

Marie Nathalie Wheaton. Donors, Users, and Archival Repositories: How North Carolina is Documenting the Latino Experience. A Master's Paper for the M.S. in L.S degree. April, 2006. 81 pages. Advisor: David Carr.

The Latino population of North Carolina is growing rapidly. The mission of archives is to document such groups and events by collecting material that will serve as witnesses to these changes and developments. The purpose of this qualitative study was to discover the current situations of potential donors of Latino archival material, potential users of that material, and the archival repositories in North Carolina who will potentially collect this material. Interviews were conducted with four potential users, who also may be considered potential donors or research material, and five archivists at North Carolina repositories. The information gathered from their responses included information about material that should be collected, the challenges collecting this material might present, and why no North Carolina archives seem to have such a collection initiative in place. This study is not intended to describe or explain every possible situation in the state, but will provide an overview of issues and explanations that will benefit future researchers in their own studies.

Headings:

Archives—Collection Development

Archives—Donors

Archives—North Carolina

Archives—Services to Hispanic Americans

Archives—Multiculturalism

DONORS, USERS, AND ARCHIVAL REPOSITORIES: HOW NORTH CAROLINA
IS DOCUMENTING THE LATINO EXPERIENCE

by
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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to discover the current situations of potential donors of Latino archival material, potential users of those materials, and the archival repositories who will potentially collect these materials in North Carolina. This qualitative study uses interviews with four researchers who are interested in the Latino population of North Carolina and five archivists at local archival repositories. I did not receive any responses to my effort to contact and recruit individuals affiliated with local Latino community groups who could serve as a voice for potential donors of archival material. However, the researchers involved in the study proved to be a source of important and potentially useful material related to the Latino population in North Carolina that could make the researchers not only potential users of Latino archival material, but also potential donors.

Responses from the researchers included information about the materials they use and create in the course of their research, their previous experience using archival material, the material they believe would be important to collect for future researchers, and observations and suggestions for North Carolina archives. Responses from the archivists included information on whether they have such a collection initiative in place at their archive and reasons why they do not, the material they believe would document the Latino experience in North Carolina, and the challenges such a collection initiative might present. The researchers, as potential donors and users, and the archivists, as

potential curators of this material, provided responses which complement each other and provide a broad overview of where the issue of documenting the lives of Latinos in North Carolina now stands.

The problem addressed in this study concerns the quickly growing Latino population in North Carolina and the need for this situation to be documented to benefit both current and future researchers. For the purposes of this study, I will be using the term “Latino” to describe people who consider themselves to be Latino, Hispanic, Chicano, Spanish, or are recent immigrants from Latin, Central, or South America. According to the federal government, which mainly uses the term “Hispanic” to describe these groups of people, this is not a category of race because people who declare themselves as Hispanic or Latino may be considered by some to be of any race, such as white or black. The federal government also identifies people of this group to be of “Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race” (Ramirez, 2004, pg. 1). The largest group identified as Hispanic (59% of all people considered Hispanic) according to the 2000 U. S. Census, were people of Mexican descent (Ramirez, 2004, pg. 3). I will be using the term “Latino,” however, because according to El Pueblo, a North Carolina non-profit advocacy group serving the state’s Latino community, the term “Latino” is being used more regularly than “Hispanic,” and El Pueblo states that it uses the two terms interchangeably in its writings. On its website <<http://elpueblo.org/>> there is even a link under “FAQs” directing users to its own webpage titled “Hispanic or Latino?”

The Latino population in North Carolina is growing rapidly. According to the 2000 U. S. Census, North Carolina’s Latino population made up 4.7% of the state’s

population with a count of 378,963 (U. S. Census Bureau, 2000) in 2000. This is a growth of 394% up from the 1990 numbers which show that Hispanics in North Carolina numbered 76,726 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1990). A recent series of articles in Raleigh's *News & Observer* focused on the impact of illegal immigration on North Carolina, noting that North Carolina's Hispanic population was estimated to be 600,900, half of that number estimated to be in the country illegally (Rives, 2006). The issue of illegal immigration is not a focus of my study, but the fact that Latinos are making North Carolina their home in growing numbers is a situation worthy of archival documentation.

Considering this rate of growth of the Latino population in North Carolina, what is being done to document the lives of these people, their culture, important events, or community organizations that serve this population? For the purposes of this study, an archive is defined as "a place in which records of long-term, or enduring, value are systematically preserved and made available for use" (Ward, 2000, p. 43). In this paper, the terms "archive," "repository," and "archival repository" will be used interchangeably to represent institutions that collect records and material, which includes a focus on primary sources. Many archives are known for specific research strengths and collect material from organizations and individuals which can best support this research. The records acquired and maintained by an archive are usually considered to be unique, and are often unpublished materials, including manuscripts, letters, financial papers, electronic files, or audio or video material. These materials are preserved by an archive under the assumption that they will be of value to researchers by serving as witnesses and documenting a person's life and work or even an organization's administrative history. Researchers who use archives consist of all kinds of users, including students,

genealogists, historians of all types, such as social historians, and even scientific researchers.

There are several problems my study will address. Initially, the reasons for why it is important for archives to collect material from the Latino population must be explored. Archives are hoping to document people, organizations, or events for current and future users to access and use as historical evidence. An archive specializing in collecting North Carolinian material should also be interested in North Carolina's minority populations as they make up part of the total population. Traditionally, historians were interested in primary sources concerning famous individuals, large companies, or well-documented events, such as battles or elections. Now, more historians are looking to research everyday people and events (Panz, 1989, and Keough 2002). Social historians are interested in under represented populations and material that might have previously gone overlooked, or worse, badly described, preventing access.

Further questions and issues to be explored include the following:

- What types of material do researchers interested in Latino populations create and use in the course of their research?
- Have they used archives in the course of their research?
- What types of material do they think archives should collect that would benefit future researchers?
- What are some the challenges in regard to collecting these materials?
- Are archives currently searching for Latino donors?
- What problems might these archives have when trying to diversify their collections?

Responses to the following questions were limited considering the lack of participation by individuals affiliated with local Latino community groups in this study:

- Are Latino groups and individuals in North Carolina planning for the future of the material they create and use?
- Are they willing to donate their papers to an archive?
- What kinds of material are they creating and using?

Although this research presents no direct benefit to participants in the study, indirect benefits include spreading an awareness of the issues broached in the interviews with participants and society as a whole. Members of North Carolina's Latino population can benefit from being made aware of not only how their material can benefit researchers and archives, but also how archives can help them preserve the products of their work for the future. Archives will also benefit from this awareness of the current situation in North Carolina. Archives can learn which archives are currently collecting or not collecting from the Latino population and archivists' opinions as to why. It is also important to learn why North Carolina archives are or are not collecting this material. Most people aren't aware of what archives do, so there is the potential to inform them of how archives can help them preserve their material for future generations and researchers. This research might also benefit researchers in North Carolina and in other states who are interested in the archival documentation of Latinos. It also might lead to an increase in Latino interests among new archival students and library school course offerings.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To what extent have North Carolina archives and special collections responded to the Latino population? In order to inform this question, this literature review addresses the following issues such as why ethnic and racial minorities need to be addressed by libraries and archives, how these institutions should go about addressing these growing populations, and what institutions are really doing. Over the past decade, libraries have tried to satisfy the information needs of the growing multicultural population they serve by diversifying both their collections and the ethnic make-up of their staff. The literature, however, seems to address mostly academic libraries, possibly because of writers' relationships to university settings. Academic libraries have been trying to reach out to minority student groups and researchers interested in studying minority cultures. However, the literature is scarce in regard to archives' efforts to expand their collections by acquiring manuscripts and records from these same cultures. The information needs of minorities such as African-Americans and Native Americans and Latinos have been addressed by libraries and archives to varying degrees. Literature and research specifically studying the information needs of Latinos and how archives are documenting the creation of historical records of Latinos in the United States is scarce, but present.

Why do ethnic and racial minority populations need to be addressed by libraries?

Literature related to any minority population usually presents similar reasons for why these groups need to be addressed by libraries. In 1989, Richard Panz wrote an article addressing the necessity of libraries to collect material to fulfill the needs of their users from special populations. Special population groups include not only ethnic and racial groups, but also groups such as pre-schoolers, senior citizens, non-English speakers, and migrant workers. The literature that addresses historical developments that have led to current multicultural collection development strategies points towards the cultural revolutions of the 1960s and 1970s. Panz wrote that the responsibility of libraries to include material relevant to special populations was born out of the efforts of libraries in the 1960s and 1970s to reach out to the “unserved and underserved” in their communities. The Library Services and Construction Act in the 1960s in particular led to an increase in services to special population groups (Panz, 1989, p. 153). Another common issue is the need for libraries to study the community they serve to better understand who they are serving and what materials will suit their needs.

There have also been handbooks and manuals specifically written to inform librarians about how to address the needs of their Latino clientele. *Serving Latino Communities: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians* explains the importance of addressing the needs of the Latino community, the challenges librarians might face including finding financial resources and training staff, and information on developing programs and services for Latinos (Alire & Archibeque, 1998). An important issue addressed in the book is the importance of offering services to minority populations, even if currently they are not prominent users. Another useful resource is *Latino*

Librarianship: A Handbook for Professionals which includes contributions by several authors on how serving a Latino community affects reference services, collection development including community analysis and needs assessment, and the role of archives (Güereña, 1990).

In 2001, a Master's Paper written by a student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's School of Information and Library Science titled *Identification of the Information Needs of Newly Arrived Hispanic/Latino Immigrants in Durham County, North Carolina, and how the Public Library May Address Those Needs* (Flythe, 2001) addressed a similar topic. This research project included the results of surveys conducted with Latinos in North Carolina and addressed topics such as what kind of programs might benefit this group, as well as collection development and library service suggestions. Some of these recommendations included library cooperation with local Latino community groups, providing information in Spanish, and hiring Spanish speakers.

Why do ethnic and racial minority populations need to be addressed by archives?

Like Panz, Brian Keough (2002) referred to the cultural revolutions of the 1960s leading to the increasing popularity of social and cultural historical research. These researchers were seeking information about under represented groups in the nation's past. The needs of these historians and the lack of adequate resources for their research led to documentation planning theory in the 1970s and 1980s. Since then, archivists have had to reassess their collections and their collection development practices to assure that archives are documenting the lives of people of different racial and ethnic groups, women, or even the working class by identifying existing records in a more accessible

way and collecting more records. Archives strived to present a balanced historical record in their holdings (p. 242).

The idea that documentation of under represented groups is one of the roles of archives is also expressed by Thomas H. Hickerson (2001) in his article “Ten Challenges Facing the Archival Profession.” Hickerson, a former president of the Society of American Archivists, stated a few challenges concerning the need to address the increasing diversity of the nation’s people. Like Keough, he explained that archival collection development strategies need to expand to include records of under documented groups, including ethnic and racial groups (Hickerson, 2001, p. 12). Hickerson described archives’ reasons for being as “preserving the historical record of human achievement, of cultural evolution, and of everyday life” (Hickerson, 2001, p. 16), tasks which seems to be outside the scope of most libraries.

Terry Abraham provided a review of the literature associated with archival collection development policies and documentation strategy, including information on archives’ increased interest in collecting material from previously under documented groups and marginalized members of society (Abraham, 1991).

What are libraries doing to address minorities and their needs?

Libraries are trying to address the changing demographics of the populations they serve in several ways. One way to increase the diversity of a library is to recruit minority professionals who can bring a new perspective to the library profession which is currently predominantly white. Also, libraries try to identify books or periodicals that present multicultural views or provide information about different cultures in America. These

library materials are intended to be used not only by minority patrons, but by all patrons so that they may learn more about a group. Some libraries, specifically academic and research libraries, may be able to take this collection development even further into establishing research centers focused on specific racial or ethnic minority groups.

The recent literature concerning libraries and minority groups seems to focus mostly on academic libraries. Lois Buttlar (1994), Rebecca R. Martin (1994), Lee Anne H. Paris (1997), and Susan A. Vega Garcia (2000) all researched academic libraries to learn more about what libraries were doing to address growing ethnic and racial minorities. Ethelene Whitmire (2003) researched minority undergraduates to learn more about how they use academic libraries and how this use may affect their overall education. Renee Tjoumas (1993) researched public libraries and concentrated on Native American literature for young patrons. Some of the results of the findings suggest that most academic libraries are collecting more multicultural material and some are developing special research studies programs to address the needs of researchers interested in studying minorities. Lack of funding is cited as the main obstacle to addressing the needs of multicultural library users.

Buttlar (1994), Martin (1994), and Paris (1997) focused on researching academic libraries and their efforts to expand their libraries' focus to include a more multicultural stance. In 1992, Buttlar sent a questionnaire to academic libraries to learn more about how they were responding to the diversity of their students. The results implied that most (90%) of the institutions had addressed issues related to diversity in the five years before the study, the most common way being the purchasing of multicultural materials for their collections, an action that 83% of the libraries reported having done. Some libraries

included the recruitment of minority librarians or even the creation of a minority librarian position, or someone who would be responsible for overseeing multicultural programs or collections (Buttlar, 1994, p. 12). Martin (1994) conducted interviews with several individuals in different roles at three academic libraries and learned that one of the ways academic libraries responded to the needs of multicultural students was by creating special research programs focusing on collecting research material about specific ethnic or racial groups (Martin, 1994, p. 4). An example of one of these programs is the Center for Southwest Research at the University of New Mexico, a special collections department with collections representing indigenous people (Martin, 1994, p. 5). Paris's research, a historical study of the efforts of two California university libraries to address the needs of ethnic and racial groups, also implies that one of the ways academic libraries are doing this is by establishing research centers, in this case the creation of four cultural studies programs in 1969 at the University of California, Los Angeles to address the needs of minorities and the subsequent acquisition by special collections of more material from minorities to complement these programs (Paris, 1997, p. 94). The studies all suggest that libraries are aware of the need for multicultural programs and collections, but aside from the Buttlar questionnaire, the research seems to focus narrowly on specific academic libraries and none of the aforementioned research mentions other kinds of libraries.

Garcia's research covered a wide range of academic and research libraries, but focused on their ownership of research and leisure periodicals geared towards either an African-American or Latino readership. Using this way of measurement, Garcia stated that the libraries in the study needed to find a way to increase the number of Latino

periodical titles in their collections. Garcia addressed the lack of funds that many academic libraries currently face, but iterates that libraries must either spend the money to include multicultural periodicals in their collections, or lose the opportunity to present these multicultural perspectives within the context of the dominant culture's periodicals (Garcia, 2000, p. 319). This idea that financial issues as opposed to philosophical or social issues are standing in the way of further development of multicultural collections is found throughout the literature.

The literature also provides examples of how libraries can learn more about their users and their needs. Whitmire's research focused on how multicultural undergraduates use academic libraries and how it affects their overall education. Whitmire's research concluded that when students become familiar with the academic library and how to use it, the more they will use it, and the better they will do in school and after graduation. Her suggestions for academic libraries include making their libraries more inviting to minorities, although she does not state how this might be done besides having special programs for incoming students to help orient them in the library (Whitmire, 2003, p. 148). Further studies might focus more on specific ethnic and racial groups and their special information needs.

The research addressing public libraries and specific ethnic and racial groups is scarce, although many writers have expressed the importance of providing multicultural materials in libraries. Tjoumas's research was a preliminary examination of public libraries' collection development practices, criteria, and sources used when trying to collect Native American literature for children and adolescents. Tjoumas stated that the

use of these materials by young patrons could help them learn more about their own heritage or the cultural background of others (Tjoumas, 1993).

What are archives doing to address minorities and their records?

There does not appear to be much research concerning how archives are addressing racial and ethnic minorities and their records. An article by Keough (2002), focused specifically on New York archives including the New York State Archives Documentary Heritage Project which funds documentation and archival processing projects that help document groups such as the African-American and Latino communities or such topics as the history of mental and public health (p. 244). Kathryn M. Neal's article (2002) described her experiences as the director of the African-American Women in Iowa Project, started by the Iowa Women's Archives at the University of Iowa Libraries, and her experiences as curator of the Givens Collection of African-American Literature, part of the Special Collections and Rare Books department at the University of Minnesota Libraries. A Master's paper written by Teresa Church (1998) for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's School of Information and Library Science provides several insights into the reasons African Americans may or may not choose to donate their papers to an archive. This research included conducting interviews with North Carolina archivists and African American donors of archival collections. The paper noted that most African American donors are well-known figures in their fields and can also serve as advocates to other African Americans to donate their papers to archives. The paper also addresses issues such as whether African American donors should focus their attention on historically Black colleges and universities and the

importance of archives seeking out and educating individuals about the potential research value of their personal papers.

Keough and Neal's personal experiences working on documentation projects provided several suggestions for archives preparing to undertake such a project. Both of these articles emphasized the need to educate potential donors about why their records are wanted and how the archive will take care of them and provide access to them. Many potential donors do not understand the importance of their personal papers within a larger research context. Also, both articles emphasized the need for archives to stay in contact with donors and potential donors and the importance of networking in acquiring records from a special population group. Also, like the literature concerning libraries' attempts to expand their multicultural collections, the literature related to archives collecting material from under documented groups stated that lack of funding can prevent adequate collection development. Archives have an even more difficult task considering the time and effort that must go into developing relationships with potential donors in order to gain their trust and acquire their personal materials.

Literature Review Conclusion

Libraries and archives understand the need to address special populations, under documented groups, and racial and ethnic minorities, but their approaches are different. Libraries are concerned with providing material to satisfy the information needs of particular groups in their community and also providing material to educate all patrons about these groups. Archives are also concerned with increasing their user base by providing primary sources that document the history of special population groups,

including ethnic and racial minorities. Archives must identify and build relationships with potential donors who might possess important records, a time-consuming prospect that most libraries do not have to handle. Some other concerns for archives when developing Latino collections include the need for properly trained staff who can effectively communicate with Latino donors and build relationships within the community and challenges such as political and social barriers (Caballero, 1990). Further research is needed to identify what possible differences may exist concerning the availability of records for certain groups, specifically Latino groups, and to address the challenges archives might encounter when trying to acquire material from Latino groups.

METHODOLOGY

This descriptive study consisted of interviews with potential users, donors, and repository representatives as participants. Although individuals affiliated with Latino community groups were contacted, there were no participants in this study from this group. In order to represent potential donors, researchers interested in North Carolina's Latino population were considered not only potential users of archival materials, but also were considered potential donors of their records and research. Qualitative interviews were conducted with four researchers to determine what kinds of information and material researchers interested in the local Latino population use or would want to use in the course of their research, what kind of material they are creating that would eventually be considered to have research potential for researchers, and what their existing knowledge about or attitudes towards archives are. Qualitative interviews were conducted with five archivists at three North Carolina archives to determine what kind of Latino material they have in their collections, what material they are interested in acquiring, and how they might go about acquiring material and building relationships with potential donors from the Latino community. Interviews with researchers and archivists complemented each other in that they could represent the three main groups that need to be considered during archival material acquisition: the creators of the material, the users of the material, and the curators of the material. Through the

responses of participants, the study also described the material itself, the need for its collection, and the challenges involved in collecting this material.

I used qualitative interviews throughout my study. These qualitative interviews are most useful for research involving people's practices (Babbie, 2004, p.300).

Interview scripts were designed to be flexible and allow for follow-up questions.

Researchers were not expected to be experts in the fields of archives or library science, so interviews were the most useful way of collecting information from them because I was able to answer any questions they might have or offer explanations for any terms or concepts that they wanted more information about. For my interviews with archivists, I used mostly open-ended questions to retrieve information from representatives of North Carolina repositories. The individual archivists are the units of analysis, although for some questions their responses reflect the institution they represent. Although quantitative questionnaires might be more useful for collecting data from a large number of participants in a quicker way than interviews, I feel the small number of repositories to be approached were served just as well with a qualitative interview.

For my instruments of measurement, I used two qualitative interview schedules, although I had a third one prepared for potential donors affiliated with Latino community groups. These two instruments were used to gather information from participants which was then analyzed.

Qualitative interviews were conducted with four researchers who were identified as potential users of archival material related to North Carolina's Latino population (see Appendix C). These same researchers were also considered potential donors of archival material because of the material they create in the course of their research. Researchers

were asked about how their research has been related to North Carolina's Latino population, their intentions for the materials created in the course of their research, their previous experiences using archives, and their ideas about what types of material should be collected to help future researchers learn more about this population and the challenges collecting this material may present.

Potential donors affiliated with Latino groups did not participate in this study, but I was hoping for five participants. Five qualitative interviews were to be conducted with participants who were identified as potential donors of archival material that could represent the Latino experience in North Carolina (see Appendix E). The potential donors were to be a stepping stone between the user information and the archive information. The questions covered topics such as the type of information they use, the type of material they create, and what material they intend to keep in the future. Ultimately, I wanted to ask them if they have considered what will happen to their information in the future and what role an archive could play in preserving this information for future researchers. Although these potential donors are not represented in this study, researchers were able to provide some insights into the possible uses of research material and faculty papers to document the Latino experience in North Carolina.

Qualitative interviews were conducted with five archivists working for North Carolina archival repositories (see Appendix D). Questions involved what kind of material they are currently collecting and what material they would want to collect. Also, the questions addressed whether or not they are seeking donors of this material, what

material could best document the Latino experience in North Carolina, and some of the challenges developing such a collection initiative may present.

The interviews lasted approximately thirty minutes and were recorded on a digital voice recorder while I took notes. For convenience, I met with most participants in their offices, unless they requested otherwise. Meeting in researchers' offices proved useful in some cases when they could show me some of the material they have used or created in the course of their research.

There were many advantages to using qualitative research to find answers to my research questions. Attitudes and behavior can be conveyed better in an interview than in a strict, standardized set of survey questions. This flexibility allowed me to probe into my participants' responses to try to glean more information from them. This flexibility hopefully meant that participants provided me with accurate responses. This depth of response may provide the responses with validity, but the fact that another researcher might not get the exact identical responses posing the same interview questions means that qualitative interviews are not necessarily reliable. Some of the disadvantages included the fact that I cannot to use these responses to derive useful statistics for a larger population since there were no numbers involved. However, the responses could be used to identify some trends among the different groups (Babbie, 2004, p. 307). Also, a disadvantage of interviews is that there is always the possibility that the participants' answers will be misinterpreted, (Babbie, 2004, p. 245).

Sample and Population

The populations I sampled from included potential donors of archival material (Latino community groups in North Carolina), potential users of this material (researchers and university faculty members interested in studying the Latino population of North Carolina), and potential curators of this material (North Carolina archivists). The samples in my study from these three populations were to include five local Latino community leaders, five local researchers, and five local archivists. Four local researchers and five local archivists participated in this study. I did not choose these participants with any regard towards their gender, ethnicity, race, or age.

I used a combination of purposive or judgmental sampling and reliance on available subjects to select participants in this study. I sampled with reliance on available subjects because the interviews had to be able to be conducted within practical driving distance. I used a purposive sampling technique because I wanted to find the best fit for my study considering the small number of participants I am planned to use and my lack of time and resources. This is a type of nonprobability sampling, which suited my purposes since I was not expecting my participants' responses to speak for the population I chose them from (Babbie, 2004, p.183). When it came to choosing potential donors, it would have been impossible to use probability sampling on the entire Latino population of North Carolina or all Latino community groups serving Latinos in the state. The same can be said of potential users who would also be impossible to track down in their entirety as a population and sample from. Although there would be a way to find all possible archives in North Carolina, the repositories come in many shapes and sizes with different collection strengths and initiatives, different institutional affiliation, and

different financial situations, so I used information about these repositories to select the ones that best suited this study. Using nonprobability sampling did not allow me to make any generalizations about the populations, but I believe the information I gathered from my small samples allowed me to compare information enough that it proved useful to my research question.

To select potential donors for my study, I used several resources. I contacted several community groups that I found through on-line directories and resources or through researchers and archivists that participated in this study. One of these lists included *Latin Organizations in North Carolina*, a webpage listing Latino organizations across the state organized by county which was available through the website of Real Crisis Intervention, Inc., a group based out of Pitt County, N.C. I focused my attention on groups based in Durham and Orange Counties, which included groups in Durham, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Carrboro, N.C. (This directory can be found at <<http://www.realcrisis.org/Lation%20org.htm>>). Another directory was found through *The Independent Weekly's* Guide to Latino Organizations in the Triangle. (This guide can be found at <<http://www.indyweek.com/gyrobase/Content?oid=oid%3A18910>>). Examples of these groups included El Pueblo, a North Carolina organization based out of Raleigh, N. C., which is an advocacy group for the Latino community. (El Pueblo's website can be found at <<http://elpueblo.org/>>). Another such group is El Centro Latino, another non-profit organization serving the Latino community of North Carolina and based out of Carrboro, N. C. (El Centro Latino's website can be found at <<http://www.elcentrolatino.org/>>). Spanish-language newspapers were also considered potential donors of archival material. I sent emails to twenty individuals affiliated with

these groups who are involved in the Latino community to ask for their participation in my study. Three of these addresses proved to be outdated. One individual answered the phone when I tried to follow up with phone calls. I left messages for all other follow up phone calls. I did not recruit any participants from these groups.

To assemble a sample of potential users, I consulted North Carolina university websites to learn about faculty members' specialties and used a directory from a conference, "Navigating the Global American South," held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, March 2-3, 2006, to find researchers and faculty members. (A website devoted to this conference can be found at <http://www.ucis.unc.edu/globalsouth/conference06/index.htm>). Another resource that led me to potential participants was an on-line article entitled "Almost unnoticed, Latinos are shaping the future of North Carolina." (This article can be found at <http://research.unc.edu/endeavors/spr2004/latino.html>). I looked for current or former faculty members and researchers interested in studying the Latino community, preferably in North Carolina. Faculty members and researchers currently or formerly affiliated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, and North Carolina State University were contacted. Faculty members and researchers were involved in several disciplines and areas of research including education, history, geography, public policy, sociology, Latin American studies, Latino/a studies, cultural anthropology, documentary studies, and English. Individuals researching the Latino population through the Carolina Population Center, the Frank Hawkins Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise, the Center for International Understanding, and the University Center for International Studies, all affiliated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the

Consortium in Latino American and Caribbean Studies, affiliated with both the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University, were contacted by email, also. Four researchers participated in this study, including a history professor interested in Latin American studies currently affiliated with a college in Greensboro, N.C., two researchers in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's School of Education, and a researcher affiliated with the Carolina Population Center. Two other researchers agreed to participate, but were not able to be contacted subsequently.

To find a sample of archives for my study, I consulted NC ECHO. NC ECHO is an acronym for North Carolina Exploring Cultural Heritage Online, which includes information on North Carolina's cultural heritage institutions such as archives, museums, and special collections. NC ECHO's website, <<http://ncecho.org/>>, lists all archives in the state, with background information, statistics, and links to their websites. I looked for local archives that have a broad range of collection types and have collections that are large in comparison to other archives in the state. Archivists affiliated with the North Carolina State Archives and archives at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, and North Carolina State University were contacted, considering the size of their collections and the fact that these archives are part of larger institutions which might provide a certain amount of financial stability that would be necessary for developing diverse collections. Five archivists participated in this study, including three affiliated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, one affiliated with Duke University, and one affiliated with the North Carolina State Archives. Three more archivists were willing to participate, but were not included because of time constraints.

All of the potential participants were contacted via email notifying them of my research study and intentions and why and how I chose them. A consent form was sent as an attachment to this email. See Appendix A for a copy of the email request for participation and Appendix B for a copy of the consent form. Participants were encouraged to ask me any questions they might have about their participation. A follow up phone call five days later served as a reminder for the initial email and an offer to answer any questions about the role they could have in this study. After receiving responses from interested individuals, I sent a follow up email with details about setting up a time and place for the interviews. To protect their confidentiality, emails were sent individually so that recipients would not see a list of other recipients. Participants were chosen regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender.

Measurement, Data Collection, and Analysis

The interviews produced responses from researchers and archivists concerning what types of material are being used and created and who wants to use or curate it. Participants also mentioned the types of materials that could document the Latino experience in North Carolina and some of the challenges this collection might present. I used qualitative analysis for the interview responses, using the Grounded Theory Method and constant comparative method. According to Babbie (2004), grounded theory method “begins with observations rather than hypotheses and seeks to discover patterns and develop theories from the ground up, with no preconceptions...” (p. 372). Constant comparative method is part of the Grounded Theory Method and implies that I compared

participants' responses to each other. My own theories evolved as I gathered more information from interviews, compared responses, and detected patterns.

This type of analysis was appropriate considering the fact that I was trying to discover patterns about how researchers and archivists think of archival material related to North Carolina's Latino population. I also wanted to learn about researchers experiences using archives and archivists' ideas about what would be necessary to develop such a collection initiative. After each interview, I compared the responses with responses from previous interviews.

Ethics

Any researcher conducting interviews must consider any ethical implications this method will have on participants. People participated voluntarily in these interviews, no harm came to them, I ensured their confidentiality, and they were not deceived to the best of my knowledge. Also, as a researcher, I have an obligation to readers of this study that I will include any limitations of the study and be truthful about how the study was conducted and how the results were analyzed (Babbie 2004, p. 68).

The interviews did not involve questions that could reasonably cause any emotional distress or embarrassment. There were no risks of economic harm or legal jeopardy in this study. In order to prevent a breach of confidentiality, I offered participants' the opportunity to meet at the place of their choice where they would feel comfortable. To protect confidentiality, I preserved all digital information on an encrypted, secure network with password access. Also, this report does not include names of participants or any direct quotes so that their responses to my questions will not

be linked back to them. I wanted my participants to feel free to speak their minds, and they were less likely to restrict their answers if they understood that I would not identify them in my report. I have identified the repositories in my study, but ensured the confidentiality of the individuals who will be participating in the interviews. I also identify what university researchers are associated with and their areas of interest. Regardless of these efforts to protect the confidentiality of participants, there is always the risk of deductive disclosure. All digital recordings of these interviews will be erased upon the completion of this study.

To ensure the ethical implementation of my research, I submitted my research plan to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Institutional Review Board. This research plan included copies of the email (see Appendix A) that was used to recruit participants and the consent form (see Appendix B) used in this study.

Limitations

The process of recruiting potential users and donors for this study should have included more information and education about what archives are, what they can collect, and who might use them. Finding participants, particularly those who are not aware of or interested in archives, proved difficult for this study. However, with more time, connections might have been established and the snowball effect may have produced more participants.

Originally, this project was intended to be a sequential study. The users, donors, and archivists were to be interviewed in turn in separate phases. Conducting the study in phases was supposed to allow me to analyze responses from groups which could then

potentially inform my interviews with later groups. For example, knowing what kinds of material users were interested in using would allow me to ask donors if those are the kinds of materials they are intending on keeping. However, once the recruiting email was sent, archivists were the first to respond. Most users responded only after the email was followed up with a reminder phone call. Participants were interviewed at their convenience, and no further thought was given to dividing this study into phases.

Some problems with non-probability sampling include the risk of bias when sampling a population. I had to conduct the study within my means, and as one person with no funding, a completely thorough or random study was not a possibility. But I believe I still was able to conduct beneficial research from a sample of my choosing considering the subject matter, even though the samples were small. However, the study would have benefited from the participation of more individuals, particularly those directly affiliated with Latino community groups in North Carolina.

DATA

My original research plan included interviewing five individuals affiliated with local Latino community groups, five local researchers interested in North Carolina's Latino or immigrant populations, and five archivists at local archival repositories. However, given the difficulty I had receiving responses from Latino community groups, I decided that since researchers are also creating material related to the Latino population of North Carolina, they could also be considered potential donors of this material to an archive and could offer some limited insights on donation. Four researchers and five archivists were interviewed for this study. My original interview script for researchers was adjusted slightly to allow some discussion about the materials they create in the course of their work and what their intentions might be for these materials in the future. Also, the researchers were involved in diverse research and work in different disciplines, so the interviews sometimes resulted in my combining questions or even skipping redundant or inapplicable questions.

The following data includes the general themes communicated during the interviews, including types of material that is being used and created by researchers, the type of material they feel would be useful for future researchers, and the types of material archivists believe would best document the Latino population in North Carolina. The data also includes the challenges, according to both researchers and archivists, that might

hinder the collection of certain types of material and suggestions on how to proceed with such a collection initiative.

Researchers as Potential Users and Potential Donors

Four researchers were interviewed for this study. All four either are or have been affiliated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. One researcher is a history professor at Guilford College in Greensboro, NC. Two researchers are in the School of Education at UNC-CH. One is a researcher at the Carolina Population Center which is a group affiliated with UNC-CH that conducts research concerning all kinds of populations in North Carolina. The four researchers had varying degrees of familiarity with archives and different research interests in the Latino population of North Carolina.

The researchers provided overviews of their research interests, the material they have created in the process of conducting their research, the materials they feel it would be useful for future researchers to have access to and for archives to collect related to the Latino population of North Carolina, and some of the challenges that might have to be addressed when collecting this material. Finally, researchers offered suggestions and observations for archives and archivists.

1) Please tell me about current or past research you have conducted studying the Latino population or immigrant populations. Has your research been specific to North Carolina?

Researchers and their research

This question concerning the researchers' research topics and interests led easily into a brief discussion about the types of material they create in the course of their research, whether they have considered the research potential their material might have for future researchers, and also whether they have specific preservation plans for their material. Research interests included history, education, population studies, and mental health. The four researchers also briefly described the importance of their research. The historian had performed extensive research concerning the lives of an immigrant population in two North Carolina counties, including collecting oral histories of the immigrants and also conducting interviews with their family members in their home country. He is also on the board of a Latino community group in North Carolina. The researcher at the Carolina Population Center studied how migration affects families and their mental health. She had also previously studied health providers' attitudes concerning the Latino population. The researchers in the School of Education were interested in the needs of Latino students in North Carolina. This research included studying how the population growth of Latinos in North Carolina has affected the education of students, particularly Latino adolescents in rural areas of the state, and how rural schools should address the unique needs of Latino students. Another of these researchers had also previously conducted research concerning immigrant students in New York.

All of the researchers linked the importance of their research to the growing population of Latinos in North Carolina and either the necessity of understanding the affects of this growth and the needs of immigrants in order to address these needs, or the need for North Carolinians to understand the diverse cultures of people who are

becoming a larger part of their community. One researcher pointed out that there was an intense wave of migration to North Carolina followed by a recent intensification of border restrictions which will prevent many of these individuals from risking a return to their home countries. The question of the legality of some of this immigration was not discussed in much detail. The research concerns the fact that these people are already in the state, regardless of how they came to the country, and they are already a part of communities across the state.

Material created by researchers

The researchers' different studies produced material including student and faculty papers, oral histories, interviews including transcriptions, and material related to surveys and focus groups. The researchers mentioned several of the difficulties or issues concerning these materials and their preservation, including confidentiality, trust, and what happens when researchers leave an institution.

Difficulties and concerns regarding this material

One of the concerns for all of the researchers was protecting the confidentiality of their research subjects, which included the deletion of any personal identifiers from interview transcripts or the deletion of audio files of interviews. The confidential material could then be used to create a public data set. Oral histories, on the other hand, were able to be maintained as audio material through prior agreement with participants.

One of the researchers noted the problems of preserving material created during a research study because of the Institutional Review Board agreements. Many researchers may not consider the potential uses their material might have for future researchers and will not make arrangements for this material in their IRB agreement outside of promising

to destroy material after the conclusion of a study. The IRB agreement is in place to ensure that participants will know what will happen to the information they provide and their rights in the study. Researchers would be held to any agreements they made through the IRB, so unless they specified that the material would be kept and used again in the future, it would be very unlikely that it would be collected by an archive.

Other issues included trust concerns. One of the researchers had given oral histories to a university library, but believes this material was never cataloged or made available for use. This researcher stated that in the future, he would give his material to another professor instead, since they might share his interests and views and be more likely to care for or use this material.

All of these researchers were affiliated with institutions, and the question was raised by two of the researchers about what might happen to material when a researcher leaves an institution. One of the researchers' research partners changed universities, and since he had been in charge of the study, he took most of his research material with him. One of the researchers had deposited her papers in the university archives of her previous institution and said she would probably do so again when it came time to leave UNC-CH. She said this was not required of her, but was done voluntarily, not just in an effort to preserve her research material for the future, but also because she would not want the burden of moving and storing all of her papers.

None of the researchers seemed concerned about technological obsolescence concerning their digital files, although one researcher noted that audio material would probably need to be manipulated digitally in order to make it usable for future researchers. One researcher noted that the interview transcriptions from one of her

studies were on a compact disc, but that she usually kept a printed copy of research material and a digital copy on her computer.

2) Have you consulted archives in the course of these studies?

- **If not, have you consulted archives during other studies?**
- **If so, tell me briefly about your experiences searching for information about the Latino or immigrant populations in archives.**
 - **Tell me about the archival material you have used.**
 - **Tell me about archival material you have consulted and decided not to use.**

Researchers' experiences with archives

These questions concerned whether researchers had used archives before, in what context they had used them, and the types of material they used. The researchers also mentioned some of the frustrations they had had when using archives and also their reasons for not using archives in the course of their research.

Two of the researchers had used archives in the past, although not in North Carolina or only in a limited capacity in North Carolina. One of the researchers had used material in the North Carolina Collection at UNC-CH, which collects printed and published material related to North Carolina, produced in North Carolina, or written by or related to North Carolinians. The fourth researcher had not used an archive. Two of the researchers were not familiar with what archival repositories collect.

Research topics that brought researchers to an archive included studying Colonial Latin American History and using an archive in Central America, and researching women

and their roles in labor unions in Latin America at the Bancroft Library at Berkeley University and the Huntington Archives in Los Angeles, CA. The researcher who used the North Carolina Collection was interested in material such as church bulletins.

Types of material used by researchers in archives

The types of material that was used by researchers in archives included newspaper articles, photographs, and the undergraduate thesis of an individual who gained prominence later in life. The North Carolina Collection, although for the most part it does not collect unique material, did provide one of the researchers with newspaper clippings and hard to find material such as reports released by church groups.

None of the researchers stated that they had not used North Carolina archives in the course of their research because the archives contained nothing of use for their research. They simply had not felt the need to approach archives when studying the Latino population of North Carolina.

Difficulties and concerns using archives

The researchers mentioned some of the difficulties they had had when using archives and also some of the reasons they had not used archives for some of their research. Difficulties included frustrations concerning the distance of archives, their limited hours, and their use and access restrictions.

The distance to the archives, their sometimes prohibitive hours, and their lack of useful on-line archival resources were related to one researcher's concern that students in other North Carolina cities found it difficult to travel to use archival materials. Researchers found the restrictions of using digital cameras or photocopiers in archives prohibitive, and they remarked on the benefits of being able to take photographs or make

copies of material, to be studied elsewhere at leisure. Microfiche was noted as a particularly disliked format for study. One of the researchers was disappointed that he had had to pay to use archival material in the past.

Aside from frustrations with use and access restrictions, location and hours, unfamiliarity with what archives do, are, and what they collect was another factor that prevented archive use. Also, one researcher noted a problem specifically related to researching Latino women. Spanish documents use the neutral masculine when modifying groups, so it is particularly difficult to know whether women were involved in certain events. The researcher had to consult photographs taken of these events to know for sure if women were present.

3) Which kind of material would you consider to be the highest priority for members of the Latino community to preserve to support future research by researchers such as yourself?

4) Which of these materials would you consider relevant now?

- In 10 years?

5) What would an ideal collection look like when you are researching the Latino population or immigrant population?

6) What do you think archives should be collecting that would be beneficial to your research?

Types of material that might benefit future researchers

After discussing the researchers' studies and their use of archives, we discussed some possibilities concerning what kinds of material archives could collect to help future

researchers document Latino populations in North Carolina. The above questions were combined because of the redundancy of the answers. I wanted the researchers to try to imagine what future researchers could use to help them understand the current dynamic time in North Carolina's history. I also wanted to find out if the types of material were different from the types of material they already mentioned using or creating.

All of the researchers mentioned some kind of media source as important creators of material, such as newspapers and radio and television stations. The researchers mentioned several reasons justifying the importance of saving this material and what kind of research value it might have. English language newspapers and their articles address the growth in the Latino population in North Carolina and record some of the issues or tensions that this growth has caused. Also, Spanish language newspapers were considered an important genre to collect. Researchers noted how several Spanish language newspapers have come and gone over the years, and that some newspapers might escape notice because they are specific to small areas or do not have the resources to have a presence on-line. Newspapers and material owned by radio and television stations could provide examples of changing attitudes towards Latinos in North Carolina over time or could provide records of public service announcements geared towards Latinos. Some of these announcements address topics such as drunk driving or traffic rules and regulations. One researcher noted that a future researcher might find these interesting considering how they reflect the fact that Latinos in North Carolina are no longer as migratory as they once were and have made North Carolina their home and are part of the community. Another researcher provided an example of a public service announcement about the dangers of syphilis she had seen on television and its negative

portrayal of a Latino man. This type of prejudice would be useful to document. There are several Spanish language radio stations, or radio stations that carry Spanish language programming. One researcher noted the large radio presence in the Latino community and that these radio stations are probably keeping tapes of their shows, including programs geared towards teenage Latinos.

One researcher described how immigrants would often record messages on audiocassette or send videotapes of events back to family members in their home countries to keep them informed about their lives in the United States. These materials document the lives of Latinos and would be priceless additions to any archival collection. However, most of the material is leaving the United States and not flowing into it considering the fact that many immigrants in the United States are doing better financially than their relatives in their home countries.

Researchers also mentioned which groups might be creating material documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina, including churches, Hispanic soccer leagues, and community groups. Churches serving the Latino community could have recordings of musical performances, baptisms, and first communions. Hispanic soccer leagues appear all over the state and soccer matches are often popular gathering places for the community. These leagues would be good contacts for collecting Latino material. Community groups could document information such as how many individuals they serve in a day or keep records describing different waves of immigration into the community.

The researchers also mentioned material that is currently being created about the Latino population, such as faculty papers, qualitative interview transcripts, materials

created by documentary photographers and journalists, and material collected for and created for federal grants and other research grants

Some research needs are more difficult to correlate to specific kinds of material. One researcher stated that any documentation of when material started to become bilingual or when other languages began to be heard would be useful to future researchers. Another researcher noted that census information is often not in-depth enough for some research questions, so any information that can complement official public records would be useful, particularly if it can be found on-line. Of particular note was one researcher's observations of some Latinos in North Carolina as having little sense about how long Latinos have been in the state and how there were already distinct concentrations of Latinos thirty years ago. In rural communities, she noted, many Latinos have even less understanding of what Mexicans have already accomplished in many parts of the United States and compared their situation to that of Latinos in 1920s Texas. Latino students are often seated at the back of the classroom, for example, and many Latinos are starting from scratch when learning civil rights or their possible roles in a community. These situations, and the positive developments in store, need documentation.

Difficulties and concerns regarding this material and its collection

The researchers also mentioned several of the difficulties that might be associated with collecting different kinds of material. Most of the researchers mentioned how the low literacy level of many immigrants meant a lack of written material such as letters. The unreliability of mail delivery in home countries, the popularity of telephone calling cards, the increasing affordability of international phone calls, and the presence of the

internet and email has also made letters a less likely choice for communication. One researcher noted that some of the most vivid documentation of the lives of Latinos is being sent back to their home countries in the form of audiocassette messages and video recordings. This valuable private material would be difficult to find and collect.

Difficulties concerning the collection of researchers' materials included the presence of confidential material and the lack of recognizing the future importance of materials when applying for IRB approval. One researcher noted intrinsic difficulties in documenting people's experiences through qualitative research as opposed to collecting quantitative data.

7) Is there anything you would like to convey to archives about either how they have helped you or how they have not met your research needs?

I originally envisioned this question to apply only to researchers who had used archives in the context of studying the Latino population in North Carolina. However, the researchers provided several useful observations and suggestions for North Carolina's archives.

Researchers offered their observations concerning archives and Latino material. One pointed out that the population being studied included individuals who are indigenous people, who speak indigenous languages, and Spanish might even be a second language for them. Another researcher noted the lack of coordination among Latino advocacy groups in North Carolina. Observations about North Carolina archives included a disappointment that this historic information does not seem to be getting collected.

Researchers also offered some suggestions. For example, archives should provide more on-line sources. The history professor suggested that an archive could offer a program that would bring together North Carolina history professors for a weekend in the summer where they could be shown how to use archival on-line resources on North Carolina history so that the professors could share that information with their students. Researchers suggested that archives contact Latino community groups, radio stations, television stations, newspapers, Hispanic soccer leagues, and churches for material. One researcher also mentioned Spanish teachers in small communities as important resources for finding contacts in the Latino community. These teachers are often approached as translators in the community. Also, two of the researchers wanted to know more about what archives do and what they collect, so archives could benefit from contacting researchers or institutions and educating them on the services they can provide.

Archivists as Potential Curators of this Material

Five archivists participated in interviews for this project. They work at local archival repositories, including the Manuscripts Department at UNC, which includes the Southern Historical Collection and the Southern Folklife Collection; Duke University Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library; and the North Carolina State Archives. Some archivists were directly involved in their institutions' collecting initiatives, while others were involved in technical services with an interest in their institutions' initiatives. The North Carolina State Archives are specifically interested in North Carolina material, particularly public records. The Southern Historical Collection is mostly interested in material related to the American South, while the Southern

Folklife Collection is interested in the traditions, culture, and music of the American South. Both of these departments include material that may not directly relate to the South, but complements their collections. Duke University Special Collections include collections that may have either a national or even international focus without a specific interest in North Carolina or the American South.

The archives have different current collecting initiatives. The following initiatives should only be taken as examples and not a comprehensive description of all collecting initiatives currently being undertaken by these archives. Beyond the mandatory collection of public records, the North Carolina State Archives are interested in documenting the economic foundations of the tobacco and textile industries and the lives of those who have served in the military in North Carolina. The Southern Historical Collection is interested in documenting the lives of Jews or African Americans in the South and social action in the South, while gathering more traditional archival materials such as family papers and business records. The Southern Folklife Collection has a strong donor relationship with the North Carolina Arts Council and receives much of the material produced through its documentation grants. The North American Folk Alliance, which promotes folk musicians, donates its office files to the SFC, including information about workshops it conducts and demo tapes of folk musicians. The SFC is also collecting the papers of noted folklorists or musicians, vernacular music, and primary resource material such as interviews. One of Duke University's Special Collections' current collection initiatives includes documenting human rights activity, which has a broad focus geographically.

Archivists offered information regarding their institutions' policies and their own views and opinions. The interview questions concerned collecting material documenting the African American or Latino experiences in North Carolina. The archivists provided examples of collections in their archives which might contain material related to Latinos in North Carolina. Archivists also described types of material that could be collected in an archive to document the Latino experience in North Carolina and some of the challenges that might stand in the way of collecting this material.

1) Do you currently have a collection development policy (formal or informal) to identify potential donors that might have material documenting the African American experience in North Carolina?

I wanted to be able to compare, if possible, responses to this question and the next which relates directly to the Latino experience. Minorities, including both African Americans and Latinos, have traditionally been under documented by archives. This question led to explanations of the different archives' collecting policies and current collecting initiatives. While these archives did not explicitly state documenting African Americans in North Carolina in their collecting policies, such materials were included within their broader collecting scopes. Archivists mentioned the necessity of keeping collecting policies focused, yet broad enough to prevent exclusion of material they might also want to collect.

The Southern Historical Collection includes areas in which it wants to collect, including lists of potential or target donors, individuals or organizations that might have material related to African Americans in North Carolina.

The Southern Folklife Collection focuses on the South, and by virtue of being located in North Carolina collects a considerable amount of material from North Carolina. Certain types of music might be associated with African Americans, but usually are not exclusively represented by African Americans alone.

Duke's Special Collections include the John Hope Franklin Collection for African and African-American Documentation, which is national and international in scope.

The North Carolina State Archives are responsible for being the repository for all state, city, and state-owned university public records. With so many public records to collect, arrange, and process, the State Archives finds it difficult to spend the time and money to seek out private collections. However, they do have African American materials and would accept donated collections that fit their collecting criteria. Although the State Archives also maintains a broad collection policy, the proximity of other institutions which collect private collections, has led them to focus mostly on their public records. These public records include documents related to people of all races and ethnicities in North Carolina without preference.

Please explain why or why not.

This question raised some concerns about the duty of archives to document previously under documented groups and also the difficulties associated with collecting material from this group.

The duty of archives, or why archivists should collect African American material

Archivists noted several reasons why it is important for archives to collect material related to African Americans. African Americans have always been a part of the American South and their material has been under collected for most of that time, so it is

important to collect what materials are still available. The increasing interests in social history and African American history have led to a trend in archives since the 1960s and 1970s to collect the material of everyday people and people which have previously gone under documented, including African Americans. Earlier, archives focused on collecting the records of the white elite, which often did not place much importance on the records of white women. One archivist noted how the need for African American sources was a topic of much discussion between archivists and researchers at “Southern Sources: A Symposium Celebrating Seventy-Five Years of the Southern Historical Collection” in March 2005. Another reason for documenting this population mentioned by one of the archivists was the political goodwill that could be gained from such an initiative.

Archivists also stated how much catching up archives have to do to make up for so many years of not documenting the African American experience.

Challenges for archives collecting this material, or why archives are not collecting African American material

Archivists mentioned some of the difficulties in collecting material documenting the African American experience in North Carolina. One of the main challenges facing any collection initiatives is the lack of proper funding. Also, the lack of formal education of some members of the community means that these individuals may not know that their personal papers have research value and should be preserved. Another challenge mentioned by one of the archivists was that America can still be racist, and it is difficult for institutions that traditionally have been supported by the white elite to plead the case for collecting African American material. It can be difficult to move beyond an institution’s image, so collecting from African Americans might begin with individuals

familiar with the institutions such as faculty or journalists. It is much more of a challenge to collect from what has traditionally been viewed as a lower class which has been disenfranchised through the history of the country.

2) Do you currently have a collection development policy (formal or informal) to identify potential donors that might have material documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina?

For the most part, the answer to the question mirrors the answer to the first question concerning collecting African American material. Latino material can fall into most collection policies. They are not excluded from policies, but they are also not mentioned as a group that needs special focus or consideration. As stated above, the Southern Folklife Collection and the North Carolina State Archives by virtue of their collection policies seem less likely to focus specifically on collecting material based on race or ethnicity. However, it seems as though such a collecting initiative would not be outside of the scope of the Southern Historical Collection or Duke's Special Collections. Archivists at these institutions mentioned that there had been some interest and some discussion of an initiative to collect Latino materials, and the recognition that the state is in need of such a documentation plan, but so far no steps have been taken to put such a plan into effect. Archivists also commented on how it seems as though Latin American studies programs are focused more on foreign countries and not immigrants in North Carolina from those countries. Most archivists noted that if a collection was brought to their attention that would document this topic, they would be interested in adding it to their collections, but they are not actively pursuing these collections.

If not, why.

The archivists offered reasons for why this material should be collected and some of the challenges that stand in the way of implementing such a collecting initiative.

Why archives should collect Latino material

Archivists mentioned several reasons for why North Carolina archives should be documenting the Latino experience. Archivists mentioned the opportunity to collect material from a relatively recently arrived population and document its early history now as opposed to several decades from now when many materials will have been lost or forgotten. It can also be a chance for archives to make up for all the years they did not document groups such as African Americans. Other archivists mentioned how archivists are more able to implement a plan to collect this material than they would have been in the past and can learn from the experiences of other archives who are documenting immigrant communities. Most of the archivists noted that the relative recentness of the material is not an excuse not to collect it and that archivists often collect recent material. Also, since Latinos have been in North Carolina as communities since the 1970s, their newness is quickly fading. One archivist found it inevitable for this material to be collected once Latinos start opening more businesses and more Latino officials are elected.

Challenges for archives collecting this material, or why archives are not collecting Latino material

Archivists mentioned several challenges or difficulties involved in collecting material documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina. One of the challenges mentioned was the belief by some people that Latinos are still a transient or migratory

group in North Carolina, although the community is a constant presence regardless of whether individuals come or go. Latinos in North Carolina are still considered a working class group, and such groups usually remain under documented as opposed to an elite group which has more people advocating for its collection. Also, there are not as many Latinos on the faculty at local universities, as opposed to African American faculty, who could play a role in an initiative or advocate such a collection.

Other problems mentioned included a lack of traditional archival material for this population, the difficulties in collecting materials that represent individuals' thoughts and feelings, and how it is not as likely to find correspondence or diaries. One of the archivists noted that responding to inquiries takes most of the time of collection development instead of pursuing donors in other areas. Archivists also noted how adding a new collecting initiative would mean taking away resources from other existing initiatives.

Language and cultural barriers were also mentioned as challenges in collecting Latino material. There might also be resistance from people who might not consider this group "American." Also, a staff member who speaks Spanish does not automatically know how to communicate with potential donors. Someone on the staff needs to be able to explain to donors the value of their material and the role of archives. The material itself might be in Spanish, so there is an added language component to the materials. African American papers, on the other hand, are in English. The requirements of the staff need to be taken into consideration if large amounts of material in a foreign language are going to be accessioned.

3) Do you think there is another institution in North Carolina that is currently trying to build a strong collection of Latino material?

I was not expecting any of the archives to have an explicitly Latino collecting initiative. None of them did and either stated that they did not know of an archive collecting material documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina, or knew for sure that there were not any. However, the archivists had ideas about who should or could take on such a task. One idea is that an archive could be established for just such a purpose or possibly a newer archive could develop this area as a collection niche. One archivist mentioned that Duke and UNC's collections are so established that starting such a large collecting initiative might be more of a challenge. On the other hand, another archivist remarked that Duke's Special Collections, with its collections such as the John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising, and Marketing History and the John Hope Franklin Collection could certainly undertake another such initiative. Another archivist noted that since Duke has less of a focus on North Carolina materials and UNC already has a focus on the South and the North Carolina Collection, that the Southern Historical Collection might be the archive best suited for such materials. One archivist stated that she definitely wanted her archive to be involved in any such documentation project. One thing they can all agree on is that it would be a worthy goal for any North Carolina archive.

4) What kind of material have you already collected from this population?

5) Do you have an example of a collection in your repository that fits this description?

I decided to consolidate these two questions. All of the archivists could think of material in their archive that would possibly represent Latinos in North Carolina, although none of the collections seemed to be directly related to this group. The following are examples of collections in their archive that do or might contain material related to the Latino experience in North Carolina.

The North Carolina State Archives has a collection of early Spanish records dating from when the Spanish were in North Carolina before the American Revolution. Now, Latinos are represented throughout the state's public records and in their collecting initiative involving documenting the lives of people who have served in the military in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Collection at UNC collects ephemera by county, and would probably include Latino material in that collection.

The Southern Folklife Collection has the records of the Student Action with Farmworkers, an activist group involving college students working with immigrants and containing material such as interviews, transcripts, and photographs; and Eno Festival documents which focus on North Carolina artists and would probably include material related to Latino artists and musicians.

The Southern Historical Collection includes a social activist collecting initiative. Many of the individuals or groups involved in social activism might include material on Latinos. The papers of politically active individuals might contain some secondary material related to Latinos in North Carolina.

Other collections that might include Latino material are Duke's North Carolina Council of Churches collection which contains photographs of migrant workers. Duke's

Center for Documentary Studies would also produce material related to Latinos in North Carolina. Duke's Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture might also include material related to Latinos in the papers of politically active women. Duke's Special Collections have a human rights collecting initiative which might include material related to Latinos, however, that initiative does not have a local focus.

6) What kind of material do you feel would best document this group?

Archivists described materials that would help document the Latino population of North Carolina, some strategies that might be implemented in order to collect this material, and some of the difficulties that might stand in the way of collecting some types of material. The answers to this question are comparable to the answers provided by researchers in the previous section.

Materials that could document this group

Some materials that archivists mentioned as possibly representing the Latino experience included oral histories, data collected by researchers, documentary photography, business and community group records, church records, material produced by Spanish language radio stations, and social services and policy development research. Researchers, including the faculty of local universities, are creating material in the course of their research including data and oral histories. One archivist mentioned that data and research related to disciplines such as social work or public health might not be considered traditional archival material, but that it is important for archives to collect what is available.

Strategies for collecting this material

Archivists provided some strategies for how an archive could go about collecting material documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina. All of the archivists noted the necessity of developing connections and relationships with Latinos in North Carolina to find potential donors and educate potential donors about the research value of their materials and how an archive can preserve their papers. One archivist mentioned that one way to develop a collection is to create the material by establishing an oral history project. Also, developing a donor relationship with a prominent organization in the state would lead to the interest of people associated with the group. Archivists also noted that it would be beneficial to identify some of the active leaders in the Latino community in the state.

Difficulties collecting this material

The archivists mentioned some of the difficulties and challenges associated with collecting some of the material that could document this population. One archivist explained the difference between material that would best document this group and material that could actually be acquired. The material that would be useful for researchers is material that conveys personal thoughts and feelings, and this material is often the most difficult to find and collect. Building relationships with potential donors might be difficult if individuals do not feel comfortable with the law or the state. Also, archives might have to settle for copies of material if donors are unsure about whether they can trust archives with their possessions.

Some of the problems associated with the material itself might be the confidentiality of sensitive documents concerning illegal immigrants, social services, or

health and public policy records. As stated above in the researchers' section, archivists also acknowledge the difficulties concerning language and cultural barriers.

7) Do you consider this a gap in your collection? At what point do you feel you should or could fill this gap?

Most of the archivists noted that a lack of Latino representation in their archives was a gap in their collections, but far from being the only gap. Because of their broad collecting policies, the Southern Folklife Collection and the North Carolina State Archives knew that Latinos were already represented within the context of their current collecting initiatives, although they were not targeted as donors.

Why it is a gap

The archivists agreed that documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina is needed. If the purpose of archives is to document social change, it is imperative that this population be documented at this time. Archivists also remarked that this issue has been coming up for years and that the Latino community is no longer considered a migrant population, but has developed roots in the state.

Difficulties that must be addressed before the gap can be filled

Archivists mentioned several challenges that stand in the way of starting such a collection initiative, including financial challenges, issues related to trust, privacy, and confidentiality, the decrease of written communication, and other challenges. Financial hurdles need to be addressed before starting such a collecting initiative, including the cost of hiring more collection development staff, processing incoming material, and the cost of handling different formats, such as audio or video material. One archivist mentioned

that faculty might not be interested in donating their papers as they might be more concerned about their own research than with its potential use for future researchers. They would have to be educated concerning the role of archives and how donors can set restrictions on their material. Businesses and organizations might want to be able to keep accessing their records. Privacy and confidentiality were other concerns that would need to be addressed if an archive were to try to collect sensitive materials. Also, archival collecting in general is changing with the increased use of email and mobile phones, a lack of a paper trail and material such as letters, and the problems inherent in preserving digital material.

One archivist stated that collection initiatives are often tied to an individual person who is an advocate for a particular subject. Once that person leaves an archive or funding for the initiative dries up, the collecting initiative might end. Overall, the time might be right for such an initiative to begin in the state, but it might not be right for the archive or its staff.

ANALYSIS

The researchers and archivists mentioned similar materials that could document the Latino experience in North Carolina. Both groups also observed some of the same challenges that collecting this material might present. The data offered some possible answers for the questions that originally guided my research.

- **What types of material do researchers interested in Latino populations create and use in the course of their research?**
- **Have they used archives in the course of their research?**
- **What types of material do they think archives should collect that would benefit future researchers?**
- **What are some the challenges in regard to collecting these materials?**

Although I could not reach any Latino community groups, questions concerning the creation and future use of material related to North Carolina's Latino population could be posed to researchers. It does not seem as though the researchers have concrete plans for the future of their material. The researchers are not using North Carolina's archives in their research whether or not they contain material that might be of use. But if their material can be collected, it can be used by future researchers.

Researchers also made observations and offered suggestions to archives. One of the researchers was particularly concerned about the limited hours of most archives, the problems North Carolinians might have traveling to repositories in another part of the

state, and concerns with use and access restrictions. Researchers noted how the increase of on-line archival sources would help address some of those issues. One issue seems to be the unfamiliarity some researchers have with what an archive is and what it collects. Archivists might want to consider educating researchers and faculty about the potential future research potential of their materials and how it might be preserved.

I was originally expecting more historians or social historians to participate considering the higher likelihood that they had used an archive at some point in their careers, but I found that the issue of documenting the Latino experience through the preservation of their materials was a topic of interest for people in other disciplines as well. I did not want to generalize the answers of participants to reflect on their disciplines considering the small number of participants and their various research focuses. However, another study could focus on the differences in attitudes about donating their papers among researchers in different disciplines.

Perhaps the interview led the researchers to consider how their papers and material might be preserved for the future and how they might be of value to future researchers studying the Latino population of North Carolina. Some of the researchers stated that they had never thought about what would happen to their material in the future, or that they had never considered how an archive could collect material related to the Latino population for future researchers.

- **Are archives currently searching for Latino donors?**

The answer to this question was no, however, archivists do agree that someone should start seeking out such donors. Comparing the responses from archivists regarding African American and Latino collecting initiatives, it seems that North Carolina archives

are more likely to contain African American than Latino collections. The lack of collection activity for Latino material can partly be attributed to the more recent presence of Latinos in the state as opposed to African Americans.

- **What problems might these archives have when trying to diversify their collections?**

Both archivists and researchers noted several reasons why collecting material from the Latino population might be challenging. Lack of funding for archives was one reason. Latinos in North Carolina are considered by many North Carolinians to be part of the working class, which is a group in itself that has traditionally gone under documented in archives. Many Latinos in the state might be unfamiliar with what archives are and do, which would require archivists to go into the community and talk with potential donors about why their materials might be useful for researchers. Another challenge in collecting these materials that was noted by researchers and archivists were language and cultural barriers. Other issues that need to be addressed include confidentiality, privacy, and trust. Also, people in general are creating less written material with the popularity of email and the internet. A low literacy rate and the ease and affordability of calling cards is another reason why Latinos might produce fewer traditionally collected documents such as letters or diaries.

The types of archival material researchers have used in the past, the material they create in the course of their research, or material they believe should be preserved from the Latino population is comparable to the materials archivists noted would be useful to collect. Materials mentioned include faculty papers and research material, oral histories, and interview transcripts, which are all types of material that could potentially be donated

by faculty and students throughout the state. Groups, individuals, and businesses which might be approached for material include newspapers, radio and television stations, documentary photographers, church groups, Hispanic soccer leagues, and community groups. Archivists also noted that it is important to collect materials that are available even if they are not the types of material an archive might collect traditionally.

CONCLUSION

Importance of Study

The importance of my study applies to all potential donors, potential users, or North Carolina archives interested in the Latino population of North Carolina, and potentially in other states as well. Also, the importance of educating potential donors and potential users about the role of archives is integral to developing a strong archival collection initiative interested in documented groups that have gone under collected in the past.

Latino population of North Carolina

Members of North Carolina's Latino population can benefit from being made aware of not only how their material can benefit researchers and archives, but also how archives can help them preserve the products of their work for the future. Through this awareness, members of the Latino population can learn how their community is being represented in archives and which of their materials will be able to be used by researchers interested in the Latino experience now and in the future. Also, members of the Latino population will be able to look for and access material held by repositories that may be of interest to them.

Researchers

It is also important to study potential users of a collection before an archive spends time, money, and energy searching for material to strengthen a weakness in their

collection. If no one is interested in using it yet, the archive will probably put that collection development plan closer to the bottom of its priority list and concentrate more on looking for material that users are already asking for. Although documenting underrepresented groups is important to the mission of archives, which groups to pursue according to user interest must be taken into consideration. Archives should keep track of who their users are and what they want in order to better serve them.

Archives

Knowing what archives are collecting and not collecting from the Latino population will not only benefit users, but will show where there are gaps in archival collections. If one of the archives is in the process of developing a substantial collection of Latino material, perhaps the other archives can focus their collection development plans elsewhere, knowing that at least someone is covering this topic. It is also important to learn why North Carolina archives are not collecting this material. It would be beneficial to know, for example, if they are not collecting this material because they do not have the financial resources or institutional support. Also it is important to know if archives are not building such collections because they believe it is too difficult to find donors, their users are not asking for this material, or if it is too soon to collect these materials. Once we know why archives are doing what they are doing, then they can decide if it is worth collecting these papers from the community.

Education about archives

Since most people are not aware of what archives do, this research provides an opportunity to inform them of how archives can help them preserve their material for future generations and researchers. People in other states with similar concerns, such as

other states in the Southeast with growing Latino populations (or another population that should be addressed), might want to compare how their archives fare in collecting this type of material. Researchers interested in finding Latino materials in archives in North Carolina might find this research helpful in explaining why they currently might be having a hard time finding what they want. This type of research might help an institution figure out what problems they might be able to address, leading them to apply for government grants to help them do the hard work ahead.

Library science

This study contributes to the overall field of research for library science. The study touches on several topics that are vital to library science research such as collection development and the information needs of users. Librarians and archivists also are responsible for keeping the deeper cultural record, and documenting under represented groups should be an essential part of their ethics. It is a study specializing in archives, and donor relations are another issue in need of continuing research in this field.

Archives' donor relations should be studied especially in regard to donors of under documented groups such as minorities. Archives must be able to reassure these donors that their records and materials will be secured, preserved, and respected. In the case of donor relations with the Latino population, archives unfamiliar with this group may need to overcome cultural and language barriers.

Summary

The Latino population of North Carolina is growing rapidly and the Latino experience should be documented alongside other groups now under represented in

archives. Potential donors are creating material. Currently, researchers who could benefit from using this material might not be aware of the role archives might play in the course of their research. Future researchers, however, might expect this material to have been collected. Archives in North Carolina do not appear to have definite collection initiatives in action specifically to collect materials documenting the Latino population in North Carolina. This study presents some of the reasons this collection is not taking place. Lack of financial resources and staff, lack of support from governing institutions, and concentration on other worthwhile collection initiatives were some of the reasons North Carolina archives are not actively seeking donors or collections related to this population. Also, some challenges were related to the collection of the material itself, including building the trust of potential donors and their concerns for privacy or the confidentiality of their materials and the scarcity of written communication and traditional archival material.

Some North Carolina archivists recognize a need for collection initiative to document the lives of Latinos in the state, but, as one archivist pointed out, the time might be right for such an initiative, but it might not be right for an archive or its staff. However, as another archivist stated, if archives are supposed to be responsible for documenting previously under represented groups, it is a moral imperative for archivists to begin such an initiative.

Further Research

Because this study included a small number of participants in order to explore this research topic, it is not intended to speak for all members of the Latino community, all

researchers, or all archives in North Carolina. However, this study presents an overview of the issues while leaving the door open to future research.

Further research could include a study focusing specifically on the relationship of Latinos and archives, similar to another SILS Master's Paper which focused on African American donors by Lila Teresa Church (1998), *What Motivates African Americans to Donate Personal Papers to Libraries and How their Giving Decisions Affect the Quantity and Quality of Collections Procured for Archives*. Further research could include communication with Latino groups, leaders, artists, and writers, or other potential donors to learn more about their materials and future plans for those materials. It could also be an opportunity to raise awareness in the Latino community about the importance of their records for future researchers, including future Latino residents who want to learn more about their past. Such a study would benefit from being conducted by a researcher who has a firm understanding and knowledge of North Carolina's Latino community.

Students at the University of North Carolina's School of Information and Library Science have prepared user studies for archives in North Carolina while conducting research for class, but perhaps a user study could be conducted focusing on researchers interested in finding material associated with the Latino population or immigrant population of North Carolina. The use of researchers and faculty as potential donors and raising their awareness of archives would also be worthy of study. Another SILS Master's Paper, *Collecting Modern Papers: Some Inherent Challenges* by Jessica Tyree (2005), provides some examples of the problems archives have when dealing with living donors and why it can be a problem to collect material without the benefit of hindsight since the material is still new and its historic importance difficult to determine. More

research could be conducted focusing on this issue and how it might relate to collecting material from the Latino population.

Further studies would benefit from further investigation into models of Latino archival collections that have been established in archives in other states. These examples would prove useful for a North Carolina archive hoping to begin such an initiative. Also, this archive would also benefit from communicating with archives in other states to learn more about what they would need to develop a collection that would document the Latino experience in North Carolina.

A collection initiative that aims to document the Latino experience in North Carolina, no matter which archive decides to undertake it, would benefit greatly from the support of Latino residents, Latino organizations, and Latino businesses in North Carolina. Further research is important, but an actual collection initiative would need considerable resources and the support of researchers who could advocate for such a collection if they found it a worthy cause. The support and advocacy of a group such as NC ECHO could bring attention to this issue and raise awareness in archives and other cultural institutions across the state. There is no disputing that collecting this material in North Carolina would be useful and beneficial, but without the support of potential users, potential donors, archivists, and archives' governing institutions it cannot happen.

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APPENDIX A: Email Request for Participation

I am a Master's student at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in the School of Information and Library Science. I am asking you to participate in a Master's paper research project for the purpose of studying potential donors of archival material from the Latino community of North Carolina, potential users of this material, and North Carolina archivists. Your participation in the study is entirely voluntary. This means that you may refuse to join, or you may withdraw your consent to participate in the study at any time, for any reason, without penalty.

The purpose of this research study is to learn about potential donors, users, and curators of library or archival material related to the Latino community in North Carolina. You are being asked to participate in the study because you are one of the following:

- a) a local researcher interested in studying the Latino community (a potential user of archival material),
- b) affiliated with a local Latino community group or organization (a potential donor of archival material), or
- c) an archivist working at a local North Carolina archive (a potential curator of archival material).

I would like to interview you in order to hear your views on collecting and preserving archival material about the Latino community in North Carolina. The material might include documents, recordings, photographs, newspapers, or other kinds of knowledge about Latino culture.

Using the information acquired from these interviews, I will develop a plan to guide repositories as they develop their collections, and to help the future users of these collections. This research will also develop awareness of the need to preserve material

and make it available to others.

Although you may not receive any direct benefits from participating in this inquiry, absolutely no risks are foreseen for its participants. Your choice to participate requires complete information about the project and how it will work. A consent form is attached and is intended to provide basic information about the project, and to allow you to consider your decision to participate or not. You should retain a copy of this consent form for your records. If you wish to participate in the project, please contact Marie Nathalie Wheaton at 919/259-2001, or at nwheaton@email.unc.edu.

If you have questions, or concerns, you should contact the advising faculty member, David Carr at 919/962-8364 or 919/968-3383, or at carr@ils.unc.edu. You may also contact the researcher, Marie Nathalie Wheaton at 919/259-2001, or at nwheaton@email.unc.edu.

For further information about this project, your rights as a participant, and confidentiality and privacy concerns please see the attached Consent Form.

Thank you,

Marie Nathalie Wheaton

nwheaton@email.unc.edu

School of Information and Library Science
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

APPENDIX B: Participant Consent Form

*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Consent to Participate in a Research Study
Adult Participants
Social Behavioral Form*

DONORS, USERS, AND ARCHIVAL REPOSITORIES: HOW NORTH CAROLINA IS DOCUMENTING THE LATINO EXPERIENCE

Consent to Participate in a Research Study

IRB Study # LIBS 05-113

Consent Form Version Date: 10 April 2006

Title of Study: Donors, Users, and Archival Repositories: How North Carolina is Documenting the Latino Experience

Principal Investigator: Marie Nathalie Wheaton

UNC-Chapel Hill Department: School of Information and Library Science

Phone number: [919] 259 - 2001

Email Address: nwheaton@email.unc.edu

Faculty Advisor: Dr. David Carr

UNC-Chapel Hill Department: School of Information and Library Science

Phone number: [919] 962 - 8364

Email Address: carr@ils.unc.edu

What are some general things you should know about the research study?

Marie Nathalie Wheaton has asked you to participate in a Master's paper research project for the purpose of studying potential donors of archival material from the Latino community of North Carolina, potential users of this material, and North Carolina archivists. Your participation in the study is entirely voluntary. This means that you may refuse to join, or you may withdraw your consent to participate in the study at any time,

for any reason, without penalty.

The study is intended to describe and explain what these participants are currently doing and why. Using the information acquired from these interviews, I will develop a possible design that can help guide repositories in similar situations develop their collections. It is intended to develop knowledge that will be useful to the Latino population of North Carolina, potential users of Latino material, and archivists. This research will bring awareness to the needs of the Latino community to preserve their material and make it available to potential users, another group that would benefit from this research. Also, archivists should benefit from this research as they develop their collections and want to know what they can do to better serve their local communities and users.

Although you may not receive any direct benefits from participating in this inquiry, absolutely no risks are foreseen for its participants. Your choice to participate requires complete information about the project and how it will work. This consent form is intended to provide basic information about the project, and to allow you to consider your decision to participate or not. A second copy of this consent form is enclosed for your records. If you wish to participate in the project, please sign both forms and return them to the researcher.

What is the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this research study is to learn about the current situations in North Carolina of potential donors of material related to the Latino community, potential users of this material, and potential curators of this material. You are being asked to participate in the study because you are either...

- a) identified as a local researcher interested in studying the Latino community (a potential user of archival material).
- b) identified as affiliated with a local Latino community group or organization (a potential donor of archival material).
- c) identified as an archivist working at a local North Carolina archive (a potential curator of archival material).

How many people will take part in this study?

If you decide to be in this study, you will be one of 15 participants.

How long will your part in this study last?

Your active participation in this study will take from 30 minutes to an hour. It will involve being interviewed.

What will happen if you take part in the study?

You will provide data in the form of responses to interview questions to Marie Nathalie Wheaton. The questions will address the purpose of the study above. The interview will

be recorded. You may request to have the recorder turned off at any point in the interview. Also, you may skip any question you do not wish to answer for any reason. The information you give will be saved and securely stored. No one else will see it. Unless we have agreed otherwise, your name will be removed from these data.

What are the possible benefits from being in this study?

This research is designed to benefit society by gaining new knowledge. You may not benefit personally from being in this research study.

What are the possible risks or discomforts involved from being in this study?

There are no known risks for participants in this research project.

How will your privacy be protected?

Data gathered from interviews will remain private and confidential, and will be stored securely on an encrypted, secure network which is password protected. Confidential data will be destroyed at the conclusion of the project.

Participants will not be identified in any report or publication about this study. Although every effort will be made to keep research records private, there may be times when federal or state law requires the disclosure of such records, including personal information. This is very unlikely, but if disclosure is ever required, UNC-Chapel Hill will take steps allowable by law to protect the privacy of personal information. In some cases, your information in this research study could be reviewed by representatives of the University, research sponsors, or government agencies for purposes such as quality control or safety.

Will you receive anything for being in this study?

There will be no payment for your participation in this project. You should contact either Marie Nathalie Wheaton or David Carr if you desire a summary of the study.

What if you have questions about this study?

You have the right to ask, and have answered, any questions you may have about this research. If you have questions, or concerns, you should contact the advising faculty member, David Carr at 919/962-8364 or 919/968-3383, or at carr@ils.unc.edu. You may also contact the researcher, Marie Nathalie Wheaton at 919/259-2001, or at nwheaton@email.unc.edu.

What if you have questions about your rights as a research participant?

All research on human volunteers is reviewed by a committee that works to protect your rights and welfare. If you have questions or concerns about your rights as a research

subject you may contact, anonymously if you wish, the Institutional Review Board at 919-966-3113 or by email to IRB_subjects@unc.edu.

Thank you for your consideration of this research request. If you agree to participate, please sign the participant's agreement below and return it to Marie Nathalie Wheaton. A signed copy will be returned to you.

Participant's Agreement

I have read the information provided above. I have asked all the questions I have at this time. I voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.

Signature of Research Participant

Date

Printed Name of Research Participant

Signature of Person Obtaining Consent

Date

MARIE NATHALIE WHEATON
Person Obtaining Consent

APPENDIX C: Interview Questions for Researchers

1) Please tell me about current or past research you have conducted studying the Latino population or immigrant populations. Has your research been specific to North Carolina?

2) Have you consulted archives in the course of these studies?

- If not, have you consulted archives during other studies?
- If so, tell me briefly about your experiences searching for information about the Latino or immigrant populations in archives.

Tell me about the archival material you have used.

Tell me about archival material you have consulted and decided not to use.

3) Which kind of material would you consider to be the highest priority for members of the Latino community to preserve to support future research by researchers such as yourself?

4) Which of these materials would you consider relevant now? In 10 years?

5) What would an ideal collection look like when you are researching the Latino population or immigrant population?

6) What do you think archives should be collecting that would be beneficial to your research?

7) Is there anything you would like to convey to archives about either how they have helped you or how they have not met your research needs?

APPENDIX D: Interview Questions for Archivists

1) Do you currently have a collection development policy (formal or informal) to identify potential donors that might have material documenting the African American experience in North Carolina?

Please explain why or why not.

2) Do you currently have a collection development policy (formal or informal) to identify potential donors that might have material documenting the Latino experience in North Carolina?

If not, why.

3) Do you think there is another institution in North Carolina that is currently trying to build a strong collection of Latino material?

4) What kind of material have you already collected from this population?

5) Do you have an example of a collection in your repository that fits this description?

6) What kind of material do you feel would best document this group.

7) Do you consider this a gap in your collection? At what point do you feel you should or could fill this gap?

APPENDIX E: Interview Questions for Potential Donors (Not Used)

- 1) Please describe your current job and the group you are affiliated with.
- 2) What can you tell me about your organization's relationship to North Carolina's Latino community?
- 3) I want to ask you about how you gather, use, and create information.
What kind of material do you use at work to acquire information about North Carolina's Latino community? When I use the term "material," you can consider that to include anything from hand-written memos, emails, websites, newspapers, journals, magazines, or any kind of documents and records you might use.
- 4) What kind of material do you create during your work? This can include any of the above plus your own personal notes or journals.
- 5) Which of these do you feel would be useful for someone studying you and your work (or your organization)?
- 6) Which of these do you feel should be kept in order for someone ten years from now to learn about what you are doing today?
- 7) Do you feel someone outside of your organization would want to gather information from your material in the future to learn about North Carolina's Latino population?
- 8) What are your (or your organization's) future plans for your materials?
- 9) Have you (or your organization) ever considered donating your material to an archive in the future?

If so, did you contact an archive?

If not, why not?