**Año 3 Número 80 junio 2018**



**Contenidos de este número**

1. **Digitization Projects: “How the Obsidian Collection is Bringing Black Newspapers to Google”**

**Filed by**[**Gary Price**](https://www.infodocket.com/author/gprice/)**on June 4, 2018**

**From**[**Chicago Magazine:**](http://www.chicagomag.com/city-life/June-2018/How-the-Obsidian-Collection-Is-Bringing-Black-Newspapers-to-Google/)

**Digitizing legacy. That’s the job of the curators behind**[**The Obsidian Collection**](https://www.theobsidiancollection.org/)**– archivists for *The Chicago Defender*, *Baltimore Afro American* and other historically black newspapers in the United States.**

**Their task is massive: digitize every image and article from newspapers that played a central role in the Great Migration, Civil Rights and Jim Crow eras. But they won’t have to do it all alone.**[**Google Arts & Culture**](https://artsandculture.google.com/)**is working with the Obsidian group on creating digital exhibits that can be free and searchable by anyone around the world.**

**[Clip]**

[**Eight exhibits are live on Google**](https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/the-obsidian-collection-archives)**, giving people access to a wide range of images, from famed boxer**[**Joe Louis at home in Chicago**](https://artsandculture.google.com/search/asset/?p=the-obsidian-collection-archives&em=m012yhd&categoryId=historical-figure)**to coverage of a**[**1959 housewares show**](https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/XgISC45HritQIQ)**that illustrates how middle class black families lived at the time.**

**Read the**[**Complete Article**](http://www.chicagomag.com/city-life/June-2018/How-the-Obsidian-Collection-Is-Bringing-Black-Newspapers-to-Google/)

**Learn More, Direct to**[**The Obsidian Collection Website**](https://www.theobsidiancollection.org/)

**Direct to**[**Digitized Material From Obsidian Collections (via Google Arts & Culture)**](https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/the-obsidian-collection-archives)

**About Gary Price**

**https://www.infodocket.com/2018/06/04/digitization-projects-how-the-obsidian-collection-is-bringing-black-newspapers-to-google/**

1. **New Journal Article: “The Changing Influence of Journal Data Sharing Policies on Local RDM Practices”**

**Filed by**[**Gary Price**](https://www.infodocket.com/author/gprice/)**on June 4, 2018**

**The following article was recently published online by the**[**International Journal of Data Curation (IJDC).**](http://www.ijdc.net/)

**Title**

[**The Changing Influence of Journal Data Sharing Policies on Local RDM Practices**](https://doi.org/10.2218/ijdc.v12i2.583)

**Authors**

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**Source**

**International Journal of Data Curation (IJDC)
Vol. 12, No. 2 (2017)
Published: June 4, 2018
DOI: 10.2218/ijdc.v12i2.583**

**Abstract**

**The purpose of this study was to examine changes in research data deposit policies of highly ranked journals in the physical and applied sciences between 2014 and 2016, as well as to develop an approach to examining the institutional impact of deposit requirements.**

**Policies from the top ten journals (ranked by impact factor from the Journal Citation Reports) were examined in 2014 and again in 2016 in order to determine if data deposits were required or recommended, and which methods of deposit were listed as options. For all 2016 journals with a required data deposit policy, publication information (2009-2015) for the University of Toronto was pulled from Scopus and departmental affiliation was determined for each article. The results showed that the number of high-impact journals in the physical and applied sciences requiring data deposit is growing.**

**In 2014, 71.2% of journals had no policy, 14.7% had a recommended policy, and 13.9% had a required policy (n=836). In contrast, in 2016, there were 58.5% with no policy, 19.4% with a recommended policy, and 22.0% with a required policy (n=880). It was also evident that U of T chemistry researchers are by far the most heavily affected by these journal data deposit requirements, having published 543 publications, representing 32.7% of all publications in the titles requiring data deposit in 2016. The Python scripts used to retrieve institutional publications based on a list of ISSNs have been released on GitHub so that other institutions can conduct similar research.**

**Direct to**[**Full Text Article**](http://www.ijdc.net/article/view/583/510) **14 pages; PDF.**

**https://www.infodocket.com/2018/06/04/new-journal-article-the-changing-influence-of-journal-data-sharing-policies-on-local-rdm-practices/**

1. **How About a Little Kindness for Library Leaders? | Leading From the Library**

**By**[**Steven Bell**](https://lj.libraryjournal.com/author/sbell/)

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**One of our profession’s most popular pastimes is beating up on the boss. Are library leaders just lousy at leadership and management, or is there something particularly anti-authority about people who work in libraryland? Maybe it’s time to show the boss a little love.**

**Every librarian writer, whether a regular columnist, blogger, or just occasional essayist, thrives on readership. Among my past columns are a few quite popular reads, but most split between nice, meh, and who cares. The top-of-the-chart outliers are most always the ones where I take library leaders to the woodshed. A**[**column on micromanagers**](https://lj.libraryjournal.com/2017/12/opinion/leading-from-the-library/micromanaging-library-leaders-rarely-know-damage-leading-library/)**ranked at the top of *LJ*’s most read articles for multiple weeks. It garnered more comments than just about anything else I’ve written. Excepting a few commenters who cynically claimed library workers were better off being micromanaged, the stories about horrific micromanaging bosses poured forth. The reaction makes it tempting to just churn out columns on everything that make library leaders awful bosses. Guaranteed readership.**

**FORMULA FOR CHARTING**

**Tapping into readers’ desire for content that confirms their existing biases could be a formula for future success. I’m planning more columns that would easily fulfill library workers’ passion for reading and commiserating about bad bosses. These future columns should secure my place at the top of *LJ*’s “most read article” chart:**

* **How to Survive Your Toxic Library Leader**
* **Top Ten Things Library Workers Hate About Their Bosses (listicles always do well so a listicle on bad bosses is a dream column)**
* **Why Every Library Leadership Workshop/Academy/Program is a Waste of Time That Fails to Turn Horrible Managers into Even Halfway Decent Leaders**
* **Just… All Library Bosses Are A-holes**

**In addition to generating plenty of comments, pro and con (well, mostly pro), that micromanaging column also inspired other librarians to speak out against their micromanaging bosses.**[**Apparently this one**](http://publiclibrariesonline.org/2018/04/the-dangers-of-micromanagement/)**generated quite a bit of discussion in the public library sector. Why? Is it something about this particular topic, micromanaging, that resonated so strongly with librarians or was it, as I believe, deep contact with the anti-administration raw nerve that permeates the American workplace? According to the**[**Global State of the Workplace Report**](http://news.gallup.com/reports/220313/state-global-workplace-2017.aspx?utm_source=2013StateofGlobalWorkplaceReport&utm_medium=2013SOGWReportLandingPage&utm_campaign=2013StateofGlobalReport_Redirectto2017page&utm_content=download2017now_textlink)**, half of all American workers have quit a job to escape the boss. Is the library workplace truly a morass of low morale,**[**as this article**](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01930826.2017.1368325)**would have us believe, or is there hope that our profession has its share of well-liked and possibly even**[**beloved library leaders**](https://lj.libraryjournal.com/2015/09/opinion/leading-from-the-library/library-superbosses-lead-by-creating-careers-leading-from-the-library/#_)**?**

**ANOTHER CORE VALUE**

**If library leaders are truly as bad as the stories library workers share about them, then, as a profession, we need to take this problem seriously. Every profession and industry has its share of toxic leaders. Is it possible that librarianship is somehow even worse? The presence of toxicity in library organizations is certainly not the sole domain of its leaders and managers. Library staff are known to quit jobs just to get away from problem coworkers. Friction between staff and administration is a phenomenon that seems as much a part of this profession as any of its cherished core values. I’ve seen it everywhere I’ve worked at one time or another, no matter the library or my position. Is there a chance we can do better? We must, and it needs to start with our leadership.**

**CHOOSE TO IMPROVE**

**Just as with**[**self-awareness**](https://lj.libraryjournal.com/2018/02/opinion/leading-from-the-library/library-leaders-need-get-clue-self-awareness-leading-library/)**, leaders may think their current leadership style connects with staff, but they can be cluelessly unaware of how badly they may be failing to do so. Here are several suggestions for ways to start doing better:**

* **I’m calling on all library leaders and managers to read Zenger and Folkman’s “**[**Are You Sure You’re Not a Bad Boss?**](https://hbr.org/2012/08/are-you-sure-youre-not-a-bad-b?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+harvardbusiness+%28HBR.org%29)**” and check off the boxes for those “fatal flaws” that must be owned.**
* **Being a better boss means paying attention to what workers want. My second required read is “**[**The Three Things Employees Really Want**](https://hbr.org/2018/02/people-want-3-things-from-work-but-most-companies-are-built-around-only-one)**.” Delivering on these three, allowing greater autonomy, building a community of respect, and creating a workplace of purpose, give staff a reason to come to work and feel good about what they do and who they do it with.**
* **Though not without flaws, consider**[**conducting a 360 review**](https://hbr.org/2012/09/getting-360-degree-reviews-right)**. It offers leaders and managers an opportunity to obtain direct, anonymous feedback from staff. A do-it-yourself review will require effort to identify good questions and establish the survey, but abundant resources for doing so are available on the Internet.**
* **Pay more attention to**[**existing data on boss behaviors**](https://www.cnbc.com/2017/07/17/a-survey-shows-employees-absolutely-hate-when-bosses-do-this.html)**that lead to poor relations with employees. While it may be difficult to admit to faults that drive staff away, any leader or manager can make a commitment to avoid these behaviors (e.g., take credit for staff ideas; set confusing expectations).**
* **Humility goes a long way. Consider learning more about**[**servant leadership**](https://hbr.org/2018/04/how-humble-leadership-really-works?utm_medium=email&utm_source=newsletter_monthly&utm_campaign=leadership_not_activesubs&referral=00206&deliveryName=DM6124)**and adopting some of its principles to give workers more ownership, autonomy, and responsibility.**

**One thing I feel comfortable generalizing about all bosses is that they can all get better in some way. Pick a flaw. Be honest and choose one thing to improve on in the next few months. Start somewhere. Avoiding the responsibility to continuously improve as a leader will only lead to more organizational dysfunction.**

**https://lj.libraryjournal.com/2018/05/opinion/leading-from-the-library/little-kindness-library-leaders-leading-library/**

1. **Reference/Data Resources: World Health Organization Releases Mental Health Atlas 2017 (Full Text Available Online)**

**Filed by**[**Gary Price**](https://www.infodocket.com/author/gprice/)**on June 7, 2018**

**From the**[**World Health Organization:**](http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/atlas/atlas_2017_web_note/en/)

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[**WHO’s Mental Health Atlas 2017**](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272735/9789241514019-eng.pdf)***r*eveals that although some countries have made progress in mental health policy-making and planning, there is a global shortage of health workers trained in mental health and a lack of investment in community-based mental health facilities.**

**[Clip]**

**The Atlas provides information on the existence of policies, plans and laws for mental health, and their alignment with established human rights instruments; the human and financial resources available; the type of facilities providing care; and mental health programmes for prevention and promotion.**

**It is based on data provided by 177 WHO Member States, representing 97% of the world’s population, and measures the extent to which countries are strengthening leadership and governance for mental health; providing comprehensive mental health and social care; implementing strategies to promote mental health and prevent problems, and strengthen evidence and research – as outlined in WHO’s Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.**

**In low-income countries, the rate of mental health workers can be as low as 2 per 100 000 population, compared with more than 70 in high-income countries. This is in stark contrast with needs, given that 1 in every 10 person is estimated to need mental health care at any one time.**

**Less than half of the 139 countries that have instituted mental health policies and plans, have these aligned with human rights conventions which stress the importance of transition from psychiatric institution to community-based services and the participation of people with mental disorders in decisions concerning them. And all too often, when mental health plans are made, they are not supported by adequate human and financial resources.**

**Direct to**[**Full Text: WHO’s Mental Health Atlas 2017**](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272735/9789241514019-eng.pdf) ***72 pages; PDF.***

**Direct to**[**Complete News Release**](http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/atlas/atlas_2017_web_note/en/)

**https://www.infodocket.com/2018/06/07/referencedata-resources-world-health-organization-releases-mental-health-atlas-2017-full-text-available-online/**

1. **Library Freedom Institute Kicks Off Train-the-Trainers Privacy Course**

**By**[**Matt Enis**](https://lj.libraryjournal.com/author/menis/)

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**Last week, the**[**Library Freedom Institute**](https://libraryfreedomproject.org/lfi/)**(LFI) launched a program designed to help librarians become advocates for online privacy. Created by the**[**Library Freedom Project**](https://libraryfreedomproject.org/)**(LFP) in partnership with New York University (NYU), the six-month train-the-trainers course will teach a cohort of 14 librarians “how to lead privacy-focused computer classes at several levels: how to install and use privacy software; how to teach their own train-the-trainer workshops to other librarians in their regions; how to approach members of their community about privacy concerns; and how to use their new roles as Privacy Advocates to influence policy and infrastructure,” according to an LFI announcement.**

**A $249,504 grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) financed the development of the course and provides full funding for all 14 participants—including travel costs for a two-day, in-person meeting at NYU scheduled for August.**

**“Six months is a lot of time, but it’s such a big field,” LFP founder and director Alison Macrina told *LJ*. “We’re going to cover a lot of ground.”**

**Macrina has been giving presentations on privacy-related topics for librarians and others through LFP since 2014. But where those one-day or half-day workshops offered a broad overview of concerns—highlighting best practices and directing attendees to additional resources—this 26-week course will offer these librarians a much deeper dive into the subject, ultimately preparing them to lead workshops of their own.**

**Last October, NYU’s LFI lead Howard Besser, associate director of NYU’s Moving Image Archiving and Preservation master’s degree program and professor of Cinema Studies, explained how NYU was working with Macrina to structure the curriculum and design coursework.**

**“There’s a lot of differences between doing workshops, and doing longer-term courses. How do you divide up the curriculum? How do you give people assignments” that are balanced and can be completed within an allotted time frame? Besser said.**

**Through the beginning of December, the group will meet online once per week, working through a comprehensive selection of classes on topics including threat modeling, CCTV and surveillance tech in libraries, third party analytics and tracking, artificial intelligence and ethics, surveillance by ICE and DHS, vendor agreements, and much more. Each week features at least one guest speaker, including lawyers, computer programmers, journalists, and representatives from organizations such as the Electronic Freedom Foundation, the American Civil Liberties Union, and Mozilla.**

**Macrina noted that there will be a degree of flexibility in the curriculum, determined by the cohort’s interest in specific topics, or by breaking news that focuses the public’s attention on a topic such as data breaches or government surveillance.**

**“Libraries should have this content highlighted—the same way that libraries provide information about anything else,” said LFI participant Lucia Cedeira Serantes, assistant professor at the Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, Queens College, City University of New York. Aside from being prepared to answer questions and offer assistance to patrons who express concern about online privacy, Serantes noted that privacy issues are already present when librarians give patrons even basic assistance with computers or consumer electronics. For example, if a librarian helps someone create a free email account or set up a new ereader, there are generally privacy policies and licensing agreements that the patron will need to digitally sign, and surveillance practices that they may want to consider.**

**Serantes already incorporates privacy-related topics into the graduate-level courses she teaches at Queens College. Part of her goal with LFI is to find ways to adopt some of the exercises that the cohort will do into MLIS coursework, and act as a local resource for other professors and adjuncts who are interested in doing the same. It would be ideal, she said, for libraries to have a go-to privacy expert on staff, much the same way that libraries have experts on collection management, for example.**

**“Public libraries are uniquely situated to help people who may not be getting this information from anywhere else,” said LFI participant Ally Mellon, information services director for the Mississippi Library Commission (MLC). “A lot of patrons, especially in Mississippi, who frequent the library are interested in learning, and are lifelong learners…but things like digital security get left behind other day-to-day life concerns. But libraries see these people every day, and they build relationships with them.”**

**Mellon recently hosted a well-received webinar for Mississippi librarians on what she described as “basic, bare bones” online privacy. LFI’s training will enable her to offer the state’s librarians more targeted and in-depth courses, beginning with workshops already planned for early 2019, she said.**

**Describing the curriculum and LFI’s roster of speakers, Mellon said that Macrina “has a lot of connections that we wouldn’t have access to otherwise.”**

**This first cohort of 14 librarians was selected from a field of 70 applicants, Macrina said. The selections were merit based, and LFI also made an effort to choose participants from geographically dispersed urban and non-urban libraries, factoring in each local community’s current needs, as well as ethnic diversity within the cohort.**

**“I feel like we really succeeded in getting a great group of people,” Macrina said. “And the next round [in 2019] is going to be for 30.”**

**In addition to Serantes and Mellon, LFI’s first cohort includes Sara Brown, librarian for Baltimore County Public Library, MD; Hoan-Vu Do, web librarian for the San Diego Public Library, CA; Rebekah Eppley, librarian for Oakland Public Library, CA; K’Lani Green, branch manager for Charleston County Public Library, SC; Bryan Neil Jones, librarian for Nashville Public Library, TN; Megan Kinney, public and academic librarian based in Richmond, CA; Claire Lobdell, distance education librarian for Greenfield Community College, MA; Kelly McElroy, student engagement and community outreach librarian for Oregon State University; Yvonne Stephenson, library instructor at Amarillo College, TX; Joshua Stone, director of digital services for the Southeast Florida Library Information Network; Sarah White, librarian for the Eugene Public Library, OR; and Tess Wilson, librarian for the Job and Career Education Center at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.**

**About Matt Enis**

**Matt Enis (****menis@mediasourceinc.com****,**[**@matthewenis**](https://twitter.com/#!/matthewenis)

**https://lj.libraryjournal.com/2018/06/technology/library-freedom-institute-kicks-off-train-trainers-privacy-course/**

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[**https://www.un-ilibrary.org/about/about-un**](https://www.un-ilibrary.org/about/about-un)

1. **A New Issue Brief From ARL: What Does GDPR Mean for Libraries Worldwide?**

**Filed by**[**Gary Price**](https://www.infodocket.com/author/gprice/)

**From**[**Krista Cox, Director of Public Policy, Association of Research Libraries (ARL):**](http://www.arl.org/news/arl-news/4542-what-does-gdpr-mean-for-libraries-worldwide-arl-releases-issue-brief)

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**To help libraries consider what they need to do in response to the GDPR, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) has published an**[**issue brief**](http://www.arl.org/storage/documents/IssueBrief_GDPR_May2018.pdf)**on the topic by Anne T. Gilliland, scholarly communications officer for University Libraries at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.**

**In the issue brief, Gilliland notes:**

**The GDPR’s scope is broad in almost every way, and it aims to cover the handling of personal data as it occurs in the full range of commercial and professional activities as they pertain to EU citizens and residents.…The law’s goals include full accountability, consistency, and transparency from the organizations that collect and use personal data, and complete understanding and meaningful consent from the subjects whose data is being used.…Because of their various ties to Europe and EU citizens, such as exchange programs, study abroad opportunities, visiting scholars, and satellite campuses in other countries, universities and research libraries are among the organizations that now must come to terms with the GDPR’s requirements.**

**Gilliland discusses some of the implications the GDPR will have for libraries, such as changing methods of collecting, managing, and transferring personal data; providing privacy training for staff; and becoming liable for privacy breaches. Gilliland concludes that, although changing practices will take effort and resources, “libraries, as privacy champions, should welcome the GDPR’s requirements.”**

**Direct to**[**Full Text (8 pages; PDF)**](http://www.arl.org/storage/documents/IssueBrief_GDPR_May2018.pdf)

**See Also:**[**New Video: “GDPR and What It Means for Researchers” (Recording of May 2018 LIBER Webinar)**](https://www.infodocket.com/2018/05/17/video-liber-webinar-gdpr-what-it-means-for-researchers/)

**See Also:**[**Preparing for the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (via JISC)**](https://www.jisc.ac.uk/guides/preparing-for-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr)

**https://www.infodocket.com/2018/05/24/what-does-gdpr-mean-for-libraries-worldwide-arl-releases-issue-brief/**