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2-15-2019

Goodbye Presentation

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Goodbye Presentation

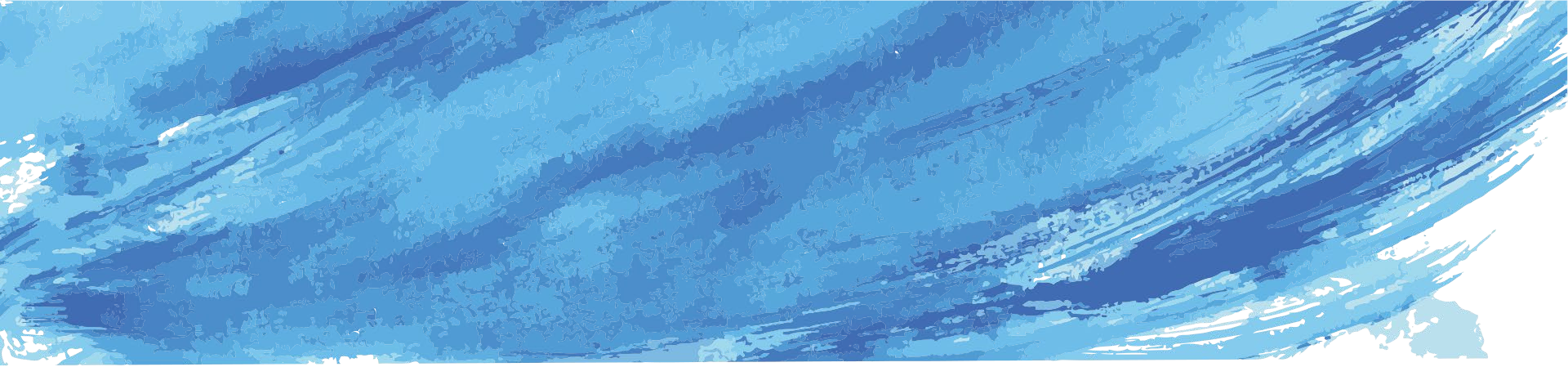


Zihui Zhang

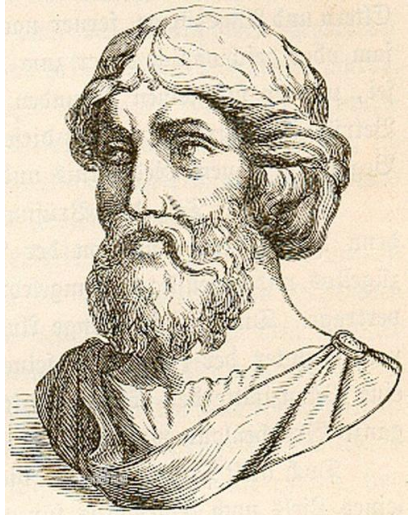
UK Special Collections Research Center

Renmin University of China, Beijing

Feb. 15, 2019



Remember where and why you started.



CONTENTS

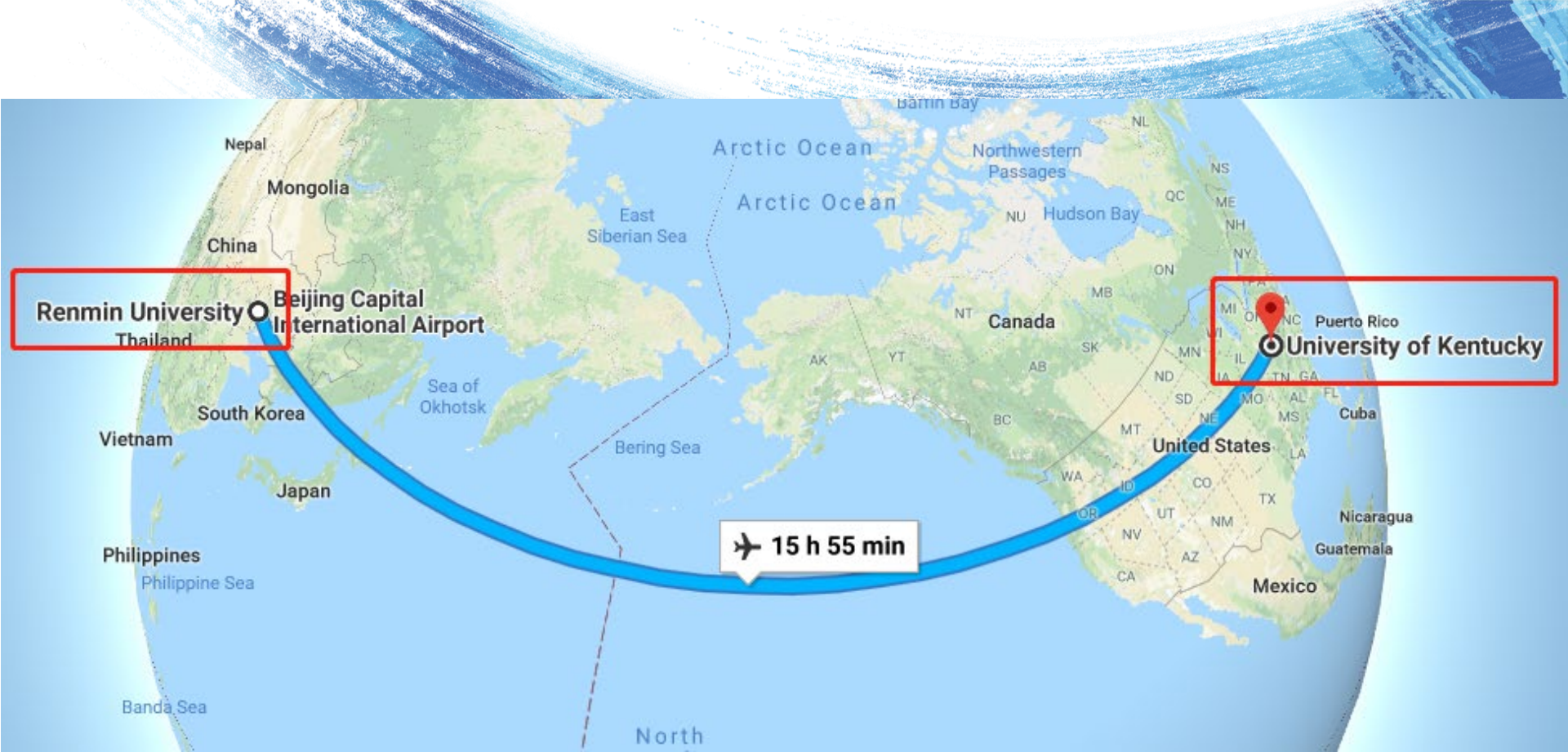
01 Why I came here

02 What I've learned here

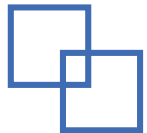
03 What I am going to use



Pretty Campus



What brought me here



WHY I AM HERE

Let's go back to where I started

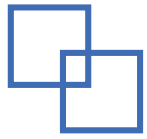


Campus

01

A scholarship for PhD students

- From the Chinese Scholarship Council.
- A program supporting Chinese PhD doing research at universities worldwide.
- I don't want to exaggerate how competitive that was.
- However, not everyone has the chance to be fully funded by the government.
- Of course I want to take the chance.



WHY I AM HERE

Let's go back to where I started

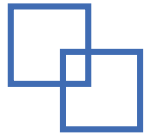
02

Why the U.S.?

- I decided to do research on personal archives. Based on all the papers I've read, American archivists and scholars talk a lot about personal papers, community archives, the archive turn, etc.
- That's why I think the U.S. seems like the right place.
- In addition, I really have no talent for languages.
- I don't want take Italian/ French/German language training



Avenue of Champions at night



WHY I AM HERE



*At Independence Day,
Taken on top of the parking structure*

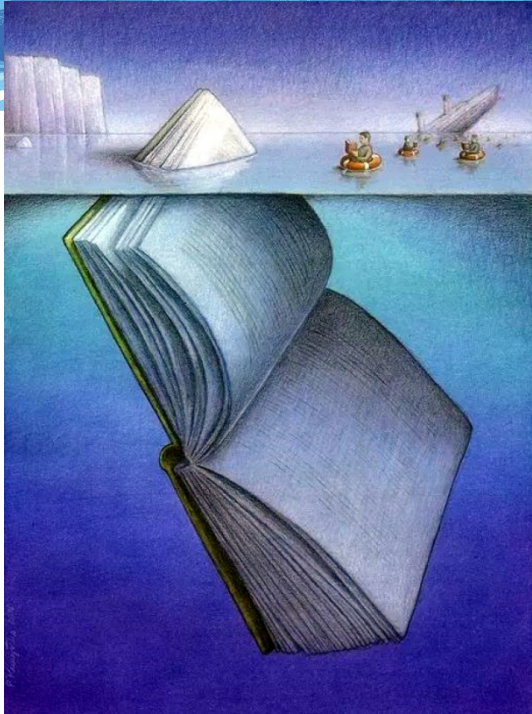
03 Why UK ?

- I have several ideal choices in my mind and UK was one of them
- My Ph.D. supervisor recommended it to me.
- Looking for a host institution is harder than I thought.
- I sent emails and left the rest to luck.

- **UK is the only one who:**
 - ✓ **Responded within the needed time frame**
 - ✓ **Offered all the documents required by the program sponsor**
 - ✓ **Helped with documents required to apply for a Visa.**

- Thanks to Ruth and Deirdre and Marc from the International Students Center.
- All of you helped make this visit happen.

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED HERE



I've done a lot this year, and there are too many things to list individually.

So I will just briefly review my activities and then focus on discussing some of the differences and similarities I see between Chinese and American archival practice.



My experiences

I visited many libraries and historic sites and had meetings with many librarians & archivists. Thank you all for demonstrating your work to me and offering a lot of help.

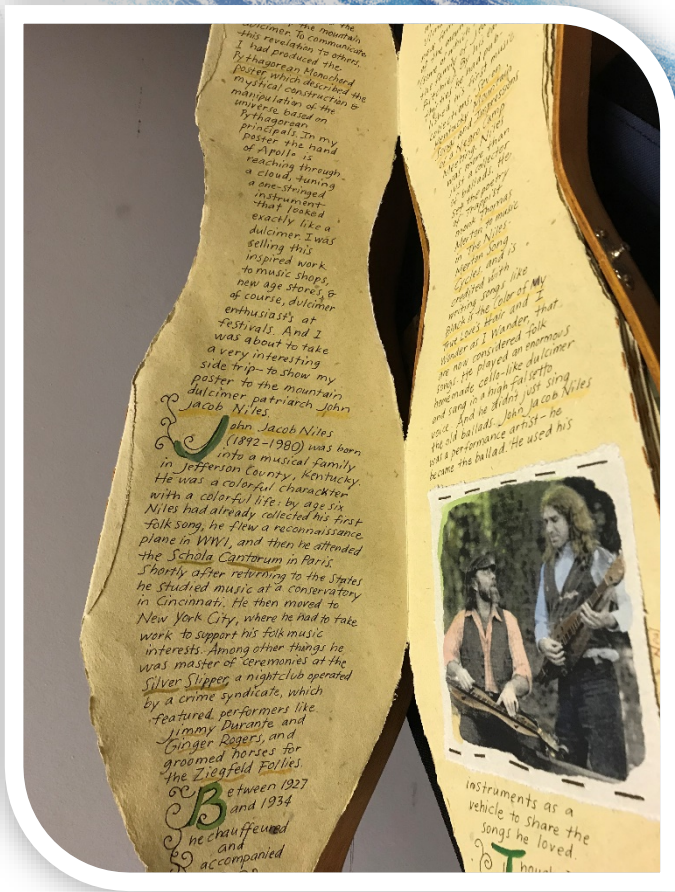
- William T. Young Library
- Special Collections Research Center
- Lucille Little Fine Arts Library
- Design library
- Science & Engineering Library
- UK Federal Depository library
- Transylvania University Special Collections
- Kentucky Underground Storage, Inc.
- Keeneland Library
- Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill
- Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate
- Lexington Fayette Urban County Government Records Center & Archives
- Kentucky Historical Society



Main Street Independence Day parade

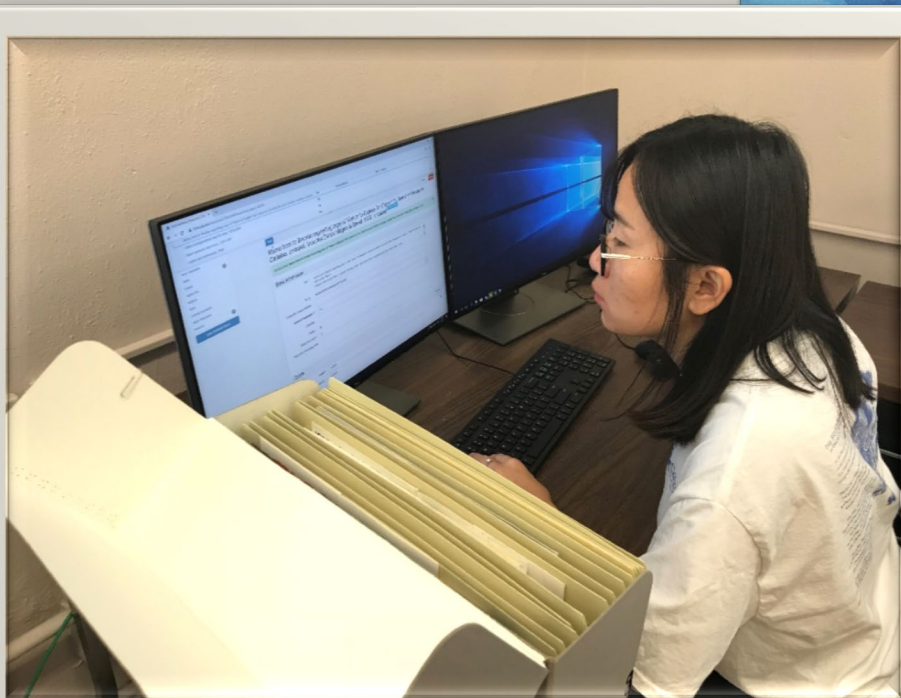
Hands on book preservation training with Treshani Perera, Paula Hickner, and Karyn Hinkle (photographer), Lucille Little Fine Arts Library



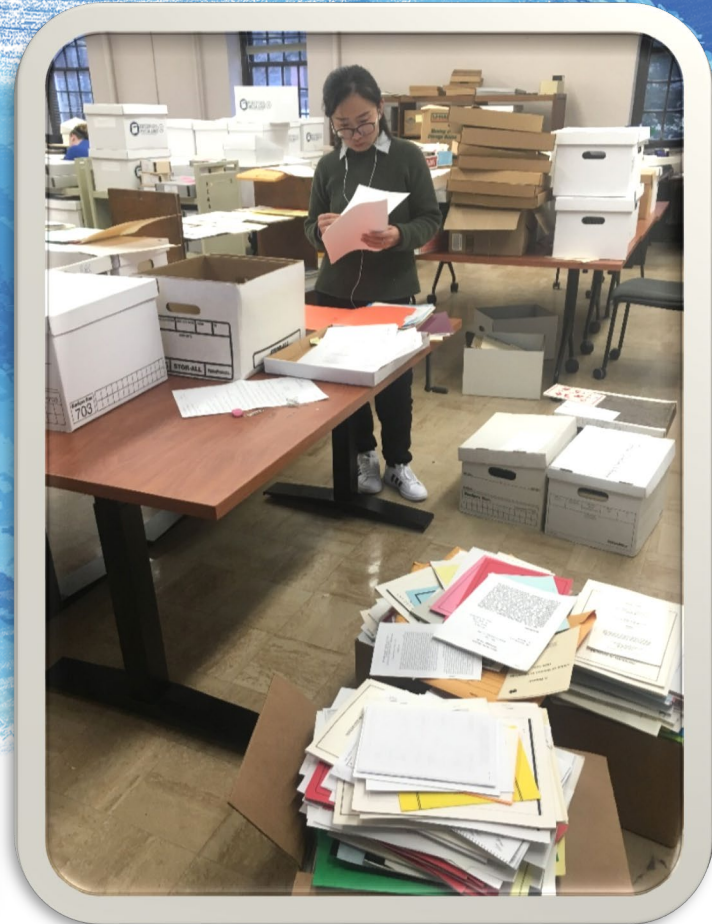


Also had a tour of their collection

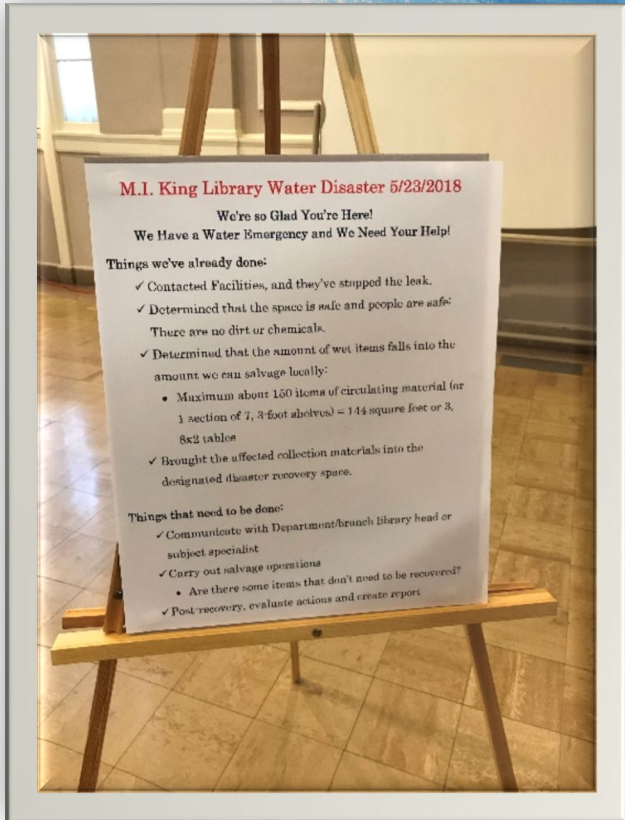
Chester Grundy Papers Processing & Digitizing with partner/volunteer intern Liz Adams from the Kentucky Geological Survey

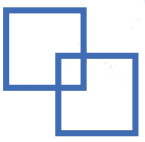


Doris Wilkinson Papers processing



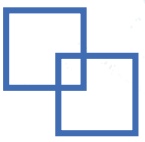
Attended the Disaster Preparedness Committee water disaster response workshop





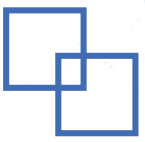
Attended the History Allies Workshop held at the Lexington Public Library





Wrapping Athletics Scrapbooks in Memorial Coliseum for transport to Special Collections





Attended the King Library Press fall 2018 workshop on decorative paper marbling





Kentucky Underground Storage tour

Audit of College of Education records: writing down box numbers to enhance the original 1992 box listing



Readings and discussions with Ruth



Selecting & Appraising
Archives & Manuscripts

FRANK BOLES



Understanding
Archives & Manuscripts

JAMES M. O'TOOLE & RICHARD J. COX

Jenkinson Schellenberg

Repository
accessible appraisal

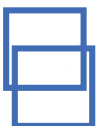
Hybrid archives

pragmatic (MPLP)

“keeper role” Records

Institutional Archives

responsibilities



My reflections on similarities and differences

1

Different definitions of archives

Archives & library systems

2

“Government Archives”

3

Arrangement & description

4

I see four apparent differences, although **within each area of difference, I also see some similarities.**

1. Different definitions of archives

Archives in the U.S normally refer to permanent records of some kind of value.

But in China all the records after initial appraisal are archives, whether permanent or not.

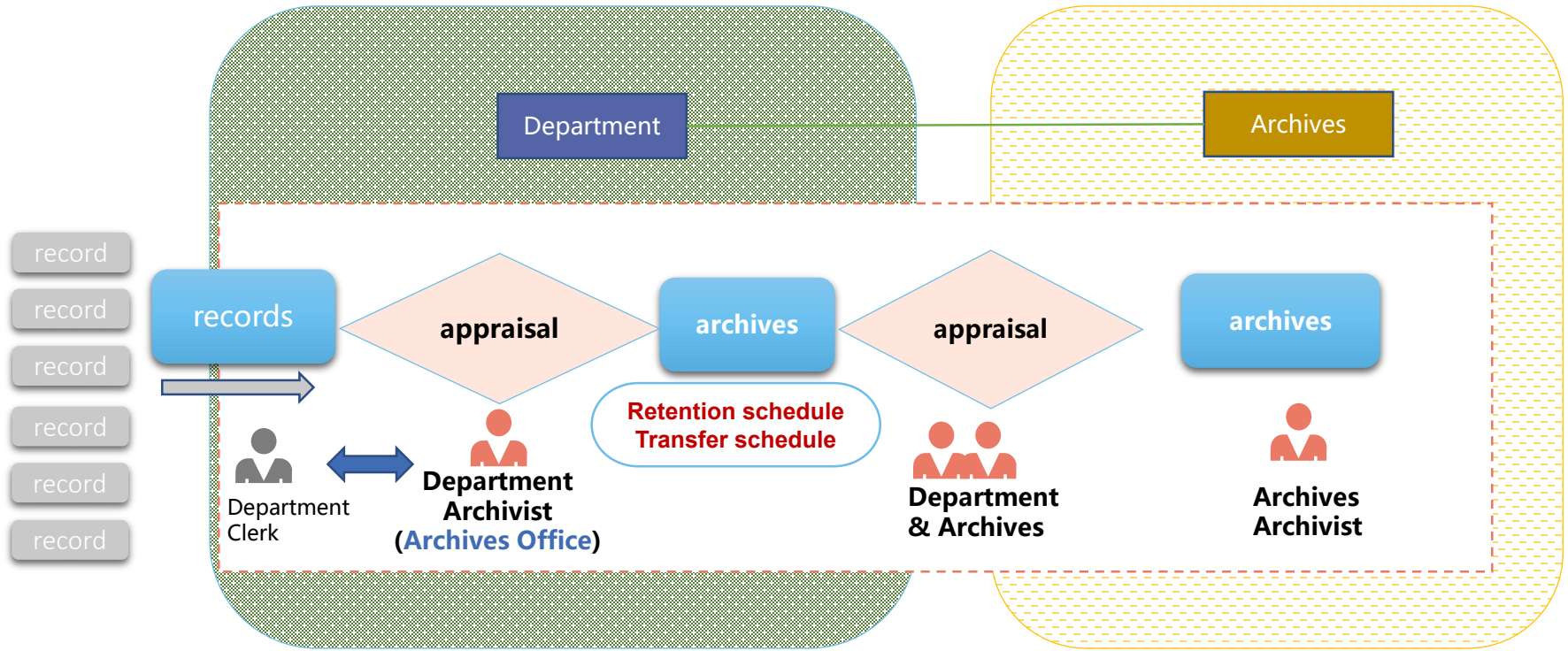
We have **Permanent Archives** and **Periodical Archives** (which include long and short term retention periods).

They are all called “archives” in China.

So most of what you are doing in Special

Collections is all archives to me, including records management.

U.S.	China
Permanent	Retention period: Permanent, Periodical archives: Long-term (30 years) Short term(10 years)
Archives (place, depository & stuff)	Archives & Archives Office



Department archives and department archivist in China

Archives would be transferred to the archives based on the retention and transfer schedule.

The initial archival processing is done before they are transferred to archives.

1. Different definitions of archives — Similarities among differences

Whether we call them “records” or “archives,”
there are similarities:

- ✓ *Respect des fonds* (original order, provenance)
- ✓ Retention schedules
- ✓ Appraisal principles
- ✓ Arrangement and description practices
- ✓ Create and maintain a preservation environment
- ✓ Disaster preparation and response

U.S.	China
Permanent	Retention period: Permanent, Periodical archives: Long-term (30 years) Short term(10 years)
Archives (place, depository & stuff)	Archives & Archives Office

2. Archives & Library systems

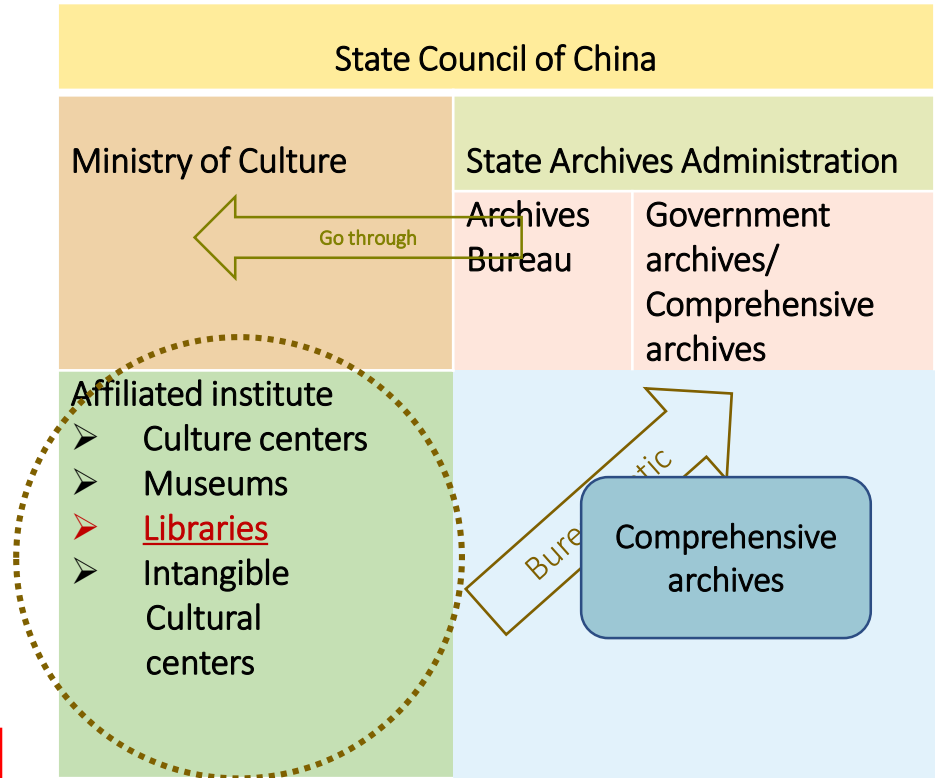
On the each level,(take the state level as an example) libraries, museums, and cultural centers are all affiliated with the Ministry of Culture.

Archives, however, are under the State Archives Administration. The officers who work in the Archives Bureau run the “government archives” also called “comprehensive archives,” which in the US context is “hybrid archives.”

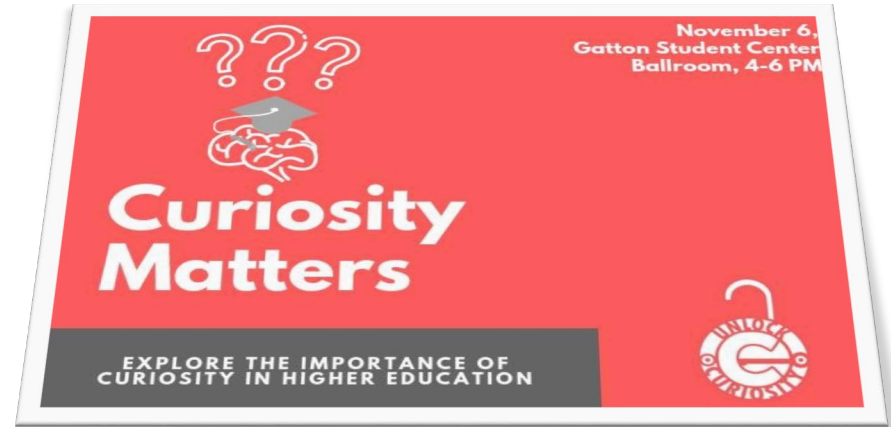
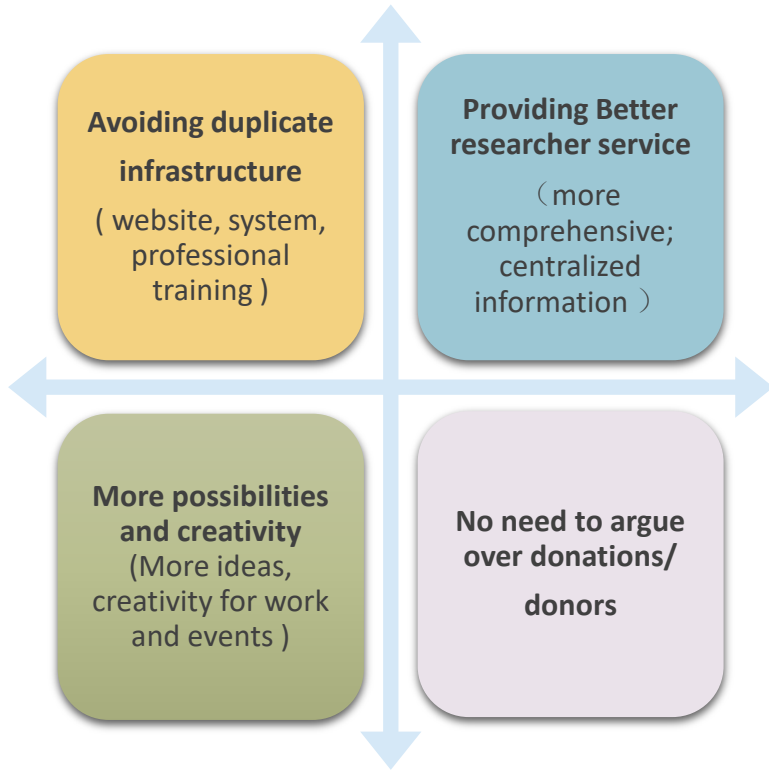
So, archives in China are unlike libraries because they are not actually affiliated. Our library and archives are two parallel universes--no special things going on, no intersection at all.

Breaking news:

By the end of 2018, the people’s government decided to separate the archives bureau and comprehensive archives. The reform is in progress. So in the near future, comprehensive archives would be actually affiliated.



Tip: there is a call in China for libraries, museums, and archives to be more integrated.



Take the Doris Wilkinson papers as an example. There is correspondence, manuscripts, unpublished writing and project files recording her professional life that are archival records. But, there are published books and publications that can be sent to the library.

A peaceful world.

Better service

From my perspective, a combination system helps with building research services. Libraries are always considered to be a place for free and unlimited access to knowledge, thought, culture and information, but archives are sometimes considered to be not so open.

“The public library is the local centre of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users.”
(International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, IFLA)

In our case, we have tried hard to draw people to visit, for example, by having community- friendly exhibitions.





新华网
WWW.NEWS.CN



档案春秋

“The Silk Road Historical Exhibition” (Fujian provincial Archives, Fujian)
(From:<http://news.xmnn.cn/xmnn/2018/11/09/100451901.shtml>)

“The Root of Shanghai” archives exhibition
(SongJiang District Archives, Shanghai)
(From:<http://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1602495590909469622&wfr=spider&for=pc>)

But you can still see people asking for help online with questions like:

“Can the Provincial Archives be accessed freely?”

“Can anyone go to the States Archives for information?”

Someone even answered disparagingly, “You wish!”

哈尔滨吧 +关注 关注: 1,282,404 帖子: 36,502,921

看贴 团购 图片 精品 视频 游戏

4 回复贴, 共 1 页

省档案馆能随便进吗 只看楼主 收藏 回复

省档案馆能随便进吗

和光MEMORY

大马哈

分享

举报 来自Android客户端 1楼 2018-10-31 11:18 回复

Baidu 档案馆能进吗 百度一下

网页 资讯 贴吧 知道 视频 音乐 图片 地图 文库 更多»

百度为您找到相关结果约8,210,000个 搜索工具

档案室能进吗_百度宝宝知道

2017年8月17日 - 档案室能进吗,楼主 153***207_p8u6 孕15周LV.2 怀孕15周6天,领导让去档案室查档案,档案室有驱虫药,能进去吗?这些领导,还是女的,都不考虑下!2017-...
<https://baobao.baidu.com/artic...> - 百度快照

宁波市档案馆一般民众能随便进去参观吗?_百度知道

3个回答 - 回答时间: 2017年11月2日

最佳答案: 1、档案馆是存放档案的地方,不可能对外开放的,只有相关的工作人员能够进去查看资料。2、档案馆是收集、保管档案的机构,负责接收、征集、管理档案和开展...

<https://zhidao.baidu.com/quest...>

想进第一历史档案馆查询资料,具备什么条件才...	1个回答	2018-04-03
中央档案馆什么人都可以去查资料吗?	2个回答	2018-05-02
无锡市档案馆平时能进吗	2个回答	2018-07-10

更多知道相关问题>>

3. Differ on “Government Archives”

《Archives Law》 in China

“In archival work, the principle of **unified leadership and administration at different levels** shall be practiced in order to ensure the integrity and safety of archives and facilitate their use by people of various quarters of society.”

“The **people’s governments at various levels** shall strengthen their leadership in archival work and incorporate the development of undertakings of **archives into the program of the national economic and social development**.”

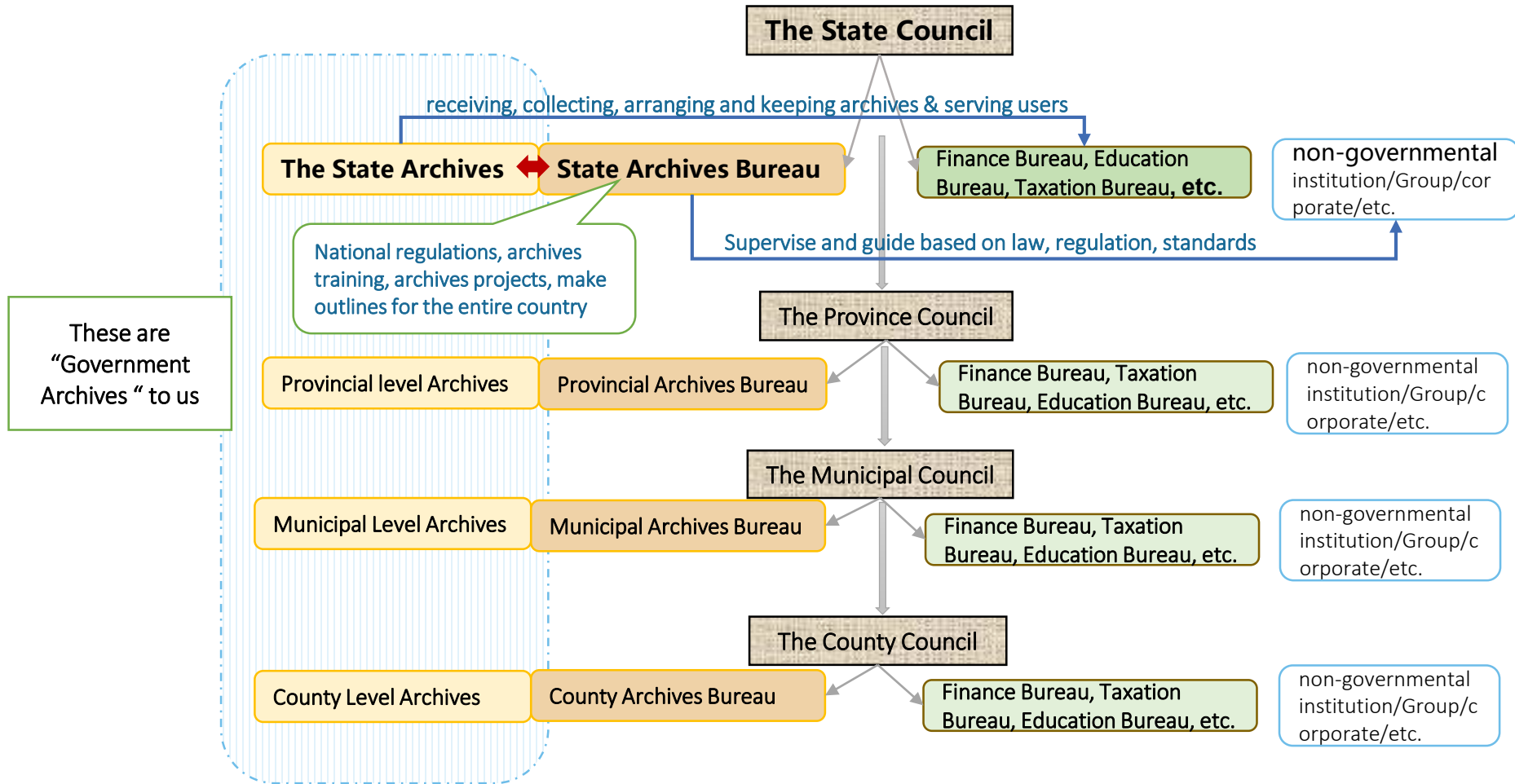
This centrality can be seen through statistics.

In 2017, according to the National Archives Bureau.

There are 4210 archives at all levels in China

(including comprehensive archives, specialized archives, institutional archives, corporate archives).

And employed a significant number of people, specifically 48,505 individuals (11.5/archives)



What government archives also do in China

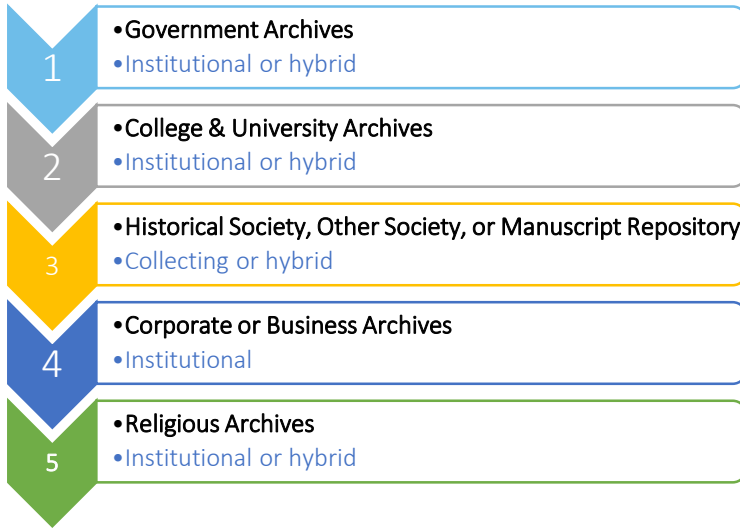
Historical background: There are missing and dispersed archives caused by regime change over thousand of years, World War I, World War II, the Cultural Revolution, etc.

**Hybrid archives
(Government
archives) services
also include:**

- ✓ Acquire /collect/salvage stray & removed archives of historical and cultural value
- ✓ Build/collect oral archives and oral history for historical events and minorities (55 minority nationalities in China; many have no written language)
- ✓ Offer&build Subject Archives Databases (ex.: Construction of People's Livelihood Archives, Local Characteristic Culture Database)
- ✓ Collecting geographically influential figures papers
- ✓ Receiving private donations/ Offering deposit services

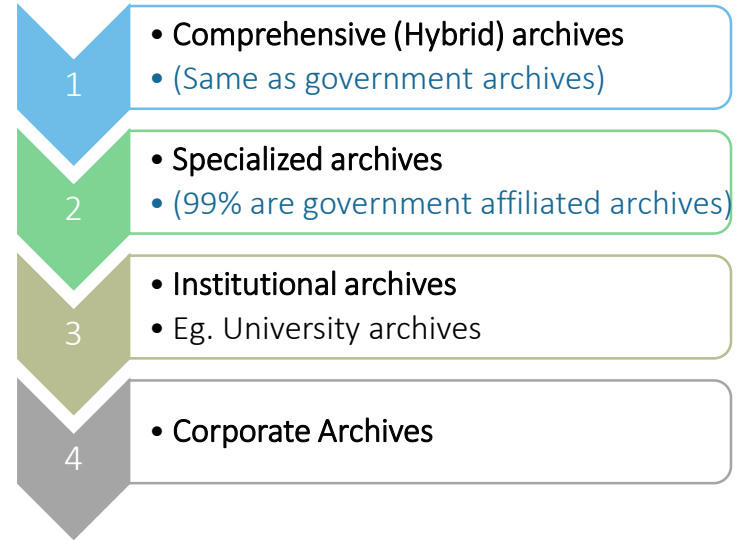
General Classification of the U.S. Archives

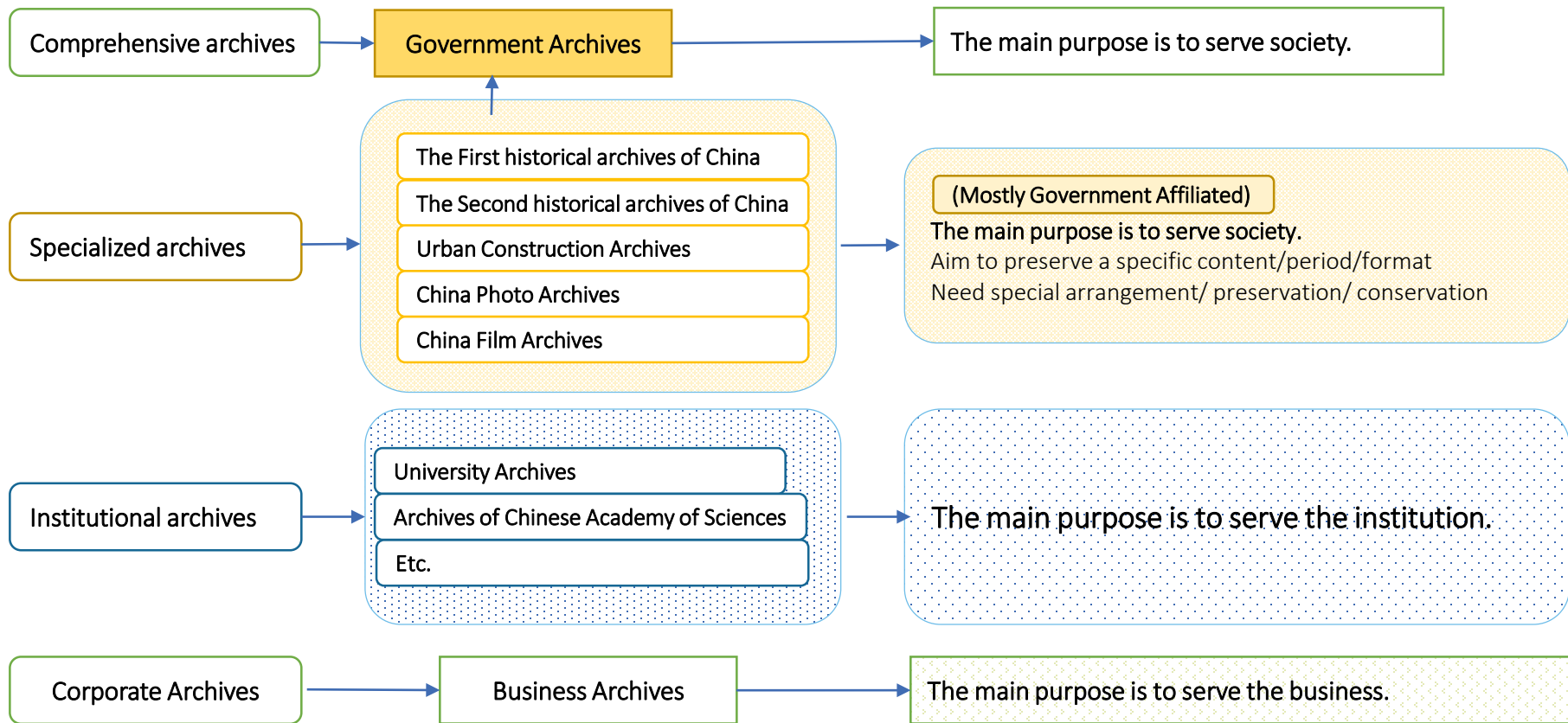
Classification based on documentary mission



General Classification of Chinese Archives

Classification based on what kinds of records are held by the archives





The State Council

receiving, collecting, arranging and keeping archives & serving users

Education Bureau, etc.

State Archives Bureau
The State Archives

Finance Bureau,
Taxation Bureau, etc.

responsible

Alpha University

Operational guidance, supervision and inspection in accordance with the law/regulation, outline,

Responsible to, fully funded by bureau

Fond 1

The First Historical Archives of China

Focus on preserving the **historical archives** of the central state organs and the royal family in the **Ming and Qing dynasties**. Contain archives of the central and a few local organs in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Beta Enterprise Archives

responsible

Fond 2

Alpha University archives

Historical records of various forms and carriers of words, charts, audio-visual images, etc., which are **of great value to students, schools and society**, are directly formed by the activities of enrollment, teaching, scientific research and management in Institutions of higher learning.

Fond 3

Beta Enterprise Archives

Various forms of documents and materials formed in the production, operation and management activities of enterprises that are **valuable for the preservation of the state, society and enterprises.**

If the university or the company go bankrupt, their archives would be transferred to the Archives Bureau (State Bureau). Thus, all archives are logically under the Archives Bureau structure and must submit an annual statistical report.

4. Differ on arrangement & description

Highest level of description: Within or overarching

U.S.	China	
UK SCRC	Comprehensive archives	University archives (a fond)
Collection	Fonds	Classification
Series	Unit/Group	Unit/Group
Subseries	Document/item	Document/item
Folder/Item		



Arrangement & description:



- ✓ Highest level of description is across archival repositories within the appropriate level of government
- ✓ Still arranged into different groups by provenance.
- ✓ We do routine item-level description.

Take the Chester Grundy papers as an example

01

Accession No. 2013UA004

Series I Biographical (2013UA004:01:1-9)

Series II UK offices (2013UA004:02:1-5)

Series III Events (2013UA004:03-07)

Sub-series Spotlight Jazz

Betty Carter (File, Box3, Folder 1)

David C. Jazz lecture

(File, Box3, Folder 2)

Sub-series Exhibition

Nelson Mandela gift (item, Box7, Folder 1)

02

(Accession No.)

9-PPC.G

Unit I Biographical

9-PPC.G-BO-(001~468)

Unit II UK office

9-PPC.G-UKO-(001~135)

Unit III Spotlight event

9-PPC.G-SPEVT

Betty Carter invitation

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1979-001

Betty Carter contract

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1979-002

Betty Carter itinerary

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1979-003

David C. Jazz lecture

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1989-001

David C. contract

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1989-002

David C. itinerary

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1989-003

Unit IV Physical Items

Nelson Mandela

9-PPC.G-Item-1990-001

1. 9 is a Organization code (fonds) given by supervising Archives Bureau.
2. PP is the classification category
3. Usually the units would follow a established framework Biographical, professional work, manuscripts, awards, social activities, evaluation/comments, audio-visual, objects.
4. Just like series and sub-series in the US, we balance the size of each group. The Spotlight event is as large as a single unit, while exhibition and conferences can be combined as “other events.”

(Accession No.)

Unit I Biographical

Unit II UK office

Unit III Spotlight event

Betty Carter invitation

Betty Carter contract

Betty Carter itinerary

David C. Jazz lecture

David C. contract

David C. itinerary

Unit IV Physical Items

Nelson Mandela

9-PPC.G

9-PPC.G-BO-(001~468)

9-PPC.G-UKO-(001~135)

9-PPC.G-SPEVT

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1979-001

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1979-002

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1979-003

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1989-001

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1989-002

9-PPC.G-SPEVT-1989-003

9-PPC.G-Item-1990-001

1. No duplicate document anywhere unless that's intended
2. You can find an item/file by searching for:
 - document title
 - document number (if have)
 - keywords
 - archival number
3. Item-level description consumes staff and time resources

There is a document list in every box of archives that shows each document inside, the order, and page number

001-Betty Carter invitation
002-Betty Carter contract
003-Betty Carter itinerary
004-Betty.....
005- David C. Jazz
006-David C. contract
007-David C. itinerary
008-.....

桂林市人民政府 办公室文件

市政办〔2005〕61号

桂林市人民政府办公室关于印发 2005年桂林市科技活动月方案的通知

各县、自治县、区人民政府，市直各委、办、局：

经市人民政府同意，现将《2005年桂林市科技活动月方案》印发你们，请结合实际认真组织实施。

孙...翔
桂林市人民政府办公室
二〇〇五年四月二十九日

锋王
印军

主题词：科技 活动 通知

抄送：市委各部门，各人民团体。
市人大常委会办公室，市政协办公室，
市法院，市检察院。
各民主党派桂林市委委员会，市工商联。

桂林市人民政府办公室 2005年4月29日 印发

(共印 100 份)

Ex. 1: Government document

恒大集团有限公司文件

恒司人字[2017]第205号

签发人：_____

关于_____同志人事任命的通知

集团各中心、部（室）、属下各单位：

根据公司战略发展需要，经集团公司研究决定：

聘任_____同志为恒大集团首席经济学家（副總裁級）兼恒大经济研究院院长，主要负责宏观经济分析、市场发展方向及行业发展动向研究，为集团战略决策提供相关分析报告，其薪资核定为_____元/月（即工资_____元/月，核定综合奖金_____元/月），从发文之日起执行。

此通知

恒大集团有限公司
二〇一七年十二月四日

主题词：人事 任命 通知

抄 报：董事局领导、公司领导

恒大集团人力资源中心 2017年12月4日印发

(一类文件，共印 6 份)

Ex. 2: Enterprise document



Item-level description reason 1

Every document created must include standard information. This is widely enforced.

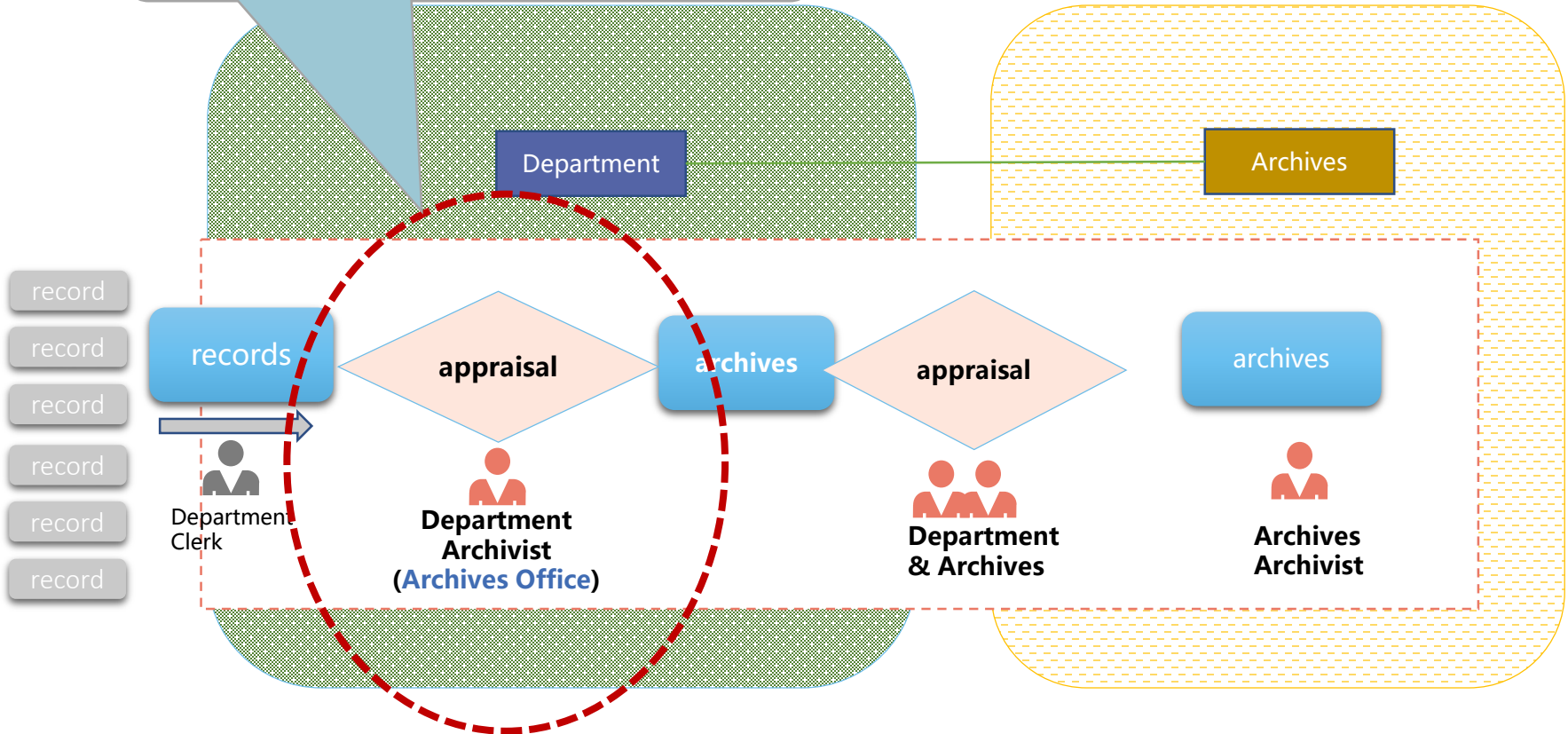
The principle is: "one document, one thing" or one topic per document.

At time of creation, every document must have a:

- ✓ Title
- ✓ Unique document number
- ✓ Controlled vocabulary

Item-level description reason 2:

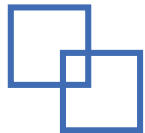
Populating files/units, listing all documents titles, removing duplicates, and recording statistics (have to meet certain requirements)



WHAT I AM GOING TO USE IN THE FUTURE



Campus after snowfall



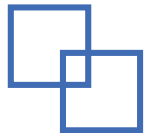
WHAT I AM GOING TO USE IN THE FUTURE

- I have submitted a case study on the concept of “knowledge service” in university archives, using the UK University Archives as an example.
- I’ve received got my revision suggestions so I am still working on it.

Abstract:

This paper introduces the concept of knowledge service into the daily service work of university archives. Based on the analysis of the significance and feasibility of the knowledge service of university archives, this paper analyzes three practical cases of knowledge service in the University of Kentucky Archives. The paper summarizes the possibilities and methods that need to be adhered to in the development of knowledge services in university archives and provides both more experience and theoretical support for the future development of knowledge services in university archives.

Keywords: Knowledge service Case study United States University archives



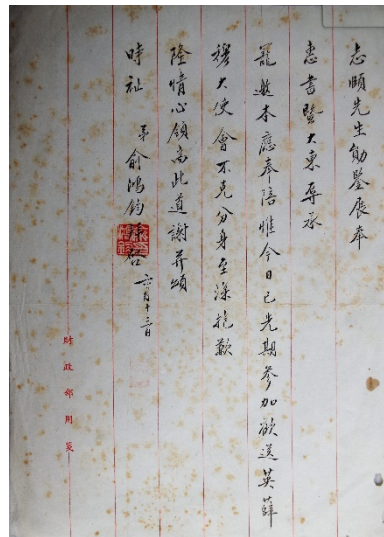
What I am going to use in the future

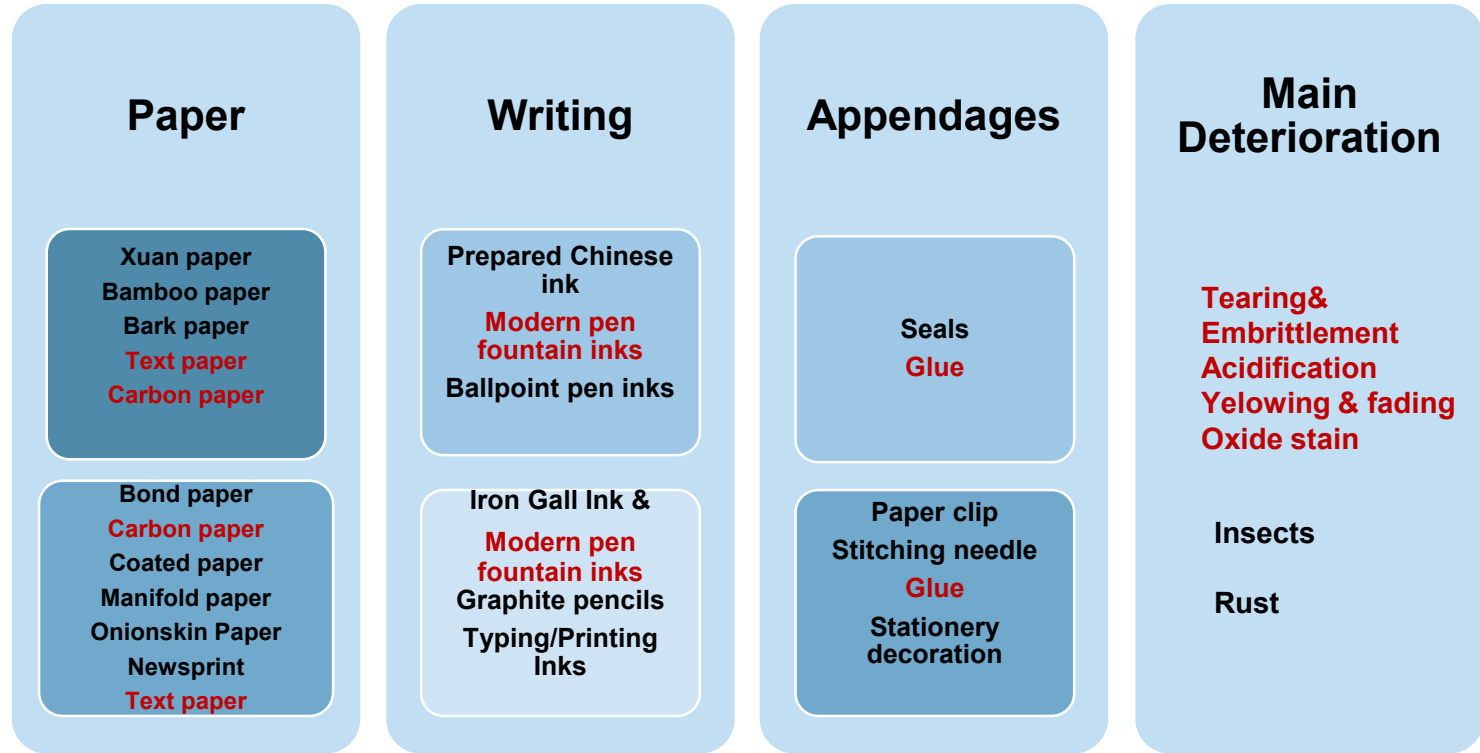
I chose to do my dissertation research on personal papers preservation, to explore the possibility of building a preservation system based on knowledge-base.

Before I came, I had looked at one case study collection in China, so I know something about personal papers' present situation in my country.

I think it might be valuable and enlightening to know how others are doing preserving work on personal papers (especially preservation/conservation and access) and analyze what the physical characteristics of these types of collections are under different preservation and description management systems.

So I am using the Frances Jewell McVey papers as my contrast case.





Despite many differences in paper/writing materials and certain appendages, the physical material deteriorates in similar ways and at similar rates.

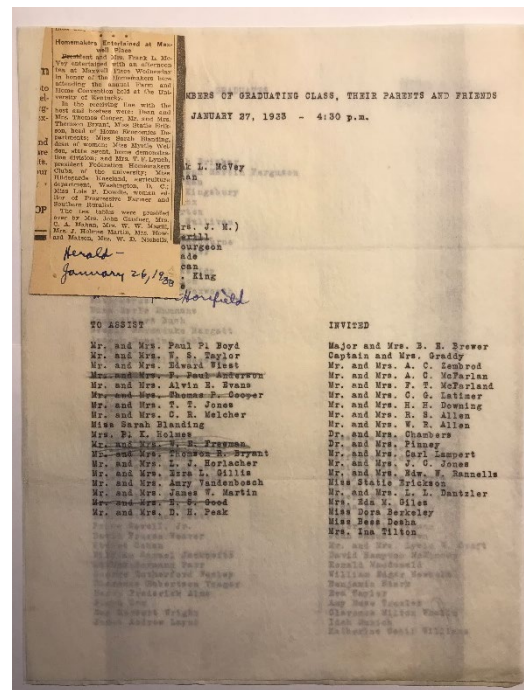
Also, I have found that the physical and intellectual state and content of personal documents is **complex** because of how they were originally created, used, shared, saved, and reused by their creators or accumulators.

This means that preservation methods and description practices may sometimes need to be different from how our practices in China have been up to now.

- Should the clipping be separated?

In some cases, folder level description seems:

- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Adjustable
- ✓ Maintains original order and context



Taken from Frances Jewell McVey papers, SCRC UK libraries, UK

CONCLUSION

This question was on the J-1 exchange visitor evaluation & departure notification form:

What did you especially appreciate about your stay?

The background is a vibrant blue with dynamic, diagonal brushstrokes in various shades of blue, creating a textured, artistic effect. A white rectangular border is centered on the page, enclosing the text.

Thank you

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING