Shared global heritage crosses boundaries and creates new communities. The Latin American and Caribbean Collection, the Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica, and the Panama Canal Museum Collection at the George A. Smathers Libraries of the University of Florida (UF) are central to digital library projects and innovative instruction in a major academic library at a US research university. The Smathers Libraries at UF are highly collaborative, with shared global heritage activities embracing partnerships at UF, with other institutions, and internationally.

The Special and Area Studies Collections Department in the Smathers Libraries is one of the very few units in an academic research library that completely integrates archives and special collections with area studies collections. This provides an optimal environment for collaboration across curatorial boundaries and forming partnerships in distinctive ways.

The three collections have built deep and broad holdings, and their intersections of acquisitions and management build upon their mutual strengths rather than fostering competition. Personnel engage in partnerships across the boundaries of heritage professions and institutions, with specialists and generalists collaborating to manage library, archives, and museum materials. The structure of programs facilitates engagement with and sharing of resources by universities, national repositories, and small heritage organizations or communities. This chapter offers an overview of selected programs and projects that articulate the intersection of the three collections, offering specific models for multi-institutional activities designed to serve one or many campuses, as well as researchers around the world.

The Latin American and Caribbean Collection (LACC) is central to the department’s boundary-crossing collections. LACC traces its preeminence to the Farmington Plan, close ties with UF’s renowned Center for Latin American Studies, and exceptional manuscript collections on the Caribbean. The University of Florida is a founding partner of the Digital Library of the Caribbean, which through shared governance and the
participation of more than forty institutions has established the largest open access Caribbean historical collection in the world. An LACC curator co-founded the Desmantelando Fronteras/Breaking Down Borders webinar series, which enables Latin American and Caribbean archivists to consult with colleagues in the Americas to increase awareness of projects worldwide. The award-winning series facilitates exchange rather than one-way instruction, with personnel from three US universities coordinating the webinars.

The Isser and Rae Price Judaica Library holds internationally distinctive Judaica from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with exceptionally rare festschriften, ephemera, and periodicals as the foundation for the foremost Jewish Studies research collection in the southeastern United States. The Jewish Diaspora Collection of the Price Library is a collaborative and cooperative digital library designed to preserve and provide wide access to Jewish heritage materials from Florida, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Price Library personnel developed the Beyond the Memory of the Holocaust course, connecting students with historical collections, UF faculty expertise, and a Holocaust survivor to stimulate an informed creative work of Holocaust memory.

The Panama Canal Museum Collection began as a community repository focused largely on American experiences but since then has been integrated into SASC as an international collection. LACC and Panama Canal Collection curators worked with digital humanities faculty on a multi-institutional Caribbean history course. In 2016, Panama Silver, Asian Gold: Reimagining Diasporas, Archives, and the Humanities was taught as a distributed online collaborative course with faculty and students from Amherst College, the University of Florida, the University of Miami, and the University of the West Indies.

The University of Florida looks to the future as a space of collaboration to advance global shared heritage. In 2016, UF signed an agreement with the Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí (BNJM) to coordinate collaborative international library digitization activities on behalf of BNJM. Digitization of monographs, newspapers and journals, maps, and legal documents will make available copies of BNJM materials not known to exist elsewhere. Importantly, this facilitation will aid in bringing together additional agreements in progress between specific institutions and the BNJM, with UF serving as facilitator and ensuring communication among many heritage partners. The exceptionally strong holdings of the Latin American and Caribbean Collection are a foundation upon which all of these activities build.

A Preeminent Collection on Latin America and the Caribbean

At the University of Florida (UF), the acquisition of Latin American material related to the Caribbean began in the 1930s with the creation of the School for Inter-American Affairs by UF president John J. Tigert. Tigert believed that the University of Florida had a special role because of its immediacy to the Caribbean.3

While UF served Latin American students, UF faculty developed extensive relationships with Latin American countries.4 These partnerships through personal connections opened a pathway but did not allow UF to support the travel of students and faculty to Latin America. To address the need for support, in 1961 UF’s Graduate School proposed the creation of the Center for Latin American Studies with the purpose of continuing service to Latin American students and preparing US students for careers related to Latin America.5
The Cold War provided the context for this development. In the aftermath of the Cuban Revolution, the United States sought to deter other Latin American countries from turning to Communist ideologies. The establishment of the center enabled many UF initiatives, including the strengthening of the existing library collection.

In 1948, US librarians developed the Farmington Plan, a collaborative agreement among select US libraries each of which specialized in collecting materials from specific regions. The Farmington Plan, too, reflected Cold War priorities. US librarians acknowledged that United States leadership in the post-WWII world required deepening national resources for understanding other regions. Extensive library collections aided this goal, but early on it was acknowledged that the Library of Congress could not collect all regions comprehensively. The Farmington Plan embodied a collaborative effort among many institutions.6

Archives, rare books, and artifacts came to be of strong interest as Latin America and the Caribbean became a battlefield of the Cold War. After acknowledging the significance of UF’s Caribbean holdings, US librarians within the framework of the Farmington Plan assigned the mission to collect Caribbean content to the University of Florida Libraries in 1951. Two years later, the Farmington Plan recognized Latin America as a region in which material should be collected.7 The Latin American and Caribbean Collection has worked to fulfill this mission. UF formed partnerships with Caribbean institutions in order to microfilm their holdings. One of the favorite stories of LACC librarians is that of a UF librarian who traveled by boat from country to country in the Caribbean in the 1950s and 1960s. The university gained materials with each stop at which the librarian microfilmed cultural and historical materials loaned by local owners. Library Director Stanley West and two UF presidents, John S. Allen and J. Wayne Reitz, wrote that the librarian’s travel resulted in one of the most thorough collections of Caribbean newspapers possible and led toward strong partnerships with Caribbean repositories.8

**Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC)**

These existing relationships served as the foundation for the Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC). In 2004, nine founding partners officially established dLOC.9 Under the leadership of Florida International University (FIU), the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI), and UF, the founding institutions, along with a growing number of partners, have contributed digital content from their holdings to the open access repository. dLOC is now “the largest open access collection of Caribbean materials with over 2 million pages of content, 39 institutional partners, and over 1 million views each month.”10 Florida International University (FIU) and the University of Florida facilitate the consortium, the former providing administrative support and the latter overseeing technical infrastructure.11

The Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC) is, on one hand, a digital repository for resources from and about the Caribbean and circum-Caribbean from archives, museums, libraries, academic institutions, and private collections. On the other, it is a platform that provides a scholarly cyberinfrastructure for Caribbean studies. As a research foundation, dLOC includes technical, social, governmental, and procedural supports, including open-source tools, executive and scholarly advisory boards, a permission-based rights model to support intellectual property as well as cultural and moral rights, and a core support team. As a scholarly resource, dLOC provides context, in addition to content, by placing Caribbean materials within academic discourse.12
dLOC’s open access platform is a key element in partnerships with Caribbean and Latin American institutions because it provides equitable access to materials. This is essential in overcoming a potential lack of trust resulting from an historic, uneven, and for many years unregulated flow of Latin American and Caribbean cultural material to the United States. That flow began in the nineteenth century with US expansionist policy and continued during the Cold War era, for political and economic reasons, as explained above. The unequal relationship among US, Latin American, and Caribbean institutions reinforced the idea of US superiority instead of acknowledging institutions as partners. To counteract such a narrative, dLOC’s partners participate in dLOC’s governance through the executive board and scholarly advisory board. More importantly, partners retain rights over their material; they only give permission for the material to be made accessible online and to be preserved.

The funding model of dLOC is also designed to strengthen equity. dLOC members contribute funding for the sustainability of the project. Members are usually institutions from higher-income countries, like the United States, while Caribbean and Latin American institutions, known as partners, are expected only to provide content. Both members and partners participate equally in dLOC’s governing structure.

Jewish Diaspora Collection (JDoC)

The Isser and Rae Price Library of Judaica comprises an internationally distinctive collection of more than 120,000 items, including approximately 10,000 scarce or rare items held in the library’s unique set of reading rooms known as the “Judaica Suite.” Although the bulk of the collection hails from North America and Europe, the Price Library also holds significant Jewish resources from Latin America, particularly Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. In 2014, the Price Library of Judaica applied for and won a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge Grant to reposition itself as a major repository of Jewish resources from Florida, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The impetus for this repositioning project resulted from a survey conducted by the library to examine its strengths and national standing. The survey also was motivated by a search for how the collection could align with other preeminent UF collections, such as the Latin American and Caribbean Collection and the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, to meet current and future scholarly needs.

The Judaica Library curator detected significantly increased interest among national and international scholars in the Jewish experience in Latin America and the Caribbean. Certain topics were of great interest but little supported by existing collections. Topics such as the impact of Jewish diasporic movements on global migration and settlement patterns, cultural and religious identities, and issues of politics, education, slavery, and civil rights had strong research potential. The library could play an important scholarly and cultural role by preserving and making accessible hidden or endangered Jewish materials from the region. Even in Florida, which has a strong Jewish population in a state considered a gateway to the Caribbean, a lack of continuity exists among efforts to collect and preserve the archives, records, and published accounts of such communities. In locations where a lack of resources or political upheavals endanger materials, Jewish historical materials are even more likely to be abandoned or overlooked.

With an NEH Challenge Grant, the Judaica Library has built the Jewish Diaspora Collection (JDoC), a cooperative, open access digital library modeled on and built in conjunction with the highly successful Digital Library of the Caribbean. The idea for JDoC
also grew from the success of a project funded by the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) to digitize a long-standing Florida newspaper, the *Jewish Floridian*. The paper holds a wealth of information about the history of the Jewish community of Florida from the 1920s to the 1990s. Despite its importance, the newspaper was available on microfilm at only two institutions in Florida: the Price Library of Judaica and the Jewish Museum of Florida. Converting the microfilm to digital format required a partnership of those two institutions and the public library system in South Florida, with the latter promoting the *Jewish Floridian* as a model for broadening access to Florida’s ethnic newspapers.

The online *Jewish Floridian* newspaper quickly became the most popular viewed item among the library’s digital collections of Judaica, resulting in more than one million hits to the website and with many other ethnic newspapers subsequently being added to the database. JDoC is now the partner site for most of Florida’s Jewish news providers to host their digital content. A similar joint project is underway with a long-running Jewish newspaper in Buenos Aires, *Nueva Sion*, established in 1948 and currently produced online ([http://www.nuevasion.com.ar/](http://www.nuevasion.com.ar/)). The project will enable *Nueva Sion* to digitize its historical printed issues. These older issues, which currently cannot be accessed for research, hold important information about the growth and development of Argentina’s Jewish population after WWII.

To date, JDoC offers access to more than 600 items with more than 180,000 pages of content, including archives, photographs, newspapers, pamphlets, memoirs, and ephemera, many of which have been seen by very few researchers. Collaborative partnerships to provide content have been agreed upon or are being discussed for dLOC/JDoC with Jewish institutions and research groups from Barbados, Jamaica, Uruguay, Peru, El Salvador, Panama, and Cuba.

Many of these projects began as dLOC partnerships, with content added through dLOC to JDoC, allowing multiple points of discovery. For example, the Barbados Synagogue Restoration Project (BSRP) is a full dLOC partner with its own landing page within the dLOC partner pages ([http://dloc.com/ibsrp](http://dloc.com/ibsrp)). BSRP content also appears within the Caribbean Judaica section of JDoC ([http://ufdc.ufl.edu/l/caribbeanjudaica](http://ufdc.ufl.edu/l/caribbeanjudaica)). Whether accessing content through dLOC or JDoC, researchers gain access to BSRP’s incredible archival documentation of the centuries-old synagogue and Jewish community of Barbados. A more complex relationship has been formed with a Jewish partnering institution in Mexico, the Center of Documentation and Research of the Jewish Communities in Mexico.

**Centro de Documentación e Investigación Judío de México (CDIJUM)**

**Center of Documentation and Research of the Jewish Communities in Mexico (CDIJUM)**

On May 10, 2017, the University of Florida and the Centro de Documentación e Investigación Judío de México (Center of Documentation and Research of the Jewish Communities in Mexico) signed a collaborative agreement. The framework for this collaboration is the UF Libraries’ NEH grant project, Repositioning Florida’s Judaica Library: Increas-
ing Access to Humanities Resources from Florida, Latin America, and the Caribbean Communities, described above.

With support from UF’s Center for Latin American Studies, the UF academic director of the collaborative agreement visited CDIJUM in July 2015. She invited the CDIJUM director to contribute content to the Jewish Diaspora Collection (JDoC). Based on the dLOC model, JDoC provides a digital repository for endangered Jewish holdings from Latin American and Caribbean repositories.17 After initial contact, UF invited CDIJUM’s director to campus to discuss projects that might be undertaken jointly.18 Some of these projects include the digitization of Mexican Jewish newspapers like *Kesher* (1987–), *Der Weg* (1931–1977), *Di Shtime* (1939–1981), and *Prensa Israelita* (1945–1986). The Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP), a consortium of research libraries under the umbrella of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), funded the digitization of UF’s holdings of *Kesher*.19

In 2016 and 2017, LARRP also granted funding for the digitization of a wide range of Mexican Jewish newspapers. This second iteration of the project will allow the digitization of CDIJUM’s complete newspaper holdings, which are considered by UNESCO as a World Memory Collection. The 2017 earthquake gave special significance to the project because it endangered the entire collection by causing irreparable damage to the CDIJUM building.20 Other projects suggested are the digitization of UF’s Mexican Jewish material not held by CDIJUM. Those projects included: making accessible the festschrift of the Colegio Israelita from the 1930s; the procurement of funds to digitize untapped sections of CDIJUM’s archives, such as the Comité Central Israelita archive; an international symposium for Latin American Jewish collections to share knowledge about collecting and preserving Jewish heritage; and physical and online exhibits.

The Breaking Down Borders Project

*The Desmantelando Fronteras/Breaking Down Borders* online series is a webinar series launched by the Society of American Archivists’ Latin American and Caribbean Cultural Heritage Archives Roundtable (LACCHA) in collaboration with the Digital Library of the Caribbean, the Association of Caribbean University, Research, and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL), and Latin American colleagues.21 In 2012, LACCHA leadership developed two webinars on special collections for a Latin American audience through the US Department of State. The experience alerted them to the fact that Latin American and US archivists had great interest in the work of other colleagues in the Americas.22 They formed the series’ mission as showcasing archival projects of Latin America and the Caribbean and providing a collaborative space for Latin American and Caribbean archivists to share their projects, experiences, and takeaways. The project received the Society of American Archivists’ Diversity Award in 2016.

Key to the success of the project was the partnership among LACCHA, dLOC, and ACURIL, as well as the support of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Archivos (Latin American Association of Archives, with the acronym ALA), Laura Kaspari Hohmann (the US Department of State’s Information Resource Officer), and Benjamín Medina (director of the Benjamin Franklin Library in the US Embassy in Mexico). Such collaboration attracted the participation of the constituents of each association/institution.

Given their extensive work in Latin America and the Caribbean, the founders of the webinar acknowledged the technological barriers that their colleagues might face,
such as unreliable internet connectivity. Consequently, the organizers asked presenters to pre-record their presentations. This gave presenters a greater feeling of control over their presentations. The six webinars produced during the 2015–2016 cycle have been preserved in the online scholarly repository at the University of Miami Libraries. The team decided to archive the webinars in this way to provide an open access platform, which created equitable access to the materials and helped overcome potential distrust by Latin American institutions of US institutions.

The Panama Canal Museum Collection

The Panama Canal Museum Collection (PCMC) has become one of the signature collections at UF’s Department of Area and Special Collections. In 1999, Canal Zone residents who retired to Florida opened the Panama Canal Museum in Seminole, Florida. Their objective was “to preserve the history of the American Era of the Panama Canal (1904–1999).” The collection consists of artifacts, publications, and manuscripts that American Canal Zone residents or their descendants donated to the museum. In 2012, the Panama Canal Museum closed its doors and transferred its holdings to the UF Libraries.

The Panama Canal Museum Collection (PCMC) has become one of the signature collections at UF’s Department of Area and Special Collections. In 1999, Canal Zone residents who retired to Florida opened the Panama Canal Museum in Seminole, Florida. Their objective was “to preserve the history of the American Era of the Panama Canal (1904–1999).” The collection consists of artifacts, publications, and manuscripts that American Canal Zone residents or their descendants donated to the museum. In 2012, the Panama Canal Museum closed its doors and transferred its holdings to the UF Libraries.

The transfer has already resulted in significant academic projects and has gained international recognition for the UF Libraries. In 2014, for example, Ernesto Pérez Mauri, producer at the major Panamanian TV company Telemetro, contacted UF to request that we connect him with the Panama Canal Society, which is based in the United States. He sought the contact as part of producing the seventh episode of *Espejo de Un País*, an eight-part documentary about the history of the Panama Canal, prepared to commemorate the centennial of the Panama Canal. Because personnel from the UF Libraries have attended the annual meeting of the Panama Canal Society since 2011, they were able to help Pérez Mauri coordinate interviews with former American residents of the Panama Canal Zone. The episode was aired on August 14, 2014.

Even though the collection highlights the perspective of American residents, it is possible to find the presence and impact of West Indians in the construction of the canal. As archivists and librarians locate this material, they are incorporating it into the Digital Library of the Caribbean to create a public archive of West Indians in Panama. The George A. Smathers Libraries were nominated in 2011 for UNESCO’s Memory of the World Register as an institution that serves as a repository for records that document the presence of West Indians in the Panama Canal project.

The West Indian presence in Panama and its effect in the development of Caribbean nationhood was highlighted in the course Panama Silver, Asian Gold: Migration, Money, and the Making of the Modern Caribbean taught simultaneously at UF, Amherst College, and the University of Miami in fall 2013.

In October 2017, the three professors and one UF librarian presented a paper on their work with the PCMC collection at the 13th International Conference on Caribbean Literature (ICCL). During the trip to Panama, they also visited the West Indian Museum of Panama and established contact with the Society of Friends of the West Indian Museum of Panama (SAMAAP). The UF librarian used those connections in the project Addressing Issues of Race, Class, and Gender Through Theatrical Literature Production and Community Discourse, 2014–2015, which included the writing of a play by Deborah Dickey that examined the racial, gender, and cultural relationships that constituted the reality of West Indian and American women’s lives in the Panama Canal, a public staged
reading of the play, and a post-show discussion. The play was staged in Gainesville, Florida on February 20, 2015, and in Panama during the summer of 2016.

The syllabus for the course continues to evolve, reflecting the needs of each participating institution and emerging interests of faculty and students. A dynamic instructional partnership among the institutions has emerged through the pioneering efforts of faculty who embrace digital technologies to facilitate the shared co-creation of course content and access by students at each institution to unique local community and expert resources.

Similarly, in an effort to look at new ways of integrating the libraries’ expanding global resources into curriculum, the Price Library of Judaica curators developed the Beyond the Memory of the Holocaust course, which brought students into the library to learn from curators and faculty about the Holocaust and use their knowledge to inform a literary or artistic creative work based on their studies.

The course divided into three sections. The first section introduced students to the history of the Holocaust as it is recorded in the Price Library of Judaica collection. The students were given hands-on access to primary materials, such as documents, letters, photographs, and survivor testimonies, as well as creative works like film, sculpture, and art. Most of the resources shown were part of the Price Library’s growing collection of Floridian, Latin American, and Caribbean Judaica.

Students in the second section were taught how discrimination against Jews and other groups led to persecution and transformed into genocide in the first half of the twentieth century. They were also instructed as to how this historical knowledge shapes current perspectives about politics, international law, and ethics and why and how we remember and memorialize acts of genocide. In the third part of the course, faculty introduced students to creative writing methods and to approaches for interviewing survivors, with encouragement to work on individual creative projects.

Students presented poems, artwork, a sculpture, a dance recital and an original martial arts routine in the culminating session of the semester. Selected materials became part of the historical collections of the Price Library of Judaica. A student interviewed a Holocaust survivor and produced an interpretative essay. His work was exhibited with that of other students in the class in the library during the final week of the spring semester. The student’s interview and essay were added to JDoC as part of the library’s growing collection of Floridian materials.

The course continues to evolve and this year will use the library’s new José Moskovits Anti-Semitism Collection—a worldwide survey of opinions on anti-Semitism collected and compiled in Argentina—as a theme and thread running throughout the course.

Looking to the Future
Creating access to collections is a foundation of collaborative scholarship and teaching, and the UF Libraries partner with many institutions to continue increasing access to shared global heritage collections.

The libraries and the University Press of Florida are engaged in an NEH/Mellon-funded grant to create open educational resources. Books about Florida and the Caribbean: from the University Press of Florida to the World is digitizing thirty out-of-print books about the Caribbean and Florida that were published from 1968 to 1992, making these scarce but important books available online without charge. The project includes
creating an advisory board, securing permissions and rights, digitizing and distributing with Creative Commons licensing, marketing, and creating guidelines for similar efforts by other libraries and presses.34

The opening of relations between Cuba and the United States offers a compelling and rare opportunity to unite heritage institutions and their collections in a way that brings together the scholars and public of long-separated countries. The UF Libraries and the Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí (BNJM) have recently built upon the Florida institution’s long-time collaborations with archives and libraries in Cuba to establish a profoundly broad and deep digital collection of Cuban heritage. The University of Florida and BNJM signed an agreement in 2016 to focus on digitization and the exchange of digital files for maps, legal materials, monographs, and serials. UF Libraries agreed to coordinate North American digitization efforts, complementing BNJM’s digitization of sectors of its own holdings that were not held by North American institutions. The files will be uploaded to the Digital Library of the Caribbean and provided directly to collaborating institutions requesting complete files for local hosting.

Existing digitization projects and new agreements established by BNJM will be coordinated with the University of Florida commitment. Numerous institutions have expressed interest in being part of the project, which will define Cuban bibliographical scholarship for decades to come. Among the institutions included in initial discussions are Auburn University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Duke University, Harvard University, Queens University, Tulane University, UCLA, the University of California, the University of Miami, the University of North Carolina, the University of Texas, the University of Toronto, as well as the Center for Research Libraries and the New York Public Library. Importantly, the partnership with BNJM facilitates rather than restricts partnerships with US academic libraries. The UF Libraries have added personnel to coordinate the emerging consortial projects, reflecting the university’s commitment to service, collaboration, and open access. A Cuban Heritage Coordinator was hired in spring 2017, and two multi-lingual graduate students were hired as one-semester Digital Cuban Bibliography interns in summer and fall of that year.35

Conclusion

Local collections and strengths can be shared as global heritage through collaboration. Collaborating with partners across a large university campus, among many institutions, and with communities and heritage organizations internationally creates collections, supports teaching, and generates digital access to materials formerly available only within a single institution’s walls. Digital library projects and innovative instruction require a high level of collaboration and an understanding that the limits of one’s own institution are a call for partnership. These partnerships create communities across professional divides, uniting institutional holdings, allowing faculty to broaden student horizons, and building bridges across disparities of resources and political divides. UF’s multi-institutional activities can serve as a resource to stimulate academic libraries to identify their own strengths and to partner for ambitious projects that support research and teaching, as well as the public good, through a commitment to shared global heritage woven together through process and programs.
FIGURE 18.1.
Faculty and librarians in December 2012 with BNJM subdirector Nancy Machado. From left to right: Nancy Machado, Lillian Guerra, Margarita Vargas-Betancourt, Brooke Wooldridge, Laurie Taylor.

FIGURE 18.2.
Faculty and librarians in December 2012 with director Eduardo Torres Cuevas and subdirector Nancy Machado of Cuba’s National Library. From left to right: Margarita Vargas-Betancourt, Lillian Guerra, Eduardo Torres Cuevas, Brooke Wooldridge, and Nancy Machado.
FIGURE 18.3.
The exhibition *Voices from the Panama Canal* displayed at the Panama Canal Centennial Celebration at University of Florida, August 2014.

FIGURE 18.4.
The exhibition *Voices from the Panama Canal*, displayed at the Panama Canal Centennial Celebration at University of Florida in August 2014, brought together community members, librarians, and scholars.
FIGURE 18.5.
The NEH Challenge Grant for building collections of Judaica related to Florida, Latin America, and the Caribbean has produced partnerships between US and other institutions to created shared access to global heritage. From left to right, from a January 2016 meeting: Margarita Vargas-Betancourt, Latin American and Caribbean Librarian; Enrique Chmelnik, Director of the Center of Documentation and Research of the Jewish Communities in Mexico; Dean Judith C. Russell, George A. Smathers Libraries; and Rebecca J.W. Jefferson, Price Library of Judaica.

Notes
5. Ibid., 2–3.
10. Laurie Taylor, “Librarian on a Boat.”
11. “About dLOC.”
16. See, for example, the Jewish Press of Pinellas County (Clearwater, FL), University of Florida Digital Collections (UFDC), last accessed May 12, 2017, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/judaica. The CDIJUM director at the time was Enrique Chmelnik.
17. The trip was funded through a travel grant from UF’s Center for Latin American Studies.
19. The co-chairs of LACCHA were Natalie Baur and Margarita Vargas-Betancourt, while George Apodaca was LACCHA’s Online Communications Liaison.
23. American residents of the Panama Canal Zone identify themselves as Zonians.


31. The syllabus can be read online. Katalin Rac and Rebecca Jefferson, “IDH 3931 Beyond the Memory of the Holocaust Syllabus,” University of Florida Digital Collections (UFDC), last accessed August 15, 2017, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/IR00009719/00001. Local writer, Stacey Goldring, co-teaches the course, and she has helped develop it through the inclusion of her Second Generation Holocaust Survivors Writing Workshop.

32. Mr. Morris Spiegler (the interviewee) and his family donated two born-digital photographs to provide visual context for the interview “Surviving Transnistria: Marcel Spiegler’s Story” and the essay “A Gold Ring for a Loaf of Bread,” JDoC Florida collections, last accessed August 16, 2017, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00054854/00001.


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