faculty file

REGULAR FEATURES

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BIANNUAL UPDATE ON NEW SERVICES AND RESOURCES FROM THE UC SAN DIEGO LIBRARY

http://library.ucsd.edu/dc
As we near the end of the academic year, the Library is nearing completion of our fourth—and hopefully last—year of collection consolidations. In this issue, we provide you with an update on how we are progressing with our multi-year efforts to consolidate our physical collections in our four Library facilities.

This year, we also completed our first year as the Library, and not the Libraries. As a result of that restructuring, we have recruited and continue to recruit a number of talented librarians to head up some of the Library’s new programs. In the last year, we recruited Peter Rolla, formerly with Harvard Library, to serve as program director for Content Acquisitions and Resource Sharing. Victoria Chu, who previously served as the Library’s Chinese Studies librarian, has been named as program director for our new Reference and Research Advisory Services. We also have recruited David Minor as our new program director for Research Data Curation. You can read more about David and the activities of our Research Data Curation Program in this issue.

The Library, along with its partner, UC San Diego’s Judaic Studies Program, has wrapped up an exceptional year of lectures as part of our Holocaust Living History Workshop (HLHW) program. Speakers ranged from Deborah Slier-Shine and Ian Shine, who discussed the destruction of Dutch Jewry under the Nazis, based on a book of hidden letters, to scholar Ian Hancock and his groundbreaking research on the Romanis and the Holocaust. My partner in the founding of the popular HLHW is UC San Diego historian Deborah Hertz. We are looking forward to an outstanding roster of speakers in 2014-15. Please see this issue’s “Faculty Q&A” to read more about Deborah and the HLHW program.

With best regards for a pleasant summer,
Brian E. C. Schottlaender
The Audrey Geisel University Librarian

David Minor has been appointed as program director of the UC San Diego Library’s Research Data Curation (RDC). RDC is focused on the strategic development of research data curation services in support of UC San Diego’s researchers’ needs to manage, preserve, and provide access to their data sets. In this role, Minor oversees the design, development, and maintenance of the technical infrastructure needed to support UC San Diego’s research data curation and access needs. In order to accomplish these activities, Minor works collaboratively with other campus partners such as the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC), the University’s Research Cyberinfrastructure (RCI) team, and the UC Curation Center (UC3). RDC evolved from several years of planning, testing and finally implementation. In the spring of 2011, the RCI team invited UC San Diego researchers and research groups to participate in a Research Curation and Data Management Pilot Program. More than two dozen applications were received and after due deliberation the RCI Oversight Committee selected five curation-intensive projects. These projects were chosen based on a number of criteria, including how they represented campus research, varieties of topics, researcher engagement, and the various services required. The pilot process began in September 2011, and was completed in early 2014.

The five groups are:
- The Brain Observatory
- The National Science Foundation Open Topography Facility
- The UCSD Levantine Archaeology Laboratory
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography Geological Collections
- The Laboratory for Computational Astrophysics

The extensive lessons learned from the pilots were compiled and are now being used in the ongoing design and implementation of the Library’s permanent Research Data Curation Program. The RDC focuses on many aspects of contemporary scholarship, including data creation and storage, description and metadata creation, citation and publication, and long-term preservation and
**Director**

access. The RDC is providing a suite of services from which campus users can pick and choose as necessary. This includes support for data management requirements from national funding agencies.

The key service offerings include:

- Ingest of datasets and digital objects into the Library's Digital Asset Management System (DAMS) for long-term access, management, and discovery.
- Assistance with the creation of metadata to make data discoverable and available for future re-use.
- Ingest of data into the San Diego Supercomputer Center’s (SDSC) storage system, via high-speed networks.
- Ingest of data into Chronopolis, a geographically-distributed preservation system.
- Training classes on data management planning and the DMPTool.
- Data object identifier services.

In an effort to make journal content more accessible to users, the Library has been in the process of purchasing numerous electronic journal backfiles. The purchase of electronic journal backfiles allows users to access the content they need more quickly and easily, while also freeing up shelf space on campus for materials unavailable online.

Beyond these specific services, the RDC is working closely with RCI and other campus, UC-wide, and national entities to help define additional curation services that will be of benefit to the University’s research community.

Before his appointment as the program director for Research Data Curation, Minor served as the Library’s chief advisor for Digital Preservation Initiatives as well as the project manager for the Chronopolis Digital Preservation Network. He has also worked closely with SDSC on a number of Library of Congress grants and data curation services and helped to develop and run the Duraspace eScience Institute, a national program for the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Prior to joining the UC San Diego Library in 2008, Minor’s experience included work in managing and implementing a variety of library information systems, including interactive technologies, and provided reference support and computer training. Minor received his BA in Philosophy, magna cum laude, from Carleton College and his MLIS degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Learn more about the Library’s Research Data Curation services at: [http://library.ucsd.edu/services/data-curation](http://library.ucsd.edu/services/data-curation)

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**Library staff are continuing to work on consolidating** our physical collections in Geisel Library. The following is a brief update, featuring the major accomplishments that have been made over the last six months.

**Oversized Volumes on the 8th Floor of Geisel Library**

The incorporation of the oversized material from the former Scripps, Science & Engineering (S&E), International Relations & Pacific Studies (IR/PS), Social Sciences & Humanities (SSH), and Arts and Music collections onto the 8th floor was completed in November 2013. This area now includes all oversized materials except for the M-N, TR and SB call number ranges, which are housed in the Arts collection on the 1st floor of Geisel Library.

**Compact Shelving in Geisel Library**

The compact shelving on the first floor of the East Wing of the Geisel Library now houses monographs in the Q-Z call number ranges, including Scripps materials. The merging of the former Scripps monographs with the existing Geisel collection of monographs is in process, and is expected to be completed during spring quarter 2014. As a reminder, all materials may continue to be paged from Geisel Library and delivered to the Scripps campus.

The project to store bound print journals in the compact shelving is also underway. Beginning in December 2013, we began to assess and measure the bound journals in the Geisel Library tower. The goal is to separate the bound journals from the monographs in the former SSH collection in the tower and merge them with former S&E, Scripps, and Arts bound journals in the compact shelving on the 1st floor. The measurements we are currently taking will help us to decide how many years of bound print journals will fit in the compact shelving on campus, and how many will be stored in our off-campus storage facility. Materials stored off-campus are always available for paging.

The actual movement of the bound journals to their new locations will begin in summer 2014.

**Electronic Journal Backfile Purchases**

In an effort to make journal content more accessible to users, the Library, as reported in the fall 2013 issue of Faculty File, has been in the process of purchasing numerous electronic journal backfiles. The purchase of electronic journal backfiles allows users to access the content they need more quickly and easily, while also freeing up shelf space on campus for materials unavailable online.

Materials purchased include:

- Cambridge University Press (over 250 titles, 1770-present)
- American Geophysical Union (1899-1995)
- Wiley journal backfiles (select titles, 1841-2004)
- Elsevier book series (over 40 series, 1943-2009)
- DeGruyter journal backfiles (1877-present)
- ProQuest Congressional Hearings Archive (1880-2003)
- Vogue Archive (1892-present)
- ASME (backfile from 1980-2000)

If you have feedback on the Library’s collection consolidation efforts, please send your comments to us at: [http://library.ucsd.edu/collections/consolidation/consolidation-qa-feedback.html](http://library.ucsd.edu/collections/consolidation/consolidation-qa-feedback.html)
Deborah Hertz, a professor of history, holds the Herman Wouk Chair in Modern Jewish Studies and is the director of the University’s Judaic Studies Program. An authority on Jewish history and culture, Hertz teaches courses on European history, Jewish modernity, and feminist and gender studies. She has published numerous books and journal articles, including the 2007 book, How Jews Became Germans: The History of Conversion and Assimilation in Berlin (Yale University Press), which appeared in a German translation in 2010. Her previous book, Jewish High Society in Old Regime Berlin (Yale University Press), was also translated into German. Hertz received her Ph. D., M.A., and B.A. degrees in history from the University of Minnesota.

Q. As the director of the University’s Judaic Studies Program, you have played a leadership role in the Holocaust Living History Workshop (HLHW), a partnership between the Library and the Judaic Studies Program. Could you tell us a bit about the program and how it started?

A. The workshop began in 2007, after Brian Schottlaender and my colleague in the History department, Michael Bernstein, then dean of Arts & Humanities, agreed that the Library would lease access to the Visual History Archive from USC’s Shoah Foundation. The VHA is a 52,000 oral history video collection sponsored by the filmmaker Steven Spielberg. Brian and I have been grateful to receive the advice and participation of a long string of faculty, staff and students over these past years. For our first five years, Judaic Studies bibliographer Elliot Kanter guided the technical delivery of the VHA interviews to faculty, students, and the wider public. Professor Frank Biess gave crucial positive encouragement at a very early meeting in the Library. Amy Edwards, now a Ph. D. student in the Department of History, designed our earliest programs in classrooms and public settings, and introduced us to her grandmother’s friends, many of whom were Holocaust survivors. Our current Program Manager, Susanne Hillman, does a splendid job of designing our regular events with survivors, refugees, scholars and performing artists.

Q. Have digital resources like the Visual History Archive changed the way you, as a historian, teach students about important historical events like the Holocaust?

A. Students have been very receptive to watching and interpreting the often very lengthy interviews with survivors. The VHA interviews have been very well indexed, which makes it possible to use the subject keywords for locations, ages, genders, and origins of the survivor to choose just the right interview for viewing. What has proved challenging, however, is to prepare the student with sufficient historical knowledge so that they can really grasp what is significant about the oral history testimony. Professors who use a source such as the VHA must do considerable preparation of wise questions and accompanying reading assignments so the students can truly profit from exposure to such a vast primary source.

Q. How do you, as a historian, utilize the Library to support your research and teaching activities?

A. My haunts in the Library are many. I spend a lot of time in the DS134 section on the fifth floor, where the Jewish history collection is located, but of late I have shifted to the HX shelves on the sixth floor to work on my new book on the history of radical Jewish women. I often visit the new books shelf on the main floor, and I am a frequent user of the library’s splendid Interlibrary Loan services.

Q. What is your single favorite intellectual resource at the Library and why?

A. Without a doubt, Interlibrary Loan!!!!! Many of the books I use for my research were published in Berlin, Warsaw, or London, during the nineteenth century. These are volumes which will never be digitized because they are too obscure. In addition, I use ILL to obtain very recent scholarly books housed at other University of California libraries.

Q. What book is currently on your nightstand?

A. The book that just left my nightstand was Donna Tartt’s, The Goldfinch. My son had a copy with him when he was recently in San Diego, and I was aware that she recently won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. Now I am waiting for him to get to the end so we can discuss the book! I am a huge consumer of contemporary fiction, although the truth is that I have a “leisure” library for fiction, my local library in La Jolla. I suppose that my second library habit reveals that I require and am grateful for these spaces of sacred knowledge and nourishing solitude.
The Scripps Institution of Oceanography’s geological collections constitute one of the largest collections of marine geology samples in the nation, and are used by an international community of marine geologists, biologists, and oceanographers. The collection, which is overseen by Scripps geology professor and curator Richard Norris, was selected in 2011 as one of the UC San Diego Library’s five research data curation pilot projects, under the auspices of the University’s Research Cyberinfrastructure (RCI) efforts. Norris believes that the RCI project has been an important step toward the goal of creating broad digital access to the collection, which is used by Norris and other researchers to enhance our understanding of global warming and other phenomena.

According to Norris, the geological collections hold physical specimens in the form of ~7000 deep ocean cores, 4000 dredges from the deep sea, and ~40,000 slides of marine microfossils that are associated with digital data sets, photographs and metadata. The archives also include historical materials documenting the early days of oceanography, reflecting the evolution of science, attitudes about the history or value of the oceans, and the personalities of the people who built the collections.

“The geological collections are international resources, and like all museum collections, their value is measured in how many people use them,” explained Norris. “A digital archive has the potential to greatly expand access to the material by making researchers aware of physical material that might be useful in their research; providing metadata, images, published work, or geophysical/geochemical data sets available to anyone; and offering additional materials such as lesson plans that might use particular archived samples or data available for instructors.”

For all these reasons, said Norris, it is critical to digitize and make collections web-accessible.

In the RCI project, he said, it became clear that almost every collection—from brains to astrophysics—has a need to classify data by its spatial location.

In the climate field, there is increasing public pressure to make data available online so that the public (and climate skeptics) can try their own evaluation of global change conclusions.

“The geological collection is fairly simple, in terms of the types of data involved, since everything can be linked ultimately back to a mapped spot on the Earth,” said Norris. “Hence, one major accomplishment was determining how to organize the collections data in a digital framework. A related discovery is that many other collections have broadly similar needs in terms of spatially located data. Therefore, there are opportunities to invest in a common database and set of search tools that address the spatial location of data and then customize that database for diverse types of collections.”

Norris’s team also identified a number of ways to archive data and created a Library database to hold geological collections data. Although progress was also made in developing a set of search tools to discover information in the collections database, the existing search tools “are not yet ready for prime time,” although efforts are underway to develop more robust search tools to make the collection completely accessible to the general public.

“I think it is quite obvious that researchers of all types have a direct and growing need to digitally archive their data,” said Norris. He feels that archived data sets are as much a part of publication as writing an academic paper. The more data that are archived, the more accessible a person’s research is to the rest of the community. Archived data sets increasingly also enable researchers outside of a field (and the public) to have access to primary data from related fields.

“In the climate field, there is increasing public pressure to make data available online so that the public (and climate skeptics) can try their own evaluation of global change conclusions. I also think that by making data available in searchable digital form, everyone will have a better sense of how science is done. Finally, some types of data may also find commercial uses that the originators of the data may never have thought of,” said Norris.
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Your feedback on faculty file is welcome
Please send your comments and suggestions to:
Dolores Davies, editor
ddavies@ucsd.edu or 858.534.0667

The Digital Collections also contain more than 6,000 digital objects of research data gathered by campus researchers as part of UC San Diego’s Research Cyberinfrastructure Program.

The new Digital Collections website incorporates responsive web design so users can browse the site on a variety of mobile devices. Users can browse and discover the unique collections contained in our Digital Collections website at: Browse by Collection.

And, bookmark the UC San Diego Library Digital Collections website at: http://library.ucsd.edu/dc

Earlier this year, the Library announced the public beta launch of its new digital collections website at: http://library.ucsd.edu/dc.

According to Roger Smith, director of the Library’s Digital Library Development Program, the recently launched website is in a test phase. He encourages all Library users to provide feedback on the website by becoming a beta tester. Faculty, students, and others can use the “Help” menu of the site to report bugs or to submit any suggestions for improvement.

The Digital Collections website contains more than 65,000 digital items that include documents, photographs, audio, video, and data sets that are unique to the UC San Diego Library.

Unique Digital Collections include the Baja California Collection, the Dr. Seuss Collection, the Missions of Alta California, the Spanish Civil War Collection, the Tuzin Archive for Melanesian Anthropology, and UC San Diego History.