of his career.

Berne immigrated to the United States in 1935 and took a two-year residency at the Psychiatric Clinic of Yale University School of Medicine, where he worked under the direction of Dr. Eugen Kahn. In 1937 he embarked on a trip to Turkey and the Middle East to study psychiatric institutions and cultural practices. His resulting paper "Psychiatry in Syria" (1939) was his first published scholarly work and marked the beginning of his investigations of cultural and comparative psychiatry, which

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[1] Quoted by Jack Langguth, "Dr. Berne Plays the Celebrity Game," *The New York Times Magazine*, July 17, 1966, p. 43

continued throughout his life. Kurt Vonnegut later commented in his 1964 review of *Games People Play* that Berne had visited mental health facilities in 30 different countries, paying his way with winnings from his poker games.[2]

Grove Press advertisement for Games People Play

In 1938-1939, Berne became an American citizen and officially changed his name from Bernstein to Berne. He began training at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute under the renowned Austrian psychiatrist Dr. Paul Federn, a devoted follower of Sigmund Freud, whose theories on ego states influenced much of Berne's later work.

Berne enlisted as a psychiatrist in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in 1943 and was stationed in Spokane, WA, and at Fort Ord Regional Hospital near Monterey, CA. After his discharge from the Army in 1946, Berne decided to make his home in

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[2] Vonnegut, Kurt. "Headshrinker's Hoyle on Games We Play." *Life*, June 11, 1965: 15, 17.

the nearby community of Carmel-by-the-Sea. He fit in with the creative, free-thinking California artists and residents, and began hosting regular salons to test his theories of interpersonal dynamics and psychoanalysis.

By 1947 Berne had opened private practices in Carmel and in San Francisco, commenced his training at the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute under Erik Erikson, and published his first book, *The Mind in Action*. Berne and his first wife, whom he married in 1942, had also ended their brief union, which produced two children. Berne remarried in 1948, to a divorcée with three children. They had two more children together before divorcing in 1964.

The 1950s were a period of intense work and development for Berne. He held a position as Assistant Psychiatrist at Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco, and also began serving as a Consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army. He was Adjunct and Attending Psychiatrist at the Veterans Administration and Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco, from 1951 until 1956, when his contract was ended due to suspected affiliations with Communist organizations (the allegations were later retracted). In 1956 Berne also separated from the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute; his thinking had diverged from the classical theories of psychoanalysis and the Institute decided to terminate his training. This catalyst resulted in a series of papers in which Berne outlined his theory of Transactional Analysis. "Intuition V: The Ego Image," based on material Berne had presented at Mt. Zion Hospital and at the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, was published in 1956, followed by "Ego States in Psychotherapy." In 1957 he wrote "Transactional Analysis: A New and Effective Method of Group Therapy" and presented it to the Western Regional Meeting of the American Group Psychotherapy Association.

Berne's work attracted many mental health practitioners and social workers, and he convened weekly Tuesday evening meetings in his home on Collins Street in San Francisco. Incorporating as the San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminars (SFSPS), this organization also produced the *Transactional Analysis Bulletin* and sponsored Berne's "Transactional Analysis 101" lecture series. After the worldwide success of *Games People Play,* Berne and his followers formed the International Transactional Analysis Association (ITAA) as a successor to the SFSPS.

Berne continued consulting and lecturing, notably at UCSF's Langley Porter Clinic and at the Stanford-Palo Alto Psychiatric Clinic. He married a third time, but divorced again in 1969. In addition to his previous books *The Mind in Action* (1947, later revised as *A Layman's Guide to Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis,* 1957), *Transactional Analysis in Psychotherapy* (1961), *The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups* (1963), and *Games People* Play (1964), Berne went on to publish *Principles of Group Treatment* (1966) and *Sex in Human Loving* (1970). His last book, *What Do You Say After You Say Hello?* (1972) was published after his death in 1970.

About the Collection

The International Transactional Analysis Association and the Berne family have worked for many years to find a permanent home for Berne's papers and to make them available for research. The first of Eric Berne's records came to the UCSF Archives and Special Collections in 1982, when the ITAA donated 4 cartons of reel-to-reel audio recordings and over 300 books from Berne's personal library. The collection has grown over the past 32 years to include personal and professional correspondence (including letters from significant figures such as Gertrude Stein, Alfred C. Kinsey, Paul Federn, and Karl Menninger); drafts and published reprints of Berne's articles; records of his education, military service, and private practices; documents from the first SFSPS meetings and ITAA conferences; research data from Berne's work on cultural psychiatry; and photographs, videotapes and film. Processing was begun on the two earliest accessions in 1982 and in 1989, but the majority of the material remained unarranged and inaccessible.

In 2010, the Eric Berne Centenary Conference was held in Montreal, Canada, spurring a renewed effort to fully process the Berne papers and make them available to in-person and online researchers. The Eric Berne Archives Committee consulted with UCSF Archivist Polina Ilieva and began raising funds from generous donors to sponsor the project.

Project Archivist Kate Tasker was hired in September 2013 to process the six existing accessions and to digitize a significant portion of the collection. Two additional accessions arrived in February 2014 and were added to the processing timeline. The accessions were arranged and rehoused, totaling 77 boxes or 41.8 linear feet. The archivists scrutinized the collections for records containing sensitive patient data or medical records and placed appropriate restrictions on material to comply with

UCSF privacy policies and Federal HIPAA regulations. Six detailed collection guides, created in Archivists' Toolkit, were published on the Online Archive of California. Progress was reported to the ITAA and to the UCSF community through the Archives' blog Brought to Light (https://blogs.library.ucsf.edu/broughttolight/)

Eric Berne's library of more than 300 psychiatry and psychoanalysis volumes was also inventoried during the project. Dating from 1829-1984, the collection illustrates Berne's study of medicine, psychology, philosophy, folklore, and therapeutic techniques, as well as his published work. Library cataloging staff provided full catalog records for each item, which can be searched via the UCSF Library Catalog (http://ucsfcat.library.ucsf.edu/search/c) with call number "BERNE."
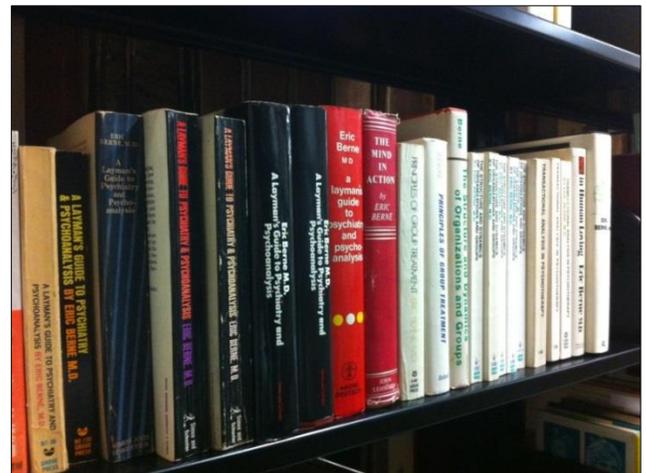
A portion of Eric Berne's book collection

As of May 2014, nearly 400 items have been added to the Eric L. Berne Digital Collection at the UCSF Library, and Special Collections is continuing to digitize materials. The Digital Collection features photographs of Eric Berne and ITAA events, early manuscripts and typescripts of Berne's work on Transactional Analysis, transcripts of Berne's lectures for the 1966 Jake Gimbel Sex Psychology series at UCSF, letters describing Berne's publications, lectures, and personal activities, promotional materials for *Games People Play* and some of Berne's other books, and ephemera from Berne's international travels. A digital portal and exhibit will be launched in August to coincide with the 2014 World TA Conference which celebrates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the International Transactional Analysis Association.
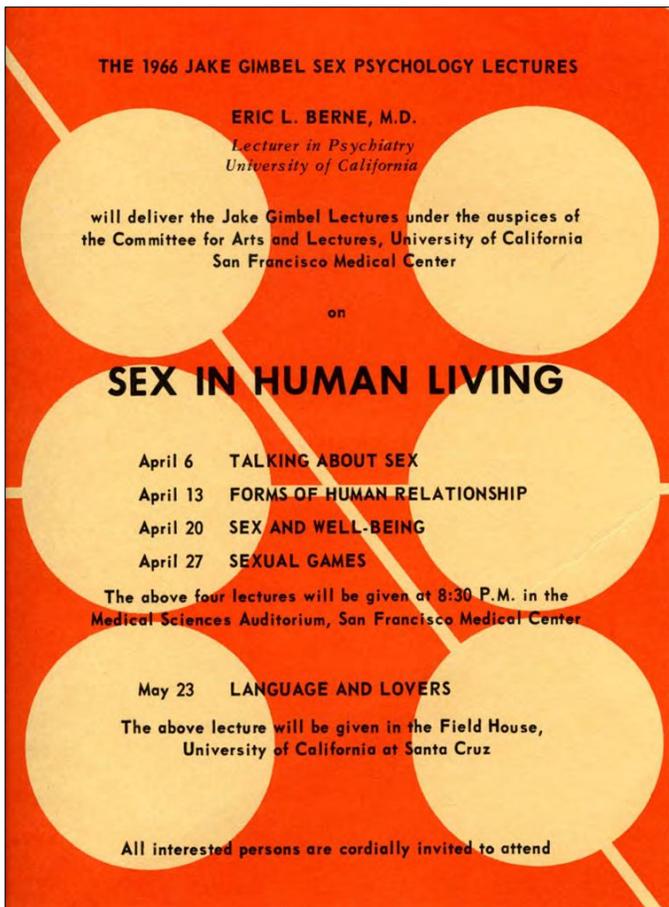
Advertisement for the Jake Gimbel Sex Psychology Lecture Series

The ITAA and the Berne family were involved throughout the project as donors and as consultants, sharing specific knowledge about the papers. The ITAA's international membership made the digitization component particularly crucial, as it is expected that psychiatrists and researchers from around the world will want to access the Berne Papers online. The Eric Berne project at UCSF was a marvelous opportunity for Archives and Special Collections to partner with an organization outside the field of archives and libraries in order to bring a valuable collection to the public.

Visit the Eric L. Berne Digital Collection at https://digital.library.ucsf.edu/collections/show/15 Finding aids to the Berne Papers are available on the Online Archive of California (http://www.oac.cdlib.org/)

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"Eric Berne M.D.," copyright 2014, http://www.ericberne.com

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Here Be Dragons: Navigating the Uncharted Waters of Digital Initiatives in Cultural Institutions

Shaula Stephenson
Hammer Museum, UCLA and
Skirball Cultural Center, Los Angeles

Introduction

Accelerated creation and storage of information in digital formats has established the expectation that cultural institutions will make publicly available their collections in digital form. In response to these expectations, many cultural institutions are implementing digital asset management systems (DAMS), either to fulfill internal needs or to meet patrons' demands for access.

Cultural institutions beginning digital initiatives find themselves venturing into uncharted waters. Most DAMS were created for photographers so their native metadata structures do not meet cultural institutions' requirements. Further, fledgling digital

initiatives involve legacy assets and require new workflows between multiple departments.

Existing literature offers little guidance: the trend is to focus on the theory of metadata design (Zorich, 2003), (Ma, 2006), (Baca, 2003), (Riley & Shepherd, 2009), (Elings & Waibel, 2007) and (Chapman, Reynolds & Shreeves, 2009); and articles about DAMS in for-profit organizations assume control of digital assets from birth (McNair & Jakubowicz, 2011), (Lamont, 2005), (Gotlieb, 2008), (Forrester, 2006) and (Hardiman & Godin, 2009). With unique metadata needs, considerable legacy assets, and less control over the initial creation of digital files, cultural institutions fit comfortably into neither of these models and lack guidelines or standards that would ease the way when implementing a new DAMS.

This article examines the creation of a new collection in an existing DAMS. It will demonstrate that standardization of workflow can smooth and speed the progress of fledgling digital initiatives, and provide guidelines for future initiatives that will also make it easier for DAMS managers to secure funding for their projects.

Installation photograph from Remembering the Riots: A Memorial Exhibit, on display at the Skirball Cultural Center April-May 2002. Remembering the Riots: A Memorial Exhibit was organized by the Open Museum of Los Angeles.

Building Coalitions and Mining Information

When implementing a DAMS that services multiple departments, it is vital to explore the departments' needs and desires before designing schema. The museum portion of the cultural institution was both creator and eventual end-user of the collection of digital assets in this case study, so the registrarial, exhibition design and construction, and curatorial

departments were consulted to locate the assets and to determine likely user needs.

Each department provided information about stages of exhibition design and installation: the registrar's office explained the common themes of exhibitions; exhibition design and construction clarified the phases of exhibition installation; and curatorial departments helped refine the list of exhibition themes.

The lead preparator was a primary source of information about the assets and file-naming conventions, since he had taken most of the photographs that would build the collection. There was also heavy reliance on his institutional memory to populate much of the descriptive metadata.

Metadata Design

Without strong metadata to differentiate between similar images and provide context, there is no point in placing anything in a centralized system. No metadata, no search results.

The new schema was based on an existing set of metadata, but since the new collection depicted exhibition installations rather than publicly-attended events, a redesign was necessary. When designing the schema, metadata concepts were grouped intellectually to address the digital or digitized image; the exhibition details; the people involved in the planning and installation process; and the internal workflow of the archives.

Digital Images

Two elements that described the digital files appeared similar, but "Type of Photography" distinguished images of exhibitions from events related to exhibitions and "Type of Photograph" identified different exhibition elements depicted in the photographs (*e.g.*, graphics/textual elements).

Exhibitions

Six elements identified basic information about exhibitions, rendering them searchable by opening date; exhibition title and theme; type of exhibition (*e.g.*, traveling or permanent); display/component location (*e.g.*, was the exhibition held offsite?); and gallery name(s).

(continued)

People

Certain fields identified the photographer who took the picture, the curator or curators who were responsible for planning the exhibition and any staff present in the photographs.

Internal

In order to maintain archival workflow, tags were designed to indicate the status of tagging and description. Tagging was identified as descriptive metadata populated using formatted fields or pull-down lists. Description was the practice of creating some redundant and some explanatory metadata in a free-text field. For example, tagging was used to generate a list of the people present in a photograph; description was used to indicate in what order they appeared, using "left to right" as a guide.

Ingest, or Separating the Wheat from Chaff

File Structure

Most images were stored on one drive, centralized in a folder maintained by the museum department and identified by truncated versions of exhibition names. That is where consistency ended. Some photographs were placed in subfolders organized by the stage of the particular exhibition; other image files were saved in the general exhibition folder without secondary organization. In the course of due diligence, images were found on other drives dedicated to non-museum events; the organization of those files was equally inconsistent.

Formats and Naming Conventions

Images were saved in .jpg and .tif formats, which slowed the process because the importance of large-sized .tif files had to be weighed against the server space they would consume. Naming conventions varied wildly; it was clear that naming decisions were made by the individuals who created the folders, which made it time-consuming to determine which images were relevant.

Descriptive Metadata

Much of the descriptive metadata was gleaned from a list provided by the museum's curatorial department. However, the information on the list was not consistent so it was necessary to consult secondary sources like program guides to complete some of the descriptions. Institutional memory was intended to provide the information needed to populate the metadata, but the staff member with most of the knowledge took an unexpected leave of absence.

The Unexpected

Great variations in the quality of the images and the number of duplicate images were unexpected elements. As the collection was scrutinized for image-specific tagging, duplicate images were identified, as well as some out-of-focus and otherwise unusable files. This selection process reduced the original collection estimate of 1,850 images to about 1,300 assets.

Gallery photograph from Houdini: Art and Magic, on display at the Skirball Cultural Center April-September 2011. Houdini, Art and Magic was organized by The Jewish Museum, New York, and made possible by Jane and James Stern, the Skirball Fund for American Jewish Life Exhibitions and other generous donors.

The Lessons

The 1,300 images that comprised the final catalog were scattered across three drives, forty-seven folders, and innumerable sub-folders. The naming conventions and file formats were inconsistent. The metadata was gathered from four departments and a collection of program guides. Much of the metadata was not well-documented; there was strong reliance on institutional memory to provide context for the images.

Although the ultimate goal was uniform, the departments involved in planning and installing the art exhibitions followed different procedures to accomplish the same end. There was no strategy to encourage departments to provide metadata as

part of the exhibition planning process. Small additions to each department's planning procedures would have little impact in the short term and would assist with the long term goal of creating a digital collection of exhibition installation images.

This lack of organization impacted the design of the schema as well as its implementation, requiring separate meetings with each department to determine their needs and necessitating multiple queries to other departments for additional information.

Recommendations

Centralize potential assets

The department responsible for the design of the metadata and ingest of assets should request that *all* assets be placed in one location. As a result, the location of files would not be determined by the person who saved the assets to the drive.

Assess the collection to determine metadata design

The proposed collection of assets should undergo review to determine the information that would be most useful in enabling searches. Previous assessment would ensure more efficient meetings and have less impact on busy schedules.

Document information about the assets

Once the review is complete, build the schema using information from associated departments. For example: ask curatorial departments to add to their exhibition history lists a summary of each exhibition and the names of the curators responsible for the exhibitions' planning. Requiring standard information sets will create an expectation among exhibition planners and will make it easier for them to estimate the amount of time required to gather the information.

Standardize naming conventions and workflow

Work with the associated departments to set naming conventions for digital assets: maintaining standardized locations and naming conventions makes it simpler and easier to identify assets before they are ingested into the DAMS.

Cultural institutions are admittedly specialized, but the experience of one organization carries broadly applicable lessons. Careful planning and thoughtful assessment will ease the process of implementing a DAMS and designing metadata schema. Ancillary benefits are potential improvements to the procedures within participating departments and solid guidelines that will make it easier for the managers of digital asset systems to propose and secure funding for projects.

There may still be dragons lurking at the edge of the digital world, but they are slightly less fearsome with a weapon or two in hand.

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The Hidden Archives of Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Michelle Wirth, MLIS
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Introduction

Filed away in public areas, private offices and storerooms, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center has a surprising number of documents, art and artifacts, books and scrapbooks, furniture, memorabilia and more that comprise a record of 130 years of the medical center's rich history dating to its founding in November 1883. This January, the Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center embarked on a one-year project to inventory their collection of historic materials. This project is one of self-discovery for Cincinnati Children's, as these materials have never been catalogued before.

As long-time faculty member and staff historian, William J. Gerhardt, MD, nears the end of his esteemed career, the administration recognized the need for a comprehensive inventory of the materials he carefully collected in the Mitchell-Nelson History Library and Museum. For years, Gerhardt has written articles detailing the rich history of Cincinnati Children's in a column entitled "Heritage Corner," that runs in the Staff Bulletin, a publication for the Medical Staff and Alumni of Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

In addition to preserving the personal libraries of several leading physicians at Cincinnati Children's, Dr. Gerhardt has amassed a collection of significant texts in the development of pediatrics as a specialty in the medical community. This Classics of Pediatrics collection includes a full run of the Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics up to the current 19th edition of the volume, along with classics by Benjamin Knox Rachford, A. Graeme Mitchell, A. Jacobi, and others.

Photograph courtesy of Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

These historical materials have been hiding in sleepy corners of the Mitchell-Nelson History Library and Museum for years. There are countless more invaluable records of our history tucked away in departments scattered throughout Cincinnati Children's. As the project archivist, it is my privilege to pull these disparate primary sources into one comprehensive resource of records detailing the 130 year history of Cincinnati Children's. By inventorying this collection, I hope to increase awareness of the institution's history and ensure the proper care of our history for generations to come.

Humble Beginnings

In 1883, a group of civic-minded church ladies petitioned Bishop Thomas Jaggar, of their diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church to establish a hospital to cater specifically to the medical concerns of the children in the city of Cincinnati. By November 1883, the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Southern Ohio was incorporated, rules and regulations adopted, and a Board of twenty-eight Trustees was elected.

This three-bedroom house on Park Avenue in Walnut Hills was original location of Cincinnati Children's when it opened in 1884. Photograph courtesy of Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

The hospital officially opened its doors in March 1884, in a three-bedroom, 12-bed house in Walnut Hills (pictured above). It served thirty-eight children in its first year with four volunteer doctors, a nurse, a housemother, and volunteers who cared for the children. In the first annual report in 1884, Thomas A. Jaggar, President, and Charles W. Short, Secretary wrote:

> To have provided a nursing home for thirty-eight children needing medical and surgical treatment may seem a very limited charity; but it must be remembered that the charity is necessarily limited by our means and the capacity of our house. We have cause for thankfulness that neither have been more largely taxed during the brief months of our existence. The small beginning we have purposely made is already prophetic of the larger demands which will speedily be made upon both our means and our capacity.

I doubt Bishop Jaggar or Mr. Short would have imagined that the demands would be so large that in 130 years Cincinnati Children's has expanded exponentially, serving thousands of children on a world-renowned, multi-campus, medical center every year. Our modest beginnings have been well-documented in minute books, annual reports, patient histories and logs, photographs, medical equipment, and more. However, there was a time, not long ago, that our rich history was almost lost. *Archives: Lost and Found*

According to a story recounted to Alyce M. Stadulis, RN, by Lonnie Wright, MD (President 1972-1980), during the renovation of the main hospital in the 1960s, construction workers stumbled upon a mysterious room hidden away underneath the main entrance steps. This extraordinary discovery sent hospital administrators on an adventure that uncovered the long forgotten original minute books of the hospital, along with old medical and nursing equipment, and artifacts and pictures from former buildings. Stadulis writes in her unpublished history of Cincinnati Children's: "As to why and who had put those items in that locked room is still unanswered and a mystery." (Stadulis, Alyce, p. x). Thankfully, the old minute books have been preserved and cared for ever since their discovery in the makeshift archives under the stairs.
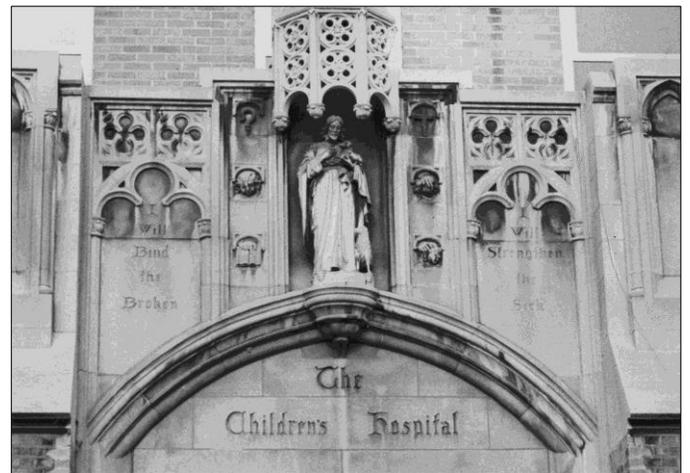
Main entrance façade of the 1926 building, photo taken 1961. Photograph courtesy of Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

About the collection

Despite lacking a formal organized archive, many departments within Cincinnati Children's contain a rich variety of records documenting the transformation of a twelve- patient-bed house into the multi-campus, world-renowned medical center that exists today. The Mitchell-Nelson History Library and Museum houses the largest portion of Cincinnati Children's informal archives. This collection includes the papers of A. Graeme

Mitchell and J. Victor Greenbaum, the records of the Cooperative Society, the Thrift Store, and various meeting minutes, along with historical patient records, oral history interviews and other recordings, pathology slides and photographs, medical equipment, ephemera, photographs, and artwork. Staff historian William J. Gerhardt, MD has collected and displayed this history both in the History Library & Museum and throughout the hospital in exhibit cases, such as the Infant Feeder displays and the Albert B. Sabin exhibit, along with history timeline panels. The Office of the President and CEO maintains board minutes from 1883 until the present, as well as maintaining our founding documents and all subsequent legal papers. The Divisions of Pastoral Care and Patient Services also maintain rich collections of their department histories, including baptismal registers, marriage registers, history of nurses and patient care workers, and more. In addition, the extensive photograph collection held by the Marketing & Communications Department is in the midst of being digitized and stored in our digital repository.

We are excited to see what other historical materials are unearthed at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center during the course of the year. Hopefully, this project will provide direction and impetus for the administration to decide the future of the archives here so that we can ensure our history will never again end up forgotten and hidden away under the stairs.

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Holmes & Narver, Inc: Nuclear Test Site Contractor: Helping America Stay Prepared in the Cold War

Matthew Law
The National Archives at Riverside

Among the many Federal Record Groups held by the National Archives at Riverside is Record Group 326 – Records of the Atomic Energy Commission. This Record Group consists of 12 file series that were generated or compiled by Holmes & Narver, Inc., a Los Angeles-based engineering firm under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. These records chronicle the fascinating, yet not widely known, story about the company that helped the United States test nuclear weapons on remote islands in the Pacific Ocean and restricted areas in the Nevada desert during the Cold War. To understand the origin of these records, it is important to review the historical events that precipitated the formation of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Historical Background

On July 16, 1945, the U.S. government detonated the world's first nuclear device in an atmospheric test near Alamogordo, New Mexico. The successful detonation of "Trinity" in the New Mexico desert

validated the work and scientific research of the Manhattan Project, which was a joint American, British, and Canadian secret project aimed at developing nuclear weapons for possible use against the Axis powers in World War II. By the summer of 1945, only imperial Japan remained undefeated. The costs of invading Japan, in terms of potential American casualties and financial expenditures, were high. In addition, the United States feared the possibility of Soviet involvement in a post-war Japan if the war continued into 1946.[1] After Japan rejected the demands put forth in the Potsdam Declaration for unconditional surrender to the Allies, President Harry S. Truman decided to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 to force Japan's speedy surrender. These events initially gave the United States and its

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[1] LaFeber, Walter. *The American Age: U.S. Foreign Policy at Home and Abroad* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1994) 448.

English-speaking allies a monopoly on atomic technology. However, not wanting to be outdone by the Americans, the Soviets launched their own nuclear weapons development program in 1946.[2] As a result, the United States and the Soviet Union quickly fell into a great power struggle for geopolitical advantage in which the development, testing, and refinement of nuclear weapons became critically important for both superpowers.

In this backdrop, President Truman signed the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 into law creating the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to control the development and use of atomic energy for military and civilian applications. To fulfill its mission, the AEC had to find a large and isolated proving ground to test nuclear weapons where information could be tightly controlled and where blast effects and radioactive fallout would not impact any civilian population centers. When the AEC began its search for an adequate testing site in 1947, the U.S. military had already successfully detonated two nuclear devices at the Bikini Atoll and Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands.[3] Thus, the isolation of these atolls made them ideal sites for sustaining the AEC nuclear weapons development and testing programs. To carry out these programs, the AEC selected Holmes & Narver, Inc. (H&N) in 1948 as its main contractor for the construction and maintenance of government facilities in the so-called "Pacific Proving Grounds" of the Enewetak and Bikini Atolls. Two years later, the AEC awarded another engineering contract to H&N to facilitate the construction of the Nevada Test Site on a portion of the U.S. Air Force's Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range in southern Nye County, Nevada.[4] The rationale for building the Nevada Test Site stemmed from the need to establish a "backyard" proving ground where weapons development and testing could be accelerated at

lower operating costs using low-yield devices closer to home.[5]

Holmes & Narver, Inc.

Holmes & Narver, Inc. was founded in 1933 by James T. Holmes and D. Lee Narver. Both men had years of engineering experience and were interested in solving large-scale technical problems.[6] By 1948, the company was a full-service, completely integrated engineering firm with operations around the world.[7] As such, AEC officials believed H&N was uniquely positioned to execute the myriad of architectural and engineering requirements needed to make the Pacific Proving Grounds and the "continental" proving grounds in Nevada operationally successful.
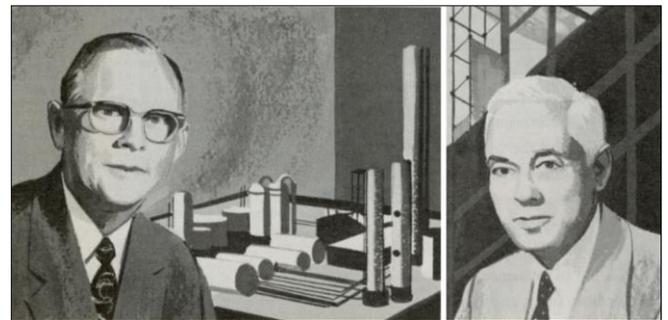
James T. Holmes (left) and D. Lee Narver (right) illustrated in a corporate brochure from 1958.

Record Group 326

Spanning more than 51 cubic feet, Record Group 326 consists of 12 series documenting H&N's contractual relationship with the Atomic Energy Commission from the 1940s through the early 1970s. These series are:

- *Administrative and Reference Files, 1949 – 1974 (7563330)*
- *Manuals, 1949 – 1967 (7557509)*
- *Site Background Files, 1943 – 1971 (7563261)*

[2] U.S. Department of Energy / National Nuclear Security Administration / Los Alamos National Laboratory. (November 2013) *History of the Russian Nuclear Weapon Program* (Publication No. LA-UR-13-28910). Hawkins, Houston T. Retrieved from http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/russia/lanl-history.pdf

[3] Background Information on Nevada Nuclear Tests; Nevada Test Site Background Information on Nevada Nuclear Tests 1957; Site Background Files, 1943 – 1971; Holmes and Narver, Inc.; Records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Record Group 326; National Archives at Riverside.

[4] Ibid.

[5] The Nevada Test Site; Nevada Test Site (Brochure) 1965; Site Background Files, 1943 – 1971; Holmes and Narver, Inc.; Records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Record Group 326; National Archives at Riverside.

[6] Holmes & Narver, Inc. – Engineers [and] Constructors; Holmes and Narver, Inc. (General Information) 1958; Administrative and Reference Files, 1949 – 1974; Holmes and Narver, Inc.; Records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Record Group 326; National Archives at Riverside.

[7] Ibid.

- *Project Files of Holmes and Narver, 1951 – 1973 (1361627)*
- *Program Files Relating to the Development of Enewetak Atoll, 1949 – 1964 (1261477)*
- *Enewetak Atoll Photographs, 1949 – 1964 (7500737)*
- *Photographs – Pacific Islands, 1958 – 1967 (7580968)*
- *Jobsite Photographs of the Pacific Islands, 1953 – 1959 (7584062)*
- *Enewetak Atoll Survey Field Books, 03/07/1951 – 12/08/1952 (7553842)*
- *Project Photographs, 1956 – 1966 (7560797)*
- *Nevada Test Site Photographs, 1956 – 1968 (7582715)*
- *Engineering Reports and Drilling Logs for Mercury Test Hole Number 10, 08/01/1957 – 08/27/1957 (7582883)*

Numbers in parentheses above are catalog numbers in the National Archives online catalog, Online Public Access. To view these catalog entries, please go to: http://www.archives.gov/research/search/.

Roughly 58 percent of Record Group 326's cubic volume consists of photographs and negatives visually documenting H&N construction and management activities in the Pacific Proving Grounds and the Nevada Test Site. Each picture is a snapshot frozen in time showing the individual pieces that made up the much-larger government objective of developing and testing nuclear devices for U.S. national security.

Secrecy about the activities on the islands was very important, as shown above. H&N contractors had to obtain national security clearances to work in the Pacific Proving Grounds (and the Nevada Test Site).

The photographs and negatives pertaining to the Pacific Proving Grounds show how H&N transformed the remote, tropical setting of the Enewetak Atoll into a functioning small town of contractors and government personnel equipped with administrative buildings, barracks, roads, runways, piers, petroleum tanks, telecommunication stations, generators, water and sewage lines, water towers, mess halls, recreation centers, shops, chapels, and medical clinics as shown below.

Panoramic View from 300' Tower at the Enewetak Atoll on Elmer Island; April 5, 1958.

The scale and functionality of this infrastructure was impressive, but it served the larger objective of sustaining AEC scientific experiments and nuclear weapons testing.   Indeed, many of the pictures in the series *Enewetak Atoll Photographs, 1949 – 1964 (National Archives Identifier 7500737)*; *Jobsite Photographs of the Pacific Islands, 1953 – 1959 (National Archives Identifier 7584062)*; and *Photographs – Pacific Islands, 1958 – 1967 (National Archives Identifier 7580968)* depict H&N contractors constructing or installing sensitive laboratories, weather stations, wind tunnels, high explosive dugouts, radar antenna, technical instrumentation, and tall metallic towers from which nuclear devices were dropped.

The series called *Nevada Test Site Photographs, 1956 – 1968 (National Archives Identifier 7582715)* contains a variety of images relating to the construction of buildings and structures used to facilitate atmospheric and subterranean nuclear device testing north of Las Vegas, Nevada. The items in this series include, but are not limited to, images of scientific buildings, protective bunkers, ground water investigations, towers used for dropping nuclear explosives, biological specimen testing containers, tunnel construction, vacuum pipes, vent and access shafts, and subterranean chambers intended for nuclear detonations.

Tower used to drop a nuclear device at the Nevada Test Site.

H&N construction contractors shown here are posing for a photo on a drop tower.

Of particular note are various photographs located throughout the series that show test towers before and after the detonation of nuclear explosives. The post-explosion photographs show the degree to which the detonations damaged or destroyed nearby structures. In addition, there are several photographs, taken in rapid succession, relating to Operation Plumbbob in 1957 that show a surface-based nuclear explosion and the resulting mushroom cloud growing larger over ground zero while government personnel watch in the foreground, as shown below.

Photos taken in rapid succession on September 14, 1957 during Operation Plumbbob Fizeau Event at the Nevada Test Site. The resulting mushroom cloud grows larger over ground zero.

Aside from the photograph series, about one-third of the cubic volume in Record Group 326 consists of broad administrative and programmatic files shedding light on H&N's role in studying, building, and managing AEC test sites. Researchers interested in reports on nuclear detonations, the

operation names under which devices were tested, blast yields, and the methods of release (i.e., airplane drops, tower drops, balloon drops, ship-based detonations, air-to-air missile shots, or underground detonations) should review these files.

In the series *Site Background Files, 1943 – 1971 (National Archives Identifier 7563261)*, researchers can find correspondence, reconnaissance reports, memorandums, maps, photographs, designs, and environmental histories relating to sites once explored as possible nuclear test and reactor locations. Further, in the series *Administrative and Reference Files, 1949 – 1974 (National Archives Identifier 7563330)*, and *Project Files of Holmes and Narver, 1951 – 1973 (National Archives Identifier 1361627)* researchers can find correspondence, reports, studies, drawings and photographs relating to H&N construction and management activities at the Nevada Test Site and the Pacific Proving Grounds including, but not limited to, information on operations, safety plans, and radioactive fallout. In the series *Program Files Relating to the Development of Enewetak Atoll, 1949 – 1951 (National Archives Identifier 1261477)*, researchers can find substantive background and correspondence detailing the inception of H&N's contractual relationship with the Atomic Energy Commission including an oral history by D. Lee Narver from 1951.
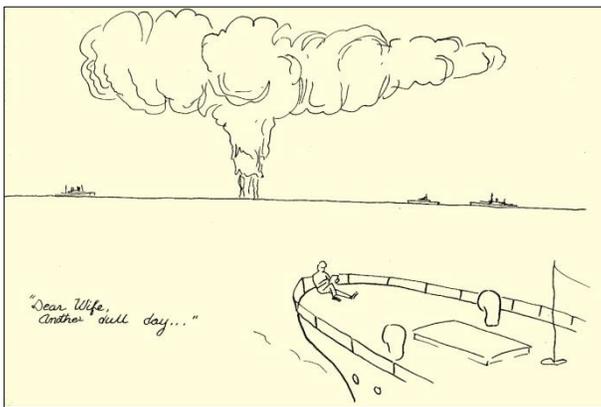
This cartoon in the booklet "More Minus Than Plus" gives the impression that workers at the Pacific Proving Grounds were unimpressed by ominous mushroom clouds.

Amid all of the records in Record Group 326 are two satirical cartoon booklets printed by H&N that illustrate in humorous fashion life and work in the surreal setting of the Pacific Proving Grounds where thousands of contractors worked in an isolated tropical paradise to help the government test weapons of mass destruction. The illustration below epitomizes the satire of these cartoons. Located in

the series *Enewetak Atoll Photographs, 1949 – 1964 (National Archives Identifier 7500737)*, these booklets are entitled, "More Minus Than Plus" and "Doghouse."

But working in the Pacific Proving Grounds wasn't always fun and games as the cartoons imply. Many contractors and government personnel were exposed to unhealthy levels of radiation from atmospheric fallout as evidenced by a Joint Task Force-issued final report in the file entitled, "Medical Health and Safety – 3, 1953 – 1954" in the series *Administrative and Reference Files, 1949 – 1974 (National Archives Identifier 7563330)*. This report documents the accumulated radiation exposure of personnel who worked in the Pacific during Operation Castle in early 1954. The report includes an alphabetical listing of personnel and their associated gamma radiation levels as measured in milliroentgens. Handwritten checkmarks located next to some measurements indicate personnel whose radiation levels exceeded authorized safety limits.

The atmospheric testing of seemingly low-yield nuclear bombs in southern Nevada adversely impacted more than just government personnel and contractors who worked at the Nevada Test Site. From 1951 through 1962, approximately 100 nuclear devices were tested aboveground at the Nevada Test Site.[8] These blasts sent radioactive particles into the atmosphere where the wind scattered the bulk of these dangerous particles throughout Nevada, southern Utah, and northern Arizona, thereby exposing millions of people in the region to increased risks of developing cancer and other ailments. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) into law, in part, to compensate innocent victims in the region who made claims of atmospheric radiation poisoning due to the nuclear weapons testing at the Nevada Test Site. Since RECA's passage in 1990, hundreds of Native Americans from northern Arizona (such as the Navajo and Hopi) have contacted the National Archives at Riverside seeking copies of their primary and secondary school records in Record Group 75 – Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs – to provide proof that they were living downwind of

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[8] U.S. Department of Energy / Nevada Operations Office. (December 2000) *United States Nuclear Tests - July 1945 through September 1992* (Publication No. DOE/NV-209-REV 15). Retrieved from http://www.nv.doe.gov/library/publications/historical/DOENV_209_REV15.pdf

these nuclear blasts in the 1950s and early 1960s. Under RECA, proof of residence must be established to receive Federal compensation.

Conclusion

Far beyond the synopsis provided in this article, volumes could be written about the background, results, and unintended consequences of nuclear weapons testing documented in Record Group 326. Although the idea of *mutually assured destruction* fortunately deterred the U.S. and the Soviet Union from using nuclear weapons against each other in the Cold War, the items in Record Group 326 remind us that the future was not certain after World War II. The U.S. government went to great lengths to ensure military preparedness and the contractors at Holmes & Narver, Inc. played an integral part in this history.

To examine the contents of Record Group 326, please contact the National Archives at Riverside at (951) 956-2000 or visit http://www.archives.gov/riverside/. The National Archives at Riverside is open every Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 PM. and the first Saturday of every month, 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 PM.

About the Authors

Matthew Law is an archivist at the National Archives at Riverside in Perris, California. The National Archives at Riverside is dedicated to making permanent Federal records from southern California, Arizona, and Clark County, Nevada accessible to the public. Mr. Law has worked in multiple sections of the National Archives and Records Administration since joining the agency in 2004, most notably working as an archivist at the George W. Bush Presidential Library in Texas from 2009 to 2012. Before moving to Texas, he completed an 11-month detail at the White House Office of Records Management to learn how presidential records were indexed and filed. He earned a BA in Diplomacy and Foreign Affairs from Miami University in 1998 and an MPA from the University of Dayton in 2001.

Shaula Stephenson divides her time between the Hammer Museum at UCLA, where she manages digital surrogates of art objects as the Digital Project Archivist, and the Skirball Cultural Center, where she handles a mixture of digital and analog materials as the Assistant Archivist.

Kate Tasker was the processing archivist for UCSF's Eric Berne collections from September 2013 to May 2014. She was also the UCSF project archivist for the Robert L. Day collection in 2012-2013. Kate now works as a digital archivist at the Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley.

Michelle Wirth is the temporary archivist at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center working on a one year project to inventory their historical collection. Previously, she completed a two year NHPRC grant-funded project at The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives. Michelle received her master's degree in library and information science from Kent State University in 2011

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Archival Elements is produced annually each summer. It is the official newsletter of the Science, Technology, and Health Care Roundtable of the Society of American Archivists. Please consider submitting an article to *Archival Elements*. For more information on submitting information or an article, please contact Liz Phillips (UC Davis).

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