



# IS THE IR STORAGE OR SHOWCASE?

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Institutional repositories<sup>1</sup> are often measured by data points such as their size, or who deposits, or how much is deposited, or how many times items in the IR are used.<sup>2</sup> These data, however, do not put the IR in a larger context and they do not facilitate comparing repositories across institutions. Therefore, I suggest using the contents of the institution's website as the standard or baseline that its IR should minimally meet. We could put the repository in the context of the institution by evaluating how well the IR reflects or represents its host institution. In his foundational SPARC paper, Raym Crow advised that IRs "should aim to become "tangible indicators of a university's quality ... [so as to] ... demonstrate the scientific, societal, and economic relevance of its research activities."<sup>3</sup>

[VTechWorks](#) is the institutional repository for [Virginia Tech](#), a PhD granting institution with about 37,000 students and 2000 faculty. At the time of this study (February–March 2021), VTechWorks had about 84,500 items, 96% of which were open access full text while 4% were embargoed, withheld, or legacy abstract-only items. Members of the university community populate VTechWorks, including faculty, for example, who deposit their works either directly or through the integrated Elements system. Students contribute to VTechWorks, including graduate students whose ETDs, electronic theses and dissertations, arrive from the Graduate School's online approval system, and undergraduates when courses require deposit of final projects. VTechWorks staff also deposit formally and informally, for example after reading about a publication in the online daily news or handling SWORD deposited articles.

## METHODOLOGY

I created vocabularies to determine whether the microcosm determined by the vocabulary could show that the IR was a subset of the institution and a reflection of the institution's intellectual works as well as its activities. The vocabularies I compiled came from academic and community resources as well as consulting with members of the Virginia Tech communities of LGBTQ+, Latinx, and Indigenous People. This study can also help determine if our IR is contributing to an inclusive historical record or if a more concerted effort needs to be put into locating and depositing materials from and about underrepresented groups.

Since I tried to create comprehensive vocabularies, I intentionally did not exclude terms that are now offensive or outdated. *A Progressive's Style Guide*<sup>4</sup> by SumOfUs was also very helpful, but I included specific resources with the discussion of each microcosm. I eliminated broad and ambiguous terms such as discrimination and gay; however, I didn't eliminate terms that have multiple meanings and could be personal names. When I refer to terms throughout this paper, I am actually referring to terms and phrases. I used the common search practice of putting quotes around phrases.

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In February and March 2021, I searched these vocabularies (see appendices) in VTechWorks and the university's website. I searched 134 terms in the LGBTQ+ vocabulary, 75 terms in the Latinx vocabulary, and 145 terms in the Indigenous People vocabulary.

I was also curious about whether some scholars used a term, while others did not, so I delved a little deeper into the IR to see what might be revealed about which collections had terms, particularly in the graduate students' ETD Collection of about 34,500 works and in the collections of about 5300 faculty publications. ETDs provide an important lens onto the IR as they represent work that is being done across the university and often formed the foundation of many IRs. VTechWorks doesn't have a faculty research collection per se, so for this study I combined three collections to make a virtual faculty research collection.

- 610 articles supported by the library's Open Access Subvention Fund (OASF)
- 2408 articles deposited largely through the SWORD protocol from BioMed Central and Springer Open (556), De Gruyter (6), Hindawi Press (275), and MDPI (770). This collection also hosts journals published by VT Publishing—*International Journal of Recirculating Aquaculture* (75), *Journal of Technology Education* (446), and the *Smithfield Review* (240), as well as an historical publication from the *Southern Industrial Education Association* (49).
- 2280 works voluntarily deposited by faculty from the Symplectic Elements Faculty Activity Reporting System

Since there were wide variations in the size of these collections, as well as their age, in my analysis I compared the percentage of hits in each collection, rather than the number of hits.

The analysis proved to be a bit more complicated than I had originally thought. For instance,

VTechWorks is included in the search index of the Virginia Tech website. To circumvent this duplication, I searched [vt.edu](http://vt.edu) and [vtechworks.lib.vt.edu](http://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu) indirectly through Google. To get the most accurate hit counts, I used the last page results and did not exclude “very similar” entries (the Google search default). My basic Google search strategies were formulated as *search term, site to be searched, minus site(s) to be eliminated from the search*, i.e.,

- “term” [site:vt.edu](http://vt.edu) -[site:vtechworks.lib.vt.edu](http://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu) -[site:scholar.lib.vt.edu](http://scholar.lib.vt.edu) -[site:thesis.lib.vt.edu](http://thesis.lib.vt.edu)
- “term” [site:vtechworks.lib.vt.edu](http://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu)

However, while Google has indexed VTechWorks for many years, the same strategy did not work to search deeper into the repository's collections. Therefore, I searched directly in VTechWorks to compare the vocabularies used in graduate students' ETDs and faculty publication at these URLs

- VTechWorks <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/>
- ETDs <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/5534>
- Faculty Research Collection, combining
  - o OASF <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/71752>
  - o SWORD+ <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/8195>
  - o Elements <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/70873>

Yet another complicating factor was the Solr search platform built into the DSpace repository system that runs VTechWorks. A Solr search may return “fuzzy,” that is, close matches. For example, when I searched First Nations, Solr included hits for First National Bank. Solr also “stems,” that is, it expands words with common endings such as plurals, past tenses, and the like, so when I searched Diné, the hit count was inflated because it included dining. In order to avoid the inflated hits when possible, the vocabularies I searched through Google were not exactly the same as those I search directly in VTechWorks.

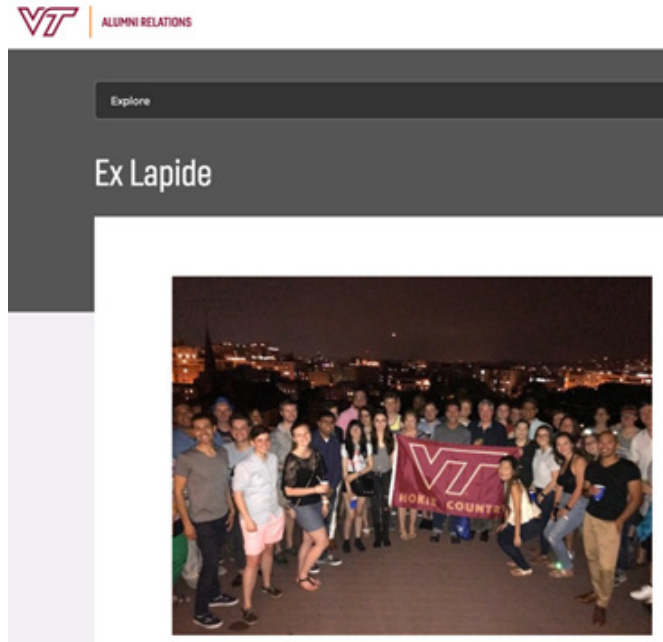
## DISCUSSION

### LGBTQ+

I built the LGBTQ+ vocabulary of 134 terms largely from three online sources. (1) The *LGBTQ Glossary* published by the San Mateo, California, LGBTQ Commission<sup>5</sup>; (2) The *LGBTQIA+ Terminology* published by the Stonewall Center at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst<sup>6</sup>; and the (3) Core Vocabulary created for Safe Zone Training 101 at Virginia Tech.<sup>7</sup>

The Google search in VT resulted in 111 terms getting about 10,000 hits. In VTechWorks, 130 terms got nearly 8000 hits. 110 of the terms in VT were also in VTechWorks. 91.9% of the terms had <1% difference in the percentage of hits between VT and VTechWorks. While there is no standard for the measure of repository and institutional fit, 107 of 111 terms, or 96.4%, of the terms in the LGBTQ+ vocabulary had <2% difference in the percentage of hits between VT and VTW. A microcosm with more than a 95% match suggests that there may be a satisfactory correlation.

Of the 13 terms with >1% difference between VT and VTechWorks, nine terms appeared more in VT and one-third of those represent organized activities. Therefore, VTechWorks staff may need to do more outreach to the sponsoring organizations. Most of the meanings of these terms are well known, but Ex Lapide is an organization for LGBTQ+ alumni and their allies and Denim Day is an annual occasion to show support for gay rights.



**Illustration 1.** Ex Lapide: LGBTQ+ alumni and their allies (<https://www.alumni.vt.edu/groups/multicultural/alumni-societies/ex-lapide.html>)

TABLE 1	
LGBTQ+ Terms with >1% Difference between Percentage of Hits in VT and VTechWorks	
LGBTQ+	% VT hits minus % VTW hits
Ex Lapide	3.1%
Denim Day	2.8%
safe zone	2.3%
unconscious bias	2.2%
gender inclusive	1.4%
LGBTQ rights	1.4%
queerness	1.3%
gay liberation	1.3%
Pride Week	1.2%
gender neutral	-1.0%
gender inequality	-1.5%
gender bias	-1.6%
asexual	-1.7%

The VTechWorks direct searches revealed another unanticipated issue. The maximum number of hits for any terms was about 300, so when three terms got thousands of hits each, they really stood out. I found them in the Virginia Cooperative Extension non-discrimination statement, which appears on many of the nearly 8000 VCE publications (e.g., <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/84298>).

Virginia Cooperative Extension programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, *gender identity*, *gender expression*, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, *sexual orientation*, genetic information, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law.

Therefore, I removed gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation from comparison in the VTechWorks direct searches. I did not remove these terms from the Google searches because while their hit numbers were among the highest, the hits for these terms were not out of line with other big-hit-terms, such as lesbian and asexual.

In the Faculty Research Collection, nearly one-fourth (18/68) of the terms got 71% of the hits and had >2% hits each. 12 broad terms got the most hits in both Faculty Research and ETDs:

- Bisexual
- Gender bias
- Gender equity
- Gender equality
- Gender inequality
- Gender neutral
- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Lesbian
- Sexism
- Transgender, and
- Underrepresented groups

Outliers with >2% hits each were binarism, hermaphrodite, heteronormative, and gender inclusive. In addition, asexual was an extreme outlier getting 8.6% of the hits in Faculty Research but only 0.1% in the ETD search.

In the ETD Collection, 15 terms of the 111 terms got >2% hits each; 62.4% total.

### Indigenous People

The Indigenous People vocabulary was created from two websites, “State Recognition of Native American Tribes in Virginia”<sup>8</sup> and “Native American Tribes of Virginia,”<sup>9</sup> and Virginia Tech’s University Council resolution to observe *Indigenous People’s Day*.<sup>10</sup> This vocabulary originally contained 145 terms focusing on people, organizations and activities. I removed named tribes and nations and for comparison’s sake, used just their tribal names, for example Powhatan not Powhatan Nation, Mattaponi not Mattaponi Indians, and Chickahominy not Chickahominy Tribe. This reduced the vocabulary for comparison to 87 terms. (See Appendix B) There are 11 biased, offensive or outdated terms such as savages, half-breed, and squaw; they got <5% of the total hits in VTechWorks and VT.

Through the Google search, 86 of the 87 terms got 8068 hits in VT; one term didn’t get any hits—part-Indian. Five tribal names did not get any hits in VTechWorks, resulting in 82 terms (which both collections had in common) that got 6844 hits. Among the largest differences were five other tribes; interestingly, only two of them are local—Monacan and Tutelo.

Three local activities had more hits percentage-wise in VT than in VTechWorks. (1) *Native@VT* is an organization dedicated to advancing the visibility of American Indians and other Indigenous peoples,



**Illustration 2.** Powwow at Virginia Tech’s American Indian & Indigenous Community Center (<https://ccc.vt.edu/index/aiicc.html>)

TABLE 2	
Indigenous People Terms with >1% Difference between Percentage of Hits in VT and VTechWorks	
Indigenous People	% VT hits minus % VTW hits
Native at Virginia Tech	7.2%
Powwow	3.4%
American Indian and Indigenous Community Center	2.8%
Monacan	2.8%
Osage	2.5%
Tribal policy	1.6%
Tutelo	1.0%
Indigenous Communities	-1.1%
American Indian	-1.1%
Indigenous People	-1.1%
Natives	-1.3%
Cree	-1.6%
Alaska Native	-1.7%

and works to raise awareness of the issues that confront them. (2) The [American Indian and Indigenous Community Center](#) is a gathering place in the student union on the Blacksburg campus. (3) Students organized an annual spring powwow to increase the visibility of indigenous students.

There were 13 terms with >1% difference in VT and VTechWorks, and five terms with >2% difference. While there is no standard for the measure of repository and institutional fit, 84.9% of the terms had <1% difference and 95.3% (82 of 86) of the terms in the Indigenous People vocabulary had <2% difference in the percentage of hits between VT and VTW. This suggests that the second microcosm with >95% hits with <2% difference may also demonstrate a satisfactory correlation between the repository and the institution.

Turning to the VTechWorks direct searches, 76 terms in VTechWorks got 14,716 hits. The ETD Collection had 7088 hits on 70 terms while the Faculty Research Collection got 863 hits on 57 terms. Twelve terms had >2% of the hits in both the ETD and the Faculty Research Collections. Of these, they had nine terms in common, five tribes and four broad terms: Alaska Native, American Indian, Cherokee, Cree, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, Rappahannock, tribal, and tribe.

Each collection had 20 terms that got >1% hits. In the ETD Collection, these 20 terms made up 86.8% of the total hits. In the Faculty Research Collection, its 20 terms getting >1% hits each, made up 85.3% of total hits. Of these, they had 17 terms in common. In addition to the 9 terms above, there six tribes and 2 broad terms: Catawba, Eskimo, Eurocentric, Indigenous people, Nansemond, Navajo, Nottoway, and Pamunkey. There was one outlier: Powhatan got 2.8% of the hits in the Faculty Research Collection but only 0.2% of the hits in the ETD Collection.



**Illustration 3.** El Centro, the Cultural and Community Center for the Latinx community at Virginia Tech (<https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/102390>; <https://secure.org.vt.edu/www.hfsc.org.vt.edu/wp/index.php/2019-vt-latinx-symposium/>)

## LATINX

I created the Latinx vocabulary with [Ana Corral](#), Virginia Tech's Resident Librarian FY 2020-2021. Our list had 75 terms—some weighted in bias and some offensive or outdated, but they were not excluded from the search terms. All 75 terms got 6593 hits in VTechWorks. The 70 terms VTechWorks and VT had in common, got 6973 hits in VT. (See Appendix C)

94.3% (66 of 70) of the terms had <2% difference in the percentage of hits between VT and VTechWorks. These differences were largely terms referring to laws or legal status (8) and people (7). Undocumented students and Mexican Americans got 7% more hits in VTechWorks, while Español and immigration policy got 4.9% more hits in VT.

The 17 terms below had a >1% difference in hits between VT and VTechWorks, leaving 75.7% (53 of 70) of the terms with <1% difference in the percentage of hits.

In the VTechWorks direct searches, 70 terms got hits. 64 of those terms appeared in the ETD Collection and 48 appeared in Faculty Research Collection. There was a high occurrence of <1% difference in the use of these 48 terms these collections had in common: 85.4% (41). 93.8% (45) had <2% difference.

Even the terms with the double-digit hits were common to the collections:

- VTechWorks
  - o 17.9% Hispanic
  - o 14.4% Spanish
  - o 13.9% Immigration
- ETDs
  - o 19.1% Hispanic
  - o 14.8% Immigration
  - o 14.3% Spanish
- Faculty Research
  - o 17.0% Immigration
  - o 16.9% Spanish
  - o 15.3% Hispanic
  - o 10.8% Mexican

The 14 terms that got >1% of the hits each made up 87.9% of the total hits in the ETD Collection. These terms could largely be categorized as reflecting heritage (9), activities (2), languages (2), and legal status (1). The 16 terms in the Faculty Research Collection with >1% of the hits each, made up 91% of that collection's hits and could be categorized as describing people or heritage (9), legal status (4) and language (3).

The two collections had 13 terms in common among those with the most hits. The table below, however, shows that faculty used 9 of these terms more percentage-wise than graduate students.

TABLE 4		
Latinx Terms: Top Hits for ETDs and Faculty Research Collections		
LATINX	% ETDs	% Fac Res
Immigration	14.8%	17.0%
Spanish	14.3%	16.9%
Hispanic	19.1%	15.3%
Mexican	9.6%	10.8%
Latino	8.4%	7.9%
Latin American	4.8%	4.1%
Castellano	1.9%	3.0%
Undocumented	2.7%	2.8%
Mexican American	3.1%	2.4%
Deportation	2.3%	2.0%
Latina	2.2%	1.7%
Puerto Rican	2.3%	1.5%
Raza	1.1%	1.1%

TABLE 3	
Latinx Terms with >1% Difference between Percentage of Hits in VT and VTechWorks	
Latinx terms	% VT hits minus % VTW hits
Español	2.5%
Immigration policy	2.4%
Spanish American	1.8%
Illegal alien	1.6%
NAFTA	1.6%
Latinx	1.3%
DACA	1.3%
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	1.3%
LASO	1.2%
Filipino-American	1.1%
Chicano	-1.2%
Dream Act	-1.3%
Raza	-1.8%
Castellano	-1.8%
Undocumented immigrants	-1.9%
Mexican American	-2.6%
Undocumented students	-3.4%

## CONCLUSION

This paper describes what the data revealed about one IR at one PhD granting institution. To be better stewards of our IRs, to make our IRs showcases, and to avoid the IR being an isolated archival system disconnected from its host institution, I suggest evaluating how well IRs reflect their host institutions. By studying terms authors used rather than those assigned from a standardized vocabulary (e.g., LCSH), we can see the language used (or not) by the faculty, students, and staff in their scholarship and activities.

The three microcosms created by the vocabularies of terms used in publications, presentations, and the like may reveal that scholarship and ac-

TABLE 5

## Does VTechWorks Appropriately Reflect VT?

% Difference, VT -VTechWorks	LGBTQ+	Indigenous People	Latinx
<1%	91.9%	84.9%	84.3%
<2%	96.4%	95.3%	93.8%

agree that this is an appropriate way to evaluate institutional repositories, agree on what percentage of match would determine that an IR accurately reflects its host institution, and conduct similar studies of their IRs, this may be another isolated data point.

tivities in these areas at the university level are largely reflected in the institutional repository (setting aside the question perhaps as to what extent the institutional website is representative of the institution). Averaging <1% difference may be a high bar to reach, but an average match of 93.8%-96.4% with <2% difference in the percentage of search hits may indicate that VTechWorks appropriately reflects its institutional host, Virginia Tech. However, unless others at least tentatively

# APPENDIX A

## LGBTQ+ VOCABULARY

1. agender
2. androgynous
3. aromantic
4. asexual
5. assigned gender
6. bathroom bill
7. berdache
8. bicurious
9. bigender
10. binarism
11. biological sex
12. biphobia
13. biromantic
14. bisexual
15. bisexual erasure
16. bull-dyke
17. cisgender
18. cisnormative
19. cissexism
20. cross dresser
21. defense of marriage act
22. demisexual
23. Denim Day
24. diverse sexualities and genders
25. drag king
26. drag queen
27. Ex Lapide
28. faggot
29. feminine presenting
30. FTM individuals
31. gay liberation
32. gay marriage
33. gay men
34. gay power
35. gay pride
36. gay rights
37. gender affirming
38. gender bender
39. gender bias
40. gender binary
41. gender confirmation surgery
42. gender confirming
43. gender conforming
44. gender creative
45. gender disparity
46. gender dysphoria
47. gender equality
48. gender equity
49. gender expansive
50. gender expression
51. gender fluid
52. gender identity
53. gender inclusive
54. gender inequality
55. gender inequity
56. gender neutral
57. gender normative
58. gender variant
59. gender-blind
60. gender-nonbinary
61. gender-nonconforming
62. genderfuck
63. genderqueer
64. gynephilia
65. hermaphrodite
66. heteroflexible
67. heteronormative
68. heterosexism
69. heterosexual
70. homoerotic
71. homoflexible
72. homonormative
73. homophobia
74. homophobic
75. homoromantic
76. homosexual
77. implicit bias
78. inclusive language
79. intersex
80. lesbian
81. lesbophobia
82. LGBTQ
83. LGBTQ rights
84. LGBTQIA
85. lifestyle choice
86. lipstick lesbian
87. mansplaining
88. marginalized identities
89. masculine of center
90. masculine presenting
91. metrosexual
92. misogyny
93. MTF individuals
94. non-binary
95. non-binary gender
96. omnigender
97. pangender
98. pansexual
99. polysexual
100. preferred gender pronoun
101. preferred pronoun
102. Pride Week
103. QPOC
104. QTPOC
105. queer studies
106. queer theory
107. queerness
108. safe zone
109. same-gender loving
110. secondary sex characteristics
111. sex assigned at birth
112. sex change
113. sex reassignment
114. sexism
115. sexual identity
116. sexual orientation
117. sexual preference
118. sexual reassignment
119. sexually deviant
120. sexually fluid
121. shemale
122. third gender
123. trans men
124. trans women
125. transfeminism
126. transgender
127. transmen
128. transphobia
129. transsexual
130. transvestite
131. transwomen
132. two spirit
133. unconscious bias
134. underrepresented groups



# APPENDIX B

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE VOCABULARY

- |  |                               |                         |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Alaska Native   | 31. Indigenous Communities    | 63. Patawomeck          |
| 2. American Indian                                       | 32. Indigenous decolonization | 64. Peepeekisis Cree    |
| 3. American Indian and<br>Indigenous Community<br>Center | 33. Indigenous languages      | 65. Pow wow             |
| 4. American Indian Women                                 | 34. Indigenous People         | 66. Powhatan            |
| 5. Amerindian  | 35. Indigenous rights         | 67. Powwow              |
| 6. Anishinaabe   | 36. Indio                     | 68. Quechua             |
| 7. Blackfeet   | 37. Inter-tribal              | 69. Quechua/Aymara      |
| 8. Catawba   | 38. Inuit                     | 70. Rappahannock        |
| 9. Cheroenhaka   | 39. Inuk                      | 71. Saponi              |
| 10. Cherokee   | 40. Lumbee                    | 72. savages             |
| 11. Chickahominy   | 41. Mattaponi                 | 73. settler colonialism |
| 12. Coharie  | 42. Meherrin                  | 74. Shinnecock          |
| 13. Cree   | 43. Mestizo                   | 75. Squaw               |
| 14. Criollo  | 44. Monacan                   | 76. Tohono O'odham      |
| 15. Croatan  | 45. Monacan-Tutelo            | 77. Tribal              |
| 16. Cultural assimilation                                | 46. Nansemond                 | 78. Tribal policy       |
| 17. Cultural erasure                                     | 47. Native Americans          | 79. Tribal Sovereignty  |
| 18. Delaware Indians                                     | 48. Native at Virginia Tech   | 80. Tribe               |
| 19. Diné   | 49. Native Communities        | 81. Tuscarora           |
| 20. Eastern Chickahominy                                 | 50. Native Hawaiians          | 82. Tutelo              |
| 21. Eskimo   | 51. Native nations            | 83. Unkechaug           |
| 22. Eurocentric  | 52. Native People             | 84. Upper Mattaponi     |
| 23. Federal Indian Policy                                | 53. Native students           | 85. wampum              |
| 24. First Nations  | 54. Natives                   | 86. Yuchi               |
| 25. First Peoples  | 55. Navajo                    | 87. Zambo               |
| 26. full-blooded   | 56. Navajo (Diné)             |                         |
| 27. half-breed   | 57. Nottoway                  |                         |
| 28. half-caste   | 58. Original Peoples          |                         |
| 29. Indians  | 59. Osage                     |                         |
| 30. Indigenous art                                       | 60. Pamunkey                  |                         |
|  | 61. part-Indian               |                         |
|  | 62. part-native               |                         |

# APPENDIX C

## LATINX VOCABULARY

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Beaner                                  | 28. Illegal alien                       | 54. Norteños                              |
| 2. Border enforcement                      | 29. Illegal immigrants                  | 55. North American Free Trade Agreement   |
| 3. Boricua                                 | 30. illegal status                      | 56. Pachuca                               |
| 4. Bracero                                 | 31. Illegals                            | 57. Pachuco                               |
| 5. Castas                                  | 32. immigration                         | 58. Paisa                                 |
| 6. Castellano                              | 33. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | 59. Paisano                               |
| 7. Catalan                                 | 34. Immigration policy                  | 60. Puerto Rican                          |
| 8. Chicana                                 | 35. Immigration raid                    | 61. Raza                                  |
| 9. Chicano                                 | 36. Judeo-Spanish                       | 62. Ruca                                  |
| 10. Chicanax                               | 37. LASO                                | 63. Seasonal agricultural worker          |
| 11. Cholas                                 | 38. Latin American                      | 64. Spanish                               |
| 12. Cholo                                  | 39. Latin American Student Organization | 65. Spanish American                      |
| 13. Cuban-American                         | 40. Latin@                              | 66. Spic                                  |
| 14. DACA                                   | 41. Latina                              | 67. Undocumented                          |
| 15. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals | 42. Latine                              | 68. Undocumented aliens                   |
| 16. Deportation                            | 43. Latino                              | 69. Undocumented immigrants               |
| 17. DREAM Act                              | 44. Latins                              | 70. Undocumented students                 |
| 18. El Centro                              | 45. Latinx                              | 71. United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement |
| 19. Espanol                                | 46. Machismo                            | 72. USICE                                 |
| 20. Español                                | 47. Malinche                            | 73. USMCA                                 |
| 21. Espanyol                               | 48. Mestizaje                           | 74. Vulnerable communities                |
| 22. Filipino-American                      | 49. Mestizo                             | 75. Wetback                               |
| 23. Gente                                  | 50. Mexican                             |   |
| 24. Guacho                                 | 51. Mexican American                    |   |
| 25. Half breed                             | 52. Mixed-status families               |   |
| 26. Hispanic                               | 53. NAFTA                               |   |
| 27. Hispanos                               |   |   |

## NOTES

1. Clifford Lynch, “Institutional repositories: Essential infrastructure for scholarship in the digital age,” *ARL Bimonthly Report* 226 (Feb. 2003), p.2. Accessed April 12, 2021. <https://www.cni.org/wp-content/uploads/2003/02/arl-br-226-Lynch-IRs-2003.pdf>  
A set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members... a mature and fully realized institutional repository will contain the intellectual works of faculty and students—both research and teaching materials and also documentation of the activities of the institution itself in the form of records of events and performance and of the ongoing intellectual life of the institution.
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