

USAIN Oral History Special Project

Interview Transcript

Narrator: Nancy Eaton

Interviewer: Suzanne Stapleton

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Interview Introduction

Stapleton: —start where we start the interview. But maybe before I do that, do you have any questions or concerns?

Eaton: No, other than when I tried to think back that far and realized I was the first president, not much had happened! [laugh]

Stapleton: [laugh]

Eaton: So this may be a short interview! [laugh]

Stapleton: Oh, well, what I would love to get, if you can, like you were starting to share with me the other day, is a little bit of the background of why did you all decide to form USAIN, and how did you come to be in that position of helping get it started?

Eaton: I think that's probably the most useful thing to do. So understand me when I'm talking about myself for a while, it's the background to how I got into the relationship with NAL. Almost all of my background in libraries has been in library automation, from the late '60s on. I finished graduate school, I became a beginning cataloguer at the University of Texas Libraries, and it was at the very beginning when the Library of Congress had just started putting out machine-readable cataloguing. So it was the very beginning.

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Eaton: It wasn't even the beginning of online catalogs; it was the beginning of *cataloguing*. And Texas was notorious at the time for buying whole bookstores to get their rare books, and then they would warehouse all the rest of it. So they thought they had about 500,00 volumes out in this old warehouse, and I was asked to work on an inventory of it. And it turned out to be five million volumes. So then I was asked to help set up this system using Library of Congress tapes, and setting up an in-house cataloguing system for all this stuff. Texas went up from the top 20 research libraries to the top ten almost overnight, as they were adding this stuff to the collection. So that's how I got into library automation. Based on that, I was asked to join the visiting team from Texas to OCLC to see if we should join OCLC. This was when OCLC was still a state network and was just beginning to open up to other libraries.

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Eaton: So we did join, and I got involved with OCLC. Ended up eventually being elected to Users Council and then to the Board of Trustees. I was on the Board of Trustees for 16 years and chaired it for four years, as we went international. And so I was involved in it becoming an international network connecting libraries. So that was actually before I got involved with NAL. That was sort of preceding. I went from Texas to the State University of New York in Stony Brook for a couple of years, and then the Atlanta Public Library. I was married at the time, and we found jobs in the same place, and automated the whole Atlanta Public Library system, 23 libraries over three counties. That was the days of mini computers, and I installed a mini computer, et cetera, et cetera. I was actually the backup operator for the computer room. [laugh]

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Stapleton: Oh my goodness. [laugh]

Eaton: So when I decided it was time to leave Atlanta and go back to academic libraries, I became the director at University of Vermont, and that's how I met Joe Howard, who was then the director at NAL, and Pam André, who was the associate director for technology. And it was just the beginning of libraries using the internet. And this was in the mid to late '80s, somewhere in there. And USDA had its own computer network and did not want NAL to use the internet. They wanted them to use the internal system. So I was asked by Joe and Pam to take on a project to help them connect libraries using the internet. So I actually signed—Vermont and I signed a contract with NAL for me to be the project manager to help network the ag libraries nationally.

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Eaton: And that's how I got involved with them. I think it was a three-year contract, something like that. I went from Vermont to Iowa State as dean of libraries, and we actually moved the contract to Iowa State so that I could finish what I was working on. And I think that's how I ended up being the first president of USAIN. We needed a vehicle for libraries to cooperate then. The network by itself didn't mean anything. It was the content and the collections and programs and so on. And so it pretty much was born out of NAL itself. I mean, I was still working with Joe and Pam. And frankly, I don't remember much about it, other than helping them get it started. But from that point on, I always relied on my subject specialists, because they were the ones who could deal with the programs and with the faculty, and the researchers.

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Eaton: And so from that point on, I was more of a facilitator than very active in it. So for instance, when I came to Penn State, Amy Paster, who was our life sciences librarian, has done almost all of it. And that was pretty much my practice from that point forward. So really my part of it was helping them get the network started so that they had a platform.

Stapleton: Nancy, thank you so much for that introduction. I do want to just pause for just a minute just to introduce myself and you to make sure our viewers in the future are able to identify us, but I appreciate you giving the back story, which is fabulous, about why USAIN even came to be and how it came to be. I hope to talk with you further about that. So I'm Suzanne Stapleton and I'm here on the 15th of January, 2020, with Nancy Eaton, Dean Emeritus of the University Libraries at Penn State University.

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Stapleton: And as Nancy said, she was the first president of USAIN in 1988. And Nancy, you, as you said, have just given us a nice summary of all the impressive leadership you've provided to libraries throughout your career. It's just really an impressive story of how you were there at the forefront of the automation and technology starting up,. And now it's—can't really imagine libraries without it. [laugh]

Eaton: It's fun to sit back and watch what it has become. [laugh]

Stapleton: Exactly. And I'm so thankful for Amy Paster for putting us in touch for this project.

Eaton: Yeah, she's great.

Stapleton: Yeah. So as you remember, this project, the U.S. Agricultural Information Network (USAIN)'s Oral History Special Project launched during USAIN's 30th year to document USAIN's history as experienced through its members and close affiliates. The goal is to document personal memories, experiences, and perspectives of the impact of this professional organization. And we appreciate your interest. You and I previously reviewed the oral history process and the permission agreement form.

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Stapleton: I just wanted to remind you that the interview consists of ten questions, and we've set aside an hour for our conversation. Remember that you don't have to answer every question, and if you don't like your response to a question, we can record it again. You will be given the opportunity to review the transcript before it's shared or archived.

Eaton: And just so you realize, since I was so early in this process, I don't have a lot of details. [laugh]

Stapleton: Yes, and that's OK, and I'm realizing we may need to modify some of the questions, because I think your contribution really is from prior to the launching. You know, what led up to the launching of USAIN.

Eaton: That's right.

Stapleton: It sounds like you got interested or involved in the agricultural field and the National Agricultural Library when you started working in Vermont.

Eaton: That's correct.

Stapleton: Was that because agriculture was important to the library there?

Eaton: Well, it is a land grant university, and ever since—and I've worked at land grant universities, so I've stayed involved.

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Eaton: But that was partly luck, partly timing [laugh], that I made that segue into—I wanted to go back to research libraries, and I just happened to click at University of Vermont.

Stapleton: Well, and they've been actively involved in USAIN for many years. I know they just hosted one of the conferences not that long ago.

Eaton: Yes.

Stapleton: And then how about a little more background about why NAL—what motivated them to create this network. What was the need that they saw? You mentioned about sort of the network in word alone wouldn't be very helpful. So what was the need that they were trying to address? Could you give us a little bit more content?

Eaton: Well, this is a personal impression [laugh] I'm working with, but Joe Howard became director, and he was an activist director. He wanted to make a difference. I think NAL had been—at least my impression is it had been very much of an internal unit within USDA.

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Eaton: It didn't necessarily reach out to the other land grant libraries, and Joe wanted to do that, and they needed a vehicle to do that. USDA, still obviously if they wanted to use their own network, thought of themselves as very insular. And that didn't really work to reach out to libraries that were using other platforms. So their effort was to use the platform that was becoming the standard platform across libraries. OCLC was much more the internal operations of libraries. The internet was more an external platform where you could collaborate in a different way. And so, I mean, they're also members of OCLC, so they used the internal platforms, but they were really looking to a different kind of collaboration, I think. And Pam had been at Library of Congress before coming to NAL, so she had an international perspective, and continues to.

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Eaton: We're friends. We actually see each other on a regular basis. And she has kept that perspective. Well, Joe did, too. They really wanted to move to the next stage of collaboration and they saw the internet as a way to do it when USDA didn't. So by working through a collaborator, I did it on their behalf. But they were also working fairly closely with University of Maryland at that time, as I remember, on the same effort, on the internet effort.

Stapleton: And so can you describe—well, one, just to know, we're hoping Pam André is also going to participate in the interview process.

Eaton: I'll encourage her to do that.

Stapleton: That would be great. [laugh] So tell me a little bit more about the original network that was created and what system were you using that information was shared.

Eaton: Well, there's not a lot to talk about.

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Eaton: It's an external network. And it was really a matter of just encouraging libraries to use it and setting up the protocols. And then once you had the capability, then the question was, so what do we want to do with this? [laugh] And that's where the subject specialists sort of took over USAIN, with my blessing, because they were really the ones that had the need. So it really was just a technical platform, but it was the one that was becoming widely used and collaborative.

Stapleton: And that being the internet.

Eaton: Yes, the internet.

Stapleton: And then what was the response that you recall from USDA? Were they interested in watching what was happening with the use of the internet?

Eaton: I don't remember there being any pushback. I'm not sure that they actually totally grasped [laugh] what was going on at the time. I think it just slowly evolved.

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Stapleton: And now, like you say, today, you can't even imagine how information could be shared without the internet. [laugh]

Eaton: No, no.

Stapleton: It's impressive. Well, I noticed that you're still a member of USAIN. At least maybe you have a lifetime membership, but you are listed on our membership platform in our new website.

Eaton: Probably through the library. I haven't been involved in a long time. I mean, I've been retired for ten years.

Stapleton: Yes, congratulations. And thank you so much for spending some of your retirement time with us.

Eaton: I'm still very active outside, including with libraries. I was on the Smithsonian Libraries' board for eight years, and I'm on the local public library foundation board. And so I've found other ways to stay involved.

Stapleton: Well, those are lucky groups to have you.

Eaton: Oh, thanks.

Stapleton: How did your involvement in terms of setting up the platform and starting the technical capabilities for agricultural librarians across the country to communicate particularly with NAL and with each other—what kind of impact did that have on your professional growth or responsibilities as time went on?

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Eaton: Well, I worked very much through Pam, and it really was more a coordination of libraries to get them to use it in certain ways. Because most of them were already—their universities were using the internet. So it was a question of nudging the libraries into that arena. I mean, most of the technology was done at the campus level for each library. It really was more—my role was more coordination than anything else, of just encouraging our land grant collaborators to use it, and then to experiment a little bit and get comfortable with it. But Pam really took a lot of the leadership, because it was their project. I was just coordinating on their behalf.

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Stapleton: And when it first started—I think Amy Paster put together a writeup of the history of USAIN that's on the USAIN website now, and I was looking back through that, and at some point, it changed from this network—I think originally it was never intended to form a separate organization.

Eaton: Yeah, it started out as part of NAL, and then I think transformed over time. There's also a Wikipedia entry on USAIN, and it has some of that same history. Maybe that's from Amy's; I don't know. But again, it points out that after about, what, eight or ten years, it transformed into an independent organization. But at the time I was working with it, it was a creature of NAL, born out of the need to have a vehicle for collaborating.

Stapleton: Yeah, yeah. Did you end up having some collaborations—obviously you had the collaboration with NAL; did you have additional collaborations that came out of setting up that network?

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Eaton: I'd have to go back to my staff to answer that question. [laugh] I mean, we were always part of USAIN. We've always been members of USAIN. And I've always encouraged my subject specialists to participate. But I was less and less involved personally. My usual method is get it started and let somebody else run with it. [laugh]

Stapleton: Well, you have good building skills, so you established a well-run organization. Does it surprise you that it's here thirty...I think we're at 32 years later now, or 31 years later, and still running?

Eaton: I'm not surprised at that. I did read somewhere that it was one of the first subject-based organizations, and that, I hadn't thought about.

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Eaton: That they were very early in recognizing that you could do it on a subject and specialty basis. And I think it has had a major effect on agricultural communication and research, because the libraries have been very much a part of that.

Stapleton: Right, yeah, and I think some of the stories we get from people who—the subject specialists who have been involved attest to some of the work that they've done cross-collaborative through USAIN.

Eaton: I think in general, but in particular NAL, people underestimate that libraries were really some of the earliest adapters of technology, and they've actually stayed very current compared to other parts of the university, when you really look at what they're doing. I think they're underestimated.

Stapleton: Can you elaborate on that more?

Eaton: Well, for instance, here at Penn State, the library now has a collaborative lab for students that can come in and use multiple platforms and do creative projects and so on. And it's actually out of the library, not out of one of the colleges.

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Eaton: We've made space for the IT staff to be there to help them, et cetera. And that was done by my successor very recently, and it's getting rave reviews on campus from the students. So I don't think most people think of the library as being such an innovator, but it is. And just think about the way we communicate research now, and open access, and trying to make it available as widely as possible. The fact that we're still fighting at the national level for open access, that was coming out of the library field.

Stapleton: Right, right. Yeah, I saw from the announcement of your retirement from Penn State that you had been very involved with the scholarly communications, with the University Press, leading the University Press at Penn State and involved in scholarly communications issues.

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Eaton: Yes. Yeah, the Press reported to me about the last five years I was working. And that was happening nationally, where libraries and presses had more and more in common, particularly around technology. That we could help them in migrating to newer technology. They didn't have the resources to do it themselves or the people to do it themselves. And if you survey, you'll see that a lot of the presses started reporting to library directors. In fact, they changed my title from Dean of University Libraries to Dean of University Libraries and Scholarly Communications to show that I could have other kinds of information technology reporting to me besides just the libraries. I don't think that's unusual anymore.

Stapleton: Right, I think that's a big trend. And even just the whole growth of the scholarly communication field has really emerged in the last 15 years or so.

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Eaton: Well, in fact, they're not library schools anymore; they're library and information technology colleges. [laugh]

Stapleton: Right, right. Yeah. One of the questions we ask is whether you've attended any of—USAIN now offers biannual conferences. And I don't know if you have any recollections or memories back to the very first, I guess it would be the network meeting, when the organization first started?

Eaton: Honestly, I can't remember that far back. [laugh]

Stapleton: It's a long time ago.

Eaton: I think it was very much a working meeting of just, how are we going to collaborate? And USAIN was born out of that. But I think it was at a very practical working level.

Stapleton: And it has now grown. We have a coming conference in April of 2020 at—Texas Tech is hosting it, and there's a whole panel of interest groups, committees, presentations, poster presentations. A beloved conference. [laugh]

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Stapleton: A couple of these questions are larger picture, and I think I might have sent these to you ahead of time. But this is one which is—the practice of information exchange has been revolutionized by the internet and social media since USAIN launched. How do you think information technology has impacted USAIN's operations and mission?

Eaton: Well, I think it is the primary vehicle in agricultural sciences in particular. Medicine, I think they have their own organizations and research methods. So I think it really is agriculture for the most part. But the librarians, the subject specialists, have been very collaborative with the colleges of agriculture, and I think it has changed the whole way they communicate, the whole way they do research, and how they share that information.

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Eaton: I think the way we are now sharing research is dramatically different than it was in the '70s and '80s.

Stapleton: For better? For worse?

Eaton: Oh, better. Absolutely. I think it's driving a major change within the publishing industry who doesn't quite know how to deal with it, and who's trying to maintain their old profit model in a time that is hard to do that. I did a paper not too long ago on open access and how the publishers, for instance with public libraries, are now saying that they won't give them access to the e-books for anywhere from three months to a year, because they want to get their profits out of it before they make it available.

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Eaton: So they're actually impinging on the mission of a public library when they're doing that. Well, I don't think in the long run, they're going to win that battle. The users will push back. [laugh] But it tells you what stress the publishing industry is feeling. And there's now another discussion going on at the national level about open access with research that comes out of government. Well, again, that hits the publishers very hard. So I think those are still open questions in terms of how far is the reach going to be of technology and access to information.

Stapleton: Right. Yes, here in this country, the public access mandate—you know, complying with the public access mandate—do you feel that that is impacting where scholars are choosing to publish their work?

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Eaton: I don't think we know yet. The publishers themselves are certainly trying to pressure the authors. Whether the authors will go along with that or not, or whether they're more interested in their colleagues and their fields, I think it's too soon to tell.

Stapleton: Yeah. And the whole model of funding open access through article processing charges is being discussed and worried over.

Eaton: Right. Well, I don't think we have a new model yet. I think we're in transit.

Stapleton: From your perspective, based on your experience, can you give us a look into the crystal ball? What you might see, what you might expect to see in five or ten years in the scholarly publishing world?

Eaton: I think it will depend a lot of on politics.

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Eaton: I don't think the current president is a friend of open access, because he's very much in line with the business community. So I think it's going to be fought out within the political arena. And would I make a guess? No. [laugh] I can hope! [laugh]

Stapleton: And yet even under this—you know, the public access mandate was launched under President Obama, but here under President Trump, they have expanded that to include not just your publications, access to your publications from research funded through federal agencies, but now they're pushing for open access to data that contributed to the research. So the whole branch of reusable data and how to access that data, do you feel like libraries have a role to play in that?

Eaton: Well, increasingly libraries are becoming the data archives.

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Eaton: Most of the big research libraries now have a data archive and manage it for the university. And increasingly, it's by subject as well. So agricultural information could certainly fall in that bucket. I think because of the subject specialists in libraries, in some ways they're better—and their history with preservation and archiving—they're in a much better place to do it than just the general IT group on campus. So I think that role will grow for libraries.

Stapleton: When you mentioned the libraries' experience with archiving and preservation, is that tied directly into—so the interoperability of metadata and the cataloguing experience that people are bringing to it?

Eaton: Yes. Well, I think it's a combination of the finding, the metadata and how you find it, but also how you organize it, because data is a very different creature than text.

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Eaton: And so it's also I think particularly by subject areas, setting up new standards for how you make it broadly available. How do you organize it? And I guess that is metadata. Sure. New roles! [laugh]

Stapleton: Yes. I think some of the limitations in an organization's ability to master new roles can be resources available to them. I don't know if you have anything to say about that? How do you feel like libraries are maybe perceived by their institutions and whether you think that they'll be given the resources they need in order to grow into those new roles?

Eaton: I think it really depends on the institution and the institution's leadership, whether your president and provost can envision that role for libraries. Certainly at Penn State, they have.

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Eaton: I mean, one of the reasons I stayed here was that I had supportive presidents and provosts who pretty much left it up to us to define our roles as things changed. And my impression is that that has continued under the new dean. The new dean, who just announced her retirement! She has already been here for ten years! [laugh] But I really do think there will be key major universities that provide the leadership. It's not going to be all of them. The smaller ones are not going to have the resources to do it, probably, except in very specialized cases.

Stapleton: And so then as we're following this line of thought, what role do you think organizations like the National Agricultural Library have to provide a foundation, a support system for some of the smaller libraries?

Eaton: That's an interesting question. I would think that there are certain specialized areas that they are the logical data archive, and there are others where perhaps specific institutions take that role, and they have more of a coordinator role.

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Eaton: None of us can do it by ourselves anymore; it's just too big. I mean, that's true for all electronic content anymore. I was part of the Big Ten, and even in digitizing collections, we started picking out the areas where we had great depth, and each of us would take different areas, rather than trying to duplicate it, and then we would share. And so I think data is going to be somewhat the same. And again, NAL may have some areas where they're the logical home, but they also have the role of coordinating and providing broader access.

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Stapleton: Were you involved or aware of USAIN's digitization work? They were very involved in the '90s.

Eaton: Mostly not.

Stapleton: It might have been after it got launched. In digitizing—identifying core agricultural serials and then making an effort to digitize them through the Project CERES grant awards.

Eaton: But that was more text-based, wasn't it, rather than data?

Stapleton: Yes, correct. That was publication-based.

Eaton: That, I'm aware of. And it was a logical next step. [laugh]

Stapleton: Yes, yes. Yeah, the data piece I think is still under a lot of discussion.

Eaton: Well, it's huge.

Stapleton: It is huge. And the skill set is—like you said, it needs to bring in and work closely with IT.

Eaton: Mmhmm. Well, and the tricky part with data is that depending upon the subject area or the content, it may have very different structures from subject to subject, unlike text where you can have sort of a standard approach.

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Eaton: I think that's the really tricky part. And then there's just the quantity of it.

Stapleton: Yeah. Plus, I also think with your background in scholarly communications, I think there's also the issue that has not really been addressed is the amount of work of human effort that would be required to make data reusable, to explain it, document it, preserve it. I don't think at this point people understand the reward system for that.

Eaton: Right. Well, there's also a question of whether the researcher wants to share that data, because it's their research. Unlike writing a book where you want a lot of people to be exposed to it, this is their raw research, and there are some who will not want to share it, who do not want to share it. I've run into that a couple of times.

Stapleton: Yeah. So it will be interesting to see how the standards evolve and address those concerns, both out of respect for the ownership of the data if they're still in use, or privacy of the research objects as well as how to actually format it even if you do want to share it.

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Eaton: Right. It's complicated.

Stapleton: It is. [laugh]

Eaton: [laugh] That's what makes it fun! [laugh]

Stapleton: Not an easy puzzle to solve. I'm wondering if you might dig back in your memories to when you were working so closely with NAL at the launch of USAIN. Can you share a funny or silly memory that you have regarding USAIN? The second part of the question is, what theme song would you suggest best embodies this organization? [laugh]

Eaton: [laugh] You know, it has been so long, I really—it's very vague in my mind. This was the late '80s.

Stapleton: Yeah, yeah.

Eaton: Nothing rings a bell. I'm sorry.

Stapleton: That's OK! But it sounds like you've maintained good friendships from that time, with Pam André, for instance.

Eaton: Yes. Well, I even continued to see Joe for a while until he moved out of Washington, D.C. He's in Annapolis now.

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Eaton: In fact, he was just on Facebook this morning that it was his birthday!
[laugh]

Stapleton: That's great. [laugh]

Eaton: But Pam and I have seen each other almost every year. Up in Maine, in August, we—there's a whole group of us that get together up there.

Stapleton: Oh, that's wonderful.

Eaton: A couple of—Elaine Albright, who was director at University of Maine, et cetera, et cetera. And we've traveled internationally together.

Stapleton: Did that friendship evolve from this work with NAL and USAIN?

Eaton: Yes. Pam, yes, mmhmm.

Stapleton: Interesting.

Eaton: Well, and even with some of the other directors. When I was in Vermont, I got to know some of the other New England directors—Elaine and the New Hampshire director and so on—and we became personal friends and continued that into retirement.

Stapleton: That's wonderful.

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Stapleton: Well, that's the immeasurable reach of an organization like USAIN.

Eaton: Indeed.

Stapleton: This one, I'm not sure if you'd want to pass on, but I'll give you the option. Agricultural practices, food science, veterinary medicine, and natural resource management have significantly changed since USAIN launched. From your perspective, how have changes in these fields impacted the profession of agricultural information?

Eaton: Well, I think because of the technology, it has become much more collaborative between the colleges and subject-based organizations like USAIN. That the colleges can't do it by themselves, either. I mean, no library can stand alone, but the colleges can't do this without the technology support of libraries and IT.

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Eaton: So I think it has changed the way they collaborate with each other in very fundamental ways. It's much more collaborative, I think, than it was earlier, and all to the good. And the other piece of it that's interesting is that I think it requires larger organizations to help support that. So for instance, here, when I came as director or dean, it was primarily to be over the main campus, University Park. Within three months, the president had given me all the libraries at all the other campuses, so suddenly I had 36 libraries at 24 campuses. And then after that, I ended up with both the law and the medical libraries. Because the technology is complex enough that no one library can do it by themselves anymore. That's also true of the colleges.

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Eaton: They need that level of support to do their own research and their own teaching and so on. And so I think it's a much more collaborative environment in general, and USAIN would be an example of that.

Stapleton: Yeah. Based on your experiences with USAIN to date, what advice would you share with new members? So people just joining the organization.

Eaton: Get involved. It's a big enough organization now and a complex enough organization, there's a place for you somewhere in there to get started.

Stapleton: That's great. Nancy, is there anything else that you would like to share with us about USAIN?

Eaton: Well, I think it's a wonderful example of a couple of people wanting to collaborate and being imaginative on how to do that and how to get people involved and to see what it started as, which was nothing [laugh], and to see what it is today is very gratifying.

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Stapleton: Well, we're so thankful for your involvement in making that happen. I know there was a group of people, but I know that your involvement was also very critical.

Eaton: Well, and it was fun! [laugh]

Stapleton: That's the best part of it. [laugh]

Eaton: Well, thank you, for inviting me to one of your interviews.

Stapleton: Well, we're thrilled to have you participate and to have your perspective. So thank you so much for taking the time. At this point, what we'll do is we will be sending the recording to a transcription service, and when we get the transcript back, I will be sure and mail you a copy and get your approval and see if there's anything we need to change.

Eaton: And I will get the form in the mail today, I promise. [laugh]

Stapleton: Oh, thank you! [laugh]

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Eaton: Is the archival piece just audio, or is it audio and video?

Stapleton: If you have a certain preference, we will honor your preference, but probably if you have no preference—

Eaton: Whatever you do is fine.

Stapleton: OK.

Eaton: I was just curious.

Stapleton: We would probably use the video, where we have it. In some instances, we weren't able to get—we haven't been able to use the video. Some people are connecting and they don't have access to the camera. But where we have it, we would probably keep it, unless you would prefer not.

Eaton: And whatever I get, you will already have edited? Or do you want me to see it first?

Stapleton: Yeah, let me see. I'm going to cut off the front end, of course, of the interview, just because we don't need the dead air space, but I believe you'll be getting the transcript from the transcription service. I mean, it will come through me, and I'll send it to you, but I'm not planning to do—we're not planning to do editing. We're just figuring this out as we go, so— [laugh]

Eaton: Well, editing meaning cutting out the extraneous stuff.

0:38:00

Stapleton: Yeah, so I think the transcription service will cut out a certain amount of any pauses, but they don't want to eliminate the sense of it being a conversation. So I'm hoping that your involvement in looking over the transcript would be minimal, and it might be for like, "Oh, I said it was 1975, and it really is such and such a date." If there's some fact-checking you had wanted to do.

Eaton: All right!

Stapleton: All right. Well, thank you so much. It was really wonderful to talk with you. Appreciate it.

Eaton: Thank you.

Stapleton: OK. Bye-bye.

Eaton: Bye.

End of Interview

