

# VI

**LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES  
ON THE  
INTERNATIONAL AGENDA**



**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND NATIONAL  
IDENTITY CHALLENGES  
TWO CASE STUDIES FROM LIBRARIES AND  
ARCHIVES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Libraries and Archives are continuously struggling to adjust their services to the needs of the community at large. These needs are ever changing. This paper focuses on the changing dynamics in two particular areas - indigenous peoples and national identity. Two case studies from the International Labour Organisation and the National Archives of Malta are discussed. The aim of this study is to bring a focus on how libraries and archives are reacting to these changing dynamics in order to start the debate on how international and national organisations with wide-ranging remits can also focus on sectoral needs and use technology to safeguard and promote such needs.*

This discussion paper aims to shed light on how memory institutions are taking initiatives to target specific communities or national needs. The paper in no way pretends to be exhaustive or to present scientific data on user views and take up of the services mentioned. It rather highlights interesting initiatives being taken in two specific institutions aimed at focusing on indigenous peoples, and secondly, at national identity challenges. It is also to be stated at the outset that the focus is only on libraries and archives. Aware of the scarcity of studies in this area, the authors highlight two initiatives, one taken by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the other from the National Archives of Malta (NAM). The first outlines the creation of a service by ILO aimed at indigenous peoples while the second relates to a national project led by the NAM built around national identity and heritage concepts. While the first is of an international nature, emanates from a legal concept and is applied in a library environment, the second zooms in on national territory and is more conceptual than legal and applied in an archives environment.

For the scope of the first case defining the term indigenous helps to frame the study better. The concept is often understood as referring to those groups, especially protected in international or national legislation, having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory, and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations. In article 13 of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989) it clearly states that:

Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.<sup>1</sup>

This is a political statement of intent targeted at a general international dimension. This statement delineates the political rights of a legal category of people. For institutions such as libraries and archives worldwide the challenge is to provide services that are beneficial to communities of users. Aware of these challenges, the international community did acknowledge

1 International Labour Organization, "About the ILO," <http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/lang-en/index.htm>.

this through the ILO statement:

Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration.<sup>2</sup>

The second case study analysed in this paper is that of the National Archives of Malta and it is more a case of national identity and heritage rather than of indigenous peoples. Malta experienced very early habitation and centuries-long colonial rule. Following its independence in 1964 it developed further its constitutional and political infrastructure, which consolidated further its national identity. It was never an identity fostered through isolation or seclusion. It was more of a meeting place of diverse cultures emanating mainly from the central position of Malta in the Mediterranean and the large flows of tourism into the country.

When discussing the concept of national identity, Frantz Fanon emphasized that for native intellectuals “the demand for a national culture and the affirmation of the existence of such a culture represent a special battlefield”.<sup>3</sup> To some extent, after a couple of decades, Maltese archives are providing historians and other academics with the necessary access and tools to write about and define Maltese cultural identity. However, custodians of archives have to acknowledge that any adequate documenting of cultural identity cannot underestimate the sense of constant change of such an identity. In the words of Stuart Hall, “Cultural identity ... is a matter of ‘becoming’ as well as of ‘being’. It belongs to the future as much as to the past. Cultural identities come from somewhere, have histories. But, like everything which is historical, they undergo constant transformation”.<sup>4</sup>

Through the MEMORJA project, the National Archives of Malta is

2 International Labour Organization, *Rules of the Game: A Brief Introduction to International Labour Standards* (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization, 2014), Preamble.

3 Frantz Fanon, *The Wretched of the Earth* (New York: Grove Weidenfeld, 1963), 209.

4 Stuart Hall, “Cultural Identity and Diaspora,” in *Identity, Community, Cultural Differences*, Jonathan Rutherford (ed.) (London: Lawrence and Wishart, 1990), 225.

shifting away from the traditional approach of valuing only public records as the main evidentiary tools of the memory of the people. Aware of the demographic, economic and social changes resulting from migration, a strong economy, increased tourism and globalisation, the need to document the present as much as the past poses new challenges to the national archives of Malta.

Aware of these challenges, the authors of this paper try to shed a light on two case studies where the respective institutions are embarking on specific projects to adjust to specific realities. The case studies are conducted on the macro and the micro level respectively. The first relates to an initiative carried out by the library domain within the International Labour Organization (ILO). The second zooms in on a memory project by the national archives of one of the EU member states – Malta.

### Case Study One: The ILO

The ILO is the tripartite United Nations (UN) agency that connects governments, employers and employees with the goal of setting international labour standards and promoting decent work for women and men.<sup>5</sup> International labour standards represent a “comprehensive system of instruments on work and social policy, backed by a supervisory system designed to address all sorts of problems in their application at the national level.”<sup>6</sup> They are the result of agreement between representatives of governments, employees and employers and as such they represent the “international consensus on how a particular labour problem could be solved at the global level.”<sup>7</sup> International labour standards are Conventions, which are “legally binding international treaties that may be ratified by member States” and Recommendations, which are non-binding guidelines.<sup>8</sup> Conventions provide principles that should be implemented by ratified countries, while Recommendations provide more guidelines on how Conventions can be

5 International Labour Organization, “About the ILO”.

6 International Labour Organization, *Rules of the Game*.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

applied.<sup>9</sup> When a Convention is ratified, it becomes applicable to national law and countries commit themselves to apply it and report on its application every three to five years, depending on the Convention.<sup>10</sup>

ILO has 187 Conventions – one of which is Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which was adopted during the 76<sup>th</sup> International Labour Conference in 1989 and came into force in 1991. Convention No. 169 was ratified by 22 out of 187 member states around the world, including Peru, Mexico, Norway and others.<sup>11</sup> It is the instrument that is currently in place and provides a revision of Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. As such, it promotes the following:

Consultation and participation of indigenous and tribal peoples with regard to policies and programmes that may affect them. It provides for enjoyment of fundamental rights and establishes general policies regarding indigenous and tribal peoples' customs and traditions, land rights, the use of natural resources found on traditional lands, employment, vocational training, handicrafts and rural industries, social security and health, education, and cross-border contacts and communication.<sup>12</sup>

When speaking about the indigenous and tribal peoples through the lens of the ILO, two points should be stressed. Firstly, there is a difference between conventions 107 and 169. Both conventions are still in force since the latest is an upgrade of the previous one. The main distinction is the following – Convention 107 stresses that indigenous peoples should be fully integrated into society, while Convention 169 points out that the rights of indigenous and tribal people are universal human rights. These rights should be met and protected within employment, vocational training, right to education, fair labour, heritage and culture protection and

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 International Labour Organization, "NORMLEX: Information System on International Labour Standards" 2017, <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0::NO::>

12 International Labour Organization, *Rules of the Game*.

other areas.<sup>13</sup> Secondly, indigenous peoples are often not aware of their rights. Thus documentation, including Convention 169 and statistics on the broad topic of the world of work, which among others include indigenous and tribal peoples from the perspective of forced labour, child labour, land rights and others, are available from the ILO based in Geneva and via its information centres around the world.

### *Research guide on indigenous peoples*

The Library of the International Labour Organization provides information through various channels, one of which is research guides. These are subject-specific digital resources available on the ILO Library website to internal and external users. They represent a centralized digital space that gathers digital publications, audio-visual materials and hyperlinks on 23 separate topics. Even though research guides have the same visual identity and structure, they are managed individually and systematically – by consulting with the subject specific ILO experts in order to select and update their content. Research guides went through a visual and structural update in 2015, when the ILO Library upgraded them to the cloud-based SpringShare LibGuide platform. This update enabled the Library to align with the visual identity of the organization and to provide high quality user centred service.

Content available in all research guides is created by the ILO, and as such it showcases ILO’s work and standards. The selection of digital resources for research guides is made in collaboration between the ILO librarian and ILO subject experts and groups. However, the research guide interface and structure were created, tested and rolled-out by the ILO librarian. One specific aim was to strengthen ILO Library’s digital services and visual identity. This is why all research guides have the same structure and their visual identity corresponds to the ILO brand.

The creation of research guides on indigenous peoples was divided into

13 International Labour Organization, *Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169): Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents* (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization, 2013).

two stages: 1) identifying information need, and 2) identifying and gathering relevant content.

The initiative for gathering all ILO related information on the topic of indigenous peoples in one place came from ILO's Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch (GED). Their subject experts on indigenous peoples matters approached the ILO Library with the idea of consolidating ILO's knowledge. There were two reasons for this initiative. Firstly, the research guide on indigenous peoples didn't exist at that time, which means that information on indigenous peoples and employment, education and land rights around the world was scattered across different ILO websites and databases. The second reason was the upcoming 105<sup>th</sup> International Labour Conference. One of the items on the agenda was Convention 169, as well as "Employment and decent work for the transition to peace," which covered the employment of indigenous peoples.<sup>14</sup> The ILO Library combined these two reasons with one of its own. These were user requests coming to the ILO Library as part of the Ask a Librarian service by both internal and external users. These users included ILO staff, journalists and researchers, NGOs, students and teachers, librarians and government representatives interested in international labour standards related to indigenous peoples. These external requests were driven by the need to find the right information among the clutter. Therefore, an information need was identified – having a centralized digital point of content on indigenous peoples matters that will serve as a source of reference for ILO staff and external clients that are interested in the topic, that are going to attend, provide input, and cover the topics of the 105<sup>th</sup> International Labour Conference. Following that, the research guide on indigenous peoples was created in response to these needs – not only to inform, but also to be the first consolidated source of resources on the indigenous peoples topic published by the ILO.

The second stage of identifying and gathering relevant content for the research guide on indigenous peoples was done in collaboration with ILO's Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch (GED). Their focus is on

<sup>14</sup> 105<sup>th</sup> International Labour Conference 2016, <http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/105/lang--en/index.htm>.

researching issues related to equal opportunities in the labour market and eliminating discrimination based on gender, indigenous identity, ethnicity and other characteristics.<sup>15</sup> Together with other departments, the GED Branch has contributed to creating a body of work on indigenous peoples matters that was published by the ILO. The purpose of collaborating with the GED subject experts was to identify core work by the ILO on indigenous peoples' matters and to ensure that the unified message carried by the research guide is communicated clearly to all ILO stakeholders and external users. Since ILO has three official languages – English, Spanish and French, GED subject experts helped in selecting digital resources in all three languages.<sup>16</sup> Therefore, all publications, hyperlinks to the library catalogue, audio-visual materials and hyperlinks to external resources were selected and organized in collaboration with subject specialists. They were the guiding force in identifying relevant material and providing guidance on the topic. However, the librarian had an important role in finding the resources in different formats and languages and organizing them according to the structure of a research guide, so that the navigation through the extensive corpus of information is easy and intuitive. The timeline for finalizing the research guide on indigenous peoples was two months and the execution was divided into four phases: 1) gathering content, 2) following the structure of the research guide, 3) testing and 4) going live. Content for the research guide on indigenous peoples was retrieved from the ILO Library catalogue, ILO databases such as Normlex, and the official website of the Organization and its departments.

The ILO Library's research guide on indigenous peoples was put online in November 2015.<sup>17</sup> It is considered to be a centralized digital point of information on the topic of indigenous peoples, and as such it contains hyperlinks to digital resources such as key ILO publications on the topic, selected bibliographies divided by theme, e.g., land rights, child labour,

15 International Labour Organization, "Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch (GED)," 2017, <http://www.ilo.org/gender/lang--en/index.htm>.

16 International Labour Organization, "ILO Library Research Guides," 2017, <http://www.ilo.org/inform/online-information-resources/research-guides/lang--en/index.htm>.

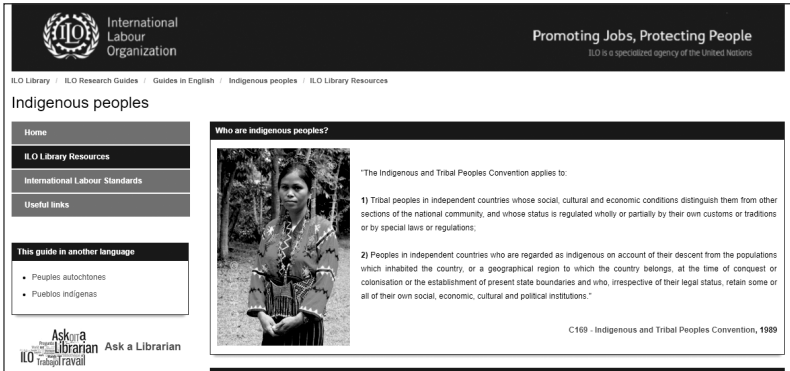
17 International Labour Organization, "Research Guide on Indigenous Peoples." <http://libguides.ilo.org/indigenous-peoples-en>.

forced labour, employment, and geographical region, e.g., Africa, Europe, South America and others. The research guide also contains information about International Labour Standards and statistics, hyperlinks that lead to other ILO specific resources and departments specialized according to topic, as well as hyperlinks to other UN working groups and departments. All these resources are divided into four sections of the research guide. The first one is the Home section, which provides general information about who are indigenous peoples and offers access to audio-visual materials. The Home section also stresses key ILO documents that are targeted to users who are interested in a quick overview of the topic. The second section is entitled ILO Library Resources and it provides hyperlinks to curated digital publications that are available in the ILO Library digital catalogue. The third section, International Labour Standards, provides access to ILO Conventions 169 and 107, as well as hyperlinks to the Normlex database, with access to International Legislation on indigenous and tribal people.

The research guide on indigenous peoples is systematically updated with relevant new digital resources available in the ILO Library catalogue and other ILO databases.<sup>18</sup>

When speaking about the navigation, it is good to point out that the structure of the research guide together with the way information is presented and the time it requires to find content, was tested by ILO staff who had different levels of IT and information literacy. Since the research guide is focused on providing information, educating and sharing knowledge on indigenous peoples to different target groups – ILO employees, journalists, librarians, students and academic researchers, NGOs and government representatives, it should provide easy access to information and have intuitive navigation. These were the main criteria for the testing process. After presenting and testing different versions of the research guide by means of a focus group, the final decision was made and the structure of the research guide, together with the division of information per category, could be found on the ILO Library research guide platform (Figure 1).

18 Ibid.



**FIGURE 1** Outline of the ILO research guide on indigenous peoples

There is no doubt that the provision of such a service will add value to the concept of indigenous peoples and also facilitates access not only to the indigenous peoples themselves but also to anyone who is interested in the topic from a policy-making or academic point of view.

### Case Study Two: MEMORJA project in Malta

Malta is a place of contrasts and dichotomies. It is centrally situated in the Mediterranean Sea but peripheral to Europe although still an active believer in and member of the EU. The smallness of the place is compensated for by an abundance of heritage originating over millennia of contacts with several civilisations. At times this happened as through being colonised, at others as a hub of service provision for trading during times of peace or as military support in times of war, and during the last few decades as hosts to an ever-growing tourist industry. In the words of John Tunbridge “the defining quality of Malta’s heritage resources is their unparalleled time-depth contained in a tiny archipelago some fifty kilometres long. Malta contains the oldest standing human structures in existence, Neolithic temples some five and a half millennia in age”.<sup>19</sup> Thus,

<sup>19</sup> John Tunbridge, “Empire, War and Nation: Heritage Management Perspectives from Canada and Malta,” *Public History Review*, 13 (2006): 12.

although their population is less than half a million, the Maltese do exhibit identification with the ancient heritage of the land and have tangible time markers.

In the case of Malta the main challenges and struggles the population is facing are of multiculturalism, pressures of immigration, risks of brain drain posed by migration and the preservation of a Maltese culture in the diaspora. Core national identity elements such as the “unique language” also face a challenging future. The Maltese language has been in use for centuries, is documented in writing going back to the mid-15th Century, and is still used by the majority of the population as their main daily and official language.<sup>20</sup> But the challenges of globalisation are constantly challenging the community. The labour market is changing and the demographic shifts in the population are changing Maltese culture and identity at an unprecedented rate. How are memory institutions in Malta adjusting their approaches to cope with the change from a longstanding uniculture society to a multicultural one? This is a rather complex question and can only be answered through extensive analysis on the ground in the different domains. For the scope of this paper, we will focus on the efforts of the National Archives of Malta to shift certain of their operations from the boardroom into the street.

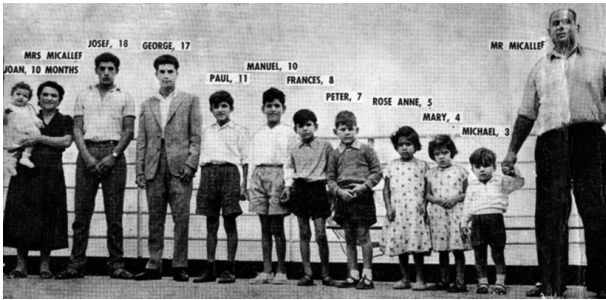
The approach we will use is a case study of the way in which Maltese society was affected by migratory movements and the documenting of such processes. Emigration from Malta in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century had big demographic, social and political affects that changed the physiognomy of the Maltese nation. Malta, being a small island, overpopulated for its land size, with no mineral resources, little rainfall, mid-way between Europe and North Africa, experienced population pressures resulting in large migration flows as the land could not fulfil the needs of its inhabitants. We will see how this was documented in the past both within Malta and in the diaspora. This will then be compared with how the in-bound migra-

20 The Cantilena is the earliest poem written in the Maltese language, an historical dialect of Arabic which evolved into today's national language of Malta (one of the official languages of the European Union). It was composed by Peter Caxaro in the mid-15th century and copied by Brandano Caxaro, his relative, in a notarial volume dated 1533-1536. It was discovered in 1966 by Fr Michael Fsadni and Prof. Godfrey Wettinger and due to its uniqueness it still provides the main corpus for medieval Maltese.

tion we are experiencing now is being documented and the impact of the methods used on concepts such as authenticity, provenance and evidence that are central to the themes of this conference.

### *Emigration and Malta*

The Maltese population experienced extensive migratory flows in the inter-war period and the nineteen-fifties and sixties. It is estimated that there are twice as many Maltese in the diaspora than in Malta itself. The process is documented in a structured manner in the public records held at the national archives in a top to bottom approach. The state machinery was documenting the shifts in population through passport applications, visa permits, passage assisted schemes and other official shipping lists or air passenger logbooks. While this approach provided emigration historians with a goldmine of data, they often failed in capturing the human side of emigration (Photo 1).<sup>21</sup>



**PHOTO 1** Family Micallef departing from Malta with their ten children in 1959. (National Archives of Malta Photographic Collection)

The movement of people and how this is documented in public archives and its effects on demography and the indigenusness of populations is

21 One of the Maltese historians who worked extensively on emigration was Lawrence Attard who published books such as: *The great exodus (1918-1939)*. Marsa, Malta: Publishers Enterprises Group, 1989; *The safety valve: a history of Maltese emigration from 1946*. San Gwann, SGN: Publishers Enterprises Group, 1997; *Beyond our shores: a panorama of Maltese migration*. San Gwann, Malta: Publishers Enterprises Group (PEG) Ltd, 2007.

still a current preoccupation. The population is continuously struggling to adapt to an influx of people – a large percentage of them coming from North Africa. Most of these cross from Africa to Europe risking their lives in order to seek a better future and end up almost shipwrecked on Malta. Additionally, following Malta's accession to the EU, we experienced a large influx of workers.<sup>22</sup> Due to the availability of employment in the country has, most of these persons are settling in Malta, buying property and sending their children to school there. The question “Who is Maltese?” has never been as challenging to answer as it is today. The question of whose history we as memory institutions are to capture is even more challenging.

### *Community Initiative based projects*

All these changes in society place on any national archives the responsibility to adapt, react and reengineer its structures to capture the memory of the people. While the mission of the National Archives of Malta remains that stipulated in the archival legislation – “to preserve the collective memory of the Maltese nation through the protection and accessibility of all public archives” -- the context of our operations changes continuously.<sup>23</sup>

With this in mind, as far back as 2004 the National Archives of Malta had already launched the National Memory Project, aimed at reaching out towards the community. From documenting the actions of the state, we shifted more towards documenting the social life of the community – the feelings of the people.<sup>24</sup> The project started reaching out to private individuals, organisations, NGOs and others to pool into our system material

22 Statistics provided by the National Statistics Office, Malta as at the month of September 2016. Currently there are 31,500 non-Maltese born workers in Malta (23,000 – EU nationals and 8492 from other Countries).

23 National Archives Act, Malta, 2005.

24 The National Memory Project was launched in 2004 and was re-branded as MEMORJA in 2017. For information and analysis about the use of digital technology by the Maltese archives sector and the shift from a public records oriented national archives to a more comprehensive approach one can consult the following: Charles J. Farrugia, “Maltese Experience with Digitizing Cultural Heritage,” *International Journal Information Theories and Applications*, 11:3 (2004): 278-281; Charles J. Farrugia, “Work in Progress: Towards the Establishment of a National Register of Archives,” *Journal of Maltese Studies*, 1 (2008): 67-73, <https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/handle/123456789/17908>; and Charles J. Farrugia and Ian Ellis, “Images, context and structure: the Richard Ellis archive (Malta) revisited,” *Revisto Photo & Documento*, 1 (2016): <http://gpaf.info/photoarch/index.php?journal=phd&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=25>.

of value to the collective memory of the nation. Up until now several such collaborations were entered into through memoranda of understanding or other agreements. Two of these will be discussed here to highlight how this two-way interaction is empowering these “new” records creators to become active agents in the national network of the memory safeguarding regime. The first project was called “The Great Book of Malta – Vol. 1, Hamrun” and the second branded “The People of Malta”.

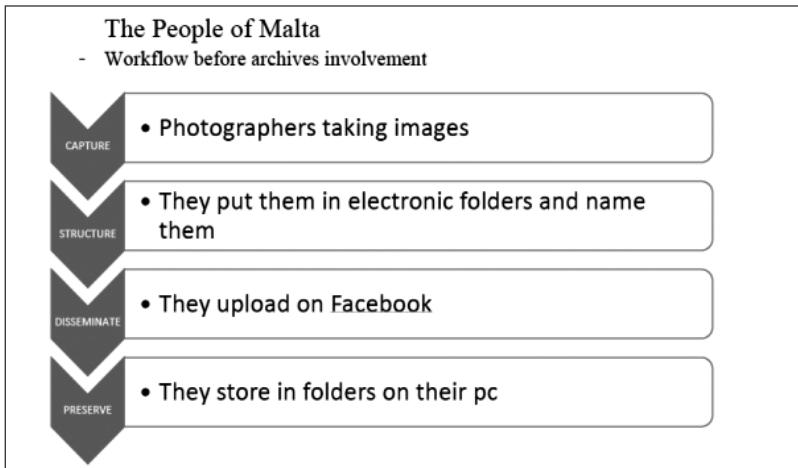
“The Great Book of Malta” was the brainchild of John Baraldi who gathered a group of young photographers with the aim of capturing images as they roam the streets of a particular village.<sup>25</sup> The focus is the community, its characteristics, what makes it particular and what distinguishes it from nearby communities. The project has didactic benefits for participants who are young students. It also tries to map the community in a structured way, mapping each of the streets in the village. But the biggest advantage is that it is by the community and for the community (Photo 2).



**PHOTO 2** Children during the First Holy Communion procession in Hamrun. (National Archives of Malta. The Great Book of Hamrun Project)

25 “The Great Book of Malta – Vol. 1, Hamrun,” <http://thegreatbookofmalta.com>.

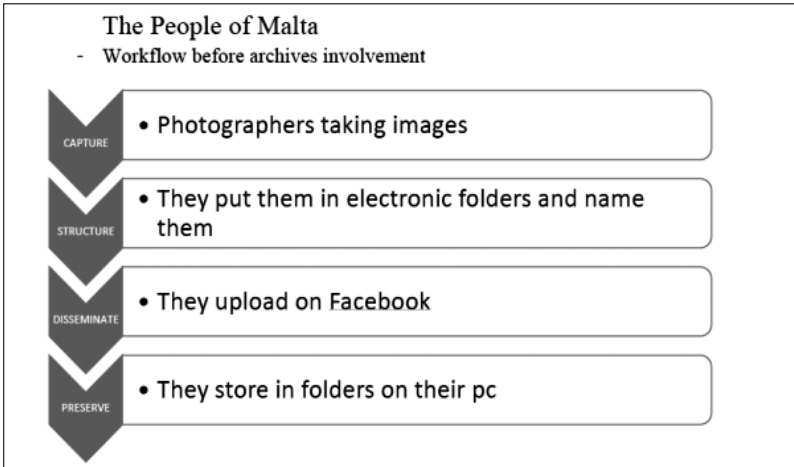
In the case of “The People of Malta” project, the main platform for its dissemination is Facebook.<sup>26</sup> This medium has the advantage of a robust technical infrastructure that is freely available, and a catchment area that is quite impressive.<sup>27</sup> Roderick Vella and Stephen Buhagiar teamed up to develop this project more as a hobby than anything else. They made best use of their teaching background and their love for photography to identify particular characters from daily life and capture their visual depiction and also a bit of their character for posterity. The focus of the project is the individual. Each photo subject has a message to convey, and this is captured not only through photography but also through very telegraphic interviews. When the National Archives came into the picture, the target was to allow these projects to develop in a natural way. What needed to change was to put into the project certain archival measures in order to guarantee better preservation and access for future generations. The following two figures explain the workflow of the People of Malta project prior to the National Archives involvement and after the signing of the collaboration agreement.



**FIGURE 2** The People of Malta before the National Archives involvement

26 “The People of Malta,” <https://www.facebook.com/thepeopleofmalta>.

27 At the time of writing this presentation over fifty four thousand people had liked the page. This number is impressive for a project originating in a small country such as Malta.



**FIGURE 3** The People of Malta after the National Archives involvement

The National Archives started raising issues such as whether consent forms are being filled in, the type of recordings being made, issues of formats, and issues of data tagging in order to create metadata that is meaningful not only to the creators themselves but also to the custodians who will preserve and give access to this data in future. The process is a partnership between the archives and the community aimed at rendering projects that originate from the community more archivally sound.



**PHOTO 3** This screen grab shows the interactivity of the project with users commenting, adding knowledge or even criticising the subjects and images.

An interesting dimension of the “People of Malta” project is the interactivity provided by the Facebook infrastructure. Members of the public can add comments, supplement content with information they might have, or even criticise an item. In this way, they become active participants in the process (Photo 3).

There might be those who argue that with this involvement in the early stages of the lifecycle of records, particularly in the creation phase, archives will be interfering, and to some extent distorting, the natural accumulation of records. While this preoccupation sits comfortably where public records are concerned, it is not the same situation when the central issue is documenting people’s experiences and actions happening at the periphery. In the words of John Tunbridge, “conflict over heritage exists not only at different levels and in different guises, but between contending stakeholders in the production of heritage as well as in its consumption”.<sup>28</sup> Aware of these conflicts, the National Archives of Malta is shifting its approach to a multi-disciplinary one. In its current flagship project rebranded as MEMORJA the focus is on bringing together archivists, historians, audio-visual specialists and an array of other specialised persons to capture, manage and interpret the wealth of material reaching the archives. In this way we are hoping to leave for future generations a richer array of evidence, contextualised with the necessary provenance information while guaranteeing its authenticity and thus authority.

## Conclusion

This paper focuses on just two of many challenges libraries and archives are facing worldwide. These are the changing demands imposed on them by international policy shifts and also by national needs to safeguard, disseminate and promote concepts such as those of nationhood through cultural heritage.

Within the limitations of the study, practical examples were given on

28 Tunbridge, “Empire, War and Nation”, 11.

how both librarians and archivists are designing new projects or services to cater for specific needs or trends. From undisputed doorkeepers to information they are becoming moderators of information sources – grouping, structuring, standardising and building bridges between new creators of data and users. In both instances studied in this paper, the focus is entirely on mapping the need for these services, their development and the status quo of the project. Further studies are needed to assess to what extent ‘users’ were involved in the design of such projects and whether there is too much top to bottom approach in these initiatives. The topic also lends itself to future evaluations aimed at the analysis of the up-take of such services and the patterns of use and interaction with them.

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# AUTOHTONI NARODI I IZAZOVI NACIONALNOG IDENTITETA DVIJE STUDIJE SLUČAJA IZ KNJIŽNICA I ARHIVA

## KLJUČNE RIJEČI:

*autohtoni narodi,  
nacionalni identitet,  
kolektivna memorija*

## SAŽETAK

*Knjižnice i arhivi su u procesu neprestane prilagodbe svojih usluga potrebama zajednice u kojoj djeluju. Te se potrebe konstantno mijenjaju. Ovaj je rad usredotočen na promjenu dinamike u dva područja – autohtoni narodi i nacionalni identitet, obrađujući ih kroz dvije studije slučaja, jednu iz Međunarodne organizacije rada i drugu iz Nacionalnog arhiva Malte. Cilj je istraživanja prikazati kako knjižnice i arhivi reagiraju na promjene potreba zajednice u svrhu pokretanja rasprave o tome kako međunarodne i nacionalne organizacije s širokim rasponom odgovornosti i djelovanja mogu usmjeriti svoje usluge i na potrebe specifične grupe korisnika korištenjem tehnologiju za zaštitu i promicanje njihovih potreba.*