IFLA Hot Topics

Collections and content centered stewardship as an important paradigm in library services supporting the changing research practices in Humanities and Social Science

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Changing nature of scholarship in Humanities and Social Science

New Meta-information environment
Constant Technological change

Increasing need for Data Mining, Data Visualization and Data Analytics

Changing research practices in Humanities and Social Science

Growing importance of the assessment and evidence based methodologies

Trans/Cross Disciplinary & Non-traditional research inquiries

Impact on Collections and Research Services
Important shift in Library Collection Development and Research, Teaching & Learning Services

Traditional “collection development, reference and liaison service model” is not sufficient anymore

Increasing importance of the “Collections and Content centered stewardship model”
Collections and Content centered stewardship model
~ an important paradigm in library services supporting
the changing research practices in Humanities and Social Science

**Characteristics:**

Very close collaboration between faculty, scholars, students,
AND collection development and public services librarians:

- **Curatorial oversight on an intellectual level:**
  - Reaffirm existing area and/or indicate new areas of continuing significance to teaching and research
  - Identify and/or select specific Primary Sources & Distinctive and Unique Collections (*including digital born materials, research data sets, difficult-to-find non-textual outputs, contemporary ephemera and personal archives*)
  - Engage librarians directly in knowledge creation through University-Library collaborative projects

- **Curatorial oversight on a practical level:**
  - Ensure stewardship responsibilities for Primary Sources & Unique and Distinctive Collections by engaging faculty and students directly in its curation ~ *process of collecting, organizing and displaying materials*
  - Engage faculty and students directly in preservation and discovery of Primary Sources & Distinctive and Unique Collections
The main goal of the Charlie Archive at the Harvard Library project is to preserve manuscript, print, and ephemeral materials produced in the aftermath of these events. These materials will be archived at the Harvard Library, and made available for research and study by scholars, teachers, and students. For scholars, the materials will be used as a resource for research in various fields and disciplines. For teachers and students, the materials will serve as a database and resource for the development of teaching materials. For all future users of the Archive, the materials will document a peculiar moment in the early twenty-first century, when the word “Charlie” all of a sudden lost its tragic significance, and became charged with emotions, opinions, and agendas.

Context

The attacks of January 7, 8, and 9, 2015 against Charlie Hebdo and a kosher supermarket in Paris have started a vigorous debate on fundamental issues such as freedom of expression, relation between state, religion and society, respect for other beliefs and perspectives than our own, inequalities, and the disenfranchisement of individuals and communities. Participants in this debate represent a large sample of political positions and social backgrounds. The media coverage turned these French events into global news for a while. “Je suis Charlie” or “Je ne suis pas Charlie” became international expressions of adhesion to or distance from the stance attributed to Charlie Hebdo with regard to religion in general and to Islam in particular.
The JDA is a partnership of organizations including several terabits of data contained in Internet Archive, photographs archived by Yahoo! Japan, many layers of maps and videos, tweets collected by Hyper-cities, testimonials from victims and visitors to the site, and much more. The archive interface does not store copies of the data, rather it seamlessly links digital materials archived by partner projects, allowing you to search, view, and sort items across separate archives and collections.

In addition to being a permanent repository for digital records of the disaster, the archive is an interactive platform for teaching and research, constantly growing through direct user participation. Visitors are encouraged to freely contribute their own material to the archive, and to create individual “collections” of data surrounding a given theme or topic, sharing those individually curated collections with others. The archive seeks to become a collaborative, public space open to all who wish to relate memories, deposit data, teach and learn through the site.
What Do the Ukrainians Want?

For a third month now, tens of thousands of Ukrainians are continuing to demonstrate on the frozen streets of Kyiv, hoping that their voices will be heard by their own government and by governments and political leaders around the world. Many of them are living in tents on the city’s main square, pop
Questions

1. Thinking about an increasing incorporation of primary source materials into the research process, how it changes the traditional roles of both collection development librarians and research services/reference librarians? What impact it has on libraries overall?

2. What challenges do libraries face at the organizational level (i.e. technological infrastructure, human and financial resources, etc.) as the “collections and content stewardship” service model is progressively taking a more and more important role in research services?

3. Thinking about the faculty-library staff partnership enabling libraries to properly curate unique and distinctive primary source materials and engaging librarians directly in knowledge creation, what new opportunities will arise from it for librarians and libraries overall?
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