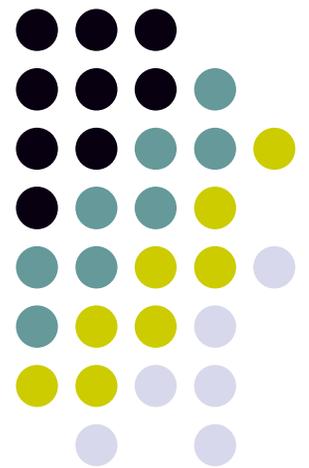


Archives Research as Unfinished Business

Trudy Huskamp Peterson

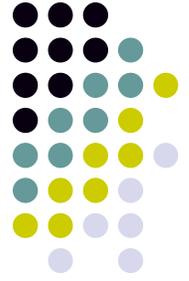




OCTOBER is

**American Archives
Month**

Varieties of Archives



Governments: national, regional, local

Intergovernmental organizations

Businesses

Medical/health care organizations

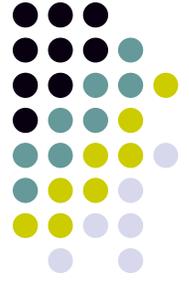
Science/technology organizations

Labor organizations

Faith-based organizations

Educational institutions

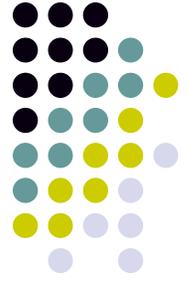
Non-governmental organizations

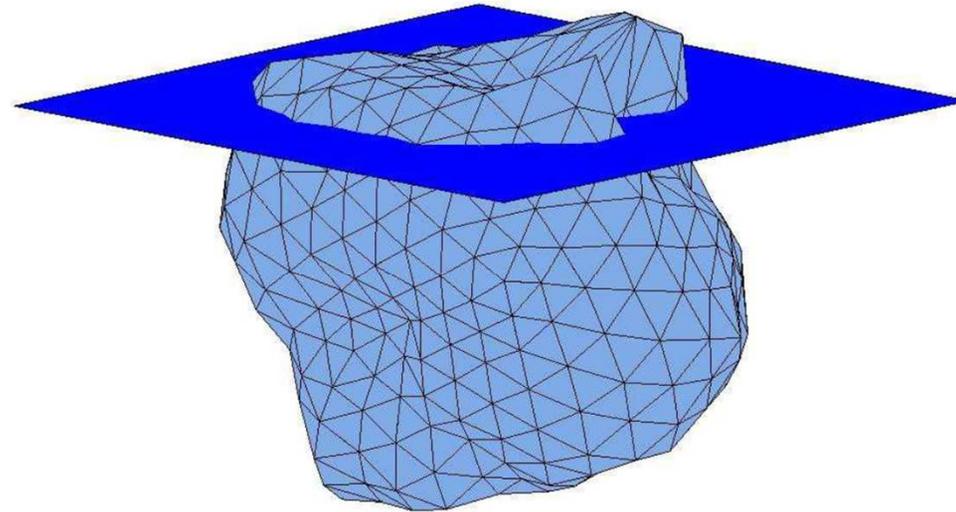
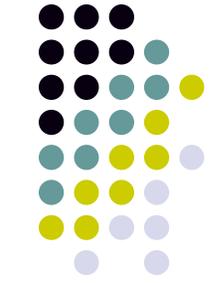


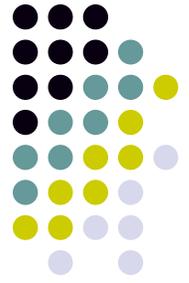
Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, John Ruggie

The kilo/Ph.D. ratio



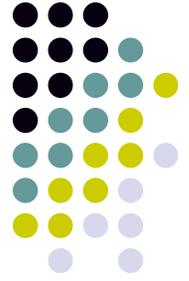




Access is the availability of records/archives for consultation as a result both of legal authorization and the existence of finding aids.

--*Dictionary of Archival Terminology*,
2nd Edition

International Council on Archives



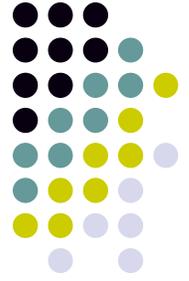
World organization of archival
institutions and archivists

Headquartered in Paris

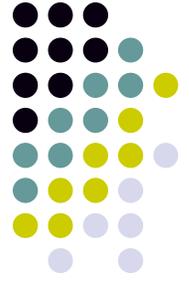


Principles of Access to Archives

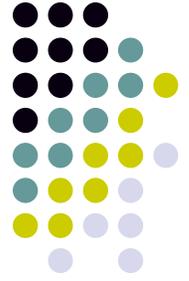
Adopted August 2012



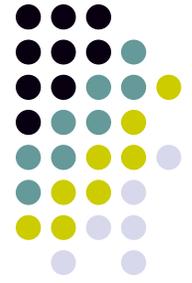
1. The public has the right of access to archives of public bodies. Both public and private entities should open their archives to the greatest extent possible.



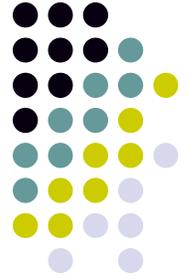
2. Institutions holding archives make known the existence of the archives, including the existence of closed materials, and disclose the existence of restrictions that affect access to the archives.



3. Institutions holding archives adopt a pro-active approach to access.

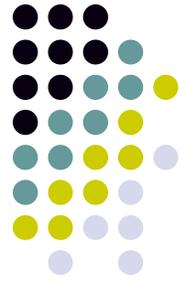


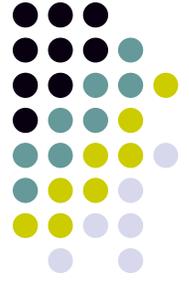
4. Institutions holding archives ensure that restrictions on access are clear and of stated duration, are based on pertinent legislation, acknowledge the right of privacy and respect the rights of owners of private materials.



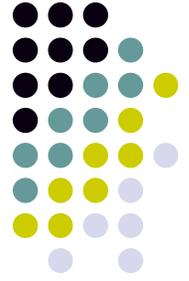
5. Archives are available on equal and fair terms.

6. Institutions holding archives ensure that victims of serious crimes under international law have access to archives that provide evidence needed to assert human rights and to document violations of them, even if those archives are closed to the general public.

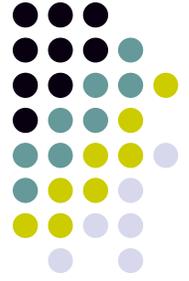




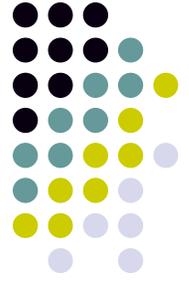
7. Users have the right to appeal a denial of access.



8. Institutions holding archives ensure that operational constraints do not prevent access to archives.



9. Archivists have access to all closed archives and perform necessary archival work on them.



10. Archivists participate in the decision-making process on access.



Enjoy the delicious process of archival
research!