

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND MEDIA STUDIES
LIS 9315 – COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

SUMMER 2021
May 10 – August 13

Instructor: Asen Ivanov, PhD

Asynchronous (pre-recorded) video lecture: Posted on Tuesdays on OWL

Synchronous (live) seminar: Thursdays 11:00 am – 12:00 pm via Zoom

Office hours (via Zoom): Thursdays 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm or by appointment

OWL site:

<https://owl.uwo.ca/portal/site/feff8649-f3d7-407c-ac70-5aad46480da6>

Email: aivanov6@uwo.ca

Course Description:

This course addresses the theory and practice of library collection management. Through lectures and practical assignments, the course allows students to gain knowledge and skills that will allow them to engage in the development and management of print and electronic collections in public and academic libraries. The course covers a range of topics of practical concern to librarians, including collection policy; selection criteria and tools; copyright and licensing; acquisition; evaluation of print and electronic collections; deselection (weeding); and the preservation of print and digital materials. In addition to these practical topics, classes 1,2, 7 & 8 provide a historical and theoretical context for situating collection management within the frameworks of librarianship and the publishing industry.

Upon completing the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the role of collection development and management within the framework of librarianship and the publishing industry
- Understand how intellectual freedom and intellectual property issues apply to collection management, including the management of digital materials
- Develop critical awareness of professional values, standards and ethics in the context of collection management
- Analyze a library's community information needs and develop collections based on this analysis
- Analyze academic researchers' information needs and develop collections based on this analysis
- Evaluate and apply review sources and tools for developing library collections
- Evaluate and apply citations statistics and journal rankings tools for developing library collections

Course Policies

Course Participation: This course is delivered in an asynchronous format with an optional synchronous seminar. This means that there is no set time each week when students are to meet. Instead, required weekly readings, discussion questions, and learning activities will be posted on the course OWL site, alongside instructions on how to complete them as well as learning materials (including lecture notes). To successfully complete the course, students are expected to complete all of the weekly activities for the duration of the course. This includes: **(1)** reading the required weekly readings, **(2)** reviewing the lecture notes and videos, **(3)** participating in the optional seminar when possible.

Email: Please email me only from your @uwo.ca email account. I reply to email quickly, but please allow for up to 48 hours to get back to you. If your email requires my immediate attention, type URGENT in the subject line.

Virtual Interactions: You are encouraged to join the **weekly seminars on Zoom** and make use of office hours. The **weekly seminars** are intended to act as social space in which we can all meet and interact more directly around topics covered in the course. You are also encouraged to schedule one-on-one Zoom office hours with me. **The video seminars will not be recorded.**

Plagiarism: Plagiarism is a serious academic offence. The University's plagiarism policy requires instructors to remind students that, "Students must write their assignments and essays in their own words. Whenever students take an idea, or a passage of text from another author, they must acknowledge their debt by using quotation marks when quoting directly from another work and by proper referencing such as footnotes or in-text citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offence (see Scholastic Offences Policy in the Western Academic Calendar)." See the MLIS student handbook for more details. Some of the assignments in this course are conducive to plagiarising (e.g., A1 & A3.1). Do not be tempted. It is a serious academic offence.

Statement on Academic Offences: Scholastic offences are taken seriously and students are directed to read the appropriate policy, specifically, the definition of what constitutes a Scholastic Offence, at the following Web site:

http://www.uwo.ca/universec/handbook/appeals/scholastic_discipline_grad.pdf

Support Services: Students who are in emotional/mental distress should refer to Mental Health@Western <http://www.uwo.ca/uwocom/mentalhealth/> for a complete list of options about how to obtain help.

Special Accommodations: If you require special accommodations of any kind, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Evaluation:

A1 Publisher's profile (individual):	15 %
A2 Managing a collection (group):	50 %
A2.1. Community assessment and collection evaluation (20%)	
A2.2. Managing and building your collection (25%)	
A2.3. Presentation (5%)	
A3 Managing eResources (individual):	35 %
A3.1. Electronic licensing (20 %)	
A3.2. Journal citation study (15 %)	
Total	100%

A1 - Publisher's profile (15%)

This assignment allows you to learn more about large mainstream publishers and university presses. It also allows you to practice monograph selection in a specific subject area by classifying selected items and writing annotations. Specifically, you will be provided with a list of mainstream publishers and university presses. You will individually select one (1) mainstream publisher and one (1) university press. You will then, first, develop a profile on each of the two publishers reflecting on the type and range of books published, readership, history, policies, and reputation (100-150 words per publisher). Second, you will choose a non-fiction or fiction subject area that interests you and is covered by both publishers you have selected. Third, within the context of your chosen subject, you will select two (2) titles (one [1] by each publisher) that you would like to add to a library collection and write brief annotations (50-100 words) about each of the two titles justifying their acquisition. **This assignment has a rolling deadline.** You can complete it at your convenience anytime between weeks 1-10 (the final deadline thus is the end of week 10, i.e., Sunday July 25 by midnight). **You will post this assignment on the discussion board**

A2 - Managing a collection (group) (50%)

This capstone assignment will be completed in groups and will involve managing a library collection at a real library. It consists of three parts: **(1)** Community assessment and collection evaluation (20%); **(2)** Managing and building your collection (25%); and an **(3)** in-class group presentation (5%). The library can be any type: academic, public, school, corporate, special, government, etc. Your choice of the library and the size, scope, and subject coverage of the library collection will vary depending on the intellectual and professional specialization your group decides to pursue.

A3 - Managing eResources (35%)

This assignment develops a range of electronic collection management skills. It consists of two hands-on exercises: (1) an electronic licensing analysis (20%); (2) a journal citation study and analysis of information needs on the publications of Western university faculty member of your choice (15%).

***Detailed instructions and rubrics** for all assignments will be provided on OWL under “Assignment Instructions” in the Resources Folder, in advance of the due dates.

Assignments formatting: All assignments are due to me by minding on the dates specified in the table below. There will be NO unscheduled examinations in this course. Assignments should be submitted electronically in **MS Word format, double spaced, 12pt font, and include the name of student, name of course, title, and date submitted on the first page.** All assignments should be formatted with care (as in grad school). **Use APA citation style** or other established style of your preference. Occasional typos and grammar errors are inconsequential but **work that has not been edited and proofread cannot be eligible for grades in the A range.** If you are including images, tables, or charts, please add them as an appendix to your assignment. **Please make sure to re-size all images to avoid excessive file size.**

Grade Penalties: Late assignments will be subject to a penalty of 5% per day, unless extension has been granted before the deadline.

Assignments submission: All assignments should be submitted through the course OWL website by midnight on the due date.

Due dates

A#	Assignment	Date Due*	Weight
A 1	Publisher’s profile	Anytime between weeks 1-10	15%
A 2.1	Capstone assignment pt. 1	June 13, 2021	25%
A 2.2	Capstone assignment pt. 2	July 18, 2021	20%
A 2.3	Group presentations	July 18, 2021	5%
A 3.1	Electronic licensing	August 6, 2021	20%
A 3.2	Journal citation study	August 13, 2021	15%

Recommended Textbooks:

Peggy Johnson (2014). *Fundamentals of Collection Development*, 3rd Edition, Chicago: American Library Association. *This is a good source to use as a supplement to the course materials and provides clarification for some of the issues and processes discussed in class. I will also post relevant chapters on the course website.*

Sara Holder (Ed.) (2013). *Library Collection Development for Professional Programs: Trends and Best Practices*. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference. *This is a selection of articles/chapters focusing on collection development for specific disciplines or professional programs.*

Classes

Week 1 – Introduction: What is Library Collection Management

Week 2 – The Information Landscape and Library Infrastructure

Week 3 – Collection Analysis and Evaluation

Week 4 – Selection Processes: Public Libraries

Week 5 – Selection Processes: Academic Libraries

Week 6 – Deselection (weeding)

Week 7 – The Political Economy of Scholarly Communication & Intellectual Freedom

-----/***Research week*** /-----

Week 8 – Collection Management Assignment Presentations

Week 9 – Scholarly Communication: Open Access, Institutional Repositories, and Consortia

Week 10 – Licensing and Copyright

Week 11 – Serials Management and Evaluation

Week 12 – Digital Curation of e-resources

Week 13 – Library Futures: Interactivity, Makerspaces, and the Digital Humanities

Class Schedule and Readings

Week 1— May 10-14, 2021

Introduction: What is Library Collection Management?

In this module, we discuss the goals, scope, and activities of collection management, and identify the expertise and skills required for professional realization in this field of work. We situate this discussion in the historical development of collection management practice in public and academic libraries in North America up to the present day. The Module also includes an overview of the courses' content, learning objectives, and assignments.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

What is collection management?

What is the difference between collection development and management?

What is the relationship between collection management and other library operations and services?

Readings:

Corrall, S. (2012). The concept of collection development in the digital world. In M. Fieldhouse & A. Marshall (eds), *Collection development in the digital age*. London: Facet Pub.

Wray, C. C. (2016). Learning collection development and management on the job. *Collection Management*, 41(2), 107-114.

Any of Andrew Abbott's papers and talks on library and knowledge, available on his personal website, URL: <http://home.uchicago.edu/~aabbott/library.html>

Further reading:

Havens, B. & Rosenfeld, J. (2016). Integrating Services: Instant information for the end user. In Newton Lee, ed. *Google It: Total Information Awareness*, pp. 326-332.

Söderholm, J., & Nolin, J. (2015). Collections redux: the public library as a place of community borrowing. *The Library Quarterly*, 85(3), 244-260.

Peggy Johnson, Chapter 1, pp. 1-33.

Week 2— May 17-21, 2021

The Information Behaviour and Library Infrastructure

Building on the previous module, we continue discussing the modern library and the place of collection management within it. We discuss the sociological, technological, and cultural forces that have changed the nature of library infrastructure, and subsequently the remit and objectives of collection management, throughout the 20th century. We also reflect on how collection management practices mediate the relationship between data, information, knowledge, understanding. Lastly, we discuss the research field of information behaviour and its role in collection management.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

How library infrastructure in general, and collection management in particular, mediate the relationship between data, information, knowledge, understanding and possibly even wisdom? How sociological, technological, and cultural factors change library use and users in public and academic libraries?

What is information behaviour, and how it relates to collection management?

Readings:

Abbott, A. (2011). Library research infrastructure in for humanistic and social scientific research scholarship in the twentieth century.” In Camic, C., Gross, N., and Lamont, M, (Eds.) *Social Knowledge in the Making* (pp. 43–89) Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press.

Bates M. J. (2010). Information behavior. In Bates M. J. and Maack M. N. (Eds.) *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences* (pp. 2381–2391). New York: CRC Press.

Further reading:

Allison, D.A. (2013). A Culture of Technology, in *The Patron Driven Library*, (pp 23-37). Oxford Cambridge New Delhi: Chandos Publishing.

Baron, N. (2016, July). Why digital reading is no substitute for print. *New Republic*, URL: <https://newrepublic.com/article/135326/digital-reading-no-substitute-print>

Breeding, M. (2017). The complicated story of ebooks in libraries. *Computers in Libraries*, 37(5), 16-18.

DIKW pyramid. Wikipedia. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DIKW_pyramid

Gold, A. (2010). *Data Curation and Libraries: Short-Term Developments, Long-Term Prospects*. California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA. URL: http://digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1027&context=lib_dean

Hjørland, B., and Albrechtsen, H. (1995). Toward a new horizon in information-science—Domain-analysis. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 46(6), 400–425.

Heidorn, P. B (2011) The emerging role of libraries in data curation and e-science. *Journal of Library Administration*, 51(7-8), 662-672.

Week 3— May 24-28, 2021
Collection Analysis and Evaluation

In this module, we review the process of collection analysis and evaluation. We begin by discussing the function of the collection policy as an anchor of collection analysis and evaluation. We examine the characteristics of key indicators including, usage, subjects, and formats, as well as, quantitative and qualitative approaches for their evaluation. We identify and discuss standards, tools, and best practices.

Learning activity: Discuss the evaluation of your collection based on the table in the lecture notes and chapter 7 in Johnson. Explain which approach (user-centered, collection-centered or both) is best for your collection and why and the methods you would use to evaluate the collection.

Readings:

Peggy Johnson, Chapter 7 & Chapter 3 (pp. 98-112, only).

Bushing, M. (2005). Collection mapping: An evolving tool for better resources and better access. *Signum* 39(3), 9-19.

Agee, J. (2005). Collection evaluation: A foundation for collection development. *Collection building* 24 (3), 92-95.

Further reading:

Horava, T. & Levine-Clark, M. (2016). Current trends in collection development policies and practices. *Collection Building*, 35(4), 97-102.

Monroe-Gulick, Amalia & Currie, Lea (2011). Using the Worldcat Collection Analysis Tool: Experiences from the University of Kansas Libraries. *Collection Management*, 36(4), 203-216.

Arizona State Library and Archives, Collection Assessment and Mapping, URL:
<https://www.azlibrary.gov/libdev/continuing-education/cdt/collection-assessment-mapping>

Greiner & Cooper (2007). Analyzing Library Collection Use with Excel. Available in GRC and course website.

Finch, J.L., & Flenner, A.R. (2016). Using data visualization to examine an academic library collection. *College and Research Libraries*, 77(6), 765-778.

Linton, J. & Ducas, A. (2017). A new tool for collection assessment: One library's response to the Calls to Action issued by Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. *Collection Management*, 42(3/4), 256-279.

Week 4— May 31- June 4, 2021

Selection Processes: Public Libraries

This module introduces the selection of library materials for public libraries. To this end, we discuss selection philosophies and theories; the function of selection; selection criteria; organizational roles in selection; factors affecting selection choices; and selection aids.

Learning activity: Listen to this discussion between Prof. Catherine Johnson (FIMS) and David McCord (Collection Management Coordinator, London Public Library) https://youtu.be/ZY9D_uB2ipA and reflect on the question: What are the major issues public libraries are facing with increased digital collections?

Readings:

Johnson, Chapter 4.

Rawlinson, N. (1981). Give 'em what they want. *Library Journal*, 6 (November 15, 1981), 2189-2190. **

Bob, Murray C. (1982). The case for quality book selection. *Library Journal*, 107 (September 15, 1982), 1707-1710. ****read these two articles together.**

Gray, R. & Howard, V. (2017). Young adult use of e-books: An analysis of public library services and resources. *Public Library Quarterly*, 36(3), 199-212.

Further reading:

Albright, Meagan (2006). The public library's responsibilities to LGBT communities: recognizing, representing and serving, *Public Libraries*, 45(5), 52-56.

Bartlett, Wendy K. (2014). The History of Floating Collections. Chapter one in *Floating Collections: A Collection Development Model for Long-Term Success*. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited. pp. 1- 14.

Special Issue on Indigenous collections/collecting. *Collection Management* 2017, Vo. 42, Issue 3/4. [browse the issue and read as many articles as possible]

Week 5—June 7-11, 2021**Selection Processes: Academic Libraries**

This module introduces the selection of library materials for academic libraries. To this end, we discuss the function of selection; roles and responsibilities of collection librarians; the role of academic faculty in the selection process; factors affecting selection choices; selection aids and approval plans; acquisition; as well as, the negotiations and transactions among libraries, vendors, and publishers.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

What are some of the major trends in collection development in academic libraries?

What are the implications of these trends?

What is the role of evaluation in collection development?

Readings:

Mueller, S. (2005). Approval plans and faculty selection: Are they compatible? *Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services*, 29(1), 61-70.

Ke, I., Gao, W. & Bronicki, J. (2017). Does title by title selection make a difference? A usage analysis on print monograph purchasing. *Collection Management* 42(1), 34-47.

Fischer et al 2012. Give 'em what they want: A one-year study of unmediated patron driven acquisition *College & Research Libraries*, 3(5), 469-492.

Further reading:

Bales, S. & Gee, C. (2013). Critical interpretive synthesis for informing collection decisions. *Collection Building* 32(2), 51-56.

Caminita, Cristina (2014). E-Books and Patron-Driven Acquisitions in Academic Libraries. In Karl Bridges (ed). *Customer-based Collection Development: An overview*. (Chapter 1, pp. 1-12), Chicago: ALA Editions.

Muir, L. & Hawes, G. (2013). The case for ebook literacy: Undergraduate students' experience with ebooks for course work. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 39(3), 260-274.

Walters, W.H. (2013) Ebooks in academic libraries: Challenges for discovery and access. *Serials Review* 39(2), 97-104.

Week 6— June 14-18, 2021**Deselection (weeding)**

This module introduces the deselection of library materials (also known as *weeding*). We discuss criteria and approaches for weeding and consider how contextual factors (e.g., the type and size of a library and the availability of materials online) influence weeding decisions. We also discuss the practical and ethical challenges of weeding.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

What criteria would you use for weeding ebooks in either academic or public libraries?

What is the function of weeding?

Should librarians ensure that weeding is objective and warranted?

Readings:

Johnson, Chapter 5

Crosetto, A. (2012). Weeding e-books. In Polanka, Sue (ed.) *No Shelf Required 2: Use and management of electronic books*, Chicago: ALA. On OWL website.

McAllister, A.D. & Scherlen, A. (2017). Weeding with wisdom: Tuning deselection of print monographs in book-reliant disciplines. *Collection Management* 42(2), 76-91.

Further reading:

Dubicki, E. (2008). Weeding: facing the fears. *Collection Building* 27(4), 132-135.

Ferguson, C. L. (2015). In favor of weeding. *Serials Review* 41(4), 221-223.

Hightower, B. E. & Gantt, J. T. (2012). Weeding nursing ebooks in an academic library. *Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services* 36(1-2), 53-57.

Martin, J., Kamada, H. & Feeney, M. (2013). A systematic plan for managing physical collections at the University of Arizona Libraries. *Collection Management* 38(3), 226-242.

The Practical Librarian's Guide to Collection Development, 2014. American Libraries Magazine <http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/2014/05/20/the-practical-librarians-guide-to-collection-development>

Suggested Weeding Resources:

Crew Weeding guidelines. Available on OWL.

Week 7—June 21-25, 2021

The Political Economy of Scholarly Communication & Intellectual Freedom

In this module, we consider additional factors that shape the context of collection management. These are the political economy of scholarly communication and the commercialization of academic publishing, as well as, libraries obligation to promote intellectual freedom while balancing community interests.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

What factors contribute to what among librarians is known as *the serials crisis*?

How could the current model of academic publishing be made more equitable for authors, publishers, and libraries?

Readings:

Beverungen, A., Bohem, S. & Land, C. (2012). The poverty of journal publishing. *Organization* 19(6), 929-938.

Oltmann, S. M. (2016). Public librarians' views on collection development and censorship. *Collection Management* 41(1), 23-44.

Bergstrom, T. C., Courant, P. N., McAfee, R. P., & Williams, M. A. (2014). Evaluating big deal journal bundles. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 111(26), 9425-9430.

Lariviere, V., Haustein, S., & Mongeon, P. (2015). The Oligopoly of Academic Publishing in the Digital Era. *PLoS ONE* 10(6). pp. 1-15.

Further reading:

Budd, J. (2006/07). Politics and Public Library Collections. *Progressive Librarian* 28. On course website

Budd, J. (2014). Scholarly Information as a political economy. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 40 (1), 3-9.

Curry, A. (1994). American Psycho: A collection management survey in Canadian public libraries. *Library & Information Science Research* 16(3), 201-217.

Didegah, F.& Gazni, A. (2011). The extent of concentration in journal publishing. *Learned Publishing* 24(4), 303-310.

Library Bill of Rights: <http://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/librarybill/>

Monbiot, G. (2011). Academic Publishers make Murdoch look like a Socialist. *The Guardian* 23 August 2011: <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/aug/29/academic-publishers-murdoch-socialist>

Whelan, D. L. (2009). A dirty little secret. *School Library Journal* 55(2), 27-30. Available at: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=10&hid=12&sid=54b62ae9-74bb-4408-a208-508c1834be56%40sessionmgr15>

June 28 – July 2, 2021 –RESEARCH WEEK (No classes)

Week 8—July 5-9, 2021

Scholarly Communication: Open Access, Institutional Repositories, and Consortia

This module focuses on the actors, politics, and dynamics of scholarly communication. We discuss the emergence of open access publishing; the organizational and technological strategies librarians use for taking ownership of digital resources; as well as strategies for cooperative collections development and cooperative bargaining through library consortia.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

Why is open access considered by some as a *failed experiment*?

Why are scholars reluctant to publish in open access journals?

What role consortia play in mediating the business interactions between publishers and libraries?

Readings:

Johnson, Chapter 9.

[SKIM] *Understanding Open Access: When, Why, & How to Make Your Work Openly Accessible*. Authors Alliance. <https://www.authorsalliance.org/resources/open-access-portal/>

Piwowar H, Priem J, Larivière V, Alperin JP, Matthias L, Norlander B, Farley A, West J, Haustein S. 2018. The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles. *PeerJ* 6:e4375 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375>

Bostick, S. L. (2001). The history and development of academic library consortia in the United States: An overview. *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 27(2), 128-30.

Further reading:

Bjork, B. C. (2012). The hybrid model for Open Access publication of scholarly articles: A failed experiment? *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 63(8), 1496-1504.

Commentary on Open Access from the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* editors. Vol. 39, pp. 20-22, and 445-446.

Horava, Tony (2013). Today and in perpetuity: A Canadian consortial strategy for owning and hosting ebooks. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 39, 423-428.

Little, G. (2011). Solutions in search of problems? The challenges and opportunities of Institutional Repositories. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 38(1), 65-67.

Lynch, C. (2017). Updating the agenda for academic libraries and scholarly communication. *College and Research Libraries*, 78(2), 126-130.

McCabe, M. J., Snyder, C.M., & Fagin, A. (2013). Open Access versus traditional journal pricing: Using a simple "Platform Market" model to understand which will win (and which should). *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 39(1), 11-19.

Tenopir, C. (2017). Imagining a Gold Open Access Future: Attitudes, Behaviors, and Funding scenarios among authors of academic scholarship. *College and Research Libraries*, 78(6), 824-843.

Week 9— July 12-16, 2021

Collection Management Assignment Presentations

You will provide the course material for this module. Specifically, you will provide narrated video presentation of your capstone projects, including additional notes (See, A 2.3 instructions).

Week 10—July 19-23, 2021

Licensing and Copyright

In this module we discuss key aspects of the contractual obligations between libraries, vendors, and publishers.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

What do you consider the most important access provisions that should be included in an e-resource license?

Should librarians seek legal advice regarding licensing and copyright, or perhaps these issues could be handled safely (and inexpensively) in-house?

Learning activity: Hands on analysis of a journal license (**prep for A 3.1**)

Readings:

Eschenfelder, K.R., Tsai, T-I., Zhu, X. & Stewart, B. (2013). How institutionalized are model license terms? An analysis of e-journal license use rights clauses from 2000-2009. *College & Research Libraries* 74(4), 326-355.

Rubel, A., & Zhang, M. (2015). Four facets of privacy and intellectual freedom in licensing contracts for electronic journals. *Four Facets of Privacy and Intellectual Freedom in Licensing Contracts for Electronic Journals. College & Research Libraries*, 76, 427-449.

Patterson, E. (2016). The Canadian university copyright specialist: A cross-Canada selfie. Partnership: *The Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.21083/partnership.v11i2.3856>

Further reading:

Cross, W.M. (2012). Restoring the public library ethos: Copyright, e-licensing and the future of librarianship. *Law Library Journal* 104(2), 195-2017.

Harris, Lesley Ellen. 2015. Lawyer or librarian? Who will answer your copyright question? *Intellectual Property Journal* 28 (1), 33-38.

Marshall, D., & Bullock, C. (2014). You Call That Perpetual? Issues in Perpetual Access. *Serials Librarian*, 67(1), 72–75.

Trosow, Sam (2010). Bill C-32 and the educational sector: Overcoming the impediments to fair dealing. In Geist, Michael (ed.) From 'Radical Extremism' to "Balanced copyright": Canadian Copyright and the Digital Agenda. Irwin Law. Available at: http://ossguy.com/ccda/CCDA_18_Trosow.pdf

Yakovleva, Svetlana, Literature Review on the Use of Licenses in Library Context, and the Limitations This Creates to Access to Knowledge (January 20, 2017). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3305972> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3305972>

Week 11—July 26-30, 2021

Serials Management and Evaluation

This module focuses on the management and evaluation of electronic journals (e-serials). We examine the process of serials management and the strengths and limitations of quantitative and qualitative approaches for journal evaluation. We identify and discuss standards and tools for evaluation.

Seminar Discussion questions:

Are citation metrics sufficient to make decisions on whether to select or deselect journals?
What is their impact on knowledge production? (see, Rijcke et al [2016] in additional readings)
Is the Big Deal a good deal and how to evaluate one?

Learning activity: Hands-on citation analysis tutorial (**prep for A3.2**)

Readings:

Our Collections: 2019-20 Serials Review Project. Western Libraries
<https://www.lib.uwo.ca/collections/serialsreview/index.html>

Baum, J. A. (2011). Free-riding on power laws: Questioning the validity of the impact factor as a measure of research quality in organization studies. *Organization*, 18(4), 449-466.

Osterloh, M. and Frey, B.S. (2014). Ranking Games. *Evaluation Review*, 39(1), 102-129.

Costas, R., de Rijcke, S., & Marres, N. (2020). "Heterogeneous couplings": Operationalizing network perspectives to study science-society interactions through social media metrics. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*. (72) 5.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.24427>

Mongeon, P., Siler, K., Archambault, A., Sugimoto, C. R., & Larivière, V. (2021). Collection Development in the Era of Big Deals. *College & Research Libraries*, 82(2), 219.

Further reading:

Carroll, J. D. (2014). The big deal and the future of journal licensing in Academic libraries. In Albitz, Avery and Zabel (Eds.) *Rethinking collection development and management*. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited. Chapter 11, pp. 135-147

Delgado-Lopez-Cozar, E. & Cabezas-Clavijo, A. (2013). Ranking Journals: Could Google Scholar metrics be an alternative to Journal Citation Reports and Scimago Journal Rank? *Learned Publishing* 26, 101-114.

Ke, I. & Bronicki, J. (2015). Using Scopus to study researchers citing behaviour for local collection decisions: A focus on Psychology. *Journal of Library Administration* 55(3), 165-178.

Moisil, I. (2015). Renew or cancel: Applying a model for objective journal evaluation. *Serials Review* 41(3), 160-164.

Pedersen, W.A. , Arcand, J. & Forbis, M. (2014). The Big Deal, Interlibrary Loan, and building the user-centered journal collection: A case study. *Serials Review* 40(4), 242-250.

Powell, A. (2012). Navigating the new norm: Vendor, Publisher, and Librarian strategies to cope with the changing information industry. *Journal of Library Administration* 52(2), 370-395.

Ragazzi, J.J. & Aytac, S. (2008). Author perceptions of journal quality, *Learned Publishing* 21 (3), pp. 225-235.

Rijcke, S. D., Wouters, P. F., Rushforth, A. D., Franssen, T. P., & Hammarfelt, B. (2016). Evaluation practices and effects of indicator use—a literature review. *Research Evaluation*, 25(2), 161-169.

Week 12—August 2-6, 2021
Digital Curation of e-resources

This module introduces the theory and practice of digital curation (i.e., a holistic approach for the stewardship and preservation of digital resources). We will review digital curation practices (ingest, preservation, storage, and access) as well as leading proprietary and open-source systems for digital curation in large or small libraries.

Seminar Discussion Questions:

What are the threats to the longevity of digital resources?

What is digital curation as concept and practice?

Readings:

Colbridge, A. (2010). "Technical overview." In *Building Digital Repository with Limited Resources*, pp. 37-61. Oxford: Chandos Publishing.

Harvey, D. R. (2010). "Conceptual Models" In *Digital Curation: A How-To-Do-It Manual*, pp. 33-43. New York: Facet.

Lavoie, B., and Dempsey, L. (2004). Thirteen Ways of Looking at Digital Preservation. *D-Lib Magazine* 10(7/8). URL: <http://www.dlib.org/dlib/july04/lavoie/07lavoie.html>

Further reading:

Harvey, R., and Mahard, M. (2013). "Mapping the Preservation Landscape for the Twenty-First Century." *Preservation, Digital Technology & Culture* 42(1): 5-16.

Schumacher, J., Thomas, L., VandeCreek, D., Erdman, S., Hancks, J., Haykal, A., ... & Spalenka, D. (2014). From Theory to Action: "Good Enough" Digital Preservation Solutions for Under-Resourced Cultural Heritage Institutions. White Paper, URL: http://commons.lib.niu.edu/bitstream/10843/13610/1/FromTheoryToAction_POWRR_WhitePaper.pdf

Waters, D., & Garrett, J. (1996). *Preserving Digital Information. Report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information*. The Commission on Preservation and Access CLIR, Washington, DC. [read pp. 1-21] URL: <https://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub63/>

Thibodeau, K. (2002). "Overview of Technological Approaches to Digital Preservation and Challenges in Coming Years." CLIR, Washington, DC. URL: <http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub107/thibodeau.html>

Week 13—August 9-13, 2021

Library Futures: Participation, Makerspaces, and the Digital Humanities

In this module, we discuss the future of libraries by examining current trends within public and academic libraries. We will also take time to reflect on our learning experience for this course and consider how what we have learned can advanced our future studies and careers.

Readings:

Einarsson, Á. M. (2021). Sustaining Library Makerspaces: Perspectives on Participation, Expertise, and Embeddedness. *The Library Quarterly*, 91(2), 172-189.

Cuong Nguyen, L., Partridge, H., & Edwards, S. L. (2012). Towards an understanding of the participatory library. *Library Hi Tech*, 30(2), 335-346.

Sula, C. A. (2013). Digital humanities and libraries: A conceptual model. *Journal of Library Administration*, 53(1), 10-26.

Further reading:

Abram, S., & Dysart, J. (2014). The maker movement and the library movement: Understanding the makerspaces opportunity. *Feliciter*, 60(1), 11-13.

Cun, A., Abramovich, S., & Smith, J. M. (2019). An assessment matrix for library makerspaces. *Library & Information Science Research*, 41(1), 39-47.

Holmberg, K., Huvila, I., Kronqvist-Berg, M., & Widén-Wulff, G. (2009). What is library 2.0?. *Journal of Documentation*, 65(4), 668-681.

How Libraries Are Becoming Modern Makerspaces (The Atlantic), URL:

<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2016/03/everyone-is-a-maker/473286/>

A Librarian's Guide to Makerspaces: 16 Resources (OEDB), URL: <https://oedb.org/ilibrarian/a-librarians-guide-to-makerspaces/>

Making in the Library Toolkit (YASLA), URL:

<http://www.ala.org/yalsa/sites/ala.org.yalsa/files/content/YALSA%20Making%20Toolkit.pdf>

Wong, S. H. R. (2016). Digital humanities: What can libraries offer? *Libraries and the Academy*, 16(4), 669-690.

Zhang, Y., Liu, S., & Mathews, E. (2015). Convergence of digital humanities and digital libraries. *Library Management*, 36(4/5), 362-377.