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Presentations

Alexander Campbell King Law Library

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### I'm Not a Librarian, I'm a Curator (COMO)

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**I'M NOT A LIBRARIAN, I'M A CURATOR**

**Developing Social Content Curation**

# ~~SPEAKERS~~ CURATORS

- Sharon Bradley
  - Special Collections Librarian
- TJ Striepe
  - Faculty Services Librarian

[libguides.law.uga.edu/curator](http://libguides.law.uga.edu/curator)

# WHAT IS CURATION?

# WHAT IT IS

- Content curation—sharing relevant articles from several sources
- Identifying, selecting, organizing, maintaining, updating
- Finds, groups, organizes, and shares the best and most relevant content on a specific issue online.
- Filtering through all the interesting content across the web and sharing the best news, articles, videos and infographics on your social channels.

# WHAT IT IS

- Ongoing finding and sharing of relevant digital and non-digital content about a specific topic for specific audience
- Continually identifying, selecting and sharing the best and most relevant online content and other online resources on a specific subject to match the needs of a specific audience
- The act of individuals tasked with the responsibility to find, contextualize, and organize information, providing a reliable context and architecture for the content they discover and organize.

# COLLECTING VS. CURATING

- **Thinking**
  - Classifying vs. critical thinking synthesis/evaluation
- **Process**
  - Shallow; random vs. purposeful selection and arrangement
- **Organization**
  - Thematic vs. Thematic and Contextual – “real world” use, examples
- **Value**
  - Meets a personal interest – value to collector. Quantity matters vs. Meets a learning goal – value to collector and learners. Quality matters

# AUDIENCE

- **Academic**
  - Faculty
  - Students
  - Other schools
  - Other campus departments
  - Public
- **Public**
  - Community leaders
  - Public
  - Press
- **Company/Corporation**
  - Executives/Staff
  - Clients/Customers
    - Current
    - Future
    - Past



# WHY CURATE

# WHY CURATE

- Efficiency
- (New) Value
- Marketing
- Acknowledgment and verification

# INCREASE IN SIGNIFICANCE

- Information overload
- Organization
- Sharing and Interaction

# WHO SHOULD CURATE?

# LIBRARIAN SKILLS

- Information Curation
- In-Depth, High Value Research
- Digital Preservation
- Mobile Environment
- Collaboration, Coaching and Facilitation

# WHAT CURATORS DO

- Navigate/Browse
- Select/Extract
- Present/Arrange
- Track
- Promote/Develop

# WHAT CURATORS DO

- Understand the tools
- Connecting users with content
- Emphasize the best resource
- What to leave out
- Multiple perspectives

# WHAT'S THE PROBLEM

- Filter failure
- Accepting role as the filters
- Appreciating the benefits for us
- Verification



# HOW TO CURATE

# RULES FOR CONTENT CURATION

- Audience
- Ethical process
- Fresh current content

# SELECTING TOOLS

- Goals
  - Target audience
  - Content scope
- Needs
  - Length of project, specific or open ended
- Resources
  - Who curates
  - Where is this content found, copyright issues
  - Where is it displayed, how do others access it
  - Personal Learning Environment (PLE)

# STEP BY STEP

- Step #1
  - Determine Purpose
- Step #2
  - Finding/Gathering Content
- Step #3
  - Organizing and “Displaying” Content
- Step #4
  - Share it
- Step #5
  - Update it

# COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS RUN AMOK

- Need to understand the issues
- Give credit where credit is due
- Fair Use exception
  - Used for criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research
    - Nature of use
    - Nature of copyrighted work
    - Amount used
    - Effect of use on potential market

# COPYRIGHT BEST PRACTICES


- Reproduce only small portion of resource
- Do not get resources from a single source
- Identify sources
- Whenever possible – LINK!
- Provide context and commentary
  - From Harvard Law Report on Risks and Best Practices
  - If in doubt just ask permission!

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## Dean Rusk (1909-1994)

Served as U.S. Secretary of State (1961-1968) and member of the Georgia Law faculty (1970-1984).  
Some links are to subscription databases and require a UGA MyID for off-campus access.

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### 1909-1960

**February 9, 1909** - Born in Cherokee County near Woodstock, Georgia and named David Dean Rusk

**May 1925** - Graduated from Atlanta's Boys High School (opened in 1872, closed 1947)

**May 1931** - Graduated from [Davidson College](#); inducted into Phi Beta Kappa and named Davidson's sixth Rhodes Scholar. Rusk's father Robert had also attended Davidson College

**1933** - Receives B.S. in history from [St. John's College](#), Oxford University

**1934** - Receives M.S. in political science from St. John's College and appointed associate professor of government at [Mills College](#), Oakland, California

**1938** - Appointed dean of faculty of Mills College


**1940** - Called to active duty with the U.S. Army, first with an infantry division and then with G-2, the military intelligence branch of the U.S. Army General Staff.

**1943-45** - Served in the China-Burma-India theater as chief of war plans for General Joseph Stilwell. Headquartered in New Delhi, he traveled extensively in the region to Assam, India; Chungking (now Chongqing), China; and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Much of his work involved supporting the Chinese and encouraging them to engage the Japanese. Rusk concluded that it was Chinese inaction and ineptitude that contributed to a Communist led China.

Personally, I held no brook with those Americans who thought that the United States "lost" China; China was never ours to win or lose, but rather, Chiang Kai-shek's. The [Department of State's White Paper on China](#), released in late 1949, made this clear. (Rusk, 158)


"If anything, Chiang Kai-shek's inability to govern and the impact of Japanese aggression, not American inaction, "lost" China. (Rusk, 157)

### Dean Rusk





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## Florida's Sales Tax on Services

Walter Hellerstein, Georgia Law's Distinguished Research Professor & Francis Shackelford Distinguished Professor in Taxation Law, details Florida's short-lived sales tax on services.

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[WALTER HELLERSTEIN\\*](#)

**ABSTRACT**  
*During its 1987 session, the Florida legislature enacted a sales and use tax on a broad range of services consumed in the state. Because the tax systematically sought to tax services that were performed outside the state but used in Florida (including national advertising), the levy triggered an enormous storm of protest with opponents attacking it as unfair, unwise, and unconstitutional. This article traces the historical development of Florida's sales tax on services, examines its design and operation, explores the policy questions that the tax raised, considers the legal challenges to the levy's validity, and describes the events that led to its ultimate repeal.*

**I. Introduction**

**II. Historical Background**

**III. The Design and Operation of the Tax**

- A. Overview
- B. The Operation of the Statute
  - 1. Imposition
  - 2. Rules for Determining Where the Benefit of a Service Was Enjoyed
  - 3. Collection of the Tax
- C. Exemptions
  - 1. The Sale for Resale Exemption
  - 2. Other Exemptions

### I. Introduction

General retail sales taxes, today's most significant source of state tax revenue,<sup>1</sup> have been confined largely to sales of tangible personal property.<sup>2</sup> Although most states tax some services,<sup>3</sup> the states (with a handful of exceptions<sup>4</sup>) do not tax services generally. The explanation for the limited scope of the sales tax base lies partly in history and partly in politics. It does not lie in the dictates of sound fiscal policy which in the eyes of most observers would justify the extension of the sales tax to many services.<sup>5</sup>

During its regular 1987 session, the Florida legislature enacted a sales and use tax on a broad range of services consumed in the state. Although state tax legislation does not usually make the front page of *The New York Times*, Florida's action was an exception.<sup>6</sup> Two features of the tax attracted particular attention: first, the tax systematically sought to tax services that were performed outside the state but used in Florida; second, the tax sought to tax advertising—including national advertising—if the advertising service was used in the state. As a result of these and other aspects of the tax, the levy triggered an enormous storm of protest, with opponents attacking it as unfair, unwise, and unconstitutional. In December 1987, less than six months after the tax took effect, the Florida legislature responded to the widespread opposition to the tax by repealing it effective January 1, 1988.

This article traces the development of Florida's sales tax on services, examines its design and operation, explores the policy questions that the tax has posed, considers the legal challenges to the levy's validity, and describes the events that led to its repeal. Although I cannot claim to be a disinterested observer of rise and fall of Florida's sales tax on services,<sup>7</sup> I have attempted to present the issues raised by the tax in an evenhanded manner.

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Items or links in [square] brackets were not part of the original document.

\*\*In the interest of full disclosure, it should be noted that I played a significant role in drafting Florida's sales tax on services and that I served as counsel to the Florida Department of Revenue in connection with its legal defense of the statute. The views expressed in this article are my own, however, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Florida Department of Revenue. In preparing this article, I have drawn freely from Walter Hellerstein, *Extending the Sales Tax to Services: Notes From Florida*, Tax Notes, Feb. 23, 1987, p. 823, and Walter Hellerstein, *A Primer on Florida's Sales Tax on Services*, Tax Notes, June 22, 1987, p. 1219. I would like to acknowledge the helpful comments of two anonymous reviewers of an earlier draft of this article.