The AAU/ARL Global Resources Network

Welcome to the inaugural issue of *Global Resources,* a forum to share information about projects and programs of the Association of American Universities (AAU) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Global Resources Network (GRN).

The GRN evolved from the AAU/ARL Global Resources Project, originally funded in 1996 with a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. This initiative originated in response to widespread concern that North American libraries were acquiring fewer and fewer of the research resources produced in other parts of the world. Out of the program arose several regional projects undertaken by subject specialists in the nation's foremost research institutions to improve access to international research materials through cooperative structures, the use of new technologies, and information sharing. These projects have excelled and continued to this date, with many obtaining additional funding and ongoing institutional support to expand their activities. They are:

- ❖ Cooperative African Newspapers Project (AFRINUL)
- ❖ Digital South Asia Library Project (DSAL)
- ❖ German-North American Resources Partnership (GNARP)
- ❖ The Japan Project
- ❖ Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP)
- ❖ Southeast Asia Indexing Project (SEA Indexing)

Since the initial funding for the program, both ARL and AAU and their constituents of more than 125 institutions have expressed a strong, ongoing commitment to cooperative library programs that can demonstrate for users an expanded availability of relevant foreign research resources. A total of 76 ARL members have voluntarily contributed funds to support the ongoing work of the GRN in 2004.

The Global Resources Network has two main goals. GRN will expand access to international resources not currently available to North American students and scholars, in the first instance through discrete projects that focus on significantly expanding the depth, breadth, quantity, range of formats, and variety of international information resources available to our students and scholars. A second, parallel effort will make our dispersed collections more interdependent and complementary through coordinated acquisitions that are combined with powerful systems for access, discovery, presentation, and delivery.

To advance these goals, ARL will provide the core budget for the Global Resources Network; AAU will build awareness and support for inter-institutional commitments to GRN from university leaders. Through a strategic partnership formed with the AAU and ARL, the Center for Research Libraries will provide administrative support for those GRN projects that seek such assistance.

The Center's commitment to cooperative international programs has been evident since its inception in 1949. Its cooperative acquisition and preservation programs have long served as models for successful collaboration on a national—and international—scale. In its 55 year history, the Center has administered and provided national leadership for programs such as the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, the Area Studies microform projects, International Coalition on Newspapers, Distributed Print Archive Projects, and dozens of other programs considered critical for secure access to international scholarly resources.
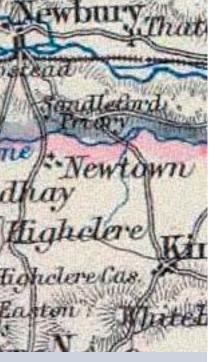
The Center has been closely involved in the Global Resources Network from its foundation and continues to support its efforts. It has been a partner and administrative home for two of the six original GRN projects—the Digital South Asia Library and the Cooperative African Newspaper Project. It has also played a strong participatory role in three others—The Japan Project, Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP), and the Southeast Asia Indexing Project.

As a result of the strategic partnership developed with ARL, the Center is pleased to welcome the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project and the German-North American Resources Partnership as they celebrate a decade-long existence. As of June 1, 2004, the Center has assumed administrative responsibility for the ongoing activities and development of these projects. As the reports in this newsletter indicate, the Center has begun to apply its expertise in project development and management to these programs to assist with fiscal administration, resources management, rights acquisition, licensing, and other project logistics. The Center will also seek opportunities to promote synergies, facilitate communications, and exploit efficiencies among and across all of the GRN projects as well as its own, related cooperative ventures.

One means of communication and cross-fertilization is this newsletter. This first issue is dedicated to a broad overview of current activities of the Network. A report by James Simon summarizes the recent plenary of the six original GRN projects held at the Center in April. Alice Prochaska, University Librarian at Yale University, discusses an upcoming conference in March 2005 focusing on scholarly uses of and needs for international resources. Following this, the six GRN projects provide an overview of activities since the publication of *ARL : a bimonthly newsletter of research library issues and actions,* no. 206 (October 1999), available from World Wide Web: http://www.arl.org/newsltr/206/index.html.

Future issues will report on specific projects within the GRN sphere and important activities related to regional or subject-specific studies. We welcome your views and ideas for topics or information of interest to scholars and information specialists. ❖

—*James Simon*
    Director, International Resources,
    Center for Research Libraries

Global Resources: Realizing the Network Goals

Report by Eudora Loh
Director, Global Resources Network, Association of Research Libraries

A core concept of the AAU/ARL Global Resources Network is the interconnection between organizations and institutions—the key actors and stakeholders in providing to scholars and students seamless access to international resources and information. To represent the vision more accurately, the concept of "network" was adopted in 2003, resulting in the change from its former name of the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program. The Association of American Universities (AAU) joins with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) to build awareness of and support for inter-institutional commitments from university leaders. In partnership with the Center for Research Libraries, the AAU and ARL work in concert to devise strategies, deploy technologies, and encourage participation in imaginative experiments that build on, as well as restructure, existing methods of cooperative collection development and access to international research resources. Current actions focus on identifying scholarly information needs, encouraging communication and coordination among existing initiatives, and publicizing and maximizing the benefits of collaborative activity.

One of the goals of the Network is to coordinate international acquisitions more effectively to expand overall coverage and reduce unnecessary duplication by making dispersed collections more interdependent and complementary. Toward that end, the Network is identifying and documenting collection gaps and overlaps. Working with OCLC, a graphical representation using GIS-based maps is under construction to highlight countries and regions where information output is underrepresented in research library collections. The analysis may uncover new priorities for targeted collaborative action. To further our understanding of the kinds of scholarly resources that will be needed to support global studies in the future, a series of regional and campus forums will focus on scholarly uses of international resources to bring to light emerging research topics for which library resources may be inadequate. Yale University Libraries and the Yale Center for International and Area Studies will host the first forum in March 2005 (see page 7).

An important activity of the Network is to develop, articulate, and encourage collaborative models that reinforce inter-institutional cooperation, non-duplication, and reliance on reliable and rapid interlibrary loan and document delivery services among libraries. To promote effective collaboration, a discussion document suggests three principle models for acquiring current materials:

- "First out of the gate." Participating libraries agree to a default policy of not duplicating orders for non-core materials already ordered by another library. The funds thus deferred will be redirected toward other materials not yet available within the group.

- "Distributed resources" protocol. Libraries reallocate some portion of their materials budget to support more intensive acquisitions in self-selected, but coordinated target areas.

- Hybrid arrangements. Efforts that combine these approaches, and that thereby reinforce inter-institutional commitments to shared international collection building.

Cooperative strategies and models will also be refined to address retrospective materials; cataloging, indexing, and metadata; intellectual access via portals and research guides; preservation; and physical access through interlibrary loan and document delivery.

Additionally, the Global Plenary Meeting held at the Center in April 2004, highlighted shared interests and commonalities among the six global projects. The information exchange and identification of synergies were important building blocks in realizing the GRN's goals of enhancing the scale, scope, and effectiveness of the GRN projects; leveraging resources; and generating projects on critical, inter-area topics or formats. The Center's compact with the AAU and ARL to provide oversight and management of the global projects seeking such support is

key to forging interconnections among GRN projects and among the projects and other international programs in which the Center plays a leadership role.

Future efforts will focus on publicizing, promoting, and mobilizing effective cooperative strategies. Exploratory discussions are underway for possible collaboration with the Library of Congress's field offices. The GRN will encourage new global projects, funds permitting, in additional world areas and on global topics; develop financial resources for collective activities, possibly with grant funding; enhance outreach to faculty and other users; and develop evaluation processes for assessing achievement of GRN project objectives and the Network's more general goals. Through advocacy and community-building, the Global Resources Network will advance its goals and grow the network. We hope that the *Global Resources* newsletter will be an effective tool toward that end. ❖

For additional information, visit the Global Resources Network website at:
http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/

Plenary Meeting of Global Resources Network Projects

Report by James Simon
Director, International Resources, Center for Research Libraries

In April 2004, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and Center for Research Libraries (CRL) convened a plenary meeting of the leaders of the six original projects founded under the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program. Under the enlarged framework of the Global Resources Network (GRN), these projects form one of the core instruments for "expanding the depth, breadth, quantity, range of formats, and variety of international information resources" available to students and scholars in North American institutions of higher education. At the meeting project leaders reviewed recent developments and explored potential linkages and synergies among these projects and the other international projects based at the Center for Research Libraries.

Meeting participants concluded that the projects continue to fulfill the vision and goals of the Global Resource Network, as formulated by the GRN Advisory Committee and reflected in the activities proposed by the GRN. Participants also agreed that there is enough "complementarity" of purpose among the projects to generate synergies and economies.

Participants identified several common activities in which a number of the projects are now engaged separately where sharing of expertise and resources might yield savings and other benefits. Among such activities are:

1. Identification and Discovery of Resources

Several of the projects are creating online union lists. These include Cooperative African Newspapers Project (AFRINUL), Digital South Asia Library Project (DSAL), the Southeast Asia Indexing Project (SEA Indexing), and the Japan Project's Union List of Japanese Serials and Newspapers. Related non-GRN union list projects discussed include the International Coalition on Newspapers (ICON), the Ford-funded South Asia Union Catalog initiative, and the Middle East Research Journals (MERJ) project of the American Overseas Digital Library.

Some projects are also enhancing access to information by creating electronic indexes and exposing tables of contents to journal literature from specific regions. The Latin Americanist Research Resources project (LARRP), DSAL, SEA Indexing, and MERJ are all in either the advanced planning or execution stages of creating journal indexes to regional resources.

A third resource identification and discovery effort involves using technologies such as the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting to expose and aggregate research resources. This activity is included in current grant-funded phases of DSAL, the SEA Indexing Project, and LARRP, and will be explored in the near future by ICON.

In all these activities, sharing of expertise, leveraging of resources, and promoting interoperability would provide added benefit to participation in the GRN. Eventual cross-platform searches would promote a global digital commons in which resources from around the world could be discovered and made accessible.

Finally, critical to promoting resource discovery is building technical capacity through instructional techniques, professional training, or assistance with bibliographic control instruction. Such activities have been components of several projects, including the German-North American Resources Partnership (GNARP) and the South Asia Union Catalog.

2. Interlibrary Loan/Document Delivery

One of the most challenging efforts among the projects is to facilitate arrangements among participating libraries for the delivery of returnable and non-returnable items. Projects engaged in these negotiations include the Japan Project, GNARP, and LARRP. Conceivably, AFRINUL and the SEA Indexing Project could extend into this activity. While one-on-one exchanges have been

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successful to date, the development of a network of inter-lending institutions would be highly desirable. The sharing among inter-lending programs of models, agreements, cost factors, and risks might assist the projects in adopting best practices and enable emergence of cross-regional activities, such as access to African studies resources in German institutions, and South Asian material in Japanese libraries.

3. Cooperative Collection Development and Distribution

Among the more traditional components of some GRN projects is sharing collecting responsibilities among partners. Many LARRP members commit to distributed collection of materials from specific countries or regions. GNARP pairs U.S. and German partners with comparable collecting profiles to promote the exchange of information and resources for scholarship. The North American Coordinating Council's Multi-Volume Sets project seeks to make expensive multi-volume sets of Japanese language materials available to North American libraries. The CRL-administered Area Studies Microform Projects (AMPs) are another form of cooperative collection and access to be considered as models of activity. Transparency of operations will assist other institutions in being aware of these activities, which will in turn assist in reducing redundancy in collections.

4. Development of Digital Collections and Electronic Resources

Finally, several GRN projects engage in large-scale digitization of resources for display/delivery through the Web. DSAL and LARRP continue to select and convert vital source materials for free use on the Internet, serving as models of collaborative digitization projects. Another important activity relating to full-text electronic resources is the acquisition or licensing of digital content for participants' use. Both GNARP and the related NCC Digital Resources Committee operate as negotiating consortia for resources in their region of expertise. Sharing experiences with new technologies, leveraging resources developed by other partners, and focusing on cross-subject themes will greatly enhance the coverage and importance of the GRN projects.

To promote synergies and cross-fertilization between the various projects, the group agreed that a number of activities addressing common needs should be undertaken by the Center, working in concert with the projects. These included enhancing the cohesiveness of projects working within the Network, promoting cross-fertilization, brokering connections to share infrastructure and expertise, and developing integrated resource management regimes. The Center will accomplish these goals by publicizing project activities through newsletters, project Web sites, and convening project leaders regularly. The Center will also identify areas in which individual projects can realize economies and greater effectiveness through joining forces with others in shared acquisitions, common approaches to resource licensing and interlibrary loan agreements, and the production of metadata. ❖

For a full description of the April 2004 plenary of the GRN projects, visit:
http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/GRNmtg042604.html

Global Resources Conference at Yale University, March 2005

Report by Alice Prochaska
University Librarian, Yale University

The Global Resources Network (GRN) is an initiative sponsored jointly by the Association of Research Libraries and the Association of American Universities (ARL and AAU) to expand access to international resources not currently available to North American students and scholars. The network is an umbrella for a number of discrete projects designed to significantly expand the depth, breadth, quantity, range of formats, and variety of international information resources available to our students and scholars. At the same time the network provides a framework through which the dispersed collections of member libraries can be linked and strategically developed by the university community through coordinated acquisitions combined with powerful systems for access, discovery, presentation, and delivery.

The Global Resources Network has articulated its agenda in many conferences and forums on library resources and international studies, as well as through its reports and publications. It has also generated six individual projects which have focused on specific world areas. Reports on each of the projects appear in this newsletter. The Center for Research Libraries now provides an administrative home for four of the six Global Resources projects, fostering synergies and economies among those projects and with the Center's own longstanding area resources programs.

Next spring, the Yale Center for International and Area Studies and the Yale University Library will host an invitational conference to explore ways in which scholars and libraries can help to shape the scholarly resources that will support global studies in the future. The conference will bring together the GRN Advisory Board (chaired by Barbara Allen of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, CIC) and faculty members and librarians from Yale and other universities.

The introductory keynote speech will be given by Jonathan Spence, the renowned China historian and Sterling Professor of History at Yale. Professor Spence is also President of the American Historical Association, and is making Archives the theme of his presidential year, which began in January 2004. The conference will provide an opportunity for academics in international studies to exchange views with librarians about the future directions of research, to discuss where the gaps arise and what developments will threaten scholarly resources in the future.

The conference is still in the planning stage, but we expect to set up panels on parallel themes, with librarian and scholar co-chairs. Emerging conclusions and recommendations will provide the basis for discussion by the GRN Advisory Committee after the end of the conference, and will help shape future GRN endeavors and future collecting by the Center for Research Libraries. (One by-product of the conference will be an enhanced awareness among academics of the Center's role in supporting international studies.) The investigation of needs and prospects for archiving Web-based political communications, undertaken last year by the Center for Research Libraries under funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will surely be one focus of conference thinking and discussion.

In the long term, conferences of this sort also help foster collaboration between librarians and library users, to ensure that together we collect and safeguard the resources that tomorrow's scholars will need. ❖

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Cooperative African Newspapers Project

Report by David Easterbrook
Curator, Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies, Northwestern University

The inspiration for the Cooperative African Newspapers Project was born of discussions and strategic planning by members of the African Studies Association's Africana Librarians Council (ALC). In 1994, the ALC prepared a "Report of the Africa Task Force . . . for the Association of Research Libraries Foreign Acquisitions Project" which recommended expanding cooperative efforts among African Studies libraries. The ALC, a long-standing committee focused on cooperative acquisition of materials published in or relating to Africa, sought a project that would benefit all libraries and researchers that used them.

The idea of focusing on newspaper acquisition, description, and preservation came early in brainstorming sessions. Newspapers published in Africa are consistently the only permanent, continuing publications that record political events in the countries of Africa. Articles, editorials, letters, announcements, cartoons, and advertising in newspapers provide a wealth of material for social, economic, and political research. These materials, which notoriously difficult to collect, describe, and store, are vital to the historical record of Africa and an important component of all Africana collections in the U.S.

Further impetus was given the project by ongoing ALC efforts to provide accurate and up to date information on newspapers collected in U.S. repositories. For many years, Northwestern University's Africana librarian, Mette Shayne, compiled an annual list of *"African Newspapers Currently Received by American Libraries."* This resource greatly benefited scholars and librarians seeking contemporary sources for primary research.

The core of the Cooperative African Newspapers Project is an online database of holdings information for newspapers (all formats and all languages) published in sub-Saharan Africa. The African Newspapers Union List (AFRINUL) has been the primary deliverable of the project and one by which the ongoing effort is commonly referred. Located at and administered by the Center for Research Libraries, AFRINUL has been attracting growing interest from bibliographers, scholars, and instructors as a resource for African Studies students and faculty.

For some time, AFRINUL has included only Center for Research Libraries (CRL) holdings and holdings reported in the most recent edition (1999) of *African Newspapers Currently Received*. Participants of the project have been gathering information on their own collections, but a low-barrier approach to entering information into the collaborative database was slow in developing. A major step forward occurred this summer when the AFRINUL administrative tool became ready for testing. In August, testing with a limited number of titles from Northwestern University's extensive newspaper holdings of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies took place. Results of the first phase of testing have been reported and revisions and enhancements of the administrative tool are underway. Once the administrative tool is completed, member institutions will be invited to submit their holdings.

The administrative tool allows authorized participants to add, edit, and remove bibliographic and holdings information relating to their local collections. Utilizing a simple, Web-based interface users can input a conglomeration of information (standard bibliographic fields, contextual information, combined holdings of print, microform, or electronic issues) into an aggregated record. The information is immediately posted to the public search interface of AFRINUL, located at: http://afrinul.crl.edu/search-engine/

From the beginning, AFRINUL has been based at the Center for Research Libraries and the Center's Director of International Resources, James Simon, has kept AFRINUL moving forward. Limited funding of the project at the outset required participants to rely on voluntary staff time to complete the project, a fact that has caused delay in its final implementation. However, the commitment of the Title VI National Resource Centers for African Studies have since agreed to provide some funding to cooperative projects such as AFRINUL.

"Meanwhile, use of AFRINUL is growing and researchers are providing positive feedback …"

Meanwhile, use of AFRINUL is growing and researchers are providing positive feedback on it. Researchers can access AFRINUL from both the CRL Web site at http://www.crl.edu/areastudies/CAMP/afrinul.htm and from links on individual Web pages of a growing number of African studies libraries. AFRINUL participants have reported varying degrees of local publicity on institutional Web sites, in faculty and graduate student orientation programs, in class and bibliographic instruction sessions, etc.

AFRINUL continues to be an integral part of regular meetings of the Africana Librarians Council. The fall meetings of AFRINUL and ALC are held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the African Studies Association, and they are publicized in the conference program and open to all ASA members. The fall meeting will take place in New Orleans November 11–14, 2004. The 2005 spring meeting, in conjunction with the ALC spring conference, will be held at Northwestern University, May 5–7. ❖

Digital South Asia Library Project

Report by Gerald Hall
DSAL Project Manager

The Digital South Asia Library (DSAL) project is one of six programs participating in the Global Resources Network, originally developed by the Association of American Universities (AAU) together with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and initially supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Since its launch as a two-year pilot project in 1997, DSAL has sought to improve access to and delivery of significant research resources concerning South Asia to a broad audience encompassing scholars, policy makers, and the public at large.

DSAL is now a collaborative effort led by the University of Chicago and the Center for Research Libraries that maintains strong ties with universities and institutions located in the U.S., South Asia, Europe and elsewhere in the world. Among DSAL's diverse collaborators outside South Asia are the South Asia Microform Project, the Center for South Asia Libraries, the Committee on South Asian Libraries and Documentation, the Association for Asian Studies, the Library of Congress, the Asia Society, the British Library, the University of Oxford and University of Cambridge. In South Asia, the participants include the Roja Muthiah Research Library and the Sundarayya Vignana Kendram in India together with the Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya in Nepal.

With subsequent funding from the Department of Education's Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access (TICFIA) program, DSAL expanded the roster of participants and has produced a growing collection of fundamental primary resources for the study of South Asia. The collection includes books, pedagogical materials, maps, photographic images, and indexes. Web access to the collection was established at http://dsal.uchicago.edu in September 2000. The site offers advanced search capabilities and the online inventory includes resources from many disciplines and geographical regions in a variety of data types. The component parts of the project are listed below with brief descriptions:

Bibliographies and Union Lists
The total number of records included in various bibliographic databases number over 176,000 records. A great deal of original cataloging has been accomplished and continues to be undertaken under the auspices of DSAL.

Indexes
DSAL is processing index data and will soon mount over 90,000 index records corresponding to important periodical collections in the subcontinent. DSAL also is developing infrastructure to support delivery on demand of page images from South Asia, scanned from both paper and microform sources, as well as Internet-based indexes to highly select journals in the regional languages of South Asia.

Books and Journals
The current focus of the books section is on pedagogical resources for language instruction. A number of journal titles will soon be added to the available resources as well as a variety of materials in South Asian languages.

Reference Resources
DSAL is closely affiliated with another federally funded project, the Digital Dictionaries of South Asia (DDSA). Significant dictionaries for each of the 26 modern literary languages of South Asia will be mounted on the DSAL Web site for free and open access. Ten are currently available to the public. A further 33 have been digitized and are being tested before being released to the public.

Images
The current photographic database project includes four different collections that together comprise tens of thousands of unique images and continues to expand both through the de-

velopment of new collections and the addition of new images to existing collections. Significant examples of the digitization efforts include the ongoing addition of 180,000 images from the American Institute of Indian Studies, an important collection of nineteenth-century photographs from the Madras College of Arts and Crafts, and a collection of photographs from Tamil cinema.

Maps and Cartographic Information
The program will soon offer unique access to historical map records, as well as images of historical and topographic cartographic images of South Asia.

Statistics
At present, DSAL is concentrating on historical statistical data.

DSAL is now a participant in another program, South Asia Information Access (SAIA), funded by the Department of Education's TICFIA program. SAIA consists of a federation of research institutions intended to maintain and expand access to vital digital research resources concerning South Asia by means of the Internet. Among the invaluable contributions to be delivered on DSAL under SAIA project are a South Asian Union Catalogue (SAUC), supported by the Ford Foundation and closely affiliated with the Center for South Asia Libraries, and a digital version of the incomparable *Historical Atlas of South Asia*, edited by Joseph E. Schwartzberg.

The South Asia Union Catalogue is a cap-stone program gathering existing bibliographic records and combining them with new cataloguing created under current projects to create a definitive statement on publishing in the South Asian subcontinent. The South Asia Union Catalogue intends to become an **historical bibliography** comprehensively describing books and periodicals published in South Asia from 1556 through the present. In addition, it will become a **union catalogue** in which libraries throughout the world owning copies of those imprints will register their holdings. Scholars of South Asia in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world will be given free access to the historical bibliography and the holdings information through the on-line South Asia Union Catalogue.

The digital version of the *Historical Atlas of South Asia* will not only make an essential reference tool available to a world-wide audience but will also deliver that resource in a fashion that allows for the incorporation of developments in geographic information systems (GIS). It is hoped that the combination of the atlas, GIS tools, and the existing resources on DSAL will provide a new and exciting resource for research on South Asia. ❖

The German–North American Resources Partnership: Expanding Capacity and Managing Growth

Report by Jeffrey Garrett
Chair, German-North American Resources Partnership

Although German is the native language of only a small fraction of the world's population, the three principal German-speaking countries—Germany, Switzerland, and Austria—together make up the world's third most important publishing power, after English and Chinese. In the 14 years since German reunification, German language publications and resources have experienced robust growth in overall size, diversity, and other measures. A total of 82,936 new titles were published in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria in 2000, an increase of 22 percent since reunification. Of these, only 7,631 (nine percent) were translations.

A relatively high percentage of this production is valued for its scholarly content. The creation of Internet sources and resources is also booming in German-speaking countries, with new products and publicly supported sites becoming available almost daily. Many of these resources are of great interest to North American scholars.

Moreover, libraries in the German-speaking world are flourishing, despite claims to the contrary by some German library directors. Many German-based special collections—such as the Africana and Judaica collections of the University of Frankfurt, the music and history collections of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich, the Middle East collections at the University of Halle, and the Latin American collections of the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin—equal or surpass the holdings of their peers in North America. The North America collection of the University of Göttingen, for example, contains original materials that are rare or even unknown in the United States. This is no surprise, since Göttingen's relationships with New World publishers predate American independence.

Recognizing this potential and the needs of German students and scholars on both sides of the Atlantic, the German-North American Resources Partnership (GNARP) was founded with a mission to improve transatlantic access to library and publishing resources—both physical and virtual. The original goal of the partnership, to enhance the research permeability of North American and German society and culture to their transatlantic partners, has been expanded in recent years to encompass resources in all domains of scholarship.

Comprised of more than 60 institutional members in the United States, Canada, and Germany, the partnership also performs a gateway function for German libraries seeking access to North American library resources. The recent transfer of operational responsibility to the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) in Chicago has significantly improved GNARP's capacity to fulfill its goals and objectives.

As the following summaries demonstrate, GNARP projects continue to fulfill the goals of the partnership and to anticipate future growth and directions.

Xipolis.net

Xipolis is a suite of online German-language reference sources, including the 24-volume Brockhaus encyclopedia, 10-volume Duden dictionary, and a number of specialist tools in disciplines such as literature, music, film, and economics. The *xipolis* suite also contains a number of reference books for advanced research, such as a compendia of German abbreviations, first and family names, geographical terms, jargon and special vocabularies, and more. Currently about 25 GNARP members take advantage of discounted access to *xipolis* databases. Since the current supplier, Tanto in Munich, has announced that it will no longer be providing this service, GNARP will be transitioning soon to another partner for access to *xipolis*.

MARC/AACR2 Cataloging for the Bibliothek der deutschen Literatur

In 2002, GNARP converted 15,161 MARC records for the large microform set *Bibliothek der deutschen Literatur* from the RAK German cataloging standard to AACR2. This collection contains microform reproductions of important German first editions, published by K.G. Saur, in the humanities and social sciences. The collection is held by approximately 35 U.S. and Canadian libraries. The conversion added 1,248 new names to the OCLC authority file, provided provenance information for the print originals, and replaced all German meta-language with correct English-language equivalents. In addition, these records are available as a WorldCat set from OCLC or through the German National Library at a substantial discount (though lacking local customization) at http://www.ddb.de/produkte/bibl_dt_lit_e.htm. Forthcoming projects include: MARC records for Supplement 2 to the *Bibliothek der deutschen Literatur,* expected in fall 2005, as well as conversion projects for the World Biographical Information System and *Große Künstlerlexika vom 16. bis zum frühen 19. Jahrhundert.*

Digitale Bibliothek deutscher Klassiker

A Chadwyck-Healey product, the *Digitale Bibliothek deutscher Klassiker* brings together fully searchable (and cross-searchable) digital editions of 133 titles in the *Bibliothek deutscher Klassiker* of the *Deutscher Klassiker Verlag (DKV)* series. Comparable to the *Library of America* or the French *Bibliothèque de la Pleïade* of Gallimard, these texts have been newly edited by leading international scholars and are accompanied by extensive commentaries. The works include a broad range of materials, from the writings of medieval German mystic Meister Eckhart and the renowned writings on war by Carl von Clausewitz and Hellmuth von Moltke (over 1,000 pages), to a complete online edition of the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm (over 1,300 pages). Negotiating as a consortium, GNARP achieved a 50 percent discount on this important resource. Nine GNARP members—and two CRL members not part of GNARP—have benefited from this arrangement. GNARP is seeking additional participants to trigger an even deeper cost reduction before December 31, 2004. MARC records are in preparation and GNARP and the publisher have initiated joint development of an updated interface.

DigiZeitschriften

Modeled after JSTOR, German academic libraries have launched an online archive of extended runs of German scholarly journals. An archive of over one million pages is planned for preservation, with more than 30 journals already available back to Volume 1, Issue 1. In an effort coordinated by GNARP Vice Chair Jim Niessen of Rutgers University, GNARP has arranged for trial access by member libraries through the end of 2004, to be followed by subscription access beginning early in 2005. For more information, visit the *DigiZeitschriften* Web site at http://www.digizeitschriften.de/. Subscription prices for GNARP members are still under negotiation.

BDSL-Online

The Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft (Engl.: Bibliography of German Language and Literature Research) was started in 1957 by Hanns W. Eppelsheimer of the University of Frankfurt and continued by Clemens Köttelwesch. It is the largest and most authoritative index of published research on all areas of German philology. Long available as a hard-to-use CD-ROM, it went online earlier in 2004 as a joint project of the Frankfurt University Library and the German publisher V. Klostermann (see http://www.bdsl-online.de). GNARP representatives negotiated a subscription price for its membership of €540 per year, a 35 percent discount on the individual user price in Germany. Thirty-two GNARP members took part in a full-scale trial in February and March 2004, contributing numerous suggestions that have already improved the interface. A consortium account has been set up at the Center for Research Libraries for all U.S. participant institutions. Access will be by subscription only beginning in October.

Translating the Thesaurus of the Pictorial Archive of the German Colonial Society

The *Bildarchiv der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft,* hosted by the University of Frankfurt Li-

brary, is an online, fully searchable archive of 50,000 nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs once owned by the German Colonial Society. See http://www.stub.bildarchiv-dkg.uni-frankfurt.de/dfg-projekt/Default.htm. In October 2003, GNARP received a request from colleagues in Frankfurt to help make the site searchable in English. Helene Baumann of Duke University, the GNARP contact partner for African Studies, volunteered to lead the effort. With a Coutts Nijhoff grant from the Western European Studies Section (WESS) of ACRL, Baumann has launched a project with Frankfurt Africanists that ultimately aspires to establish global searches of historical archives of African colonial photographs in Germany, Switzerland, and the United States.

More Efficient German-US Interlibrary Loan/Document Delivery

Lynn Wiley of the University of Illinois–Urbana/Champaign heads the GNARP Document Delivery Working Group. Members of this group have been working on a more efficient, centralized infrastructure to facilitate both electronic document delivery and the transatlantic exchange of actual physical library materials ("returnables"). Despite a handful of setbacks—some involving copyright claims with large science publishers—GNARP hopes to introduce a non-STM exchange infrastructure in the near future that features the capacity to include commercially sensitive materials in the sciences. GNARP planners also hope that the new relationship with the Center for Research Libraries will provide the program with a valuable resource to make transatlantic lending a two-way street, with advantages to both North American and German partners.

All of these projects mobilize the efforts of dozens of librarians at member institutions, and the dedicated staffs at the Center for Research Libraries and the Association of Research Libraries in Washington, DC as well. Working together, GNARP members hope to continue to bridge the Atlantic for the benefit of libraries and library users in both Europe and North America. For more information on GNARP and its activities, see the following online publications:

In English:

H. Baumann, Web site of the German Resources Project meeting in Munich, July 29, 2003: http://www.lib.duke.edu/ias/WESS/Munich.htm.

J. Garrett, "Dinner with Carmina: or, the German Resources Project Meets in Munich." *WESS Newsletter* 27, No. 1 (Fall 2003). URL: http://www.dartmouth.edu/%7Ewessweb/nl/Fall03/carmina.html

In German:

T. Kilton et al., "Das German Resources Project: Ein Brückenschlag zwischen Amerika und Deutschland. *Bibliotheksdienst* 35, No. 11 (November 2001), pp. 1481–87. URL: http://bibliotheksdienst.zlb.de/2001/01_11_03.pdf

J. Garrett, "Das Spektrum deutsch-amerikanischer Zusammenarbeit auf bibliothekarischem Gebiet." *Bibliotheksdienst* 36, No. 11 (November 2002), pp. 1461-70. URL: http://bibliotheksdienst.zlb.de/2002/02_11_01.pdf ❖

To take advantage of these special terms or arrange for a free trial, contact James Simon, Director of International Resources at the Center for Research Libraries. This offer may be withdrawn after December 31, 2004, so act now to take advantage of the special rate.

DVK Online Library

From now through December 31, 2004, the German-North American Resources Partnership is making available at a discount rate to CRL members the *Digitale Bibliothek Deutscher Klassiker*, a vast online library of important German-language texts published by Chadwyck-Healey. Members can purchase this database for $20,000, a price that will be reduced to $17,500 if more than 20 institutions participate. (Eleven have already signed up.) Four-year colleges and non-ARLs can purchase the same database for $10,000—or $8,750 if the discount becomes effective.

Among the institutions that have signed up to date are Cornell, Florida, Illinois, Rutgers, and Western Michigan.

The Japan Project: Interchange between Japanese and North American Libraries

Report by Victoria Lyon Bestor
Executive Director, North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources

At the beginning of 2003, the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (NCC) assumed management of the Japan Journal Access Project, at which time its name was officially shortened to the Japan Project. The NCC has been a partner in the Japan Project since the latter began as one of the three pilot projects of the Global Resources Project. The major focus of the Japan Project continues to be facilitating the development of international interlibrary loan (ILL) and document delivery (DD) initiatives involving North American and Japanese libraries. The centerpiece of those efforts is the Global ILL Framework (GIF), managed in Japan by the Association of National University Libraries' (ANUL) Special Committee on International Scholarly Communications and the National Institute for Informatics (NII). There are presently 94 Japanese and 41 North American libraries participating in GIF.

Unlike the Japan Project's earlier ILL initiative with Waseda University, which utilized records accessible via the OCLC WorldCat database (and now a completely independent and highly successful effort), the GIF initiative employs the ISO ILL Protocol to communicate requests between NACSIS-ILL in Japan and the OCLC ILL system. Each participating Japanese library has been assigned an OCLC symbol and payments are made through OCLC ILL Fee Management (IFM), which affords easy processing for North American participants.

To initiate a request for materials through GIF, holdings must be verified using NACSIS Webcat, where the OCLC symbols of participating Japanese libraries are also listed. ILL librarians can then generate a workform and send the request, which is then received on the Japanese side within the NACSIS-ILL system. Begun in 2002, the GIF system is still quite new and growing: in the Japanese fiscal year ending March 2004, Japanese requests exceeded 1,000 and those coming from North American institutions totaled 800.

In addition, to facilitate searching by libraries on both sides, participants are encouraged to provide full Z39.50 access to their online catalogs. Details on a participating institution's lending policies are also contained on the GIF Web pages available in both Japanese and English versions through the NCC Web site.

Certainly it takes some practice for users to learn how to use GIF. However it can be an enormous boon for hitherto isolated faculty who can easily learn how to meet their library needs through cooperation with their ILL librarians. East Asian Studies Librarian Sharon Domier and her ILL partner Kathy Ridenour at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst have developed handy reference guides and brief tutorials helping Japanese users to navigate the screens to find resources in the NACSIS ILL system. The URLs for these guides and tutorials are listed at the end of this article.

Once users get the hang of it, GIF can become addictive, as Keiko Yokota-Carter, Japanese Bibliographer at the University of Washington, found with her colleague, Paul Atkins, a specialist in medieval Japanese literature. Professor Atkins wrote recently to say:

> *"I am thrilled that this new service has been implemented.*
>
> *I have made about 50 ILL requests in the past year. About 10 percent of those have been Global ILL requests to Japan for articles in my field, classical Japanese literature; specifically Fujiwara no Teika and his descendants. I started a few months ago by requesting an article in a journal called Kokubungaku Tosa. Just today I sent in three requests for articles from a journal titled Chusei Bungaku Kenkyu. OCLC says that NYPL research library has it. That is true, but they have only one issue! In years past I would have had to go to Japan to get such an article, or done without it. Thanks*

"I am thrilled that this new service has been implemented..."

to [the] Global ILL [Framework] we basically have the range and reach of a Japanese university. That is mind-boggling to me.

I am delighted to know that I can now get articles from publications that are basically newsletters, such as Wakashi Kenkyukai Kaiho *and* Shiguretei (Shikuretei), *which are published by the Reizei family foundation. Sometimes important articles (at least to me) get published in these venues, and no US libraries have them. In fact, not many Japanese libraries have them.*

Many thanks for your efforts in getting GIF up and running. I think usage will pick up as people realize what a powerful resource this is."

While North American institutions have used ILL/DD for a long time, until quite recently ILL/DD has not been very widely used among Japanese libraries, let alone participating in ILL across the Pacific Ocean. A combination of innovations made GIF possible. First, NII in Tokyo was responsible for developing the technological interfaces necessary. Working with NII and other Japanese representatives, former Japan Project Manager Mary Jackson, of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), was instrumental in negotiating the relationships between OCLC and NII necessary to facilitate the involvement of Japanese libraries.

One of the important incentives for so many Japanese university libraries to join the GIF initiative is the restructuring underway among many Japanese universities. Japan's national university system, which includes most of Japan's top institutions of higher education, is now in the midst of "privatization," *"hojin-ka."* As of April 1, 2004 national universities were incorporated by the "Independent Administrative Agencies and Institutes Law," an outgrowth of efforts to deregulate Japan's financial and administrative structure, begun during the 1990s. Librarians and scholars alike view the reforms with skepticism and clearly interpret the new emphasis to be on management and control rather than teaching and research. Fortunately, Japanese government funding for national universities remains virtually constant thus far. However, future allocation of resources will be on a more competitive basis, which has yet to be clearly defined. No lay-offs have resulted from the reform to date, nor have departments been closed due to low enrollments, but that may be on the horizon.

Within the library community *hojin-ka* has led to a greater emphasis on expanding service through new technology, much of which has been led by NII and the ANUL Special Committee on International Scholarly Communications. If the first two years of GIF are any indication, there may be much greater Japanese participation in GIF and projects like it, including the project currently being developed by NII between Japanese and Korean libraries. And best of all for our North American users, GIF is an inexpensive, fast, and efficient alternative to having the user travel to Japan to find a resource or do without.

About half of the 41 North American libraries and more than a third of the 94 Japanese libraries lend both books (returnables) and supply photocopies (non-returnables). In addition, thus far to our knowledge, GIF has not been used by scholars seeking resources on, or written in the languages of, other world areas held in Japanese collections participating in GIF. In keeping with the Global Resources Network's goals of promoting more border-crossing projects, we hope other GRN initiatives will publicize GIF to faculty and student users in their areas and that the GRN will help us further expand the Global ILL framework to fulfill our goal of making GIF, like the Waseda Project, a fully independent, flourishing, and truly global effort.

As Professor Paul Atkins at the University of Washington notes, GIF can be truly mind-boggling in its results. What's even better is that any library anywhere may join GIF by signing up on the NCC Web site at http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/gif.html. Also, as noted above, useful quick reference guides have been written by Sharon Domier and Kathy Ridenour at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Their guides are available at http://www.library.umass.edu/subject/easian/askeasl/GIFindex.html. ❖

Latin Americanist Research Resources Project: A Decade and Counting

Report by Scott Van Jacob
Chair, LARRP Advisory Committee

In 1994 thirty-one North American universities joined together to explore new ways of building Latin American Studies research collections. Like a forest consisting of only one type of tree, we were concerned that through the loss of funding and the over-reliance on a handful of foreign book dealers that our collections had become a monoculture that no longer represented the diversity of Latin American cultural and scholarly production. To address this concern, we undertook new approaches to acquiring Latin American materials and providing greater access to the materials that we held. Today, this endeavor, the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP), has 55 members (seven from Latin America) and has made great strides towards creating diverse and accessible collections.

The above mentioned concern was identified by Latin American Studies bibliographers who received the support of two influential associations that were also troubled by this turn of events. After reviewing these findings, the two associations agreed to provide support that immediately moved the project from the margins where area studies collections usually exist into the more central arena that brought it greater attention and resources. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) provided an administrative home for the project, and the scholarly backing of the Association of American Universities (AAU) supported it through its Research Libraries Project.

During those first years we made a key decision to partner with the Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) at the University of Texas-Austin, in order to develop digital projects. At the time LANIC hosted the most robust area studies Web site in North America. Working together, we completed two major digital projects:

Latin American Periodicals Table of Contents (LAPTOC)

We realized that many members had Latin American journals that were not indexed in the key scholarly periodical indexes. They were hidden in plain sight in our library stacks. To address this issue, we created a table of contents database in 1996 and requested that all members contribute table of contents from 11 journals that were not indexed elsewhere. Each member input the journals directly from his/her institution. After almost eight years, the LAPTOC database offers access to 230,000-plus articles from more than 860 Latin American journals. The tables of content are freely available over the Web. Users from LARRP member institutions can request articles directly from their Interlibrary Loan Departments through the database.

Presidential Messages

The importance to scholars of official publications and the fact that they were not bound by copyright led us to digitize the Argentine (1810–1993) and Mexican (1821–1989) presidential messages. LANIC provided Internet access to these indexed images through its Web site. The usage of these messages is significant: the site received nearly 300,000 hits in April 2004 alone.

A later project, titled "Distributed Resources," allowed us to broaden our collecting activities. We asked members to voluntarily allocate seven percent of their LAS funds to acquire secondary materials in a specific country or on a subject. By the late 1990s, more than $300,000 dollars a year was targeted for these materials by 30 LARRP institutions. This total equals the annual amount spent by one of the more active North American Latin American collections. This project has energized bibliographers as they have focused their collecting efforts on a particular country or topic.

The LARRP benefited immensely from an Andrew W. Mellon grant to complete the two digital projects above. Following the Mellon funding, we received two Technological Innova-

tion and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access (TICFIA) grants from the Department of Education. These grants spurred further development of the LAPTOC database and the creation of an Internet portal.

We used the first TICFIA (1999–2002) grant funding to redesign the outdated LAPTOC database. Completed in March 2004, the table of contents database meets all current database standards and includes:

❖ A query module with a robust searching capability

❖ E-mail results and limit by recency

❖ Links to journal Web sites, where there are some full-texts available

❖ More bibliographic data about the journals

❖ An inputting module that allows for simultaneous updating as articles are entered.

This first TICFIA grant also supported the expansion of the membership into Latin America. This exciting development added seven Latin American members representing Argentina (1), Bolivia (1), Brazil (2), Guatemala (1), Puerto Rico (1), and the West Indies (1). Our foreign partners are key resources for Latin American journal content in the LAPTOC, contributing the tables of content to more than 150 Latin American journals.
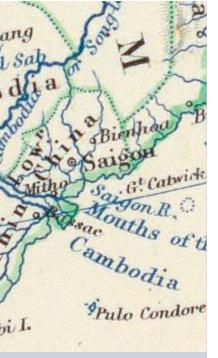
Open Archives Initiative

The LARRP has long recognized that Latin American scholarly institutions produce important research that is seldom seen by interested scholars. Through the second TICFIA (2002-2005) grant, the Latin American Open Archives Project (LAOAP) has begun to provide access to a wide variety of Latin American reports, statistics, and surveys. The Project utilizes the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting, which is an emerging standard for providing access and enhance searching capabilities to digital resources. Developed within an Internet portal, the research content, known as grey literature for its ephemeral qualities and low circulation within scholarly circles, will be accessible worldwide to social science scholars at their desktops. The LAOAP is currently working with FLACSO-Chile and CIRMA in Guatemala to provide access to their research materials. Several other Latin American institutions have expressed interest in joining the project.

The two Department of Education TICFIA grants have been essential for LARRP to construct and further develop its digital presence. The table of contents database (LAPTOC) and open archives portal (LAOAP) bring a broad array of scholarly information to scholars. The contribution of Latin American members to both projects has started a nascent network that has great potential for further collaboration.

We could not have completed this work without the thousands of hours of labor provided by member institutions. Further, the LARRP vision to improve access and acquisitions would not have happened without a large infusion of outside funds. At $1 million and counting, financial grants have moved LAS bibliography solidly into the digital realm and given the project legitimacy among libraries and scholars. While the LARRP has been highly successful in obtaining grant funding to support new activities and to upgrade its databases at LANIC, it has become clear that a regular revenue stream is necessary to support ongoing project costs. Toward this end, the Project members will help offset the costs of maintaining our current databases.

Almost a decade ago my family planted a flower garden. The flowers were spaced throughout the area creating a pretty but unimposing display. A decade later those perennial flowers have flooded that original garden space, filling it with a burst of colors and varieties. Like this garden, the LARRP started small and has bloomed into a perennial project fulfilling that original vision established in 1994. ❖

The Southeast Asia Indexing Project

Initiated as part of the Global Resources Program, the Southeast Asia Indexing Project was founded to focus on and explore remedies for two urgent access issues: the need for enhanced citations to Western-language journal literature published during the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century; and the problems of conveying information in non-Roman scripts in the absence of immediate capabilities to encode them in a satisfactory manner.

The first project, based at the Cornell University Library, has greatly enhanced the number of citations for this category of late colonial materials. These citations, from the journals noted below, are now available through the Bibliography of Asian Studies online service:

❖ *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1878–1922)

❖ *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1923–1950)

❖ *Sarawak Museum Journal* (1911–1950)

❖ *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap der Kunsten en Wetenschappen* (1779–1949)

❖ *Bulletin de la Société des études indo-chinoises de Saigon* (1883–1950)

❖ *Philippine Education* (1906–1941)

❖ *Journal of the Siam Society* (1904–1950)

❖ *Bulletin de l'Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient* (1901–1950)

❖ *De Indische gids* (1879–1941)

The second initiative, a pilot project based at the University of Washington, uses scanned images of part of the original text and transliterated metadata to enhance access to Thai journals. The database is intended as an interim measure, pending the development of a system that can handle Thai script. The index is available on the University of Washington's Digital Initiative Web site at http://content.lib.washington.edu/thaiindexweb/index.html. The currently indexed journals are:

❖ *Chiwit mai*

❖ *Sinlapawatthanatham [Art & Culture]*

❖ *Thammasat Law Journal*

❖ *Warasan phasa lae phasasat* [Journal of Language and Linguistics]

❖ *Warasan setthakit lae sangkhom*

❖ *Warasan thammasat* [Thammasat University Journal]

Coverage extends from 1988–1999. The database currently consists of 1,089 entries.

A small budget allocation was also set aside for a cooperative initiative with the Technical Information Access Center (TIAC) in Bangkok. A branch of the Ministry of Information and Technology, TIAC currently is working on a number of indexing and digital projects. While the institution remains enthusiastic about future cooperative indexing activities, this aspect of the cooperative initiative was not successful. The institution had expressed great interest in using the UW image management software, which would have made a collaborative project an integral part of their digital libraries development, but, in fact, their digital developments took a different turn, leading to a potential compatibility problem.

Future Developments

In 2000 the CORMOSEA group successfully requested funding from the Association for Asian Studies to expand the language capabilities of its online BAS indexing journal. The focus of this request was to develop a Unicode compliant platform which would facilitate the representation of Thai vernacular journal literature in the BAS. This grant of approximately $20,000 is being

spent on promising protocols, but progress is currently stalled because of changes to the BAS server, which is housed at the University of Michigan.

It is hoped that the article indexing created by the Thai indexing project at the University of Washington can serve as a pilot data set for testing two functionalities under development at the BAS:

1. Unicode Thai encoding;
2. HTML linking to a full-text field.

Although there are two other indexing initiatives which attempt to resolve the problem of Southeast Asian journal indexing, it was decided that the major focus of CORMOSEA's energy would be towards strengthening its own existing index: the BAS. The other contributions—the SEABASE project, based at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore and the collaborative project between the Australian National University Library, the KITLV (Royal Anthropological Institute) Library in Leiden and the PDII (Social Science Documentation Institute) in Jakarta—both focus mainly on Indonesian and Malay entries. The SEABASE project remains restricted access; while an attempt was made at a cooperative arrangement with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Hanoi for the inclusion of Vietnamese indexing, this did not come to fruition.

With all these factors in mind, it seems that the CORMOSEA effort in the medium term should remain focused on Thai language indexing, possibly working towards collaborative relations with one of the institutions in Thailand which are currently working on such indexing. ❖

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