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Editorial

Not Forgetting – 80s Style

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Focus

Keeping in mind the work done by data librarians is key to understanding the importance of providing open and free access to data. Standards such as persistent identifiers (PIDs) were created to provide long-lasting access to all types of digital materials and resources. Providing new ways to inform and instruct researchers and other users on the importance of making data available for sharing, reproducibility, and re-use helps in driving good and effective social policy for researchers.

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“Don’t You Forget About Me”

“Don’t you, forget about me
Don’t, don’t, don’t, don’t
Don’t you, forget about me”

(Simple Minds 1985)

Of late, this librarian has been in an “80s” music mood. I don’t know why, especially since I’m a Boomer and absolutely love the music of the mid-to-late 60s – 1971. Is it because I’ve been viewing too many retro 80s TikTok videos? Is it because my daughters, born in the 80s, are patiently waiting for their children to arrive (yes, you read this correctly, I’m going to be a grandparent, but I digress)? Am I hoping that wide, padded shoulders make a comeback? I’m not sure, but I do know that the song by Simple Minds “Don’t You Forget About Me” keeps repeating in my mind. This does remind me that notwithstanding the hurdles of 2020-2021, data librarians haven’t forgotten their mission to inform and instruct in all areas of data. What excites me is that several articles in this issue include links to repositories—the data these authors generated is being offered freely, being made open and available. Despite the pandemic, despite the world-wide negative discourse, these authors have persisted in “advancing the theory and practice of librarianship focusing on services related to data-driven research”.

Two of this issue’s articles, *STEM Abstracting and Indexing (A&I) Tool Overlap Analysis in 2020: An Open Science Informed Approach Amid Pandemic Budgets* and *Introducing Reproducibility to Citation Analysis: a Case Study in the Earth Sciences*, focus on the STEM disciplines. The first article, by Boryz et al., compares journal title lists from well-known STEM resources and discusses open science and the impact on library budgets. The authors make their data openly available in the Open Science Framework (OSF). The latter article, by Teplitzky et al., replicates methods from a 2019 study of Earth Science researcher citation practices to determine if the methodology can be successfully used in Jupyter Notebooks, and if this leads to a better identification of the percentage of open access articles. This article’s data and code are also open and available in GitHub and preserved post-publication in Zenodo.

Downey et al. discuss the importance of peer networks and social modeling when engaging campus researchers in discussions and programming about data sharing practices, and provides lessons learned and next steps. Keeping with the theme of reminding, Jia Liu provides a historical review of the global development of digital object identifiers (DOIs), with an emphasis on the current services, practices, policies, and future uses of DOIs in German libraries.

The Harvard Dataverse Repository Project has long been a leader in research data curation best practices. In her article, Ceilyn Boyd presents findings on the
patterns and uses of ‘optional data curation features’ by depositors using Dataverse, and what can be done to increase the use of these features by individual researchers. The article’s dataset is openly available on the Harvard Dataverse Repository.

Katherine Mika’s review of the 2020 book, Data Feminism (Catherine D’Ignazio and Lauren F. Klein) is a reminder that data, whether quantitative or qualitative, should be used within an ethical framework. Data feminism, “...a way of thinking about data that’s informed by direct experience, commitment to action, and intersectional feminist thought,” (D’Ignazio and Klein 2020) is important in understanding how power structures use data to positively or negatively impact society.

So, while reading this issue don’t forget that data, in all its forms, and those who work to build and evolve standards, policies, and procedures that are necessary to how we think and use data, are important—it matters.

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References
