

Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> We would like to recommend for you the pre-76 is a great spot for us so about a year ago we decided to start on a retrospect government document or document inventory and we went shelf by shelf and inventorying fully cataloging barcoding etc.

>> When we began this project there was a lot of front and planning before we dove in and started cataloging and at the beginning I decided who in the library needed to be involved and what departments needed to be involved so I am a government document in our research instructional services department and I obviously couldn't adjust to be content with our department I had to reach out and focus at the introductory meeting for resources materials management had to be in on the initial conversation because part of the project as we are going through we need to figure out what we want to buy a bind and what has already been bound so the binding unit is a critical piece of this. That is in our library and that is the cataloging department so they needed to be at the table with this and preservation as well because we needed to talk to preservation and let them know that we are going to be so looking at some of these things that have not been pulled off the shelf for a while and maybe we will be sending more items for you than we normally do for repair and binding and how do you want to handle that? Do you want us to pull and send them or flagged them on the shelf and have you or have you come look at them on the shelf so this had to be looked at with all departments in the library before was the picking even the first document off the shelf. We got a lot of buy-in from a lot of different departments we all got together to make some of these workflow decisions before we began. One other thing I should mention is that during these meetings we thought to create an official title and this is also being added in as a note in the notes as we are cataloging all of these documents so when we go back into the catalog later and look at records we can see if they were touched as part of this project and that will help us down the road.

>> Because we have folks from different departments on this project we thought that the best way to do project management I would say we have perhaps 15 people working on this and certainly not all folks and for all 15 it is just a piece of their job as a side project. There were 15 people from various different departments and we have to make sure that everyone is on the same page so we used our Microsoft planner function and we used SharePoint in our library and we created a Microsoft planner page for this group the government document inventory project and anyone who is potentially involved in this group is added to the planner page and we used that to keep all of our product text documentation and any research material like we superseded some stuff here all of our policies things we no longer keep copies of and all of these are laid out in the planner page and all of our tracking sheets we use and our list as well because we are not keeping copies anymore any that we find on the shelves we are just pulling and adding to a duplicates list and we will offer those out intermittently to other libraries.

>> All of that is here in the planner page.

>> Good afternoon I will talk about one of the more important parts of our project since we are dealing with so many people and some may come to the project and leave the project then come back to the project one of the things we decided to do is basically scout ahead in our collection since we don't exactly know what we having the condition of the record I spent about two hours a week so it is not a large time investment but on the back and it is paying dividends for us. I am working my way physically through the shelf and I am identifying monographs analytics and cereals and I am also taking the time to look at what is in our local catalog versus what is an LVL and I may look at authority records and GPO has never met a series it didn't like so I am looking at authority records for series especially and I am tracking and they are assigning by sue.so I can just say I want the seductive to work see Doctor and also when it has been completed in case we need to back track into if we need to backtrack we can look in that particular area and how long ago that happened and from analytic it may also put in cover card cereal cover cards I will pre-identify those and basically having all of this information laid out in the next person who comes to me that says I am done with this area I can pull this up quickly and assign them a

next area based on their skill level and the time that they have to work on the project I will get somebody who is a full-time cataloger with a lot of experience in one of our analytics is working on a simple monograph and cereals can also find what they are doing. There is just a little I always make a note in case that comes back to haunt them later and part of this is also physically marking shelves since people may take a chunk of this government document and it may sit on their desk for a couple of weeks this will show where those materials are in case a patron needs to get them and we will try to make sure that we note when a section is done and also I will do a Post-it flag for cereals and analytics and a monographs so if you are walking down the shelf cereals can just walk down and grab the next cereal without even having to go to the XL sheet as well. It looks like a lot of work but I am staying ahead of them all and I am only spending two hours per week on this particular test and I believe it is worth it. We are still deciding we are using the internal inventory note and we are deciding when the cutoff will be but eventually we will suppress any record that does not have that note from our catalog and usually it will be AC RDP record something we either superseded or didn't have in the first place so that is another part of this and that is another part of that inventory note and this slide should be have about three I had.

>> So when we managed and all of the people working on this project and a different skill levels we have full-time catalogers and students and they are student at the UNC library school so we have generally wanted to from the school of information library science working on this and they are usually from our my department on public services and they will spend 3 to 4 hours per week working on this project in addition to the public service duties and I usually try and sell it to them as a great resume booster especially for students who know they want to going to records and public services do have some technical services background so they can find out how cataloging can go a long way so students get training and connection which is another resume booster for them and we also advertise it as and a school of information library science experience and as a class in the lieu of classic credit they can do field experience for a semester that requires 135 hours of library work so I'm hoping at one point to get help experience because at the beginning of the semester we will be able to dedicate a lot of time but we have been fortunate in that in addition to all of the full-time staff who has this as part of their job duties we have students that are working on it as well and we tied that to the slide with sticky notes and you will see that your school library may have one or two people working on a project like this that may not even be needed but we have lots of folks coming and going and that helped with crop project management.

>> We thought we would highlight some of them local polity decisions we made because of the nature of the collection and the first is usually a serial would not have any type of series but we have chosen to go ahead and take that extra step and add the numbers in the series so that we can find the stuff again. There is a lot of material that has been bound together based upon its series title and some of them may have hundreds of cereals within that series titles so you have a volume with 10 or 15 cereals in it and if you monographs as well and the only way we could decide to track this you couldn't just use your holding statement so we are going ahead and adding a series numbering to the your 830 and we are also using our holding records as well to show the extent of the serial holdings so one way you can actually find which number and the other way you know what tears we have. As Ren#233; mentioned earlier we are tracking all copies that can be offered out to other repositories and adding revision notes so that we could tell pieces are part because in an analytic when you are linking to the cover card you may have a couple of the same number but they have all been revised differently so we are adding it to their as well just to make it easier on us to fight which division revision we want depending upon how the patron is coming up with information and these are just screenshot examples and this is what the series statement looks like. We ended up going with a long line of numbers instead of having multiple eight 30s and that was from a choice from our cereals cataloger and he has a bunch of 830s added in

there so there is a single straight line and then you will see in the volume fields are the numbers of the bound volumes.

>> And this one is just another example and a cover card and you will see in the item line you have the two revision dates as well which makes it easy to get a handle on which one you are looking at at any given point in time so since we are taking such a large project on that we will spend years and maybe decades we decided early on that we wanted to make sure that we are contributing to the world tab as well so you are trying to pick series authority statements like at 8511 we noticed everything was using wildlife placement even though this has gone through three departments in one agency change so we will go ahead and click on the authority levered and get authority records added and updated and we are updating CLC records as well as we move forward to get these straightened out as we move forward. We are reconciling CRC and CIDP in our catalog and we are what we have noticed most is our may slightly have a different take on it so we are merging those two and updating records as well just so that you get the best information.

>> Right now we are still waiting for where the Bureau of biologic survey is so we can update it because you have to wait until you find it.

>> So while we have been doing this project and we are cataloging it is just a simple shout out to these libraries with great records that we call on regularly and this list will change for us as we get to other agencies and as you will notice many of these on this list are slanting towards agriculture but it is nice for us to get a sense of who we can so we thank you for these libraries. We have doing this for about one year and it is working so our records total is over 10,000 records this year and it is a drop in the bucket in our collection but we have people working on it and we have lots of staff working on this full-time so we think these numbers are impressive and people are finding our staff I see my students pulling things from ads that are going out to other libraries such as North Carolina State is a big borrower and it is stuff that I know that has been catalogued recently so it makes my heart happy people are finding this and we have had a bit of an uptick in our library borrowing request and our total record numbers are asked to grow as well so that is exciting. Even though we are slowly turning through ag the first few shelves on our collection are analytic heavy and we see as we get toward other agencies it may pick up faster and we as we get to an agency we have not decided when we will go ahead and use that time to clean out our catalog of all of the records we have not cashed assuming we no longer have those on the shelf because theoretically we have touched everything on that shelf and that agency and that will just have our catalog accuracy as well. Be Mac and that will leave plenty of time for questions but I also wanted to share our contact information so if you need us later just let us now.

>> If you have questions now is good.

>> Okay , please move to the mic.

>> This is being recorded.

>> I was wondering as you have gone through each record if some of the fields you have updated would be connections to pearls?

>> A lot of these are going to be older records because a lot of the references with pearls are already barcoded and we do generate a separate list regularly of things in our catalog with 56 fields and we are trying to update those as a separate side project as well.

>> It is a bit of the opposite picker our ESM divisions requested the stricken out 856 is because of the amount of work it was taking them to keep them updated and they would rather control 856 that comes into our catalog and we also separate current and electronic records so those are the reason they gave in the request that we needed those specifically out. We do keep the 530 where it states the format variables and we will keep those in if it is a microformat but we are also removing those if it is an electronic format because we figured it didn't make any sense to have them there without the 856

>> Okay. Thank you.

>> Yes. Yes so because your involvement with the documents precede your statuses in FDL P did you find in this project any wayward docs in your regular collection without the call numbers and if so did you include this in this effort or did you just say no?

>> So most of it is in our basement in the duct Kellogg's and there are so many wayward things and we do have some older materials that have been LC class and in our reference collection and moved to libraries where we are downsizing the reference collection that are dumped in the basement to deal with later so we are dealing with those separate from this project. I would say that a lot of the material or older material that we have preceded are becoming our federal repository and it is already being classed correctly and what we are seeing so far in ag.

>> Yes, anecdotally when I handle all of this material I do see quite a bit originally a Dewey classification which was shut down and moved and consolidated long ago so it looks like most of that has been done. I occasionally run into bits and pieces who have ended up in our off-site search facility and we currently decided not to bring those back into the fold because they are still discoverable fully catalogued and would add another layer of policy decisions every time you touch something.

>> State Library of Pennsylvania we are also a large old collection. Are you going to just start at a and work your way down or are you trying to do different bunches at a time to make it more interesting for people?

>> They can get mindnumbing from time to time. I also wanted to ask if you have both a microfiche and a tangible are you keeping both?

>> So we are keeping everything but we are also discarding copy twos format sitting on the shelf so microfiche right now is another whole ball because we are not touching much microfiche at all and 20 years from now they can touch the microfiche and as to your other question starting with a through our we are going shelf by shelf rather than bouncing around and it is interesting I found a reindeer recipe book so there is a lot of fun stuff and I think because folks are not giving it full-time just a few hours a week one exception to that would be our hearings so that project even before this started that has been a separate inventory and cataloging project going on simultaneously with different staff members.

>> We do have one small exception as well if something is pulled from the shelf no matter where they are and it has not been fully catalogued we are taking anything that a patron has wanted before it gets re-shelved we solve that. More of an opportunity.

>> We started on a similar type of project back in 2014 or 15 and we didn't go throughout the library and spread it out among the other departments possibly we should have. But I am interested in or how you trained the students and who trained them what types of things that you trained them with? Pulling records from LCL fee and all of that just because for the first time we have a graduate student and we think maybe we could train him to do that.

>> One of the main trainers in our department the Road M department I would like to think of as foreign language immersion. So it obviously depends upon the student and the skills that they show you as they work. But we think they should work in tandem with the students preferably on the same thing or something similar side-by-side within or they get a crash course in Mark catalog then they start trying to do copy cataloging and I will be right there and I keep an eye on them to make sure that they are asking questions. I will review their work for several weeks depending upon this evidence skill level and slowly start to wean them off of that until you start to feel comfortable with the work they are producing and at the point you are comfortable and you can trust them that they can come to you if they have a question or a problem and that's when you could let them cut loose and choose their own hours more or less. As long as they are coming in and putting problem materials to the side and giving you a chance to work through them because in cataloging you cannot teach them everything and you have to weigh weight until they have that example of that one little weird thing so basically it is continuity mem tour ship concert information and working with them constantly. We do have other people who can also do this so it is not always just me. We found that to be the most effective way.

>> I will pull up our slide to go back to this picture of our library students and I guess you cannot see the whole area but when we started this project we set up a special staff work in the basement for this project and it has two side-by-side computers and they were public terminals nobody was using so we converted them to staff terminals where we could work side-by-side with the students and that way as the student is working Wendy is also working to and the student is right there if the student has questions as they do their work.

>> Is a pick different materials in a monograph series as they get you Mark start adding more.

>> Let me check this picture [Indiscernible - muffled speaker] so it's actually stayed upstairs in our other staff work area but it is typically there where we work.

>> From the University of Hawaii and we are also doing a retro calm project but I find a lot of the records as you mentioned are superseded items that we no longer have so sometime we will ditch those Rusk records but we are also using inventory to identify what we should have and put it on the needs and offers list and are you doing that also collects

>> We are not. We are strictly working from what we have on the shelf and trying to get an act jewel catalog of what we have and again we only exception to that is our hearing because currently we are also still working on our inventory hearings and as we find things we need we are being more proactive about putting them on the needs list and we are looking at our preservation steward so now that we have a list to work from for our those in particular we will go through to see what we have rather than what we have but for the rest of the collection it is simply the catalog representation of what is on our shelves.

>> This is Kathy Carmichael from GPO and I have a question. Craig March asked are you running into government docs that were re-class in LC that you are now sending back to see Doc we are currently involved in an inventory project to inventory our docs and we are running into this issue.

>> Yes at this point we are just working from what is in the sea.collection so anything on the shelf that we are pulling should have AC docket number. We don't really know other than things I mentioned earlier as to what is been put in our reference collection we don't know of a much has been class and put in our regular stack and our state.is a good representation of what we have.

>> A question for Marianne and I apologize if we review multiples are we checking his items and selecting or are you going to strictly copy or combine copies to archive the best copy.

>> Copy ones are the best copy that we have if we have two copies of the shelf we are just keeping the one that is in better condition.

>> And this is a more common from Greg March we also ran a report search 0862 I will mention one thing that we did that might be of interest. The HN L number which is in the CIDP records is with LCL number [Indiscernible - distortion] the base number for the CIDP record and every time we overlay one of those we are preserving that number in an O 35 in case for some reason we ever want to run a list that has both the old and new number we will have those hands can pull them. That also gives us an idea how many we will have if we ever need to run it is another way we are tracking it.

>> So presumably I think part of that idea is that if any other library would like to overlay those records with LCL records that we have that information that can be shared easily.

>> Are there any other questions from the audience?

>> [Indiscernible - speaker too far from the microphone.] the question is whether we are looking for records we are looking for good records and LCL three we are overlaying the CRD records that we have in our catalog currently and I think in some cases the crew are combining with LCL records with some of the information from RCD RCD records.

>> The goal is not to have CIDP records at the end of the wrecked project because of the I LL needs with CIDP records it could be a local catalog and to be realistic it may not ever make it to your local catalog.

>> Any other questions?

>> Thank you very much and thank you very much for coming. [Applause]

>> [Indiscernible - muffled speaker] so we run a test?

>> We will get started here we are ahead of schedule my name is John Phan I have the head of research at the American Post folk life center and I am a reference librarian. So you have been invited today to give an overview of what we do in some of our collections but we will give a little bit of history so the focal center was established in April of 76 and Public Law 9402 one known as the American folk life preservation act two of a revived the folk life center the library of congress and for other purposes and that is important because they are preserving and presenting American folk life which is defined in the act as meaning the traditional expressive cultures shared within the various groups in the United States ethnic expressive culture such as customer belief technical skill a language architecture music play dance drama pageantry handicrafts and these are expressions are generally maintained with benefit of institutional direction and that will all become important as we begin to talk about our collections but before our archival folks in the library of Congress was established in 1928 and we have articles going back to 1890 is our oldest wax so the cylinder recording so we have a rich historical record of materials and we still collect it to this day so we will use this time today to go through that collection and what we do as part of the library of Congress and then we will take questions so we will start with two sides to what we do preserving and presenting the staff will work in charge with the presenting sites we do a lot of public programming that draws attention to our collection and amplifies it. We have two problems one is concerts that includes the auditorium last year we brought in 10 RDS artists from urban dance out to the Fairfield for the American gospel group we had Cambodian court dancing in drama and we had music from Louisiana so we try to share our collections with public programming that is free and accessible to the public and we document the and put them on the web Library of Congress webcasts so we are trying to disseminate in a bunch of different ways at the national and international level.

>> We also host lectures scholars and practitioners artists to come talk about traditions and often we talked about traditions as we reach through we try to close the root loop and we document all of these lectures visually and they end up with a webcasts on the libraries page.

>> [Indiscernible - distortion] we have a day and a half or two day gathering focused on related to archiving and presenting in international and folk life traditions we have at the library of Congress and this is also documented also offer services to the field and this is a capture of our home page and this document is what you would get about \$93,000 to workers around the United States to document occupational folk life in the U.S. and this is the sixth year and we already have 600 interviews in this collection right now documenting work professions. We also offer smaller fellowship that helps traditional artists to preserve and present and other information is available on our website. We do publications and we have a few examples of hardcopy on the back table and you can see the full life fieldwork for the general public with 15 items 81 and the fourth addition that was updated last year so this changes in digital technology and we include in this petition as in previous previous ones metadata to enable the work of catalogers of archive and distribute this in hard copy we are happy to send copies to people and it is also on our website as a PDF. We hope to see translated into Spanish and Mandarin next year. We have spent the last four years a blog that uses our amplifier collections to run down of events and distribute the scholars within our collections so we have posted three per week to share the stuff that we are doing. Field crest today did take [Indiscernible - distortion] that was a federal depository library. So this is now in the digital era and this is what we have. We also run down a bunch of other publications and archival folks in TVs and various other media based publications from our records.

>> So the service documentation so we are gaining through training with partnership with academic institutions this past summer when we went to a dude ranch in Teton national Park with the University of Wyoming so a training coming for students or public scholars on how to do history into interviews and audiovisual documentation renting traditions and food traditions from the area so we engage in that training. We also work on [Indiscernible - muffled speaker] cultural heritage specifically indigenous

to help them manage their own cultural assets as they are existing in a digital archives. This is a project that comes out of an initiative which is a content management system so dealing with everything from property rights to access rights and allowing communities of origin who can access these materials in the digital archives.

>> That brings us to the archived side of the American folk life center so that is the preserving component and I will let Todd take over from here.

>> Thank you , John. We are a bit outside of the norm and the last presentation was mainly people by catalogers and our authorities catalog was just retired this year and that leaves a big gap in our ability to provide access so the work the catalogers do is important in archiving. At some point in the early 20th century the library of Congress had in its mission that it would create a universal body of knowledge and wisdom and they did it with the copyright office but not so much wisdom and they sounded the archives of American folk songs because wisdom comes in the vote voices of ordinary people by in large and by those things passed down from generation to generation from person to person and we have had a sense about 5.5 million items and it is archived because the documentation was done in many formats and that creates all sorts of wonderful challenges for us and today one of the biggest challenges is managing the physical assets and I want to give you some views about the archives. It is a multiformat collection is a disk from the 1930s on your left and some 16mm film and contact sheet for those who are old enough to remember and we acquire new items all the time and acquisitions have been a steady part of what we do and things that we create in public programs things that we add and get and this is a potpourri of acquisitions on the far right there is a record by Woody Guthrie and to his left is an absolutely new photograph made in Syria in 2008 or 2009 and they came out with a thought above it so we like other archives have a strategic collecting areas and one of our federally mandated or congressionally and men dated area where they collect all histories from all living veterans and we are above 100,000 now and veterans are dying faster than we collect and so I would urge you that if you know that get involved and find that information on the website and they have also asked us to document knowledge bears from the several rights movements and for the past five years we have been engaged in that as well one of our strategic collecting site is a Latino Latino collecting materials and one of the shining stars of that is a collection where you may have heard on NPR on Friday mornings and they have a great initiative with thousands of interviews being done that way. We are especially interested in blues traditions and occupational folk life and as you all know work is something that is passed down from person to person and work is changing at an astonishing pace so we are trying to document what work was like at the turn-of-the-century.

>> Documentation sound archive for a long time and now we are making an emphasis on we are up over 1 million photographs now and one of my favorites is the one on the left is a photograph by John: in Peru in 1957 and 1000 years before I don't know but it is a beautiful photograph and you can see down below the architecture in that time life folk music folk dance things like that are examples of what we do.

>> A lot of cultural's happen on the web today and we are trying to document that has best we can we have web archiving a project and a lot of it is devoted to political websites but we are taking a slightly different approach other aspects of creepy pasta which someone can explain to you if you've never heard of it and I think it is going to be a growing part of our collections.

>> As a way of getting arms around the collection in 2016 for example we acquired materials from every U.S. state and territory and about 25 nations from around the world and overwhelmingly that was manuscript just because we count every piece of paper.

>> The archives welcome to the digital age about 2000 or 2005 it started exploding and that has continued and we now have about one quarter million items every year and we are doing a pretty good job of keeping pace with that explosion of digital content.

>> So access is pretty important to us and we use the same tools everyone else uses. We use catalog records at the collection level and at the item level we use EID finding aids. We use cross collection guides and we are about to take a plunge to get a new platform for that live guides or something like that and for now we have a readable at the library of Congress. We are doing our best. We increased our online holdings by five fold over the last couple of years from one percent to five percent of our total holdings and there is a commitment although not a firm commitment to get the entire archive on in the next 10 years to get it all because there are expectations around patrons. We have a reading room and reference staff and we do a lot of business and are happy to do so. So that is the bulk of our presentation. John humbly has some other great ideas to share with you.

>> Yes, as within the library of Congress this can be misleading as the American folk lower center because there are over 100 countries total, right?

>> I like to think it is probably more like 1000 culture groups so ignoring political geography for a moment and taking in that go back to the public law the decorations of finding and we stuck with when I came on board at the Folklife Center they found the diversity inherent in American folk life has contributed greatly to the individuality and identity among the people but in the history of the United States demonstrates that it does not require sacrifice the differences and American Folklife has desires belief values and characters of the people and I think the breadth of our archives and holdings demonstrate that and provide a lot of richness to our patrons which are scholars and academics graduate students and faculty members it also communities of origin or people whose grandfathers and grandmothers were recorded or people who covered the tour so our presence in the Jefferson building gives a lot of access to people who want to use our collections and they can explore that diversity that we hold so with has been important to be the head of research and programs to amplify that and get people into the collections that also tries to get the collections out to the world as mentioned which is also very important.

>> I think that in terms of the gateway to archives we are a pretty good test case because I would make a bet with any of you hear that we have something in our archives from your grandmother's hometown and it is a fair certainty and we are talking thousands and thousands of small places around the world and when you say that to someone who walks into the reading room and you are able to demonstrate it it has an impact yes I am a part of my family's cultural heritage as part of the national library and immediately the connection is made and I think for that reason the library leans on as a bit for or to be a public faith to certain aspects of the library and certainly having that public program for the Folklife Center is one of the reasons it is a great symbiotic relationship between archives and public programming.

>> In thinking about the kinds of collections we have make us aware of what we hold so both are usually documents that we have field notebooks and 1935 or digital field notes from 2012 and not necessarily published documents that are available anywhere so our goal is to make them available through digital means as well as services we can provide in the library it's all about making public resources for the United States citizens and beyond and I think that goes back to the founding notion that we would give them as the American Folklife Center and it squarely sits within the larger Library of Congress over the next several years that has been laid out in terms of access in a public facing library.

>> Let's take questions.

>> We have some good stuff and we want to make sure that you can ask us what you might want. We will try our best to answer. The microphone is coming around.

>> Hello. I am Rebecca Knight and I want to know how I test whether or not you have something from my grandmother.

>> Look on the website and I did not put everybody's email address on there so folk life@LOC.gov is the way and where is she from? I will give you a break and give it the next largest town over his Wilmington North Carolina.

>> In Wilmington North Carolina I believe that we did the library reestablish the Radio Lab in 1941 and set its truck which is a retrofitted ambulance with cable and batteries to different places and they went to the Tennessee Valley Authority where they interviewed farmers whose land was being flooded and my recollection is they also went to Wilmington North Carolina and wasn't there some defense industry there at the time?

>> World War II yes. A lot of it. Guess I thought so and I think that they interviewed workers men and women both at those points so that is an example.

>> All right and you knew that right off the top of your head. [laughter]

>> I will say that the records that we have at the Folklife Center the smaller number is incredibly knowledgeable about the collection.

>> I wondered in your [Indiscernible - distortion] in your collection of the Steelworkers have you picked up on I am a World War II vet. When I got out of the Marine core in worldwide World War II I worked in the steel mills for about 10 years before I became an academic.

>> What part or where were you working?

>> I worked in Pittsburgh for U.S. steel Carnegie and John Laughlin.

>> I think our Steelworkers collection was done in Wisconsin so I don't know.

>> Wisconsin? Are you kidding? [laughter]

>> I don't know. I would love to answer that question with a little bit of research.

>> Will I happen to have an essay if you will give me your email address I will send it to you. I will pass you my card when we are finished. Have you been interviewed for the veterans history project?

>> Nobody has bothered to interview me.

>> May we contact you. Yes

>> And I know the Latino collection very well.

>> Okay.

>> [Indiscernible - muffled speaker] and I am I am working in the anthropology department and I was wondering you just mentioned about the history project can you talk more about that?

>> Yes. It is part of the crowd to serve the project so the way it was designed back in 2000 and 2001 was to get friends relatives to interview them so there is a whole field kit available online in the veterans history project page and they provide guides to how-to questions and record how many questions to ask how long it should take and I would say that there are several schools where we asked typically ninth grade or older to do it who have contributed about 60 to 70 interviews every year for the past four or five years so we encourage people in those interviews and it is geared toward being and experiential learning based effort as well as fulfilling the congressional mandate. If you need resources talk to your member of Congress they love these projects and it is good for them and makes things easier.

>> Yes.

>> Are you collecting materials from [Indiscernible] including Guam and the Commonwealth in the former trust territories of the United States?

>> Yes we have materials from those areas.

>> Is that on the name of an island or is it it's an area? It is a name of an island in the common Commonwealth so

>> You I will contact you and we can follow up.

>> Great.

>> Hello. I am a librarian from the state library of Pennsylvania and the first of all I did one of your interviews with my father-in-law and that was put in with that and it is very easy to do.

>> Also I wanted to ask a question. Do you work with Folklife centers in various states. I know we have one at Chris town so do you work with the smaller local types of organizations?

>> Yes and definitely that work has been around since we established it in the 70s which is when a lot of the Folklife agencies were established and we worked at them as budgets and resources allowed to

build out the field and support the NEA and to enable documentation and to enable access to the documentation to communities of origins we are great friends at the level Folklife agencies both nonprofits and great resources for libraries and archives around the country. Also for our state partners as well so thank you for bringing that up.

>> I think the veterans project is wonderful but what about people like my mother who was born and raised in Guam and lived in a Japanese concentration camp at the end of the war. There isn't much material out there in she wasn't even a U.S. citizen even though it was a U.S. territory but people who were citizens who were under those circumstances?

>> That is a good question. I know that I am part of a pilot project that is working on a new GIS platform for a Library of Congress and one of my colleagues from the newspaper division is doing work with newsletters and papers that were produced from the internment camps in continental United States and even if the Folklife Center doesn't have that type of stuff there are other places in the library of Congress that might have.

>> Is that your question?

>> Know people who were under Japanese occupation. My mother was in Guam and the day they bombed Pearl Harbor they also bombed Guam and they were put in Japanese concentration camps at the end of the war's.

>> So your's question is there any place for that in the American folk life center? Of those people are dying they are very old or are already dead but I think that's their history or oral histories are also very relevant.

>> I would say that it falls within the scope of what we are charged with you doing but we have not done it yet but there is room for that and gives us a tapestry of experience that I think we should be collecting that falls squarely there. I would have to look around to see if somebody else is working on that that is a very good question.

>> Hello I think you alluded to a couple of cooperative projects. I was wondering touching on the veterans I think my father and law it responded to Peter Jennings greatest generation started some sort of oral history project but he never responded to the library of Congress. Do you have any sharing of different oral histories with an outfit like I don't know the name of Peter Jennings projects but I don't think we worked with those projects specifically but I will say that the congressional offices a lot of the material has been utilized in some of those projects so there is cross information and again it is something that as many of you know is limited by staff time and resources to reach everyone. I would like to say that there is about 100,000 interviews in the veterans history project right now and 33,000 are available online. So they do okay getting this stuff accessible.

>> Do you also collect 3-D objects as part of your mission or is it all visual and audio?

>> We are not a museum and we don't know how to take care of three-dimensional objects.

>> So we have some things that have been gifted to us and we don't necessarily have the right storage space but that is one of the interesting conundrums that we face at the Folklife Center is things like ceramic or quilting or textile and we have beautiful documentation of those with beautiful slides and color photography and video but we don't have the things themselves often times because it is hard for us to care for them. That is where the Smithsonian comes into play.

>> Exactly.

>> Yes , great questions.

>> Hello, we have have you done any work with them because I am thinking in the community outreach is gathering some of their oral histories but it was started in the 1850s and 1860s.

>> No I do not know about that I know that we recently did a film about a male in Baltimore may be at the state level they have documented that. What town?

>> It is from Aiken and granite will and it is very much the same town.

>> And I would say that our fellowships are designed exactly to support those oral history projects so whether you know of a folklorist who knows this and you want to put together an application yourself that would be a community outreach that we would support so that is exactly how we put those out we are tactilely technically not a granting agency that does the national collection around these types of documentation.

>> Thank you.

>> I was interested in the traditional knowledge thing that you did and I was wondering if you have done any work in terms of stakeholder archiving interests tanking specifically of the yellow man tapes and issues that led to that crisis and I am wondering if you have done any work with that.

>> Yes , we have and the staff we work closely with tribal communities have been involved in the larger effort the content management systems developed out of Washington State University and in partnership with anthropology's in central Australia so they are making sure that the rights are maintained so that that doesn't happen again so these we are working right now to have them do collaborative cataloging with us so we can flush out catalog records so we know what is on them and hear them so we can work on a digital repatriation effort so they can get archival copies and in their case a cultural center and we have been working four or five years in progress.

>> The initiative again involves a couple of different institutions including the cultural center and they are hoping to do more of that. It is the traditional effort it's not something that comes out of the focal lower center but we are trying to support it because we have archival holdings relating to the issues at hand.

>> Thank you , that is great.

>> Do you work with any universities that have programs to incorporate the research students are doing for their dissertations and getting it into your collection?

>> Yes. [Indiscernible - multiple speakers] [Indiscernible - distortion] yes Greg is a colleague of mine and we are looking at how to do that field building in order to connect students into cultural heritage studies doing that type of working using our collection network to make sure that the discussions around heritage and what it means so yes we are but looking to build that out.

>> We also have a collection from the University of Arkansas made in the 1950s which is a tape collection done by students overseen by a faculty member documenting local communities.

>> Do you have any further questions?

>> Okay we wanted to thank you all for engaging with us and again there are materials on the back table and if something is not there just let me know and we will make sure to send it out to you. [Applause]

>> [Indiscernible - multiple speakers]

>> [Indiscernible - speaker too far from the microphone.]

>> [Event Concluded]

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