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Memories of Gothenburg—2010
From the Chair

Judy Mansfield
Chief, U.S./Anglo Division
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It was wonderful to see so many familiar faces in Gothenburg. The Section’s open programme, Opening Doors to Spectacular Collections: Access to Multi-Sensory, Multi-Media and Mobile Materials, was attended by more than 225 delegates. I heard many positive comments about the quality of the papers, so we are very grateful to our presenters and to Joseph Hafner, who chaired the planning committee for our open programme.

Both of the Standing Committee (SC) meetings had very full agendas. The primary initiatives for 2010-2011 to which SC members will address their energy and talent are the completion of the electronic resources guidelines; the 2011 San Juan satellite conference; the open programme for San Juan; and a new Section brochure.

I am delighted with the level of participation and commitment I see from SC members and feel very fortunate to work with such a splendid team.

-Judy

From the Secretary & Editor

Joseph Hafner, Associate Director
Collection Services,
McGill University Library

Returning from such a fantastic program and sharing ideas and stories with so many interesting people from around the world, I realize what a dynamic organization IFLA is. It is great that our members put so much into making our committee work a success and continue to improve our profession by their commitment. Looking ahead, we are already busy preparing for next year’s Satellite Meeting and Conference Program in St. Thomas and San Juan with programs that meet the needs of the profession. I’m lucky to know all of you on the committee and I’m looking forward to seeing all of you again in 2011.

-Joseph
The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) is an important German research funding organization and the largest such organization in Europe. The DFG supports research in science, engineering, and the humanities through a large variety of grant programmes, prizes and by funding infrastructure. The self-governed organization is based in Bonn and financed by the German states and the federal government. Germany’s leading research universities are members of the DFG.

The DFG is a member of the International Council for Science (ICSU) and has numerous counterparts around the world such as the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Science Foundation (USA), the Royal Academy (UK), the Swiss National Fund and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Mexico). The DFG has several representative offices in Asia, North America and Europe and also maintains the Sino-German Center for Research Promotion, which was jointly founded by the DFG and the National Natural Science Foundation of China. (1)

1. Scientific Library Services and Information Systems (LIS)

The DFG funds projects at scientific libraries, archives and other scientific service and information centres in Germany. The aim is to set up nationwide high-performance research information systems.

1.1. Recent action lines: Digitization projects

Digitization has become instrumental for providing access to printed and written scientific information. Materials that were once difficult to get hold of can now be viewed conveniently at home or on library and archive computers. This has made direct research with sources much easier, even while conserving valuable and sometimes fragile originals. Not only does the digitization of historic library and archive holdings make copies easily accessible online; it also helps build an infrastructure that turns the Internet into an integral research space for scholars in the humanities and cultural studies. Only by linking these digital documents with other online resources — such as catalogues, encyclopaedias, bibliographies, editions, secondary literature etc. — can the potential of the Internet be fully leveraged. Thus the objective is not only to make these materials available, but also and especially to integrate them into a network. German libraries can apply for funds to digitize their materials. (2)
1.2 Digitization of Special Subject Collections

A retrospective digitization of printed works has been promoted as a DFG project since 1997, focused on the digitization of individually selected collections and on the technical testing of various methods. Since 2006 the availability of funding was broadened to include mass digitization, and since 2008 to include the digitization of special subject collections.

The programme is limited to library digitization projects with high-quality metadata.

2. The Nationwide Library Service Programme

The nationwide library services programme facilitates the provision of a comprehensive range of highly specialised literature collections and digital sources of information for use in scientific research in Germany. The goal is to satisfy the demand for access to specialised scientific information by creating a system that goes beyond those provided by individual university libraries. The programme is supported by a number of universal scientific libraries that manage DFG special subject collections. (3)

Although not funded by the DFG, the three specialized German national libraries (for Applied Natural Sciences and Technology, Economics and Medicine) form a third pillar of this system by covering these subject areas. The literature and information collections are available to all scientists and academics in Germany without restriction. Internet-based services for bibliographical research, interlibrary loans, document delivery and direct online access to those collections available in digital form, are being set up by the participating libraries as part of their virtual subject libraries. With the DFG LIS programme Germany has a worldwide unique system of a shared national research library of a highly recognised international reputation. Since 1949, when the Federal Republic was formed after World War II, this system provides specialized research literature nationwide in the federal state system, where culture and science and research are in the sovereign responsibility of the Länder (states).

2.1. Licensing of Digital Content / DFG National Licenses

The unlimited nationwide access via document delivery to the highly specialized literature collections was not possible anymore with the increase in licensed digital publications, because license restrictions permit usage only within the library that is holding the license contract. Thus the German Shared National Research Library System set up a programme of national licenses.
Since 2004, the acquisition of national licenses for digital publications is an additional component of providing nationwide access to scientific literature. License agreements with scholarly societies, commercial publishers and other information providers are valid for the whole area of Germany. Hence scientists, students and people with interest in science are able to access databases, digital text collections and e-journals free of charge from the campus networks and the catalogues of German state and university libraries within Germany. If scientists or scholars are not a member of an authorized university or research institution, they may still register for free individual use of many databases and text collections. (4)

The purchase of national licenses (5) for completed databases, journal back file-archives and e-books is funded by the German Research Foundation in order to improve the research infrastructure for all scientific disciplines with respect to digital collections of literary works and publications as well as to digital journal archives. The programme started in 2004, the first launch of digital publications was in March 2005. Nine German state and university libraries with special collections submit proposals annually for completed databases, journal archives and e-books that are of high relevance to science and research. A licensing contract between the library and the publisher guarantees the access to the licensed material not only for patrons of the library but also for private users (via personal registration) or members of any German public funded university or research institution. The usage is unlimited and the number of simultaneous users unrestricted. Pricing had to take into account that with a nationwide license there would be no market anymore for the product of the publisher in Germany. The new contract principles and pricing was therefore for publishers an experiment as well. Statistical data do not yet meet COUNTER guidelines in all aspects. In 2005 during the second period of national license contracts, €21.5 million were spent for another 32 products including journal archives. (6) The DFG provided all together 84 Mio Euro for the national licensing programme 2004 to 2007. The programme of national licenses will receive DFG funding until 2012.

The cooperating library guarantees the secure storage and availability of the material. Cost advantages compared with licenses for single institutions are evident. During the first phase of the programme, the relevance of some of the sources has been the subject of controversy. The relevance of products improved since then, as publishers recognized, that they cannot anymore ignore this new form of national consortia contracts for e-licenses.
For the years 2008 to 2010 a new funding programme was tested with 12 publishers. Three packages of journals follow the national licenses system with unrestricted access to all academic users in Germany, nine packages follow the principle of a national consortia where institutions can participate, if they are willing to pay a certain amount of the costs. Because of DFG funding, these costs are lower of course than the costs in traditional journal consortia. The archive data will be provided with some time delay also to those institutions who do not subscribe the current issues.

E-books that qualify for funding as a DFG national license are books in digital form. This includes both retro-digitised as well as current books. A key restricting criterion with respect to other electronic resources is that the e-books must always be monographic units, which are in principle individually available. (7)

To give some examples: 1000 nationwide licensed ebooks (Netlibrary) of the subjects economics, science and engineering, social and behavioural sciences, humanities, and 1275 Springer medicine ebooks in English (and some in French in Spanish) of 2005 to 2008 can be accessed via national license. Scientists of the humanities normally search the monographs they need in the online library catalogues. It was therefore essential to be able to include the bibliographic data (Metadata) into the libraries’ catalogues. Although the access is provided generally on the server of the publisher, the contract guarantees alternatively local data hosting.

Due to the growing amount of national licenses, but also to the growing market of open access publications the importance of the classical nationwide document delivery in Germany is decreasing constantly. National licenses helped to improve the overall supply with a comprehensive range of specialised scientific literature and digital sources of information. The national scientific literature supply has reached a quality and extent that can be regarded as even being higher than in Great Britain or the United States.

In the international context, the DFG is developing joint international license models in cooperation with the DEF (Denmark), SURF (Netherlands), and the JISC (United Kingdom), which all are partners within the Knowledge Exchange Network.

By Regine Schmolling, State and University Library Bremen.

References:

1. see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Forschungsmeinschaft

3. The libraries with special subject collections can be searched at: [http://webis.sub.uni-hamburg.de/webis/index.php/Webis_Sammelschwerpunkte_an_deutschen_Bibliotheken](http://webis.sub.uni-hamburg.de/webis/index.php/Webis_Sammelschwerpunkte_an_deutschen_Bibliotheken)


5. Download of the guidelines for the Purchase of DFG-funded National Licenses at: [http://www.dfg.de/download/formulare/12_18_e_old/12_18_e_alt.pdf](http://www.dfg.de/download/formulare/12_18_e_old/12_18_e_alt.pdf)


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**Baby Announcement**

Congratulations to Susanne Maier who gave birth to Carlo Clemens Maier on July 29, 2010. Carlo weighed 3190 grams and measured 51 centimeters.

There was a contest among Moscow mid-term attendees to guess the birth date, weight and sex of Susanne’s baby. Nadia Zilper was the winner by guessing all three correctly.
The 2nd Annual Conference of “Academic Journals in Russia” was organized by the Russian Academy of Science, the Higher Attestation Commission (Ministry of Education and Science) and the Scientific Electronic Library. Among the 350 participants there were publishers of academic journals, vendors and librarians responsible for journal subscriptions.

The main themes of the conference were:
- Effectiveness of research activities in Russia and quality of academic journals
- Information technologies in publishing
- Assessment of research quality through analysis of publications in academic journals
- Business models and marketing in academic publishing
- Promotion of Russian academic journals on national and international level
- Academic journals from users’ point of view

Currently about 3700 academic journals are being published in Russia. Many are in the process of transition from print to electronic format. Many small academic publishers are reluctant to publish full-text electronic versions of their journals on the Internet mainly because of financial problems. During the first conference some of them advocated this position and even said there was no need to publish full-text articles on the Internet because their subscribers prefer print journals. This year the situation has changed radically. The publishing community realized the necessity of being on the Internet. The main reason for this is users’ needs and preferences, which was widely discussed during the conference.

Russian publisher MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica (www.maik.ru, site in English) publishes English versions of about 250 Russian academic journals and offers them for non-Russian speaking users as the Russian Library of Science on the Springer platform. This is very successful in site for these electronic journals. In the year 2006 only 20% of subscriptions were for electronic journals and 80% for print journals. In the year 2009 only 4% of subscriptions were for print journals and 96% for electronic ones. The subscribers are mainly library consortia.
Another example of a successful electronic publishing project is the Scientific Electronic Library (SEL), which is the largest Russian aggregator of e-journals. SEL hosts about 1600 Russian academic e-journals and this number is increasing day by day. More than 700 journals are open access and are freely available on SEL site www.elibrary.ru. Small publishers which offer their journals on SEL platform can use the electronic publishing infrastructure.

The transition of academic journals from print to electronic is supported by Russian government agencies. The Higher Attestation Commission of Ministry of Education and Science, which oversees the awarding of advanced academic degrees, creates a list of journals recommended for publication of research articles. To be listed a journal should be published on the Internet. The Federal Agency on Science and Innovations finances the development of the Russian Index for Scientific Citation, a national analogue of Science Citation Index.

To summarize, the Conference showed clearly that Russian academic journals are going electronic to meet the needs of modern users of research articles and publications.

Conference program and presentations are published on the web page http://elibrary.ru/projects/publconf/publ2010/event_conf_10_program.asp.

By Natalia Litvinova, Russia State Library.
Satellite Conference in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands

11 to 12 August 2011

Collection development between media diversity and integration

Due to the evolution of new technologies, the proportion of digital material in library collections has been steadily increasing. As libraries across the world face increasing financial pressure they must look to maximise their existing print and electronic collections in the digital environment.

We are planning a lively program including topics such as:

- Looking at the evaluation of collection building measures in terms of return on investment and user needs.
- Integrating digital and print collection, while also undertaking collaborative digitization projects.
- Reviewing how “hybrid collections” meet local user needs.
- Discussing what the publishers’ licensing policies could look like in the future
- Evaluating the tools to optimize collection building:
  - Pay-per-view e
  - Patron-driven acquisition
  - Statistical reporting for e
  - e-only policies
  - e-media usage

Our call for papers will be released soon, and we are looking forward to seeing what papers we can present related to these topics. If you have any questions about our call for papers, please contact Regine Schmolling at schmolling@suub.uni-bremen.de
Mexican Specialists Encounter 2010: Education, Science and Culture

Helen Ladron de Guevara Cox (Mexico), a member of the Steering Committee of the Acquisitions and Collection Development Section, was part of a select group of five Mexican librarians who participated in the “Discutamos México en Europa: Encuentro de Mexicanistas 2010: Educacion, Ciencia y Cultura” (Let’s discuss Mexico in Europe: Mexican Specialists Encounter 2010: Education, Science and Culture). The congress included academics, researchers and experts in their fields from both the European Union and Mexico who came together in Antwerp, Belgium from September 20-22, 2010. This special event was organized by the Mexican Embassy in Belgium in collaboration with the University of Antwerp and was designed to generate cooperative projects on both sides of the Atlantic in areas related to education, science, technology and culture.

Helen was part of the “Culture and Libraries” section of the program where she presented a paper entitled: “Public libraries, museums and archives: An urgent need for national and international collaboration and cooperation towards the appreciation of the cultural arena”. The participants in this section included librarians from Mexico, Belgium and the Netherlands, and there were fruitful discussions which hopefully will lead to further collaborations.

Information on the event and papers can be found at: http://www.mexicanistas.eu/en/programme

By Helen Ladron de Guevara Cox, Mexico.
Various library conferences of interest

International Conference on Dublin Core and Metadata Applications (DC2010): Oct 20-22, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
http://dcpapers.dublincore.org/ojs/pubs/announcement/view/4

http://www.cilip.org.uk/digitalinfo2010/Pages/default.aspx

2010 XXX Charleston Conference: Issues in Book and Serial Acquisition, Nov. 3-5, 2010, Charleston, SC, USA
http://www.katina.info/conference/

Brick & Click Symposium, celebrating its 10th annual conference, November 5, 2010, Marysville, MO, USA
http://brickandclick.org

CILIP RFID in Libraries Conference: Nov 9, London
http://www.cilip.org.uk/rfid2010/Pages/default.aspx

RLUK Conference 2010: Nov 10 -12, Edinburgh
http://www.rluk.ac.uk/node/597

http://www.cilip.org.uk/interests/digitalinfo09/index.html

http://www.online-information.co.uk/index.html
Conferences & Meetings in 2010

Various library conferences of interest

Expert Conference on Open Access and Open Data, Dec. 13-14, 2011, Cologne, Germany
http://www.oaod2010.de/

American Library Association 2011 Midwinter Meeting, Jan. 7-11, 2011, San Diego, CA, USA
http://www.al.org/ala/conferencesevents/upcoming/midwinter/index.cfm

International Conference on Digital Libraries and Knowledge Organization (ICDK 2011), Feb. 14-16, 2011, Delhi, India
http://www.mdi.ac.in/ICDK/Home.html

International Conference on Digital Library Management, January 11-13, 2011, Kolkata, India
http://www.textrelease.com/gl12program.html

http://www.subscriptionagents.org/conference2011

12th Interlending and Document Supply Conference (ILDS) Oct. 10-12, 2011, Chicago, Illinois, USA


Website for Library Conferences:
http://library2.usask.ca/~dworacze/CONF.HTM

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